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## Download File PDF Urbana Illinois Newspaper

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### CRUZ TORRES

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#### **News for the Rich, White, and Blue**

University of Michigan Press  
 Often remembered as the president who died shortly after taking office, William Henry Harrison remains misunderstood by most Americans. Before becoming the ninth president of the United States in 1841, Harrison was instrumental in shaping the early years of westward expansion. Robert M. Owens now explores that era through the lens of Harrison's career, providing a new synthesis of his role in the political development of Indiana Territory and in shaping Indian policy in the Old Northwest. Owens traces Harrison's political career as secretary of the Northwest Territory, territorial delegate to Congress, and governor of Indiana Territory, as well as his military

leadership and involvement with Indian relations. Thomas Jefferson, who was president during the first decade of the nineteenth century, found in Harrison the ideal agent to carry out his administration's ruthless campaign to extinguish Indian land titles. More than a study of the man, Mr. Jefferson's Hammer is a cultural biography of his fellow settlers, telling how this first generation of post-Revolutionary Americans realized their vision of progress and expansionism. It surveys the military, political, and social world of the early Ohio Valley and shows that Harrison's attitudes and behavior reflected his Virginia background and its eighteenth-century notions as much as his frontier milieu. To this day, we live with the echoes of Harrison's proclamations, the boundaries set by his treaties, and the ramifications of his actions. Mr. Jefferson's

Hammer offers a much needed reappraisal of Harrison's impact on the nation's development and key lessons for understanding American sentiments in the early republic.

[The Newspapers of Champaign-Urbana, Illinois, USA: 1852-1960](#) Palgrave Macmillan

The Newspaper Publicity Act, passed in 1912, is still in effect and requires commercial newspapers and magazines using the preferential second-class mail rate to identify their owners and investors and to label advertisements that resemble news stories or editorials. These publications are also required to disclose circulation data along with their ownership statements. In part 1, Linda Lawson documents the press's inner workings, including its excesses and abuses, as it evolved from a collection of small

businesses in the mid-1800s to an established commercial institution of the twentieth century. Large, urban newspapers challenged small, rural papers at the same time burgeoning popular magazines and trade journals competed fiercely with every other type of publication for advertisers and readers. The regulatory actions brought about by these divisions within the industry are treated in part 2.

**Truth in Publishing** Columbia University Press

Newspapers were a key source for popular opinion in the nineteenth century, and *The Newspaper Indian* is the first in-depth look at how newspapers and newsmaking practices shaped the representation of Native Americans, a contradictory representation that carries over into our own time. John M. Coward has examined seven decades of newspaper reporting, journalism that perpetuated the many stereotypes of the American Indian. Indians were not described on their own terms but by the norms of the white, Anglo-Saxon, Protestant society that wrote and read about them. Beyond the examination of Native American representation (and, more often, misrepresentation) in the media, Coward shows how Americans turned native people into symbolic and ambiguous figures whose identities were used as a measure of American Progress. *The Newspaper Indian* is a fascinating look at a nation and the power of its press. It provides insight into how Native Americans have been woven with newsprint into the very fabric of American life.

*Newspapers and Periodicals of Illinois, 1814-1879* University of Illinois Press

As cash-strapped metropolitan newspapers struggle to maintain their traditional influence and quality reporting, large national and international outlets have pivoted to serving readers who can and will choose to pay for news, skewing coverage toward a wealthy, white, and liberal audience. Amid rampant inequality and distrust, media outlets have become more out of touch with the democracy they purport to serve. How did journalism end up in such a predicament, and what are the prospects for achieving a more equitable future? In *News for the Rich, White, and Blue*, Nikki Usher recasts the challenges facing journalism in terms of place, power, and inequality. Drawing on more than a decade of field research, she illuminates how journalists decide what becomes news and how news organizations strategize about the future. Usher shows how newsrooms remain

places of power, largely white institutions growing more elite as journalists confront a shrinking job market. She details how Google, Facebook, and the digital-advertising ecosystem have wreaked havoc on the economic model for quality journalism, leaving local news to suffer. Usher also highlights how the handful of likely survivors—well-funded media outlets such as the *New York Times*—increasingly appeal to a global, “placeless” reader. *News for the Rich, White, and Blue* concludes with a series of provocative recommendations to reimagine journalism to ensure its resiliency and its ability to speak to a diverse set of issues and readers.

*Publications of the Illinois State Historical Library* Greenwood Publishing Group  
“Far From Mars” contains nine creative nonfiction articles about individuals who live and work in Champaign-Urbana, two adjoining towns in east central Illinois. The pieces range from dog walkers who adore their Greyhounds to a cassette collector who hosts a local radio show and plays on-air music via the tapes he buys. Readers will also meet an established chef who is now part owner of a new restaurant, a recovered alcoholic turned antique collector, and a musician who performs solo despite a lingering cold that will alter his performance. The book concludes with an award-winning immersion journalism story, “The Man Who Lives to Help,” which covers the life of a formerly incarcerated individual who is trying to improve his ways in Rantoul. The Midwesterners in the charming “Far From Mars” are regular people who took chances, followed their passions, and pursued meaningful hobbies.

