
 Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press

Media Democracy Online

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The NCWO: Still Strong, Growing Advocates for Change

By Elana Anderson, WIFP

On Tuesday, November 15, 2011, from 3-5PM (EST), the National Council of Women's Organizations (NCWO) held the final meeting of six that it holds throughout each year. The meeting was held at the National Education Association (NEA) in Washington, D.C., at 1601 16th Street, NW. Over twenty women's organizations were represented, including the National Organization of Women (NOW), Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press (WIFP), the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF), the American Association of University Women (AAUW), and the National Women's Law Center (NWLCC). Though the agenda of the meeting included reports from the organizations listed above as well as task forces spear-headed by NCWO, the highlight of the meeting and its main focus was the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

The NCWO is a nonpartisan, nonprofit umbrella organization of more than 200 groups, which collectively represent over 10 million women across the country. It is the only national coalition of its kind. NCWO grew out of an informal group of women's organizational leaders after defeat of the Equal Rights Amendment in 1983. NCWO has grown steadily and become stronger each year. NCWO member organizations work together to address a variety of issues, and its strength lies in providing a coalescing force that unites member organizations around a common agenda and a commitment to advancing the issues that impact

women's lives through both grassroots activism and substantive policy work. NCWO membership is broad based and diverse, and its agenda tends to change as issues regarding women evolve in both the national and international discourse. Please check out its new website at www.ncwo.org.

Susan Scanlon, the chairperson of NCWO, is a dynamic speaker who immediately motivated her audience to stay alert and to weigh in on the issues that were on the agenda for the meeting. She introduced each speaker and made sure that time was built in for any questions anyone may have had. The agenda included a report from her, one from Alice Cohan (HER Votes, Feminist Majority Foundation), Karen Mulhauser (U. S. Civil Society Working Group on Women, Peace and Security), Phyllis Yingling (WILPF), Seth Chase (AAUW) and Stephanie Drahan (NWLCC). The Global Issues (Elizabeth Arend), Media and Technology (Shireen Mitchell), Older Women's Economic Security (OWES, Terry O'Neill [of NOW]) and Women's Health (Carolyn Jacobson) Task Forces all reported on the current status of their activities. Highlights included the squashing of the initiative to de-neutralize the internet via legislation that would allow media giants to monitor use indiscriminately, and the work to keep Social Security funding off the table with regards to trimming the national deficit.

The Media and Technology Task Force is at the forefront of the charge to increase the presence of and commitment to women-owned media enterprises. Despite the fact there are more women-owned media enterprises than ever before, their identities are still marginalized by the mainstream (specifically the dominant broadcast, internet, print, and radio outlets). The task force encouraged all members to elevate women-owned media to an issue of high importance in their work. According to the spokesperson for the task force, "NCWO and its member organizations and individuals are in a unique position to leverage women-created media to advance gender equity in three ways".

1. Increase Visibility, Purchases, and Use of Women-Centered Content
2. Increase Investment in Women-Owned Media of all Types and Sizes
3. Press the FCC to enforce EEO policies and women's media ownership in broadcast and radio.

The highlight of the meeting was its focus on the Equal Rights Amendment and the renewed energy with which women's organizations around the country are addressing the need for it to finally become a part of the U. S. Constitution. Prospects for the next campaign are very promising. Particularly interesting are the new efforts of the AAUW with its increased investment in voter campaigns aimed at educating women about the necessity of voting. Also, filmmaker Kamala Lopez of Heroica Films (www.heroicafilms.com) has piloted an initiative to target women and men alike in the 18-24 age range who lack awareness about the ERA by using pop culture (TWITTER/FACEBOOK) and celebrities in short commercial ads to promote the campaign. Her work is innovative, to say the least, and highly provocative. Congresswoman Carolyn Maloney (D-NY 14) arrived at 4PM, and really fired the audience up with her energy and enthusiasm about finally ratifying the ERA, which fell short of passing by three states in 1983. The amendment would simply make it unconstitutional and unlawful to discriminate on the basis of sex, thereby establishing unequivocally that men and women have equal rights under the law. The ERA Task Force, established in 1999 and chaired by Bobbie Francis, invited all interested parties to join a weekly conference call on Thursdays to further brainstorm about what action is best to take to ensure that the amendment is passed into law in 2012.

