

# Ch. 10: Mass Media



- *If the media is to serve well as information gatherers, gatekeepers, scorekeepers, and watchdogs, they must be free of government controls.*

# The Party Press



- Parties create, subsidize and control various newspapers
  - A. Hamilton: Gazette of the U.S.
  - Republicans: National Gazette
  - T. Jefferson: National Intelligencer
  - A. Jackson: Washington Globe
- Circulation was small, subscription expensive, highly partisan

THE NATIONAL GAZETTE AND LITERARY REGISTER.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1846. [Published for the Proprietor, by J. M. GAZETTE, No. 1, South Street.] FRENCH LANGUAGE [NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.] [The National Gazette.] [Published for the Proprietor, by J. M. GAZETTE, No. 1, South Street.]

children of 6 and 4 years, together with Cooke, ate dinner; after which Mrs. Merry went to the cellar, whither she was followed by Cooke, who forced her to the back part of the cellar, and cut her throat from ear to ear with a carving knife, killing her instantly. Cooke immediately fled, but was arrested during the night, and on Wednesday morning brought to this city, where, after an examination, he was fully committed. Since his commitment we understand he has made a full confession of his guilt."

MARRIED.

At Trenton, on the 24th inst. by Rev. Morgan J. Rhees, Mr. CHARLES B. FOSTER, of Philadelphia, to Miss ANNA MARIA WHELAN, of Morrisville, Penn.

DIED.

On Sunday morning, the 27th inst., aged 38 years, Captain JOSEPH BONNELL, of the United States Army. His friends and acquaintances, those of the family, and the Officers of the Army and Navy, are invited to his funeral from the residence of his brother, S. Bonnell, 32 New Market street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 29th inst., at three o'clock.

On the 25th inst. MARGARET HERRINGTON, infant daughter of Mathew Newkirk. At Wilmington, Delaware, on Thursday the 24th inst. Mr. Wm. JAMES, formerly a resident of this city.

OBITUARY.

To honor the memory of the dead as always

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28. HIGH WATER (this afternoon) 3h. 56m.

ARRIVED. Ship John Cadmus, Blanchard, Londonderry, 37, mt, coal, and 126 passengers, Robt. Taylor. Ship Glasgow, Little, Liverpool, 53, mize, Stephen Baldwin. Brig Maria, Bowen, Boston, 5, mize. Brig Mosley, Spear, London, 36, mize, A. & G. Ralston & Co. Brig Orion, Mayo, Boston, 6, mize, D. W. Prescott. Br. Brig Dove, Godfrey, Turks Island, 21, mt, In Turks Island passage, Sept. 2, brig American, Ades, 21 days from Portland, bound to Trinidad de Cuba. Brig Maria, Bowen, Boston, 5, mize. Brig Mosley, Spear, London, 36, mize, A. & G. Ralston & Co. Brig Orion, Stewart, Porto Cabello, 21, hides, coffee and sugar, Bullett Brothers. Brig Sisters, Mercer, Rio Grande, 49, hides, White & Stevens. Brig Lodi, Loveland, Boston, 7, mize, Lincoln & Byers. Brig Paul T. Jones, Ireland, Charleston, 5, mize, Joseph Hassel.

Schr Home, Howes, Boston, 6, mize, A. C. Barsey & Co. Schr J. W. Caldwell, Brantley, Baltimore, 3, mize, Jos. Schr F. D. Decker, Taylor, Norfolk and Petersburg, 4, mize, Wm. A. McKee. Schr Meli, Fines, Wilmington, N.C., 4, cotton yarn, Armer Patton.

Schr Antelope, Gifford, Savannah, 9, cotton. Sailed in co with Brig New Harbottle, this party, etc. Schr Cooper, Lincoln, Eastport, 10, mize, E. A. Barclay & Co. Schr Undine, Harding, Cahis, 15, lumber, Water & Sons. Schr Mahala Jane, Saunders, Havre de Grace, 3, flour & wheat, Starr and Morton. Harge Grampus, Drake, New York, 36 hours, mize, C. King & Co. Harge Porpoise, Smith, New York, 36 hours, mize, C. King & Co.

IN THE SCHUYLL. Schr March, Nickerson, from Boston, in ballast. Schr Patton, Husell, from Providence, do. Schr Columbus Eagle, from B. Harbor, do. Schr Copy, Davis, from New York. do

The GAZETTE.

