1. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910626150303321

   Titolo .. IEEE Hot Chips ... Symposium

   Pubbl/distr/stampa [Piscataway, NJ] : , : IEEE
   Red Hook, NY : , : Available from Curran Associates

   ISSN 2573-203X

   Disciplina 004.1

   Soggetti Electronic journals
   Periodicals.

   Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese

   Formato Materiale a stampa

   Livello bibliografico Periodico

   Note generali Proceedings of conference.

2. **Record Nr.** UNINA9910790021603321

   Autore Eldridge Lawrence Allen <1937->

   Titolo Chronicles of a two-front war [[electronic resource]] : civil rights and Vietnam in the African American press / / Lawrence Allen Eldridge

   Pubbl/distr/stampa Columbia [Mo.] ; ; London, : University of Missouri Press, c2011

   ISBN 0-8262-7259-2

   Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (301 p.)

   Disciplina 070.9

   Soggetti African American press - History - 20th century
   Vietnam War, 1961-1975 - Press coverage - United States
   Vietnam War, 1961-1975 - African Americans
   African Americans - Civil rights - History - 20th century
   Civil rights movements - United States - History - 20th century
   Vietnam War, 1961-1975 - Public opinion
   United States Armed Forces African Americans
   United States Race relations History 20th century

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   Formato Materiale a stampa

   Livello bibliografico Monografia

Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Bringing the news home -- Vietnam and the great society : the two-front war -- Fueling the anger : the draft and black casualties -- African American opposition to the war in Vietnam -- Martin Luther King Jr. and the globalization of black protest -- "We're with you, chief" : the black press and LBJ -- The black press and Vietnam in the Nixon years -- Race relations in an integrated military -- The black press and the Vietnam War.
Sommario/riassunto	During the Vietnam War, young African Americans fought to protect the freedoms of Southeast Asians and died in disproportionate numbers compared to their white counterparts. Despite their sacrifices, black Americans were unable to secure equal rights at home, and because the importance of the war overshadowed the civil rights movement in the minds of politicians and the public, it seemed that further progress might never come. For many African Americans, the bloodshed, loss, and disappointment of war became just another chapter in the history of the civil rights movement. Lawrence Allen Eldridge explores this two-front war, showing how the African American press grappled with the Vietnam War and its impact on the struggle for civil rights. This book is the first to examine coverage of the Vietnam War by black news publications, from the Gulf of Tonkin incident in August 1964 to the final withdrawal of American ground forces in the spring of 1973 and the fall of Saigon in the spring of 1975. Eldridge reveals how the black press not only reported the war but also weighed its significance in the context of the civil rights movement. In analyzing seventeen African American newspapers, the author examines not only the role of reporters during the war, but also those of editors, commentators, and cartoonists. Especially enlightening is the research drawn from extensive oral histories by prominent journalist Ethel Payne, the first African American woman to receive the title of war correspondent. She described a widespread practice in black papers of reworking material from major white papers without providing proper credit, as the demand for news swamped the small budgets and limited staffs of African American papers. The author analyzes both the strengths of the black print media and the weaknesses in their coverage. He augmented this study with a rich array of primary sources--including interviews with black journalists and editors, oral history collections, the personal papers of key figures in the black press, and government documents, including those from the presidential libraries of Lyndon Johnson, Richard Nixon, and Gerald Ford--to trace the ups and downs of U.S. domestic and wartime policy especially as it related to the impact of the war on civil rights. The black press ultimately viewed the Vietnam War through the lens of African American experience, blaming the war for crippling LBJ's Great Society and the War on Poverty. Despite its waning hopes for an improved life, the black press soldiered on.