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Chapter 1 : Ubaidullah Sindhi - Wikipedia

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May 24, Violence perpetrated against conservatives, Republicans, and Trump supporters in recent years have escalated, while simultaneously being played down by the media and opposing political parties. The fact that influential Democrats and news personalities deny the trend serves to appease their leftist base, perhaps even emboldening others. If the course continues to increase, where will it lead? What are the consequences? Has history shown us the answer? Nazis and German residents torched and vandalized Jewish schools, synagogues, and businesses. Streets littered with broken windows gave the night its moniker. This scene was simultaneously the culmination of anti-Semitism in pre-war Germany and the launch point of the Jewish Holocaust. Not a Spontaneous Situation Though many are aware of that tragic event and the events that followed, not all are aware of the drawn-out period that led up to it. It was not a spontaneous situation. A slow and gradual buildup of hate instilled in the German people preceded the crisis. Hitler Only Took Months To Become a Dictator Once Hitler was sworn in as German Chancellor in , it only took a couple months for him to gain the legal authority to become a dictator. President Paul von Hindenburg was convinced by Hitler and the Nazis to suspend all constitutional guarantees. This enabled the Nazis to freely search any house or person and to seize any weapons found. Due to previous laws after World War I, Germany had very few armed citizens as it was. Weapon licensing and registration provided all the info needed to find and remove firearms. Furthermore, he prohibited them from working in government and civil service positions. In , Jews were no longer allowed in cinemas, theaters, swimming pools, or other public venues. Later that same year, the Nuremberg Race laws were passed. This enabled the German media to spread the anti-Semitic propaganda as truth, which helped convince many German citizens that the actions against the Jews were necessary and patriotic. Propaganda and Relentless Accusations Against Jews Catalyst for Violence After all the propaganda and relentless accusations against the Jews, it only took one catalyst to set-off major violence. In , a Polish Jew living in France was upset after learning his parents had been exiled from Germany. He lashed out and shot a German diplomat in France. Two days later, that man, Ernst vom Rath, died from his wounds. Joseph Goebbels used that assassination to stir up a frenzy of anti-Semitic hatred. This was the incitement needed to start Kristallnacht. Considering that the populace, including the Jewish citizenry, was unarmed, there was little resistance. Current Climate in U. Democrats Evolved Into Faction That Demands Total Ideological Subjugation Ironically, liberalism used to represent pushing back against government overreach and protection of nonconformists. Considering that Democrats were the primary supporters of slavery, is it any surprise that their party has evolved into a faction that now demands total ideological subjugation? Although the First Amendment protects the free media, it does not prohibit that same media from becoming a willing partner when their objectives conform with the ideology of those entrenched in the government. The idea of a free press that holds government officials to account is in direct opposition to what is happening today. Collaboration between the two groups has become more of a threat to our Republic than a government takeover of the media, because it is a motivated and voluntary partnership by a trusted public institution. Not Much Negative Coverage Against Acts of Terrorists Who Believe What They Hear From Media When the majority of the media is blatantly biased, is it any wonder that there is not much negative coverage against the acts of both mere hooligans and outright terrorists who wholeheartedly believe what they are hearing from what they consider a supposed objective source. Most notably, the Antifa movement, whose members hid behind the anonymity of their covered faces, frequently committed violent acts in the name of leftist ideology. There are few instances of condemnation by liberal politicians or the media. The next step was public assaults by Antifa and the shooting of conservative members of Congress. Now it is coordination between media and

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government to bring down a duly elected president. Democratic Party and Media Continue to Fail to Denounce Violence If not exposed and defeated, where will this developing movement of anger and violence against conservatives take us? If the violence continues to occur and increase, will the Democratic party and media continue to fail to denounce it, thereby passively encouraging it? Is there a watershed movement that the left will seize upon to stir up even more hatred, like Goebbels did in , not realizing what consequences may arise? A Constitution that expressly prohibits infringing upon the right to keep and bear arms for citizens. The United States was founded and cultivated by frontiersmen and their firearms. Their descendants used firearms to free us from British tyranny. Some estimates state that there are million firearms owned by million citizens. There is purposefully no registration to show potential tyrants or mobs where those guns are located. Is this why the liberals continuously push for gun control, gun registration and gun restriction? They villainize and denounce owners of the most effective weapons in the civilian hands, the AR and the AK Instead of blaming mass shooters and their evil intent, leftists instead use the horrible instances to go after an inanimate object that is being misused. Removal of this weapon from the hands of Americans would certainly enable and encourage those who would move to make America a totalitarian state. These have hammer forged, chrome-lined barrels and a hard case, to go with your own AR lower. It will allow any standard AR-type rifle to have a quick change barrel. This can be assembled in less than one minute without the use of any tools.

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Chapter 2 : Dynamic Competition In The Newspaper Industry | ATR | Department of Justice

To proponents of a cash-free society, the survival of the \$ bill is at best an anachronism, at worst a gift to organised crime. Peter Sands, the former chief executive of UK-based Standard.

Jonathan Sacks and Pope Nevertheless, traditional business models are no longer sustainable and high-quality publications, like ours, are being forced to look for new ways to keep going. Unlike many other news organizations, we have not put up a paywall. We want to keep our journalism open and accessible and be able to keep providing you with news and analyses from the frontlines of Israel, the Middle East and the Jewish World. As one of our loyal readers, we ask you to be our partner. It was 40 years since the Jewish people had left Egyptian bondage and they were now on the brink of entering their homeland to create a new and free society. They drowned our babies and enslaved our ancestors, embittering their lives with inhumane labor. Why should we not hate the Egyptians? One reason not to hate the Egyptians was purely tactical: Pharaoh and his army were destroyed and the Egyptian tyranny was already a thing of the past. New mortal enemies awaited the Jewish people in the form of the Canaanite nations with whom the Jewish people would soon go to war. Instead of obsessing over past suffering and investing emotional capital in hating someone that was no longer a threat, it is wiser to focus on the present and the enemies standing in the way of future Jewish survival and independence. Be the first to know - Join our Facebook page. Rabbi Jonathan Sacks suggests a deeper reason: To be free, you must let go of hate. While you are consumed by hating another, you can never be truly free. Hatred corrupts our individual and collective souls, inevitably overtaking our consciousness and behavior. It prevents us from pursuing positive goals and devoting ourselves to building the society so necessary to the ethos of the Jewish people first entering their homeland more than 3, years ago. And those ideals are essential to Jews today, who struggle to build our homeland and people anew. If we are to thrive, we must deal with the real challenges ahead. All this is obvious, but some Jews are still consumed with hatred of past enemies. But Christianity and Christian religious leaders today are no longer enemies of the Jewish people. It has been nearly 60 years since the Catholic Church changed its theology and policies toward the Jewish people and Judaism. The Nostra Aetate document established official new Church doctrine. In it, the Church condemned anti-Semitism for any reason, rejected the charge of deicide as false and proclaimed that the Jewish people are still in living covenant with the God of Abraham. Most Protestant churches have also adopted these changes toward us. Nor are these mere empty words. In , the Vatican established diplomatic relations with Israel and today no Catholic institution or group has a mission to convert Jews. And today, Evangelical Christians are the greatest political and financial supporters of Israel in the non-Jewish world. This is a truly breathtaking transformation of Christian teaching, belief and behavior. Yet some Jews are still mired in outdated polemics and irrational hatred of Christians. Occasionally, yeshiva students spit at Christians in Jerusalem, and this week Jews desecrated the Cistercian monastery in Latrun. This is an example of hate enslaving us, since the Latrun monks have nothing to do with the grievances of the perpetrators. In America too, some traditional rabbis still preach hatred of Christians as if they are still crusaders aiming to kill or convert Jews. These traditionalists are trapped in the past and fighting the most recent war â€” at significant spiritual and physical cost to our people. The Church is no longer a spiritual or physical threat to Jews, and we have powerful new enemies to fight today. Secularism and vicious anti-Zionism is ravaging our faith and culture, while radical Islamist extremism is waging a lethal war against Israel and the Jewish people. Wise and responsible Jews need to devote their energies to defeating these existential threats to our people and faith, and we cannot afford to be distracted by false demons. Nothing we do can bring back our grandfathers and grandmothers humiliated by the old Christianity â€” but the urgent challenge today is how we can make our world safer for our children and grandchildren. Like Pharaoh and his army, the Christian enemy is relegated to the past. We need to understand this and accept those Christians who honestly seek to atone for violent Christian history and wish to befriend us. If we do not, this anachronistic hatred will prevent us from

