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Where are the Moderate American Muslims?
Struggling to Be Seen and Heard on Cable News/Entertainment Programs

By
Carole A. Chouinard

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Abstract

With the continuation of terrorist attacks committed by Muslim extremists, it is necessary for moderate Muslims Americans to disassociate themselves from terrorist groups *and* to make their moderate and progressive views known. In the United States, moderate Muslim Americans have been less than successful at having their voices heard through media. The questions in this study ask why that is and will direct two hypotheses at certain cable news/entertainment programs. The first hypothesis asks, as scholar Edward W. Said proposed, if the Islamic world is simply too foreign to be properly understood by western media. The second hypothesis to be studied is that the cable news business, like all media, is more concerned with corporate profits than with educating the public, therefore leaving Muslim Americans and their needs by the wayside. As Muslim Americans hold small hope of changing the business structure of media, the issues of how Muslim Americans can move from being outside media to being part of the decision making elite and how they can present themselves as a market force to be considered by advertisers will be presented as a solutions.

Introduction

In the aftermath of the July 7, 2005 terrorist attacks in London, The Pew Research Center For The People & The Press along with The Pew Forum on Religion & Public Life published the results of a survey of 2,000 people that had been conducted from July 7, 2005 through July 17, 2005. While the survey had some highlights—“only” 36% of respondents thought that Islam encouraged violence, down from 44% in a 2003 survey—a startling 66% of respondents admitted that they knew either “not very much” or “nothing at all” about Islam ([Views 1-5](#)). Three major Muslim American organizations: Council on American-Islamic Relations (CAIR), Muslim Public Affairs Council (MPAC), and Islamic Society of North America (ISNA), along with the American-Arab Anti Discrimination Committee (ADC) and several other smaller Muslim groups had quickly issued press releases condemning the violence within hours of news reports of the attacks. In the days and weeks after the July 7 attacks and the July 21 terrorist attempts, follow-up efforts included the establishment of programs specifically targeting Muslim American youth by the American Muslim Society (AMS) and MPAC to guard against young Americans falling prey to extremist ideology. Over 100 representatives from various North American Muslim groups and the American and Canadian Islamic *fiqh* (jurist) councils announced a *fatwa*, a non-legally binding yet powerful interpretation of Islamic law, that condemned terrorism and all who aided terrorists (Goodstein). Yet CAIR communications director, Ibrahim Hooper, opened his op-ed of July 15, 2005 with the statement, “The question I am asked most often in media interviews and on radio call-

in programs is: ‘Why don’t Muslim leaders condemn terrorism?’ Mr. Hooper stated that “Muslims have a religious duty to speak out against terrorism,” but went on to note that, “People of other faiths have a similar duty to hear mainstream Muslim voices and to help avoid a downward spiral of mutual mistrust and hostility” (Hooper). The fact that there are groups of moderate Muslim Americans who are trying to be seen, heard, and understood and the fact that American media, the most popular engine by which news and information is disseminated to the public, has not been responsive to those moderate Muslim American concerns, is the subject of this paper.

As in the case with the September 11, 2001 tragedy, the major terrorist attacks that have occurred since 9/11—in Bali (Oct 2002), Casablanca (May 2003), Riyadh (May 2003), Madrid (Mar 2004), and London (July 2005)--have all been perpetrated by followers of a fanatical teaching of Islamist extremism. None of the terrorists have been Americans. It follows, then, that those concerned about an immediate terrorist threat would be concerned about attacks by non-American, aberrant, Muslim fanatics. There is no discernible worry about Christian or Jewish terrorist extremists. What there is, though, is an American population uninformed about Islam and still troubled about possible terrorist attacks in the United States by Muslims. There is also a population of Muslim Americans, many of whom have lived and worked in the United States for decades, who are trying to help the public understand who they are and what their religious faith actually teaches, but who are obviously falling short of their goals. Finally, there is a conduit for information—cable television—that broadcasts 24 hours a day, seven days a week and is, in theory, constantly in need of programming material. Cable news/entertainment programs, known for their personality-driven, fast-moving

formats, have steadily gained viewers over the past five years and now surpass the traditional nightly network news in audience totals (News 5). Programs on CNN, FOX, and MSNBC satisfy the “on demand” nature for news coverage that most Americans now desire, as opposed to the “appointment” television that the nightly network newscasts offer (2005 State, Audience 9).

This study will look at the disconnection between the non-Muslim public, Muslim Americans, and cable television news and why that disconnect might occur. Two hypotheses will be studied: First, the hypothesis that media continues to see Islam, whether in America or not, as unknowable, foreign, and enough of an “other” to be dismissed in stereotypical ways. While first introduced in the works of Edward W. Said, it appears that this point of view continues to be relevant today. Second is the hypothesis that the idea of fulfilling a “sacred trust” of the airwaves has been subsumed by the reality that television news is part of the media business whose goal is simply to grow the corporate bottom line for the media owners. Instrumental in this reality is that topics that do not engage viewers or sell advertising products do not merit coverage, which is where moderate Muslim Americans and their concerns intersect with the business of media. It will be suggested that media framing of Muslims and Muslim Americans maintains a sensational and stereotypical view of adherents to Islam that perpetuates a level of discomfort and a lack of understanding from non-Muslims. While this tendency illustrates programming for the sake of the sensational, thus grabbing, and retaining viewers and potential consumers for advertising products, it does nothing to add to an understanding of Islam nor does it encourage tolerance of Muslim Americans. The hypotheses will be discussed with the goal of arriving at

workable solutions for moderate Muslim Americans who wish to have their voices and their lives better reflected on cable news/entertainment programs.

Four cable news/entertainment programs, The O'Reilly Factor (FOX), Hardball with Chris Matthews (MSNBC), News Night with Aaron Brown (CNN), and Larry King Live (CNN), will be examined for their booking protocols, their guest and topic selections for a representative month (June 2005), their handling of the July 7 attacks in London, and the bookings for the two weeks following the attacks. The Daily Show with Jon Stewart (Comedy Central), while not on a 24/7 news channel like the other programs, is also discussed in this study because the show—an irreverent parody of news programs—has proven itself to be a prime source of news for a greatly desired demographic, the under age 30, college-educated crowd (Cable 11). Cable news/entertainment programs are studied instead of traditional network (ABC, NBC, and CBS) nightly news casts because, as previously mentioned, the growth of cable news as an “on demand” source of information has led to a decline in ratings for network news programs. Cable news/entertainment shows represent a style of broadcasting that includes, if not demands, opinions from the program’s host, reporters, and guests on the stories that are covered. This study looks at whether or not this attribute of injecting opinion into coverage affects the presence—or lack thereof—of Muslim Americans. Prominent in this evaluation will be an examination of the business of media and the role advertising plays in feeding the corporate bottom line. It will be suggested that corporate profit and advertising revenues have more bearing on program content than specific hosts’ personal or political agendas. Finally, interviews with the communications director of the Council on American Islamic

Relations and discussions and in-office observations of the staff of the Muslim Public Affairs Council help to inform solutions as to how Muslim Americans can be seen more frequently on the screen. Two possibilities will be suggested: First, that Muslim Americans aggressively begin to work their way into all aspect of the communication industry thus helping, by their presence on the inside, to assure their point of view in programming content. Second, that moderate Muslim Americans present themselves as a market force to media advertisers. Muslim Americans need to show that they are worth the attention of advertisers, who will then become more sensitive to the portrayal of Muslim Americans in the programs supported by their advertising budgets.

Chapter One: Literature Review

Hypothesis 1: The media continues to see the Islamic world as foreign and “unknowable”

I am not saying that Muslims have not attacked and injured Israelis and Westerners in the name of Islam. But I am saying that much of what one reads and sees in the media about Islam represents the aggression as coming from Islam because that is what ‘Islam’ is. Local and concrete circumstances are thus obliterated. In other words, covering Islam is a one-sided activity that obscures what ‘we’ *do*, and highlights instead what Muslims and Arabs by their very flawed nature *are*.

Edward W. Said, Covering Islam

In an appreciation of English and comparative literature scholar Edward W. Said after his death in September, 2003, New York Daily News writer Zev Chafets wrote, “He wasn’t the architect of 9/11, but he was the father of the 9/12 inability to comprehend it.” Edward W. Said fastidiously laid out his thesis in his groundbreaking book, Orientalism: A Brief Description (1978), that the manner in which the Middle East and Islam was understood and taught in the West was based on a fantasy amalgam of what Westerners believed “the orient” and Islam to be. This distorted view of a mysterious part of the world and segment of humanity was based on the notes of

scholars who traveled with Napoleon and layered with centuries of European colonial attitude (Said, "Essay"). Edward Said decried the "...attack on the contemporary societies of the Arab and Muslim for their backwardness, lack of democracy, and abrogation of women's rights..." without sufficient insight on behalf of Western scholars and writers that "such notions as modernity, enlightenment, and democracy are by no means simple and agreed upon concepts..." (Said, Orientalism xix). Said continued the discussion in 1981 with Covering Islam: How Media and the Experts Determine How We See the Rest of the World in which he took the media to task for its gross lack of knowledge of the Middle East and Central and Eastern Asia during the Iranian hostage crisis. Said bemoaned the lack of expertise in Islam and of Persian history, not to mention the fact that few, if any, reporters on hand could speak Farsi or Arabic (Said, Covering Islam 107-109). After the 9/11 attacks, an event that Said called a "spectacular horror," he pointed out in an op-ed for The Observer [London] that in the media and political analysis of the attacks, "No answers are provided, except the vague suggestion that the Middle East and Islam are what 'we' are up against" and criticized in the coverage, "...an age-old hostility to (and ignorance of) 'Islam' that takes new forms every day" (Said, "Terror"). Shortly before his death in 2003, Said published an article in which he stated that, "I wish I could say that general understanding of the Middle East, the Arabs, and Islam in the US has improved, but alas, it really hasn't." Later in the article Said writes, "Today bookstores in the US are filled with shabby screeds bearing screaming headlines about Islam and terror, the Arab threat and the Muslim menace, all of them written by political polemicists pretending to knowledge imported by experts who have supposedly penetrated to the

heart of these strange oriental peoples.” Finally, Said singled out CNN and FOX along with “rightwing radio hosts” for promulgating “...the same unverifiable fictions and vast generalisations [sic] so as to stir up ‘America’ against the foreign devil” (Said, “Essay”).

Allan Bloom’s 1987 book, The Closing of the American Mind, supported the gist of Said’s premise but went even further, maintaining that the citizenry of the United States was woefully uninformed about not just the Middle East, but the world outside of America. In his book, Bloom chronicled the decline of American education and the general lack of support for critical thinking. Bloom wrote that, “...little attention has been paid to what is required in order truly to convey the spirit of other places and other times to young people, or for that matter to anyone, partly because the students see no relevance in any of it to the lives they are going to lead or to their prevailing passions”(Bloom 34). Almost two decades later in 2004 Robert McChesney echoed the criticism: “The United States is the dominant global military power acting in the name of its people, and the large majority of the population has difficulty answering elementary questions about global geography, history, or politics” (81).

While Edward Said’s primary concern was for the understanding and portrayal of the Middle East and the broader Islamic world, several other authors have expanded on this theme as it relates to changes in the field of journalism and broadcast news and the implications for the general public. Philip Seib, in his book, Beyond the Front Lines: How the News Media Cover a World Shaped by War, refers to the condition as “intellectual isolationism” and decries the lack of global awareness on the part of modern journalists (4-5). Seib explains the situation further:

The flawed journalism is sustained by a self-perpetuating cycle. News organizations, short on initiative and money, cut back their international coverage. News consumers don't miss what they don't know about. Seeing little coverage of the rest of the world, they assume that there is nothing worth reporting and they remain content with their diet of close-to-home scandal and the foibles of the celebrities of the moment (2).

Seib warns that journalists who are ill-informed are in danger of reports that are "simplistic, condescending, and sometimes have overtones of racism." He continues, "News coverage can easily slip into stereotyping and a public that is not particularly knowledgeable about the world may accept such images without questioning them" (9). Brookings Institution fellow Mohommed Muqtedar A. Khan points out this reality when he writes that journalists have easily labeled terrorist attacks in the Middle East as violence by "Islamic terrorists," while attacks by perpetrated by Christians or Jews have not been similarly tagged. Khan writes, "...Judaism and Christianity are rarely held responsible for the acts of their believers. These media tactics not only set public opinion against Islam and American Muslims but lead to hate crimes against them, and encourage belief among American Muslims that America is antagonistic to Islam" (Khan 95). Kathleen Hall Jamieson and Paul Waldman point out this overall problem when they write, "The most critical obligation of journalists is to act as the custodians of fact," and that journalists, "must also insist that truth prevail throughout public debate" (Jamieson and Waldman 197). Yet a journalistic corps coming of age in the aftermath of the time that both Edward Said and Allan Bloom wrote about is ill-

equipped at best to handle complexities of stories that demand prior knowledge of the area and insight into the many layers of a region's culture and political history. A final word from Edward Said:

Not knowing the language is only part of a much greater ignorance, for often enough the reporter is sent to a strange country with no preparation or experience, just because he or she is canny at picking up things quickly or happens already to be in the general vicinity of where front-page news is happening. So instead of trying to find out more about the country, the reporter takes hold of what is nearest at hand, usually a cliché or some bit of journalistic wisdom that readers at home are unlikely to challenge.

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Hypothesis 2: The media business, specifically cable news/entertainment programs, allows only subject matters that will sell advertising

In the four years that have passed since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, most Americans have gone about their daily lives free of significant concern that random terrorism will affect them. However, according to Cornell University's Media & Society Research Group study in December 2004, 31% to 43% of respondents did feel that there was a likelihood of another terrorist attack on U.S. soil. Further, the study stated that, "The perceived likelihood of terrorist attack and personal danger from such an attack varies by how much attention individuals pay to television news . . ."

(Restrictions 2). Much has been written about the agenda-setting and framing powers

of the television media. While a great deal of work has focused on agenda-setting in political campaigns, there have been other studies that have explored agenda-setting as it relates to information processing (Entman 1989), perceptions of foreign nations (Wanta, Golan, Lee 2004), and racial stereotypes (Domke, McCoy, and Torres). This paper suggests that news media also participates in agenda-setting and framing regarding viewer's perceptions of Muslim Americans and of Islam. Further, that the agenda-setting and framing, as it applies to Muslim Americans, is in place not for understanding and education of the viewers as much as for providing programming that will retain potential customers for advertisers. For purposes of focus, four cable news/entertainment programs, which can be described as a personality-driven nightly discussion of news events and popular culture, will be highlighted for study. This popular form of news dissemination has arguably changed the face of what passes for modern television journalism. Three aspects of cable television news—the corporate nature of the business, the importance of advertisers, and the host-journalists themselves—will be explored.

Robert McChesney and Ben Bagdikian, among others, have pointed out the fact that media control is now concentrated in five companies: News Corporation (owns FOX), Viacom (owns CBS and 50% of Comedy Central), Disney (owns ABC), Bertelsmann (largest publisher of English language books and periodicals), and Time Warner (owns CNN, HBO, and 50% of Comedy Central), who share not only control of broadcast and print media but also share joint business ventures and individuals on their boards of directors (McChesney 186, Bagdikian 3). Coming close on the heels of the main five corporations is GE, which owns NBC/Universal, MSNBC, and CNBC.

