Annotated Bibliography for Making sense of race in Milwaukee: A case study of the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel

**Overarching research question:** How has the “race beat” evolved at the Milwaukee Journal Sentinel (and its predecessors) since the civil rights era to the multiculturalist movement of today?


Book is written by a leading African American journalist who has covered everything from the Rodney King riots in Los Angeles to racial inequities found within the new digital media. Notable because it offers a qualitative look on race reporting from a newspaper journalist who has covered the race beat in Florida and Los Angeles.


Through a collection of works by prominent scholars, this book seeks to answer the questions: What is news? And why does news turn out like it does? There is a section on beat reporting that
explains its importance to newspapers and how beats have evolved as the reporting foundation for most mainstream papers.


The author uses Milwaukee as a backdrop to examine race relations in one of America’s most segregated cities. The references to some of Milwaukee’s high-profile police brutality cases may offer a window into how *The Milwaukee Journal* tackled issues of race.


This book records the paper’s editorial policy on issues that were important to Wisconsin and the nation. Particularly useful for understanding how the paper developed as the state experienced growth.


Book takes a comprehensive look at the history of all the mass media, including television, radio, weeklies and the ethnic press. Notable for several mentions of the *Milwaukee Journal* and the *Milwaukee Sentinel* and its comprehensive discussion of print journalism.


Article takes a look at how newspaper editors frame the stories they select for publication. Notable for its robust discussion about the history of news framing and the origins of the theory.


Study analyzes 45 newspaper projects on race from 1993 to 2000 that used civic journalism tools to prompt discussions of race in communities. Has great reference list of organizations that had race beats at the time of publication.


Book offers a sociologist’s attempt to understand journalism as a participant-observer. Particularly interesting is his use of content analysis to examine how the print publications framed coverage, the importance of beat reporting and what “makes news.”


The author compares African American and mainstream media coverage of racial crises of the past 50 years, including the Watts riot, the beating of Rodney King, the Los Angeles uprising and the O.J. Simpson trial. Offers robust critique of the need to monitor the mainstream media and to draw alternative views and interpretations of public events,

Book examines how the media’s construction of news affects our political, economic, and social realities. This book will be useful in helping me explain and understand the theory behind news framing, and it has an impressive reference section.


Book draws on research in scholarly literature that assesses news coverage of African Americans, Native Americans, Asian Americans and Latinos in the U.S. mainstream media from 1934 through 1996. Book has extensive bibliography of archival sources, oral history projects and a content analysis that should prove useful to fine-tuning research design.


Author argues that the news industry’s drive for diversity has failed to yield better journalism, which has negative implications for American society’s growth as a multicultural society. Particularly notable because book takes a contrarian view from other scholars who equate diversity in news coverage as a positive step for race relations.

This volume contains background papers and speeches from the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders, also known as the Kerner Commission. This is a good resource because most papers began to create race beats after criticism by commission.


Pulitzer Prize-winning book examines how news stories, editorials and photographs in the American press helped to change the nation’s thinking about civil rights in the 1950s and ‘60s. Book contains exhaustive bibliography that should prove useful in my literature review.


Book traces the history of an “objective” press by analyzing shifts in reporting styles beginning at the age of the Penny Press. Offers an easy-to-read history of the U.S. press that pays attention to mainstream papers and ethnic news sources as well.


Book chronicles how journalists frame racial identity after Census 2000 allowed new racial categories and how the news media, in general, reinforce or challenge traditional assumptions about racial identity in the United States. This research gives an in depth look at the politics of race and the complexities that journalists face tackling the subject in a post-Civil Rights era.

Book celebrates the 1982 centennial of the paper. Notable for discussions of how paper covered race and how it integrated its newsroom.


Article discusses the reporting of race-related news in the United States. Of particular interest are the sections on race beats in Atlanta and San Jose, CA.