



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

Texas university hosts AEJMC Southeast



The History Division panel at the AEJMC Southeast Colloquium March 10 featured (from left) moderator Melita Garza, Erika Pribanic-Smith, Deidra Jackson, Sheryl Kennedy Haydel, Tamar Gregorian, and discussant Mike Martinez. See recap on page 20. (Photo credit: Melita Garza)

NOTES FROM THE CHAIR

Initial inquiries show support for official division academic journal



Michael S. Sweeney
Chair
Ohio University

Mark your calendar for what may be one of the more significant business meetings in the history of the History Division: 7-8:30 p.m. Aug. 11, at the AEJMC conference in Chicago. Room TBA.

At this meeting, we'll hear a report from an ad hoc committee charged with investigating the

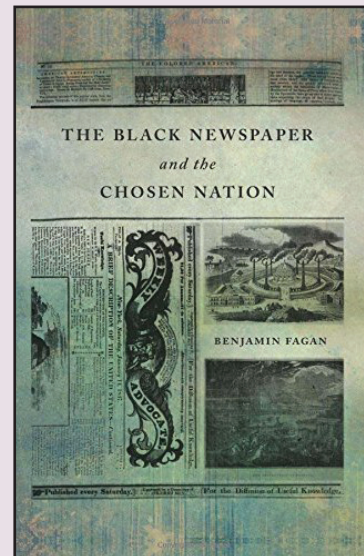
pros and cons of having the division assume responsibility for the quarterly academic publication *Journalism History*.

Some of you may have thought that *Journalism History*, or perhaps the similar publication *American Journalism*, already was affiliated with our division. Not so. We are a rare beast at AEJMC—a large, well-established division without its own scholarly journal. *Journalism History*, while well respected as the oldest journal of mass media history in the

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ONLINE
aejmc.us/history

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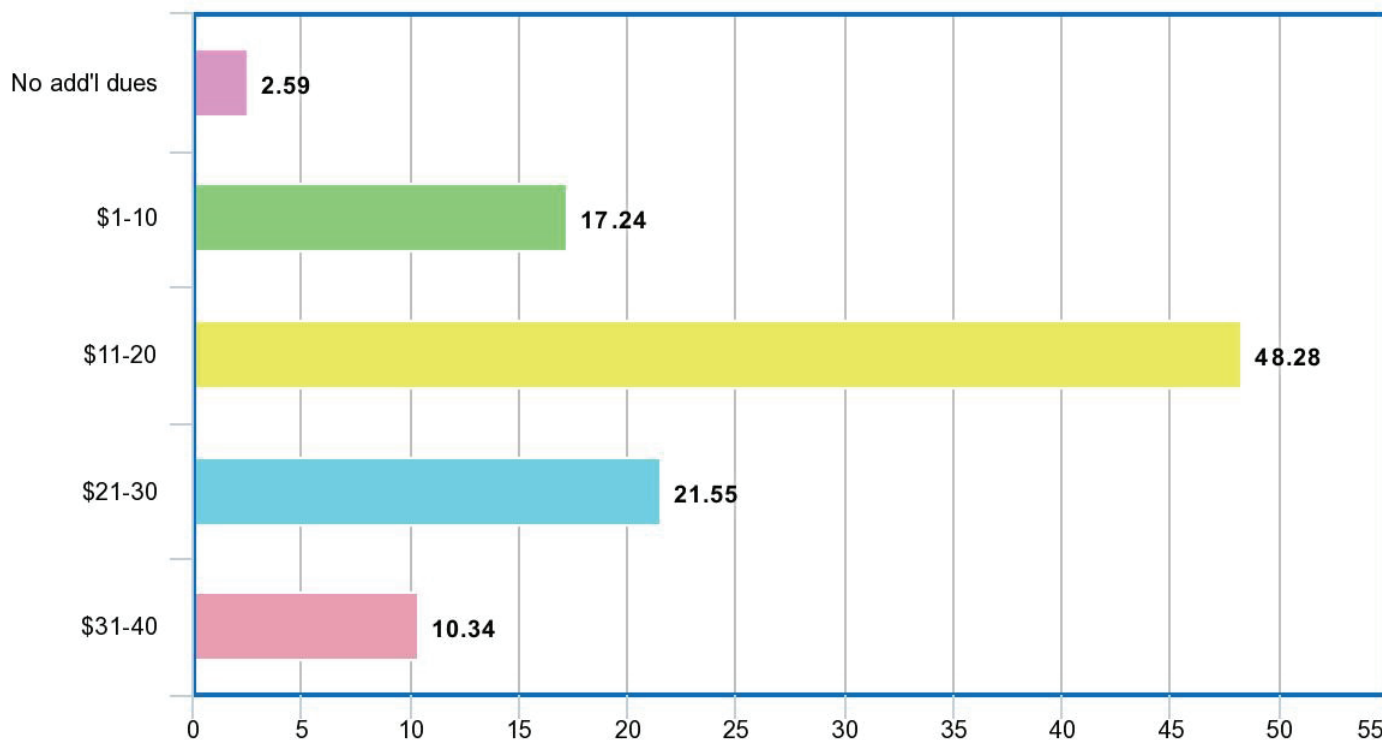
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Q2: How much additional dues are you willing to pay?



Sweeney

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United States (established in 1974), has always been independent.

It is my hope and belief that the committee, headed by Frank Fee, will bring a detailed report and recommendation to the members of our division for discussion and vote. My plan is that if the committee members do recommend Journalism History becoming our official publication, they will lay out the results of their investigations at the business meeting and be ready to answer questions from members.

After that, if the sentiment favors going forward, I will call for a vote of those at the meeting to authorize an immediate online vote of the full membership. Jennifer McGill of AEJMC tells us such a vote would comprise two questions: Should the division adopt Journalism History? And is it prepared to underwrite it if necessary?

As many of you know, I am not only chair of the division but also have been

the editor of Journalism History since 2012. As I mentioned in a previous column, I have a terminal disease and would like to find a new home for the journal. I appointed the committee—Kathy Forde, Melita Garza, and Willie Tubbs, along with Frank—because I believe the idea is worth consideration, and I cannot lead the investigation because I have a conflict of interest. My role, after forming the committee, has been to provide information as needed.

Here is what we know so far. Earlier this year, many of you received and responded to a SurveyMonkey Tubbs administered. The results are as follows:

Q1: Do you want the division to take over Journalism History as its journal? (See graph, page 3.)

Yes: 104 (91.23%)

No: 10 (8.77%)

Q2: Dues for AEJMC divisions and interest groups cover programming beyond publication of a journal, but in general, divisions and

interest groups publishing journals charge in a range of \$14 to \$35 more than the \$10 History Division (\$7.50 grad students) dues. Although a dues increase may not be necessary, if it were, how much extra in dues would you be willing to pay in division dues should we take over publishing Journalism History? (See graph, above.)

\$1 to \$10: 20 (17.24%)

\$11 to \$20: 56 (48.28%)

\$21 to \$30: 25 (21.55%)

\$31 to \$40: 12 (10.34%)

I am not willing to pay additional dues: 3 (2.59%)

Q3: Do you feel the AEJMC History Division is broad enough, and the members able/committed enough to a publication like Journalism History, that group of editors will emerge from within the division who will sustain the quality of the journal over time? (See graph, page 3.)

Yes: 103 (91.96%)

No: 9 (8.04%)

See Sweeney | Page 3

Sweeney

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Committee members have been talking with Sage and Oxford about whether either would be interested in taking on the publication duties, both in print form and electronically. Oxford has responded positively to the idea, and we're still collecting information from Sage.