Neither McChesney nor Bagdikian believes that this concentration bodes well for journalism or for diversity in news topics. McChesney goes on to state: "Ownership does matter, especially in media, where control over ideas, news, and culture rates as a unique power even among powerful corporations. Private ownership of media . . . is not content-neutral or viewpoint-neutral; the best ideas do not automatically rise to the top" (225). Ben Bagdikian echoes this when he writes, "Today the imbalance is in what is chosen—or not chosen—for print or broadcast" (25). Peter Hart of Fairness & Accuracy in Reporting (FAIR) notes that the existence of major corporations "...relies on the ability to turn a profit for investors..." and that "to expect otherwise would be illogical" (Hart 55-56). Reporting the news, then, has become simply another part of the profit-making machine of broadcasting. The media ownership concentration limits choices as media corporations desire that minimal production costs allow news stories to be seen on their television outlets, heard on their radio stations, and read in their newspapers and magazines. Robert McChesney believes that this fact compromises a free press in that diversity is narrowed and "...the broad and vital interests of the population have been largely neglected" (18).

Keeping the media behemoths not only afloat but highly profitable is the goal of every division of a communications company. The stakes are extraordinarily high for media corporations as profits regularly stay in the billions. For example, in the first half of 2005 GE, owner of NBC, MSNBC, and CNBC, but a more diversified conglomerate than the "Big Five" media corporations, had revenues of \$41.62 billion (Wang). Time Warner's revenues were \$10.7 billion (Noguchi), News Corp. revenues were \$6.1 billion (Hofmeister), Disney \$7.72 billion (Sherman), and Viacom \$5.87

billion (Fabrikant). 2004 revenues for Bertelsmann, a German company, were €17 billion euros (Landler). Feeding the bottom line are the advertising prices that broadcasters command for advertising airtime in between their programming content. However, because broadcasting is completely dependent on advertising dollars, advertisers are able to exact certain conditions in return for dollars pledged, which puts an enormous amount of media power into the hands of advertisers. Indeed, Arthur Rowse writes in Drive-By Journalism: The Assault on Your Need to Know, that, “A recurrent nightmare for media executives is an advertiser—no matter how small—who takes an offense at something in the news or commentary and decides to withdraw its advertising” (157). Ben Bagdikian points out that major advertisers do not simply send over videotapes of commercials. Advertisers insist upon time-of-day guarantees for commercial airings along with information as to the content of the programs that their ads will run in (237). Most advertisers want the lucrative 18-to-34 age demographic, which is perceived to have expendable income and minds that are not completely made up (therefore open to advertising influence). In All the News That’s Fit to Sell: How the Market Transforms Information into News, James T. Hamilton explains that, “News outlets may cater to the preferences of these young viewers, who are much less likely to express interest in traditional hard news stories” (4). Hamilton later writes:

When news outlets sell ‘eyeballs’ to advertisers the question becomes, What content can attract readers or viewers rather than what value will consumers place on content? . . .

Programs that appeal to smaller groups of readers or viewers may be less likely to be produced, since other factors being

equal a media firm will be interested in selling larger audiences to advertisers (29).

What viewers are left with, whether they understand it or not, according to Gary Woodward and Robert Denton, Jr., is the fact that the airwaves that belong to the public and are held in trust by those licensed to broadcast, are actually controlled by advertisers and parent corporations (42). This is important because what advertisers care about is "...the chance to divert [the viewers'] attention to a commercial product. The advertisers do not care directly about the value readers or viewers place on the content surrounding the commercial or advertisement" (Hamilton 29-30). Viewers are not citizens with cares and concerns but are instead commodities to be sold. This has relevance for the cable news industry, which has come into play as a market force for advertisers. As viewers for network news programs both age and diminish, advertisers have turned their sites on cable news and see its programming for its lucrative selling potential. The Project for Excellence in Journalism's "2005 State of the News Media--Cable TV News", notes that advertisers are "...cutting their spending on broadcast news programs and boosting their cable advertising budgets". (2005 State, Economics 5).

Finally, it is worth addressing how advertising and corporate media affect the journalists who report the news. Arthur Rowse simply states, "...advertising has grown to about 60 percent of newspaper space and 100 percent of broadcast revenue. That kind of clout gives advertisers more than just the power to move goods and services. It makes them a major influence on what journalists say and how they say it". (156). In point of fact, cable news enterprises also receive some revenues from

licensing fees but it is the advertising rates that maintain precedence (2005 State, Economics 3). Media critic Ken Auletta contends that journalists within corporations have diminished clout because their part in the revenue stream pales in comparison to pure entertainment programming (xiv). However, what has occurred is that the personalities of the news hosts and/or journalists have become another factor in the drive to pull in viewers, increase advertising fees, and grow the bottom line—just like any other facet of a media corporation. James Hamilton states, “Anchors are increasingly valuable in the struggle to attract audiences for advertisers to sell to. Political pundits are another example of journalists who become part of the news product (4). Leonard Downie, Jr. and Robert G. Kaiser, in their book, The News About the News: American Journalism in Peril, wrote that “...the most unfortunate trend [in television] was the conversion of working journalists into celebrities themselves. . . Television news talk shows gave journalists the opportunity to become famous” (228). While many journalists might bemoan this fact, the opportunity for fame gives celebrity journalists and anchors a hold on job security and, arguably, some clout. That is, *if* the fact that an anchor or journalist has a growing fan base keeps their program ratings up and *if* that fact allows their companies to charge higher advertising rates. Ken Auletta is dismissive of this reality as he writes, “The ‘leverage’ journalists seek is the kind that pries loose the story, not the kind that boosts the parent company’s other products” (xv).

Chapter Two: Cable News/Entertainment Programs

The cable news environment has spawned a type of news program that is visually busier than network news, with several types of graphics in various corners of the screen and usually a “news ticker” at the bottom of the screen with either a running tab of stock quotes or news information unrelated to what the anchor/host is reporting. Downie and Kaiser point out that the trend to “lighten up” news has been felt by “even the most serious news media,” but it appears that for the present time cable news has won the viewers with programming that is built upon a host’s opinionated personality (28). It can be argued that most important to the cable news program is the fact that the host *is* a personality and not merely an objective journalist/presenter of news. “The 2005 State of the News Media” report noted that, “...the content of cable news is measurably thinner, more opinionated, and less densely sourced than other forms of national news” (2005 State, Intro 1). As viewers tune in to see what the host says about a news event or how the host reacts to a guest, content takes a back seat to showmanship. 24/7 cable news appears to cater to a more modern lifestyle, which, among other attributes, does not require a regular viewer of news to be in front of a television at the same time every day. Further, cable news appears to be the news of choice for the sought-after younger viewer. The Pew Research Center’s report on cable news found that, “Cable news appears to be gaining ground on the networks . . . While the cable news audience is slightly older than average, age difference in cable viewership are not nearly as large as for network news. . . Today nearly three-in-ten young people regularly turn into a cable news channel . . . “(News, 6).

In this study four cable news/entertainment programs will be discussed with a comedy program, The Daily Show with Jon Stewart, added because of its enormous popularity with younger viewers. A Pew Center study released in January 2004 found that "... 21% of people under 30 regularly learn about the [presidential election] campaign . . . from comedy shows . . ." and that, "Overall, one out of every two young people (50%) say they at least *sometimes* learn about the campaign from comedy shows" (Cable, 11).

Study Protocol

Telephone interviews were conducted during June and July 2005 with individuals who are directly involved with the content and guest selection at each of the programs. Questions were designed to determine the regular routine of work, booking protocols, participation of the host in daily work, and any sense of an overall programming prejudice for or against Muslims and Muslim Americans. The interviews lasted approximately twenty minutes in length. The Daily Show information was relevant only regarding the interview guests as the intention of the rest of the program is for comedy and not traditional news. Lists of guests for the month of June were obtained for the programs as representative of a time period with no distinct terrorist attacks and therefore no crisis news event guiding the possible booking of Muslim guests. Transcripts of the programs from the two weeks following the July 7, 2005 terrorist attacks in London were studied to discern how Islam was discussed and if any Muslim guests were called upon to comment on the attacks.

Overview of Programs

FOX's The O'Reilly Factor, hosted by television news personality Bill

O'Reilly, is the ratings winner in cable news as witnessed by the fact that "...on most nights . . . The O'Reilly Factor attracts almost as many viewers (around three million) as all its cable news competitors combined" (Auletta 252). The O'Reilly Factor and FOX news lead the ratings pack, an example being the beginning of the war in Iraq when the five cable news networks—led by FOX—saw their ratings climb while the traditional news networks—ABC, CBS, and NBC—faced a decline in viewers (Auletta 252). The O'Reilly Factor began in 1996 and airs Monday through Friday from 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. The hour-long program is broken up into segments with titles such as "Impact," "No Spin Zone," and "Talking Points" (FOX NEWS). Much of the show relies on O'Reilly's commentaries about news events, politicians, and celebrities of the moment. While the FOX network corporately promotes itself as "fair and balanced," The O'Reilly Factor is driven by Bill O'Reilly's strong opinions that come from a conservative point of view.

Larry King Live on CNN is the longest-running of the shows that are discussed. King, who worked for many years as a radio host before making the move to television, began hosting his hour-long interview show on CNN in June 1985. The program is broadcast Monday through Friday at 9 p.m. (ET) from Los Angeles, CA, with portions re-broadcast as Larry King Weekend on Saturdays and Sundays (CNN, Larry King). The program is a mix of interviews with newsmakers, celebrities, and politicians, topical news coverage with in-studio guests, and political debates during election cycles. Unlike the others shows studied, a feature of Larry King's program is viewer call-ins, which allows viewers to share their opinions or to ask questions directly to King's high profile guests.

Washington, D.C.-based Hardball with Chris Matthews debuted on MSNBC in November 1999. Matthews, a former speechwriter for President Carter and staffer for several senators including Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill and Edmund Muskie, was also Washington Bureau Chief for The San Francisco Examiner for 15 years and a columnist for The San Francisco Chronicle (MSNBC). Hardball is a mixture of in-studio interviews, satellite interview, and taped out-of-studio pieces. Guiding the content of the program is news of the day and the program relies heavily on MSNBC and NBC news reporters to add their expertise to the program content.

NewsNight with Aaron Brown debuted on CNN on September 11, 2001. Brown, a former ABC news anchor and reporter now hosts what CNN calls their "flagship evening newscast" (CNN, Aaron Brown). NewsNight is comprised mostly of satellite interviews between Aaron Brown and guests and Aaron Brown and CNN reporters who are on the scene of the relevant news story. Prominent in the show are taped, out-of-studio stories that are reported by CNN anchors and commented on by Brown.

Comedian Jon Stewart took over hosting of Comedy Central's parody of news programs, The Daily Show, in January 1999. The program is a mixture of Jon Stewart's opinion and his comedic takes on news events, along with a staff of faux reporters—also comedians—who "file" reports on breaking news stories. Each show contains an in-studio interview that can be with an actor, musician, author, or politician.

Program Formats and Booking Procedures

Discussing the programs in general, it is first noted that much of the

programming time for all shows except The Daily Show relies heavily on interviews. According to “The 2005 State of the News Media” report, Larry King Live has interviews 95% of the time, The O’Reilly Factor is 79% interviews and “...20% of the program’s time is made up of the host reading news items and commentaries of his own,” Hardball is 67% interviews with guests and other MSNBC reporters (2005 State, Content Analysis 9-10). In fact, the report points out that 52% of program time for cable news shows is spent with hosts talking to reporters from their own networks (2005 State, Content Analysis 3). NewsNight is 42% “storytelling,” or taped packages, with interviews included in those pre-taped pieces (2005 State, Content Analysis 11). Regarding topics, Larry King Live spent “...close to half (45%) of his time to entertainment and lifestyle topics, more than twice the figure for O’Reilly (21%) and three times as much for Matthews (13%). Matthews . . . spent more than half of his time on government and election topics . . . O’Reilly’s program was more of a mix” (2005 State, Content Analysis, 10). Finally, “The 2005 State of the News Media” report analyzed how frequently hosts insinuated their own opinions into their programs, an attribute that holds cable news programs apart from traditional news casts. The report found that, “Nearly every story on Fox’s O’Reilly Factor (97%) contained O’Reilly’s opinions, even his quick news briefs. CNN’s Larry King was nearly the reverse, with only 2% of segments including his opinions. And despite his reputation for dominating the guests, Chris Matthews on Hardball offered his opinion just 24% of the time” (2005 State, Content Analysis 10). NewsNight was not included in this particular aspect of the study.

Two of the programs studied, NewsNight with Aaron Brown and Hardball with

Chris Matthews are booked “day of” with no advance bookings. The daily routine of both shows begins with conference calls among relevant staff where all propose possible topics. Aaron Brown is also on this morning call while in the case of Hardball, the executive producer of the show relays information to Chris Matthews during the day (Lazar) (Patsalos). David Tabacoff, executive producer for The O’Reilly Factor, was interviewed about the booking procedures for that program. Four of the program’s daily segments are “...set in advance although that can change based on news” (Tabacoff). There will be a meeting to discuss Bill O’Reilly’s daily radio program followed by a call to go over topics for the television show. Bill O’Reilly is on the call for the television discussion, and then releases the staff to check the possible topics for viability. There are seven producers for Larry King Live, all of whom have specialties for their booking expertise. Hunter Waters, the Washington-based producer who handles political bookings were interviewed about the program’s procedures. Larry King Live is most frequently booked in advance although if news dictates that a story has precedence, the bookings are moved around. The executive producer will speak with King during the day to apprise him of any changes (Waters). The Daily Show with Jon Stewart is, in comparison to the other programs, a small production in that the program only requires one guest per show, a total of four per week. The talent producer, Hillary Kun, works exclusively with Jon Stewart in determining potential guests. Selection of the interview guests are generated either by Stewart or Kun and are booked in advance, therefore not specifically targeted to a news event (Kun).

Current news dictates the individuals who are approached for guest spots on three of the five programs: NewsNight with Aaron Brown, Hardball with Chris

Matthews, and The O'Reilly Factor, with Larry King Live weighing the perceived impact of the news event before re-scheduling their pre-planned program. While Aaron Brown is involved in the booking from morning meeting on, Chris Matthews will receive notes on guests mid-day and discuss the guest and notes with a producer in an almost rehearsal-like situation (Patsalos). Similarly, Bill O'Reilly will speak with the executive producer during the work day, will receive notes from a segment producer, and will be briefed when necessary.

June 2005 Booking Information

The study of guest selection for the month of June served as a control for this non-scientific study. In an average month, the types of guests that the shows chose to highlight can be seen as an indication of the types of guests that appear to have news worthiness and that retain viewers. While News Night and Hardball search first for the primary sources to a news event, they also rely heavily on correspondents from their representative networks to fill out the story. There is a repetition of "experts" for all of the programs with the exception of The Daily Show. The programs and hosts have individuals that they feel comfortable returning to for commentary on the news of the day. In popular culture, the major news stories for the month of June were the disappearance in Aruba of American teenager Natalee Holloway and the verdict in the Michael Jackson trial. Politically, the main stories were the compromise among senators to stall filibustering of judicial nominees by Democrats and the revelation of the identity of "Deep Throat" from the Watergate investigation of the 1970s. There was consistent on-going coverage of the war in Iraq and the threat of terrorism.

Out of seventeen shows broadcast in the month of June, The O'Reilly Factor

covered the Natalee Holloway case on fourteen of those programs. Five programs discussed the Michael Jackson verdict. One program discussed the dismissal of Florida State University professor Sami al-Arian, a Muslim, for suspected terrorist ties. The guest for that segment was a journalist from the Tampa Tribune who had been covering the case. On June 23, 2005, the sole guest for the topic, “How do Christians See the Muslim World?” was Rev. Franklin Graham, who shortly after the 9/11 attacks had described Islam as “...a very evil, wicked religion” (Niebuhr).