Advertisement for 'The GAZETTE' newspaper, including contact information for Blair & Rives, City of Washington, and various notices.

The Gazette of the United States

[No. XLIII.] WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1846. [Published on Wednesday and Saturday.]

THE TABLET.—No. XLIII. "The passions and prejudices of men often make themselves under the names of various qualities." Mr. Webster exhibited to the view of the reader two characters, one of which he had intended, were instrumental in keeping alive a spirit of intolerance and unfeelingness among the people relative to the administration of justice. I shall now introduce some of my acquaintances, who are not quite so unfeeling as he.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 9, 1846. SKETCH OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21. IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE ON THE JUDICIAL BILL. TAILED SECTION UNDER CONSIDERATION. MR. LIVESMORE. I think this law will entirely change the form of government of our United States.

Several observations have been made on the clause: It is said to be the largest on which the whole turns. Some of the objections which I have thrown out, have been attempted to be answered—among others the great expense—by exposing to me the salaries of Judges—this will however be a greater expense than the whole expense of the Judiciary throughout the United States; but refer to the general expenses, which must be borne by the people at large, for jails, courts, houses, &c.—the expense of jurors and witnesses, and other incidental charges, will be another great burden: This is as present borne without regret, and the people receive compensation in person and property, but if all these are to be divided throughout, it will be justly considered as another great burden: It is the rapacity of the courts of professional fees, which is to be paid their debts at a great disadvantage: Something like this, occasioned the infestation in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in other States similar modes of rapacity in the collection of taxes, and in the collection of duties: This has been the case to the Northward, and as I have before mentioned, has also to the Southward.

This new fangled system will eventually swallow up the State Courts, as those who are in favor of this rapid mode of getting debts will have recourse to them. He then adverted to the changing circumstances which would arise in the administration of justice, by their independent courts having fiscal powers. Gentlemen, said he, may be questioned respecting dividing the honors—but these are serious difficulties—the influences mentioned by the gentleman from South Carolina, do not apply—the office here is the same—the same Sheriff has the precept committed to him—and the execution, does not change—the same goal and wares for both, &c.

I do not think that the difficulties have been answered by any of the examples brought for the purpose. As to the influence of the trial for piracy in the State of South Carolina, that was a particular case, which could not otherwise be provided for, but these do rarely happen, that no precedent can be drawn from them, to render it necessary to establish their perpetual courts.

He then referred to the observation which had been made respecting those who are opposed to the clause, offering a tribute, and said, he thought it was not a new motion made by an Hon. Gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Berke), that there should be no district courts, is better than any I mention.

It may be proper here to refer to the Constitution, which reads that clause upon this subject. The Supreme Federal Court is to have original jurisdiction only in certain specified cases—in all other cases, it is to have only appellate jurisdiction. It is argued from this, that there are to be inferior Federal Courts, from which these appeals are to be made. If the Constitution had taken from the Federal Courts, the appellate jurisdiction of Federal causes, something might be said; but this is not the case. The State Courts are allowed jurisdiction in these cases.

It has been objected that bonds taken by the Judges of the Supreme Court cannot be filed in the State Courts: I do not see why this cannot be done: Similar provisions have been used among us, so, you annihilate their judicial capacity at a blow. Admiralty Courts should have cognizance of maritime matters, and cases of admiralty should be committed to their decision. I have therefore, in this respect, no objection to be made, and that the bill may be rejected, that a more concise system may be adopted.

Mr. WEBSTER. I conceive that the institution of general and independent tribunals, are essential to the fair and impartial administration of the laws of the United States.—That the power of making laws, of executing laws, and of judicial administration of such laws, is in its nature, indivisible and indivisible, if not "divisible," it will be seen as well as "divisible." The only plausible argument which has been urged against this clause, is the expense: It is true, that expense must in some degree be necessarily incurred, but it will chiefly consist and end with the organization of your courts, and the erection of judicial buildings as may be essential—such as Courts, Houses, Jails, and Offices, as the gentleman has mentioned—and what, at all events, do such expenses amount to—the price which is paid for the fair and equal administration of your laws: From your amazingly increasing system of government, causes must necessarily multiply in a proportionally excessive ratio: Their causes must be tried forth where, and whether it is in a State Court, or a Federal Judiciary, can, in the article of expense, make but little difference to the parties: It is only (for the sake of more impartial justice) transferring the business from one tribunal to another.

