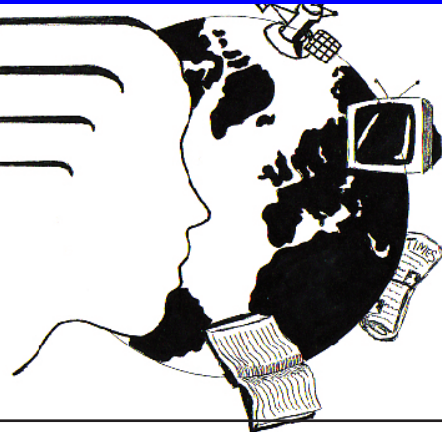


Clio

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

The History Division passed its internal assessment with flying colors.

That was the collective judgment of the Division’s leadership after the History Division’s assessment at this summer’s Chicago convention. Division Chair Debbie van Tuyll, immediate past chair Joe Campbell and I met with the AEJMC assessment team the day before the convention began and came away smiling. Debbie did most

of the talking, and her answers seemed to satisfy the reviewers.

In truth, there was never much to worry about. The History Division has been fortunate to have strong and effective leaders in recent years, as well as a dedicated group of members who support the division with their participation and outstanding scholarship. We can be justifiably proud of our collective accomplishments.

That said, the History Division

cannot rest on its laurels. In an age of media convergence, digital journalism and tight university budgets, history courses are often the ugly stepchild of journalism and mass communication curricula. As most of us know all too well, journalism history is rarely seen critical to journalism education by many of our students, colleagues and media professionals. History is dull and irrelevant, they argue, while professional skills and hot new journalism “toys” are exciting and practical.

This is not a new argument, of course, but the rise of the Internet and its many possibilities continues to chip away at the standing of journalism history. Writing last year in the newsletter of the Association of Schools of Journalism and Mass Communication, Loren Ghiglione documented the ongoing shift in journalism history courses from required to elective status.

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Teaching Journalism History

Joseph Hayden
Teaching Chair
Memphis

In March 2003 I was working as a local TV news producer when the war in Iraq began. At one meeting, a few of the executive producers sounded nearly giddy at the prospect of using a flashy animated graphic some production wizard had dreamed up for the

conflict.

As a fellow producer, of course, I didn’t entirely blame them. We had prepared for this contingency for weeks and wanted visuals that would best tell the story. Still, while the digital image wasn’t exactly the flag-waving, eagle-soaring opening of the *Colbert Report*, it nonetheless

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Reminiscing about Thirty Years of Journalism History

Hazel Dicken-Garcia
University of Minnesota

Editor's Note: Hazel Dicken-Garcia's retirement was honored with a dinner at the recent AEJMC convention in Chicago, IL. This is the first of a two-part series based on her comments about the state of journalism history.

Debra Reddin van Tuyll asked me to reminisce about the field of journalism history during my career. So I will offer a few observations and some suggestions for the future.

I. One cannot but be struck by the **blurring among types of inquiries, subfields, fields and disciplines** over the past few decades. During my early years in the Association for Education in Journalism (later AEJMC), we talked a lot about different categories of historical inquiry and sought to define ourselves according to those: cultural history, economic, intellectual, institutional, political, and social history, for example. The late Professor Cathy Covert led an intellectual history group that met during each AEJMC convention as long as she remained active. Those meetings were not listed in the program, as I recall; rather, we decided when and where to meet after we arrived at the convention, and we usually met at very early breakfasts.

We don't talk as much today about these categories of historical inquiry, per se. The most important reason may be the blurring among kinds of inquiry that the late Clifford Geertz wrote about several years ago,¹ when he explained that we were changing "how we think about how we think."² Another reason is interdisciplinarity—a trend that has mushroomed during the years I have been doing research and seems today to be a watchword across higher education. As journalism

historians, and mass communication scholars, in general, have increasingly studied more deeply in other disciplines, the very positive result has been application of concepts, theories, and organizing principles from other disciplines to communication and journalism history studies.

II. More specific to the field of journalism history has been **great growth, expansion, a veritable explosion**, of work in the last 30 years. Taking the subject of women as one example, *Up From the Footnote*, by Marion Marzolf, was published in 1977³ as the first scholarly history of women journalists. Journalist Ishbel Ross published the first history of women in journalism in 1936,⁴ after which no books on the subject appeared until Marzolf's four decades later. Marzolf was also one of the prime movers behind early issues of *Journalism History* devoted to women in journalism.⁵

Today, too many sources about women in journalism exist to name in this brief space, and journalism historians have definitely led that scholarship. Among the most prolific, Maurine Beasley, since 1977, has been author, co-author, editor or co-editor of at least eight books on the subject.⁶

One can see similar expansion with other subjects. Sharon Murphy and the late James Murphy began recovering histories of the Native American press, for example.⁷ Similarly, sources about the African American press, ethnic press, radical press, and



Hazel Dicken-Garcia speaks at a dinner in her honor at the 2008 AEJMC Convention in Chicago, IL.

so on, published during the last 30 years are too numerous to cite here.

An important impetus for this expansion, scope and depth was the classic article by James Carey, "The Problem of Journalism History," published in the first edition of *Journalism History* in 1974. A subsequent journal issue devoted to "Operationalizing Carey"⁸ signifies Carey's great influence on journalism history research. That influence is certain to continue well into the future.

Part of, and facilitating, the expansion of scholarship have been the organizations and journals established in this period. The History Division of AEJMC, already established by 1970, launched *Journalism History* in 1974.

The American Journalism Histori-

Reminiscing...

Continued from page 2

ans Association (AJHA), spearheaded by William David Sloan, was established in 1982, and *American Journalism* began the following year. These organizations and journals have been immensely important in stimulating work in the field; their value for young people in journalism and mass communication who have serious interests in history is immeasurable. Sloan, editor, co-editor, author or co-author of at least 15 books since 1980–10 in the decade of the 1990s alone—has been a driving force in journalism history and has especially made AJHA a nurturer of young scholars.