Larry King Live celebrated his 20th years on the air during June 2005 and three of his programs related to that fact. Out of 29 programs in the month, five dealt with the Natalee Holloway case and five with the Michael Jackson verdict (including a repeated program). Interestingly, on June 16, 2005, Rev. Billy Graham was King’s guest and when asked about his son’s comments regarding Muslims, Rev. Graham replied, “But he doesn’t hold that position now; he said it off the cuff somewhere years ago” (Graham). Radical Islam was mentioned by guest host Bob Costas on June 18 during an interview with actress Vanessa Redgrave and Sen. John McCain referenced “radical Islamist extremism” with guest host Bob Costas on June 28 (Costas, McCain).

During the month of June, Hardball with Chris Matthews dealt mainly with political topics, the senate filibuster compromise, the revelation of “Deep Throat,” Iraq updates, and the situation at the Guantanamo Bay detention facility. On June 13 the entire program was devoted to the verdict in the Michael Jackson trial. June 28 the program traveled to Nashville, TN for a show on religion and politics from the Two Rivers Baptist Church, an evangelical Christian megachurch in the community. Out of eleven guests on the program, there was one Muslim guest, author, and comparative

religion scholar, Reza Aslan. Most likely owing to the location of the program, the subject matters for discussion were Christian-oriented with brief opportunities for the booked guests and various speakers from the audience to air their opinions. For example, the attorney for Michael Schiavo, George Felos, was on the program to comment about congressional interference in his client's case. Judge Roy Moore from Alabama appeared in a pre-taped interview to discuss court rulings on the Ten Commandments. President of the Family Research Council, Tony Perkins, spoke about the success of "Justice Sunday." Mickey Weinstein spoke about Christian evangelizing at the Air Force Academy. Members of the audience spoke about instances when they felt discriminated against because of their Christian faith.

NewsNight with Aaron Brown appeared to be the most varied in subject matter during June. With five to six separate topics on each program, Brown touched upon many issues throughout the month including identity theft, medical marijuana, auto workers' benefits, teens in abusive relationships, housing costs, a Rwanda update, and the exuberance of actor Tom Cruise. While various facets of homeland security preparedness appear to be regular features in the show, only one program segment, on June 17, was related directly to an issue in Islam: the treatment of women after rape. Guests on this taped segment included a Pakistani rape victim, an advocate for rape victims, and Canadian author, activist, and Muslim, Irshad Manji.

The Daily Show guests for the month of June included political notables Gen. Colin Powell, Howard Dean, and Newt Gingrich along with an author discussing Syria and an author discussing Iran. The rest of the guests were celebrities promoting films, CDs, or television programs.

July 7-July 21, 2005 Booking Information

The terrorist attacks in London on July 7, 2005 were the focus of all programs except for The Daily Show. Guests on The O'Reilly Factor were individuals with clearly outlined agendas: Terrorism investigator Steve Emerson, strongly critical of Islam, who appears on many cable news programs, Dr. Nile Gardiner from the conservative Heritage Foundation, and R.P. Eddy of the Center for Policing Terrorism. All three guests stressed the ineffectiveness of Europe in dealing with terrorism and the need to be tougher on potential terrorists in the United States. Early in the conversation with Eddy and Gardiner, Bill O'Reilly appeared to make the mistake of considering all Arabs to be Muslims. O'Reilly said, "...the FBI has infiltrated almost every Arab-American community, as well it should. The innocent Arabs are innocent. And that's fine. But we have to keep an eye on those enclaves, and we do" (O'Reilly). The following night O'Reilly addressed the topic of peaceful Muslims not speaking out against terrorism in an interview with Hussein Ibish Vice Chair of the Progressive Muslims Union of North America. While Ibish maintained that Muslims had condemned terrorism he did allow that radical Muslims, "...a small group, but very vocal and damaging..." have been able to grab not only publicity but followers (Ibish). Later in the same program O'Reilly spoke with James Carafano of the Heritage Foundation about lax security in the United States. Carafano expressed the need to find the radical Islamic elements in American communities but added the opinion that such work needed to be done with caution. O'Reilly added, "Yes, because as soon as you go in, they're going to—you're going to be called a racist and an anti-Muslim person. And there will be a fatwah [sic] and all of that" (O'Reilly July 8). After the

program on July 8, The O'Reilly Factor limited its discussions of the London bombings to one segment per show. The rest of the programs were comprised of continuing coverage of the Natalee Holloway case, the news story surrounding Karl Rove's alleged leak of classified information to Time reporter Matt Cooper, the death of Dylan Groene, and sexual predators, among other topics. Relevant to the London bombings, The O'Reilly Factor discussed aspects of European-based terrorism and the reaction to the news that the London bombers were British citizens. On July 15 Bill O'Reilly and guest Frank Gaffney, from the Center for Security Policy, discussed possible meanings in the knowledge that apparently one of the suspects in the London bombings had spent time in the U.S. Later on that program, Christian Lebanese terrorism expert Walid Phares of the Foundation for the Defense of Democracy spoke with O'Reilly about whether Osama bin Laden was losing support in the Muslim world. Finally, on that same program a Los Angeles community activist, Najee Ali, whose Muslim faith was only a tangential fact to the conversation, spoke with Bill O'Reilly and criminologist Casey Jordan about the friction between the Los Angeles Police Department and the city's African-American community.

The standard practice for The O'Reilly Factor appears to have two guests, at most, discussing any one topic. More likely there will be one person in a conversation/debate with the host. In looking at the guest line up, it does seem that in choosing guests to discuss issues of terrorism, The O'Reilly Factor calls upon individuals from conservative think tanks and organizations more readily than the other four programs studied. With the single exception of the booking of Hussein Ibish, no other individual from a Muslim American organization was called upon to comment on

the London attacks.

Larry King Live devoted both programs on July 7 and 8 to the London bombings. The focus on both shows was whether or not a similar situation could occur in the United States and what was being done to prevent such occurrences. CNN correspondent Christiane Amanpour relayed news from London while in-studio guests included the mayor and the police chief of Los Angeles and former CIA director James Woolsey. While Woolsey did single out “Islamist terrorists,” he later talked about the dangers of aberrant imams gaining recruits from within the U.S. prison system. Woolsey specifically talked about this radical mindset, which he called, “...fanatically anti-other Muslims, anti-Jewish, anti-Christian, anti-democracy, anti-female, anti-music . . .” as being funded by the Wahabi sect from Saudi Arabia (Woolsey). On the July 8 program, terrorism expert Larry Johnson and Rep. Chris Shays, R-CT, debated how the United States could perhaps use the attacks in London to help galvanize more European help for the war on terror. Johnson argued that the true threat of terrorism emanated from Iran, not Iraq, while Rep. Shays maintained that the war on terror was being correctly fought, militarily, in Iraq. After the shows on July 7 and 8, Larry King did not discuss the London bombings or any terrorism-related issues in the two weeks after the first attacks, including July 21, the date of the second terrorist attempt in London.

Hardball with Chris Matthews devoted only one program, July 7, in entirety to the London bombings but continued to have segments that updated the investigation of the attacks throughout the two weeks that were studied. On July 7 Hardball relied primarily on NBC news correspondents in London and in Washington to update the

story. NBC correspondent Jim Maceda from London quoted British Prime Minister Tony Blair as blaming, "...Islamic extremists..." for the attacks (Maceda). Andrea Mitchell, NBC Senior Foreign Correspondent, labeled the London attacks as being perpetrated by, "...an al Qaeda imitator, if not al Qaeda proper..." (Mitchell). Also addressed was safety in the United States and the growth of terrorism in general. On July 8 guests Reza Aslan, author, and Jean AbiNader from the Arab-American Institute, discussed the reaction to the bombings in the Muslim world. Both guests stressed the opposition in Islam to such acts of violence. Aslan commented, "...if this is an act of al Qaeda, then it is yet another example of this [sic] depraved and inexcusable actions of these immoral, godless individuals who are manipulating the faith of a billion Muslims to justify their murderous ideology" (Aslan). When Chris Matthews asked, "...why don't more people talk like you, Reza?" Reza Aslan answered, "You know what? People do talk like me, Chris. They talk like me all over the world and they talk like me especially in the U.K. right now. We need more people to listen. I mean, we are shouting. We vast, moderate majority of Muslims are shouting in order to be heard over these loud and savage voices of extremism. We need help." Following that exchange, Matthews asked AbiNader why Arab Americans have not been more vocal against terrorist attacks. AbiNader answered, "I don't think any of these incidents have gone without statements being issued by the leadership against this [kind of terrorism]" (AbiNader). On July 11 Matthews interviewed former Sec. of Homeland Security Tom Ridge and investigative news producer Lowell Bergman. During the interview with Bergman, Chris Matthews questioned the identity of terrorists in a way that indicated his misunderstanding of who Muslims are.

Matthews notes, “They’re not particularly mosque-going Arabs.” Later Matthews states, “. . . they’re Islamic people or whatever, and they’re just Arab nationalists . . .” (Matthews 7/11/2005). Both statements appear to indicate that Matthews equates Arabs with Muslims. The bulk of Hardball with Chris Matthews for the two weeks following the London attacks was taken up with the Washington-based story of Karl Rove, Matt Cooper, and Judith Miller. Two shows were devoted in entirety to the possibility of Rove breaking the law. The second bombing attempts on July 21 were addressed at the top of the show; however the bulk of the hour was spent in an interview with Arizona Sen. John McCain.

Of the five programs studied in the two weeks after July 7 NewsNight with Aaron Brown devoted the most programming time to coverage of the London bombings and discussions of related issues. The program made great use of CNN correspondents along with a variety of experts and politicians, jumping quickly from eyewitness reports in London to experts in the United States commenting on this country’s preparedness. Early in the July 7 program Aaron Brown commented, “In some respects, you knew who did this the second after you first heard about it,” and then later in the program Brown added, “. . . days like today are not easy for anyone, least of all perhaps for Muslims, as troubled as anyone else by what could be a terror strike by extremists whose [sic] claim to represent Islam” (Brown). Following this comment Brown read a statement that had been issued by CAIR condemning the attacks.

The following night, Brown hosted a discussion on the possibility of “homegrown” terrorism and how that pernicious trend might be identified. Brown

introduced the discussion at the top of the show by asking, “Do moderates have a voice?” A clip of Iqbal Sacranie of the Muslim Council of Great Britain was shown in which Sacranie described the marginalization of Muslims in the U.K. Brown interviewed Imam Mostafa al-Qazwini, director of the Islamic Center of Southern California, regarding the possibility of radical enclaves in the United States. Al-Qazwini answered Brown’s question:

Yes, in fact there are many moderate Muslims who speak out loud, but our voices have been overshadowed by the loud voices of the extremists. I think the mass media, whether in this country or worldwide, they are attracted to the voices of the extremists and the radicals. They are attracted to their voices, to their websites. We have many Muslim moderates who speak about—who speak against terrorism and radicalism, but you don’t often hear about them. And therefore, people think that Muslims are not doing enough (al-Qazwini).

Later in the interview Aaron Brown asks Imam al-Qazwini whether or not law-abiding Muslims are willing to speak out against potential troublemakers in their communities. Al-Qazwini replied that while most of the world’s 1.3 billion Muslims were law-abiding a “very small minority” were fanatics whose minds cannot be changed. He added, “...we are also struggling in our own communities, Islamic centers, we have a conflict with them [fanatics]. We do not welcome them. We do not welcome their ideas. We’d like to protect this land, this country and ourselves and we know that terrorism is not only bad for America, it is bad for the Muslims, and we are suffering every day” (al-Qazwini). Over the next several days, there were discussions on

NewsNight regarding the continuing investigation, the reality of the lives of Muslims in the U.K., and the distressing confirmation that the perpetrators were British nationals. On July 20 NewsNight aired part of an interview conducted by CNN correspondent Nic Robertson with controversial Muslim cleric Sheik Omar Bakri Mohammed, who at that time was living in London. Sheik Mohammed put the blame for the attacks on moderate Muslims and the British government. Mohammed was unapologetic for the fact that several suicide bombers who have carried out missions in various parts of the world have been his followers and for his unwavering support of Osama bin Laden. After the interview Aaron Brown and Nic Robertson discussed proposed legislation in the U.K. that would restrict hate speech. After addressing the latest bombing attempts in London on July 21, NewsNight covered proposals in various American cities to increase security on subway systems and bus transportation.

The Daily Show with Jon Stewart did not address the London bombings specifically in guest interviews until July 21, when editor of Newsweek International, Fareed Zakaria, was the guest for two segments. Zakaria and Stewart discussed the concept of homegrown terrorism. Zakaria stressed that people needed to get away from the thought that if only a group of people are caught, then terrorism will go away. Instead, Zakaria maintained that the public and those specifically fighting terrorism need to understand that an *ideology* is being fought. Zakaria said, "...radical Islam spread from Saudi Arabia and got globalized." He did maintain, though, that while there might be possibilities of radicalism in the United States, the "American Muslim community is actually very well assimilated into American society." Later in the interview Zakaria held the view that by looking at how radical Islamic candidates had

lost in elections in Muslim countries, the “...idea of radical Islam has very little appeal worldwide,” however, the “virus” of radical Islam had spread (Zakaria).

Representation of Muslims

It is apparent from the studies of the June guests and topics that for all of the programs, Muslim Americans were not booked unless news dictated that it had to be covered. In only one instance, the June 28 Hardball with Chris Matthews from the Two Rivers Baptist Church in Nashville, TN, was there a discussion of the lives of Muslim Americans. This consisted, though, of a quick question and answer between host Chris Matthews and guest Reza Aslan. Once there was a terrorist attack and a need to address extremism, all of the programs except The Daily Show with Jon Stewart, booked discussions. Three of the four cable news/entertainment programs, The O'Reilly Factor, NewsNight with Aaron Brown, and Hardball with Chris Matthews, had specific segments which the program's hosts and Muslim guests discussed moderate Islam. The overall selection of guests to discuss the bombings and the aftermath, however, shows that Muslims are not called upon simply as experts who would add commentary to an ordinary news situation. The O'Reilly Factor relied upon individuals from primarily conservative organizations. NewsNight with Aaron Brown and Hardball with Chris Matthews most frequently booked correspondents from their representative networks. Larry King Live used a mixture of CNN correspondents, terrorism experts, and local, state, and federal government officials. None of the individuals who were interviewed for this study perceived a specific anti-Muslim bias from the host of their representative programs. The overall answer to questions regarding Muslim American bookings was that Muslims were booked when they

needed to be—which meant after terrorist attacks. Connie Patsalos from Hardball said that scholar and author Reza Aslan tended to be their “go to” guest for Muslim issues because he had appeared on the program before and Matthews liked him (Patsalos). Hillary Kun of The Daily Show with Jon Stewart gave basically the same answer with regards to Fareed Zakaria, editor of Newsweek International. Zakaria is someone who has been on the show numerous times and is an individual Stewart is comfortable speaking with (Kun). NewsNight, Larry King Live, and The O’Reilly Factor did not have regular Muslim guests who appeared on the show to talk about Islam or other topics. Emily Lazar from NewsNight stressed that their bookings were incident-specific and that the goal was to book individuals closely involved with the news event, so while Muslims were booked, the show did not have individuals they considered as regulars (Lazar).

Chapter Three: Are the Hypotheses Supported?

Hypothesis 1: The media continues to see the Islamic world as foreign and “unknowable”

In analyzing Hypothesis 1 it appears that there could be a case either way. It certainly seems that the Islamic world might be beyond the scope of understanding of some reporters and journalists, as in those, to use Chris Matthews as an example, who confused “Muslim” with “Arab” several times during his post-July 7 broadcasts. Bill O’Reilly, Chris Matthews, and Aaron Brown all needed to be convinced that there were indeed Muslims who abhorred the idea of homegrown terrorism and would be vocal about that fact. In his essay, “War, Propaganda, and Islam in Muslim and Western Sources,” Karim H. Karim states, “The differences and diversity among the followers of Islam are often lost to the Western audiences, who are used to seeing images of the stereotypical Muslim” (Karim 110-11). However, O’Reilly, Matthews, and Brown at least had the discussions and did not simply assume that Muslim Americans operate with only one, anti-Western mind. To the extent that those types of conversations can be encouraged in times not precipitated by terrorism, understanding of the differences in Muslim communities in the United States can increase. This is certainly important as the idea of homegrown terrorism has now entered public discourse. Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf wrote in his book, What’s Right with Islam: A New Vision for Muslims and the West: “An American media that continues to make Americans equate Muslims with anti-Americanism, terrorism, and a lifestyle that stands for the opposite of our deepest values does America a great disservice” (166).