Meetings like these are crucial to the work that must continue with regards to women. All of the organizations represented at the meeting are issuing a call to arms for increased pressure on both our government and the members of our communities to heed the call of women not just in the U.S. but the world over, whose voices, long silenced, must now be heard.

Women and Media: The History of an Activist's Fight for Equality

Donna Allen and The Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press

By Danna Walker
Lambert Academic Publishing, 2008
ISBN: 978-3-8383-0627-8

Review by Sara Bales, WIFP

Donna Allen early recognized the important role of the media, something we now take for granted.

She described a belief that fueled her work for three decades. A woman who made innumerable contributions to the fields of economics, civil rights, union and labor rights, the peace movement, and others, she is perhaps best remembered for the founding of the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press (WIFP) in 1972, which celebrates its 40th anniversary in 2012.

Donna's daughters, particularly Martha Allen and Dana Densmore, worked with her in the Institute from the early years and continue to run the organization. Other family members have worked with the organization as interns and associates. I can't help but reflect on what a unique position it is to be the one asked to review this particular book, as an intern at WIFP as it embarks on its 40th year, and as the great-granddaughter of the subject of this book. I was delighted to find some artwork that my mother, Rebecca Peterson, contributed to the 1988 *Directory of Women's Media*. As a fourth generation woman to work with the Institute, I found myself feeling pride in what Donna Allen had launched, her triumphs and efforts, and particularly admiration for her seemingly eternal optimism, resilience, and strength.

I recalled a short film done on her in 1974 where she discussed how she would rise at 4 or 5 am and go to sleep at 11: "I don't need much sleep" she smilingly told her interviewer. And how she wished she had a hundred more years in which to work. There is no sign, in film or book, of the weariness or jaded quality that comes to some who have worked so hard, for so long. Her energy was evident through the accounts of her friends, acquaintances, family, and colleagues. It helps explain the jaw-dropping amount she accomplished in her full life.

An account from her daughter, Dana, describes her as "just full of life, full of energy, full of ideas, full of optimism, enthusiasm", while a friend remembered, "...she bounced. She absolutely kind of bounced. She had such energy." Another friend recalled, "Donna made you feel ten feet tall." (p. 92) From such accounts it is easy to imagine Donna as a well of optimism, energy, and focus, one who could inspire others to feel that way as well.

Danna Walker took on quite a task when she decided to write about Donna's life. The first two chapters were difficult for me to understand, where she talks about the methodology, study parameters, and literature review of her book. Looking back after having finished the book, I find these chapters much more

comprehensible. The chapters following gave me no problem in understanding, and as I work at WIFP, I can see the wealth of documents and photos available, I'm quite impressed at Walker's ability to sift through it and find coherence in her narrative of Donna Allen's life.

A certain period of her life that I found particularly interesting was during her peace activities when the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) called her and two other activists before them in 1962 (p.73-7). I tapped the resource of working at WIFP and had to look at the original court records of the trial and the newspaper articles written about the incident. In the simplest terms, Donna and the others were called to testify about their efforts for a Japanese peace leader and law school dean to be able to visit and speak in the United States. They had requested that the State Department issue a visa (and it was granted). When called before HUAC, they refused to do so in a closed session.

The subcommittee of HUAC insisted that they had reasons of national security to bar their testimony from the press and public, but the peace leaders knew they had no national security information and insisted the proceedings be public. When the three refused again to testify in a closed session, they were held in contempt of court.

Many prominent members of American society at the time formed a supportive group that called itself "Defenders of Three Against HUAC", including well-known writers, philosophers, media experts, peace activists, and even a Nobel laureate. "In her pre-sentencing statement to the court, June 4th, 1965, Allen wrote: 'I am now a convicted criminal. But I ask why? What kind of criminal am I? ..In the words of the Un-American Activities Committee, I am guilty of "an excessive concern for peace.'" The conviction was overturned on appeal August 22nd, 1966" (p.77)

From devoting herself impressively and wholeheartedly to peace and civil rights issues, Donna Allen then turned her attention towards media goals in 1968. In order to best aid an understanding of why she chose to shift her focus, I'll include her own explanation of why she did so (p.82):

"I had come to the conclusion that even when using all forms of communication that we could devise, and despite great numbers, we still could not match the number of people that the relatively few mass media owners could reach with their information and opinions... . The media were not our free press; they did not speak for us or report our views. Our press conferences were usually ignored, and when they weren't the coverage was usually derogatory. They did not fulfill any public right to know...

