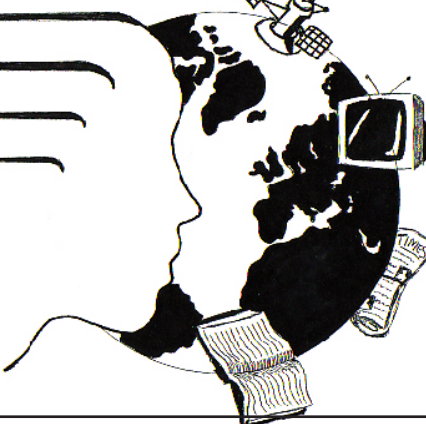


Clio

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

I spent some time recently with Chris Hedges' widely praised 2002 book, *War Is a Force That Gives Us Meaning*. Hedges, a veteran war correspondent who has worked for the *New York Times*, the *Dallas Morning News* and other publications, writes powerfully about the "lethal addiction" of war from *The Iliad* to the first Gulf War to Sarajevo in 1995, a conflict he describes as "Dante's inner circle of hell."

In covering that war and many others, Hedges notes war's power—the adrenalin rush and the intense focus on survival that accompanies combat. This wartime sensibility forms its own seductive culture, he writes, driven by tribal and national myths that are in turn peddled by historians,

war correspondents, filmmakers and the state, all of whom have an interest in creating and maintaining specific but useful meanings provided by conflict and death.

"We must guard against the myth of war and the drug of war that can, together, render us as blind and callous as some of those we battle," Hedges writes.

The Big Questions Hedges asks about war, survival, and nationalism don't deal directly with the major themes of journalism history. Our corner of academe is usually less dramatic. Yet the powerful life-or-death matters in Hedges' book pushed me to reexamine my own life in the academy. That is, I found that the

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History Division Co-Sponsors Off-site Tour at AEJMC Boston Convention

Treasure Trove for Historians

Chris Daly
Boston University

Like an attic packed with old treasures, the archive at Boston University is full of surprises. Located on the top floor of the school's main academic library, it is overflowing with documents, reporters' notebooks and hand-written correspondence, ephemera, files, photos and drawings, ribbons and awards, along with the occasional sword, flak jacket and tiara – in short, all sorts of the precious,

tangible evidence of life itself. For historians, it is a house of wonders; it's like an attic with finding aids.

Most of the credit goes to the late Howard Gotlieb, the founding director of the archive that now bears his name. Beginning in the early 1960s and continuing nearly until his death in 2005, Dr. Gotlieb pursued a quest, seeking to assemble a great scholarly resource. The problem he faced was daunting: B.U. under its former president John Silber was a

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Treasure Trove...

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school whose ambitions often outran its resources. So, Gotlieb realized that he would never be able to outbid private collectors or better-endowed institutions seeking to buy the papers of the great and famous.

Instead, Dr. Gotlieb devised an alternate strategy. He began approaching living people and asking (with considerable persistence and charm) if they would like to donate their papers and other effects to B.U., right now, while they were still alive. In return, the university would organize and take care of their materials, with restrictions if need be. Many of those people – including the notoriously elusive Bette Davis – succumbed to his campaign, feeling flattered by the attention and relieved of the burden of taking care of all their stuff.

Soon, all sorts of people – senators and playwrights, sopranos and diplomats – were donating to what is now called the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center at Boston University. In all, more than 2,000 donors have contributed a wide variety of things to the HGARC. (<http://www.B.U..edu/archives/index.html>). Dr. Gotlieb was a man of many interests, but his favorite areas involved politics, the performing arts, literature, and journalism.

The best-known and most-used papers in the Archive are those of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who earned his doctorate at B.U. in the 1950s. Dr. Gotlieb approached King in 1964 and asked for his papers, resulting in some 83,000 items, mostly documents relating to his office files for the years 1955 to 1961, as well as letters, lectures, and papers from his doctoral studies. Years later, King's widow, Coretta Scott King, sued B.U. in an attempt to move the papers to Atlanta and unite them with the rest of King's documents and memorabilia,

but a Massachusetts court ruled in 1993 that King's bequest to B.U. clearly showed that he intended those papers to remain there. So there they remain.

A main attraction of the Archives for historians of journalism is the array of papers deposited by some of the most prominent journalists of the 20th century.

One of the largest of those collections is that of the late David Halberstam, who was approached by Dr. Gotlieb in 1964, before Halberstam's Pulitzer Prize, before his many books, before almost anyone had even heard of him. Halberstam was flattered to be asked, and he began sending boxes.

Another notable is Dan Rather. The veteran CBS reporter and anchor was one of the most regular donors. Every Friday, he had an assistant sweep everything off his desk, put it all in a box, and send it to Boston. Would you like to see the headdress Rather wore with the mujahadeen? The list of questions he brought into his interview with Saddam Hussein? His notes from the White House beat? They're all there, along with a helmet, and a lot more as well.