The gentleman has said, that the people do not like courts—that they have been opposed and prevented by violence—by an infestation in Massachusetts: Surely this operates as a powerful reason to prove that there should be a general, independent, and energetic jurisdiction—said he, if either the State Judges should be increased, or a few seats of fiction closed to assemble, they could ever frustrate the objects of Justice—and besides, from the different periods fixed by the Constitution of the United States, and the different Constitutions of the several States, with respect to the continuance of the Judges in office, it is equally impossible and inconvenient, to make a general uniform establishment, for as to accommodate to your government.

I wish to see justice so equally distributed as that every citizen of the United States should be fairly dealt by, and be impartially administered, that every subject or citizen of the World, whether foreigner or alien, friend or foe, should be alike treated: By this means you would expand the doors of justice, encourage emigration from all countries into your own, and in short, would make the United States of America, not only an asylum of Liberty, but a Sanctuary of Justice: The faith of treaties would be prevalent invariably—your executive funding system would have its intended operation—and your revenue, your navigation, and your imperial laws would be executed for to receive their many advantages—and to effect establish the public and private credit of the Union.

Mr. STORR. I have given the arguments all the attention which their weight demands, considering the respectability of the characters which have spoken upon the subject. It has been said that the clause in the Constitution is impracticable—if this is the case, let us see where it will carry us: It is considered on all hands that the establishment of these Courts is inamovable, but the Constitution says, that Congress shall constitute such inferior Courts from time to time. The Constitution gives you a right to extend the judiciary power to all these cases specified, but it does not say that their powers shall be exercised over all these cases.

He then extended this idea to the legislative power, and said that it cannot be pretended, (said he) inas-much as it is not extended to all possible cases; Do you diversify it by the power by so exercising it? Certainly not: It is the principle mentioned by the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Benson), that the establishment of these inferior tribunals or district courts, will draw the whole judiciary power along with them: that the clause which relates to the cognizance in all to certain cases, is a nullity.

State Judges may be considered in two respects, as men, and as Judges: As men, they are to submit to the modification of the Constitution, as it respects them as citizens: As Judges, they are to consider their relation to such the Constitution, and are to administer justice agreeable to that Constitution, or they may resign. I can hardly bring myself to consider the subject in a reverse point of view: If it is admitted that the Judges of the Federal States cannot take cognizance of a law of the United States, because they are not Judges, you annihilate their judicial capacity at a blow.

# The Popular Press



- Changes in society and technology...
  - High-speed press
  - Telegraph spread news nationally
  - Development of Associated Press – small sound bites, no bias
  - Concentration of people (urbanization) – “penny press”
  - Press became for profit – criticizing the govt. and/or business



# The Irreverent Times

Comedy Newspaper

Volume Two Number Two "Yellow Journalism At Its Finest!" NINETY-FIVE CENTS

The Irreverent Times... Facts are for people who can't handle fiction!

## Boy, 10, Inhales Tuba Into Lungs



Oliver Tubswell, 10, seen here in the playground of Al Jarreau Middle School in Kingsley, Iowa shortly after inhaling the school's only tuba.

Ten-year-old Oliver Tubswell is resting comfortably after being denubified at St.

### INSIDE THIS ISSUE

**NEWS: CAPTAINCRUNCHARRESTED** Captain Crunch was picked out of a police lineup and arrested in connection with up to 34 cereal killings including Sunny, the cococo for Cocoa Puffs bird, and Frankenberry. Page 4

**FEATURE: INTERVIEW WITH PILOT BOB** T. I. chats with the pilot who flies over the Simpson trial with offers for Marcia Clark. We'll find out how Pilot Bob got the hots for the Deputy D.A., and suggest venues for their dream date. Page 43

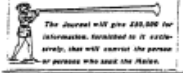
**SPORTS: LITTLE LEAGUERS SET STRIKE DATE** Players say they'll walk on July 15th if their demands are not met. Page 13

**NIGHT LIFE: PATRICK SWAYZE OPENS NEW CELEBRITY WATERING HOLE** Dirty dancing is only part of the fun at Swayze's Marachi Mosh Pit

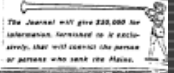
**SIMPSON TRIAL: O J. ESCAPES!** The world's most famous defendant sheds would-be tacklers like during his glory days in the NFL. The former rushing leader flees the courtroom and remains at large.