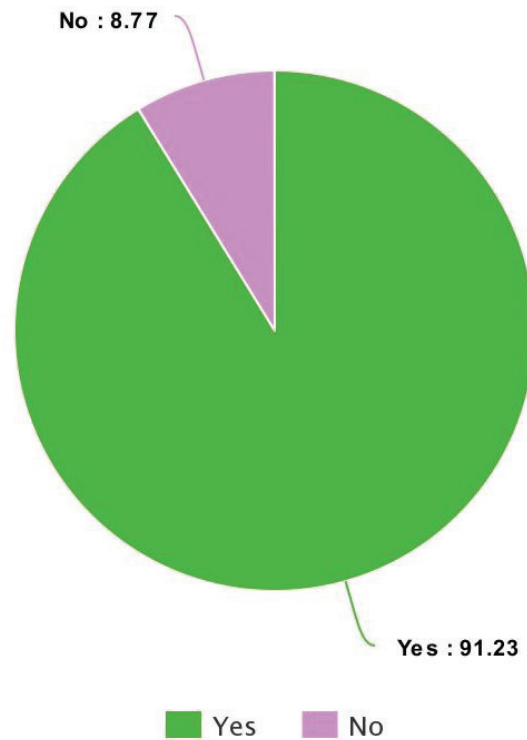
Division members should stand by for complete information in the summer issue. I would expect that if the committee can work out details of a contract, the resulting proposal would be part of the discussion at the business meeting. Other publishers also could be in the mix.

Let me add quick note in case you are wondering about alternative publishers. I told the committee that to avoid a conflict of interest, Journalism History and American Journalism could not have the same publisher. I conferred with officers of the American Journalism Historians Association, the organization behind American Journalism, and we agreed on this. American Journalism, a fine journal (hey, it has printed some of my stuff!), is published by Routledge, Taylor & Francis.

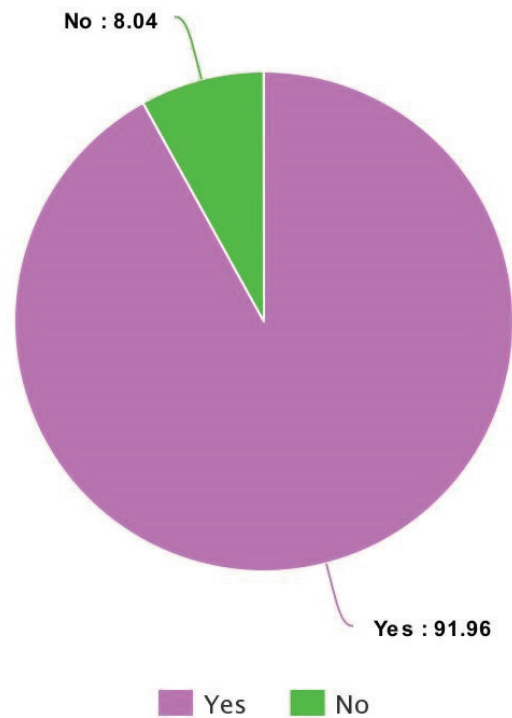
My tenure as division chair concludes at the end of the business meeting. At that point, implementation of a decision would fall to incoming chair Doug Cumming of Washington and Lee University; Erika Pribanic-Smith of the University of Texas at Arlington, the incoming vice chair; and whoever is elected to become second vice chair.

Let me take one last paragraph to say, not for the last time, a big thank-you to Frank, Kathy, Melita, and Willie. Hard-working, wonderful people. Smartest move I have made as chair (at least, so far) was to bring them together for this purpose.

Q1: Do you want the division to take over Journalism History as its journal?



Q3: Do you think a sufficient group of quality editors will emerge from within the division?



Journalism practice provides life skills



Doug Cumming
Research Chair
Washington and Lee University

Objectivity is not neutrality, as historian **Thomas L. Haskell** puts it. In my years as a news reporter in the last quarter of the 20th century, journalistic objectivity was not stenography either.

For us, it involved moving around, hanging out with one side and then the other, and scuffing your deepest values with these other perspectives.

Whether we called it objectivity, fairness or balance, it was never a scientific claim but an ingrained practice—a habit of behaving decently among people caught up in a crisis or controversy and listening, as best you can.

I have a good example of that in the files I've been poring over from my father's filing cabinet. He was the Newsweek bureau chief in Atlanta in the 1960s and '70s, covering the

civil rights movement across the South. He's 90 now, and having lost his wife of 68 years, my mother, and downsized to an assisted living apartment, he's passed on to me some familiar furniture and family records.

I found examples of "objectivity-in-practice" from these files and used them in a talk I gave recently to a "Contemporary Issues" class at Southern Virginia University. First, I felt I needed to explain the great American consensus of the mid-20th century—that a separation of "Fact" from "Opinion" was valuable, and possible. (I was lecturing on the subject of the op-ed, the guest opinion column launched by New York Times editor John B. Oakes in 1970.)

An ad for Newsweek that ran in some magazines, and was a big poster in New York subways, touted that distinction with a drawing of my father, Joseph B. Cumming, to illustrate the "facts" side. The "opinions" side was represented by a bow-tied Raymond Moley, a

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Joseph B. Cumming interviews the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth in 1963. Cumming was Newsweek bureau chief in Atlanta during the civil rights movement. A Baptist minister, Shuttlesworth worked closely with Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., co-founding the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and organizing protests in Birmingham, Alabama.



Clio

AMONG THE MEDIA

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Clio Among the Media is published quarterly by the History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication.

Submissions to Clio are welcome.

General items such as paper calls should be sent to Erika Pribanic-Smith at epsmith@uta.edu.

Send membership updates to be included in "News & Notes" to Teri Finneman at finnemte@gmail.com or Will Mari at william.mari@northwestu.edu

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

Cumming

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conservative columnist whose name and face “you probably recognize,” the ad stated.

Today, I doubt if most people would recognize the names, or the value then given to separating Fact from Opinion.

And then there was this editorial column I found from Feb. 27, 1965, by **Eugene Patterson**, editor of the Atlanta Constitution. Patterson described a speech my father had just given at the Georgia Press Institute in Athens. Cumming described why a reporter—even a white sixth-generation Georgian like him—became an outsider to his Southern brethren simply by doing the work of a good reporter.

In 1964, he stood with the mayor and white residents of a Mississippi town as they grumbled about scruffy young outsiders who were piling off of a bus to begin their work for Freedom Summer.

Then he moved into the little house where these workers set up a Freedom School for black kids. Patterson wrote: “He observed, listened and came to understand that these students were as innocently unaware of the gap between themselves and the townspeople as the townspeople had been unaware of the opposite.”

I also found a letter in which my father wrote to a clergyman at the national Episcopal Church headquarters in New York referring to that same encounter in Mississippi. He said he felt sometimes that the only hopeful group was the youth. Most of them—not all, he added—have an attitude that can bring the race problem “within the American



This man shares facts with you

This is Joseph B. Cumming, Jr., Newsweek's Atlanta Bureau Chief since 1961. Joe Cumming was born and raised in Augusta and is a graduate of the University of the South at Sewanee. He is thoroughly familiar with every facet of life in the South. For two years before he began his journalistic career, he was a writer of radio dramas. While retaining this important sense of drama in reporting the news, he keeps himself out of the reporting, as do most good reporters.

This man shares opinions with you

Raymond Moley is one of Newsweek's distinguished columnists. For more than thirty years he has written about politics and its significance, in all its aspects. You probably recognize his name and face, for he is one of the outstanding political writers of our day. He is one of those men against whom you like to sharpen your opinion, because you value his. And you can always recognize his opinion when it appears in the pages of Newsweek, because he signs his name to it.

Newsweek never leaves you wondering where fact ends and opinion begins. This is the responsible magazine for responsible people. It stands to reason that such people are responsive to good advertising.

Newsweek

A Newsweek ad featuring Joseph Cumming demonstrates the difference between fact and opinion.

concept,” as he put it. “I do think there are some things I would tell them although I certainly learned much more than I could ever impart.”

Following the career pattern of my father, I left 26 years in news reporting for grad school and a university position teaching journalism. My earliest lessons in journalism were from my father—really, my only lessons until I began work in a newsroom right out of college.

In these family files, I found a

picture of myself at around age 16 with him on a story he was freelancing for another magazine, updating “Where the Boys Are” at Daytona Beach.

His lessons in journalism were also lessons in the broader life skills of fairness and the magic of storytelling. I like to tell my students that these basic journalistic practices are also an excellent addition to general college learning, critical thinking and good writing. The practices of journalism are the core “objectivity” of applied liberal arts.

TEACHING STANDARDS

Oral history provides gateway to engagement

As a news reporter in the 1980s and 1990s, Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez saw repeated themes of race relations and structural inequality in reporting everything from football rivalries to war veterans. She loved showing up for interviews, asking questions, listening, and asking more questions.