"I concluded that a media structure that permitted such unequal power among citizens was unsuitable to democracy, and for all to be treated as equals, we would need to restructure the communications system itself."

Walker wrote that, beginning in 1968, Donna helped organize the Washington, DC women's movement, and wrote several articles about the movement and media. Some articles were included in a feminist journal called *No More Fun and Games*, which was edited by a group in the Boston area that included her daughter, Dana Densmore. Donna came to the conclusion that change in the media would have to come from women, who, as she said, "...have had the unique experience with media images and stereotypes to understand what is wrong" (p. 84).

Donna felt that women were either depicted as a stereotype, or ignored, and that through this unceasing there remained only the one course of action. Women must make their voices heard by creating their own media and reaching out to form extensive networks, to amplify their own voices and to encourage others to speak their minds as well.

Donna founded the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press in 1972, which as a nonprofit research, publishing, and educational organization is tax exempt, and contributions are tax-deductible. As WIFP

associate Dr. Sue Kaufman said of it, "Donna created a universe, a place, a believable space, the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, that so many of us were hungry for. It was like an oasis." (p. 103)

One of the most significant achievements of the WIFP is *Media Report to Women*, which Walker said started out as a mimeographed information sheet sent out to associates and ended up as a monthly newsletter. I looked at the original first issue of *Media Report*, and found that the first issue alone was actually 9 pages of information. A full volume was published by the time it went onto a subscription basis. The early issues were sent out to colleagues and women in the media, as there were no associates until 1977.

I had the opportunity to see a film put together by Gail Rebhan, now professor of photography at Northern Virginia Community College. The film was made in 1974 and Rebhan was working with Donna at the time. It is entitled: Dr. Donna Allen, Woman of Action. In it, Donna explains what *Media Report* was at that time. In her own words:

Media Report is a publication that we put out every month to women who are in the media and to women who are concerned about their portrayal -- their image in the media, telling them the things other women are doing about it. And some of this action goes on by the women who are in media; some of it goes on in cooperation with people in the community, or from the community, all different ways. And actually, when we first found out about it, it was the discovery that there were things going on that other people didn't know about. And so we decided to begin to put out some of this information. We said, "Well, how are we going to get this to women and let them know that here's a way that they can find out about what others are doing?"

And so we went to the library and got ahold of the lists of women in the working press and this is what we send to them. It's a little brochure that tells about the *Media Report*, and a letter that goes with it saying what we intend to do, what we are doing, and a return address envelope for them to send back their subscription.

Walker wrote that *Media Report to Women* was subscribed to by journalism schools, the three major networks, radio stations, government, agencies, television stations, magazines and newspapers, even companies like Sears, Mobil Oil, and Phillip Morris. It had international reach and collected information not easily accessible from a vast array of sources sorted through by Donna and her associate editor, Martha Allen, and put it all together in a very readable, though tightly packed, way. The purpose of it, Walker said, was to report on "What Women are Thinking and Doing to Change the Communications Media", and Donna acted as a journalist herself. It "presented facts on the media and their portrayal of women, changes in the media, and her own opinion about the role and purpose in the media" (p.172). They reported on studies and surveys about the image and portrayal of women in the media, coverage of women in the media, women's news, and particularly in commerce, health, sports, business, safety, and education. They also included statistics on women and minorities in the media, paying attention to their status and pay. There were how-tos, opportunities for employment, promotions, highlights on individual women's accomplishments, and reports on changes regarding media policy in the government. There were sometimes special segments on the activities of WIFP associates, and notices and reports on WIFP projects and conferences.

"*Media Report* was promoted as the only comprehensive source for reporting on women's activities in labor disputes with media companies, with its editors hoping such coverage would result in better news coverage for all groups, a more accurate portrayal of all groups, more employment by women and minorities, and better programming," wrote Walker. "It stands today as a comprehensive historical record of women's efforts to bring about change." (p.173)

However, *Media Report* did even more. Court decision excerpts were often published verbatim, and in their entirety whenever possible. Government studies, broadcast license challenges, FTC petitions, congressional committee reports and testimonies and lawsuits against media companies were also included.