All of the news/entertainment programs relied upon on-location correspondents who weighed in with their reports. As noted earlier in this study, over half of the cable news/entertainment program content is made up of hosts talking with reporters from their own networks. The London bombing attacks aptly illustrated this reality. In fairness though, on-the-spot reporting is an attribute that makes news programs both compelling and effective. However, as noted in the “The 2005 State of the News Media” study, “...the emphasis on live cable news has resulted in walking away from the capacity to review, verify, edit, choose words carefully and match those words to pictures” (2005 State, Content Analysis, 4). As illustrated on NewsNight with Aaron Brown, on July 7 the host jumped between fifteen different CNN reporters during the program hour. The first two reporters, Christiane Amanpour and Nic Robertson reported from London; however their initial reports simply noted the similarities between the London attacks and other al Qaeda attacks. Jeanne Meserve based in Atlanta and Kelly Wallace from New York City reported on subway systems in those cities, where no untoward activity had taken place. Not until approximately fifteen minutes into the program did CNN correspondent Alessio Vinci give a straight news account of what had taken place that morning in London (Vinci). Hardball with Chris Matthews tended to follow this “more is more” method of program booking, while Bill O’Reilly had fewer guests but also less overall information. Once again, as previously noted, The O’Reilly Factor is composed, to a great extent, of the host’s opinion about news events. Overarching all of the cable news/entertainment programs was the tendency to refer to perpetrators as “Islamic extremists” and “Islamic terrorists.” Guests and hosts alike used the phrases repeatedly when engaged in coverage of the

attacks.

While it is clearly not beyond the capability of journalists and program hosts to become more knowledgeable about the Islamic world, two questions remain. First, do journalists and hosts understand that they are lacking in information? Second, if a lack of knowledge is identified, will the individuals do anything about it? For the answers to these questions researchers would need to poll individual hosts and correspondents and trust that the answers were truthful. Philip Seib points out, though, that, “Guarding against that intellectual sloppiness is an important task for news organizations. Such watchfulness requires increased sophistication in all aspects of international news gathering—planning the coverage, reporting, editing, and packaging the news product” (Seib 9). An additional word from Edward Said:

No one, of course, expects journalists or media personalities to spend a great deal of time being scholarly, reading books, looking for alternative views, or trying to inform themselves in ways that do not presume that Islam is both monolithic and hostile. But why the slavish and uncritical adoption of views that stress the unvaryingly reductive arguments about Islam? Covering Islam xxix.

To this one could possibly note that, four years after 9/11, media is in a general sense getting better at including discussions about Muslim Americans in their coverage of terrorist attacks. There continues to be a troubling element in the fact that the hosts of popular cable news/entertainment programs that were studied for this paper needed to be convinced that appropriate numbers of Muslim Americans have indeed spoken out against terrorist activity.

Hypothesis 2: Media, specifically cable news/entertainment programs allow only subjects that sell advertising

While this study was unable to obtain definitive information regarding a connection between specific program booking procedures and direction from or collusion by the programs' advertisers, the assumption can certainly be made that programming that resulted in a steady decline of viewers, and therefore ratings points, would result in changes being made to programming content. This has certainly been this author's experience in broadcast media. James Hamilton supports this point of view when he states, "Broadcasters sell audiences to advertisers" (16). There is no debate about the importance of growing the corporate bottom line and, therefore, the importance of pleasing advertisers. In that regard, the top-rated programs studied, The O'Reilly Factor (over 2.5 million viewers), Larry King Live (over 1 million viewers), and NewsNight with Aaron Brown (approx. 600,000 viewers), can be viewed as responding to both viewer interest and advertising needs. Hardball with Chris Matthews, on the overall less popular MSNBC network, has less than 300,000 viewers per night (Gough). Perhaps relevant is the fact that Hardball spends more of its programming time on "inside the beltway" Washington, D.C. stories than its competitors.

Looking back over the representative month of June bookings, then, there is a pattern for the headline-grabbing and sensational. Missing children, happy reunions, wronged consumers, and celebrity foibles populated the weeks. As previously noted, the Michael Jackson trial, verdict, and aftermath was heavily covered on all four cable news/entertainment programs. NewsNight with Aaron Brown and Hardball with Chris

Matthews were the only two programs that regularly had news pieces on domestic issues or consumer complaints. Larry King embellished his bookings with celebrity interviews that filled the entire program hour.

When it came to covering issues relating to Islam after the July 7 attacks, Muslim Americans were decidedly *not* put into the same category as the marginalized Muslims in the U.K. In fact, several guests—Reza Aslan on Hardball, Fareed Zakaria on The Daily Show, and Imam al-Qazwini on News Night--commented on the clear differences between Muslim American life and the living standards for most Muslim immigrants in European countries. Once the bombing suspects were identified as British nationals, the cable news/entertainment programs did not hesitate to portray Muslim life in Britain with all its shoddy neighborhoods and hard-core unemployment squalor. It is subjective commentary on whether or not the coverage of Muslim communities in Leeds or Luton went beyond what was necessary to inform the basic story. What is interesting to note, though, is that none of the programs studied had Muslim Americans commenting on the bombing attacks. Muslim Americans were asked, separate from being scholars or journalists, for reassurances that *they* were certainly not like the British “homegrown terrorists” and that they would be good citizens and let authorities know about any potential fanatics. In that respect, perhaps the coverage was unfair. However, as previously mentioned, Muslim Americans were never assumed to be outright terrorist sympathizers on any of the programs.

Perhaps the more relevant question to ask, then, is whether or not cable news/entertainment programs frame Muslim Americans in such a way that simply feeds an agenda maintaining that they are a group of people—mysterious Allah

worshippers—who might very well be hiding terrorists in our midst. That point of view was certainly in the questioning of Muslim Americans from O'Reilly, Brown, Matthews, and Stewart. The latter possibility points to what Downie and Kaiser wrote about as the overall declining news values in journalism. They state that "...frivolous news values were easy to embrace, easy to pursue and easy to defend as the best way to cope with a competitive marketplace" (Downie and Kaiser 251). It is much simpler for reporters and anchors to keep asking the same questions of Muslim Americans, to keep them at arms' length, than to dive into Muslim American communities, learn about their religious customs, and their triumphs or troubles with assimilation. One can even point to media and social critic Noam Chomsky who with Edward Herman wrote, "...among their other functions, the media serve, and propagandize on behalf of, the powerful societal interests that control and finance them. The representatives of these interests have important agendas and principles that they want to advance, and they are well positioned to shape and constrain media policy" (Herman and Chomsky xi). Robert McChesney points out that "...the starting point for grasping the problem of the media is seeing where the media system fits in the broader capitalist economic system" (McChesney 17). Does tolerance and acceptance pull in more viewers than suspicion and sensationalism? As can be seen in the topics and guest selection for the four cable news/entertainment programs, prolonging discussions of salacious stories and the sharing of opinions and rumors even when no new angle or evidence has surfaced is a stock in trade of these programs. One does not simply say that there is no new news to report on the disappearance of Natalee Holloway. As an example, the mayor of the town where Holloway attended school—a mayor who admittedly never met Miss

Holloway—was called upon by Larry King to weigh in on the case (Oden).

There certainly appears to be the motive for media to fuel the fire underneath a point of view that promotes Muslims in the United States as mysterious and clannish, followers of a religion that can be most easily understood as being not Christian. This point is especially salient in the current climate when evangelical Christians have gained greater attention in the media and in the political world. In the month before the July attacks, Larry King devoted full hours to both Rev. Billy Graham and evangelical Pastor Joel Osteen. Bill O'Reilly hosted Rev. Franklin Graham, and Chris Matthews' program originated from a megachurch in Nashville, TN where much of the hour was devoted to discussions of how Christians perceive themselves to be marginalized in the United States. The Pew Center study after the July 7 attacks found that "About half of white evangelicals (49%) say the Islamic religion is more likely than others to encourage violence. . . , " while 42% of white Catholics believe that Islam is more likely to promote violence (Views 2). Further, a Pew Center study of news audiences from June 2004 found that, "The cable news audience is more Republican and more strongly conservative than the public at large or the network news audience" (News Audiences 13). A case can be made that cable news/entertainment programmers are simply booking to their audiences' set of beliefs, thus insuring viewers, ratings, and pleasing advertisers. An in-depth examination of the rise of evangelical Christianity is best left for another study however, what is important is *why* cable news/entertainment programs only allow Muslim guests to defend themselves against charges that they do not condemn terrorism in a manner that the hosts or reporters recognize and accept. As previously noted, Muslim American guests who appeared on programs after the July 7

attacks (Aslan and AbiNader on Hardball, al-Qazwini on NewsNight, Ibish on O'Reilly Factor, and Zakaria on The Daily Show) all had to reiterate that Muslim Americans were indeed speaking out against terrorism and had been doing so for quite a while. Muslim Americans also had to definitively maintain on camera that *if* they knew of terrorist activity, they *would* report the perpetrators. Agenda-setting research acknowledges the inability to prove that media can tell people *what to think* although telling people *what to think about* is demonstrable (McCombs and Shaw 1972; Wanta, Golan, and Lee 2004; Domke, McCoy, and Torres 1999; Manheim and Albritton 1984). Already noted in this study is that scholars have commented on the decline in critical thinking abilities in the American public. Robert Entman noted, “The notion of an audience that actively resists all potentially conflicting information rests upon an assumption of a deeply involved and knowledgeable citizenry, a vision that does not apply to most people” (350). Entman goes on to state, “...while it may take many repetitions of a media message to piece the public’s indubitable haze of neglect and distraction, this very same political indifference may enhance the likelihood that messages which do penetrate will have an impact” (350-51). We have a public that is not engaged in critical thinking, a public that cannot seem to inform themselves about Islam or Muslims in America, and a media that leans toward the lurid and sensational rather than the simple dissemination of fact. Domke, Golan, and Lee, in their study of racial perceptions, detected what they deemed “second-level” media influence:

While coverage of the object continues to influence the perceived importance of that object—as first-level agenda setting argues—second-level agenda setting implies that the attributes linked to the

object in the news media are mentally linked to the object by the public. Thus, while first-level agenda setting suggests media coverage influences what we think about, second-level agenda setting suggests media coverage influences how we think (367).

Their study concludes that "...media constructions probably often serve as a heuristic for citizens, whose understanding of issues is 'powerfully shaped' by the values, ideas, and relationships that are emphasized in discourse..." (574). For the purposes of this study, the first level of media framing covers issues of terrorism and the "Can it happen here?" discussions. The second level of framing can be seen in the questioning of Muslim Americans as to their responses against terrorist attacks, which in its repetition asks guests for constant defense of their Muslim beliefs, their trustworthiness, and American patriotism. It is telling, then, that on the programs that were studied, in general discussions of possible terrorism in the United States, there were no Muslim Americans discussing preparedness and disaster protocols—the "first level" issues. Authors and individuals from universities and think tanks were allowed to weigh in with their opinions yet no law-abiding representatives from the targeted group of people were in those discussions. Whether part of an agenda or not, this lack of representation continues to position Muslim Americans, as questionable; the group that law-abiding American just do not know that much about and, therefore, suspect.

If what maintains high ratings on cable news/entertainment programs is the sensational story angle, and if, most commonly, viewers see Muslim Americans on television after a terrorist attack (when the Muslim Americans are defending their position as good citizens) or Muslim Americans are commenting on horrifically sexist

practices in a Muslim Third World country, the resulting opinion that viewers derive could very well be of an overly defensive group of people who are more aligned with cultural practices of countries that their families left two or three generations ago. They are not “real” Americans. While not definitive proof, the case can stand that keeping Muslim Americans as “unknowable” outsiders allows for easier programming—as reporters and hosts need not learn any more about Islam or their specific guests than what is needed for a short interview—and keeps anxious viewers tuned into programs that will discuss and debate the terrorist threat in the United States with individuals who can promote their own agendas by perpetuating religious and cultural stereotypes.

Chapter Four: Conclusion—What Muslim Americans Can Do

Important to note at the outset is the fact that Muslims did not begin moving to the United States in 2001. There has been a Muslim presence in the United States since the days of slavery, when Muslims were captured and brought over to the colonies to work on farms and plantations. Throughout our country's early history, groups of people from Middle Eastern countries would come to America to work in factories, make some money, and return home. Many of those workers, however, stayed on to raise their families and contribute to the economic and cultural growth of the United States. Muslim and Christian Arab Americans organized themselves early on and were vigorously pro-American in the World Wars (Haddad 12-14). African Americans were attracted to the teaching of Islam after the Great Migration to the northern United States after the Civil War. The history of African American Muslims is a well-known path that, through Elijah Muhammad's Nation of Islam, detoured for awhile through a concocted recipe of belief that was only in small part authentic Islamic theology before the path led to Sunni Islam. It is estimated in the United States today, "...perhaps 40 percent of the Muslim community is African American" (Smith xiii). For newer Muslim immigrants there is a dual struggle to assimilate into American culture and to design a lifestyle in which Islamic values can be honored in a non-Islamic country (Haddad and Lummis 156). Muslim Americans have remarked upon the tendency of some Muslim centers to become, as Dr. Maher Hathout of the Islamic Center of Southern California notes, "...institutions to deal with homesickness, not headquarters for driving and guiding the Islamic movement in America" (qtd. in

Haddad and Esposito 35). Muqtedar Khan writes:

This country, thanks to its values, treats Muslims better than most Muslim countries. Here we have more opportunity to practice Islam freely than in many parts of the Muslim world and it is in our interests to appreciate and defend this quality of America (35).

First in importance, then, would be to help the American public become educated about Islam and to understand how important this country is to indigenous and immigrant Muslims. Educating a populace in the beliefs, rituals, and customs of a religion is not something that occurs quickly. However, as previously pointed out, Muslims have been in the United States for over two centuries. Simply stated, but not necessarily easily implemented, is that Islam and its presence in America should be taught in schools as part of American history. A basic understanding that Islam does not represent an alien teaching and is in fact a religion of Abraham, would provide a solid foundation for those wishing to investigate the religion further. For those out of school, the impetus to take responsibility for themselves to learn about Islam and Muslim Americans can only come from within. Having stated that, information about Islam abounds in popular media. A simple Amazon.com search for books with Islam in the title receives 57,201 responses. A visit to the Discovery.com website leads to 37 pages of Islam-related programming (Discovery.com). The PBS website has 2490 results for a search of “Islam” along with a separate companion site for their special, [Islam: Empires of Faith](http://PBS.org) (PBS.org). Both Discovery and PBS offer many of their previously broadcast programs for sale. This summer U.S. News & World Report

published a special edition of the magazine, titled “Secrets of Islam: The Essential Guide to the World’s Fastest Growing Religion” (Headden). In a section of the issue, “America,” it is pointed out that “Half of this country’s 5 million Muslims were born here. Modern lives embrace traditional beliefs” (Headden 49). Between what is available from broadcast and print media, from books, and from online sources, there are also efforts by many community mosques to encourage visitors to come and learn about Islam. On August 21, 2005 the Islamic Centers of Southern California hosted an “Open Mosque Day” in which the public was invited to tour their local mosques and to learn about the programs offered. Both MPAC and CAIR, two national organizations, will send spokespersons out to schools, community organizations, and clubs to help group members better understand their Muslim neighbors. CAIR will send a Qu’ran to anyone who contacts a CAIR office and asks for one. Sabiha Khan, communications director for CAIR’s Orange County office, says that the first goal of the organization is to educate people about Islam and towards that end, the organization has speakers, pamphlets, and video presentations ready for the asking (Khan, Sabiha). On college campuses, the Muslim Student Associations have actively encouraged dialogues between students and other religious groups. In short, there should be no basis for the public to continue in ignorance of Islam or Muslim Americans; information is all around. As Imam Feisal Abdul Rauf writes:

The crucial need of our day is to find ways to accelerate the process whereby American Muslims will be able to establish their Islamic identity not apart from or in spite of their American identity, but precisely in and through it (221).