Kristin L. Gustafson
Teaching Chair
University of
Washington-
Bothell

However, one thought nagged at her. “When I interviewed and did not record it, I always thought it was a waste,” said Rivas-Rodriguez, now a professor in the School of Journalism at the University of Texas at Austin.

That thought eventually led her oral history projects—at her university, in our AEJMC organization, in her classroom, and for a new journal. They build on her journalism work at the Boston Globe, WFAA-TV in Dallas, and the Dallas Morning News. And they are central to her scholarship of history, U.S. Latinos, and news production and consumption.

In 1999, she founded the U.S. Latino and Latina World War II Oral History Project, which expanded in 2010 to become the **Voces Oral History Project**. Voces anchors several of Rivas-Rodriguez’s efforts—teaching, co-leading a research summer institute, and telling stories of Mexican

American WWII veterans leading civil rights efforts in her book “**Texas Mexican Americans and Postwar Civil Rights**.” And in autumn 2017, she begins editing the new **Latina & Latino Oral History Journal**.

Oral history began to capture Rivas-Rodriguez’s interest in the 1980s when her Boston Globe magazine piece on race relations turned into what she described as a “Studs Terkel-like piece.” She soon read most of his work, appreciated his journalism approach to oral history, but thought he gave “short shrift” to stories of Latinos.

She moved to Texas. There her stories focused on Mexican Americans from the WWII generation and their impact on civil rights—integrating schools, running for political office, or getting people mobilized. During her research for her 1992 magazine piece called “Brothers in Arms” in a Sunday magazine of the Dallas Morning News, Rivas-Rodriguez could only find a “few paragraphs in a chapter of a book” on the subject. The number of scholars interested in this WWII history “was very, very small.”

Her journalism interviews could have filled that gap. “Any one of those interviews could have

“When I interviewed and did not record it, I always thought it was a waste.”



Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez

been turned into a book,” she said.

She went to graduate school at the University of North Carolina. After returning to the University of Texas in 1998, the university offered her \$3,000 to teach one class on anything she wanted. She used that to craft a curriculum around oral history. She got a local newspaper to do layout. And she took the advice of Hector Galán, an Austin-based documentary film producer and director, who suggested she record with both audio and video. This was new, as most people then used just audio.

Armed with a thick permission form, Rivas-Rodriguez began what became Voces. It now includes videotaped interviews with 960-plus people from around the country engaged politically and civically, as well as Korean War, WWII, and Vietnam War veterans.

The interviews introduce “new

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Gustafson

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interpretations of the U.S. Latino experience,” she said.

In 2017, her “Oral History as Journalism” class focused on the 1987 *Lulac v. Richards* lawsuit, which led to the 1993 South Texas Border Initiative. In 2015, her students had looked at the Voting Rights Act Expansion and Extension of 1975. Neither issue had been well documented or researched, Rivas-Rodriguez said.

Students create field notes, a time-stamped index, and questions for the interviews they then conduct. They explore legal and ethical considerations and historical understanding.

Readings include Donald A. Ritchie’s “Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide,” Rivas-Rodriguez’s “Texas Mexican Americans and Postwar Civil Rights,” and Lenore Layman’s “Reticence in Oral History Interviews” in *The Oral History Review*. By the end of the semester, students can coordinate their own projects or contribute to existing ones.

They also do an overnight trip paid for by the Voces Oral History Project. At the site, students scan photographs while the interview is being conducted.

Undergraduate and professional master’s students develop short multi-media presentations from the interviews. Graduate students in more theoretical programs learn how to use oral history in academic research. The Voces site presents the original stories plus three variations:

- Docu-Voz (mini-documentaries created by students,



Maggie Rivas-Rodriguez interviews Alfredo Dovalina, a World War II veteran who played baseball professionally and served 25 years as a firefighter. (Photo by Gabriel Perez)

volunteers and friends);

- Foto-Voz (showcasing historic photographs and stories described by subjects);
- Alta-Voz (audio written for broadcast and narrated).

She tells her students: “You will be performing an important public service, while expanding and deepening your understanding of our nation.”

This year they will index all interviews online. “It’s time and labor-consuming,” Rivas-Rodriguez said, “but what a great resource for researchers and instructors/students alike.”

In July, she and **J. Todd Moyer**, professor of history at the University of North Texas and former director of the Tuskegee Airmen Oral History Project, will offer the Voces Oral History Research Summer Institute (see page 21). The institute addresses oral history theory and methodology for faculty and graduate students.

Rivas-Rodriguez’s commitment to greater diversity extends

to AEJMC and its **Trailblazers of Diversity Oral History Interview Project**, which she does with executive producer Trent R. Boulter. She invites Clio readers to get involved in the project. The site provides information for how to identify and interview those who have established, led, or contributed to programs, institutions, or organizations by furthering the cause of diversity in journalism/mass communication education.

“When I was coming up as a journalist, there was a lot of attention to diversity,” she said. “We wanted to capture the voices of people involved.”

As journalism educators and media historians, we have excellent classroom practices and curriculum designs to share with one another. As teaching chair, I continue to invite you to share your best practices that encourage pedagogies of diversity, collaboration, community, and justice. Send them to me at gustaf13@uw.edu.

GRADUATE STUDENTS

Media law, media ethics, media history

As practitioners of both history and media studies, it would be impossible for those of us teaching in the classroom or doing research to not be influenced by the current media climate.

Current debates about the role of media during the presidency of Donald Trump offer an opportunity to push our students to think about the crucial importance of the media to a free and open democracy.

With that in mind, I devote this column to thinking harder about how we discuss media law and ethics in both our research and classes.

Turning to classes first, it is always important to give students in history, media studies, mass communication, and journalism an opportunity to think through what it means to be a journalist throughout American history. For instance, doing assignments or in-class projects putting students in the shoes of journalists throughout American history would be a helpful exercise.

How would they handle the Pentagon Papers? Or, for that matter, coverage of the Civil Rights Movement? Topics such as these would help students to understand current debates about media ethics and freedom of the



Robert Greene II
Co-Graduate Student Liaison
University of South Carolina

press which have become even more important in modern media discourse.

For those of us creating panels and papers for upcoming conferences, the importance of freedom of the press will likely also show in the topics we discuss. At the **Media and Civil Rights History Symposium** here at the University of South Carolina, held at the end of March, I shall give a paper on the ways in which the African American press of the 1960s created and recreated memory of the Reconstruction era in American discourse.

At first, this seems to have little to do with media ethics and law. But it is a reminder of how important the media can be, not just in debate about modern issues, but even in terms of how we understand ourselves to be Americans and participants in a long, ever-changing arc of history.

Questions about the critical importance of media to a democracy are in the national consciousness to an extent they have not been since arguably Watergate. Our research and teaching will, undoubtedly, reflect this new urgency. Being willing to engage the public with our research is also important.

The classroom and conferences will, not surprisingly, be of utmost importance. But finding ways to engage the public—whether through op-eds written for local newspapers, or hosting classes for locals outside the university—will be equally critical to our roles as both scholars and citizens.

Current debates about the role of media offer an opportunity to push our students to think about the crucial importance of the media to a free and open democracy.