Media Report proved it self to be an incredibly useful tool in calling attention to things long unnoticed that were very illuminating when brought to light. For example:

"...in 1982, [Allen] published an issue in which she revealed that the nation's largest banks overwhelmingly had stockholder voting rights at the three television networks and were a potentially major voice in news policy-making. According to letters Allen received from women working within media, the issue got widespread attention within media ranks." (p.176)

In fact, as Walker says, the information included in *Media Report* was so "unique and useful" (p.176) that in 1978 the Business and Professional Women's Foundation awarded the WIFP \$5000 dollars to expand the *Media Report to Women's* subscription base. In 1983, *Media Report* was being published twice a month, and had expanded to 20 pages. There was also more in-depth international reporting included.

Walker says that *Media Report* was based on the WIFP philosophy that facts were more important than opinion, there ought to be no attacks on people, and that people should speak for themselves. Donna herself explained her theory that women were more likely to push forward such a philosophy than men in an editors note in the February 1979 issue:

"Being more sharing with media is a characteristic of female journalism. Women's papers... care less to write other people's news, as practiced in existing journalism, than to help other people tell their own news information.... even an all-woman editorial staff (that is, women in decision-making posts) works toward this same characteristically female goal: LET PEOPLE SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES." (p.174)

Each year, Walker wrote, Martha Allen would index and annotate the articles in *Media Report* by subject for inclusion in the *Index/Directory of Women's Media*, which was available to students, historians, and researchers. It is a very useful tool in observing the history of the women's media movement, and of *Media Report* itself. It also documented and organized over 500 listings of women's media, the only directory of it's kind.

Walker did a wonderful job of explaining what *Media Report* was and the difference it made to women. A media outlet that held corporations and current standards of treatment for women responsible was invaluable and rare at the time. In her writing Walker captures the frustration of the women at the time, and the gratitude they felt for a publication that reported fairly and accurately on issues that were day-to-day problems for them.

In 1977 WIFP formed a network of 'Associates' -- those who had the desire to work together toward Media Democracy. That year Donna wrote to associates:

"There is an obvious desire among women concerned about the media in all its' facets to be in touch with one another, to share information with one another, and to work with one another in an accomplishment of our goal to encourage meaningful change that expands the exercise of our Constitutional right to communicate in the media we find most suitable to our message." (p. 126)

By the 80's, Walker says, things were looking up. Less derogatory and gender-specific language was in use, there was a nationwide syndicated show called *Women USA!* that had panelists such as congresswomen, and discussions of modern issues facing many women, like running two-career households. Women were becoming recognized as a "majority political force" (p.214). Women's activism was having an impact on the media.

The Institute expanded in amazing ways, beginning to explore ways for women to connect globally. For instance, in 1980, the WIFP arranged 6 international teleconferences via satellite between women across America and women attending the UN Mid-Decade World Conference in Copenhagen. "It was a pilot project to demonstrate that women 'should be able to communicate with each other by the latest technology..."

(p.114). Another WIFP-sponsored teleconference (Dateline Nairobi) was held between Nairobi, Kenya and various cities in the U.S. in 1985 during the Third World Conference of the U.N. Decade for Women.

Danna Walker has put together an amazing amount of information in a very clear, easily understood and eloquent way. She has also, in my opinion, followed Donna's example and let the women spoken of in the book speak for themselves. I found *Women and Media: The History of an Activist's Fight for Equality* to be informative and interesting. As it is published in small quantities, it is expensive which is unfortunate since it would make a wonderful addition to any historical or feminist library. In particular this book would be an important addition to media studies and women's studies curriculum.

Donna Allen made early and significant contributions to the movement for Media Democracy that, particularly since the internet, has spread in ways that would have delighted Donna. She provided insightful perspectives within the movements for peace, civil rights, and media democracy throughout her life.



Danna Walker

**Women and Media: The
History of an Activist's
Fight for Equality**

Donna Allen and The Women's Institute for
Freedom of the Press



For those of you who would like to purchase a copy of *Women and Media: The History of an Activist's Fight for Equality* - Donna Allen and the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, go to <http://www.amazon.com/Women-Media-Activists-Equality-Institute/dp/3838306279>

Rachel Maddow: A Step Forward for Women in Media

By Sara Bales, WIFP

Role models are first and foremost people we have heard of, and admire. Scarcely a wonder, then, that American role models have been predominately men. They are the ones we have been told about, featured in our history lessons, shown on the news. In the past sixty years, that has begun to change. In the past two decades, the change has become more rapid and noticeable. Women in politics, business, and media have finally been receiving some of the notice due them. Thanks to this shift towards equality, we have new role models, new *female* household names mentioned with a frequency approaching their male counterparts.

