



TJIC Alert

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MEDIA

1. **The State of the News Media: An Annual Report On American Journalism**

Pew Project for Excellence in Journalism

March 15, 2010

Full Text: <http://www.stateofthedia.org/2010/>

The report takes stock of the revolution occurring in how Americans get information and provide a resource for citizens, journalists and researchers to make their own assessments.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

2. **The Reconstruction of American Journalism**

Leonard Downie, Jr. and Michael Schudson

Columbia Journalism Review

November/December 2009

Currently available online at http://www.cjr.org/reconstruction/the_reconstruction_of_american.php

The authors of this in-depth report ask hard questions about the function of the press and the future of "accountability" journalism as a public service at a time of crisis in news media. They make six recommendations for the support of credible, independent and original news reporting. These include new approaches to public and private financing of news organizations serving the public good; incorporation of new dissemination vehicles while retaining downsized traditional formats; and utilizing volunteer news gatherers alongside professionals.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

3. Is The Foreign News Bureau Part Of The Past?

Diana Russo
Global Journalist

p. 9-11
Fall 2009

The author, a journalism professor at Clarke College, Dubuque, Iowa, notes that foreign correspondents are now coping with something that was almost impossible to imagine only five years ago: cutbacks. Despite increasing globalization of the economy and issues such as global warming and international terrorism, news outlets continue to shutter foreign bureaus and slash foreign coverage at an alarming rate. Mainstream media is now replacing foreign correspondents with “hot spot” drop-in coverage, and outsourcing to local hires and newswires. The demand for faster information creates a different type of journalism. Former bureau chiefs in Delhi or Cairo who chatted one-on-one with diplomats and other sources now carry laptops in which to access their blogs, tweets and other new media tools. Even network giants like ABC and NBC have shuttered bureau offices. Except for a one-person ABC bureau in Nairobi, there were no more bureaus left in Africa, India or South America. As newspapers deal with budget cuts and layoffs, due largely to declining readers and viewers, the feeling is that readers can turn to the internet for international news.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

4. News 21

Christopher Connell
Available online at <http://carnegie.org/publications/carnegie-reporter/single/view/article/item/229/>

Carnegie Reporter

Fall 2009

The author, an independent journalist, focuses on News21, a multi-million-dollar experiment by Carnegie Corporation of New York and the James S. and John L. Knight Foundation, to determine if a new crop of journalists can awaken interest in news where older and more experienced journalists have failed. Connell believes that to do this, they first need to study important issues, such as liberty and security, the role of religion in American life, the country’s dramatically changing demographics, and then produce stories with all the multimedia tools that the digital age has to offer. Connell notes that this effort is taking place in a news environment in which entertainment dominates, and during recession that has seen the demise of several major newspapers and layoffs of reporters and editors.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

5. Man Of The World

James M. Morris
Wilson Quarterly

p. 28-33
Winter 2010

Today, as newspapers are shuttered and reporters panhandle for work, it is important to remember Joseph Pulitzer, whose taste for sensationalism and sense of public service propelled American journalism into the modern era. Pulitzer was a pioneering newspaper reporter, publisher, and sponsor of the high-minded Pulitzer Prizes but he is perhaps remembered best for his antics during the Spanish-American War. His intense competition with William Randolph Hearst in the great circulation wars at the time are still known today as “yellow journalism,” the never-ending battle to sell newspapers. It was with his St. Louis-Dispatch that Pulitzer became known both for his gritty, mass-appeal journalism and for his championing of the average American through promotion of a progressive, almost radical, agenda. Soon, he pioneered the genre of investigative reporting to uncover government corruption and abuses in private enterprise. To increase circulation, Pulitzer resorted to sensationalist reporting, the extensive use of illustrations, and staged news “events” to attract more attention and readers. By the late 1880s, his New York World was the nation’s most-read newspaper.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

6. 2009 Prison Census: 136 Journalists Jailed Worldwide

Committee to Protect Journalists

December 1, 2009

Full Text: <http://www.cpj.org/imprisoned/2009.php>

Freelancers now make up nearly 45 percent of all journalists jailed worldwide, a dramatic recent increase that reflects the evolution of the global news business, the Committee to Protect Journalists said today. In its annual census of imprisoned journalists, CPJ found a total of 136 reporters, editors, and photojournalists behind bars on December 1, an increase of 11 from the 2008 tally. A massive crackdown in Iran, where 23 journalists are now in jail, fueled the worldwide increase.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

7. Access to Information Laws: Pieces of the Puzzle an Analysis of the International Norms

Laura Neuman

11 p.

Emory University

2010

Full Text: http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/americas/ati_pieces_of_puzzle.pdf

According to the author, each access to information law will be unique, depending upon the context in which it will function. For example, in countries in which there is a long tradition of authoritarianism and secrecy, more explicit legal provisions related to roles and responsibilities of the civil servants and procedures for providing information may be necessary. Likewise, in places where there is a less developed system of archiving and record keeping there may be greater focus on these areas within the law and/or regulations. To design, implement and enforce an information regime that will lead to a strengthened democracy is akin to completing a puzzle: for the picture to emerge all of the pieces must be identified, utilized, and placed together within the puzzle's distinct framework.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

8. Attacks on The Press In 2009

Committee to Protect Journalists

2010

181 p.

Full Text: <http://cpj.org/AOP09.pdf>

Does "name and shame" still work in the Internet age? After all, the massacre of 31 journalists and media workers in the Philippines pushed the 2009 media death toll to the highest level ever recorded by Committee to Protect Journalists. The number of journalists in prison also rose, fueled by the fierce crackdown in Iran.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

9. 40 IFEX Members Reject Defamation Of Religions Resolutions

International Freedom of Expression eXchange

March 30, 2010

Full Text: <http://www.wan-press.org/pfreedom/articles.php?id=5483>

In a joint submission to the U.N. Human Rights Council, 40 IFeX members protest resolutions on defamation of religion and the proposed elaboration of complementary standards to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD). Many governments and non-governmental organizations, including the IFEX members who signed the statement, campaigned against the resolution on the basis that it violates international human rights law on freedom of expression and other rights.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

10. Freedom of Information As A Tool For Empowerment: Good Institutions, The Public Sphere And Media Literacy

Ulla Carlsson

11 p.

U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and University of Gothenburg

April 2010

Full Text:

<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/30155/12723791613ullacarlssonpaperIBrisbane100423.pdf/ullacarlssonpaperIBrisbane100423.pdf>

The paper focuses on the importance of access to information and the ability to share information for empowerment, in the current context characterized by the emergence of a new media and communication society that has transformed the social functions of media and communication. It addresses the links between freedom of information and other rights, and highlights the centrality of good institutions, education and an independent and pluralistic media within a human rights-based approach to the topic.

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

11. World Press Freedom Day 2010: Message from Unesco Director-General

Irina Bokova

U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

April 2010

Full Text: [http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29294&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

[URL_ID=29294&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29294&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

“This World Press Freedom Day, whose theme is Freedom of Information, offers us an occasion to remember the importance of our right to know. Freedom of Information is the principle that organizations and governments have a duty to share or provide ready access to information they hold, to anyone who wants it, based on the public’s right to be informed.” – Irina Bokova

[Note: contains copyrighted material].

12. World Press Freedom Review 2010

International Press Institute

February 2010

Full Text: <http://www.freemedia.at/publications/world-press-freedom-review/>

The annual IPI World Press Freedom Review examines the state of the media around the world, documenting press freedom violations and major media developments. Divided into specific regions, each report provides a comprehensive overview of the year's events and may be contrasted with the events of previous years.

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