Also important in the expansion of research are the major multi-volume works produced recently or in-progress. Examples are the Northwestern University Medill School of Journalism Series, of which David Abrahamson is editor; the eight-volume Greenwood Library of American War Reporting, of which David A. Copeland is editor; the three-volume *Encyclopedia of American Journalism* (2007), edited by Steven Vaughn; and the encyclopedias of radio (three volumes; 2003) and of television (four volumes; 2004), edited by Christopher Sterling and Horace Newcomb, respectively—all published by Routledge.

During these same years, the Newseum and the Radio & Television Museum were established (the latter by the Radio History Society). More recently, the Historical Studies Institute was established at the University of Texas at Austin. It is not focused on journalism history but is inclusive; journalism/communication historians are invited to apply for Institute fellowships. Of special note is an archive devoted to Internet his-

tory. Called *Imagining the Internet*, this Elon University/Pew Internet & American Life Project includes a database of more than 4,200 statements from the early 1990s by people “who established the framework for our networked world” and includes “voices of more than 1,000 Internet pioneers, documenting their hopes and fears, concerns and conflicts over emerging technologies.” One segment addresses “Where Have We Been,” and another, in which nearly 1,300 technology experts and scholars forecast the future, addresses “Where Are We Headed?”⁹ The possibilities offered by the database are very exciting! If I were still teaching, I would be talking in my next classes about theses and journal articles that could be developed out of this database and other sources that were not available 30 years ago.

III. **Intellectual developments** during the last three decades have been remarkable. First, people in the field have been **asking different questions** and moving increasingly away from the great-person theory that so long dominated. Instead of asking who did what when, journalism historians have been asking questions that

“ If I were still teaching, I would be talking to my next classes about theses and journal articles that could be developed out of this database and other sources that were not available 30 years ago. ”

probe the relationship of media and society, media impact on society, and what media have told society (about what and with what possible consequences). A quick survey of article titles in *Journalism History* showed that 12 of 36 articles in 1976 focused on individuals; in 2006, only four of 27 total articles focused on individuals. In *American Journalism*, the ar-

ticles emphasizing individuals were one of ten in 1991 and one of 18 in 2005. (One fourth of 2006 *AJ* articles and slightly under one fifth of 2007 *AJ* articles emphasized individuals, but these “spikes” seem unusual when considered against titles across all years.) I certainly do not minimize the importance of histories of individuals. Good histories of persons will always be needed; most historians believe in human agency and know that many significant, broader questions would never be investigated if not for the power of histories of individuals to raise them. Superb examples are books about Mary Ann Shadd Carey and Ralph McGill by Jane Rhodes and Leonard Teel, respectively.¹⁰ My point is that expanding use of other frameworks, perspectives, directions is enriching the field—and to applaud those efforts.

Second, published work in the field has increasingly reflected more attention to **conceptualization**. That is, more work has related media to societal issues or problems and media importance in some realm, or broad consequences of media in society. Attention to the mere telling of what is in media content has been increasingly replaced by more attention to the meanings (intended and unintended) conveyed through media and to the potential consequences of those.

Third, **models and theories** are increasingly evident in journalism history research—not enough yet, in my humble opinion, but the use compared to use 30 years ago is very encouraging. Joseph Campbell’s book, *The Year That Defined Journalism*, is an example of use of models in relating events and issues of the past.¹¹

Fourth, published research in journalism history includes more

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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

Notes from the Chair

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Susan Shaw of the University of Kansas, who directs the Accrediting Council on Education in Journalism and Mass Communications (ACEJMC), told Ghiglione that the situation is dire.

"I've probably been to a dozen schools this year and I just don't see history showing up," Shaw said.

Even worse, perhaps, is the lack of interest among students. Ghiglione cited Paula Furr, department head at Northwestern State in Louisiana, who noted that many students are "only interested in media as a form of entertainment or diversion."

I raise these concerns because the place of journalism history was discussed in the Division's assessment meeting in Chicago. One of the committee members noted that the ACEJMC accrediting standards require that the curriculum "demonstrate an understanding of the history and role of professionals and institutions in shaping communications." Without a journalism history requirement, her school is struggling to address that

standard.

This contradiction offers an opportunity for journalism historians. It calls on us to rethink traditional approaches to journalism history and develop creative ways to engage our technologically oriented students. More specifically, Debbie van Tuyl has suggested to Charles Self, AEJMC president, that the History Division develop guidelines for assessing historical knowledge and work with our sister organization, the American Journalism Historians Association, to promote the role of history in the curriculum.

In that regard, I will be asking some of you to think about and participate in a session on journalism history's place in the curriculum at the Boston convention next summer. My goal for this session is to stimulate a broad discussion of journalism history and to argue for its intellectual value to journalism and media students.

I know I'm preaching to the choir here; none of us need convincing on these points. But our colleagues in other parts of the curriculum do need to be reminded of the significance of journalism history and its continuing relevance to young journalists.

History Division Call for Panel Proposals

The deadline for panel proposals for the History Division for the 2009 AEJMC Conference is Friday, October 10. The 2009 AEJMC conference will be held in Boston.

Please include the following information in your proposal:

- Summary of the session
- Possible co-sponsoring divisions
- Possible speakers (you do not need specific names or commitments, just ideas)
- Estimated cost if any.
- Your contact information.

Please send all proposals to Elliot King, Vice Head and Research Chair, eking@loyola.edu or eking@gmail.com.

Send PF&R panel proposals to: David Copeland, Elon University, PF&R chair dcopeland@elon.edu.

Send teaching panel proposals to: Joe Hayden, University of Memphis, teaching chair, jhayden@memphis.edu.

If you have any questions, please contact Elliot King at eking@loyola.edu.



Panelists for the session, from left to right, were Sam Brown, John F. Neal (CCJ Division), Jeff Greenfield, Tom Hayden, Bill Kurtis, Paul McGrath and Terry Dalton (History Division).

Forty Years Later: How the Tumultuous 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago Impacted America

Terry Dalton

McDaniel

There were no fireworks in Chicago Ballroom D on Aug. 7, but there was a crowd estimated at 300-plus that jammed the room and alternately clapped, laughed or just shook their heads as the panelists, icons from the 1960s, did their thing.