Rachel Maddow is one such woman. Aside from her gender, and place in the media, she is the first openly gay anchorwoman, and the first openly gay person to be awarded a Rhodes scholarship. Her presence in American TV and radio is, in itself, a step forward for gay acceptance in America.

“I was a weird, depressive little kid who never really thought they would get to be an adult. I never thought I’d reach drinking age.” [Says Maddow] Her father, a lawyer, had been in the Air Force, her mother, a school administrator. She doesn’t recall the household being particularly bookish or academic. Her parents remember a daughter who somehow taught herself to read by

Maddow said of her coming out in 1991: “I didn’t want any drama’ she says. ‘I didn’t want any personal touchy-feely BS from anybody. I just wanted to get it over, and make a joke about it, and move on. It was such an obnoxious thing to do when I think about it. Why did I think anybody in my freshman dorm would care? I was 90 percent attitude.”(1)

Her parents, Elaine and Robert Maddow, seemed to have the hardest time with her outing: “When an article about her outing ran in the student newspaper, someone mailed it to them anonymously. They were shocked. Elaine said it was difficult ‘intellectually, as well as emotionally,’ because she was brought up as a strict Roman Catholic. As parents, they were protective: ‘It was worrisome because of the idea she would encounter prejudice and bias in her life—and I am sure she has. Life is hard enough without having to deal with a lot of prejudices,’ Elaine said. ‘We worked it through somehow. We just want her to be safe.’”(2)

Her outing behind her, Maddow went on to major in public policy at Stanford University, where she was awarded a John Gardner Fellowship, as well as the Rhodes Scholarship. She earned her Doctor of Philosophy in Politics from Oxford University in 2001.

She first got into radio when, in 1999, while she was holed up in western Massachusetts with her dissertation, she responded to an open audition at her local radio station.

It was really nothing more than a "radio station stunt," she says, but the stunt went so well that, at the first commercial break, the manager offered her a job. She hosted a morning show in Amherst for a year before returning to Oxford to finish the degree.

Diploma in hand, Maddow “realized that I really missed radio.” She went back to Massachusetts radio for two more years. In 2004 Air America was launched, and with it came the perfect opportunity to mix her self-described "lefty rabbleroxing" with her love for the airwaves. She first teamed with Chuck D and Lizz Winstead on a show called *Unfiltered*, but when it was canceled a year later she talked producers into taking a chance on *The Rachel Maddow Show*. (3)

The *Rachel Maddow Show* (radio) ran from 2005 to 2010, on WRNX (100.9 FM) Air America on Massachusetts. It was a weekday, 2-hour show, and in 2008 gained another hour, running from 6-9 pm. In 2009 she moved to a 5 am slot running for just an hour because of the strain of running the radio show and the TV Show, which began in 2008. Maddow said of doing both: "It was a quality control issue - the quality of the program and my own quality of life. I need time to, say, eat and sleep, which I understand most people do every day. I wasn't..."(4) In 2010, the show was cancelled because of the owners of the station declaring bankruptcy.(5)

Maddow began her television career as a frequent on the MSNBC show *Tucker* in 2005. In 2006, during the elections, she was a regular guest star on the CNN Show *Paula Zahn Now*. In 2008, Maddow became a political analyst for MSNBC, and was a frequent panelist on *Race to the White House* with David Gregory. She also guest hosted for Keith Olbermann on his show, *Countdown with Keith Olbermann*.(6)

In August 2008, MSNBC launched *The Rachel Maddow Show*, which takes place at 9 pm weeknights and lasts 2 hours. It was met with mostly positive reviews (7), and continues till the time this article is being written in 2011 as MSNBC's highest rated show.