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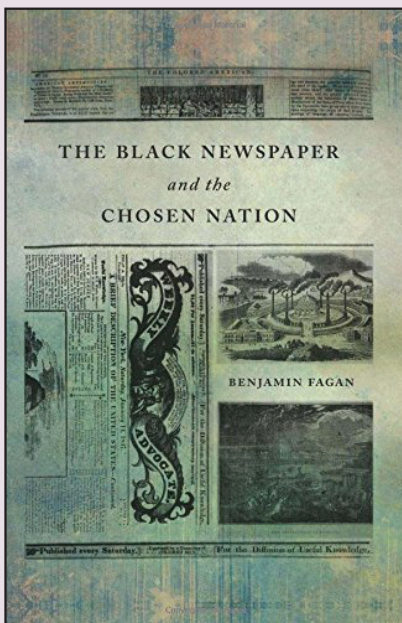
Keith Greenwood
University of Missouri

BOOK EXCERPT

From the introduction to “The Black Newspaper and the Chosen Nation”



Benjamin Fagan
Auburn University



“The Black Newspaper and the Chosen Nation”
(University of Georgia, 2016)

[Visit the book website](#)

On October 6, 1847, nearly seventy black men gathered in Troy, New York, for the National Convention of Colored People. While most hailed from the northeastern states, delegates arrived from as far west as Michigan and as far south as Kentucky. For four days, attendees discussed issues of education, commerce, agriculture, and, of course, the “Best means to Abolish Slavery and Caste in the United States.”¹

But before taking up any of these crucial questions, delegates engaged in a fierce debate over the report from the Committee on a National Press. The committee, led by James McCune Smith, called for the creation of a “national” newspaper “through which,” McCune Smith imagined, “at any and all times the voice of the Colored People may be heard.”² Some in attendance, though, worried that a designated national newspaper could not be sustained. Thomas Van Rensselaer, for example, feared “that the undertaking was too great to be carried into successful operation.”³

Others expressed concerns that, if successful, such an organ would make it appear that the opinions of a few constituted a national consensus. Arguing this point, Frederick Douglass contended that a “Paper started as a National organ, would soon dwindle down to the organ of a clique.”⁴ Despite such objections, though, the convention voted overwhelmingly in support of the committee’s report.

The fact that the delegates to the 1847 convention chose

to tackle the question of a national newspaper first, and spent nearly one-quarter of the convention passionately debating the subject, underscores the pride of place that the black press occupied in antebellum black activism. Indeed, many of the men who argued over a national newspaper were intimately connected to black newspapers. Thomas Van Rensselaer, for example, edited the *Ram’s Horn*, and Frederick Douglass had already begun laying the groundwork for his *North Star*, which he would launch before the end of the year. Recognizing such connections, Henry Highland Garnet, who warmly supported a national organ, coyly expressed surprise that the strongest objections to the new paper came from “editors, who are, or are to be,” and sarcastically concluded that “[o]f course there was nothing of selfishness in all this.”⁵

Van Rensselaer and Douglass may very well have worried that a national paper would draw support away from their own publications, but many of those arguing for the proposal had similarly strong connections to the black press. Charles B. Ray, one of the strongest proponents for a national paper, had edited the *Colored American* earlier in the decade, while Garnet himself was a regular contributor to a number of black newspapers. And James McCune Smith, chairman of the Committee on a National Press, served in a variety of roles during a nearly thirty-year engagement with the black press.

Exemplary rather than
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"The Destruction of Babylon," *Colored American*, June 20, 1840. As one piece of its theory of black chosenness, the *Colored American* newspaper made an implicit comparison between the United States and Babylon.

Fagan

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exceptional, such connections illustrate the central role that black newspapers played in antebellum black activism.

The report, produced by the Committee on a National Press, offers a powerful explanation for why antebellum black activists invested so much time and energy in black newspapers. Repeatedly invoking martial metaphors, the report's authors cast the black press as a key weapon in the war against tyranny and oppression. Black

Americans needed a newspaper, they wrote, "that shall keep us steadily alive to our responsibilities, which shall constantly point out the principles which should guide our conduct and our labors, which shall cheer us from one end of the land to the other, by recording our acts, our sufferings, our temporary defeats and our steadily approaching triumph—or rather the triumph of the glorious truth 'Human Equality,' whose servants and soldiers we are."⁶

Such an account painted the fight for black liberation in the United States as one front in this war for human equality. By providing a

record of the "steadily approaching triumph" of black freedom in the United States, then, black newspapers could offer hope and inspiration to all those engaged in this larger cause. For, as the report made clear, black Americans were not merely foot soldiers but indeed stood at the vanguard of the fight for universal freedom. "We lead the forlorn hope of Human Equality," the authors of the report proclaimed, "let us tell of its onslaught on the battlements of hate and caste, let us record its triumphs in a Press of our own."⁷

Newspapers produced by and
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directed toward black Americans engendered such passionate support, then, because they were the medium that could most effectively speak to and for those who led the fight for freedom and equality.

The report produced by the 1847 Committee on a National Press reflects the fact that many black Americans in the antebellum era connected their commitment to establishing and maintaining black newspapers to their belief that black Americans would lead the world to universal emancipation. Such a claim rested on the belief that God had selected black Americans as his chosen people on Earth.

The Black Newspaper and the Chosen Nation tells the story of how a handful of early black newspapers took up, explored, and shaped this faith in black chosenness. The community of black intellectuals and activists who led and contributed to these publications includes the familiar faces of Frederick Douglass and Mary Ann Shadd, as well those of the less-well-known Samuel Cornish, Charles Ray, and Robert and Thomas Hamilton. In addition to their work as abolitionist agitators, doctors, clergymen, and schoolteachers, these individuals each served as an editor of at least one newspaper. Many edited multiple journals. And in the pages

of their papers, these editors applied their faith in black chosenness to specific sites of struggle.

But the journals did more than simply act as containers for the ideas of their editors. Rather, the newspapers' institutional and material forms transformed black chosenness in specific ways, shaping the manner in which editors translated their faith into plans for black liberation.

The business of the press brought editors into close contact with printers, publishers, agents, business managers, and correspondents, all of whom had their own visions of chosenness and its relationship to the fight for black freedom and equality. In an issue of a newspaper, an editor collected and arranged the particular voices and viewpoints of the contributors. This chorus provided each newspaper with a distinct personality that transcended the individual ideas of its editor. *The Black Newspaper and the Chosen Nation* examines the interplay of a black newspaper's multiple parts, the ways that the voices of its many makers combined and collided, and how the relationship between black chosenness and black freedom evolved through this process.

As the men and women who would edit, contribute to, and read black newspapers well understood, the newspaper was designed not only to connect readers to a community but also to inspire

members of that community to act in a certain way. In 1837 Samuel Cornish argued in the *Colored American* that a weekly newspaper would not only unite black Americans but also "rouse them up"; and in the late 1850s Thomas Hamilton contended in an early number of the *Weekly Anglo-African* that every people required "an especial organ of their own, through which to direct the minds, efforts, and actions of their class."⁸

Black newspapers could instruct readers in general terms, but the direction they provided would also necessarily relate and respond to current events. As David Ruggles wrote in the first issue of his *Mirror of Liberty*, readers could expect his periodical to "contain facts and arguments, strictures and animadversions upon things as they are; strictures and disquisitions shall be applicable to existing persons and events."⁹ Black newspapers taught readers how to act in the world as members of a chosen nation, and these lessons changed and evolved in response to conditions on the ground. So rather than transmitting a singular, static theory, black newspapers shaped and recorded the many practices of a dynamic black chosenness.

Black newspapers also recorded the disagreements within and among black communities that accompanied attempts to define and enforce particular versions of black chosenness. For example, some readers of *Freedom's Journal* roundly rejected that paper's equation of acting chosen with a class-based propriety, while the *Provincial Freeman* considered black chosenness itself to be a barrier to freedom because of the essentialisms (black, American) that could accompany it.

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By providing a record of the "steadily approaching triumph" of black freedom in the United States, then, black newspapers could offer hope and inspiration to all those engaged in this larger cause.

Fagan

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But despite their differences, the black newspapers in this study consistently separated being chosen from being a citizen of the United States. This is a crucial and striking feature of the black chosenness that emerges in and through black newspapers, especially since chosenness and the newspaper have traditionally been considered pillars of U.S. nation-state formation. Black newspapers fundamentally upset this narrative by connecting black Americans to chosen communities. These were defined by behavior, condition of oppression, revolutionary ideology, and race but not, until the Emancipation Proclamation, by U.S. citizenship.

Papers like the *Colored American*

and the *North Star* did at times envision black chosenness saving the United States, but the antebellum black newspapers in this study never saw U.S. citizenship as a requirement for membership in the chosen nation. By placing the early black press at the center of its story, *The Black Newspaper and the Chosen Nation* reveals the sophisticated and nuanced ways in which black men and women used the most powerful medium of their day to imagine and enact a chosen nation that existed in relation to, but ultimately transcended, the United States.

Benjamin Fagan is an assistant professor of English at Auburn University, where he teaches courses in African American literature. His work has appeared in African American Review, Legacy, Comparative American Studies, and American Periodicals.