One of the panelists had flown in from Belfast, Northern Ireland. Another came from Colorado. And a third came from New York City.

What drew these three – plus two others from Chicago – to the annual AEJMC convention in the Windy City from was the anniversary of an unforgettable event nearly to the day 40 years ago.

The five panelists were marking the 40th anniversary of one of the most contentious political gatherings this country has seen. They came back to talk about the 1968 Democratic National Convention and the firestorm of controversy that it set off both

inside and outside the convention hall.

“You know why we’re on this panel?” thundered Sam Brown Jr., a onetime top aide and campus organizer for Sen. Gene McCarthy, “because we’re old!”

Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago Eight and who later spent nearly two decades in the California legislature, had jetted in from Belfast the day before and was operating on four hours sleep. Hayden recalled one more time

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The 1968 Chicago Convention: Up-Close



Leonard Ray Teel

Center for International Media

Georgia State

I remember being scared rarely in my newspaper career. Usually it was because I didn’t know what I was getting into. That was certainly true when in June 1968 the managing editor assigned me to go to Chicago to cover the Democratic National Convention.

That was something of a surprise. I knew that our political editor had

died on vacation and the editors were looking over the available talent. All of us at the *Fort Lauderdale News* who were aspiring to cover a big story were, in effect, trying out for his job.

The assignment came with one big problem. All the credentials to Chicago were made out in the name of the political editor. I would have to carry a

handmade badge and a letter of introduction to whom may concern.

Because my assignment seemed simple -- report on the Florida delegation and its high profile U.S. Senator, George Smathers – I accepted a second task to send 60-second voice spots for WQAM radio in Miami, which involved carrying a tape recorder.

It was radio that led me to the scary place. Coming out of a hotel, I spotted a live news event.

Hundreds, maybe thousands, were protesting the war in Vietnam by standing in the middle of the wide

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BOOK EXCERPT: *Radio's America: The Great Depression and the Rise of Modern Mass Culture*

Editor's Note: Bruce Lenthall's book, *Radio's America: The Great Depression and the Rise of Modern Mass Culture*, won the 2008 History Division Book Award, presented at the AEJMC convention in August. Published in 2007 by the University of Chicago Press, Lenthall's book considers the meanings Americans found in radio as they first made broadcasting a part of their lives. It explores how ordinary people made sense of mass media and culture, forces that would resonate through the 20th century.

The following is a brief excerpt from *Radio's America* (pages 5-7).

Bruce Lenthall
Pennsylvania

As Americans integrated broadcasting into their lives for the first time, they practiced a precarious balancing act. In the 1930s – and beyond – critics of mass culture came to see it as dangerously monolithic, as imposing one set of thoughts and values. In the 1930s – and beyond – celebrants of mass culture came to see it as a populist marketplace, a forum in which the majority ruled. Neither, in fact, got it fully right. Radio embodied the new centralized and standardized mass culture beginning to take hold in the United States in the Depression decade.

The critics were right that radio and mass culture did constrict the choices audience could make. But Americans did not fully accept the standardized meanings – of radio or their mass culture more generally. Within tight limits, they found some of their own.

By the Great Depression, as the country became increasingly interconnected, Americans found their worlds becoming larger and larger – and their own places within those worlds becoming smaller and smaller. The culture of the twentieth century would be, in important respects, mass-produced by a few and designed for mass

consumption by a wide sweep of the nation. And the revolution in communications that radio represented played an essential role in that development. The mass society of the twentieth century first coalesced in the 1930s, and to the many Americans who had previously been apt to see personal and local experiences as most central to them, the sense of belonging to a mass society hit painfully. The new culture threatened to strip Americans of meaningful power both in their own

“ It would blur the divide between public and private, and revise the meanings of democracy and communication itself. ”

lives and in the broader public arena. How could you retain your self-control when an overwhelming outside world increasingly intruded into and dictated your daily life? How could you make your own marks on such a colossal and distant sphere?

In the face of such problems, Americans often found they could draw upon the leading purveyor of their new culture: radio. As Americans used radio to help them make their mass world personal, its intrusions no longer felt so disempowering, and the possibility of counting in that world no longer seemed so impossible. By

making mass relationships resemble private ones, listeners gained a sense of control in their own lives and a sense of standing in the sprawling public arena. To some, broadcasting might also enable an individual to be heard in an ever-widening world. They had come to believe in the possibility of – and the need for – genuine communication with a collective audience. No matter how constrained Americans' choices were as they made sense of radio, those choices mattered. The meanings Americans found in radio provided them with ways of navigating their new world, helping to shaped how we would live in that world and, in turn, that world itself.

As Americans incorporated broadcasting into their lives and found a sense of autonomy and perhaps voice in their new mass culture, they engaged in a process that generated powerful changes. On some level, Americans came to believe that a common public existed and that it was possible to address that mass at large – while connecting with the members of that mass on a personal level. This is essential. It would blur the divide between public and private, and revise the meanings of democracy and communication itself.

Minutes of the 2008 Annual Meeting

Elliot King

Secretary

Loyola of Maryland

Debbie van Tuyll called the meeting to order at 7:05 p.m.

Cathy McKee briefed the members about a change in the mission of *Journalism and Communication Monographs*. As opposed to original research, *Journalism and Communication Monographs* will focus on analytical and critical synthesis. Authors will propose topics. Those proposals will be peer-reviewed. The final manuscripts, which can run as long as 150 typed pages, will also be peer reviewed. Van Tuyll noted that using APA was not good for History Division Members, who generally use Chicago style.

Several other announcements were made.

The Southeast Colloquium will be held on March 19-21 in Oxford, Miss. Last year there was only one history panel at the colloquium.

The Joint Journalism Historians Conference, sponsored in conjunction with the American Journalism Historians Association, will be on March 14 at Manhattan Marymount College in New York City.

Elliot King reported on a project to create a content repository and social network for peer-reviewed research papers in history. He has applied for funding to the National Endowment of the Humanities and will look to History Division participation at the appropriate time.

