Today’s Participation:
ASK / RESPOND to QUESTIONS

use questions you wrote down while doing today’s reading
write down questions as I am lecturing
stop me and ask questions
1900s - Modern Press

June 28
but first..... highlights from the 1800s that we missed yesterday
WOOD, WATER AND GOOD DIRT

(RICH SOIL)

Name the County and Town

AND

ENJOY A FREE RIDE

Over One of the Best Built Railroads in Texas.

As before stated,

The man with the hoe is on top in Texas, and the state in general is prosperous, with bright prospects for the future.

Speaking of the

Man with the hoe, our good and worthy GOVERNOR was once a "FARMER'S BOY," but while this is true, and it is to the credit of the Governor and our great state, we must bear in mind THE FACT that we can't all be governors; but we can, if we will TRY, have a GOOD HOME OF OUR OWN in Texas.

Wood, Water and Good Dirt (continued)

Located in a healthy climate, goes a long ways towards making a happy home, and we have arranged to offer all of the above advantages to the home-seeker and investor.

To make a long story short,

We have made arrangements to call the attention of the public in general and the Home-seeker in particular to the County of

And the Town of
Oregon Spectator.

“Westward the Star of Empire takes its way.”

Vol. I.  Oregon City, (Oregon Ter.) Thursday, February 19, 1846.  No. 2.

writ, it shall be the duty of the officer to return the same, with an endorsement of his doings thereon, which return shall constitute a lien upon such property. If the amount shall be less than the value of the property claimed; or in case the sum due on such execution shall be more than the York or London would do. Our matter must be original. It is not our aim to admit any article that can be offensive.

With the present number our sheet is unfurled to the breeze; be it for weal or woe, we confidently and respectfully submit to the ordeal of public opinion.

To Correspondents.—Anonymous communications will not be published. No communication should be sent in without the full address of the writer—the address is always kept sacred, being merely a guarantee to the editor that the contents of the communication are worthy of credit; and in no case is the address made public or given to others without the consent of the correspondent.

New Emigrant has complied with the requisition of the editor, and is published.

Two-thirds Law Register, in alluding United States superintend the two-thirds law until.

“Though the imm conversion may press he citizens, we have no greatly reformed sy state. With a good nor may emerge from edness the pre...

Well, if the people care, pay their indulgence to be able to certainly not more m as much, if not more, they can in Illinois.

Serious Accidents, engaged about his bu...
telegraph

- NEWS as COMMODITY
- Some competition...
- Associated Press + Western Union = monopoly
  ➡ control of CONTENT + CONNECTION
  ➡ contemporary examples ???
“Four Stages of the Press” by Walter Lippmann

- Absolute censorship by government
- Partisan media -- supported by political parties
- Commercial popular press -- the Penny press model
- Organized intelligence – What the press could evolve into
commercial
popular
press:
penny
press, chain
ownership, and
legacies...

- cheap, wider audiences
- editors pay reporters to cover beats:
  ➡ e.g. police, courts (source of sensationalist reports)
- economies of scale
- content covers civic / political and popular, sensational
- expansion of advertising
- new! illustrated newspapers and magazines
Characteristics of Yellow Journalism

- Generous use of illustrations
- Bold layouts, “typographically assertive”
- Self-promotion
- Activist ethos, social crusades
- Reliance on anonymous sources

Editorial changes:

- Frequent use of multi-column headlines
- Column-spanning headlines
- Photos, diagrams, cartoons
- Departments like sports, women’s news
- Sunday paper + comics
press and the public sphere: cartoons + public opinion
“Traditional” and the “Tabloid”
When McKinley was elected - his campaign (and Republicans) printed the sum of over 250 millions documents, “exceeded the sum of everything produced since the founding of the party by more than 50 %” (Miller, 2011)
M'KINLEY IS SHOT DOWN

Nation's Chief Executive the Victim of an Assassin at the Buffalo Fair.

Extends His Hand in Greeting to One of Great Throng and Receives Dangerous Wounds.

While Blood Stains His Clothing the Wounded Man Assures His Friends that He Is Not Fatally Hurt.

Would-Be Murderer is Quickly Taken Into Custody to Escape Terrible Fury of the People.