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achieving the constructive spiritual, cultural and national ideals that Moses, the Torah and the builders of our new State of Israel all urge us to devote our lives to. Resentment, rage and the desire to lash out at others no longer threatening us make us slaves to the past. To be strong nationally and healthy spiritually, we should heed the commandment of Moses and let go of our misplaced hatreds and demons. They bring only a profound darkness to our individual and national souls.

Chapter 3 : The Razor's Edge | National Association of Scholars

Freedom of press is hailed Editor cites right to know The rights of free speech and press do not exist on behalf of the best, but for the worst people, maintains Envin.D. Canham, editor-in-chief.

His father died four months before Ubaidullah was born, and the child was raised for two years by his paternal grandfather. Later Ubaidullah was entrusted to the care of his uncle at Jampur Tehsil , Punjab, British India , when his maternal grandfather died. Ubaidullah converted to Islam at age 15 and later enrolled in the Darul Uloom Deoband , where he was, at various times, associated with other noted Islamic scholars of the time, including Maulana Rasheed Gangohi and Maulana Mahmud al Hasan. Maulana Sindhi returned to the Darul-Uloom Deoband in , and gradually involved himself in the Pan-Islamic movement. In his early career he was a Pan-Islamic thinker. He was one of the most active and prominent members of the faction of Indian Freedom Movement led by Muslim clergy chiefly from the Islamic School of Deoband. It was written by a converted scholar Maulana Ubaidullah of Malerkotla. In , the year of his conversion, he moved from Punjab to Sindh area where he was taken as a student by Hafiz Muhammad Siddique of Chawinda Bhar Chandi. He subsequently studied at Deen Pur village under Maulana Ghulam Muhammad where he delved deeper into Islamic education and training in the mystical order. In , Ubaidullah graduated from the Deoband school. He worked on propagating his school for nearly seven years. Here, he accomplished much for the student body, Jamiatul Ansaar. Ubaidullah was now very active in covert anti-British propaganda activities, which led to him alienating a large number of the Deoband School leaders. Maulana Hasan was to be the General-in-chief of this army. While at Kabul, Ubaidullah came to the conclusion that focusing on the Indian Freedom Movement would best serve the pan-Islamic cause. Hasan proceeded to Hijaz. Ubaidullah, in the meantime, was able to establish friendly relations with Emir Habibullah of Afghanistan. But it was eventually decided that the pan-Islamic cause was to be best served by focusing on the Indian Freedom Movement. It was hoped that it would initiate a rebellion in British India. In , this government was ultimately dissolved under British diplomatic pressure on Afghanistan. Ubaidullah had stayed in Kabul for nearly seven years. The conclusion of the war, ultimately, forced Ubaidullah Sindhi to leave Afghanistan as King Amanullah came under pressure from Britain. During this period, he studied the ideology of socialism. Makkah, as an important centre of international trade, was home to the very rich tribal chiefs and the extremely poor. Some people, at that time, thought that Sindhi was impressed by Communist ideals during his stay in Russia, however that is not true at all. Ubaidullah then left for Mecca , Arabia in and remained there until During this period, he brought the message of the rights of Muslims and other important religious issues to the people of Arabia. During his stay in Russia, he was not impressed by the Communist ideas but rather, after the Soviet revolution, he presented his belief to the Soviet government that: But he could not give an answer at that time, when he was asked to provide an example of a state which was being run according to the laws of Islam. Translation of his work[edit] Pakistani columnist Farman Nawaz [15] translated his Urdu articles namely Islam teaches lesson of harmony to human beings, The Basic Moral standards of Humanity, Theory of civilization, Survival of the fittest and Islam into English. Other religious holy books like the Bible, the Gita and the Torah are also followed by many people around the world. He realized non-religious people atheists also existed in this world. After all he had spent some time among the communists in Russia. The individuals, who inaccurately interpreted the Bible and the Torah, were declared nonbelievers by Islam. In the same way, the person who incorrectly explains the Quran, can be declared an atheist. Islam and the prophet Muhammad taught people to have respect and tolerance for other religions and how to coexist with others on this earth. In Islam, the emphasis is clearly on God being eternal and everything in the universe belonging to Him alone. God alone is the Creator and Protector. It is also evident from his lifetime behavior and struggles that he wanted India not to be ruled by the British. He wanted India to be ruled by the Indians. He landed at the port of Karachi from Saudi Arabia in Ubaidullah left for Rahim Yar Khan to visit his daughter in

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Chapter 4 : ON THE NATURE OF

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Gerrard Winstanley, who was part of the radical Diggers movement in England, wrote in his pamphlet, *The New Law of Righteousness*, that there "shall be no buying or selling, no fairs nor markets, but the whole earth shall be a common treasury for every man," and "there shall be none Lord over others, but every one shall be a Lord of himself". While both groups argued against capitalism, the anarchist communists departed from Proudhon and Bakunin, who maintained that individuals have a right to the product of their individual labor and to be remunerated for their particular contribution to production. But, Errico Malatesta stated that "instead of running the risk of making a confusion in trying to distinguish what you and I each do, let us all work and put everything in common. In this way each will give to society all that his strength permits until enough is produced for every one; and each will take all that he needs, limiting his needs only in those things of which there is not yet plenty for every one". The Italian Federation considers the collective property of the products of labour as the necessary complement to the collectivist programme, the aid of all for the satisfaction of the needs of each being the only rule of production and consumption which corresponds to the principle of solidarity. The federal congress at Florence has eloquently demonstrated the opinion of the Italian International on this point Peter Kropotkin Peter Kropotkin " , often seen as the most important theorist of anarchist communism, outlined his economic ideas in *The Conquest of Bread and Fields, Factories and Workshops*. Kropotkin felt that cooperation is more beneficial than competition, arguing in his major scientific work *Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution* that this was well-illustrated in nature. He advocated the abolition of private property while retaining respect for personal property through the "expropriation of the whole of social wealth" by the people themselves, [36] and for the economy to be co-ordinated through a horizontal network of voluntary associations [37] where goods are distributed according to the physical needs of the individual, rather than according to labor. Aims of life vary with each and every individual; and the more society is civilized, the more will individuality be developed, and the more will desires be varied. We do not want to rob any one of his coat, but we wish to give to the workers all those things the lack of which makes them fall an easy prey to the exploiter, and we will do our utmost that none shall lack aught, that not a single man shall be forced to sell the strength of his right arm to obtain a bare subsistence for himself and his babes. This is what we mean when we talk of Expropriation Imagine a society, comprising a few million inhabitants, engaged in agriculture and a great variety of industries"Paris, for example, with the Department of Seine-et-Oise. Suppose that in this society all children learn to work with their hands as well as with their brains. Admit that all adults Such a society could in return guarantee well-being to all its members; that is to say, a more substantial well-being than that enjoyed to-day by the middle classes. In the bulletin of the Jura Federation he declared "the Italian federation believes that the insurrectional fact, destined to affirm socialist principles by deed, is the most efficacious means of propaganda". They were opposed not only to political statist struggles but also to strikes which put forward wage or other claims, or which were organised by trade unions. Moreover, they were clearly meant to be exemplary, invitations to revolt. Having established the aim, the goal to which we hold, we leave every anarchist free to choose from the means that his sense, his education, his temperament, his fighting spirit suggest to him as best. But we come together spontaneously, and not with permanent criteria, according to momentary affinities for a specific purpose, and we constantly change these groups as soon as the purpose for which we had associated ceases to be, and other aims and needs arise and develop in us and push us to seek new collaborators, people who think as we do in the specific circumstance. Most anarchist publications in the US were in Yiddish, German, or Russian, but *Free Society* was published in English, permitting the dissemination of anarchist communist thought to English-speaking populations in the US. A commander of the peasant Revolutionary Insurrectionary Army of Ukraine, also known as the