Ed Alwood of Quinnipiac University won the Tankard Book Award for *Dark Days in the Newsroom: McCarthyism Aimed at the Press*.

Maurine Beasley of the University

of Maryland won the Blum Award for lifetime service. She has announced her retirement.

David Mindich announced the Civil War Symposium that will be held in November. He also noted that JHISTORY has around 500 members.

The minutes from the 2007 business meeting were approved.

According to the chair's report, the Division treasury is in good shape. There was approximately \$9,400 in the account before the conference and spending on the conference was about \$3,000, which is customary. Membership is steady at close to 400 members, though that is down approximately 100 members from a decade ago.

Van Tuyll reviewed the 10 goals the division had adopted last year and observed that progress had been made on all of them.

The Division's showcase panel looking back at the 1968 Democratic National Convention was very well attended. It was financially supported by the Central Office and only cost the division around \$300. Terry Dalton of McDaniel College, who organized the panel, sent his thanks to the division for agreeing to sponsor it. Loyola of Chicago videotaped the presentation so it may be available for further viewing.

The Division also co-sponsored with the University of Minnesota a dinner honoring Hazel Dicken-Garcia, who is retiring after 29 years.

As Professor Dicken-Garcia has been a regular contributor to the Division's travel fund for graduate students, as well as a beloved mentor to many graduate students, the Executive Committee recommended renaming the travel fund the Emery-Dicken-Garcia Travel Fund. The

proposal passed by acclamation.

Van Tuyll reported that she, along with past division chair Joe Campbell of American University and incoming division chair John Coward of The University of Tulsa, presented an assessment of the state of the division to the Standing Committee on Divisions, which was well received. Each division must do this every five years. One committee member wondered why history should be in the journalism curriculum at all. Next year the division may want to organize a special session on the topic of why history matters to raise the consciousness of the AEJMC members about the importance of history. Other steps may be taken as well, including articles in the AEJMC newsletter, etc. An AJHA task force report demonstrates that history courses are being replaced by "tools and toys" courses in many programs.

Betty Winfield and Janice Hume were presented as the winners of the Covert Award for their monograph "The Continuous Past: Historical Referents in Nineteenth Century American Journalism." The authors noted that the award was particularly gratifying because it had been difficult to get the research accepted for publication and once it was accepted for publication there was a long delay before it was actually published.

Clio Report—Elliot King presented a report about *Clio*. The issues ran between 12 and 16 pages. Several new features were added including blurbs from book reviews that have run in JHISTORY, book excerpts, and a focus on under-used archives.

Research Report—John Coward

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Minutes

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reported that 64 papers were submitted compared to 67 the year before. Thirty-four faculty papers were submitted, down from 48 a year ago. Seventeen were accepted for a 50 percent acceptance rate. Thirty graduate student papers were submitted, up from 19 a year ago and 16 were accepted. Overall the acceptance rate was slightly above 50 percent.

Fifty-six judges participated in the process. There were some glitches with the All-Academic system. Coward observed that the overall quality of the research program this year was strong.

Coward presented awards for the top faculty and student papers. Randy Patnode of Xavier University was recognized for the best faculty paper in the History Division at the 2008 conference.

- Ed Alwood of Quinnipiac University won second place in the faculty competition.
- Jinx Broussard and Skye Cooley of

Louisiana State University won third place.

- Erin Coyle of the University of North Carolina won the Warren Price Award for the best student paper.
- Autumn Linford of Brigham Young University was recognized for submitting the second top student paper.
- Mark Slagle of the University of North Carolina was recognized for submitting the third top student paper.

Carolyn Kitch announced the Book Award went to Bruce Lenthall for *Radio America: The Great Depression and the Rise of Modern Mass Culture*. Three judges read 19 books in four months before making the selection.

As part of AEJMC's assessment process, Pat Washburn of Ohio University and Maurine Beasley of the University of Maryland made short presentations about their views of the state of the discipline. Washburn noted that there were fewer places to publish journalism history and called on the division to explore launching a new journal. Beasley noted that many administrators had unrealistic expecta-

tions to the amount of high quality research individual journalist historians could produce in short time frames and observed that as senior faculty who specialize in history retire, they are not being replaced with younger journalist historians. In her opinion, the field is in a crisis.

The meeting then broke into small groups to discuss the issue and the discussion leaders were responsible for reporting the results to van Tuyl.

The list of officers for next year was then presented:

John Coward

Chair and program chair

Elliot King

Vice Chair and research chair

Ann Thorne (Missouri Western)

Secretary and Clio Editor

Joe Hayden (Memphis)

Teaching Chair

Dave Copeland (Elon)

PF&R Chair

Karen List (UMass)

Covert Award

Carolyn Kitch (Temple)

Book Award

The meeting adjourned at 8:40.

History Division Goals: 2008 - 2009

1. Explore the possibility of establishing a division journal that would publish longer manuscripts that may not be especially well-suited to existing scholarly outlets for research in journalism and mass communication history.

2. Find new ways to support the Division's two endowment funds, which help fund the Covert Award in Mass Communication History and graduate student travel stipends.

3. Encourage active participation in Division activities by younger and newer members by soliciting their

involvement as paper judges and contributors to the division's quarterly newsletter, *Clio* newsletter.

4. Emphasize anew the importance of the history of journalism and mass communication in graduate and undergraduate teaching through *Clio* articles and high quality convention sessions.

5. Extend the Division's tradition of organizing high-quality research, teaching, and PF&R panels for the 2009 convention.

6. Seek new ways to build closer ties

with historians in fields other than journalism history.

7. Maintain the Division's traditional support for regional conferences such as the Southeast Regional Colloquium and the joint History Division/AJHA Northeast Regional Conference.

8. Maintain and promote collegial ties with the American Journalism Historians Association.

9. Keep the Division's online site <aejmchistory.org> updated, as necessary.

Reminiscing...