Rather and Halberstam are hardly alone. The Gotlieb has the makings of an all-star newsroom: Vietnam-era writers Gloria Emerson, Frances FitzGerald and Philip Caputo; *New York Times* columnist Flora Lewis; writer and editor Max Ascoli; Ralph Ingersoll, who worked for both Henry Luce and Harold Ross before founding the ad-free newspaper *PM* (which is also on deposit, in an extremely rare nearly full run); critics like Alexander Woolcott, Christopher Lehman-Haupt,

and John Leonard; plus Alistair Cooke, Nat Hentoff, Ralph de Toledano, along with cartoonists, photographers, and many more. (The complete list is at the website.)

In my own experience, the HGARC has proven invaluable. One example: I have been writing a narrative history of journalism in the U.S. (titled *Covering America*, it is due out next year), and I was interested in the "press crisis" involving the Saigon press corps in the early 1960s. Hawks at home, including some prominent columnists, were directing vehement attacks against Halberstam and many of the other reporters working for U.S. news organizations, accusing them of defeatism and even disloyalty. I wanted to know how much jeopardy Halberstam had really been in, so I requested the boxes of his materials from the early 1960s.

In them, along with his outgoing cables, office records, and personal correspondence, I found something I had not even known to look for: Besides the "rockets" he was getting from the conservative senior editors on the foreign desk, Halberstam was also getting a steady stream of "atta-boy" notes from the *Times'* publisher, Arthur Sulzberger, along with regular bonuses. Here's one from August 1963:

ALL OF US ARE REALLY PROUD
OF THE OUTSTANDING
JOB YOU ARE DOING UNDER
SUCH ADVERSE CONDITIONS.

SINCEREST CONGRATULATIONS.

It turned out, the boss had his back after all.

Howard Gotlieb Archives at Boston University

Thursday, August 6, 4 PM to 6 PM

\$5 • Sign up required

Boston Resources for Scholarly Research

Compiled by Chris Daly
Boston University

In Boston and Cambridge...

Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center, Boston University

Website: <http://www.bu.edu/archives/>

Note on holdings: The HGARC is one of the leading collections of manuscripts and other holdings from prominent figures in the fields of journalism, literature, poetry, theater, music, dance and film. Greatest strength is in 20th Century figures.

Boston Athenaeum

<http://www.bostonathenaeum.org/>

One of the oldest and largest independent libraries in the U.S., the Athenaeum dates from 1807. In addition to a members' library, the collections include half a million volumes. Special holdings include 18th- and 19th Century tracts, early Boston newspapers, 19th C. prints and photos, early American broadsides, and early publications in Native American languages.

Boston Public Library

<http://www.bpl.org/>

One of the nation's oldest libraries, the BPL holds collections of rare books and manuscripts as well as the Leventhal Map Center. Holdings include some 17,000 pieces from the family of Wm. Lloyd Garrison, along with collections relating to John Adams, Ben Franklin, Margaret Fuller, Sacco & Vanzetti, and the history of printing, books, and literacy.

John F. Kennedy Presidential Library

Boston

<http://www.jfklibrary.org/>

Vast resources – including many oral histories – relating to the administration of John F. Kennedy, including the papers of JFK press secretary Pierre Salinger. Also houses

the largest body of material relating to Ernest Hemingway in any single place.

Massachusetts Historical Society Boston

<http://www.masshist.org/welcome/>

An independent research library and manuscript repository, holding millions of rare documents. Special strengths include the Revolutionary and early Federal period, including many broadsides. Notable collections include the Adams family papers. Also, unique copies of early Boston newspapers, the *Liberator*, and the *Trans-Continental*.

Houghton Library, Harvard University

Cambridge

<http://hcl.harvard.edu/libraries/houghton/>

Harvard's special library for rare books, manuscripts, and historical collections, the Houghton includes a Printing & Graphic Arts Collection that documents all aspects of the development of the book. Also, collections include Margaret Fuller, Theodore Roosevelt, John James Audubon, Norman Mailer, Gore Vidal, John Updike, and many others.

MIT Media Lab

Cambridge

<http://www.media.mit.edu/>

By its own account: "Research at the Media Lab comprises interconnected developments in an unusual range of disciplines, such as software agents; machine understanding; how children learn; human and machine vision; audition; speech interfaces; wearable computers; affective computing; advanced interface design; tangible media; object-oriented video; interactive cinema; digital expression—from text, to graphics, to sound; and new approaches to spatial

imaging, nanomedia, and nanoscale sensing."

Further Afield...

The Concord Museum

Concord, Mass.

<http://www.concordmuseum.org/>

The museum has a large collection of materials relating to Thoreau, Emerson and the rest of the Transcendentalists. It is also a good place to start a visit to Concord and Walden Pond. Nearby are historic houses devoted to Emerson, the Alcotts,

American Antiquarian Society

Worcester, Mass.

<http://www.americanantiquarian.org/>

The AAS holds the most important collection of early American newspapers, periodicals, manuscripts and ephemera. The core of the holdings are the papers and books brought to Worcester by newspaper publisher Isaiah Thomas when he fled from the British in Boston in 1775. Collections span from the early settlement through Reconstruction.

Museum of Printing

Andover, Mass.

