

Propaganda and Democracy is the first comprehensive study on the relationship of propaganda to participatory democracy in the United States during the twentieth century. The muckrakers were the first critics to question whether the standard practices of communication industries, such as advertising and public relations, undermined the ability of citizens to gather enough reliable information in order to participate meaningfully in society. The communication industry has countered that propaganda merely circulates socially useful information in an efficient manner and, further, that propaganda is harmless to democracy because of competition and professional codes. Agreeing that propaganda is neutral, quantitative social scientists justify their own efforts to render persuasion more effective through experimental and survey research. Still others argue whether citizens can intelligently discuss anything without a formal education in critical analysis. This study critically examines these various schools of thought in an effort to determine and understand the contribution and effects of propaganda in a democratic society.



PROPAGANDA AND DEMOCRACY



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PROPAGANDA AND DEMOCRACY

The American Experience of Media and Mass Persuasion

J. Michael Sproule San Jose State University





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To Alfred McClung Lee and Elizabeth Briant Lee



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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I first became interested in the topic of this book when, as an undergraduate student entirely innocent of the term *propaganda*, I was puzzled by the ability of perfectly absurd ideas to garner enthusiastic support. A history major adrift on a large Midwestern campus during the "years of hope, days of rage" (to borrow Todd Gitlin's phrase), I gravitated to the debate team and, as often happens, to associated study in speech communication.

Browsing about the curriculum, I discovered that works on rhetoric, more than anything else I had encountered, salved my curiosity about why and how ideas circulated with consequences. My first mentor in this regard was James L. Golden, whose work amply demonstrated that rhetorical study and contemporary politics made for an interesting mix. Later, in a seminar on international broadcasting, Walter B. Emery encouraged my explorations into matters of propaganda. In the course of researching this subject, I came across a number of intriguing publications from something called the Institute for Propaganda Analysis (IPA). I filed these away for later reference.

After several years of publishing small studies on facets of rhetorical theory and practice, I was casting about for a larger project. Returning to my notes on the IPA, I resolved that if I received a summer stipend from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), I would set up to begin work on an article about the Institute. That first small grant from the NEH allowed me to make my early, tentative contacts with the people and the publications of the IPA. After thoroughly (I thought) preparing to interview Alfred McClung Lee, I discovered in my first ten minutes with Al that he could, without intending to overwhelm me, name several score of people and ideas that I never had heard of – but that were absolutely essential for my research. For the next dozen years, the Lees, Al and Betty, extended to me every possible help and encouragement.

My study would have been smothered had not the NEH rewarded

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Acknowledgments

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When at this time no more fellowship money seemed in the offing, my wife, Betty, generously agreed for me to take an unpaid professional leave to complete the first draft of this book. With the encouragement of Garth Jowett, this manuscript secured for me a publishing relationship with Cambridge University Press, whose editor, Beatrice Rehl, gently but firmly pressed me to shape a 1,000-page typescript into a more manageable form. Reviews by Victoria O'Donnell and Christopher Simpson supplied cogent guidance. A sabbatical awarded by San Jose State gave me the time to complete a final draft and to tie up many other time-consuming details relating to the work.

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