Addressing what Muslim Americans should do in order to be more frequently and fairly represented in American media, the simple answer is to get on the *inside* of American media. This is two-fold: First, Muslim Americans need to be part of the cadre of reporters seen on camera and to be part of the decision-making process off camera. Second, at the same time, Muslim Americans need to present themselves as a market force so that advertisers will see that this is a group of Americans who should be targeted for commercial sales.

First to be addressed is the issue of becoming part of the media system. This involves a concerted effort by Muslim organizations to promote careers for young Muslims in journalism, broadcasting, and all of the ancillary areas of those professions: sales, management, technical support, public relations, etc. The Knight Foundation's News and Newsroom Diversity study, "News as American and America," noted:

Because most news workers are white and male, the result is an unrecognized media tilt toward their world as the norm.

A powerful, unconscious belief system guides news judgment and choices about whose stories are deemed important and whose are overlooked (News as American Pt. 2: 3).

The report goes on to state that bias towards white experts "...emerges in news reporting through a lack of cultural awareness, unconscious stereotyping, selective sourcing, and news values that support the existing social hierarchy" (News as American Pt. 2: 3-4). It is necessary, therefore, to have Muslim Americans break into the world of print and broadcast journalism in such a way that their presence can help to open up conversations behind the scenes and provide diversity in print and on-

screen. This is not an impossible task but it involves an aggressive program to place student interns into organizations and for individuals to lobby persistently and hard for employment positions. Further, there needs to be continual effort made by existing Muslim American organizations to place scholars and experts on various news programs. Important in this effort is the fact that individuals need to be put forward for possible guest slots on *every aspect of American life*, not simply as respondents to terrorist attacks. Experts, who happen to be Muslim, should be seen and heard commenting on everything from global warming to the national deficit. This, also, is not an impossible task but one that involves the dedication of media representatives and public relations people who would consistently approach the news/entertainment programs on behalf of experts who are Muslim. Both the Council for American Islamic Relations and the Muslim Public Affairs Council have media representatives that send email notification and faxes to bookers at the top national and local radio and television news programs. However, there needs to be more people doing this work. This is an entrepreneurial opportunity for individuals or groups who wish to become clearinghouses for broadcast experts. Ideally, Muslim Americans should get to the point where their religious identity is not the overriding reason that they are present on news programs. They are simply Americans who are knowledgeable, telegenic, and enthusiastic spokespersons for certain topics. One of many goals would be to have Muslim Americans represented as hosts of programs, along with being news producers and news directors.

How Muslim Americans can present themselves as a market force is a more involved issue. Muslim Americans need to embrace the uniting element of their faith

and present themselves to advertisers with all the market research that speaks to the profession: namely, that Muslim Americans are well-educated and affluent. In the world of advertising, the *lingua franca* is expendable money. This is not written with value judgment attached, it is simply a fact. If, as has been seen, that media is focused on a bottom line and if the way to get attention is to show that an under-appreciated group can help to grow that bottom line, everyone will benefit. The cable news audience is "...more affluent and well-educated than the network news audience" (News Audiences 7). The point also is not to promote crass commercialism among Muslims, which would simply show misunderstanding of Islamic values. Similar to battles waged by African Americans, Hispanic Americans, Asian Americans, the point is for advertisers to recognize that the sensibilities of Muslim Americans can and should be acknowledged and addressed.

Either through self-commissioned studies or studies through reputable polling organizations, data needs to be collected on Muslim Americans and publicized for all to understand. Muslim Americans should look at how evangelical Christians organized themselves from the 1970s on in order to present themselves as a voting bloc to be courted and a segment of the population whose needs should be met. Muslim Americans could inform their own position in American culture by studying how American Catholics and American Jews assimilated into American life, and how their religious values served to enhance their participation in American society and not preclude participation. In other words, Muslim Americans need to organize themselves to be *considered* by advertisers, just as the advertising industry considers evangelical Christians, Catholics, and Jews as segments of American society.

In closing, what can be determined is that there is much work to be done. The American public in general and broadcasters in particular need to take it upon themselves to learn more about a group of Americans whose faith should not be considered unknowable. The continuation of ignorance about Islam and Muslim Americans does disservice to a much-valued American tradition of being a nation of immigrants. Muslim Americans need to aggressively take their place in the chapters of American history which describe the issues and struggles of African Americans, Catholics, and Jews who have all had to work to become considered fully American. Muslim Americans should build upon their strength of numbers within the population, desire for assimilation, and deep religious faith. This will, hopefully, allow Muslim Americans to wrest the alarming rhetoric from fanatical Muslim elements in the world and to portray themselves accurately, as peaceful and freedom-loving people. A closing word from Muqtedar Khan:

Many contemporary Islamic scholars believe that if anything good in the name of Islam is going to happen, then it is the Muslims in the West, liberated from poverty and political repression, who will precipitate it (18).

Let us encourage media to help Muslim Americans by supplying a platform from which they can educate those of other faiths and illuminate the lives of those Muslims who need to hear that there are ways to live that do not include violence. If Muslim Americans must work within the business structure of American media in order to take control of the language of Islam, so be it, but the broadcasting world must also open the doors and not only allow, but invite Muslim Americans into the discussions.

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Appendix One:
Guest Listings July 7—21, 2005

NewsNight with Aaron Brown (CNN)

July 7:

Topic: London Bombings

Christiane Amanpour, CNN
Nic Robertson, CNN
Daniel Benjamin, Dir., counterterrorism under Clinton
Karen Callahan (commuter)
Tom Nichols, U.S. Naval War College
Bo Dietl, security expert
Jeanne Meserve, CNN
Kelly Wallace, CNN
Richard Falkenrath, CNN
Alessio Vinci, CNN
Tom Foreman, CNN
Thomas Barnett, author
Robert Pape, Univ of Chicago
Daniel Goure, Lexington Institute
Beth Nissen, CNN
Barbara Starr, CNN
John McLaughlin, former Acting CIA director
Al Goodman, CNN
Lionel Barber, The Financial Times
Charles Hodson, CNN
Edmond Terakopian, photographer
Jason Carroll, CNN
Sen. Joe Biden, D-DE
George Warrington, Exec. Dir., NJ Transit
David Ensor, CNN
John Brennan, Dir., Nat. Counterterrorism Center
Bill Schneider, CNN
Robin Oakley, CNN

July 8, 2005

Topic: Hurricane Dennis

Lucia Newman, CNN
Max Mayfield, Nat. Hurricane Center
Peter Viles, CNN
Ambrose Besson, Peter Santini, Grand Isle, LA residents
Rob Marciano, CNN
Moshe Alamaro, MIT

Topic: London Bombing update
Paul Slaughter, terrorism analyst
Peter Bergen, CNN
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Hurricane update
John Zarella, CNN
Moshe Alamaro, MIT

Topic: London Bombing update
Charles Hodson, CNN
Dr. Simon Withey, London Royal Hospital
Trent Morgan, survivor
Matthew Chance, CNN
Andy Hayman, London police
Ian Blair, London Metro Police Commissioner
Iqbal Sacranie, Muslim Council of Great Britain
Imam Mostafa al-Qazwini, Islamic Center of Orange County, CA
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Mark Fuhrman
Anderson Cooper, CNN
Mark Fuhrman, former LAPD, author

July 11, 2005

Topic: London Bombings update
Nic Robertson, CNN
Dr. Muhammad Abdul Bari, Chairman, East London Mosque
Glen Jenvey, Islamic researcher
Marie Fatayi-Williams, mother of missing man
Gregory Georgiade, MD, surgeon of bombing victims
James Carafano, Heritage Foundation
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Hurricane Dennis update
David Mattingly, CNN
Keith Oppenheim, CNN
Francine & Lee Neal, hurricane survivors

Topic: Navy SEALs killed in Afghanistan
Jamie McIntyre, CNN
Rear Adm. Joseph Maguire, Navy Special Warfare Command

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper
Suzanne Malveaux, CNN

Topic: Baby killed by LAPD during stand-off
Jim McDonnell, LAPD
William Bratton, LAPD Police Chief

Topic: Geraldine Ferraro
Paula Zahn, CNN
Geraldine Ferraro, former VP candidate

July 12, 2005

Topic: Search for London Bombing perpetrators
Nic Robertson, CNN
Colin Cramphorn, Chief Constable, West Yorkshire
Carl Whitely, neighbor of suspect
Peter Clarke, Scotland Yard Anti-Terrorism
Matthew Chance, CNN
Paul Dadge, survivor
Louise Wells, sister of survivor
Steve Simon, Senior Analyst, Rand Corp.
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Space Shuttle launch
Miles O'Brien, CNN
Andrew Thomas, Discovery Mission Specialist
Charles Camarao, Discovery Mission Specialist
Steve Robinson, Discovery Mission Specialist
Jim Kelly, Discovery Specialist
Alex Roland, Duke University

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper
John King, CNN
David Gergen, JFK School of Government, Harvard
Karl Rove, Asst. White House Chief of Staff
Ken Mehlman, RNC Chair
Jeff Greenfield, CNN
Deborah Orin, NY Post
Peter Beinart, The New Republic

July 13, 2005

Topic: London Bombings, more about suspects
Nic Robertson, CNN
Peter Clarke, Scotland Yard Anti-Terrorism

Bashir Ahmed, suspect's uncle

Topic: possible terrorism in U.S.

Deborah Feyerick, CNN

Nicholas Casale, former MTA security officer

Ron Masciana, Dept. Chief of Security, MTA

Brian Dolan, MTA

Anthony Anania, U.S. Army Engineer

Topic: Suicide bombings

Guy Raz, CNN

Gonen Choen, Chief of Jerusalem Transport Security

Chaim Shafir, Israeli Military Industries

Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Possible Reasons for London bombings

Rod Nordland, Newsweek

Topic: Space Shuttle

Miles O'Brien, CNN

Wayne Hale, NASA

Michael Griffin, NASA

Lori Garver, former NASA administration

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper

Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Ken Mehlman, RNC Chair

Tucker Eskew, former Bush aide, campaign staff

Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic, "Mad, Hot Ballroom"

Marilyn Agrelo, Director & Co-Producer

Amy Sewell, Co-Producer & writer

July 14, 2005

Topic: London bombing update

Matthew Chance, CNN

David Mattingly, CNN

Jennifer Eccleston, CNN

Giseppe Pisanu, Italian Interior Minister

Stefano Silvestri, terror analyst

Topic: Homegrown Terrorism

Nic Robertson, CNN

Mohammed Butt, family friend of suspect

Prof. Paul Rogers, Counterterrorism expert
Marc Sageman, terrorism expert
Peter Bergen, CNN
Jim Carfano, Heritage Foundation
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Sexual molesters
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Alan, molester
Dr. Jesus Padilla, psychiatrist
Dr. Ted Donaldson, psychiatrist
Richard Lovejoy, former CA state senator
Dr. Fred Berlin, Johns Hopkins Sexual Disorders Clinic

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper
Joseph Wilson, former Deputy Ambassador to Iraq

Topic: Harry Potter
Jason Carroll, CNN
Eddie Tabor, student
William Raeder, National Braille Institute
Ashley Bernard, student

July 15, 2005

Topic: Daily life in Iraq
Kianne Sadeq, CNN producer
Ayman Mohyeldin, Iraqi/CNN producer
Inan Ayad, Iraqi
Luay Saadi, Iraqi
Marwa Saadi, Iraqi
Tayeb Luay Saadi, Iraqi

Topic: Fallujah update
Jane Arraf, CNN

Topic: Daily life in Iraq
Sanaa Bahri, Iraqi
Cat. Essam Al-Hussaini, Iraqi
Ammar Saad, filmmaker
Salman Adel, filmmaker

Topic: Politics in Iraq
John King, CNN
Leslie Gelb, former Pres., Council on Foreign Affairs
Kenneth Pollack, Brookings Institution

Topics: Journalists in Iraq

George Packer, The New Yorker

Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topics: Photographers in Iraq

Max Becherer, Time photographer

July 18, 2005

Topic: London bombing updates

Nic Robertson, CNN

Jalil Abbas Jilani, Spokesman, Pakistani Foreign Minister

Peter Clarke, Anti-Terrorist police

Sir Ian Blair, London Metro Police Commissioner

Sajjan Gohel, Dir., Asia Pacific Foundation

Patty Benton, mother of bombing survivors

Dr. Scott Levin, Duke Univ. Med Center

Topic: Iraq update

Alina Cho, CNN

Debbie Tschiderer, soldier's mother

Stephen Tschiderer, soldier

John Tschiderer, Stephen's father

Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Lance Armstrong

Dr. Sanjay Gupta, CNN

Edward Coyle, Univ of Texas

Lance Armstrong

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper

Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Topic: Law enforcement safety armor

Shelly Cunningham, Louisville Police Dept.

Sgt. Greg Burns, Louisville Police Dept.

Douglas Wagner, atty., Second Chance Body Armor

Robert White, Louisville Police Chief

Thomas F. Reilly, Atty. Gen., MA

Anetta Gordon, Louisville Police Dept.

Topic: Hurricane update

Max Mayfield, Dir., National Hurricane Center

Topic: Dominique Dawes

Paul Zahn, CNN
Dominique Dawes, Olympic gymnast

July 19, 2005

Topic: Nomination of John Roberts to Supreme Ct.

John King, CNN
John Roberts
Candy Crowley, CNN
Jeff Toobin, CNN
Cliff Sloan, Gen. Counsel, Washingtonpost.com
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)
Jeff Greenfield, CNN
Ralph Neas, People for the American Way
Barbara Comstock, Strategic Adviser, Progress for America
Suzanne Malveaux, CNN
Ed Henry, CNN
Amy Goodman, Pacifica Radio
Andrew Breitbart, drudgereport.com
Kevin Russell, contributor, scotusblog.com
Bill Schneider, CNN

July 20, 2005

Topic: London bombing suspects update

Kelly Arena, CNN
Sheik Omar Bakri Mohammed, Muslim cleric
Nic Robertson, CNN
Matthew Chance, CNN

Topic: Possible terrorism in U.S.

Barbara Starr, CNN
George Gillett, ATF
Kelly McCann, Kroll, Inc.