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Anarchist Black Army, Makhno led a guerrilla campaign opposing both the Bolshevik "Reds" and monarchist "Whites". The revolutionary autonomous movement of which he was a part made various tactical military pacts while fighting various forces of reaction and organizing the Free Territory of Ukraine, an anarchist society, committed to resisting state authority, whether capitalist or Bolshevik. The pamphlet is an analysis of the basic anarchist beliefs, a vision of an anarchist society, and recommendations as to how an anarchist organization should be structured. The four main principles by which an anarchist organization should operate, according to the Platform, are ideological unity, tactical unity, collective action, and federalism. The platform argues that "We have vital need of an organization which, having attracted most of the participants in the anarchist movement, would establish a common tactical and political line for anarchism and thereby serve as a guide for the whole movement". The Platform attracted strong criticism from many sectors on the anarchist movement of the time including some of the most influential anarchists such as Voline, Errico Malatesta, Luigi Fabbri, Camillo Berneri, Max Nettlau, Alexander Berkman, [59] Emma Goldman and Gregori Maximoff. Faure in his text "Anarchist synthesis" has the view that "these currents were not contradictory but complementary, each having a role within anarchism: He saw anarchism as more complex than that, that anarchist tendencies are not mutually exclusive as the platformists saw it and that both individualist and communist views could accommodate anarchosyndicalism. The main goal there was conciling anarcho-communism with anarcho-syndicalism. Spanish Revolution of The most extensive application of anarcho-communist ideas is. In, the CNT changed its policy and anarchist votes helped bring the popular front back to power. Months later, the former ruling class responded with an attempted coup causing the Spanish Civil War " Factories were run through worker committees, agrarian areas became collectivised and run as libertarian communes. Anarchist historian Sam Dolgoff estimated that about eight million people participated directly or at least indirectly in the Spanish Revolution, [70] which he claimed "came closer to realizing the ideal of the free stateless society on a vast scale than any other revolution in history". It is one of the key texts of the anarchist-communist current known as platformism. The new decision making process was founded on unanimity: The FCL published the same year the Manifeste du communisme libertaire. Several groups quit the FCL in December, disagreeing with the decision to present "revolutionary candidates" to the legislative elections. This move alienated some members of the FCL and thus produced the end of the organization. The new base principles of the FA were written by the individualist anarchist Charles-Auguste Bontemps and the non-platformist anarcho-communist Maurice Joyeux which established an organization with a plurality of tendencies and autonomy of groups organized around synthesist principles. Inside the FAI, the Anarchist Groups of Proletarian Action GAAP was founded, led by Pier Carlo Masini, which "proposed a Libertarian Party with an anarchist theory and practice adapted to the new economic, political and social reality of post-war Italy, with an internationalist outlook and effective presence in the workplaces [These groups emphasized direct action, informal affinity groups and expropriation for financing anarchist activity. These groups started organizing themselves outside the FAI in organizations such as O. This movement was influential in the autonomia movements of the seventies. They published Fronte Libertario della lotta di classe in Bologna and Comunismo libertario from Modena. These organizations were also inspired on synthesist principles. In recent times platformist organisations founded the now-defunct International Libertarian Solidarity network and its successor, the Anarkismo network; which is run collaboratively by roughly 30 platformist organisations around the world. On the other hand, contemporary insurrectionary anarchism inherits the views and tactics of anti-organizational anarcho-communism [26] [80] and "illegalism". In, the group claimed responsibility for a bomb campaign targeting several European Union institutions. With distribution of wealth being based on self-determined needs, people would be free to engage in whatever activities they found most fulfilling and would no longer have to engage in work for which they have neither the temperament nor the aptitude. As Kropotkin put it: Measuring the work by its results leads us to absurdity; dividing and measuring them by hours spent on the work also leads us to absurdity. Collectivist anarchism believes in collective ownership while communist anarchism negates the entire concept of ownership in favor

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of the concept of usage. In addition to believing rent and other fees are exploitative, anarcho-communists feel these are arbitrary pressures inducing people to carry out unrelated functions. So instead of working conditionally for the sake of the wage earned, they believe in working directly for the objective at hand. They often point out that even the so-called "idle rich" sometimes find useful things to do despite having all their needs satisfied by the labour of others. Anarcho-communists generally do not agree with the belief in a pre-set "human nature", arguing that human culture and behavior is very largely determined by socialization and the mode of production. Many anarchist communists, like Peter Kropotkin, also believe that human evolutionary tendency is for humans to cooperate with each other for mutual benefit and survival instead of existing as lone competitors.

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Chapter 5 : Freedom of Information | Arizona Newspapers Association

The twin impulses of skepticism and dogmatism, then, easily lead to the special pleading that is the most insistent enemy of a free society. The only way to buck that trend is to resort to a strategy that gives a very different twist to skepticism and dogmatism.

Candidates can be nominated from the general public, or members of the media. Read the histories and backgrounds of past recipients in the list below. Past recipients are listed below by year. HB made many major reforms and was signed into law April Her reporting received a Student Edward R. Although the agency was initially unwilling to discuss specifics of the project, public records showed the ACC had contracted with a local firm for the project. The site was finished but had inexplicably decided not to publish the website and was instead seeking new funding to re build the website. Facing the facts, the agency ACC ultimately admitted to the facts they were obfuscating. Evan Wyloge began as a journalist in , and has focused on accountability and watchdog reporting, with an emphasis on data analysis, since In a metropolitan region of a million people, the actions of South Tucson City Council could go unnoticed. The City has a long history of not posting meeting minutes, budget or even staff reports ahead of Council meetings. Through frequent records requests, it was learned that the city was on the verge of bankruptcy while twice balking at increasing rental taxes at the behest of one landlord, considered laying off its firefighters or its police dept. The interim manager was replaced with a former police chief who had been fired and had no experience running a city and a new attorney was hired, also with little experience in running a city. After the stories appeared, the Mayor publicly ordered the firing of the police chief and blamed him for the news coverage. As the city continues to flirt with bankruptcy, the Council and Mayor offer a totally different narrative to its residents that it has worked out its financial problems. Joe Ferguson has worked for the Arizona Daily Star for four years as an investigative reporter, focusing on Government accountability and previously worked at the Star as a city hall reporter. The chief deputy whose niece ran the cafes was investigated and later indicted by the FBI, leading to his resignation. The interim sheriff had signed off on many of the requests for funds to be transferred into the account that was being used inappropriately. The interim sheriff and his supporters brutally criticized Schmidt and the Star at appearances and news conferences but ultimately he lost his seat. Caitlin has worked for the Star for three years as a public safety reporter, focusing on investigative reporting and law enforcement accountability. As lawmakers debated the proposal The Arizona Republic scrutinized oversight of the Empowerment Scholarship accounts using numerous public records requests. He specializes in using data to drive investigative reporting. The Fire Department provided initial details, but could answer few of the questions about whether the system posed a real danger to other areas of town. Her reporting revealed that substandard plastic pipes prone to leaks from something as mundane as tree roots run throughout the community. She joined the Roundup in after graduation. She has won several ANA awards, including first place in feature writing, investigative reporting, multimedia storytelling, sustained coverage and two FOI awards. Arizona Reporters, Anne Ryman and Michael Kiefer reviewed hundreds of pages of police reports from Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff and law-enforcement agencies and court records to tell the story of how three students were wounded and one was killed at NAU one night last October. The first reports released by police were so heavily redacted that they were illegible, making it difficult to determine what happened that night. But reporters, through follow-up requests and persistence, were able to get records mostly un-redacted without having to resort to legal action. Ryman and Kiefer also reviewed a dozen videos taken by police body cameras at the scene that might from various incidents at the apartment complex where the fight broke out. The records revealed a recurring out-of-control party situation that police and the university could not contain. The efforts to tell the story were complicated by the multiple law enforcement agencies involved and the ongoing investigation. Reporters filed records requests with each agency, then went back and filed requests again to get the most recent materials. In some cases, addendums to the reports were not released. So