**Illinois Newspaper Directory** Sports Publishing LLC

Considers S. 1312, to exempt from the antitrust laws certain combinations and arrangements necessary for the survival of failing newspapers. Includes report “Newspaper Monopolies and the Antitrust Laws, a Study of the Failing Newspaper Act;” by International Typographical Union, 1967 (p. 125-172).

*Papers in Illinois History and Transactions* iUniverse

Maureen Hughes was first introduced to Countess Marajen Chinigo in the 1980s in a hospital room in Champaign, Illinois. Assigned to provide personal security to the Countess, Hughes knew few details about the woman she was protecting. Little did she know that Countess Chinigo was a woman connected to some of the most notorious and famous people of the twentieth century. Hughes did not see the Countess again

until a few years later at a local art museum. Intrigued by the impeccably dressed woman who strolled through the crowd like a queen, Hughes vowed to find out all she could about the mysterious Countess. As Hughes shares the fascinating story she uncovered after conducting three years of research and in-depth conversations with friends of the Countess, she unveils a time period where mobsters, presidents, celebrities, and countesses all mingled among dark, captivating secrets. Hughes reveals details about the famous figures the Countess hobnobbed with like Frank Sinatra, Joan Crawford, and Lucky Luciano, her marriage to Johnny Rosselli, and her eventual entanglements with the Mafia. *The Countess and the Mob* paints a compelling portrait of the kaleidoscopic shapes and colors that made up the extraordinary and unforgettable life of Countess Marajen Stevick Chinigo.

*Women's Press Organizations, 1881-1999* University of Missouri Press

American journalism is collapsing as newspapers and magazines fail and scores of reporters are laid off across the country. Conventional wisdom says the Internet is to blame, but veteran journalists and media critics Robert W. McChesney and John Nichols disagree. The crisis of American journalism predates the Great Recession and digital media boom. What we are witnessing now is the end of the commercial news model and the opportune moment for the creation of a new system of independent journalism, one subsidized by the public and capable of safeguarding our democracy.

**Publications** Taylor & Francis

Between the 1970s and the 1990s

American journalists began telling the news by telling stories. They borrowed narrative techniques, transforming sources into characters, events into plots, and their own work from stenography to anthropology. This was more than a change in style. It was a change in substance, a paradigmatic shift in terms of what constituted news and how it was being told. It was a turn toward narrative journalism and a new culture of news, propelled by the storytelling movement. Thomas Schmidt analyzes the expansion of narrative journalism and the corresponding institutional changes in the American newspaper industry in the last quarter of the twentieth century. In doing so, he offers the first institutionally situated history of narrative journalism's evolution from the New Journalism of the 1960s to long-form literary journalism in the 1990s. Based on the analysis of primary sources, industry publications,

and oral history interviews, this study traces how narrative techniques developed and spread through newsrooms, advanced by institutional initiatives and a growing network of practitioners, proponents, and writing coaches who mainstreamed the use of storytelling. Challenging the popular belief that it was only a few talented New York reporters (Tome Wolfe, Jimmy Breslin, Gay Talese, Joan Didion, and others) who revolutionized journalism by deciding to employ storytelling techniques in their writing, Schmidt shows that the evolution of narrative in late twentieth century American Journalism was more nuanced, more purposeful, and more institutionally based than the New Journalism myth suggests.

*The Failing Newspaper Act* University of Oklahoma Press

Little has been published about press organizations, and even less about women's press organizations. This book is the first to document the history of women's press organizations. In addition to rich historical accounts of some of these organizations, it also provides a picture of many of the women journalists involved in these press organizations, many of whom were leaders, both in journalism and in the social movements of their time. This book is a description and analysis of forty women's press organizations that have been key to the development of women writers of the press since the first established organization in 1881. Each entry describes the challenges faced by women that brought about the establishment of the organization at that particular time and place, some of the women who played key roles in the group's leadership, the group's major activities and programs and its contributions to women of the press. The main purpose of these organizations was to provide women with a place where they could discuss professional issues and career strategies at a time when they were largely excluded from or marginalized by male-dominated media institutions. However, many also reflected the interests of some of the social and political reform movements associated with the women's movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, including the woman suffrage, peace, and ERA movements. Although some of the organizations described here no longer exist, new ones have taken on the challenge, in a profession where women still do not have equity.

*Annual Report of the Attorney General of the United States* Johns Hopkins University Press

Includes appendices.

**Annual Report - National Endowment for the Humanities** Bold Type Books

Demonstrates that newspapers make a difference in elections.