Topic: mistaken identity

Jason Carroll, CNN
Juan Carlos, victim's husband
Claudia Santana, victim of mistaken identity
William Whitaker, Bounty hunter
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Leonard Houda, son of crime victim
Neil Bross, sentenced for crime he didn't commit
Fred Haddad, atty.
Jim Leljadal, Broward City Sheriff's spokesman

Topic: John Roberts' nomination
Lawrence Sullivan, Roberts' former Math teacher
Peter Rusthoven, former Classmate,
Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Topic: Ghana's president
Michael Okwu, CNN

Topic: Dove soap models
Valerie Morris, CNN
Silvia Lagnado, Senior VP, Dove
Jamie Ross, trend expert
Linda Wells, Allure

July 21, 2005

Topic: London Bombing attempts
Nic Robertson, CNN
Ian Blair, Metro London Police Commissioner
Richard Bryan, Dept. Asst. Police Commissioner
Christiane Amanpour, CNN

Topic: Possible U.S. connection
Rusty Dornin, CNN
Chester Brown, Bly, OR resident

Topic: More from London
Matthew Chance, CNN
Erica Hill, CNN (news headlines)

Topic: Terrorism
Brian Jenkins, Terrorism expert
Jason Carroll, CNN
Ray Kelly, NY Police Commissioner
Kasi Ashirf, subway rider
Bill Goodman, Ctr. For Constitutional Rights
Michael Bloomberg, NYC Mayor

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper
Dana Bash, CNN
Richard Falkenrath, CNN, former NSC Staffer

Topic: Iraqi War budget
Jamie McIntyre, CNN
Sen. Carl Levin, D-MI
Lt. Gen. Walter L. Sharp, Joint Dir. Of Strategic Plans and Policy

Peter W. Rodman, Asst. Sec. of Defense

Topic: Baby born to brain dead mother

Elizabeth Cohen, CNN

Jason Torres, husband

Dr. Stephen Weiss, OB/GYN Emory Univ.

Dr. David Lawson, Oncologist, Emory Univ.

The O'Reilly Factor (FOX)

July 7, 2005

Topic: London Bombings

Steve Emerson, terrorism expert

Dr. Nile Gardiner, fellow, Anglo-American Security Policy, Heritage Foundation

R. P. Eddy, Exec. Dir., Center for Policing Terrorism

July 8, 2005

Topic: London Bombings

Jim Carafano, National Security Analyst, Heritage Foundation

Topic: Will there be a backlash against Muslims?

Hussein Ibish, Progressive Muslims Union

Topic: Shasta Groene update

Geraldo Rivera, FOX

Topic: Natalee Holloway update

Talking Points commentary: Europeans should be anti-terror, not anti-American

July 11, 2005

Topic: Shasta Groene update, Dylan Groene's death

Jennifer Inwood, cousin of Groene children

Judge Andrew Napolitano, FOX

Topic: How British deal with teachers of radical Islam

July 12, 2005

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case

Newt Gingrich, FOX

Talking Points: European anti-Americanism

July 13, 2005

Topic: London bombers are British citizens
Roger Bate, American Enterprise Institute
Michelle Malkin, FOX (syndicated columnist)

Topic: Joseph Duncan update

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: NAACP call for reparations for African Americans
Debra Dickerson, author
Keith Watters, Civil Rights Atty.

Talking Points: Karl Rover/Matt Cooper case

July 14, 2005

Topic: U.S. Border security
Rep. Tom Tancredo R-CO

Talking Points: MN Judge Thomas Schroeder (re: Joseph Duncan)

July 15, 2005

Topic: One of London bombing suspects spent time in U.S.
Frank Gaffney, Center for Security Policy

Topic: Is Osama bin Laden losing support in Muslim world?
Walid Phares, Foundation for the Defense of Democracy

Topic: LAPD vs. African-American community
Najee Ali, community activist
Casey Jordan, criminologist

Topic: Guantanamo Bay detention center
Gen. Wesley Clark

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Talking Points: Aruba's investigation of Natalee Holloway disappearance

July 18, 2005

Topic: ACLU case against Bush administration's monitoring of several organizations
Harold Copus, former FBI agent

Topic: Bernard Goldberg's interview on CNBC
Bernard Goldberg, author & journalist

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Dick Morris, FOX

Topic: Link between Iraq & London bombings?

July 19, 2005

Topic: Sen. Rick Santorum's comments re: Boston & Catholic Church
pedophilia scandal
Sen. Rick Santorum, R-PA
Rep. Barney Frank, D-MA

Talking Points: Defending Karl Rove

July 20, 2005

Topic: New immigration laws
Sen. John Cornyn, R-TX
Sen. Jon Kyl, R-AZ

Topic: Sexual predators
Jack Levin, criminologist

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Candice DeLong, former FBI profiler
Bill Majewski, private investigator

Topic: Hurricanes
Joe Bastardi, accuweather.com

Talking Points: San Bernardino School District's desire to use Ebonics

July 21, 2005

Talking Points: Why John Roberts will be confirmed

Hardball with Chris Matthews (MSNBC)

July 7, 2005

Topic: London Bombings

Jim Maceda, NBC

Stryker McGuire, London Bureau Chief, Newsweek

Kelly O'Donnell, NBC

Andrea Mitchell, NBC

David Gregory, NBC

Topic: U.S. safety

Gov. George Pataki

Asa Hutchinson, former Under Sec. Homeland Security

David Shuster, NBC

Tim Roemer, 9/11 commission

John Lehman, 9/11 commission

Topic: terrorism

Bill Harlow, NBC

Dana Priest, Washington Post

July 8, 2005

Topic: London bombings

Keith Miller, NBC

Topic: Reaction in Muslim World

Reza Aslan, author

Jean AbiNader, Arab-American Institute

Topic: Bombing aftermath

Vivienne Walt, Time, eyewitness

David Shuster, NBC

Topic: "Deep Throat"

Bob Woodward

July 11, 2005

Topic: London bombings investigation

Tom Ridge, former Sec. Homeland Security

Lowell Bergman, investigative TV producer

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case

Michael Isikoff, Newsweek

David Gregory, NBC
E.J. Dionne, The Washington Post
Deborah Orin, Washington Bureau Chief, The New York Post

July 12, 2005

Topic: Space shuttle non-launch
Robert Hager, NBC

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Shuster, NBC
David Gregory, NBC
Tucker Eskew, Bush campaign senior adviser

Topic: London bombings update
Ron Allen, NBC

Topic: Karl Rove/ Matt Cooper case
Sen. Joe Biden, D-DE

July 13, 2005

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Pete Williams, NBC
Ken Mehlman, RNC Chair

Topic: Senators' meeting
Sen. Mike Dewine, R-OH

Topic: Supreme Court nominee possibilities
Norah O'Donnell, NBC

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Shuster, NBC
David Gregory, NBC
Andrea Mitchell, NBC
David Gergen, former Clinton COS
Ed Rogers, Republican strategist
Bob Shrum, Democratic strategist

July 14, 2005

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Gregory, NBC
Dick Sauber, atty. for Matt Cooper
Bruce Sanford, atty.

Topic: Senators' meeting
Sen. Mark Pryor, D-AR

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Shuster, NBC
Steve McMahon, Democratic strategist
Ben Ginsberg, atty., counsel for Bush/Cheney 2000 & 2004
Thomas Oliphant, author
Andrea Mitchell, NBC

July 15, 2005

(David Gregory, host)

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Andrea Mitchell, NBC
Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-TX

Topic: Justice Sunday II
Ralph Neas, People for the American Way
Tony Perkins, Family Research Council

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case, Supreme Court nomination
Dana Milbank, The Washington Post
Byron York, National Review

July 18, 2005

(Campbell Brown, host)

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Gregory, NBC
Dick Sauber, atty. for Matt Cooper
Christopher Wolf, atty. for Joseph Wilson and Valerie Plame
Rep. Jack Kingston, R-GA
Rep. Barney Frank, D-MA
Anne Kornblut, The New York Times
John Dickerson, "Slate"
John Fund, The Wall Street Journal

July 19, 2005

(Dan Abrams, host)

Topic: Impending Supreme Court nomination
Kelly O'Donnell, NBC
Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-UT
Pete Williams, NBC
David Gregory, NBC
Rep. Sheila Jackson-Lee, D-TX
Ralph Neas, People for the American Way

Brian Williams, NBC
Jim Warren, Chicago Tribune

July 20, 2005

(David Gregory, host)

Topic: John Roberts nomination
Andrew Card, White House COS
Sen. John Corzine, D-NJ
John Danforth, former Ambassador to UN
Terry Jeffrey, ed., Human Events
Katrina vanden Heuvel, ed., The Nation

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Norman Pearlstine, Time

July 21, 2005

Topic: More explosions in London
Ned Colt, NBC

Topic: Diplomatic incident in Sudan
Andrea Mitchell, NBC

Topics: Sudan/Supreme Court/Karl Rove
Sen. John McCain, R-AZ

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
David Shuster, NBC
Jim VandeHei, The Washington Post
Tony Blankley, The Washington Times

Larry King Live (CNN)

July 7, 2005

Topic: London bombings/ could it happen in U.S.
Simon Hughes, UK member of Parliament
Antonio Villaraigosa, Mayor, Los Angeles
James Woolsey, former CIA director
William Bratton, Los Angeles Police Chief
David Messenger, London bombing eyewitness
Christiane Amanpour, CNN
Dr. Lawrence Buckman, London bombing eyewitness
Ken Knight, London Fire Commissioner
Charles Gargano, Vice Chair, NY Port Authority

July 8, 2005

Topic: London bombings, impact on U.S.
Christiane Amanpour, CNN
Sean Baran, bombing eyewitness
Peter Bergen, terrorism expert
Gary Hart, former Senator
Rep. Chris Shays, R-CT
Larry Johnson, terrorism expert
Tom Ridge, former Sec. Homeland Security

July 9, 2005

Repeat

July 10, 2005

Topic: Hurricane Dennis
Max Mayfield, Dir., Nat. Hurricane Center
Mary Evans, Pres., American Red Cross
John Fogg, Mayor, Pensacola, FL
Anderson Cooper, CNN
John Zarella, CNN
Rick Sanchez, CNN
Jacqui Jeras, CNN
Wolf Blitzer, CNN

July 11, 2005

Topic: Hurricane Dennis
Sam Champion, WABC-TV
Michael Brown, dir. FEMA
Marty Evans, Pres., Am. Red Cross
Anderson Cooper, CNN
Rick Sanchez, CNN

Topic: "Deep Throat"
Bob Woodward

July 12, 2005

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Michael Isikoff, Newsweek
Julian Epstein, Democratic strategist
Michael Medved, radio talk show host

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Karl Penhaul, CNN
David Holloway, Natalee's father
Robin Holloway, Natalee's step-mother
Tim Miller, Texas Equusearch
Stacey Honowitz, FL State Asst. Atty
Michael Cardoza, Defense Atty
Casey Jordon, criminologist

July 13, 2005

Topic: "Dancing with the Stars" cast
Tom Bergeron, host
Carrie Ann Inaba, judge
Joey McIntyre, contestant
John O'Hurley, contestant
Alec Mazo, contestant
Charlotte Jorgensen, contestant
Kelly Monaco, contestant

July 14, 2005

Topic: Jessica Hahn
Jessica Hahn

July 15, 2005

(Ted Rowlands, host)
Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Tim Miller, Texas Equusearch
Paul Reynolds, Natalee's uncle
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Stacey Honowitz, FL State Asst. Atty
Michael Cardoza, Defense Atty
Dr. Kathy Reichs, Forensic Anthropologist

July 16, 2005

Topic: Prince Albert of Monaco
Prince Albert of Monaco

July 17, 2005

Repeat

July 18, 2005

(Sam Champion, host)

Topic: Birthday of Camilla, Duchess of Cornwall
Dickie Arbiter, former Buckingham Palace spokesperson
Hugo Vickers, royal biographer
Simon Perry, London Bureau Chief, People
Patrick Jephson, former Sec. to Princess Diana
Tim Vincent, "Access Hollywood"

July 19, 2005

Topic: John Roberts' nomination
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN
Wolf Blitzer, CNN
Sen. Patrick Leahy, D-VT
Candy Crowley, CNN
Sen. Charles Schumer, D-NY
Sen. Jon Kyl, R-AZ
Sen. Richard Durbin, D-IL
Jay Carney, *Time*
David Gergen, former Clinton COS
Dick Thornburgh, former U.S. Atty. Gen.
Lawrence Tribe, Harvard Law School
Jeff Greenfield, CNN
Bill Schneider, CNN

July 20, 2005

Topic: John Roberts' nomination
Dean Colson, clerked with Roberts
Anita Hill, testified against Clarence Thomas

Topic: Natalee Holloway

Susan Candiotti, CNN
Dr. Henry Lee, forensic scientist
David Holloway, Natalee's father
Vinda Desousa, atty. for Holloway family
Stacey Honowitz, FL Asst. State Atty.
Michael Cardoza, defense atty.
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Chris Lejuez, atty. for released suspect

July 21, 2005

Topic: Mistaken incarceration
Kirk Bloodsworth, author

Topic: DNA testing

Tim Junkin, author

Wendy Murphy, prosecutor

Dr. Cyril Wecht, forensic pathologist

Dr. Robi Ludwig, psychotherapist

The Daily Show with Jon Stewart (Comedy Central)

July 7, 2005

DARK

July 11, 2005

Marci Hamilton, law prof., author

July 12, 2005

Matt Taibbi, journalist

July 13, 2005

Bernard Goldberg, journalist & author

July 14, 2005

Michael Isikoff, Newsweek

July 18, 2005

Bob Woodward & Carl Bernstein, journalists & authors

July 19, 2005

Billy Bob Thornton

July 20, 2005

Robert Kennedy, Jr.

July 21, 2005

Fareed Zakaria, Editor, Newsweek International

Appendix Two:
Guests: June 2005

NewsNight with Aaron Brown (CNN)

June 6, 2005

Topic: Identity Theft
Gerri Willis, CNN
Avivah Litan, Gartner analyst
Alina Cho, CNN
Mari Prank, victim advocate
Jonathan Freed, CNN
Richard Marraccini, harassment victim

Topic: "Catch Me If You Can"
Frank Abagnale, Jr.

Topic: Going back to Iraq
Sean Callem, CNN
Cynthia Honssinger
Mike Kaufman

Topic: Medical Marijuana
Angel Raich, user
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN
Robert Raich, husband of user
Karen Tandy, DEA
John Zarrella, CNN
Irving Rosenfeld, user

Topic: Tiananmen Square update
Paula Zahn, CNN
Wang Dan, former protester

June 8, 2005

Topic: Identity Theft
Keith Oppenheim, CNN
Perry Myers, private detective
David Mattingly, CNN
Jim Stickle, Trace Security, Inc.
Jay Foley, Identity Theft Resource Ctr.