Continued from page 3

contextualization—especially in cultural histories. David Spencer's recent book about yellow journalism is an example of both cultural history and contextualization.¹² He might not agree with me, but I would say the entire book could be called context because every chapter works toward explaining what in American culture served as predecessor—or prepared the stage for and perhaps made inevitable—what came to be called the yellow journalism era. Histories at the time I came into the field generally treated the press almost as if it were isolated from the rest of society and culture. Because that bothered me, I have always stressed that graduate students, especially, must take ample history courses to learn good historical analysis; and I have urged all students (graduates and undergraduates) to always put the press in context when writing about it. In other words, it is essential to explain how the press (or media) related to what else was going on in society at any given time. The increasing use of contextualization in the field is particularly encouraging.

Fifth, and related to contextualization, journalism historians are giving more attention to the **relationship of media and culture**. Some treat culture and media as integrally related; some focus on an interrelationship (the mutual shaping) between culture and media; some treat the relationship as dialectical, and some treat it as symbiotic. Media studies growing out of cultural studies have propelled this vision. Much work in these areas, by their very nature, treat media/communication and culture as interrelated—too interrelated, some would say—to be treated separately. Most scholars of these schools of thought assume as a basic premise that study of history is essential to study of, or trying to understand, virtually any subject. An

example is an important book called *MediaMaking* by Lawrence Grossberg, Ellen Wartella, and Charles Whitney. The book includes context, with attention to narratives of media history as a separate chapter, and the authors assert that mass communication cannot be studied apart from the other dimensions of social life—each is constantly shaping and defining the other.¹³

Part II will appear in Winter Clio.

Notes

1. Clifford Geertz, "Blurred Genres: The Refiguration of Social Thought," in Hazard Adams and Leroy Searle, eds., *Critical Theory Since 1965* (Tallahassee: Florida State University Press, 1986, third printing 1990):514-523.
2. Ibid, 523.
3. Marion Marzolf, *Up From the Footnote: A History of Women Journalists* (New York: Hastings House Publishers, 1977).
4. Ishbel Ross, *Ladies of the Press: The Story of Women in Journalism by an Insider*. Harper, 1936.
5. Issues titled "Women: A Special Issue," *Journalism History* 1:4 (Winter 1974-75); "The Literature of Women," *Journalism History* 3:4 (Winter 1976-77); "Journalism History and Women's Experience: A Problem in Conceptual Change," *Journalism History* 8:1 (Spring 1981).
6. Maurine Beasley and Sheila Gibbons, *Women in Media: A Documentary Source Book* (Washington, D.C.: Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, 1977).
7. Sharon Murphy, "American Indians and the Media: Neglect and Stereotype," *Journalism History* 6:2 (Summer 1979):39-43; Sharon Murphy, "Neglected Pioneers: Nineteenth-Century Native American Newspapers," *Journalism History* 4:3 (Autumn 1977):79-82.; James E. Murphy and Sharon M. Murphy, *Let My People Know: American Indian Journalism* (Oklahoma University Press, 1981).
8. *Journalism History* 2:2 (Summer 1975): Only one article in that edition had this title. See Marion Marzolf, "Operationalizing Carey: An Approach to the Cultural History of Journalism," 42-43. But I recall discussion among those developing articles during this period as "Operationalizing Carey."
9. www:Imagining the Internet.org
10. Jane Rhodes, *Mary Ann Shadd Cary: The Black Press and Protest in the Nineteenth-Century* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1998); Leonard Ray Teel, *Ralph Emerson McGill: Voice of the Southern Conscience* (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 2001).
11. W. Joseph Campbell, *The Year that Defined American Journalism: 1897 and the Clash of Paradigms* (New York, London:Routledge, 2006).
13. Lawrence Grossberg, Ellen Wartella and Charles Whitney, *MediaMaking: Mass Media in a Popular Culture* (Sage Publications, 1998).

History Division Officers

2008-2009

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(Tulsa)
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Elliot King
(Loyola College in
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Webmaster

Carolyn Kitch
(Temple)
Book Award Chair

Karen List
(Massachusetts)
Cover Award Chair

Excerpts from the History Division's Annual Report

Debbie van Tuyll

2007-2008 Division Head

Augusta State University

Research, Teaching and PF&R Assessment

The 2007-2008 activities of the History Division have focused on preparing to assess the state of the discipline, as requested by AEJMC President Charles Self. We are working with the University of Minnesota to explore creation of an annual lecture series to assess the state of the discipline. Given that distinguished scholars from James W. Carey to Margaret Blanchard have chided journalism historians for their tendency toward "ossification," we believe continued emphasis on assessing the state of the discipline is an important step in avoiding becoming mired in "the way we've always done things."

The History Division continues to be a group noted for its support of young scholars and the involvement of more established scholars. Our 2008 conference programming will bear this out. We have panels led by people who have been AEJMC members or only a few years as well as panels led by previous division chairs. Further, we maintain active communications between and among the division and its members via a monthly newsletter, an on-line discussion group, and a web site that offers a variety of information resources.

We are particularly proud of the fact that our division leadership includes people from all levels of academia – from big public Research I schools to smaller regional state uni-

versities to private colleges. Given that the division has been criticized in the past for over-emphasis on people from the Research I universities in leadership positions, this is a major accomplishment. The Division leadership structure includes a chair who is responsible for most of the Division's duties during the year. The chair also serves as program chair. Other officers include a vice chair who also serves as research chair, and a secretary who also serves as editor of the newsletter, *Clio* editor. We have been able to build strong bridges to our sister organization, the American Journalism Historians Association. For example, Debbie van Tuyll, this year's History Division chair, has just completed a three-year term on the AJHA board of directors, and Joe Campbell, the 2007-2008 History Division chair, has just completed a term as chair of the AJHA Nominating Committee.

The Division had 10 goals this year and met them all, though in one case a bit differently from the way stated in the goal. Because the "assessing the state of the discipline" project was announced after our members meeting, we did not have a goal relating to that project, but it has also consumed a good deal of attention as current officers and past chairs have discussed, via e-mail, how to address the issue. We have also had some discussion of that matter as a division via our listserv. Further, we have continued our tradition of building

strong ties to other divisions. We are especially pleased this year to have been able to pair up with the Advertising Division to co-sponsor a panel session. This is an uncommon pairing for the AEJMC convention, and one that is long-past due. Additionally, we have continued to make use of *Clio* as a clearinghouse about topics of interest to journalism historians, but beyond the scope of AEJMC. For example, we have had a special emphasis in this year's newsletter on teaching journalism history, and we have had teaching articles submitted from prominent historians, an article on favorite web sites and databases to support both teaching and research, and another on good books in journalism history.