<http://www.museumofprinting.org/>

The museum holds many special items in the history of graphic arts and printing. Also, a large collection of antique printing presses as well as typesetting and bindery machines.

Mark Twain House and Museum

Hartford, Conn.

<http://www.marktwainhouse.org/>

The house contains many artifacts from Twain's years in the Hartford neighborhood known as Nook Farm, where his neighbors included Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Clio

Among the Media

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For information, contact Thorne at 816.662.2157, or the e-mail address above.

Recent issues of *Clio* may be accessed at:

www.utc.edu/Outreach/AEJMC-HistoryDivision/histpub.html

History Division Sponsors Pre-Convention
Workshop at Boston Convention

State of Deception: The Power of Nazi Propaganda

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.

Complete coverage of the exhibit was in the Spring *Clio*, along with photographs and additional information. Please checkout the complete story at <http://www.utc.edu/Outreach/AEJMC-HistoryDivision/clio/spring-clio09final.pdf>.

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 PM to 5 PM
Sheraton Boston Hotel • Fee: \$15

History Division Research Sessions at AEJMC in Boston

Elliot King

Vice-Chair

Loyola College in Maryland

The peer-reviewed research sessions have been set for the August convention. This year, the History Division received 85 submissions, which is up 33 percent from last year and may be a record number. We are fortunate that division head John Coward scrambled for extra presentation slots, securing an extra research panel, six additional slots in the scholar-to-scholar poster session, and four additional places in the high density panel session. In total, 42 papers were accepted, for an acceptance rate of just under 50 percent.

To maximize participation in the division, for the high density and scholar-to-scholar sessions, we have assigned one discussant for every two papers. This should insure that all the presenters will have an in-depth conversation about their research.

The high density session is an experimental presentation format, a hybrid of the traditional panel session and the scholar-to-scholar poster sessions. Some people have likened it to the research presentation equivalent of speed dating. Participants will have four minutes to briefly describe their research. Then they will have to time interact one-on-one with their discussants and others in the audience who are interested in their specific work. It can be a great place to get a taste of the broad range of scholarship being conducted.

With 85 papers submitted, we had to recruit 85 judges to evaluate them. Our thanks goes out to those judges, each of whom read three to four pa-

pers. Many judges also had heavy loads in other divisions. The research competition could not take place without your hard work. Thanks again.

The refereed research panel schedule was constructed this way. In addition to our always popular top papers panel, which will take place on Friday evening before our business meeting, if there were four papers on a similar theme or topic, they were placed on a

traditional panel. Other papers were placed in the scholar-to-scholar or high density sessions. The specific placement does not reflect at all on the quality of the research.

The refereed research sessions are, of course, the heart and soul of the convention proceedings. We believe we have a lot of top quality research this year and we look forward to your participation.

Research Session Schedule

Wednesday, August 5

11:45-1:15 AM

Refereed Research:

The Press and the Law

Moderator: Laurel Leff, Northeastern
In Sullivan's Shadow: The Use and Abuse of Libel Law Arising from the Civil Rights Movement, 1960-1989

Aimee Edmondson, Ohio
Second Place Paper Winner

Censorship in a Different Name: Press "Supervision" in Wartime Japanese American Camps 1942-1943

Takeya Mizuno, Toyo University, Tokyo

Journalist Privilege in 1929: Sen. Arthur Capper and the Start of the Shield Law Movement

Dean Smith, North Carolina
The Pig in the Parlor: Uncle Charlie Walker and the First Amendment

John Armstrong, Furman

Discussant: John Marshall, Northwestern

Thursday, August 6

8:15-9:45 AM

High Density Refereed Research Session

Moderator: Elliot King, Loyola
Fragmented Imperialism: U.S. Control Over Radio in Panama, 1914-1936
Rita Zajacz, Iowa

Semi-Colonialism and Journalistic Sphere of Influence: American and British Press Competition in Early Twentieth-Century China

Yong Volz, Missouri
Chin-Chuan Lee, City University of Hong Kong

Pressing the Press: William E. Chilton III's Investigation of Fellow Newspaper owners between 1980 and 1986

Edgar Simpson, Ohio

"God Help Our Democracy": Investigative Reporting in America, 1946-1960

Gerry Lanosga, Indiana

Nineteenth Century Ship Captains in Reality and Mythos: The Role of News Stories in Defining Seafaring Heroes

Paulette D. Kilmer, Toledo

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Research Sessions

Continued from p. 5

The Newspaper as Mirror: A History of a Metaphor

Tim Vos, Missouri

When Medicine and Ethics Meet in the Public Sphere: The Role of Journalism in the History of Bioethics

Amy Land, Minnesota

The Movement to Lower the Voting Age: The Legitimizing Function of the Media

Jason Moldoff, North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Citizen Blame: How a Massive Campaign to Discredit William Randolph Hearst Set his Legacy

Paul Braun, Florida

The Legacy of Yellow Journalism: An Issue of Class, Education, and Ambition

Thomas Miller, Indiana

Discussants:

Ann Thorne, Missouri Western State

Mark Feldstein, George Washington

Andris Struamanis, Wisconsin, River Falls

Susan Weill, Texas State

W. Joseph Campbell, American

Thursday, August 6

1:30-3:00 AM

Scholar-to-Scholar Refereed Research

A Legendary Journalist and the Woman Behind the Woman: Janet Flanner and Solita Solano

Rodger Streitmatter, American
Third Place Paper Winner

Outstanding American Female Journalists in the 1960s: Organizational Promotion of a Professional Identity

You Li, Missouri

When the Journalist Becomes the Story: Lippmann, Stone, Liebling, Jewish identity, and the Arab-Israeli Conflict

Julien Gorbach, Missouri

Fright beyond measure? The myth of The War of the Worlds radio dramatization

W. Joseph Campbell, American

Redefining the Magazine Reader: The Curtis Publishing Company, Holiday, and Market Research

Richard Popp, Louisiana State

Voicing Opinions in the Face of Change: An Analysis of Norfolk Newspaper Readers' Feedback During Virginia's Massive Resistance

Lynette Holman, North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Reporting on the Rise of American Labor and the Problem of Unions in the Newsroom

Philip Glende, Wisconsin-Madison

How Local Newspapers Covered The Campaign Of Phoenix's First Female Mayor, Margaret Hance

Amanda Fruzynski, Arizona State

Honor of a man: Adolph Ochs' influence on corrections in The New York Times

Kirstie Hettinga, Pennsylvania State

Teaching Girls about Sexuality and the Element of Desire Using Post-World War II Sex Education Films from 1947-1960

Rebecca Ortiz, Syracuse University

Picture within the Frame – Framing American Public Issues: An 1855-2005 New York Times Case Study

Thomas Terry, Idaho State

Off our backs' Controversial Coverage of Pornography: The "pornography war" of 1985

Mackenzie Cato, North Carolina at Chapel Hill

American Landscape: Environmental Journalism and Utah's First National Park

Matthew Baker, Northern Kentucky

Murder in Mississippi: The Unsolved Case of Agence French-Press Reporter Paul Guihard

Kathleen Wickham, Mississippi

The Influence of the American Sunday Supplement in Toronto, Canada, 1886

1895

Paul Moore, Ryerson at Toronto
Sandra Gabriele, Windsor

CEOs' Letters to the Editor: Executive Participation in the Public Forum, 1970 – 1995

Nell Ching Ling Huang, North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Discussants:

Lisa Burns, Quinnipiac

Harlen Makemson, Elon

Melissa Meade, Colby Sawyer

Cathy Jackson, Norfolk State

Pat Dooley, Wichita State

Gwyneth Mellinger, Baker

Michael Ray Smith, Campbell

Theresa Lynch, Boston

Friday, August 7

5:15-6:45 PM

Top Faculty and Student Papers

Moderator: John Coward, Tulsa

The Japanese "Problem" During World War II and the Central Utah Relocation Center: Reaction and Response in The Salt Lake Tribune

Kimberley Mangun, Utah
Top Faculty Paper

Juggernaut in Kid Gloves: Inez Callaway Robb, 1901-1979

Carolyn Edy, North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Top Student Paper Award

Publishers, Watchdogs, and Shyster Lawyers: Libel Law Reform and the Late Nineteenth-Century Newspaper Industry

Patrick File, Minnesota
Second Place Student Paper

Women and Children of the Santa Anita Race Track: Japanese Family Internment through the Lens of Photographer Clem Albers and the War Relocation Authority (WRA), 1942

Arielle Emmett, University of Maryland
Third Place Student Paper Award

Discussant:

Joe Hayden, Memphis

Continued p. 7

Research Sessions

Continued from p. 6

Saturday, August 8

8:15-9:45 AM

Refereed Research: Issues in Advertising and Public Relations

Moderator: Norma Green, Columbia College

Beer Belongs: A Historical Analysis of the U.S. Brewers Foundation's Advertising Campaign to Normalize Beer Consumption in Post-War America
Christina Malik, UNC-Chapel Hill

War, Peace, and Free Radio: The Women's National Radio Committee's Efforts to Promote Democracy, 1939-1946

Jennifer Proffitt, Florida State

Learning from the Trades: Public Rela-

tions, Journalism, and News Release Writing, 1945-2008

Lisa Mullikin Parcell, Wichita State
Margot Opdycke Lamme, Alabama
Skye Chance Cooley, Alabama

A View that's Fit to Print: NAM Propaganda and the NY Times, 1937-1939

Burton St. John, Old Dominion

Discussant: Randall Sumpter, Texas A.&M.

Saturday, August 8

1:30-3:00 PM

Refereed Research: The Press and Issues of Race

Moderator: Claire Serant, St. John's

Praising My People: The Negro Star Newspaper and the Integration of Base-

ball in Kansas, 1930-1935

Brian Carroll, Berry College

What Flag do you Fight for, Baby: Chicago Defender Editorials on American Involvement in Vietnam

Meagan Manning, Minnesota

Up from the Notes: Sporting Life and the Color Line, 1883-1889

Lori Amber Roessner, Georgia

Across the Globe and Around the World: Two Black Southern Newspapers Cover the Integration of Little Rock's Central High School

Dianne Bragg, Alabama

Discussant: C. Patrick Burrowes, Penn State at Harrisburg

Tour of the American Antiquarian Society

Saturday, August 8, 10 AM to 3 PM

The History Division will sponsor an off-site tour of the American Antiquarian Society, an independent research library founded in 1812 in Worcester, MA.