Topic: Street Crime
Deborah Feyerick, CNN

Rick Cope, Dep. US Marshal
James Plousis, US Marshal
Gwendolyn Faison, Mayor, Camden, NJ
Michael Schroeder, Dep. US Marshal
Sharon Miller, community activist

Topic: Violence in Iraq
Jane Arraf, CNN
William Schneider, CNN

Topic: Bush & Kerry as students
Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Topic: Post-9/11 Security
Jeanne Meserve, CNN
Dave Smith, Univ. of Nebraska
Richard Falkenrath, CNN

Topic: Photography exhibit
John Szarkowski, photographer

June 8, 2005

Topic: Test Tube babies
Elizabeth Cohen, CNN
Stephanie Yarber, mother
Dr. Sherman Silber

Topic: Bush administration & science
Suzanne Malveaux, CNN
Rick Piltz, former Climate Change Science Program Officer
David Hamilton, Sierra Club
Scott McClellan, White House Press Sec.
Stuart Rothenberg, Political analyst

Topic: Iraq news
Jeff Greenfield, CNN
Steve Holland, Reuters
Richard Wolffe, Sr. White House Corr., Newsweek

Topic: Howard Dean
William Schneider, CNN
Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-CA

Topic: Homeland Security
Peter Viles, CNN

Johnny Griffin, atty
Karina Murillo, citizen

Topic: Auto workers & benefits
Chris Huntington, CNN
David Champion, Consumer Reports
Rick Wagoner, Press, GM
Keith Crain, Automotive News
Jerry Flint, Forbes
Walter McManus, Univ. of Michigan
Micheline Maynard, author

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Frederica Dupuis, SRC-TV
Salvador Duran, Telemundo
Marek Walkuski, Polish Nat. Radio
Peter Shaplan, Jackson Media Poll producer

June 9, 2005

Topic: Pharmacists & religious beliefs
Jonathan Freed, CNN
Luke Vanderbleek, pharmacist
Gov. Rod Blagovich, D-IL
Julee Lacey, customer
Marcia Greenberger, atty.
Lloyd Duplantis, pharmacist

Topic: Teens & abusive relationships
Kelly Arena, CNN
Nicci Avery, teen
Nancy Avery, mom
Katherine Barnhill, counselor
Rae Spence, teen
Nino Flores, teen

Topic: Airline problems
Mike Lorino, airplane crew
Allan Chernoff, CNN
John Pincavage, airline analyst
Bob Crandall, former CEO, American Airlines

Topic: Pope Benedict
John Allen, author

Topic: Rwanda update
Peter Rayment
Gen. Romeo Dallaire, UN Forces (ret.)
Topic: Homeland Security
Jeanne Meserve, CNN

June 10, 2005

(Paula Zahn, host)

Topic: Hurricanes
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Debbie Marshburn, resident
Ronnie Marshburn, resident
Charley Yonaka, resident
Jeanne Yonaka, resident
John Zarrella, CNN
Grace Nurse, activist
Ed Lavandera, CNN

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN
Julie Boorstein, Fortune

Topic: Military recruiting
Jamie McIntyre, CNN
Sgt 1st Class Gregory Davis, recruiter
James Carfano, Heritage Foundation

Topic: Anna Quindlen interview

Topic: OJ Simpson case
Denise Brown

Topic: Homeland Security
Kelly Arena, CNN
Maureen Baginski, FBI
Jamie Gorelick, 9/11 commission
John Gannon, former Dir., National Intelligence Council
Richard Falkenrath, CNN
Richard Ben-Veniste, 9/11 commission

June 13, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson verdict
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN
Thomas Sneddon, Dist. Atty., Santa Barbara County
Paul Rodriquez, jury foreman

Rusty Dornin, CNN
Raymond Hultman, juror
Matt Taibbi, Rolling Stone
Maureen Orth, Vanity Fair
Nick Madigan, New York Times
Ali Velshi, CNN
Brett Pulley, Forbes
Zina Burns, Teen People
Christopher John Farley, Time
Stuart Backerman, Jackson spokesperson
Linda Kaplan Thaler, image consultant

Topic: Terry Waite update
Anderson Cooper, CNN
Terry Waite, former hostage

June 14, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Tom Sneddon, Dist. Atty., Santa Barbara County
Jeanne Meserve, CNN
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN
Jean Rosenbluth, USC Law School
Harvey Levin, "Celebrity Justice"
Paul Rodriquez, jury foreman
Robert Tarvery, criminal defense atty.
Michael Wolff, Vanity Fair
Beth Nissen, CNN

Topic: Gitmo problems
Dana Bash, CNN
Sen. Chuck Hagel, R-NE
Rep. Duncan Hunter, R-CA

Topic: Charles Jenkins' story
Tom Foreman, CNN
Charles Jenkins
Richard Kohl, former Marine
Bill Terry, Navy vet
Michael Cooke, friend

Topic: Traffic
Betty Nguyen, CNN
Peter Burke, GA driver
Stephanie Sturgess, GA driver
Jim Champagne, GA government highway safety dept.

Daniel Miller, speeder
Rob Mikell, GA government highway safety dept.

Topic: Ellis Island photo exhibit
Cynthia Garrett, CNN
Peter Mesenholler, curator
Roy & Glenn Glerum, Leslie Baldyga, descendants of family in photo

June 15, 2005

Topic: Terri Schiavo autopsy report
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Dr. John Thogmartin, med. Examiner
Robert & Mary Schindler, Schiavo's parents
George Felos, Michael Schiavo's atty
Michael Schiavo, Terri's husband
David Gibbs, Schindler family atty
Randall Terry, right-to-life activist
William Greene, rightmarch.com
Kenneth Goodman, Univ. of Michigan
Larry Sabato, Univ. of Virginia

Topic: End of life issues
Elizabeth Cohen, CNN
Jason Torres, husband of brain dead woman
Dr. David Lawson, Emory U
Dr. Stephen Weiss, Emory U

Topic: Preschool issues
Alina Cho, CNN
Venus French, mother
Dr. Walter Gilliam, Yale U
Catherine Risigo-Wickline, pre-school teacher

Topic: Earthquake in CA
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Lori Cuellar, tourist
Tom Roddan, tourist
Bob Miller, resident

Topic: Oklahoma bombing update
Gary Tuchman, CNN
Edye Smith, mother of victim

June 16, 2005

Topic: Ford vehicle problems
Drew Griffin, CNN
Rosemary Oyola, victim
Nestor Oyola, victim
Ken Whelpey, victim
Chris Nabicht, Chief Fire Marshal
Mike Jolly, atty.
Sandra Gonzalez, victim
Ramon Gonzalez, victim
Laura Hernandez, victim

Topic: Medicine & Race
Elizabeth Cohen, CNN
Dr. Sally Satel, Oasis Clinic
Dr. Elizabeth Ofili, Morehouse College
Dr. Jay Cohn, Univ. of Minnesota

Topic: Iraq
Jane Arraf, CNN
Brian Loftin, US Army

Topic: Homeland Security
Jeanne Meserve, CNN
Willie Herenton, Mayor, Memphis, TN
Donald McCrory, Port of Memphis
Cmdr. David Stalfort, US Coast Guard

Topic: National History Day
Cathy Gorn, student
Kristi Davis, student
Dustin McEvoy, student
Alexandra Lox, student
Patrick Pugliese, student
Brandon Keller, student

June 17, 2005

Topic: Iraq news
Jane Arraf, CNN
Cpl. James Roaz
Lt. Col. Tim Mundy

Topic: Downing St. Memo
John King, CNN
Rep. John Conyers, D-MI
Scott McClellan, White House Press Sec.

Richard Gephardt, former congressman
Ken Duberstein, Pres. Reagan's COS

Topic: Iraq violence
Ed Henry, CNN
Rep. Walter Jones, R-NC
Sen. Lincoln Chafee, R-RI

Topic: Rape in Pakistan
Zain Verjee, CNN
Mukhtaran Mai, victim
T. Humar, advocacy dir.
Irshad Manji, author & activist

Topic: Michael Jackson update
Beth Nissen, CNN

Topic: Jane Pauley interview

Topic: New business
Jonah Straw, business owner
Arielle Eckstut, business owner

Topic: Sally Ride update
Miles O'Brien, CNN
Sally Ride, astronaut

June 20, 2005

Topic: Credit Card security
Michael Chertnoff, Sec. Homeland Security
Ed Mirezwinski, U.S. Public Interest Group
Avivah Litan, Gartner Analyst
Adam Frisch, UBS
Tom Arnold, Payment Software
Marc Rotenberg, Privacy Information Ctr.
Herb Wesson, former Member, CA Assembly
Joe Simitian, CA Assembly
Peter Viles, CNN
Chris Hoofnagle, privacy expert
Sandra Block, USA Today

Topic: Identity & Privacy Theft
Ed Henry, CNN
Sen. Charles Schumer, D-NY
Sen. Dianne Feinstein, D-CA

Topic: Edgar Ray Killen case
Candy Crowley, CNN
Stanley Dearman, journalist

Topic: Terri Schiavo case
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Gov. Jeb Bush, FL
Randall Terry, right-to-life activist
Michael Schiavo, Terri's husband
George Felos, Michael's atty.
David Gibbs, Schindler family atty.

Topic: Guarding Saddam Hussein
Cpl. Jonathan Ruse
Sp. Sean O'Shea

Topic: Linda Tripp update
Linda Tripp

June 21, 2005

Topic: Brennan Hawkins found
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Jody & Toby Hawkins, parents
Doris Minor, relative
Bob Hawkins, relative
Keith Oppenheim, CNN
Jes & Rod Canter, rescuers
Rusty Dornin, CNN
Dr. Edward Clark
Kevin Bardsley, son is missing
Gary Hansen, volunteer

Topic: Iraq update
Jane Arraf, CNN
Col. Stephen Davis
Lt. Col. Chris Hickey

Topic: Miss. Civil Rights update
Ed Lavandera, CNN
Mitch Morgan, atty.
Rita Bender, widow of victim
Ben Cheney, brother of victim
Brandy Ayers, reporter
Stanley Nelson, filmmaker

Jerry Mitchell, reporter
Hodding Carter, Jr., Knight Foundation

Topic: Homeland Security
Jeanne Meserve, CNN
Buck Newbauer, towboat crew
Capt. Shawn Wilmoth, towboat captain
Gerald Cunningham, Army Corps of Engineers

June 22, 2005

Topic: Brennan Hawkins rescue
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Jody Hawkins, mother
Cameron, Mariah Hawkins, siblings
Christy Meines, aunt
Forrest Nunley, rescuer

Topic: Identity Theft
Alan Chernoff, CNN
Karen Kranichfeld, patient
Dr. Simeon Schwartz
Marc Rotenberg, Privacy Information Ctr.
Dr. Brandon Savage

Topic: Evangelizing at Air Force Academy
Jamie McIntyre, CNN
Abraham Foxman, ADL
Rep. Lois Capps, D-CA
Lt. Gen. Roger Brady
Curtis Weinstein, cadet
Gen. John Jumper
Capt. Melinda Morton, former Chaplain
Tony Perkins, Family Research Council

Topic: Jack Abramoff
Ed Henry, CNN
Sen. John McCain, R-AZ
David Grosh
Roscoe Howard, atty.
Morton Blackwell, activist

Topic: Lifestyles
Danny Seo, designer

Topic: Desmond Tutu update

Tommy Mukabo, CNN
Archbishop Desmond Tutu

June 23, 2005

- Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Anita Van der Sloot, mother of suspect
Nadra Ramirez
Chris Lawrence, CNN
Beth Twitty, Natalee's mother
- Topic: Privacy Issues
Marc Rotenberg, Privacy Information Ctr.
Lawrence Korb, former Asst. Sec. of Defense
Maj. Gen. Michael Rochelle, Army recruiting
- Topic: Gov. taking homes
Alina Cho, CNN
Suzette Kilo, homeowner
Thomas Londregan, atty
Matt Derry, homeowner
- Topic: China's bid for Unocal
Mary Snow, CNN
Sherman Katz
Sen. Ron Wyden, D-OR
Michael Wessel
Alan Greenspan, Chair, Fed. Reserve
- Topic: Foster Youth
Thomas Hudson, youth
Mark Courtney, Chapin Hall
Jason Carroll, CNN
Cindy Brennan, foster parent
Edward Cotton, NJ Youth & Family Services
Chris Brooks, activist for homeless youth
- Topic: Homeland Security
Dan Lothian, CNN
Carle Boccia, Dir., Boston Homeland Security
George Naccara, Federal Security Dir.

June 24, 2005

- Topic: Mad Cow Disease in U.S.

Mike Johanns, US Agri. Sec.
Greg Doud, National Cattlemen's Beef Assn.
Dr. Sanjay Gupta, CNN

Topic: Iraq update
Jamie McIntyre, CNN
Lt. Sharon Battiste

Topic: Supreme Court changes
Joe Johns, CNN
Chris Myers, Progress for America
Ralph Neas, People for the American Way
Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-MA
Sen. Arlen Specter, R-PA

Topic: Apologies
Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Topic: Tsunami update
Chris Huntington, CNN
Jan Egeland, UN Undersecretary Gen.
Roberta Cohen, Brookings Institution
Elizabeth Stevens, Oxfam
Atika Shubert, CNN
Masrawati Sinaga, World Vision

Topic: CPB Budget Cuts
Tom Foreman, CNN
Hannah & Melissa Rosenberg, "Sesame Street" viewers
Sen. Hillary Clinton, D-NY
Robert Knight, Concerned Women for America
Bill Moyers

June 27, 2005

Topic: BTK case
Videotape of Dennis Rader's testimony
Beth Nissen, CNN
Steve Relford, victim
David Schmid, author
Dr. Robert Gordon, forensic psychologist
Casey Jordan, criminologist
Caryn Stark, psychologist

Topic: Supreme Court Ten Commandment ruling
Rabbi David Saperstein

Ralph Reed, former Pres., Christian Coalition

Topic: Shannon Parker update
Anderson Cooper, CNN
Shannon Parker

June 28, 2005

Topic: President Bush's speech, Iraq
Dana Bash, CNN
Bill Schneider, CNN
Rusty Dornin, CNN
Chris Huntington, CNN
Keith Oppenheim, CNN
Sgt. Craig Essick, police officer & reservist
Anne Essick, wife
Jennifer Eccleston, CNN
Ghani Al-Issa, Iraqi
Candy Crowley, CNN
Sen. Mike Dewine, R-OH
Sen. Lindsey Graham, R-SC
John King, CNN
Paul Hackett, congressional candidate
Scott Reed, Republican strategist
Jean Schmidt, congressional candidate
Jeff Greenfield, CNN
Peter Beinart, New Republic
Jonah Goldberg, National Review
Amy Goodman, "Democracy Now!" Pacifica Radio
Andrew Breitbart, drudgereport.com

June 29, 2005

Topic: Jessica Lunsford's killer
Susan Candiotti, CNN
Kendall Coffey, atty
Jeffrey Toobin, CNN

Topic: Afghanistan update
Barbara Starr, CNN
Lt. Gen. Karl Eikenberry
Capt. Brandon Teague
Col. Patrick Donahue

Topic: Tom Cruise exuberance
Jason Carroll, CNN

Lisa Anderson, publicist
Sharon Waxman, New York Times
Marvet Britto, publicist
Lizzie Grubman, publicist

Topic: DVD sales
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Todd Stites, movie fan
Paul Dergarabedian, exhibitor relations
Kim Masters, NPR
Marshall Herskovitz, producer

Topic: Internet Stocks
Andy Serwer, CNN
Frank Nothat, economist

Topic: Housing Costs
Gerri Willis, CNN
Ben Fullerton, homeowner
Anthony & Kristina Prudencio, homeowners
Gina Gillis, realtor
Nicolas Retsinas, Harvard
Gerald Wright, homeowner

Topic: Movie Music
Luke Eddins, promoter

Topic: Trevor Rhys-Jones update
Diana Murid, CNN
Trevor Rhys-Jones

June 30, 2005

Topic: Iraq update
Jennifer Eccleston, CNN
Maj. Firad Al Jaburi, Delta Co. Commander
Maj. Tom Freehie, US Army
Jane Arraf, CNN
Lance Cpl. Olivia Watkins
Capt. Julianne Sohn
Sgt. Maj. Nancy Answorth
Sgt. Kent Padmore

Topic: Justice David Souter's house
Tom Foreman, CNN
Logan Darrow Clements, developer

Rep. James Sensenbrenner, R-WI
Robert Knight, Concerned Women for American

Topic: Rep. Randy Cunningham's house
Ed Henry, CNN
Rep. Randy Cunningham, R-CA
Rep. Nancy Pelosi, D-CA
Melanie Sloan, citizen's group

Topic: "War of the Worlds"
Jeff Greenfield, CNN

Topic: Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Norman Pearlstine, Time
Matt Felling, Center for Media & Public Affairs

Topic: Rich & Poor in the US
Lewis Lapham, ed., Harper's
Robert Altman, film director
Bill Bradley, former Senator
James Baker, former Sec. of State

Topic: Homeland Security
David Enson, CNN
Reuel Gerecht, former CIA operative
Stephen Hadley, US State Dept.

The O'Reilly Factor (FOX)

June 6, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway

Topic: Sami al-Arian
Michael Fechter, Tampa Tribune

June 7, 2005

Topic: Paris Hilton's Burger King ad
Andrew Puzder, Burger King CEO

Topic: Michael Jackson jurors—who are they?