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the reporters had to go back and request the addendums that should have been released originally. Anne Ryman is a senior reporter for the Arizona Republic and azcentral. Michael Kiefer is a senior reporter for the Arizona Republic who has covered courts, justice and Maricopa County government issues for the Republic and azcentral. He was part of the team that won the best of the West and Sidney Hillman Awards in for coverage of the mass migration of Central American children in the U. According to a year-long Payson Roundup investigation, which included a long struggle to obtain the sealed Child Protective Service records detailing the seven years Calandra Balas spent bouncing in and out of the system “ in and out of the custody of her troubled, intermittently violent and drug addicted father. The results proved fatal for young Calandra. Ultimately “ after another flare of domestic violence, Calandras intoxicated father, Josh Bolas, was fleeing from police while going miles per hour with Calandra unrestrained in the back seat and rolls the car throwing Calandra to lie dead on the side of the road. Over the seven years, a parade of CPS caseworkers repeatedly returned Calandra to her father, despite his ongoing problems, as revealed by hundreds of pages of records obtained by the Roundup in response to a Freedom of Information request. The law makes it possible to unseal CPS case records “ but only after a child has died. The Roundup requested the records and waited for over a year for the state to complete the request. Even then, the state blacked out so much information it was impossible to piece together what happened and why. The Roundup renewed its request for less heavily redacted records and received a new round of disclosures months later. This sad case continues to highlight several years of scandal and controversy at CPS. The system for protecting children remains broken and incoherent. The reorganized Department of Child Safety receives some , reports of abuse and neglect annually “ and open cases on about 52, of those reports. The case backlog remains at nearly 11, with another 19, abused and neglected children in state custody. Hopefully the telling of this story, we can continue to keep pressure on the system to improve. Thanks to his diligent use of public records requests filed with government agencies and his dogged inquisitiveness, Hank broke what may have been the political story of the year in January when Capitol Times published an expose about the use of state vehicles for personal and campaign matter by top House of Representatives officials and staff, including House Speaker David Gowan. Rojas was nominated because of his ingenuity and tenaciousness in taking on the FAA on his own with astounding success. When denied, he sued on his own, and prevailed. He continues to fight, determined as a future Aircraft controller, to make the system more accountable. A truly remarkable young man. He submitted his first request in May He taught himself how to request public records and sue on his own by scouring the internet for advice, including the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, FOIAdvocates. He used Google to find written complaints, copied and pasted legal text, and tweaked it to suit his needs. After his initial win in court, he successfully filed a motion to have his fees returned. He filed three more suits through the year summary judgement pending and more FOIA requests. Since becoming a private investigator in , Rich has been the leading advocate for criminal defense attorneys and private investigators in their use of the Public records Law. Rich often leads training sessions on the use of the public records law, the most recent being a well-attended panel discussion last month at the Arizona Public Defenders Association conference in Tempe. In , Rich won at the Superior Court. Rich was a print and broadcast journalist in Arizona for 28 years before becoming a state-licensed private investigator in He was the editor of three Republic Investigative projects that were finalists for Pulitzer prizes. As Governor of the State of Arizona, formerly as State Treasurer, and successful businessman in Arizona, Governor Doug Ducey has consistently recognized the importance of transparency in government and government accountability “ principles that lie at the very heart of First Amendment and Freedom of Information protections. As Governor, he made it quickly known that he wanted government to operate more like business “ inherently recognizing that it is critical for government to be accountable to the public “ much like a business must always be accountable to its customers. He specializes in public records and works with other reporters on how to ask for public information and how to appeal when access to information is denied. He started his career at the Arizona Daily Sun and joined the Star in Before entering journalism she was a registered nurse. Caitlin is also the recipient

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of the Arizona Newspapers Foundation Scholarship. On receiving a tip about a memo prepared for the Tucson City Council which discussed four Tucson Police Officers being put on Administrative leave, Reporters Ferguson and Schmidt began their records search to better understand what had been going on. Numerous tips and complaints had been reported to the police by neighbors of the houses where these activities as far back as Nov. Nearly 50 records requests had been made to the Tucson Police Department, the Pima County Attorney and the City of Tucson with much delay, denial and stonewalling to gather more information on the case. Ultimately 9 Tucson Police Department employees 8 officers and 1 civilian have been found to have some involvement with the Prostitution ring. In a list recently received show that others suspected to have been customers of the ring include Government employees, area firefighters, Border patrol agents and Air Force personnel. While all the investigative work and some of the stories have been published during the contest period, stories and the eventual outcome of this story continue to be written. Alexis Bechman doggedly pursued information through repeated FOIA requests over a period of nearly six months to break a major story for the Payson Roundup, which revealed a dangerous, politically-based inconsistency in the criteria for dispatching Department of Public Safety helicopters. The tenacious effort to obtain public records started with a report that a Forest Service law enforcement officer shot a man hiding in the forest with a stolen car after the man pepper sprayed the officer. The officer immediately called for an ambulance, as he tended to the man bleeding from a wound to the neck. The suspect essentially died in the ambulance on his way to the hospital. For a less tenacious reporter, the story would have stopped there. Mostly, she wondered why the man ended up in an ambulance making the hour-long drive to the Payson Regional Medical Center instead of on an air ambulance helicopter on its way to a trauma center in the Valley. So she began digging. Fortunately, she soon talked to a Pine-Strawberry Fire Department paramedic who was on the scene. The paramedic revealed that the fire department called for the air ambulance as soon as they were dispatched, knowing that someone with a gunshot wound to the neck had to get to a trauma center quickly to have a chance of survival. Her immediate attempts to get the Department of Public Services to explain why the DPS Ranger helicopter was not called in since the incident included an officer-involved shooting proved inconclusive. She eventually determined that the Ranger was called, then cancelled and that a private air ambulance was then called, but not apparently dispatched. This began months of digging and repeated FOIA requests. First, she had to wait for the official investigation to conclude, which imposed a delay of many months. She continued calling the DPS public information office to get a copy of that report as soon as it was released. The official report focused on the justification for the use of lethal force, not on the problem with dispatching an air ambulance. So she persisted by obtaining copies of the tapes involving the conversations with the dispatchers. On those tapes, she discovered that the dispatchers did initially call for the Ranger helicopter. However, DPS policy requires the first call to go to a private air ambulance – apparently as a result of complaints about competition with private businesses in the past. However, the private air ambulance company ultimately decided not to fly due to weather in the area. After waiting on the ground in vain for the air ambulance, the paramedics decided to try to make the hospital. The suspect died on the way.