The library's collections document the life of America's people from the colonial era through the Civil War and Reconstruction. Collections include books, pamphlets, newspapers, periodicals, broadsides, manuscripts, music, graphic arts, and local histories. The tour is limited to 45 participants. The cost is \$15 for faculty, \$5 for graduate students. For further information contact John Coward at john-coward@utulsa.edu.

Journalism History and the Undergraduate Curriculum

Lurene Kelley
Memphis

The history of journalism was something I learned almost by chance. In my own undergraduate journalism program there were fleeting references to farmer-turned-television inventor Philo Farnsworth during a videography class. From various broadcast news professors, Edward R. Murrow received the occasional nod. Later, as a practicing journalist, my knowledge base was fed by an armful of autobiographical books written by reporters, but the result was a sparse, haphazard overview of the people and technological and social developments that shaped our industry.

So now as a professor of journalism it is with pride that I see students matriculating through our program *starting* their journalism education with a healthy dose of the profession's history. Each fall semester, I teach a survey of mass communication. It is, to me, the ideal place to plant the seeds of journalism's past – to show these blossoming journalists how individuals, led either by the desire to communicate information more effectively or fascinated by the reach of technology, helped spawn journalistic vehicles that still influence our society. As online news sources flourish and traditional newspapers and television operations struggle, it is comforting to trace our media history and remind students that the popularity of a new medium does not necessarily mean the death of the old – just a massive shift in how it is

used.

The challenge to offering students history in this type of course, however, is two-fold. First, many enroll in an introductory mass communication course unaware so much history will be involved. Second, introductory courses tend to be large and filled with freshmen and sophomores, and of this group there is typically a sizable

“... it is comforting to trace our media history and remind students that the popularity of a new medium does not necessarily mean the death of the old – just a massive shift in how it is used.”

contingent of students who are non-majors or are undecided. It can be taxing to teach a subject of narrow interest in this environment.

The first time I taught the survey I chose to invite numerous professionals to discuss their careers in an attempt to entertain this ragtag group of students. My lectures also centered on the current state of the media and job outlook. Scant time was spent on journalism history.

Eventually, though, I realized how frequently journalism majors were exposed to working professionals through clubs and other classes. And they were already receiving a great deal of information about the current state of the industry through other classes. So, unless an undergraduate chose to enroll in our journalism history elective, the introductory course was the only place she would have spent any time with historical references.

Now, I still welcome the occasional speaker and touch on the state of various media, but we spend nearly half the semester digging through the archives of the profession. In this age of rapidly changing technologies and shifting sensibilities about what is news, lessons from our past are more important than ever.

These large introductory courses often serve as a recruiting mechanism for many journalism departments and schools, so it is of particular importance to offer

this information in an engaging manner. The use of humor and clear, entertaining Powerpoints are just a few tools in the arsenal of any successful auditorium lecturer.

The Internet is another powerful resource for bringing history to life. A quick search of YouTube.com can unearth television commercials that represent the culture and creative climate of past generations. Or World War I posters of “The Hun” displayed on a projection screen can produce far greater understanding of the fear generated by the Creel Committee than a mere lecture could ever do. Of course, the ability to reference previous chapters and link one technological or sociological development to the next is the most powerful implement of any survey class.

So should your introductory mass communication class necessarily

Continued on p. 9

2009 History Division Book Award Announced

Carolyn Kitch

Book Award Chair

Temple

The 2009 History Division Book Award, honoring the best journalism and mass communication book published in 2008, has been won by Kathy Roberts Forde, author of *Literary Journalism on Trial: Masson v. New Yorker and the First Amendment* (University of Massachusetts Press).

This fall Forde will join the faculty of the School of Journalism and Mass Communications at the University of South Carolina. For the past three years, she has been an

assistant professor at University of Minnesota's School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

The winning book was chosen from an especially competitive field of 23 entries this year. All of the books were read and judged by a panel of three distinguished communication historians. The judges had high praise for Forde's work, noting: "The book is eloquently argued and elegantly written. ... In dealing with complex journalistic, philosophical, and legal issues, she offers rich historical

context; she shows not merely the implications of a particular trial, but also how history matters and how ideas matter."

The Book Award will be presented at the History Division business meeting on Friday, August 7, 2009, from 7 to 8:30 pm, at the AEJMC convention in Boston. Forde will receive a plaque and a cash prize, and will speak about her work at the meeting.

25th Annual Covert Award Announced

Karen List

Covert Award Chair

Massachusetts

The 25th annual Covert Award in Mass Communication History has been won by Jeffery A. Smith, professor of journalism and mass communication at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

Smith won the award for "Moral Guardians and the Origins of the Right to Privacy" published in *Journalism*

& Communication Monographs in Spring 2008.