Topic: Animal bites
Linda Blair, animal activist

Topic: book, Fantastic
Laurence Leamer, author

June 8, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway
Pat Blosnan, former NYPD homicide det.

Topic: Texas fetus-killing case
Ryan Deaton, atty.

Topic: Jessica Lunsford update
Rep. Ginny Brown (FL state)

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Harvey Levin, "Celebrity Justice"

Topic: Shark attacks
George Burgess, shark expert

June 10, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway
Julia Renfro, ed., Aruba News
Myrna Jansen, dir. Aruba Tourist Auth.

Topic: Michael Jackson Trial
Harvey Levin, "Celebrity Justice"

Topic: Lindsay Lohan & Paparazzi
Peter Howe, author

June 13, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson verdict

June 14, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway update & Michael Jackson trial
Geraldo Rivera, FOX
Michael Stevens, MJ juror

Topic: Ed Klein's book on Sen. Hillary Clinton
Naomi Wolf, author
Kiki McLean, former DNC Communications Dir.

June 15, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: Michael Jackson
Marcia Clark, OJ Simpson prosecutor

Topic: Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger
Karen Breslau, SF Bureau, Newsweek

June 16, 2005

Topic & Guest: Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger

Topic: Barbara Walters vs. nursing mothers
Michelle Malkin, FOX

Topic: Natalee Holloway update

Topic: Sen. Dick Durbin's Gitmo remarks

June 17, 2005

Topic: Jessica Lunsford update

Topic: Natalee Holloway update

Topic: Jennifer Milbank's update

June 20, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway update

Topic: Ed Klein's book on Sen. Hillary Clinton
Gemma Puglisi, American Univ. prof.
Tim Graham, Media Research Center

Topic: Sen. Dick Durbin's Gitmo remarks
Kent Swenson, former Gitmo chaplain

Topic: Where's Osama?
Rep. Curt Weldon, R-PA

June 21, 2005

Topic: Sen. Hillary Clinton & Presidential race
Rep. Charles Rangel, D-NY

Topic: Natalee Holloway update

Topic: Museum at NYC Ground Zero site
Brian Kilmeade, FOX

June 22, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: Anti-Christian bias in Indianapolis?
James Patterson, Indianapolis Star
Lisa Coffey, Indianapolis Star

Topic: book, How To Rent a Negro
Damali Ayo

Topic: PBS & politics
Bill Moyers

June 23, 2005

Topic: How do Christians see the Muslim world?
Rev. Franklin Graham, Samaritan's Purse

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX
Geraldo Rivera, FOX

Topic: Supreme Court updates

June 24, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: Karl Rove & 9/11 remarks
Kristen Powers, democratic strategist

June 27, 2005

Topic: Jessica Lunsford & Natalee Holloway updates

Geraldo Rivera, FOX
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: Supreme Court Ten Commandments ruling

Topic: Shark Attacks

June 28, 2005

PRE-EMPTED FOR PRES. BUSH ADDRESS

June 29, 2005

Topic: President's speech reaction
Gen. Wesley Clark

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Mickey John, former Suspect
Greta Van Susteren, FOX
Ruben Greenberg, Aruba Gov. spokesperson

Topic: Ward Churchill update

Topic: Shark Attack
Shane Maguffin, paramedic

June 30, 2005

Topic: Tom Cruise's exuberance

Topic: Jessica Lunsford update

Topic: Natalee Holloway update
Greta Van Susteren, FOX

Topic: Shark Attack
Survivor (not identified)

Hardball with Chris Matthews (MSNBC)

June 1, 2005

Topic: Amnesty Intl. criticizes U.S.
William Schulz, AIUSA Pres.
Frank Gaffney, Center for Security Policy

Topic: "Deep Throat" revealed
Pat Buchanan, former Nixon speechwriter
Sally Quinn, Washington Post
Paul Farhi, Washington Post
Daniel Schorr, PBS
Debra Saunders, San Francisco Chronicle
Leonard Downie, Jr., Washington Post
Henry Kissinger, former Sec. of State
Dr. Jeffrey Wigand
William Ruckelshaus, former Deputy Atty. General

June 2, 2005

Topic: "Deep Throat" revealed
John Harris
Joe DiGenova, atty.
Ralph de Toledano, journalist & author
Tim Noah, "Slate"
Tony Blankley, Washington Post
Lesley Stahl, CBS News
Stephen Kohn, author and atty.

June 3, 2005

Topic: Journalists panel
Ben Bradlee, Washington Post
Richard Cohen, Washington Post
Karen Tumulty, Time

Topic: Doug Brinkley book
Doug Brinkley

June 6, 2005

Topic: Intl. news
Sec. of State Condoleezza Rice

Topic: Senate compromise
Sen. Ben Nelson, D-NE
Sen. Mark Pryor, R-TX
Sen. Robert Byrd, D-WVA
Sen. Joe Lieberman, D-CT
Sen. Ken Salazar, D-CO
Sen. Mary Landrieu, D-LA
Sen. Susan Collins, R-ME
Sen. Lincoln Chafee, R-NE

Sen. Mike DeWine, R-OH
Sen. John Warner, R-VA

Topic: Politics
Rudy Giuliani

Topic: Iraqi update
Gen. Barry McCaffrey, MSNBC

June 7, 2005

Topic: Journalists roundtable
Norah O'Donnell, MSNBC
Howard Fineman, Newsweek

June 8, 2005

Topic: Political Humor
Bill Maher

Topic: Darrell does Chris (Matthews)
Darrell Hammond

Topic: "Cinderella Man"
Russell Crowe

Topic: PBS Politics
Bill Moyers

June 9, 2005

Topic: White House news
Nicole Devenish, White House Communications Director

Topic: Politics/news of the day
J.C. Watts, former congressman
Bob Shrum, Democratic strategist

June 13, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson verdict
Dan Abrams, MSNBC
Lisa Myers, NBC
Rev. Jesse Jackson
William Booth
Jennifer Ordonez

Hilary Rosen, MSNBC
Roy Black
Paul Pfingst
Larry Hackett

June 14, 2005

Topic: Should Gitmo be closed?
Michael Duffy, *Time*

June 15, 2005

Topic: Should Gitmo be closed?
Michael Smerconish, radio host
William Schulz, Amnesty Intl. USA
Gary Schroen
Tom Wilner

Topic: Journalist panel
John Harris
Deborah Orin

June 16, 2005

Topic: Book, The Opportunity
Richard Haass, Council on Foreign Relations

Topic: Iraq
Sen. Russ Feingold, D-WI
Sen. Trent Lott, R-MI
Rep Harold Ford, Jr., D-TN
T.X. Hammes

Topic: Politics
Sheri Annis
Steve McMahon

June 20, 2005

Topic: Reaction to Bolton as UN Ambassador
Terence Samuel
Mike Allen
Sen. George Allen, R-VA
Sen. Barbara Boxer, D-CA

Topic: Religion & Politics

John Danforth

Topic: Downing St. memo

David Ignatius, Washington Post
James Woolsey, former Dir., CIA
Michael Smith

June 21, 2005

Topic: North Korea & Nuclear weapons

David Kay, former weapons inspector

Topic: Journalist panel

E.J. Dionne
Deborah Orin

Topic: book, Peace Kills

P.J. O'Rourke

June 22, 2005

Topic: Politics

David Frum, American Enterprise Inst.
Bob Shrum, Democratic strategist

Topic: Military moms

Cindy Sheehan, anti-war activist
Sue Russell

Topic: War Council

Gen. Barry McCaffrey, MSNBC
Lt. Gen. Bernard Trainor, MSNBC
Col. Ken Allard, MSNBC

Topic: Social Security

Sen. Robert Bennett, R-UT

June 23, 2005

Topic: Journalist panel

Norah O'Donnell
Dan Klaidman
John Dickerson

Topic: News of the day

Tom Brokaw

Topic: Iraqi PM visits U.S.
Ibrahim Jaafari

Topic: book, Dying to Win
Robert Pape

June 24, 2005

Topic: Karl Rove 9/11 comments
Kristen Breitweiser
Sen. Jon Corzine, D-NJ
Sen. Kay Bailey Hutchison, R-TX
Peter Gadiel

Topic: News of the Day
Katrina vanden Heuvel, editor, The Nation

Topic: Iraq
Stephen Hayes, The Weekly Standard

June 27, 2005

Topic: Guantanamo Bay
Rep. Ellen Tauscher, D-CA
Rep. Tom Cole, R-OK

Topic: Supreme Court
David Boies, atty.
C. Boyden Gray, atty.

June 28, 2005

Topic: Church Tour (on location in Nashville, TN)
Tony Perkins, Family Research Council
Reza Aslan, author
Albert Pennybacker, Interfaith Alliance
Judge Roy Moore, Ten Commandments activist
Kathy Stein
Rev. Tony Campolo, liberal evangelical Christian
Dr. Richard Land, pastor
Mikey Weinstein, atty., father of Air Force Academy cadets
Dr. Jerry Sutton, pastor
George Felos, atty. For Michael Schiavo
Bobbie Patray, pastor

Topic: Reaction to Bush speech
Sen. John McCain, R-AZ
Sen. John Warner, R-VA
Sen. Joe Biden, D-DE
Tucker Carlson, MSNBC
Norah O'Donnell, MSNBC
Nicole Devenish, White House Communications Director
Jon Meacham

June 29, 2005

Topic: Democratic politics
Howard Dean, DNC

Topic: Howard Dean, Karl Rove/Matt Cooper case
Tony Blankley, Washington Times
Margaret Carlson, columnist

Topic: NY Senate Bid
Ed Cox

Topic: book, Sands of Empire
Robert Merry

June 30, 2005

Topic: book, 1776
David McCullough

Topic: Iran hostages
Paul Lewis
Steve Kirtley
Donald Sharer
John Palmer, NBC
Robin Wright, Los Angeles Times
Andrea Mitchell, NBC

Topic: Soldier saw wife on show
Amy Beth Thompson

Larry King Live (CNN)

June 1, 2005

Interview with Pres. Bill Clinton

June 2, 2005

Topic: "Deep Throat"
Carl Bernstein
Bob Woodward

Interview with Dan Rather

June 3, 2005

Barbara Walters interviews Larry King

June 4, 2005

Anniversary clip show

June 5, 2005

Repeat: Richard Nixon interview

June 6, 2005

Topic: Scott Peterson trial
Mark Geragos, Peterson's atty

June 7, 2005

Nancy Grace interview

June 8, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Chris Lieu, atty. for suspects
Stacey Honowitz, Asst. FL State Atty.
Terry Oden, Mayor, Mountain Brook, AL
Paul Fine Baum, owner of radio network
Jug Twitty, Natalee's step-father
Dr. Robi Ludwig, psychotherapist
Brian Todd, CNN
Cynthia Jones, mother of suspect
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Cynthia de Graf, girlfriend of suspect

June 9, 2005

Interview: George and Ann Lopez re: kidney transplants

June 10, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Stacey Honowitz, Asst. FL State Atty.
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Casey Jordan, criminologist
Chris Lejuez, atty. for suspects
Marc Klaus, missing children activist
Dave Holloway, Natalee's father
Anita van der Sloot, mother of suspect
Casey Jordan, criminologist

June 12, 2005

(Bob Costas, host)

Topic: Depression
Jane Pauley
Dick Cavett
Marietta Hartley
Dr. Kay Jamison, author, depression expert

June 13, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson verdict
Cynthia McFadden, ABC
Paul Rodriguez, jury foreman
Tito Jackson
Jermaine Jackson
Ted Rowlands, CNN
Brooke Anderson, CNN
Jane Velez-Mitchell, "Celebrity Justice"
Michael Cardoza, atty
Craig Smith (no ID)
Angel Howansky, Jackson family spokesperson

June 14, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Thomas Mesereau, Jackson's atty

June 15, 2005

Topic: Michael Jackson trial
Jermaine Jackson

June 16, 2005

Interview w/ Rev. Billy Graham

June 17, 2005

Interview w/ Shania Twain

June 18, 2005

(Bob Costas, host)

Interview with Vanessa Redgrave

June 19, 2005

Topics: various interviews

Robert Klein, comedian

Linda Ellerbee, journalist

Barbara Kline, owner, "White House Nannies"

Richard Haass, pres. Council on Foreign Relations & author

June 20, 2005

Interview with Pastor Joel Osteen

June 21, 2005

Topic: Brennan Hawkins found

Ted Rowlands, CNN

Kristine Swan, neighbor

Kevin Purse, school principal

Bruce Davis, family friend

Topic: Prince William's birthday

Dickie Arbiter, former Buckingham Palace spokesperson

Robert Lacey, author

Hugo Vickers, royal biographer

Patrick Jephson, former Sec. to Princess Diana

June 22, 2005

Interview with Priscilla Presley

June 23, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Robin Holloway, sister
Dave Holloway, father
Marcia Twitty, aunt
Marianne Cores, Aruba Atty. Gen's of
Michael Cardoza, defense atty.
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Nadra Ramirez, mother of suspect

Topic: Michael Jackson Jurors
Michael Stevens
Tammy Botton
Raymond Hultman
Melissa Herard
Paulina Coccoz
Susan Rentschler
Ellie Cook
Susan Drake
Thomas Sneddon, Santa Barbara County DA

June 24, 2005

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Marc Klaas, missing children activist
Kelly Holloway, aunt
Linda Allison, aunt
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Stacey Honowitz, Asst. FL State Atty.
Tim Miller, Texas Equusearch
Michael Cardoza, atty.

June 25, 2005

Repeat: Interview with Jermaine Jackson

June 26, 2005

Repeat: Interview with Rev. Billy Graham

June 27, 2005

Topic: Dennis Rader, BTK killer
Dennis Rader videotape
David Mattingly, CNN
Nola Foulston, DA

Topic: The Hilton family
Rick Hilton
Kathy Hilton
Nicky Hilton (via phone)

June 28, 2005

(Bob Costas, host)

Topic: President Bush's speech
Sen. John Kerry, D-MA
Sen. John McCain, R-AZ
Jennifer Eccleston, CNN
Jay Carney, Time
Richard Wolffe, Newsweek
Cindy Sheehan, anti-war activist

June 29, 2005

(Nancy Grace, host)

Topic: Natalee Holloway case
Karl Penhaul, CNN
Tim Miller, Texas Equusearch
Beth Twitty, mother
Jug Twitty, step-father
Marcia Twitty, aunt
Michael Cardoza, atty

Topic: Inspiring Stories
Roger Crawford, has ectodactylism
Angela Rockwood Nguyen, model lost leg
Teresa Sareo, writer hit by car
Carlana Stone Lawson, TV journalist finds inspiring stories

June 30, 2005

Topic: Susan Torres, brain dead woman gives birth
Jason Torres, husband
Justin Torres, son
Dr. Sanjay Gupta, CNN

The Daily Show with Jon Stewart (Comedy Central)

June 6, 2005

Bo Bice, "American Idol"

June 7, 2005

Russell Crowe

June 8, 2005

Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the House, author, FOX news analyst

June 9, 2005

Steven Johnson, author, Everything Bad is Good for You

June 13, 2005

Gen. Colin Powell

June 14, 2005

Matt Lauer

June 15, 2005

Larry Diamond, author, Squandered Victory: The American Occupation and the Bungled Effort to Bring Democracy to Iraq

June 16, 2005

Will Ferrell

June 20, 2005

Flynt Leverett, author, Inheriting Syria

June 21, 2005

Kenneth Timmerman, author, Countdown to Crisis: The Coming Nuclear Showdown with Iran

June 22, 2005

Ringo Starr

June 23, 2005

Dwight Yoakam

June 27, 2005

Bill Moyers

June 28, 2005

Howard Dean, DNC Chair

June 29, 2005

Hanna Rosin, journalist

June 30, 2005

Morgan Spurlock, filmmaker, TV producer