Tragedy Recalls the Slaying of Lincoln and Garfield—Whole Nation Expresses Profound Sorrows.

DEVILISH REDS DOOMED

Shots Fired at McKinley Have Sounded the Death Knell of Anarchism in America.

No Room in This Great Republic for Murderous Fiends of the Leon Czolgosz Cult.

Nation Is Aroused, and Special Legislation Against Anarchists and Anarchy Is to Be Enacted.

Cowardly Plotters of Assassination and Defiers of Law to Be Stamped Out with an Iron Heel.

Federal Officials Active in Determination to Discover Whether There Existed Conspiracy to Slay the President.

The assassination of the late President McKinley, the announcement of which is made today, occurring as it did in the middle of the Pan-American Exposition, is a great shock to the nation. The President was shot down by an assassin as he extended his hand in greeting to the throng at the Exposition Grounds. The President's condition is reported to be serious, but it is not yet known if he will recover.

President William M. M'KINLEY.

Amidst the excitement and confusion of the Exposition, the President was extended a hand of greeting by an assassin, who fired a shot that struck him down. The President was taken to a hospital where he is reported to be in critical condition. The act of assassination has caused a great stir throughout the country, and there is a determination to find out whether there was any conspiracy involved.

In conclusion, the assassination of President M'KINLEY is a tragic event that has shocked the nation. The President's condition is reported to be serious, but it is not yet known if he will recover. The nation is determined to find out whether there was any conspiracy involved in the assassination.
Progressive Era

- Roughly between 1890-1920

- Changes in society:
  - Mass immigration, mass production consolidation, big business tied to government, mass consumption
  - More leisure time; more disposable income

- Values of progressives:
  - Responsible corporate capitalism, traditional morals, individualism, less influence from corporation
  - Representative democracy, reform in elections
Dailies:

1909 - 2,600 newspapers (morning and evening)

1919 - 2,441

1946 - 1,763

2008 - 1,408

Weeklies:

1909 - 16,135

1917 - 15,587

1935 - 10,505

2003 - 6,704

Source: Voices of a Nation: A History of Mass Media in US; journalism.org
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NEWSPAPERS:
Standardized + Institutionalized

Wireless telegraph, Electricity, and the Telephone facilitate faster news reporting + production

ADVERTISING:
1879 --> 44% ad revenue
1914 --> 66% ad revenue
Muckraking

* Defined: Investigative, crusading journalism ("social activism")
* Term taken from John Bunyan’s *Pilgrim’s Progress*
  - Character with a muckrake, who raked up “filth”
* Journalists offered critiques and provided evidence; but few solutions
McClure’s & Ida Tarbell

“A History of the Standard Oil Company” (1904)

Detailed illegal or underhanded practices used by Rockefeller’s Standard Oil Company to drive competitors out of business

Boosted circulation; increased advertising for magazine
The Treason of the Senate
by
David Graham Phillips
Documented Results from Muckraking Journalism

Between 1900 and 1915, some reforms included:

- Prison reforms
- Federal pure food act passed in 1906
- Child labor laws adopted by many states
- Eight-hour laws for women passed in some states
- The Standard Oil and the Tobacco companies were dissolved
- Niagara Falls was saved from the greed of corporations
- Removal of corrupt politicians
WOMEN - Journalists

- Limited roles
- Few notables: Nelly Bly, Lorena Hickok, Sophie Treadwell
- “Hen Coop”
- Stunt girls and sob sisters
- Mary Baker Eddy, Christian
- Women’s press clubs
- Science Monitor
Suffragist Press

- Mainstream press ignored until it was considered legitimate
- Lack of agreement on political and social issues
  - Right to vote, free love, abortion
- But did share common goals, provided sense of community
- Primarily owned and edited by women
The Revolution

“Men, Their Rights and Nothing More; Women, Their Rights and Nothing Less”

* Started by Susan B. Anthony in 1868
* Editor: Elizabeth Cady Stanton
* Advocated for women’s rights for voting and in other social and political areas

Susan B. Anthony
Goals of *The Revolution*:

“*The enfranchisement of women is one of the leading ideas that calls this journal into existence. Seeing its realization, the many necessary changes in our modes of life, we think *The Revolution* a fitting name for a paper that will advocate so radical a reform as this involves in our political, religious and social worlds.*”