The award, presented by the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication (AEJMC), goes to the best mass communication history article or chapter in an edited collection published the previous year.

The article by Smith was selected from 12 nominations. He will receive the award at the History Division meeting in Boston.

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

Journalism History and the Undergraduate Curriculum

From page 8

become the place for students to learn the circumstances surrounding "yellow journalism"? If your program is one that requires all undergraduates to take a journalism history course, then perhaps your students *are* better served in their survey class by primarily watching videos about the current state of the industry or hearing media practitioners discuss the correct career

path to take. These are vital pieces of information every student needs. But if you teach in a more typical journalism or mass communication program – one that either does not require a journalism history course, or more commonly, offers none – then it is crucial that the introductory course place great emphasis on the past. It may be the only time these prospective

journalists hear of the 14-year-old farmer who conceived the notion of electronic television while plowing fields.

As the entire journalism industry sits precariously on the edge of great change, our students are called, more than ever, to be innovators. Who knows which lessons of the past... might spark a new idea for our future?

BOOKS IN BRIEF: Reviews from JHISTORY

Donna Harrington-Leuker, editor and compiler

Salve Regina

A treasure trove for journalism historians, an analysis of how British newspapers constructed the American Revolution, and a discussion of the newspaper writing of Mark Twain are the topics of the following recent reviews from JHISTORY. The reviews can be accessed in their entirety at the Jhistory web site: <<http://www.h-net.org/~jhistory/>>. Anyone interested in reviewing for Jhistory can contact Donna Harrington-Lueker (dhlueker@cox.net) for more information.

Richard Bernstein. *The New York Times: The Complete Front Pages, 1851-2008*. New York: Black Dog & Leventhal Publishers, 2008.

Reviewed by Doug Mendenhall, Abilene Christian University

Through a historian's lens, it is tough to quantify the contribution represented by this collection of more than a century-and-a-half of front pages from the *New York Times*. It is all here. The anguished reports of the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln, the Kennedys, Martin Luther King Jr., Jack Ruby. The seminal photographs: a sobbing Kent State protester kneeling by a body, a suspect Viet Cong being summarily executed, a wash-tub full of Kool-Aid and cyanide surrounded by the bodies of the Jonestown faithful.

Through a journalism lens, it is also tough to underestimate the importance of this enduring body of work from one of the most important—and long-lived—newspapers. It is all here, too. The war dispatches straight from Union generals and introduced with fifteen decks of explanatory headline. The

rise of modern, bylined celebrity reporters. The transformation from pithy, sketchy breaking news stories collected from across the city's burroughs to investigative analyses collected from across the *Times*'s world of bureaus.

However, my personal lens is a bit different. About the time this book (with its accompanying DVD) was being published in 2008, I was ending a career in newspapering that dated back three decades. The last several years of that career included much handwriting on the wall about the accelerating shakiness of newspapers in general. To me, the signs of that looming demise also are all here, and they are easier to sum up: At one time—as the stories on this DVD and in this collection suggest—the *Times* told dramatic stories that show it had a firm grip on its readers, who could only find those stories in the paper. On stories major and stories minor, newspapers ruled the world. And today? The color photograph on page 1 could just as likely appear without a story beneath it—just a line directing readers elsewhere, including to cyberspace where more photographs and an interactive timeline might appear.

There is no shame in the fact that *The New York Times: The Complete Front Pages, 1851-2008* could be retitled *When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth*. The one hundred and fifty seven years represented in this volume comprise an amazing run of media domination. And even if that run has come to an end—not just shifted from newsprint to the Web—this volume represents a fascinating,

useful obituary.

Troy O. Bickham. *Making Headlines: The American Revolution as Seen through the British Press*. DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 2009.

Reviewed by Carol Sue Humphrey, Oklahoma Baptist University

In *Making Headlines*, Troy O. Bickham capably presents how the press functioned in Great Britain during the years of the American Revolution. Using newspapers as sources, Bickham argues that what Americans refer to as a revolution became much more than that to citizens of Great Britain. For the British, the American Revolution developed into a world war that was the latest chapter in Britain's ongoing conflict with France. The widespread availability of newspapers made the press a major source of information about the war for British citizens.

Bickham begins with a well-written consideration of how the press worked in Great Britain—that is, how newspapers were organized, how they were distributed, and who read them. He also discusses how the revolt in the American colonies developed into a world war. Initially, he found, British newspapers debated whether the war in the colonies was worth fighting, but they clearly rallied to the cause once the conflict developed into a world war with France.

Bickham continues his consideration of the British press through an analysis of several issues, including the press's reaction to George Washington (most newspapers admired Washington as a noble figure

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Reviews

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even though he commanded an army of the enemy) and to the approach British officials chose to fight the war. (Of particular interest was the use of African slaves, American Indians, and German mercenaries.)

Bickham's work pushes readers to look at the war from the British side and in doing so broadens our understanding of the role and impact of the press not only during the Revolutionary era, but also potentially during wartime in general. His thoughtful study fills a gap in the history of the late eighteenth century.