NOTES

1. *Proceedings of the National Convention of Colored People, and Their Friends, Held in Troy, N.Y., on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th October, 1847* (Troy, N.Y.: J. C. Kneeland, 1847), 13.
2. *Ibid.*, 7.
3. *Ibid.*, 6.
4. *Ibid.*, 7.
5. *Ibid.*, 6.
6. James McCune Smith, George B. Wilson, and William H. Topp, "Report of the Committee on a National Press," in *Proceedings of the National Convention*, 18.
7. *Ibid.*, 20.
8. Samuel Cornish, "Why We Should Have a Paper," *Colored American*, March 4, 1837; Thomas Hamilton, "Our Paper," *Weekly Anglo-African*, July 23, 1859, original emphasis.
9. David Ruggles, "Introductory Remarks," *Mirror of Liberty* 1, no. 1 (August 1838): 1.

HISTORY DIVISION | 2017 PAPER CALL

The 100th AEJMC Annual Conference—Closing the Gap: Media, Research and the Profession

The History Division invites submissions of original research papers and historiographical essays on all aspects of media history for the AEJMC 2017 conference in Chicago, IL. All research methodologies are welcome.

Papers will be evaluated on originality and importance of topic; literature review; clarity of research purpose; focus; use of evidence to support the paper's purpose and conclusions; and the degree to which the paper contributes to the field of journalism and mass communication history. The Division presents awards for the top three faculty papers.

Papers should be no more than 25 double-spaced pages, not including notes, references or appendices. Papers should have 1-inch margins and use 12-point Times New Roman font. Authors should also submit a 75-word abstract. 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 of accepted papers are required to forward papers to discussants and moderators prior to the conference.

Papers must be electronically submitted using the services of **All-Academic**. The deadline is 11:59 p.m. (CDT) April 1,



2017. Please make sure there is no identifying information in the body of the paper or in the electronic file properties. Papers uploaded with author's identifying information will not be considered for review and will automatically be disqualified from the competition.

Please refer to the **AEJMC general paper call** for this year's online submission guidelines especially for how to submit a

clean paper for blind review.

Student Papers: Undergraduate and graduate students enrolled during the 2016-17 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.

For more information, contact History Division Research Chair Doug Cumming at cummingd@wlu.edu.

Member Spotlight: *Will Tubbs*

NOTE: The History Division's Member Spotlight, facilitated by the membership committee, will feature short profiles of outstanding scholars who lead our division with their teaching and research. Please enjoy this profile of Dr. Will Tubbs.



Will Mari
Membership
Co-Chair
*Northwest
University*

“Everything in academia is a process, and every process has been successfully completed by people before you,” says Dr. Will Tubbs, who recently earned his Ph.D. at the University of

Southern Mississippi's School of Mass Communication and Journalism.

Tubbs, who will be an assistant professor in the Department of Communication at the University of West Florida this fall, is an encouraging presence in the History Division of AEJMC and in the American Journalism Historians Association. And he has some advice for his fellow young scholars.

“Trust the process, do what those who've gone before you say to do, get along with everyone, help as many people as you can, and try to be pleasant to be around,” he said. “I also believe in prayer and trusting God's plan for my life. That's helped me maintain my sanity over the years.”

Tubbs' dissertation research fo-



Tubbs with fellow History Division members Pam Parry, Vanessa Murphree, Jinx Broussard, and Dianne Bragg at the 2015 AEJMC Southeast Colloquium in Knoxville, Tennessee. (Photo Credit: Vanessa Murphree)

cused on domestic U.S. military base newspapers from the beginning of World War II through the mid-1970s. He examined how their news content changed over time, how their role evolved as both vehicles for news but also for public relations, and how they conveyed American myths in military communities. The newspapers' portrayal of service members, women and minority groups also interested Tubbs. He concluded that they were not particularly effective as journalistic publications nor as PR tools, mostly due to limits on what could be covered and challenges with timeliness and bureaucracy. Eventually, how-

ever, these newspapers became more like conventional newspapers, even as they continued to dwell on American exceptionalism.

In his teaching work at Southern Mississippi, Tubbs facilitated a variety of writing courses, but he especially enjoyed junior-level editing and advanced reporting courses.

“Both have allowed me to really dig deep into the concepts of writing and reporting that I hope my students will carry with them into successful careers in print,” he says.

For both teaching and research, he credits a variety of historians for inspiration, including Wm. David Sloan, whom he calls the “Superman of the field,” as well as his committee chair David Davies, Thomas Mascaro at Bowling Green State, Janice Hume at the University of

See **Mari** | Page 14

“Trust the process, do what those who've gone before you say to do, get along with everyone.”

Mari

Continued from Page 13

Georgia, Carolyn Kitch at Temple, Michael Sweeney at Ohio University, Dianne Bragg at the University of Alabama, Erika Pribanic-Smith at the University of Texas at Arlington, Bernell Tripp at the University of Florida, and Jinx Broussard at Louisiana State University.

“In reality,” he admits, “I could really just list everyone I’ve met in the field of mass communication history. I’ve not yet encountered a media historian with whom I didn’t get along. I could list names all night of scholars young and old who I feel lucky to have met and even luckier to have learned from.”

When he’s not teaching or researching, Tubbs says he enjoys spending time with his wife, Mary

Beth Patten, visiting folks at church, and playing with their “friendly Pomeranian,” Scarlet. He’s also a fan of weight-lifting, even as he tries “not to sound like ‘that guy’ who brags about what he can put up.”

Tubbs credits the History Division for being “home to some of the warmest, kindest geniuses on earth. . . . The scholars in the history division have been generous with their advice and patience, and have been quite welcoming to me as an aspiring historian.” He also wants to add to that friendly mix, and “to contribute to the study and proliferation of media history.” He’s well on his way.

If you have ideas for our next Member Spotlight, or would like to volunteer to be spotlighted, please send a note to Will Mari, membership co-chair, at william.mari@northwestu.edu.

Media History Engagement Week slated for April 3-7

The second Media History Engagement Week is almost here. The Membership Committee is encouraging every member of the division to take part in some way to share the importance of media history with not only our students but also to highlight its importance to our departments and the broader public.

Teri Finneman’s students at South Dakota State University are embarking on three projects that week. One group plans to create handouts featuring major April moments in history. One side will feature a historical news article of the event; the other will include some media history facts from the time. The students will set up a booth in the student union to share their handouts there. A second group plans to host a media history trivia night, while the third will host a screening of “Shattered Glass” and discuss the historical context of fake

news and media ethics.

Will Mari’s mass communication students have their oral history projects due, and he’s having them tweet during the week about interesting findings/images/stories. The hope is that students get excited.

Last year they had fun “reporting” on their homework assignments. Sometimes they form a connection with the older person they interview when that person mentions a radio show or a movie.

If you haven’t made plans for the week, even something as simple as having your students tweet about their reading for the week with the hashtag #headlinesinhistory can be a major help in spreading the message of the importance of our field.

We look forward to hearing about how you and your students celebrate the week, and be sure to post in [our Facebook group](#) about your plans.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Image of the Journalist in Popular Culture Journal

In the era of Donald Trump, the image of the journalist in popular culture is more important than ever. Members of the AEJMC History Division are urged to contribute manuscripts to The IJPC Journal, an online academic journal that adheres to the highest standards of peer review. The journal is published by the USC Annenberg School for Communication and Journalism.

All research manuscripts are blind refereed.

As an interdisciplinary journal, The IJPC Journal encourages original contributions from a variety of research methods and theoretical perspectives. Manuscripts on the image of the journalist in popular culture including the image of the public relations practitioner are welcome.

“There are thousands of ideas for manuscripts contained in the [IJPC Database](#), which has more than 88,000 entries of journalists in film, television, fiction, commercials, video games and other aspects of popular culture,” says co-founding editor Joe Saltzman of the University of Southern California.

The other co-founding editors are Matthew C. Ehrlich of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and Sammye Johnson of Trinity University. “The point for those studying the press’s popular image is always to keep the focus squarely on journalism while moving beyond mere descriptions of the subject matter and avoiding overly simplistic interpretations of what one is seeing,” says Ehrlich.

Issues of The IJPC Journal are [available online](#).

Submit manuscripts or questions by e-mail to Joe Saltzman (saltzman@usc.edu). He will be happy to discuss any possible article areas with prospective authors.