Research, by default, is the Division's primary focus. We sponsor high-quality research paper competitions for each convention, but we also co-sponsor regional symposia in the Southeast and the Northeast. We further recognize good research through the Book Award, which celebrates its 10th anniversary this year, and the Covert Award prize.

PF&R is also a perennial focus, and one that comes quite naturally to historians whose work, quite naturally, addresses how well journalists have served their communities and lived up to their professional responsibilities as they have enjoyed their freedoms. We address these issues through confer-

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Annual Report

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ence programming, as well as through programming at the regional conferences.

Teaching was a special emphasis this year. Newsletter editor Elliot King worked particularly diligently with Teaching Chair Ann Thorne to ensure at least one major story in each issue of *Clio* addressed some aspect of teaching. Further, we have highlighted teaching in our panels this year through a panel on the implications of using on-line source material in the teaching of journalism history.

Goal Assessment of the History Division 2007–08

1. Explore the possibility of establishing a division journal that would publish longer manuscripts that may not be especially well-suited to existing scholarly outlets for research in journalism and mass communication history. *Patrick Washburn, editor of Journalism History, and Debbie van Tuyl are pursuing this goal with Jennifer McGill.*

2. Consider the possibility and feasibility of a fundraising event to support the Division's two endowment funds, which help fund the Covert Award in Mass Communication History and graduate student travel stipends. *We made a special appeal to members for additional funding, and received several contributions, including one significant one.*

3. Encourage and invite Division members—including senior scholars—to submit articles and essays to the

quarterly *Clio* newsletter, and continue to find ways to highlight the research and contributions of non-tenured faculty who are members of the Division. *We were able to get several articles submitted by prominent historians to the newsletter; and we have a conference panel that includes four of the best-known journalism historians in America. Further, we have made special efforts to involve younger scholars in the Division programming and have included not only newer Division members in conference programming, but graduate students as well.*

4. Emphasize anew the importance of the history of journalism and mass communication in graduate and under-

co-sponsor is the Community College Division. However, the panel will, nevertheless, deal with professional freedoms and responsibilities, despite its designation.

6. Consult the membership on the possibility of an increase in dues. *We did this last year, and the membership was not in favor. We do intend to bring the issue up again this year because we are in discussions of some new programming that will require additional funding.*

7. Maintain the Division's traditional support for regional conferences such as the Southeast Regional Colloquium and the joint History Division/AJHA Northeast Regional Conference. *We continue to work in this area. See the attached programs of these two conferences.*

8. Maintain and promote collegial ties with the American Journalism Historians Association.

This has already been discussed above, and continues to be a priority that we are achieving well through dual involvement of Division members and Division officers in both organizations.

9. Recognize the 10th Anniversary of the History Division's Book Award at the 2008 members' meeting and in the *Clio* newsletter. *This was done in a newsletter story about the 2008 Book Award, and will be done at the members meeting this year.*

10. Keep the Division's online site <aejmchistory.org> updated, as necessary. *Joe Campbell has agreed to keep the site up-to-date and has done a good job doing so.*

“ The Division had 10 goals this year and met them all. ”

graduate teaching. *We have done this through our newsletter, particularly.*

5. Extend the Division's tradition of organizing high-quality research, teaching, and PF&R panels for the 2008 convention. Try to find a place on the AEJMC convention for a proposed PF&R mini-plenary about the news media's "most egregious abdications of professional responsibility over the past 200 years." *This idea was tweaked a bit because this panel proposal was not submitted. However, we do have a panel, featuring Jeff Greenfield and Sam Brown, on the performance of the press at the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. We redesignated this as a teaching panel, because our*

COMMENTARY: Do We Need Another Journal?

Jeffery A. Smith

Wisconsin at Milwaukee

A commentary in the Summer 2008 issue of *Clio* said that mass communication historians have “too few places” to publish and proposed that the AEJMC History Division start its own journal. Much of the argument is based on the contention that historians have been “largely frozen out” of *Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly* which, according to some anonymous complaints, “is basically interested in only running pieces by social scientists.”

The notion that historians lack publication venues is a surprising assertion. Opportunities to publish are not limited to the *Quarterly* and a small number of media history journals such as *Journalism History*, *American Journalism*, and the *Historical Journal of Film, Radio & Television*. As bibliographic searches can quickly confirm, media historians publish in many other scholarly periodicals in the fields of mass communication and American history. Their work also often appears in books and reference works.

No one among us can fail to notice the recent, rapid proliferation of academic publications devoted to media studies areas of all kinds. Having more journals may seem benign or beneficial at first glance, but unintended consequences may occur. As quantity goes up, does quality go down? Would another specialized media history journal mean fewer submissions and lower standards for the others?

Journalism & Mass Communication Quarterly seeks to publish top-quality articles with diverse subjects and methods. One

of the journal’s benefits is its ability to showcase outstanding work in a variety of areas in our expanding field.

The *Clio* commentary harkens back to an era when the *Quarterly* may have published a higher proportion of history articles, but little or nothing about areas such as gender, ethics, and the Internet. A look at the *Quarterly*’s indexes and at AEJMC’s various divisions and groups indicates that history is now only one of approximately two dozen general kinds of research conducted by the organization’s members and published in its flagship journal.

Yet, any conclusions about the *Quarterly* supposedly neglecting history need some examination. I can offer the following observations about the years since 2002 when I became the journal’s associate editor concentrating on history and law:

1. As former *Quarterly* editor Guido Stempel III has remarked, you cannot publish what you do not receive. In the annual reporting periods since 2002, historically based manuscripts have ranged from three percent to eight percent of total submissions. Articles that are primarily historical annually have ranged from two to ten percent of all that have been published. History submissions and articles both have been in the neighborhood of six to seven percent of the overall totals. (Higher percentages could be given if articles that include some history were counted.) In other words, history articles are published at the rate they are received. Since the *Quarterly* publishes only about 40 articles a year, an average of just two to three of them are going to be mainly history.