James Edward Caron. *Mark Twain: Unsanctified Newspaper Reporter*. Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2008.

Reviewed by Patricia Baldwin, University of North Carolina at Asheville.

The style and substance of *The Daily Show with Jon Stewart* and *The Colbert Report* mirror the comedic techniques employed during the early newspaper career of Samuel Clemens whose pen name—Mark Twain—emerged in the 1860s as a comic literary device in Clemens's journalism.

James Edward Caron traces Clemens' literary birth and the evolution of his writing style through his travel letters and his newspaper exploits in Nevada and California. Caron skillfully presents the central tension facing any reporter who tries to balance the exacting skills of information gathering with an audience's desire for creativity. Indeed, Caron compares and contrasts the artistry of literary writing with the marketplace requirements of journalism. In fact, the book's title is

derived from the fact that Clemens dubbed himself an "unsanctified newspaper reporter."

Caron particularly focuses on analysis of the travel letters from Hawaii and the letters chronicling Clemens's 1866 trip from California to New York City.

Caron effectively achieves his goal of profiling the early phase of Clemens's professional writing career—the time prior to Twain's debut on a national scale with the 1869 publication of the best-selling *Innocents Abroad*. And although much of Clemens's talent as a writer developed by practice, he also observed and was influenced by the craft of others. Caron contributes to the scholarship about Twain by contrasting and comparing the writing of Clemens alongside several of his contemporaries and competitors.

Spring Journalism Historians Meeting Set for March 13

The 2010 Joint Journalism Historians Conference sponsored by the AEJMC History Division and the American Journalism Historians Association will be held on Saturday, March 13 at the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism in New York City. Recently established, the CUNY Graduate School of Journalism is housed in the old *Herald Tribune* building, so the venue should have particular salience for many journalism historians.

Over the past decade, the Joint Journalism Historians Conference has emerged as an important interdisciplinary setting for scholars at all stages of their careers to present their research and research in progress. Last

year, despite the economic hard times, there were close to 60 scholarly presentations on all aspects of journalism and communications history (about 50 percent more than will be presented at the AEJMC conference this year, and this year AEJMC will have a record number of history-oriented presentations).

Organized as a one-day event, the conference is designed to facilitate networking and interaction among scholars. Much of the research in progress presented at Joint Journalism Historians Conference is later presented at the AEJMC and AJHA conferences (often winning the top paper awards) and many of the papers are later published in *American Jour-*

nalism and Journalism History, among other journals.

In addition to research presentations (which are accepted off of abstracts) the 2010 conference will have a new feature—a "tout your book" session. If you (or a friend or colleague) has written a book within the past three years and you want to bring it to the attention of the participants (and perhaps sell a few autographed copies), there will be a special session to do so. It should be a lot of fun. Also, people are encouraged to submit panel ideas. So mark your calendar for March 13 in NYC. For more information, contact Elliot King at eking@loyola.edu or 443-858-3731.

COMMENTARY: Blogging About Women in Journalism History

Kimberly Wilmot Voss
Central Florida

Several years ago, I was researching an award-winning, but unknown, Seattle women's page editor Bobbi McCallum. All I had to go on was a few clips and photos from an archive at the University of Missouri. A little digging showed she had died in 1968 at age 25. What I did not know is how she had died. While I was able to request her death certificate, the story of her death remained unknown until this year.

The mystery was answered when the man she was dating in 1968 found me through my blog, Women's Page Editors: <http://womenspageeditors.blogspot.com/> He emailed me to let me know about their date the night before her death, when McCallum told him she was going in for minor facial surgery. This was recommended during an audition to be an on-air personality. McCallum died the next day on the operating table after a reaction to the anesthesia.

My question was answered thanks to my blog. The blog, hosted by Blogger, is about a year old, and I post a few times a week, recently surpassing 250 posts. The blog has become a way for me to spread information about the history of women's page editors, reach new sources, and educate my students.

My blog has started to reach a broader audience. It is listed on the National Women's Studies Association and Journalism and Women Symposium blog roll which drives traffic to the site. I have been approached by an obituary writer from the Washington Post about one of my subjects and from a magazine writer about the role of women's pages. I

have also received queries from a book publisher and a documentary maker about women's page editors.

Through my blog, I have heard from fellow historians, fans of the journalists I research, and the family members of my subjects. These sources have answered questions and led to new inquiries. Many of the emails from these sources have led to additional information that I had been looking for or added anecdotes that further explained the subject.

The blog has been helpful in demonstrating to my graduate students the research process. I document the initial process – looking for the papers of important and undiscovered women, applying for travel grants, planning and making those archival visits. Then, I organize those piles of materials, draft an article, find a journal and submit an article, followed by revising and resubmitting a piece. The process is detailed on the blog.

Lastly, blogs also allow a continuing opportunity to practicing technology as more journalism programs focus on convergence. Using multimedia is easy to do and makes the blog more interesting – YouTube for short videos and Archive.org for longer video and audio. Google maps and timelines through Dipity.com further allow the stories of my subjects to be told. These exercises allow me to be a better teacher in skills classes.