NEWS AND NOTES

Activities, achievements of History Division members

Membership Co-Chairs

Teri Finneman

South Dakota State University

Will Mari

Northwest University

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

Publications

Maddie Liseblad (Ph.D. student, Arizona State University) published “Clearing a Path for Television News: The First Extended Newscast at Sacramento’s KCRA” in the Winter 2017 issue of *Journalism History*.

Will Mari (Northwest University) had an article, “Technology in the Newsroom: Adoption of the Telephone and the Radio Car from c. 1920 to 1960,” **published online** in *Journalism Studies* in January.

Nicholas Hirshon (William Paterson University) published “One More Miracle: The Groundbreaking Media Campaign of John ‘Mets’ Lindsay” in the March issue of *American Journalism*.

George Garrigues (retired, University of Bridgeport and Lincoln University of Missouri) is writing **ebooks** based on exciting newspaper articles of yesteryear.

Melita Garza (Texas Christian University) published “Framing Mexicans in Great Depression Editorials: Riff-Raff to Heroes” in the Winter 2017 edition of *American Journalism*.

Media Appearances



W. Joseph Campbell (American) discussed “fake news” and its relation to media-driven myths in “**The Real History of Fake News**,” an article in *Columbia Journalism Review* in December. Campbell also was interviewed about media myths, the subject of his book “**Getting It Wrong**,” on KGNU in Boulder/Denver and

on WMJI in Cleveland. An expanded second edition of “**Getting It Wrong**” was published recently by University of California Press.

Conferences/Meetings

Wayne Svoboda (CUNY) discussed his research into the life of Judy Klemesrud, a reporter at *The New York Times*, at a journalism scholarly conference held at New York University in March 2017. Klemesrud changed how the *Times* covered women’s news. Before Klemesrud, who joined the paper in 1966, news about women was summarized as the 4 F’s: Food, Family, Fashion and Furnishings. After Klemesrud, a dynamic reporter who clashed with tradition-bound male editors, the universe of news about women expanded to include equal pay for equal work, abortion rights, female sexuality and other topics.

Awards/Honors

Teri Finneman (South Dakota State) was named Outstanding Scholar of the Year by the College of Arts and Sciences at South Dakota State University.

Teaching

Svoboda took part in a six-day seminar alongside American and international military officers studying for master’s degrees at the U.S. Army War College in Carlisle Barracks, Penn., in June 2016. Svoboda also traveled to Parris Island, South Carolina, to join educators for a five-day orientation program at the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Training Depot. In addition, he moderated one panel and spoke as a member of another at the United States Military Academy at West Point (“Experiences in Journalism and Politics” and “Evolution in Military Thought and Popular Portrayals,” respectively). These military-related programs provided important background and context for a wide-ranging elective course he created called “Conflict Reporting.” Students travel to a Manhattan gun range, a carriage horse stable in Hell’s Kitchen, an evangelical church and mosque, and to West Point, among other venues. They ask these sources, whose voices are too seldom heard, their perceptions of how stories involving their interests are told by news practitioners.

Hudson creates exhibit from photography research



Berkley Hudson
University of Missouri

Jack-of-all-trades photographer O.N. Pruitt in Mississippi documented river baptisms, fires, train wrecks, carnivals as well as two executions by rope hanging at a courthouse and the lynching of two African-American farmers in 1935. Pruitt, based in Columbus, Mississippi, made studio portraits along with commercial and advertising photographs, and he provided photographic documentation for law enforcement, physicians and insurance companies.

Berkley Hudson, an associate professor at University of Missouri, has worked for the last three decades with Pruitt's 88,000 negatives and this spring launched a triptych of photo exhibitions, the first significant showing of the images. The exhibit is entitled: "Possum Town. Mississippi Pictures of Trouble and Resilience." Possum Town was the 19th-century nickname given to Columbus.

Staged in two locations in the Mizzou journalism school and in Columbia's art house Ragtag Cinema, the exhibits apply Hudson's research and archival work.

With more than 50 photographs, accompanied by explanatory panels and videos, the exhibits explore race relations; issues of class/gender/religion; small town Southern American culture; and photography as evidence



Pruitt photographed dance students from Mississippi State College for Women in the mid-1920s.

and the photographer's role in shaping local events. Unusual for a white businessman in the first half of the 20th-century American South, Pruitt photographed African Americans and whites inside the studio and beyond.

Unlike similar collections made by white photographers, Pruitt's photos represent the black community as more than incidental players in the town's story. Pruitt, Hudson says, captured a moment in time with intimacy, yet not always as an intimacy of equality in a segregated society.

Appraisers from Penelope Dixon and Associates, a firm that has assessed collections such as those of the

New York Times and Gordon Parks, in 2005 determined the "research potential for this archive for civil rights historians, art historians, and scholars of Southern history is immense."

Pruitt (1891-1967) was the "picture man" for Hudson's hometown of Columbus, Mississippi. In 1987 Hudson and four white boyhood friends bought the collection and discovered stunning and sublime photographs that revealed a "photo-biography" of their northeast Mississippi town which was a remarkable crossroads in time and place. They also discovered haunting images connected to stories

See **Hudson** | Page 17

Unusual for a white businessman in the first half of the 20th-century American South, Pruitt photographed African Americans and whites inside the studio and beyond.

Hudson

Continued from Page 16

of racial violence and death penalty cases conducted at the local level.

In 2005, the five men undertook a bargain sale-transfer of the collection to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. The Pruitt-Shanks Collection, housed as part of the Southern Historical Collection at Wilson Library, includes 142,000 negatives. It is named in part for Calvin Shanks, who was Pruitt's assistant.

Though research has yet to discover if Pruitt photographed them all, a remarkable set of luminaries were born or lived in the Columbus region during Pruitt's early and mid-twentieth century era. These included Pulitzer-winning playwright Tennessee Williams, photographed by Pruitt in 1952; sports broadcaster Walter "Red" Barber, who was the announcer for the Brooklyn Dodgers when Jackie Robinson broke the color line; three-time boxing champion Henry Louis Armstrong; and blues singer Big Joe Williams ("Baby, Please Don't Go"). Blues singers Howlin' Wolf and Bukka White lived nearby. Surrealist poet and banned novelist Charles Henri Ford lived in Columbus as a teenager when he began to publish a magazine that would feature writers William Carlos Williams and Gertrude Stein. Ford's sister Ruth, who also lived in Columbus, later would perform on Broadway in William Faulkner's "Requiem for a Nun." Pulitzer-winning writer Eudora Welty lived there as a college student. Nobel author Faulkner visited town frequently because his step-children had relatives living there.

In 1930 Pruitt photographed heavy weight boxing champion Jack Dempsey when the champ accompanied the mother and father of writer Truman Capote in an entourage with



Pruitt with his cameras in the 1920s.

a buried alive carnival act, known as Madame Flozella and the Great Pasha. A child in 1930, Capote later would write one of his break-through stories, "The Tree of Night," based on a buried alive act.

Another example of how the images opened doorways into an understanding of mass communication came when Hudson found in the collection an un-captioned print photograph of a man in overalls with a mule standing outside a farmhouse. Eventually, Hudson would discover the man was Sylvester Harris, an African American farmer who in 1934 telephoned President Franklin Roosevelt. The president helped Harris to save his farm that had been threatened with foreclosure. The Associated Press distributed Pruitt's photograph of Harris. Mainstream white newspa-

pers told Harris' story, and the black press celebrated Harris as a folk hero of the Great Depression. Blues singer Memphis Minnie wrote a song about Harris that became popular, "Sylvester and His Mule Blues." Newsreels of Sylvester and his mule Jesse were shown across the country, including in Times Square in New York.

Hudson worked on the collection as a media history doctoral student at UNC Chapel Hill, where his advisor was Margaret Blanchard and where he studied with, among others, McArthur Fellow Deborah Willis, Frank Fee, Catherine Lutz, and Donald Shaw. Over the years, Hudson has presented research on Pruitt at AEJMC, AJHA, ICA and the non-hierarchical annual VisCom conference. Southern Cultures and Journalism History have published Hudson's research on Pruitt images.

In 2013, the National Endowment for Humanities funded a planning grant for the Pruitt project, and this year the MU Research Council awarded Hudson a Fall 2017 research leave for the project.