Chapter 6 : Sierra Leone - Wikipedia

Previous Speakers. A Remarkable Roster of Guest Speakers Joyce Cary: A Novel as a Picture of Society Erwin D. Canham: Business at Bat: In Washington and on Main.

Thank you very much, Mr. Seaton, distinguished officers and members of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. In Belgrade today, independent journalists are being persecuted. This week, one brave editor was murdered in cold blood. Under those conditions, decent people can remain in denial, supporting policies that lead them to political and economic ruin. The tragedy in Kosovo is the result of a meticulously planned and long-premeditated attack on an entire people simply on the basis of their ethnicity and religion; an attack grounded in a philosophy that teaches people to dearly love a piece of land while utterly dismissing the humanity of those who occupy it. That is what Mr. Milosevic has been doing ever since Yugoslavia started breaking up in For a decade, he has been trying to build a greater Serbia, by using military force to rearrange the ethnic character of the nations which emerged from Yugoslavia. That is what he did for years in Croatia and, horribly, in Bosnia -- what he is doing in Kosovo now. Last year, he drove hundreds of thousands of people from their homes into the frigid mountains, and let them back only after NATO threatened to use force. He is now determined to crush all resistance to his rule even if it means turning Kosovo into a lifeless wasteland. As these difficult days proceed, it is important to remember that we have no quarrel with the Serbian people. They were our allies in World War II; they have often been our allies. In a sense, they are victims of this tragedy, too. And we must understand the anguish of Serbian Americans who, like Albanian Americans, are worried about their loved ones back home. Americans should not blame Serbs or look down on Serbian Americans because we disagree with the Milosevic government. We must not let his ethnic cleansing provoke us to ethnic bias. We cannot simply watch as hundreds of thousands of people are brutalized, murdered, raped, forced from their homes, their family histories erased -- all in the name of ethnic pride and purity. NATO was pivotal to ending the killing and ethnic cleansing in Bosnia. We can do so again, and this time we have responded more quickly. Were we to stand aside, the atrocities in Kosovo would go on and on. The Kosovar Albanians would become a people without a homeland; a burden to host countries; a magnet for radical ideologies; a breeding ground for unending warfare in the Balkans. NATO would be discredited -- yes, because it made promises not kept, but more important, because its values and vision of Europe would be profoundly damaged. Ultimately, the conflict in Kosovo would spread anyway, and we would have to act anyway. Now, when we decided to launch the air campaign, after Mr. Milosevic rejected peace, we believed there was at least a possibility that our readiness to act would deter him from moving forward as it had in the past. But we also understood clearly that with 40, troops and over tanks massed in and around Kosovo he might intensify his repression and go on with his planned attack, as I made clear in my address to the nation the night the air strikes began. There was only one possibility that we and our NATO allies were not willing to entertain -- that the international community would look the other way in the face of this brutality. Now the NATO air campaign has been underway for three weeks, often interrupted or limited by bad weather. But NATO is more united today than when the operation began. Whether they are conservatives in Spain, socialists in France, New Labor in Britain, or Greens in Germany, the leaders of Europe and the people they represent are determined to maintain and intensify our attacks until Mr. There are still significant air defenses up and, therefore, there is still risk with every mission. But we have degraded the system to the point that now, NATO can fly 24 hours a day, not simply at night. Increasingly now, we are striking the forces themselves, hitting tanks, artillery, armored personnel carriers, radar missiles and aircraft. As the allies have said -- all of us, repeatedly -- Mr. One, Serbian security forces must leave Kosovo. Two, the displaced Kosovars must be able to return. Three, there must be an international security force to protect all Kosovars, including the Serb minority there, as they work towards self-government. If he refuses, our military campaign will continue to destroy as much of his military capability as we can so that each day his capacity for repression will diminish.

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Meanwhile, his actions -- though absolutely devastating to the civilian population, and horribly burdensome to the front-line states of Macedonia and Albania -- have not destroyed the armed opposition among Kosovars. Indeed, their numbers and determination are growing. Milosevic will have to choose -- either to cut his mounting losses, or lose his ability to maintain his grip on Kosovo. As for NATO, we are prepared to continue this effort as long as necessary to achieve our objectives. Our timetable will be determined by our goals, not the other way around. In the meantime, we must do more to aid the refugees. They are pouring out of Kosovo. We must help to preserve their lives and health, and their hope of return. This week, NATO approved Operation Allied Harbor, under which 8, troops will work with relief agencies in Albania to establish camps, provide logistical support, deliver aid, and ensure security. Conditions at the borders are beginning to improve. Now we are most concerned about the fate of the refugees -- hundreds of thousands of them -- trapped inside Kosovo. They are unable to leave, but afraid to go home. People of goodwill all around the world today are trying to find ways to overcome this cruel and cynical manipulation of innocent human beings. Milosevic also continues to hold on to the three American servicemen his forces seized in Macedonia. He continues to flout his obligation to allow the Red Cross to visit them. I want to say again as clearly as I can: The United States will hold him personally responsible for their welfare. Now, the stand we have taken, first in Bosnia, now in Kosovo, against organized ethnic hatred is a moral imperative. But it is also a strategic imperative. The history of the United States, for a very long time, was dominated by a principle of nonintervention in the affairs of other countries, even when we strongly disagreed. Our steadily increasing involvement with the rest of the world -- not for territorial gain, but for peace and freedom, and security -- is a fact of recent history. During the Cold War, it can be argued that on occasion we made a wrong judgment, because we tended to see the world solely through the lenses of communism or anti-communism. But no one suggests that we ever sought territorial advantage. No one doubts that when America did get involved, we were doing what at least we thought was right for humanity. Now, at the end of the 20th century, we face a great battle between the forces of integration and the forces of disintegration; the forces of globalism versus tribalism; of oppression against empowerment. And the phenomenal explosion of technology, including that of advanced weaponry, might be the servant of either side -- or both. The central irony of our time, it seems to me, is this: Most of us have a vision of the 21st century world with the triumph of peace and prosperity and personal freedom; with respect for the integrity of ethnic, racial and religious minorities; within a framework of shared values, shared power and shared plenty; making common cause against disease and environmental degradation, against terror, organized crime and weapons of mass destruction. This grand vision, ironically, is threatened by the oldest demon of human society: In the face of that, we cannot be indifferent -- at home or abroad. That is why we are in Kosovo. Kosovo is a very small place on a very large fault line, on the borderlands of Central and Eastern Europe, at the meetingplace of the Islamic world and the Western and Orthodox branches of Christianity, where people have settled in a complex patchwork of ethnic and religious groups and where countless wars have been fought -- over faith, land and power. Kosovo is far from unique in its region. It is surrounded by nations with similar challenges of history and diversity. The only difference today is that they -- think of them -- Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Bosnia -- are now at least struggling to realize the vision of multiethnic democracy that Mr. Milosevic is struggling to kill. These nations spent most of the last half-century under communist rule. In the years when Western Europe was overcoming its old animosities, by integrating its economies and embracing democracy, in the years when Americans began confronting our own legacy of racial hatred through open debate and political activism, these nations saw their problems frozen in time -- kept in place by a rigid system that allowed no talk of change. They projected to the world a picture of stability, but it was a false picture -- a stability imposed by rulers whose answer to ethnic tensions was not to resolve them, but to suppress and deny them. When the weight of communist repression was lifted, these tensions naturally rose to the surface, to be resolved by statesmen, or exploited by demagogues. The potential for ethnic conflict became, perhaps, the greatest threat to what is among our most critical interests: We are in Kosovo because we care about saving lives and we care about the character of the multiethnic post-Cold War

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world. Who is going to define the future of this part of the world? Who will provide the model for how the people who have emerged from communism resolve their own legitimate problems? Will it be Mr. Milosevic, with his propaganda machine and his paramilitary thugs, who tell people to leave their country, their history and their land behind, or die? Or will it be a nation like Romania, which is building democracy and respecting the rights of its ethnic minorities? Or Hungary, which has accepted that ethnic Hungarians can live beyond its borders with security and freedom? Or Macedonia, which is struggling to maintain a tolerant, multiethnic society under the unimaginable pressures of the human and economic costs imposed by Mr. They would be utterly homogenous, not so diverse. Today, most of those countries are democracies. Most are trying to resolve their problems by force of argument, not force of arms. We cannot allow the Milosevic vision -- rooted as it is in hatred and violence and cynicism -- to prevail. But if we truly want a more tolerant, inclusive future for the Balkans and all of southeast Europe, we will have to both oppose his efforts and offer a better vision of the future, one that we are willing to help build. Now, what does all this mean for the future of Kosovo and the region as a whole, starting from where we are right now? What many Kosovars want is independence. But I continue to think it is not the best answer. Kosovo lacks the resources and infrastructure to be viable on its own. Finally, we must remember the principle we and our allies have been fighting for in the Balkans is the principle of multiethnic, tolerant, inclusive democracy.