**PLUS:** A book review of Rodney King's new bar-

**\$50,000 REWARD.—WHO DESTROYED THE MAINE?—\$50,000 REWARD.**



## NEW YORK JOURNAL AND ADVERTISER.



NO. 2272. PRICE ONE CENT

## DESTRUCTION OF THE WAR SHIP MAINE WAS THE WORK OF AN ENEMY

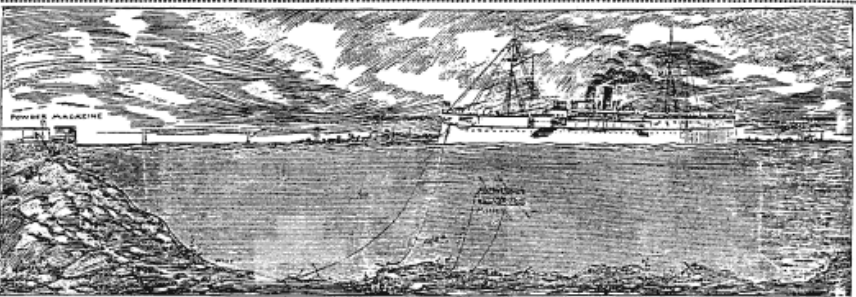
**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

Assistant Secretary Roosevelt Convinced the Explosion of the War Ship Was Not an Accident.

**\$50,000!**  
**\$50,000 REWARD!**  
For the Detection of the Perpetrator of the Maine Outrage!

The Journal Offers \$50,000 Reward for the Conviction of the Criminals Who Sent 258 American Sailors to Their Death. Naval Officers Unanimous That the Ship Was Destroyed on Purpose.

The New York Journal offers a reward of \$50,000... **ACCOMPLICES.** W. S. REBERT.



### NAVAL OFFICERS THINK THE MAINE WAS DESTROYED BY A SPANISH MINE.

Large Torpedo... The Journal's special correspondent at Havana... **ACCOMPLICES.** W. S. REBERT.

Hidden Mine or a Sunken Torpedo Believed to Have Been the Weapon Used Against the American Man-of-War—Officers and Men Tell Thrilling Stories of Being Blown Into the Air Amid a Mass of Shattered Steel and Exploding Shells—Survivors Brought to Key West Scout the Idea of Accident—Spanish Officials Protest Too Much—Our Cabinet Orders a Searching Inquiry—Journal Sends Divers to Havana to Report Upon the Condition of the Wreck.

**The Chicago Daily Tribune**

**GREAT SEA VICTORY FOR AMERICA!**  
**VENGEANCE FOR THE MAINE BEGUN!**  
**SPAIN'S ASIATIC FLEET BURNED AND SUNK!**

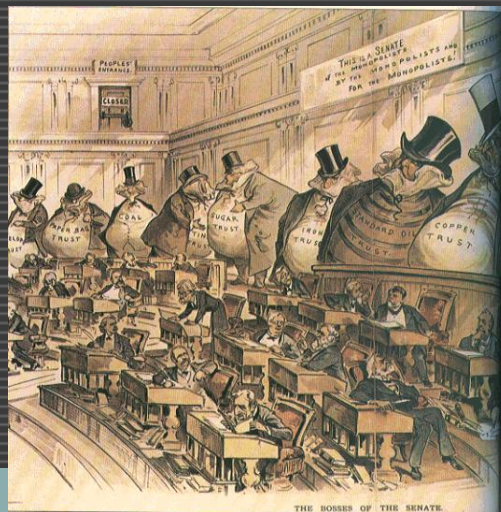
**HERO OF THE BATTLE OF ARIEL**

**SPANISH VICTORY!**

# Magazines of Opinion



- Middle class favored progressive papers
- Individual writers gain national following for investigation
- # of competing newspapers decline – leads to less sensationalism
- National magazines focusing on policy education



# Electronic Journalism



- Radio – 1920's, Television – 1940's
- Advantage:
  - Public officials could speak directly to the people
  - No use for parties, editors, interest groups, advertisers, etc.
- Disadvantage:
  - People could tune you out (turn the channel)
  - Fewer politicians could be covered by new media
  - Shorter soundbites – “dumbing-down” of politics

# The Internet



- Free market in political news
- Facilitates communication b/w voters and political activists
- Main avenue for campaign contributions
- Leads to misinformation
  - Everyone is a reporter
  - Competition for exclusive, immediate news