Hudson, who since January 2015 has chaired the Mizzou Race Relations Committee of the Faculty Council, says the images can open doorways of understanding relevant to today's struggles over race relations, ethnicity, identity politics and culture.

The exhibit website includes short mini-documentaries about the project with interviews from Hudson; William Ferris, former chairman of the National Endowment for Humanities and UNC Chapel Hill history professor who helped Hudson transfer the collection to UNC; Tom Rankin, professor at Duke University's Center for Documentary Studies; and Hudson's four boyhood friends who originally worked to save the collection.

Joint conference draws largest ever crowd



Nicholas Hirshon
JJCHC co-coordinator
William Paterson University

A vigorous social media campaign and a new early deadline produced the largest attendance ever for an annual media history conference in New York City, drawing scholars from as far away as Alabama, Georgia, California, Washington

State, and even Paris.

Almost 70 ongoing research projects were presented on March 11 at the Joint Journalism and Communication History Conference, co-sponsored by the AEJMC History Division and the American Journalism Historians Association at New York University's Arthur L. Carter Journalism Institute.

Elliot King (Loyola), a longtime conference organizer, said the one-day gathering was "by far our biggest in terms of attendance," despite snowfall the day before that cancelled flights up till the morning of the event and forbid some registrants from attending.

New features were introduced at the conference this year by coordinators Nicholas Hirshon (William Paterson) and Brooke Kroeger (NYU). An early bird submission deadline guaranteed that authors of research proposals submitted by Nov. 1 would receive a decision before Thanksgiving, allowing them to make travel arrangements and create their



Naeemah Clark (Elon), Nicholas Hirshon (William Paterson), Caitlin Gieslik-Miskimen (Wisconsin), and Daniel J. Frost (William Paterson) appeared on a panel on sports and entertainment. (Photo by Meredith Broussard)

presentations more than three months in advance. Authors of proposals that were not accepted in the first batch were encouraged to revise and resubmit before the traditional deadline on Jan. 4.

About 30 proposals were accepted by the new early deadline. Kroeger posted abstracts of accepted proposals each day on the JJCHC Facebook and Twitter feeds in an effort to promote the research and build anticipation for the conference.

Also for the first time, the conference allowed submissions of proposals for scholarly working groups. These round-table meetings, named "Up to Ten in a Den," aimed to foster more intimate conversation among peers working with similar theories, ideas, or methods, or in related subject areas. Scholars were encouraged to propose meetings of any time length with up to ten participants.

One "Up to Ten in a Den" ses-

sion, organized to plan a special issue of *American Journalism* on women's suffrage and the media, included Maurine Beasley (Maryland), Jinx Broussard (LSU), Carolyn Kitch (Temple), Brooke Kroeger (NYU), Ford Risley (Penn State), and Linda Steiner (Maryland). The session yielded quick dividends: Three days later, *American Journalism* announced a call for proposals for an April 2019 issue commemorating the adoption of the 19th Amendment granting women the right to vote. (See the call on page 19.)

Delivering the conference keynote address was Michael Stamm, an associate professor and director of graduate studies in the History Department at Michigan State University. Stamm's talk, entitled "Dead Tree Media: The Industrial Newspaper in the Twentieth Century," connected the evolution of the American newspaper

Hirshon

Continued from Page 18

as an industrial commodity and the development of the Chicago Tribune's Canadian papermaking operations, which began in 1911 when the United States government lifted the duty on newsprint produced in Canada.

The closing panel featured the authors of the 2015 book "Making News: The Political Economy of Journalism in Britain and America from the Glorious Revolution to the Internet." Stamm returned for the panel, which also included Richard R. John (Columbia), Heidi Tworek (British Columbia), Jonathan Silverstein-Loeb (formerly of Keble College), and Will Slauter (Paris Diderot).

Kroeger posted photos throughout the day on the [JJCHC Facebook page](#), while the student-run public relations firm of Marist College tweeted from the [@JJCHCNYC](#) account. Members can find the live tweets by searching the hashtag #JJCHCNYC on Twitter.

Hirshon's student, Daniel J. Frost (William Paterson), was the only undergraduate to present. His research traced the emergence of antiheroes in American television to professional wrestler Stone Cold Steve Austin, who appeared regularly on wrestling programming from 1996 to 2003.

The full conference program is available on the [JJCHC website](#).

Editor's Note: Nicholas Hirshon is co-coordinator of the Joint Journalism and Communication History Conference, representing the AEJMC History Division. Brooke Kroeger (NYU) is co-coordinator on behalf of AJHA.

CALL FOR PROPOSALS

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE AND THE MEDIA

A special issue of *American Journalism: A Journal of Media History*

American Journalism: A Journal of Media History announces a call for proposals for a special issue to be published in April 2019 to commemorate the adoption of the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution that granted the women of all states the right to vote. We seek original historical research on the role of media in and about the suffrage movement, work that illuminates lasting cultural, political, economic, ideological, and social problems. Research could center on movement, mainstream, ethnic or alternative media; strategic communication, visual culture, or closely related themes.

Much can be gleaned from examining pro- and anti-suffrage media strategies and the public responses they elicited. For the past forty years, an important body of scholarship has emerged about the movement and media. For the occasion of this centennial anniversary, our goal is to build on this foundation with work that asks new questions and presents new theoretical and methodological approaches, insights, and arguments.

The proposal should be five to ten pages, including a title or a two-sentence summary, a 250-word abstract, and a narrative that explains the scope of the project, its theme or argument, and its importance. It should demonstrate familiarity with the relevant literature and historical context as well as historiography, provide examples of primary sources, and address how the author plans to develop and structure the work.

Topics may include, but are not limited to, studies of:

- iconography and visual culture
- constructions of womanhood and sexuality
- the business and economics of the suffrage media
- publicity and strategic communications
- the politics of race and racial tensions
- suffrage and the media within the broader women's rights agenda
- audiences and reception of suffrage media
- popular culture representations and media interpretations of this history
- intersection of suffrage with the mainstream media
- the recalibrated movement media image in the amendment's aftermath
- audiences and reception of suffrage and anti-suffrage media

Submission Schedule

July 1, 2017: Proposals are due to the [online submission site](#).

Sept. 1, 2017: Invitations to submit the full article will be delivered.

April 1, 2018: First drafts of articles are due, with final decisions, edits, and requests for revisions to follow.

Prospective authors should feel free to contact members of the editorial board for this special issue, listed below.

Maurine Beasley mbeasley@umd.edu

Jinx Broussard jinxy@lsu.edu

Kathy Roberts Forde kforde@journal.umass.edu

Carolyn Kitch ckitch@temple.edu

Brooke Kroeger brooke.kroeger@nyu.edu

Linda Lumsden lumsden@email.arizona.edu

Jane Marcellus jane.marcellus@mtsu.edu

Jane Rhodes rhodesj@uic.edu

Linda Steiner lsteiner@umd.edu

History scholars present at Southeast Colloquium

Questions of Americanhood—touching on topics including race and communityhood, statehood, girlhood and patriotism, and women’s suffrage—were the subject of History Division papers presented at the 42nd annual Southeast Colloquium held at TCU’s Bob Schieffer College of Communication in Fort Worth on Friday, March 10.

Assistant Professor Michael T. Martinez of the University of Tennessee–Knoxville served as discussant for the panel; Melita Garza (TCU) moderated.