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Chapter 7 : A Guide to the Texas Jewish Historical Society Records,

Monday, May 3, 00, Each The wife of an Adams man Aug. 9, The Bodziachs are who died from injuries suffered suing for personal injuries and in a fall on a dam spillway, has brought.

Robin Fox Robin Fox is an anthropologist, poet, essayist, and historian of ideas. His latest book is *The Tribal Imagination*: In the introduction to *The Tribal Imagination*: My favorite story about Oxford involves an irredeemably judgmental use of the word. The time is World War I and militant ladies are roaming the streets of Oxford giving out white feathers of cowardice to young men of fighting age who are not at the front. Yes, they did that. They invade a college quad where a young don in cap and gown is walking across the lawn reading Virgil. Thrusting the white feathers at him one of the ladies demands: Every civilization is an experiment in how far we can shift ourselves from the evolutionary norm of the small, kinship-integrated tribal society governed by ritual and custom to any kind of society either more complex in structure or less tribal in foundation. We assume that given intelligence and foresight there is no limit to where we can move. We can write our own rules, design our own futures. The wise amongst us have determined that in effect we have reached the perfect resolution of development in Western liberal representative democracy based on free market economies, and that the whole world will shift inevitably in this direction. Thinkers from all bands of the spectrum agree that this is inevitable because it is somehow in our natures as human beings to live this way and that only repressive regimes prevent its realization. We invade other nations and at crippling cost try to make them over in our image because we know this is really how they want to be and will be once their bully-boy dictators and enforcers are ousted. Even those of us who are doubtful about the method do not question the logic: But the liberal democratic societies we regard as the natural outcome of natural human impulses are dangerously late arrivers on the human scene and, to be brutal, they are still fragile experiments whose viability has not been sufficiently tested. Far from being natural outcomes of human nature they are heroic attempts to defy human nature. Every civilization in the past has failed. Bits and pieces of them remain and these fragments we shore against our ruin. But as operating entities they are gone. Their song is ended; only the melody lingers on. Some of them lasted a long time and then declined slowly, ossified, or exploded. Perhaps we are right. But at the very least it is too early to say. Perhaps a healthy dose of skepticism about our chances is our best bulwark against failure, and our best reason for taking ourselves seriously. Here we come up against our inability to decide whether we like our own civilization or hate it. Is it worth saving? If it is not worth saving then it is probably not worth studying. This is the easy way out that many among us take, although it ignores the fact that we can only make such a judgment if we have done the necessary study. But our own intellectual tradition a melody lingering on from the Greeks militates against this. Some of the people who have studied Western civilization in the most intense way have been its most severe critics. They, like Karl Marx or T. Wells, have not liked what they saw, but needed to know what was wrong and why it was wrong. They have needed to understand so that they could know what to do about it. For one thing that characterizes us we members of this civilization is our need to do something about it. We are not fatalists, despite some of our religious beliefs that would suggest that we might be. Predestination is after all the ultimate in fatalism. The vast majority of us take the result of this process more or less for granted; we can simply enjoy it. The problems it presents for us are practical, not intellectual: Those who refuse to take it for granted and want to do something about it are those most in need of knowledge about its foundations and development—its inner logic. The people who should study it most intently are not those who like it, but those who are most dissatisfied with it. Marx would have agreed. Marx would also have agreed that they should study it in the context of the other civilizations of the world and even of pre-civilized societies. But even if Marx and Weber did not get it all right, their questions remain fundamental. Even if cultural relativists want to regard the Western development not as an advance in civilization but as a giant step sideways, they still have to understand it, not just condemn it, if they want to do something about it. You will not get much of

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an argument from the Marxists on this point. They are firmly in the Western rationalist tradition. But there are few of the Marxist purists left with whom to have a meaningful debate, while the woolly-minds are clogging the arteries of the educational system. But no more of this intellectual butt-kicking, which, while emotionally satisfying, does not help with the problem. Is it worth the trouble of educating our young people in the history and culture of the West? Would we perhaps not be better off making sure that they are computer literate and doing much better in math and science rather than studying art history and classic literature, even in translation? One immediate answer is that math and science are part of the Western tradition that makes it unique. Even so, the pessimist in me wonders, do they need to know this in any detail or can they not take it for granted and get on with the science and technology that will save us? The quick answer is that they can, but that someone somewhere should be the guardian of the Western secret or we may just lose it and the science and technology will be for nothing. Does it matter as long as the Guardians have the secret? I think it does, because if we leave it only to the Guardians—a small, powerful, and fully educated elite, then we are shirking the challenge of democracy: And that all should have the means to assimilate and benefit from them. We would be retreating from our open society into a Platonic closed society with a sharp division between the Guardian elite and the Helots that suited Plato but should not suit a national culture that stems from Jeffersonian rationalism and an ideal of free and universal education. The problem with this is that it all takes time and time is precious. In the past in Western Europe it has not really been an issue. A system of Guardians was accepted and they received a pretty intensive education in Western culture—including its classical and modern languages, sciences, and history—through school and university, but mostly the former. Not all that many went to university. The rest, those not of the mandarin elite, were given an adequate education and rendered functionally literate and numerate, were given opportunities for upward mobility, and that was enough. With such a system, England ruled a quarter of the globe. America, while having a class of similarly-educated Guardians, has also undertaken the massive task of trying to bring a reasonable level of education to everyone, including instruction in the foundations of the civilization to which we were thought-to-be-privileged to belong. But in this we were always coming up from behind. The Guardians of European culture did not so much learn it as live it. The fact that we feel it necessary to give courses in Western civilization shows up the difficulty we have. They would have had to prove in their entrance exams that they were conversant with classical and modern languages for example, even if they were to concentrate on science once accepted. Their family histories were the history of Western art and diplomacy and music and finance and business. Even those who rebelled against their own class were pretty well versed in what they were challenging. I think of my own socialization into Western culture in a northern provincial town in the England of the s through the s. Some of this came from formal education, and a very good one, but most of it came by osmosis, by sheer immersion in the flow of the cultural stream—and I was not a child of privilege. One even physically lived in it: Its country manors and great houses open to the public were living monuments of passing time. Playing in the ruined monasteries and abbeys took one to the heart of the Reformation, as did membership in the Church of England—one wing of the holy trinity of the Bible, Shakespeare, and Milton. There was an immediate connection with the Tudor England of the Book of Common Prayer and the huge feast of music opened up for a chorister. Travelling operas gave regular performances all in English, as was the way then and a bewildering array of local amateur choral, operatic, and dramatic societies put on everything from Die Fledermaus to Oklahoma. Gilbert and Sullivan ran through our bloodstreams. The town Repertory Theater did a different play each week, from J. Priestley to Tennessee Williams two seats for the price of one on Mondays. The municipal Reference Library was well stocked and free, and the Technical College, and the City Museum and Art Gallery had libraries and lectures and exhibitions. The very institutions one lived with unthinkingly—the monarchy, the free press, the local and national elections, the courts of common law, the parish system, the guilds and trade associations through which most of my friends passed to professional life, the forms of local government aldermen still sat on the bench—all had deep roots in the past. The city itself, old in foundation but in effect a product of the Industrial Revolution, was a living history