## Trends in online politics

*Asked of those who went online for election news during that campaign:  
What do you do when going online for election news? In parentheses, the total number of online political news consumers in that year's campaign.*

	1996 (7 million)	1998 (9 million)	2000 (34.5 million)	2002 (26 million)	2004 (63 million)
Research candidate positions on issues	--	--	24 million	21 million	34 million
Get or send email with jokes about the election	--	--	--	8 million	32 million
Research candidate voting records	--	3 million	11 million	12 million	20 million
Take online polls	2 million	2 million	12 million	10 million	18 million
Find out about the endorsements or ratings of candidates by organizations	--	--	--	10 million	16 million
Get information about when or where to vote	--	1 million	5 million	6 million	14 million
Join political discussions and chat groups	2 million	1 million	3 million	3 million	6 million
Contribute money to a candidate online	--	--	2 million	1 million	4 million

Source: Pew Research Center for The People & The Press and Pew Internet & American Life Project surveys.

# Presidential Campaign Donations in the Digital Age

10% of 2012 presidential campaign donors have contributed via text message or cell phone app. Democrats are more likely to contribute online or directly from their cell phone, while Republicans are more likely to contribute in person, by phone call, or via regular mail.

Aaron Smith  
Research Associate, Pew Internet Project

Maeve Duggan  
Research Assistant, Pew Internet Project

Among the 13% of adults who have donated to one of the presidential candidates in this year's election:

67% donated in person, over the telephone, or through the mail

50% donated online or via email

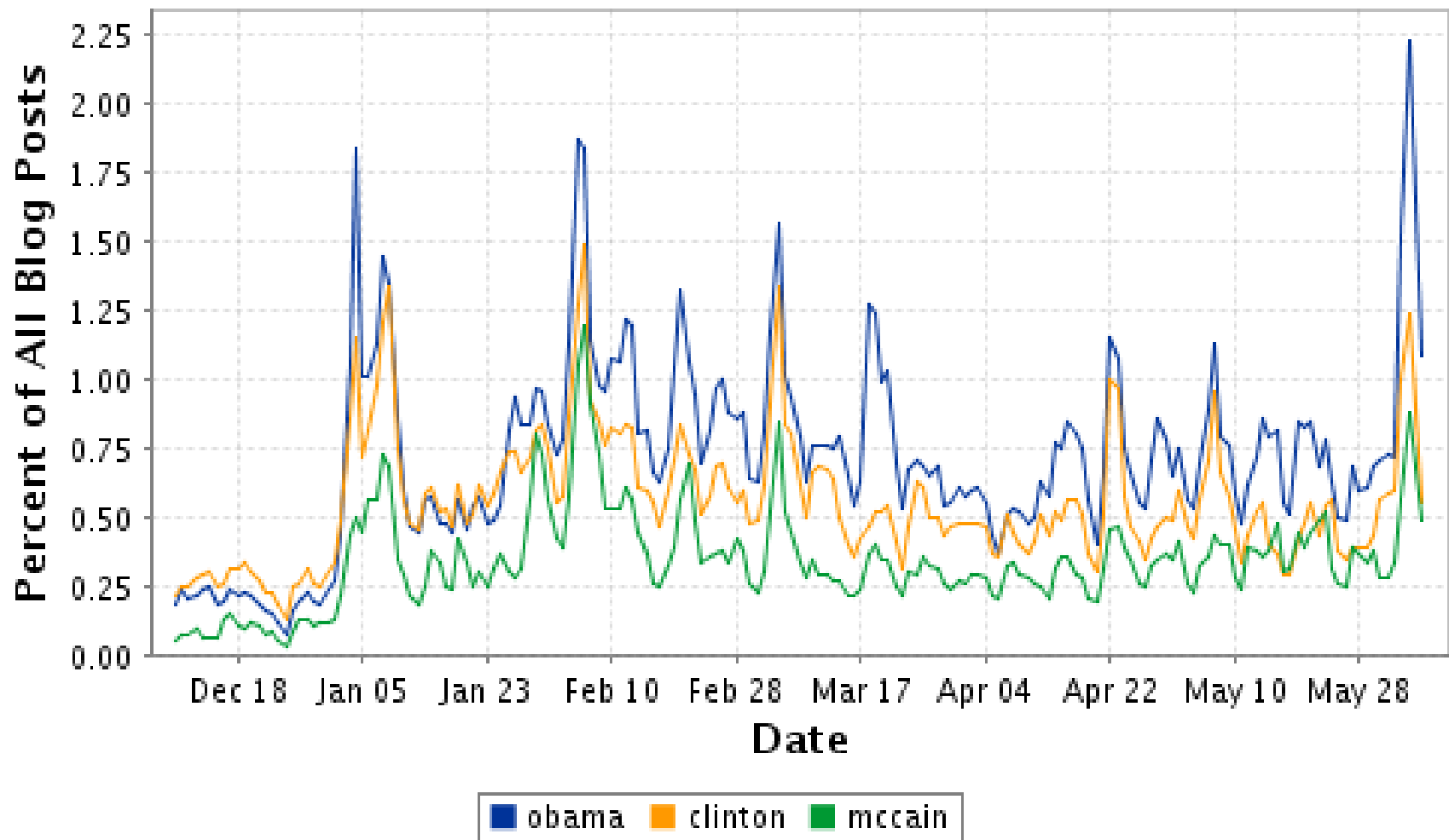
10% donated by sending a text message from their cell phone or using a cell phone app

