

*York World-Telegram* won the Pulitzer Prize for public service in 1933. Howard directed the newspaper's attack on Tammany Hall and supported Fiorello H. LaGuardia, the reform candidate for mayor. Throughout his career, Roy Howard maintained a keen interest in reporting. He obtained exclusive interviews with a number of world leaders, including Britain's minister for war David Lloyd George, Japanese emperor Hirohito, and Soviet premier Joseph Stalin. The *New York Times* credited Howard with being a major influence in the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Howard retired officially in 1953 but continued to serve as chairman of the executive committee of Scripps-Howard Newspapers until his death of a heart attack in his New York office at age 81.

**SOURCE:** Kenneth Stewart and John Tebbel, *Makers of Modern Journalism*, 1952.

*David H. Weaver*

**HOWE, LOUIS HENRY** (1871–1936), a political operative who personified the "man behind the scenes," was instrumental in the political development of both Franklin D. Roosevelt and Eleanor Roosevelt. After a somewhat unsuccessful career as a newspaper reporter and political aide in Albany, New York, Howe attached himself to Franklin D. Roosevelt when he led an effort to reform Democratic politics and New York as a new state senator in 1911. When Roosevelt became ill during his reelection bid the following year, his wife, Eleanor, who initially disliked Howe for his heavy smoking and other personal characteristics, was forced to ask him to run the campaign. During the next eight years, Howe wrote speeches for Roosevelt, developed a national network of supporters, and managed his unsuccessful campaign for vice president on the Democratic ticket in 1920. Refusing to give up his belief in Roosevelt's political future when Roosevelt contracted infantile paralysis the following year, Howe kept Roosevelt's name before the public by extensive correspondence and personal contacts with political leaders. He also groomed Eleanor Roosevelt to become politically active. Howe helped bring about political alliances that led to Franklin Roosevelt's election as governor of New York in 1928. Instead of accompanying Roosevelt to Albany, he remained in New York, working on national political strategies that culminated in Roosevelt's election as president of the United States in 1932. By that time, Howe was in failing health. He was given the title of secretary to the president and was an indispensable adviser. He died in 1936 before Roosevelt ran for a second term.

**SOURCE:** Alfred B. Rollins, Jr., *Roosevelt and Howe*, 1962.

*Maurine H. Beasley*

**HUSTLER V. FALWELL.** One of Moral Majority leader Jerry Falwell's several court battles against sexually explicit magazines turned into a landmark Supreme Court case. *Hustler* magazine publisher Larry Flynt lampooned Falwell in print in a liquor ad parody that suggested Falwell's first sexual experience was with

his mother in an outhouse. Falwell sued for libel and lost because as a public figure he was required to prove malice. He did, however, win \$200,000 for "intentional infliction of emotional distress" because the trial court ruled it was not necessary to prove malice to collect damages for that. But in a unanimous 1988 ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned the damage award and ruled that malice would thereafter be a necessary condition for a damage award for emotional distress.

**SOURCES:** Wayne Overbeck, *Major Principles of Media Law*, 1997; *Hustler Magazine v. Falwell*, 485 U.S. 46, 1988.

*Marc Edge*

**HUTCHINS COMMISSION.** Robert Maynard Hutchins, chancellor of the University of Chicago, chaired the Commission on Freedom of the Press (1942–1947). Conceived by Henry Luce and funded by *Time* and *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the commission was formed in reaction to several challenges to press barons. These included threats posed by media critics to enforce press responsibility through more liberal libel laws and even direct government control or regulation. Another challenge was the increasing tendency of courts to define freedom of the press as the right of individual citizens to accurate and comprehensive information, rather than freedom from government control for the news industry.

The commission's report called for self-regulation. Also, "free press" should provide the public with:

1. A truthful account of the day's events in a context that gives them meaning.
2. A forum for the exchange of comment and criticism.
3. A representative picture of constituent groups in society.
4. The presentation and clarification of the goals and values of society.
5. Full access to the day's intelligence.

Reaction by publishers and editors was negative due to the closed proceedings of the commission, its attacks on the triviality and sensationalism of news coverage, and the lack of direct participation by journalists. Nevertheless, many of the recommendations of the commission have been adopted.

While the main report of the commission was in a brief book entitled *A Free and Responsible Press*, six other books on various aspects and issues of the media were produced by members of the commission.

**SOURCES:** Stephen Bates, *Realigning Journalism with Democracy: The Hutchins Commission, Its Times, and Ours*, 1995; Margaret Blanchard, "The Hutchins Commission, the Press and the Responsibility Concept," *Journalism Monographs*, No. 49, 1977; Commission on Freedom of the Press, *A Free and Responsible Press*, 1947; Frank Hughes, *Prejudice and the Press*, 1950.

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