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to be experienced. Even without a formal education the immersion was massive. Above all there was the BBC, an amazing treasure trove of information, with music, drama, world news and uplift on all levels. Again, this was open to everyone. The Promenade Concerts were broadcast live and had a huge audience. The proletariat with its mechanics institutes, technical colleges, trade unions, cooperative societies, clubs, and non-conformist chapels was equally rich in history reaching back beyond the Levelers and Parliamentarians. Despite serious class differences, a kind of homogeneity still existed in English society in those pre-immigration days. Even in insular England wars had brought us into close contact with continental Europe. My first experience with foreign languages was with German and Italian prisoners of war working as virtually unguarded farm laborers. It was from the prisoners that I learned that all operas were not written in English. The Italians told me they had municipal opera houses with a repertory company doing a different work each week, as cheap as local cinema. There is no way that even a yearlong course can compare to being immersed in it. The system responded bravely, but mostlyâ€”except of course for the WASP elite, which modeled its education on the European systemsâ€”it was trying to socialize and educate at the same time. It was trying to create basic-English speakers out of the fragmented material of European and Asian peasantry and artisans. It had to inculcate cultural literacy along with brushing teeth and hygiene. It was also a society oriented almost entirely to the future.

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Chapter 8 : Ron Paul - Wikipedia

THE GENIUS CLUB: A novel of life and survival in a declining America The setting is the Eldorado Estates Country Club resort in a 'tony' area of Southern Florida. The resort was once upon its opening 'the place,' a restricted conclave and playground of the very wealthy.

The advent of the Internet has meant increased competition for readers and advertising dollars, and the economic downturn has exacerbated the impact of this competitive stress. These trends, in combination with other factors, have left many newspapers in perilous financial straits, with a few closing and others forced to undertake drastic cost cutting. The fate of the newspaper industry is not just the parochial concern of industry participants and investors. Today, newspapers make investments in news gathering unmatched by other media. Still, recent developments have caused a number of observers to fear that, if newspapers are unable to put themselves on stronger financial footing, and continue to cut back their coverage or shutter their doors, other media outlets will not fill the journalism gap. I will start by revisiting two earlier periods when newspapers were forced to adjust to new challenges—namely, radio and then television—and then turn to recent trends in the industry. Looking forward, the core of my message is that the antitrust laws and the Antitrust Division have a limited—though critical—role to play as the newspaper industry looks for new, procompetitive business models that will allow high-quality journalism to flourish. It is impossible to predict the direction the industry will take and what a newspaper will look like in the future—if something resembling a newspaper as we know it today even exists in the future. It is not the province of the antitrust laws or the Antitrust Division to protect or preserve existing market structures, to anoint new business models, or to pick winners and losers. Rather, the antitrust laws and the Antitrust Division serve to ensure that parties do not use illegal means to disrupt the competitive process as it works itself out. Transitions in the Newspaper Industry: Yesterday and Today I want to start by reviewing how new technologies have impacted the newspaper industry, both in the past and the present. In the last century, newspapers saw some readers and advertisers migrate to radio and then to television, while, in this century, some readers and advertisers have departed for the Internet. In response to both developments, newspapers have made changes in order to maintain their appeal, offering new types of content, adjusting their formats, looking for new sources of revenue, and streamlining their operations, among other strategies. This is how the competitive process should work, with businesses adapting to changes in the marketplace in ways that benefit consumers. I want to offer thumbnails of these periods of transition in the newspaper industry to set the stage for a discussion of how the antitrust laws and the Antitrust Division safeguard this competitive process. Many newspapers revamped their formats and content, offering more in-depth reporting of local and national news stories. Almost immediately, the agreement broke down because many independent radio stations had not consented to it. New radio news services began to emerge to provide independent radio stations with news, and these services began to capture a larger share of advertising revenues than the newspapers and wire services complying with the agreement. Consequently, two of the larger news services, the United Press and International News Service, broke from the agreement and began to compete with the independent radio news services for the advertising revenues that could be earned by selling news to radio broadcasters. The emergence of television broadcast networks in the s again forced newspapers to change. Style, content, and news coverage evolved in response to changing reader demands. Indeed, they thrived from the innovation induced by the challenge of new media options. Through the innovation induced by these challenges, newspapers adjusted and prospered. I know that I do not need to educate you on the changes occurring in media marketplaces, so I will not linger on this topic. However, I hope that a brief review of the challenges facing the newspaper industry will set the stage for a discussion of antitrust enforcement in the industry. As discussed by many, 21 the advent of the Internet, along with other factors, has undermined the business model of many daily newspapers. Circulation typically has generated most of the balance of daily newspaper revenue, and other revenue sources collectively have provided relatively small additional revenues.

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Print advertising revenue, however, is eroding. Some of the decline is attributable to the current economic downturn, but much of it is attributable to a migration of both readers and advertisers to Internet sources. There has been a major shift in classified advertising from newspapers to websites like Craigslist and Monster. Likewise, national and local advertisers increasingly are utilizing the Internet and other options for their advertising needs. Other factors have exacerbated the impact of the loss of print advertising revenue. Some readers are shifting from paid subscriptions to free online news sources, resulting in declining circulation. Additionally, some newspaper owners labor under heavy debt loads from recent acquisitions. Online revenue has not offset these losses. Many newspaper owners offer their online content for free, having reasoned that they could attract more readers and thereby sell more advertising. Although online advertising dollars have grown steadily, online advertising rates are just a fraction of print advertising rates for several reasons, including the transient nature of online readership, the multitude of websites offering advertising opportunities, and the huge inventory of potential online advertising space. These economic woes have had an impact on the production of high-quality journalism. Publishers have laid off reporters and other employees, closed domestic and foreign news bureaus, and cut back other expenditures. Some newspapers have sought bankruptcy protection, and still others have closed their doors. This has led some commentators to worry that these developments will lead to a deleterious reduction in the production of the high-quality journalism so important to our civic life. We still see positive prospects for the industry. Demand for news remains strong, and significant demand from advertisers remains. Newspaper owners are experimenting with new business models and strategies, and commentators are proposing others. For example, publishers are proposing or implementing a variety of models for charging for access to online content, working to license their content for distribution on e-readers, cell phones, and other devices, exploring ways to monetize their online content better and to make online advertising more effective, cutting costs by outsourcing routine business functions, and partnering with other newspapers or emerging nonprofits to generate content. The breadth of these strategies is a testament to the vision and creativity of industry leaders, as well as to the seriousness of the challenges facing the industry. Additionally, although many newspapers have scaled back their investments in journalism, new forms of news gathering and publishing have emerged, including start-up online news organizations and nonprofit organizations dedicated to investigatory reporting. For example, ProPublica, a nonprofit newsroom, published investigatory stories in , which were offered to traditional news publications free of charge. In , one of its stories was awarded a Pulitzer Prize for investigatory reporting. These efforts have filled some of the gaps in local news reporting that were left by downsized newspaper newsrooms. We are agnostic about the particular business models that will prevail, trusting in the competitive process. In fact, in this period of transition, vigilant antitrust enforcement is imperative to ensure that anticompetitive conduct does not tip the market in a particular direction. In the balance of my remarks, I will discuss the importance of antitrust enforcement in the newspaper industry and illustrate the latitude that newspapers have under the antitrust laws to adapt to changing marketplace dynamics. Stated in general terms, the antitrust laws bar conduct that restrains competition and harms consumers by raising prices, restricting output, or reducing innovation. Among the conduct proscribed by the antitrust laws are agreements that restrain trade, mergers that pose a likelihood of competitive harm, and anticompetitive, unilateral acts that create or maintain a monopoly. A review of a few Antitrust Division cases in the newspaper industry, both historic and recent, will, I hope, illuminate important principles of law and illustrate the benefits of the antitrust laws for consumers and for the industry and economy as a whole. United States 23 confirmed the principle that newspapers, like other businesses, may not unreasonably restrain trade. In that case, the Department of Justice challenged Associated Press or AP by-laws restricting members from selling news to non-members and granting members the power to block non-member competitors from AP membership. In response to this new entry, the Journal refused to accept advertisements from any Lorain business that also advertised on the radio station. A third Division action reaching the Supreme Court concerned a joint operating agreement or JOA between newspapers in the same geographic area. On the other hand, JOAs also raise significant competitive