Why? What enabled this woman to topple Larry King, a television institution, in her first fortnight on-air? What about her calls to the key demographic (ages 25-54) that has eluded news shows for years?(7)

There really isn't much question about what Rachel Maddow's appeal is. Funny, intelligent, incisive and eloquent, she is perhaps a perfect fit for a liberal news station. A refreshing change from the typical older man hosting an opinion news show, she fits better with the current generation. As a *Newsweek* article profiling her put it:

"A funny, cerebral and likable young woman who reads graphic novels and hungers for political change is more representative of the times than the older, angrier male pundits who've dominated the debate for so long."(2)

And how does the gay community feel about Maddow? Judging by the numerous awards given by GLBQT magazines and media, they're as taken with her as anyone. In 2008 she made the *Out* magazine's list of Gay Men and Women Who Move Culture, and was awarded the Gay/Bi Woman of the Year Visibility Award by AfterEllen.com. In 2010 she won an award for Outstanding Television Journalism for her piece "Uganda be kidding me", from GLAAD. She's also been mentioned in several "Hot 100" lists, most posted by AfterEllen.com. Her stalwart defense against Richard Cohen (an "ex-gay" "psychotherapist" best-known for his book, *Coming Out Straight*) on the issue of the anti-gay bill proposed in Uganda was also well-received.

On the whole, Maddow is liked, and her intelligent, entertaining take on the news is considered an addition to the media. In my opinion, she is a role model for women aspiring to take part in the media. She seized an opportunity in radio that began as a lark, and ran with it all the way to (at the height) a three hour show named after her. She did the same in television. To this day she works incredibly hard to present a voice worth being heard. She is unapologetic and comfortable with herself, and it comes across in her show and interviews.

She is a bold, formidably smart, relatable woman. She is a role model representative of a changing generation, and will hopefully remain so when this generation has passed, and another has come along.

- (1) <http://www.guardian.co.uk/lifeandstyle/2009/feb/08/rachel-maddow-american-television>
- (2) <http://www.thedailybeast.com/newsweek/2008/11/21/when-left-is-right.html>
- (3) <http://www.stanfordalumni.org/news/magazine/2008/mayjun/pc/maddow.html>
- (4) http://www.nydailynews.com/entertainment/tv/2009/02/03/2009-02-03_maddow_rechannels_energy_at_air_america.html
- (5) http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=newsarchive&sid=aa_waT5rYJe8
- (6) <http://web.archive.org/web/20080619062016/http://www.kansascity.com/entertainment/v-print/story/661526.html>
- (7) <http://articles.latimes.com/2008/sep/29/entertainment/et-maddow29>

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Associate News



Annette J. Samuels

"Annette Samuel's life was one of firsts."

Annette J. Samuels, beloved sister, professor, mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, was a pioneer and trailblazer for women in the media. Through her unwavering commitment to media equality and public administration, she will always be remembered for the enduring legacy of excellence that characterized her life.

Born in the Bronx and orphaned by the death of her mother at an early age, Annette Samuels thrived and survived in the midst of untoward circumstances to realize her own dreams and become a beacon by which other women in the media have charted courses to navigate the industry. Having to parent her younger siblings after the loss of their mother undoubtedly influenced Samuels efforts to achieve the highest ends possible. A leader by example, Annette Samuels worked diligently to defy the negative stereotypes that continue to characterize women in the media today. Samuels helped to establish the Black female identity as one that was positive, creative and capable.

Before joining the faculty of the Journalism Department at Eastern Illinois University in 1996 as an associate professor, Annette Samuels served as the executive director of the District of Columbia's Commission for Women and, from 1981-1987, served as press secretary and director of communications for Mayor Marion Barry, Jr. In 1979, when she joined the Carter White House staff as an Assistant Press Secretary, she became the first African-American woman to serve as a spokesperson for the President of the United States. In New York City, Annette Samuels worked as a journalist, writer, editor, and a public relations practitioner. Annette Samuels held a master's degree in public administration from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University (1989) and her journalistic endeavors include such media as *Community News Service and Tuesday, Essence* (of which she was the first fashion editor), *Family Circle* and *Mademoiselle* magazines.

An associate of the Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press since 1977, and a member of the Diversity Committee of the United Professionals of Illinois Local 4100, her death is a loss that we will all experience for years to come. Annette J. Samuels died peacefully with her son by her side on Monday, September 26, 2011 in Camas, WA, at the age of 76.

Elana Denise Anderson, WIFP Intern 2011