2. History submissions are not being slighted by sinister social scientists. The work is

being evaluated by historians who are usually experts in a particular subfield and who are not members of the editorial advisory board. The *Quarterly*’s editor since 2002, Dan Riffe, has not turned down any articles recommended by the history reviewers and associate editor. Detailed suggestions are provided when manuscripts are declined.

3. The *Quarterly* has tried to accommodate “qualitative” research in recent years by allowing 1,000 more words in manuscripts that do not contain tables, figures, and appendices. The limit of 6,000 words for such articles is now comparable to the length limits in *American Journalism* and *Journalism History*. Also worth mentioning is the fact that the *Quarterly*, like many history journals, uses Chicago rather than APA style. *Journalism & Communication Monographs*, which has published many historical studies in the last four decades, no longer lists Chicago style as an option.

4. The acceptance rate for a top-tier journal like the *Quarterly* is normally less than 20 percent. The *Quarterly* acceptance rate is low for manuscripts of all kinds. The number of submissions is growing and making the odds longer. Being published in the *Quarterly*, though, can mean reaching 10 times more subscribers than a specialized journal and improving the chances for a promotion or merit pay increase.

Making complaints about journals is not as useful as knowing how to be published in the most prominent ones. Especially important is turning in only thoroughly researched, thoughtfully argued, and carefully written manuscripts. The more prestigious journals, like the *Quarterly*, frequently

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Commentary

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refuse to request extensive revisions. They receive enough manuscripts that do not need much work and the editors cannot be sure revisions will be satisfactory. Getting some advice from colleagues or from an associate editor before submission should improve the chances. If the decision is “revise and resubmit,” authors should be open to changes and not fail to send a re-written manuscript.

Some historians seem flummoxed by the statements about developing “theory” or “concepts” on *Quarterly*’s “Instructions for Contributors” page. Grand theories, statements about relationships that are true across space and time, are indeed uncommon in a discipline that delves into the details of particular human experience in the past. Historians can, however, develop mid-level, quasi-theoretical interpretations of how things have happened. They also certainly can use and refine the many media studies concepts such as “framing” and “moral

panic” that facilitate understandings of what the media do. In other words, historians should not be so focused on antiquarian fact-finding that they neglect to advance scholarly understandings.

I ask manuscript reviewers to evaluate submissions with the following criteria:

- 1. Theoretical and conceptual perspective(s).** Does the author discuss larger issues involving the forces at work in society and answer the “so what?” question? Does the manuscript state a problem to be analyzed rather than just indicate something to be described?
- 2. Question(s) and answer(s).** The research should be focused and have interpretive punch. Are gaps or conflicts in the existing secondary literature identified? The manuscript should have at least one explicit research question. Conclusions must be supported by the evidence.

3. Evidence and methodology. Does the author use the best available primary and secondary sources? Does the manuscript show a sufficient grasp of the methodology and adequately explain procedures?

4. Quality of presentation. Clear, concise, and carefully copyedited writing is essential. Logical organization and accuracy are basic requirements. Correct citation style is necessary for final acceptance.

The *Quarterly*’s “Instructions” welcome “a variety of methods” while seeking work that “challenges the boundaries of communication research, guiding its readers to new questions, new evidence, and new conclusions.” Given the vast amount of past media production and content that has not been examined, historians do not lack fresh topics. The challenge is to have something insightful to say about what they bring to light.

Reviewers for the 2008 History Division Paper Competition

The History Division wishes to recognize the 56 colleagues listed below for reading and evaluating the research papers for possible presentation at the AEJMC convention in Chicago. Many thanks to them for their support of research in the History Division.

Noah Arceneaux, San Diego State
Tamara Baldwin, Southeast Missouri State
Maurine Beasley, Maryland
Jon Bekken, Albright
Fred Blevens, Florida International
Katherine Bradshaw, Bowling Green
Mark Brewin, Tulsa
Lisa Burns, Quinnipiac
Celeste Bustamante, Arizona
Dane Claussen, Park Point
Ross Collins, North Dakota State
Thomas Connery, St. Thomas
William Davie, Louisiana Lafayette
Patricia Dooley, Wichita
Bruce Evensen, DePaul
John Ferre, Louisville
Nickianne Fleener, Utah
Jean Folkerts, North Carolina

Victoria Goff, Wisconsin Green Bay
Karla Gower, Alabama
Rob Hardin, Tennessee
Carol Sue Humphrey, Oklahoma Baptist
William Huntzicker, St. Cloud State
Richard Jackson, Seattle Pacific
Paulette Kilmer, Bowling Green
Elliot King, Loyola of Maryland
Carolyn Kitch, Temple
Meg Lamme, Alabama
Laurel Leff, Northeastern
Linda Lumsden, Arizona
Harlen Makemson, Elon
Jane Marcellus, Middle Tennessee State
Jim Martin, Northern Alabama
Lisa Parcell, Wichita State
John Pauly, Marquette
Jodie Peeler, Newberry
Stephen Ponder, Oregon

Katrina Quinn, Slippery Rock
Aleen Ratzlaff, Tabor
Janet Rice McCoy, Morehead State
Ford Risley, Penn State
Karen Russell, Georgia
Thomas Schwartz, Ohio State
Donald Shaw, North Carolina
Reed Smith, George Southern
Jeffery Smith, Wisconsin-Milwaukee
David Spencer, Western Ontario
Michael Sweeney, Utah State
Leonard Teel, Georgia State
Susan Thompson, Montevallo
Ann Thorne, Missouri Western
Bernell Tripp, Florida
Danna Walker, American
Patrick Washburn, Ohio
Mary Ann Weston, Northwestern
Julie Williams, Samford

1968 Convention Panel

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what it was like when thousands of Chicago police and National Guard troops came crashing into the protesters, who included himself, Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin and the rest of their badly outnumbered band, while “the whole world was watching.” Indeed, many believe the 18-minutes of televised mayhem that played out along Michigan Avenue across from the Hilton Hotel helped assure the election of Richard Nixon that November.