*National Endowment for the Humanities ... Annual Report* Createspace Independent Publishing Platform

For those seeking to understand the travails of the contemporary newspaper business, Dead Tree Media is essential reading.

**Failing Newspaper Act** SIU Press

This book examines how Coleridge staged his private woes in the public space of the newspaper. It looks at his publications in the *Morning Post*, which first published one of his most famous poems, *Dejection*. An Ode. It reveals how he found a socially sanctioned public outlet for poetic disappointments and personal frustrations which he could not possibly articulate in any other way. Featuring fresh, contextual readings of established major poems; original readings of epigrams, sentimental ballads, and translations; analyses of political and human-interest stories, this book reveals the remarkable extent to which Coleridge used the public medium of the newspaper to divulge his complex and ambivalent private emotions about his marriage, his relationship with the Wordsworths and the Hutchinsons, and the effect of these dynamics on his own poetry and poetics.

*Far From Mars* Springfield, Ill. : Trustees of the Illinois State Historical Library  
The sound of the public address announcer yelling out "Deeeee for Threeeee!" reverberated throughout the Assembly Hall for four magnificent seasons, "The One-Man Fast Break" became a household term to college basketball fans around the country, and orange headbands sold out in sporting goods stores everywhere in central Illinois. Dee Brown will probably go down in history as the most popular player to ever suit up for the University of Illinois, as he became the ideal teammate and a positive role model for children all over the state during his four years of basketball bliss in Champaign-Urbana. The daily newspaper that covered Dee Brown more than any other, *The News-Gazette* in Champaign, has put together a tribute to a player no Fighting Illini fan will ever forget. *Dee Brown: My Illini Years* highlights his four seasons through numerous articles and stories first found in the pages of the paper's sports section, along with dozens of vibrant full-color photos. The book also features tribute sections, an epilogue from Coach Bruce Weber, and quotes from teammates, coaches, and UI fans who

witnessed the amazing and thrilling career of a college basketball legend that was highlighted by a trip to the 2005 national championship game.

**Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World** Columbia University Press

Seth Kesler is thrilled to discover that the defunct C-U Journal is making a comeback. He loves newspapers and believes it is his and society's civic duty to read them. But something is deeply off about the new publication in Champaign-Urbana, starting with the oily paper-hawker he dubs the Newspaperman, who hand-sells the C-U Journal for a mere dime on a downtown street corner. Seth's delight soon turns to dismay when he sees the bizarre stories printed as fact and mysterious goings-on at the once-esteemed paper's main office. He makes it his goal to put a stop to the whole shady operation, even though it means battling news titan Richard W. Fields, a multimillionaire who represents the worst of an exploitive corporate world. *The Newspaperman* is a smart horror/mystery that will keep readers intrigued right up until the gut-punch ending.

*Mr. Jefferson's Hammer*

"In the beginning, all the world was America." John Locke In the beginning, everything was America, but where did America begin? In many narratives of American nationalism (both popular and academic), the United States begins in print-with the production, dissemination, and consumption of major printed texts like *Common Sense*, the Declaration of Independence, newspaper debates over ratification, and the Constitution itself. In these narratives, print plays a central role in the emergence of American nationalism, as Americans become Americans through acts of reading that connect them to other like-minded nationals. In *The Republic in Print*, however, Trish Loughran overturns this master narrative of American origins and offers a radically new history of the early republic and its antebellum aftermath. Combining a materialist history of American nation building with an intellectual history of American federalism, Loughran challenges the idea that print culture created a sense of national connection among different parts of the early American union and instead reveals the early republic as a series of local and regional reading publics with distinct political and geographical identities. Focusing on the years between 1770 and 1870, Loughran develops two richly detailed and provocative arguments. First, she suggests that it was the relative lack of a national infrastructure (rather than

the existence of a tightly connected print network) that actually enabled the nation to be imagined in 1776 and ratification to be secured in 1787-88. She then describes how the increasingly connected book market of the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s unexpectedly exposed cracks in the evolving nation, especially in regards to slavery, exacerbating regional differences in ways that ultimately contributed to secession and civil war. Drawing on a range of literary, historical, and archival

materials-from essays, pamphlets, novels, and plays, to engravings, paintings, statues, laws, and maps *The Republic in Print* provides a refreshingly original cultural history of the American nation-state over the course of its first century.

Newspaper Preservation Act

This book explores how journalists at local metro papers in a south-western China metropolis give meaning to their work and how these meanings are shaped by the specific social environment within which

these journalists operate. These metro papers provide the bulk of daily news to the general public in China, yet are often understudied compared to the country's party news outlets. Informed by fieldwork in four metro newspapers, the book puts forward a grounded theory for exploring journalists' occupational culture: the aspiration-frustration-reconciliation framework.

The Newspaperman

*American Newspaper Directory*