

## Introduction

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Welcome to this edition, the forty-seventh issue of Western Connecticut State University's *Clio*. Here, we will focus on revolution. This is a word usually embedded within violent themes, but in this issue, what we explore is innovation; we pursue the idea that revolution is an evolution of mankind.

Today, perceptions are everywhere and belong to everyone. History, as a rule is no different, it is itself, a version of someone's story. But whose story makes the greatest impact? Whose agency or narrative do we accept; and by what methodology or transmission do we accept them? We seek answers to these questions within these pages. Following a chronological approach, the journal examines the ideas of revolutionaries beginning in ancient Pompeii with Maxime Delaugère's piece. Delaugère explores the way in which this ancient culture expressed themselves through graffiti. This work provides us with insight not commonly analyzed. Graffiti, as a form of self-expression, art, communication, and lewdness even, opens doors in to the lives of these people by way of an art form formerly relegated to our contemporary warehouse facades and train cars. Next, is Robert Hopkins' work on Electrification, an excerpt from a larger work on the history, science, and development of electrification and thus the telegraph specifically within wartime. Following Professor Hopkins' article is Lauren Kerton's work on gender and insanity in the nineteenth century. Kerton, this year's winner of the Herbert Janick Prize for best undergraduate article explores the development of psychiatry as an industry, especially their treatment of women. Next, is VickiValaine Braucci's piece, which documents the history of radio, and then its influence during the 1920s and 1930s. At a time rife with social and political upheaval, she argues that the onset of radio was the most

influential and revolutionary outlet through which ideas were conveyed. It wasn't just media through which new understandings emerged. The next article, Erin Belcourt's work on Malcolm X makes that point clearly in a brief history of the man, but a larger story on the way racial and religious rights have dubiously evolved in the United States. The next work is an article by Vincent Pisano on the invention and progression of horror cinema, with an emphasis on the way film exposes our current cultural norms using Alfred Hitchcock's 1960s film "Psycho". Following Pisano's piece is Joseph Oliveri's work about the actual rhetoric of a protest song. He focuses on the exact way people speak and sing, and what affect their words have on both themselves and society. Ending the journal this year is Satil Moni's work on the historical progression of protest music, their influence and importance both internally in the United States and International reverberations as well.

Revolutions, perceptions, advancements, evolutions, they all exist differently within our own consciousness. When Arlo Guthrie wrote, "Alice's Restaurant" the world was spinning from Vietnam; a time of war and both social and political upheaval. Perceptions of what was going on were different for everyone, from the soldiers and reporters embedded in country, to the housewives at home. As a means of protest, solidarity, even exposition, Guthrie wrote the following words which if you haven't guessed it by now mean nothing about sitting down to eat a meal, "You can get anything you want, at Alice's Restaurant." History and time are no different. Please enjoy this edition of Clio, as we explore the way revolutionary ideas have been expressed through time.