*Elizabeth Cady Stanton*
Abigail Scott Duniway - Oregon History

- Began publishing *The New Northwest* in 1871
  - Featured articles on politics, human rights, suffrage, fiction, fashion, and domestic advice
- Advocated for suffrage in Oregon
  - Her brother, Harvey Scott, editor of *The Oregonian*, opposed; as well as many others
More Alternative Presses for Minority Voices

- Ethnic presses for immigrants
- Labor presses
- Communist / socialist
- African-American papers
- The Chicago Defender
Professionalization

- Need to develop code of conduct

- Establishment of:
  - Professional organizations
  - Journalism programs at universities
    - Oregon’s program officially recognized in 1916
  - Pulitzer Prize in 1917 to encourage reporting

- Objectivity
  - An ideal to present the truth, without bias and with just the facts
  - Component to professionalization advocated by Lippmann
"We therefore pronounce the ethical responsibility of journalism the greatest of the professional responsibilities, and we desire to accept our responsibility, now and hereafter, to the utmost extent that is right and reasonable in our respective circumstances."

Oregon Code of Ethics for Journalism, 1922

http://jcomm.uoregon.edu/~tbivins/jhistory/
News and War: WWI + WWII
Leading up to the “Great War”...

- America is isolationist
  - “The United States must be neutral in fact as well as in name....We must be impartial in thought as well as in action.” President Wilson, 1914

- Antagonism against immigrants; particularly German

- Newspapers:
  - resisting government intervention
  - Journalists already covering the war before US involvement
  - American reporters restricted by England and France
  - British agents cut the trans-atlantic cable line b/w US + Germany; forces all news from Germany to go through British censorship (1914)
GERMANS MAKING THEIR RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR, TAKEN NEAR LUBLIN, RUSSIAN POLAND. Haul their captured guns after them. (Photo from Paul Thomproe.)

GENERAL JOFFRE DECORATING THE COLONEL COMMANDING THE REGIMENT WHICH RESTORED THE ALSATIAN TOWN OF LA Fontenelle TO THE FRENCH.

WIDOWED BELGIUM, AS IMPERSONATED IN THE GREAT PARADE OF ENGLISH WOMEN TO Demand of Lloyd George the Right to Take the Men's Places in the Munitions Factories. (Photo © by American Press Association.)

ENGLISH WOMAN OF HIGH SOCIAL RANK WHO HAS VOLUNTEERED TO TAKE A MAN'S PLACE IN MAKING SHELLS FOR THE ARMY.
“The Hun within our gates is the worst of the foes of our own household, whether he is the paid or the unpaid agent of Germany. Whether he is pro-German or poses as a pacifist, or a peace-at-any-price-man, matters little....The German-language papers carry on a consistent campaign in favor of Germany against England. They should be put out of existence for the period of this war....Every disloyal native-born American should be disfranchised and interned. It is time to strike our enemies at home heavily and quickly.”

- Theodore Roosevelt, 1917
Testing Press Freedoms + Censorship

- WWI as the first time the 1st Amendment is considered
- Espionage Act of 1917
- Sedition Act of 1918

➡ Tested by Schenck v United States 1919
“Conceived by newspaper mogul Edward Willis Scripps as an experiment in advertisement-free newspaper publishing, the Chicago Day Book was published for a working-class readership Monday through Saturday from September 28, 1911 to July 6, 1917. .....Circulation of the Day Book peaked at 22,839 in October 1916, and January 1917 was the only profitable month in the paper’s six-year run. Although the Day Book never achieved Scripps’s goal of 30,000 subscribers and 15 percent annual profit, scholars recognize its achievements in adopting both a new business model for newspaper publishing and a new style of advocacy journalism. “
German Drive Toward Channel Halted; French Regain Ground Below Ypres

Ex-Czarevitch Named Czar in New Revolt, Finns Report

Serious Rioting In Petrograd

The Former Emperor's Brother, Pro-Ally, Is Said To Be Real Leader Now

Woman Held In Plot Against British Fleet

Tammany Defeat To Swann Call To War on Vice

Wilson Wins Skirmish Over Overman Bill

Seven Republicans Stand by President

Wilson Wins Skirmish Over Overman Bill

Legislation Likely To Be Passed Tomorrow: House Favors It

Pétain's Men Retake Locre In Desperate Counter Blow

Field at Kemmel A "Slaughter Pit"

Fee's Losses Enormous—Von Arnim Assembly Forces to Strike Again
The Activities of the Committee on Public Information

EXECUTIVE ORDER

I hereby create a Committee on Public Information, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and a civilian who shall be charged with the executive direction of the committee.