Melita Garza
Southeast
Colloquium
Research Chair
*Texas Christian
University*

The presenters were:

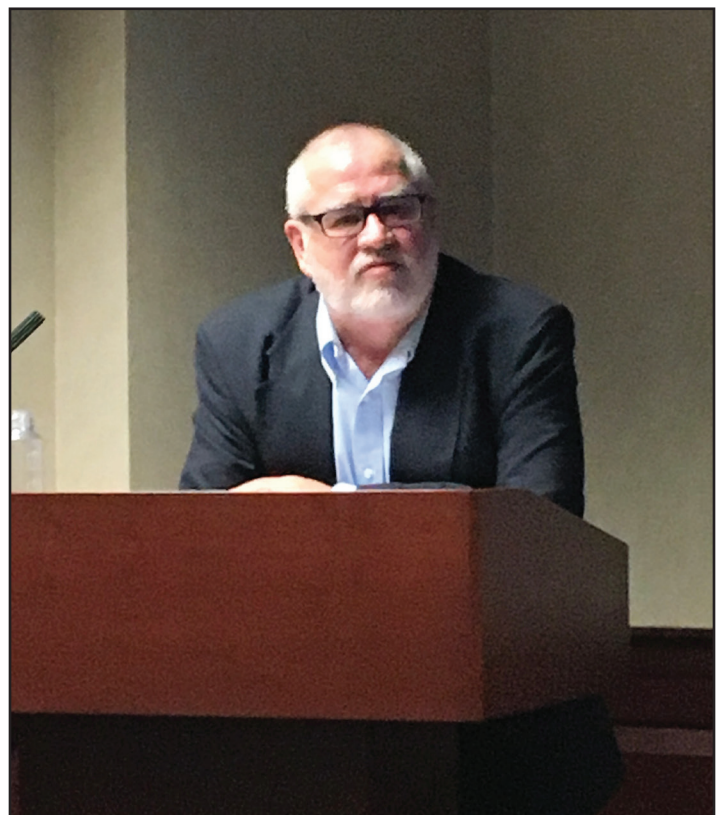
- Sheryl Kennedy Haydel, Xavier University of Louisiana, “We Are Nobody’s Fools: The Radicalization of the Hampton Script From 1930-1959 to Advance Black Intellectual Discourse and Activism”
- Deidra Jackson, University of Mississippi, “Countering the Threat of Mississippi Women’s Liberation – the Ole Miss Yearbook, 1896-1921”
- Erika J. Pribanic-Smith, University of Texas at Arlington, “Annexation Rhetoric in Republic of Texas Newspapers, 1845”
- Tamar Gregorian, University of Southern Mississippi, “The Young Budgeter: The American Girl Magazine’s Role in a Girl Scout’s Life During the Great[est] Depression”

Pribanic-Smith won first-place faculty paper and Gregorian won first-place student paper. Five papers were submitted to the competition. By comparison, 13 papers were submitted to the Southeast Colloquium held at LSU in 2016; 15 papers were submitted to the Knoxville, Tennessee conference in 2015.

The University of Alabama has volunteered to host next year’s colloquium. Incoming AEJMC President Jennifer Greer, associate provost for administration at Alabama, spoke at the colloquium business meeting on March 11. Greer said she would like to strengthen the regional meeting experience and further develop it as a conduit to encourage attendance at the national conference. Greer noted that regional meetings are an important way that graduate students and scholars who are not yet AEJMC members become familiar with the organization.



Above: Sheryl Kennedy Haydel presents her paper on college journalism at a traditionally black campus. Below: Michael Martinez pauses between discussant comments. (Photos by Erika Pribanic-Smith)



ANNOUNCEMENTS

PR History Award

The Museum of Public Relations at Baruch College in New York is giving a new annual award in 2017 for the best paper about the role of public relations in history. The PR History Award carries a \$250 prize. The paper can be by faculty or students and can be pedagogical research or “open” research. The historical figures do not need to self-identify as public relations people and can include social and political movement leaders. People who are not typically cited in public relations textbooks are of particular interest. If your paper is submitted but does not win the history award, it will be moved to the appropriate main category (open research, teaching or student) for consideration.

To enter the competition, select the PR Division within **All Academic** and then select the PR History Award to upload your paper by April 1. Be sure all identifying information is removed before uploading.

The Public Relations Division is looking for media history reviewers for this contest. If you are available, please contact Emily S. Kinsky, head of the PR Division, at ekinsky@mail.wtamu.edu.

Voces Oral History Research Summer Institute

The Voces Oral History Research Summer Institute is set for July 10-14 at the University of Texas.

This workshop is for faculty and graduate students wishing to use oral history in research. This weeklong institute will be helpful to the beginner, intermediate and advanced scholar. Instructors include scholars who have created their own oral history projects, who have published widely using oral history, and who are leaders in oral history publishing.

This class will be kept deliberately small to allow participants ample time to discuss and workshop their own plans and ideas.

To apply: Please send your CV along with a short statement of purpose (not more than three pages) on why you wish to take the workshop, possible research areas you wish to develop, and where you are in your academic journey to voces@utexas.edu by May 26.

Cost: \$700 (including lunches)

Housing option: Special housing accommodations are available for participants, starting at \$40 per night (estimated). Housing arrangements and payments must be made directly with either UT Housing or the AT & T Center. Details after acceptance.

American Journalism Historians Association**Call for Papers | 36th Annual Convention**

AJHA invites paper entries, panel proposals, and abstracts of research in progress on any facet of media history for its 36th annual convention Oct. 12-14 in Little Rock. The deadline for all submissions is June 1.

Research papers should be no more than 25 pages (double-spaced, in 12-point type), not including notes. Authors should submit their work as a PDF or Word attachment to ajhapapers@gmail.com with author identification only in the file name, not the paper itself; the email should contain author info. A 150-word abstract should be submitted as a separate Word attachment (no PDFs).

Panel proposals should be submitted as a PDF or Word attachment to ajhanel@gmail.com, including a title and brief description of the topic, moderator and participant information, and a brief summary of each participant's presentation.

Proposals for research in progress (work that will NOT be completed before the conference) should be submitted as abstracts of no more than two pages (double-spaced, in 12-point type), not including notes. Authors should submit their work as a PDF or Word attachment to ajharip@gmail.com with author identification only in the file name, not the abstract itself; the email should contain author info. Primary sources should be described in detail in a separate double-spaced page.

For additional rules and restrictions, see the full paper call at ajhaonline.org.

Call for Award Nominations

The Sidney Kobre Award for Lifetime Achievement in Journalism History recognizes individuals with an exemplary record of sustained achievement in journalism history through teaching, research, professional activities, or other contributions to the field of journalism history. Award winners need not be members of the AJHA.

The Distinguished Service to Journalism History Award recognizes contributions by an individual outside our discipline who has made an extraordinary effort to further significantly our understanding of, or our ability to explore, media history.

Those making nominations for either award should present, at the minimum, a cover letter that explains the nominee's contributions to the field as well as a vita or brief biography of the nominee. Supporting letters for the nomination are also encouraged.

The deadline for both awards is Saturday, May 13, 2017. Please send all material via email to: Mike Conway, Indiana University Media School, mtconway@indiana.edu

Call for Papers

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

November 2-4, 2017

The University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

The steering committee of the twenty-fifth 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, freedom of expression in the 19th century, presidents and the 19th century press, images of race and gender in the 19th century press, sensationalism and crime in 19th century newspapers, the press in the Gilded Age, and in particular, the antebellum press and the causes of the Civil War. Selected papers will be presented during the three-day conference in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, November 2–4, 2017. The top three papers and the top three student papers will be honored accordingly. Due to the generosity of the Walter and Leona Schmitt Family Foundation Research Fund, the winners of the student awards will receive \$250 honoraria for delivering their papers at the conference.

The purpose of the November conference is to share current research and to develop a series of monographs. This year the steering committee will pay special attention to papers on such antebellum topics as press coverage of the Nullification Crisis of 1832, Bloody Kansas, the presidential election of 1856, the Dred Scott decision, and the presidential election of 1860. 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 published 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* (2007), *Words at War: The Civil War and American Journalism* (2008), and *Seeking a Voice: Images of Race and Gender in the 19th Century Press* (2009). In 2013, Transaction published *Sensationalism: Murder, Mayhem, Mudslinging, Scandals, and Disasters in 19th-Century Reporting*, and in 2014, it published *A Press Divided: Newspaper Coverage of the Civil War*.

The symposium is sponsored by the George R. West, Jr. Chair of Excellence in Communication and Public Affairs, the University of Tennessee at Chattanooga communication and history departments, the Walter and Leona Schmitt Family Foundation Research Fund, and the Hazel Dicken-Garcia Fund for the Symposium, and because of this sponsorship, no registration fee will be charged.

Papers should be able to be presented within 20 minutes, at least 10 to 15 pages long. Please send your paper (including a 200–300 word abstract) as an MS Word attachment to west-chair-office@utc.edu by August 28, 2017. For more information, please contact:

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Deadline August 28, 2017