The power of the blog is that it allows for the practice of true public history. Rather than simply reaching an academic audience through journal articles or conference presentations, I'm reaching a more diverse audience with the blog.

Call for *Clio* Contributions

This issue of *Clio* includes information about the Boston AEJMC, focusing on the programming by the History Division. There is also a column by the History Division Chair, a guest teaching column, as well as JHISTORY reviews and other news of interest to members of the History Division.

This is the final issue of this year's *Clio*. I hope you have enjoyed the year's coverage. 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.

Notes from the Chair

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significance of these themes and their consequences in the “real world” caused me to think of my own role as a journalism historian in some fundamental ways.

Let me elaborate. As a concerned human being—and also as a professor and journalism historian—I was moved by Hedges’ attempt to take on the agonies of war, an age-old human problem, and to think through these issues in all their complexities.

For example, Hedges doesn’t simply condemn war. Though he abhors the cruelties and destruction of war, Hedges is no pacifist. Sometimes, he acknowledges, violence must be met by violence in the service of something better, and, in his words, “perhaps less immoral.”

In coming to terms with the terrible ambiguities of war, Hedges reminded me of the responsibilities of historical teaching and research. Hedges’ contemplation of war caused me to renew my interest in moral reasoning and larger historical meanings, emphasizing social knowledge that might help my students find their way in an uncertain world.

Hedges’ work also inspired me to frame journalism and communication issues in terms that are ambiguous and difficult, resisting quick and easy answers. He reminded me to engage my students not just as future journalists, but also as complex human beings struggling toward a life where they too must make tough choices.

Hedges’ ideas also affected me as a researcher, enlarging my historical imagination. Journalism history, sometimes criticized as insular and even dull, need not be imagined and written that way. Journalism history, after all, covers a great swath of human life and social activity, including issues that

intersect in important ways with major moral dilemmas and social problems.

I found just such scholarship in reading the entries in this year’s Covert Award in journalism history. The strongest entries reconstructed the past in ways that addressed significant social questions. For example, this year’s winning article, Jeff Smith’s “Moral Guardians and the Origins of the Right to Privacy,” published in *Journalism & Communication Monographs*, traced the clash between the inquisitive, increasingly commercialized mass media of the nineteenth century and Victorian-era social standards.

In investigating this conflict, Smith drew on a wide variety of Victorian-era writers, journalists and activists, some famous (Tocqueville, Bennett, Whitman, Woodhull, and Comstock), some not (Unitarian minister Minot Savage, *Lippincott’s* writer Conde Pallen, and an English journalist known as Ouida). As a result, Smith was able to offer compelling evidence for his “moral guardians” thesis and shed new light on the idea of privacy in an open and rapidly evolving democratic society. The result was a wide-ranging and intellectually powerful article that asked and answered some Big Questions about journalism history and much more.

True, Smith’s article isn’t about life-or-death issues, the very thing that makes Hedges’ meditation on war so important. But Smith does what great journalism history must do, which is to link journalism in its various manifestations to larger social issues and themes, ones that shed light on the nature of the human condition. I recommend Smith’s article to you. We all should aspire to write such history.

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CALL FOR PAPERS

Symposium on the 19th Century Press, the Civil War, and Free Expression

November 12 – November 14, 2009 • The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga



The steering committee of the seventeenth annual Symposium on the 19th Century Press, the Civil War, and Free Expression solicits papers dealing with U.S. mass media of the 19th century, the Civil War in fiction and history, images of race and gender in the 19th century press, presidents and the 19th century press, and sensationalism and crime in 19th century newspapers. Selected papers will be presented during the three-day conference in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 12-14, 2009. The top three papers and the top three student papers will be honored accordingly.

The purpose of the November conference is to share current research and to develop a series of monographs on the 19th century press, the Civil War and the press, the Civil War in fiction and history, 19th century concepts of free expression, images of race and gender in the 19th century press, presidents and the 19th century press, and sensationalism and crime in 19th century

newspapers. Papers from the first five conferences were published by Transaction Publishers in 2000 as a book of readings called *The Civil War and the Press*. Purdue University Press is publishing papers from past conferences in three distinctly different books titled *Memory and Myth: The Civil War in Fiction and Film from Uncle Tom's Cabin to Cold Mountain*, *Words at War: The Civil War and American Journalism*, and *Seeking a Voice: Images of Race and Gender in the 19th Century Press*.

The symposium is sponsored by the George R. West, Jr. Chair of Excellence in Communication and Public Affairs, the Frank McDonald Chair of Communication, the UT-Chattanooga Department of Communication, the UT-Chattanooga Department of History, and the Hazel Dicken-Garcia Fund for the Symposium, and because of this sponsorship, *no registration fee will be charged*.

Deadline August 31, 2009

Papers should be able to be presented within 20 minutes, at least 10 to 15 pages long. Send your paper (including a 200-300 word abstract) as an MS Word e-mail attachment to **West-Chair-Office@utc.edu** or mail four copies of your paper and abstract to:

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