#### Some important opposing terms to begin:

#### Public vs. Private

- Can apply to individuals or institutions
- Includes information, documents, many things

#### High Profile vs. Low Profile

- Community standing, job title, etc.
- Does not equate to importance, knowledge, effectiveness, impact

#### Active vs. Passive

- Applies to everything from writing styles to people to organizations
- Seeking attention and action or not?

### Dependent vs. Independent

- Applies across institutions and individuals
- Can dramatically affect how jobs are done

### Accepting vs. Critical

- o Individuals and groups at all points along this continuum
- Reasons can vary dramatically case by case

- Public Sector: The part of a society that is controlled by the government and paid for with taxpayer money
- Private Sector: The part of a society owned by private companies and groups, usually for profit
- Voluntary Sector: Area of society operated for a collective, public or social benefit, often staffed by a few paid staff members and many volunteers

## **Public's Right to Know**

- Linked to open government, free speech
- Holds government and other institutions accountable for actions
- Seen as essential to operation of democratic society

### Allows journalists and public to:

- Get information
- Publish/disseminate without prior restraint
- Publish without fear of illegal retaliation
- Access facilities and material essential to communication
- Distribute information without interference by government acting under law or by citizens acting in defiance of the law.

Adapted from Paul and Kim, Reporters on the Battlefield: The Embedded Press System in Historical Context, 2004.

## **Public's Right to Know**

### Applied to Public Sector:

- Paid for with taxpayer money
- Virtually all employees, budgets, actions open to public scrutiny
- Journalists can freely request information, examine critically

### **Applied to Private Sector:**

- Entirely privately financed, or funded by investors?
- Open to scrutiny to extent that it affects public interest
- Journalists often need inside sources to get information

### Applied to Voluntary Sector:

- Relatively small part of overall economy
- Open to scrutiny based on regulations governing nonprofits
- Main question: Performing their stated public service?

### Roles journalists and news outlets can fulfill in society:

#### Disseminator

- Find and verify facts, supply needed context
- Publish as quickly and broadly as material can be verified

### Interpreter

- Provide clear explanation and analysis of complex issues
- Clarify work of organizations that affect the public

### Watchdog

- Critically examine work of government & major institutions
- Expose wrongdoing, hold those in power accountable

### Adversary

- Actively confront public officials and others in power
- Publish material fighting for public interest over private gain

#### Mobilizer

- Organize citizens to act against powerful interests
- Use own identity as populist tool to rally people behind causes

## **Main Question 1:**

How critical are different kinds of media likely to be of different kinds of institutions?

### **Main Question 2:**

How critical should audiences be of THIS media outlet's coverage of THAT institution?

#### **Common Local Institutions:**

- Government
- Military
- Law Enforcement
- Emergency Services
- Civil Service
- Public Utilities
- Chamber of Commerce/ •
  Promotional Entities
- Businesses/Employers (private vs. public)

- Health Care
- Transportation
- Community Service/
  Charities
- Churches/Religious
  Organizations
- Corporations (HQ or regional)
- Schools (K-12)
- Colleges & Universities

### Journalism as an institution in America:

- Private, profit-making businesses
  - Covering/analyzing other institutions is part of mission
  - Subject to scrutiny like other private businesses
  - Attracts more attention & criticism than most
- Supported by subscriptions & advertising
  - Serve needs of subscribers, community
  - Link w/advertisers can sometimes cause ethical issues
- Constitutionally protected
  - Unusual status allows some legal & cultural leeway
  - Different protections in different states
  - Limits of freedoms tested frequently