87% of Republican campaign donors have contributed in person, by telephone, or via the mail;  
57% of Democratic donors have contributed in this way.

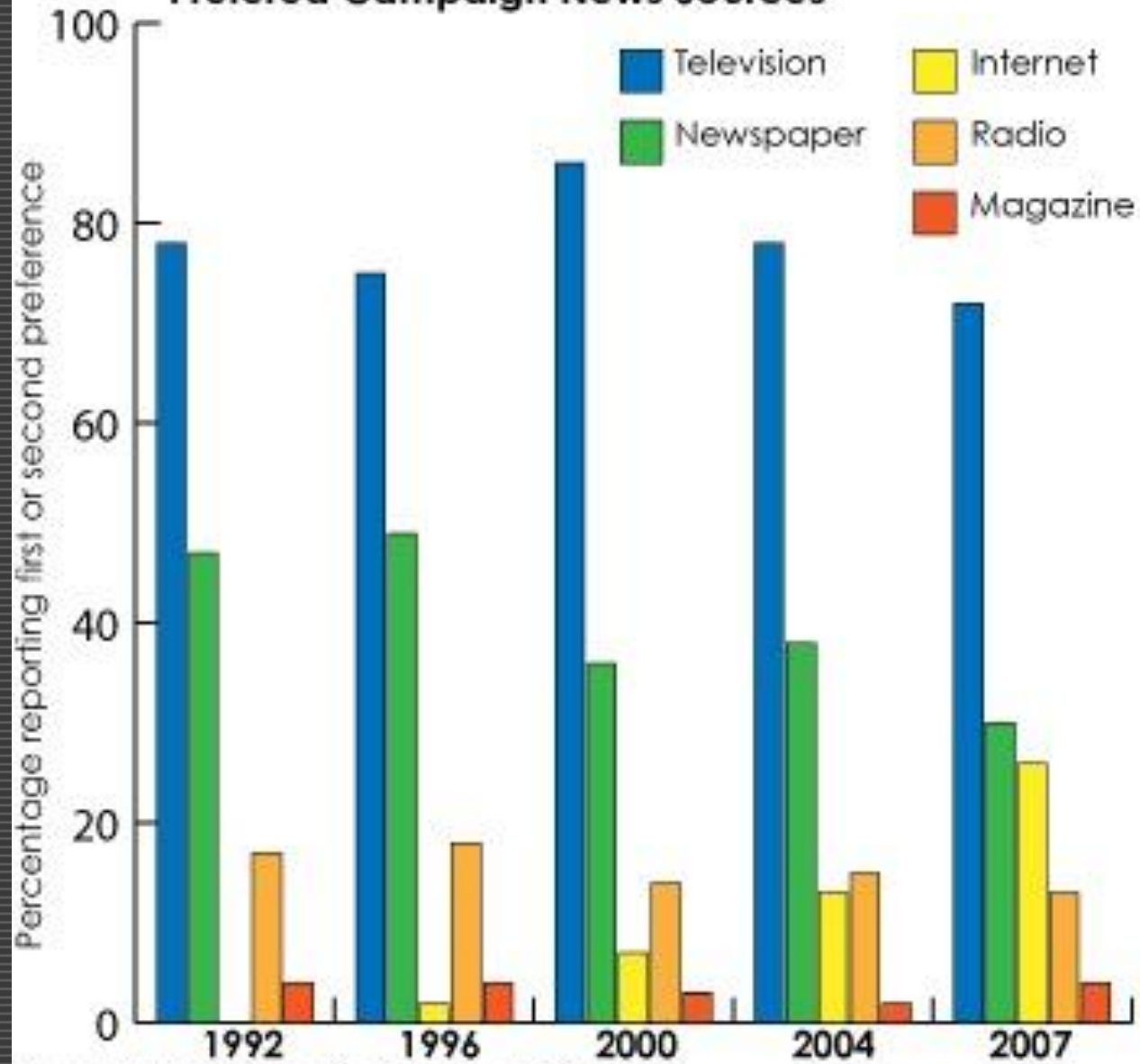
57% of Democratic campaign donors have contributed online or via email, compared with 34%  
of Republican donors.