The only panelist not at the ’68 convention was Jeff Greenfield, now senior political correspondent for the CBS Evening News and in 1968, a speechwriter for Bobby Kennedy until the New York senator was assassinated

in Los Angeles just hours after winning the Democratic primary in June. While reluctant to predict that RFK would have won the party nomination and the presidency had he lived, Greenfield said one thing is certain: “It would have been a very different country had Kennedy lived.”

Another panelist, documentarian and former anchor at WBBM in Chicago Bill Kurtis, remembered arriving at the scene of the melee just seconds before the worst fighting broke out. What triggered it, he said, was the arrival of additional police and guard troops who inadvertently pushed the existing force into the demonstrators. “That was all it took to get it going,”

Kurtis said.

Other panelists remembered what might have been. Sam Brown said that Sen. McCarthy – who nearly defeated Lyndon Johnson in the New Hampshire primary that year – “practically disappeared” after Kennedy was killed, leaving the remnants of his once-vast “children’s crusade” to search for another hero.

The panel was co-moderated by Terry Dalton of McDaniel College and John Neal of Brookhaven College. The session was sponsored by the History Division and the Community College Journalism Association.

Teaching Journalism History

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smacked of jingoism.

That experience reminded me immediately of the adage that war is generally good for the news business. Where did I learn that theme?

From a journalism history course—er, several actually. And I was lucky to have studied under some great teachers—Dr. Karen List at the University of Missouri in the 1980s, George Juergens and David Nord at Indiana University in the 1990s.

It was in their courses that I read of central challenges to the First Amendment; compared press freedom during World War I with that of Vietnam; thought long and hard about what the Founders intended or Leonard Levy interpreted; was first made to ponder the fate of truth during “perilous times.”

On many other topics, too—from presidential-press relations to the advent of new technology, from the objectivity ethos to the cyclical course of sensationalism—I learned a

historical framework for so many of the issues and challenges journalists perennially face. I can’t imagine not having this perspective, either as a journalist or as an informed citizen. Journalism’s past, David Nord once wrote, is our past. And it is a vital one to tell and share with students.

Unfortunately, journalism history courses that are still very popular with students are increasingly being eliminated or made optional by administrators. This change stems in part from the current desire to incorporate more “convergence” into the curriculum, but in any case the course menu is now so squeezed that there is no longer any wiggle room.

At my school, the University of Memphis, the journalism history course I teach is an elective for both undergraduates and graduate students alike. While the course does well and attendance has generally increased over the last several years, I can’t help but feel sorry for students who don’t

take it—not because they’re being deprived of my erudition (I’m no List, Juergens or Nord), but because they’re missing out on a formative intellectual experience: learning the history of the industry in which they aspire to work. It impacted how I thought about my job, and it will theirs, too.

A philosopher once said that “not to know history is to live like a child.” Journalists who know nothing of journalism’s past remain callow practitioners. While some may pick up bits of historical knowledge in their other classes or perhaps read a biography or two during their careers, the chasm of ignorance will be great. They lack context for what they do, and that’s a pitiable professional loss.

We therefore need to fight to insure that journalism history always thrives in the curriculum. If students don’t learn it in school from us, where else will they get it?

1968 Convention: Up-close

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avenue. This had little to do with the Florida delegation but would be good audio for radio. I turned on the recorder and casually walked into the throng.

I was in the middle of everybody when the shouting started.

“WALK! WALK! WALK!” was relayed back from the demonstrators at the front. Word came back that police or National Guardsmen were using force, beating back the throng.

A visceral thrill went through me. As the waves of people came backwards, some of them faster than others, I was scared. I too walked, walked, and walked backward, but also to the side, and was presently on the sidewalk taking in the scene of the throng moving back from what some

called a “war zone.”

That time in the thick of things gave me more than audio for radio. I came away with an emotional insight when I told the story of the anti-war protests. I had not been close enough to see people being beaten, but I had been among those who were fleeing.

For the rest of the convention, I practiced caution amid rifles and bayonets. I had to make do with funny looking press credentials. I remember smiling pleasantly at a National Guardsman and his rifle when I needed to pass through a guard line.

“Press,” I said, with confidence.

No word from him. Just a nod indicating I could pass.

CALL FOR ENTRIES:

Best Journalism and Mass Communication History Book

The History Division of the Association for Education in Journalism and Mass Communication is soliciting entries for its award for the best journalism and mass communication history book of 2008.

The award is given annually, and the winning author will receive a plaque and a cash prize at the August 2009 AEJMC conference in Boston.

The competition is open to any author of a relevant history book regardless of whether he or she belongs to AEJMC or the History Division. Authorship is defined as the person or persons who wrote the book, not just edited it. Only those books with a 2008 copyright date will be accepted. Compilations, anthologies, articles, and monographs

will be excluded because they qualify for the Covert Award, another AEJMC History Division competition.

Entries must be postmarked no later than February 1, 2009.

Three copies of each book must be submitted, along with the author’s mailing address, telephone number, and email address, to:

Carolyn Kitch
AEJMC History Book Award Chair
Journalism Dept., Temple University
2020 N. 13th Street
Philadelphia, PA 19122

Please contact Dr. Kitch at 215-204-5077 or <ckitch@temple.edu> with any questions.

Call for *Clio* Contributions

This issue of *Clio* features a two-part series by Hazel Dicken-Garcia, “Reminiscing about Thirty Years of Journalism History.” Based on her remarks at the retirement dinner on her behalf, Dicken-Garcia addresses the issues facing media history today: changes in types of inquiries, expansion of the field, intellectual developments, and new digital databases. The next article in the series will address the growing importance of international communication and increasing cross-fertilization between disciplines.

These are the issues I hope we will address in this year’s *Clio*. What is the current state of journalism history and where is the field of journalism history headed? What should we 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.