As civilian chairman of the committee I appoint Mr. George Creel. The Secretary of State, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Navy are authorized each to detail an officer or officers to the work of the committee.

April 14, 1917.

Woodrow Wilson.
PRELIMINARY STATEMENT
TO THE
PRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

"I can imagine no greater disservice to the country than to establish a system of censorship that would deny to the people of a free Republic like our own their indisputable right to criticize their own public officials. While exercising the great powers of the office I hold, I would regret in a crisis like the one through which we are now passing to lose the benefit of patriotic and intelligent criticism."

Woodrow Wilson.
FUTURE MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH ESTATE

Learning the operation of the monotype caster and the handling of type in the printing shop of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, New York.

AN EDUCATION FOR YOU

JOIN THE TANKS
U.S. ARMY
SEE RECRUITING OFFICER

http://www.worldwaronecolorphotos.com/html/ww_i_v_0.html
What event changed the US's stance on isolationism?
News Coverage of WWII

**Newspapers**

- American newswires dominate.
- Out with objectivity.
- “This is a war for the preservation of democracy.”

**Newsreels**

**News magazines**

**Photojournalism**
ernie pyle - embedded
Development of NEWS on Radio

Edward R. Murrow

- Set up network of World War II correspondents for CBS

- "This is London"
  - sets up a pro-British sentiment
  - On-the-air reporters established
Garvey Writing Exclusively For 'America's Best Weekly'

Marcus Garvey, president of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and fearless champion of the Negro, will write a series of articles exclusively for The Pittsburgh Courier. The series will begin the first of the new year.

Mr. Garvey’s spectacular career in the United States, together with his courageous, militant leadership abroad, have won the following and sympathy of hundreds of citizens, who will welcome a direct message from such a commanding source. He will relate some amazing experiences. Wise readers will not miss a single issue.

Anxiety To See Christmas
World War II Censorship

- Reporters subject to American and foreign restrictions
- Espionage Act invoked
- Smith Act (1940)
  - Prohibited advocacy of violent overthrow of the government
- Black press investigated
  - Double V campaign, Victory at home and abroad
FDR appoints Bryon Price, executive news editor of the Associated Press

Administered Code of Wartime Practices requesting voluntary censorship

Monitored news

Handled foreign correspondents
“Office of War Information news bureau. Ted Poston, shown here with Elmer Roessner, chief of the general news desk, sees that Negro papers across the country get their share of war news. Tale of a City, an OWI pamphlet on Nazi treatment of Poland, which Poston and Roessner are discussing here, was distributed through the Negro desk to 240 papers, and 50,000 copies went to Negro organizations.”
Women and the War

http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/wcf/
Cartoon Propaganda

Disney - Department of Defense

Warner Brothers

Popeye
Hutchins' Commission
(Commission on Freedom of the Press)

* Independent commission
* Funding: Time, Inc. (Luce) and Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc.
* Headed by University of Chicago President Robert Hutchins
* Evaluated freedom of the media (newspaper, radio, film, magazine, book)
* Wanted to determine role of mass media in public affairs -- What is the role of the media in a democracy?
Found media monopolies endangered freedom of the press

Media concentration resulted in fewer people having access to communication

Inadequate service to meet society’s needs

Called for press to be accountable but did not call for increased government regulation, nor outline a specific plan for fixing problems

"It is no longer enough to report the fact truthfully. It is now necessary to report the truth about the fact."

Hutchins’ Commission, 1947
Based on the reading, what are the five ideals?
(1) a truthful, comprehensive, and intelligent account of the day’s events in a context which gives them meaning;

(2) a forum for the exchange of comment and criticism;

(3) the projection of a representative picture of the constituent groups in the society;

(4) the presentation and clarification of the goals and values of the society;

(5) full access to the day’s intelligence.