15% of Democratic campaign donors have contributed via text message or cell phone app,  
compared with 6% of Republican donors.

Generated by BlogPulse Copyright 2008 Nielsen BuzzMetrics.



## Preferred Campaign News Sources



Source: Pew Center for the People and the Press

# Degree of Competition



- With so many sources
  - Newspapers, radio, television, websites, blogs, Twitter and other social media, Reddit. etc.
- Newspapers are declining
- Newspapers and internet are more competitive
- U.S. Press is locally owned
- FCC regulates ownership

# The National Media



- Consists of: AP, National magazines, television networks, Newspapers
- Significance: Washington follows it closely
- National Reporters: better paid, more liberal, better educated, investigative

# Roles Played by the National Media



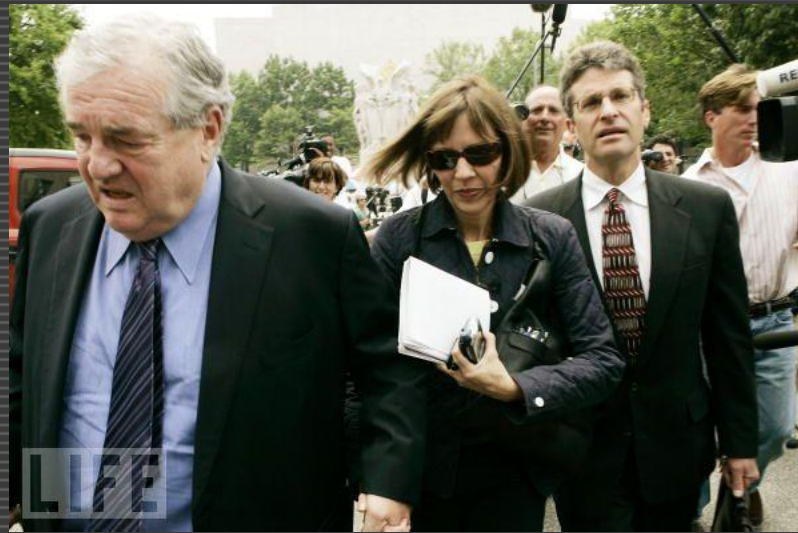
- Gatekeeper: determine national political issues
- Scorekeeper:
  - 1) Elections are covered like horse-races
  - 2) Media momentum is crucial
  - 3) Watchdogs – uncover political scandals



# Rules Governing the Media



- Newspapers are free from govt. regulation
- Radio and television are licensed and regulated
- Confidentiality:
  - Reporters rights vs. state and federal rights



# Regulating Broadcasting



- FCC licensing: seven year for radio, five for television
  - 1) Equal time rule
  - 2) Right of Reply rule
  - 3) Political Editorializing rule
  - 4) Fairness Doctrine

# Campaigning



- Equal time rule applies
  - Equal access for all candidates
  - Rates no higher than cheapest commercial rates
  - Debates had to include all candidates

# Leaks in the Media



- Constitution – branches compete
- Adversarial press since Vietnam, Watergate
- Cynicism toward government created era of attack journalism

# Sensationalism



- Intense competition means that each has a small share of audience
- Sensationalism draws an audience and is cheap
- Reporters don't check sources as carefully

# Free-Response Questions



- 1) According to Wilson and DiLulio, “Important changes in the nature of American politics have gone hand in hand with major changes in the organization and technology of the press.” Identify TWO changes that have occurred as a result of technology, and describe the impact of those changes on the media’s coverage of politics.



- 2) Although the United States has one of the freest presses in the world, the media are still subject to some constraints. Identify and explain two formal constraints on the media.