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concerns since they can enable cartel-like pricing of newspaper advertisements and subscriptions. In Citizen Publishing Co. Their actions harmed readers and advertisers in Charleston, resulting in, among other consequences, a reduction in the amount and quality of original content generated by the Daily Mail, the elimination of discounts, a reduction in the distribution area of the Daily Mail, and lower household penetration for advertisers in the Daily Mail. Had the plan succeeded, readers would have been deprived of a choice of daily newspapers and likely would have paid higher prices for a newspaper with less content and lower quality. An Antitrust Perspective on New Newspaper Business Strategies As you likely are aware, some have called for an extension of antitrust immunity for news organizations. As I have stated previously, new legislative exemptions for specific industries should be avoided absent a clear and compelling reason why such an exemption is in the public interest, despite an obvious loss in consumer welfare. Indeed, as I mentioned above, the industry currently enjoys an exemption from the antitrust laws through the NPA, yet many newspaper owners still face significant difficulties. In fact, that exemption may well have contributed to industry sluggishness in making difficult but necessary choices forced by changing market dynamics. It is possible that the calls for further immunity were prompted, in part, by the misperception that the antitrust laws hamstring newspapers as they attempt to meet new challenges in the marketplace. The analysis does not rest on rigid categories or past conclusions, but rather involves a fact-intensive study of the conduct under scrutiny to determine whether it threatens harm to competition and consumers. Conduct that does no more than bring new products or services to market or help businesses operate more efficiently does not concern the antitrust laws. I hope that, after an explanation of our methods of analysis, you will appreciate that the antitrust laws pose no barriers to innovative, procompetitive strategies that newspaper owners devise. Mergers I will first discuss potential newspaper mergers. In broad terms, the Division seeks to identify and challenge competitively harmful mergers—that is, mergers that create, enhance, or entrench market power or facilitate its exercise—while avoiding unnecessary interference with mergers that are competitively benign or neutral. Generally, a market is a group of products such that a hypothetical firm that was the only seller of those products in a geographical area could profitably impose a small but significant and non-transitory increase in price. Newspapers, for instance, compete for both advertisements and readers. The number of readers who subscribe to a newspaper directly affects the amount advertisers are willing to pay to advertise in the newspaper. Similarly, a robust set of advertisements attracts readers who value the information set forth in those advertisements. Whether changes in technology and consumer preferences may lead to the conclusion that a relevant market should include sales of advertisements or content by both newspapers and other media remains something that should be analyzed on a case-by-case basis. In evaluating a failing-firm defense in the newspaper industry, the Division would determine whether the assets of the weaker newspaper, including its reportorial staff and innovative features, would exit the market if they were not acquired by the stronger newspaper. In general, the antitrust laws afford companies considerable freedom to work with other companies, proscribing only conduct that harms competition and consumers. Firms that are uncertain about the legality of proposed conduct can request a business review from the Antitrust Division. Upon receiving a request, the Division reviews the proposed conduct and may issue a letter stating its enforcement intentions. Last year, the Division issued a business review letter with respect to a proposal by MyWire Inc. The Global News Service would benefit consumers by allowing them to access a broad network of related content without having to conduct separate online searches. Publishers also would benefit not only from increased traffic to their websites, but also from their share of the subscription revenues based upon consumer usage as well. Last April, the Division issued a business review letter stating that the Division had no present intention of challenging a proposal by the Associated Press to develop and operate a voluntary news registry to facilitate the licensing and Internet distribution of news content created by the AP, its members, and other news originators. It allows content owners to register and list individual items of news content that are coded in a standardized format, specify the uses others may make of that content, and detail the terms on which such content may be licensed. The Division determined that the development and operation of the registry was not

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likely to reduce competition among news content owners because, among other things, content owners would be free to select which content to include or not include in the registry; content owners would be allowed to offer registered news content outside of the registry without restriction, including joining competing Internet registry services; and the registry would be open, on nondiscriminatory terms, to all owners and users of Internet news content. Moreover, the registry may provide procompetitive benefits by reducing transaction costs since content users could access the registry to determine quickly the licensing and use terms applicable to a specific content owner or to individual items of registered content. Additionally, the registry is able to digitally track and measure Internet use because registered news content is coded in a standardized digital format, thus providing content owners with valuable information, not currently available, about how their content is being used on the Internet. In short, the registry offers the promise of a new, efficient way for licensing and tracking news content over the Internet. These business review letters illustrate the latitude publishers have as they meet the demands of the twenty-first century media marketplace. Collaborations that do not restrain competition unnecessarily pass muster under the antitrust laws, particularly if those collaborations promise efficiencies or other benefits. The antitrust laws are flexible and adaptive, and do not stand in the way of procompetitive solutions to the challenges facing the newspaper industry. At the same time, it is important to note that government needs to tread lightly when dealing with newspapers because a news industry free from government management is important to our democracy. Thank you for the opportunity to address you today. These remarks do not reflect confidential information obtained in, and are not intended to bear upon, any matter in which the Antitrust Division is presently involved.

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Chapter 9 : Anarcho-communism - Wikipedia

Both the address, written by Moses Seixas, and Washington's response appeared together in several newspapers. They encapsulate Washington's clearest articulation of his belief in religious freedom and the first presidential affirmation of the free and equal status of Jewish-American citizens.

Goal 7 states that a person receiving a degree from this institution should "understand the nature of responsible citizenship and pursue an active role in a democratic society. But what is responsible citizenship and how does one "pursue an active role in a democratic society"? My purpose here is to shed some light on these subjects. To begin, the good citizen knows and understands what a democracy is. The term "democracy" is derived from two Greek words, demos and kratia. The first means "people," the second "power. Since Athens was a small city-state, they could practice direct democracy but in our large country, however, we have a representative democracy that is, a republic in which legislators and executives and sometimes judges are chosen in periodic elections to represent and serve the people. The American system of government also is a constitutional democracy, meaning that it is defined and limited by a framework of fundamental, written law which is superior to ordinary statutory law; this is called constitutionalism. To move beyond this, we must next inquire into the principles which undergird democracy. What makes it work? The Declaration of Independence states that "all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. We also believe in the existence of natural rights and that the only acceptable basis of governmental power is that the people have consented to it. Each person is morally and legally accountable for his or her acts. This means that each person is responsible for knowing the difference between right and wrong and between what is lawful and unlawful, and then acting accordingly. The Rule of Law. The written Constitution of the United States, with its division of powers [and checks and balances], is the best arrangement yet devised for empowering government while preventing the concentration of power. Without such standards, society decays by embracing a relativism that rejects the objective moral order. The late syndicated columnist, news commentator and White House press secretary Tony Snow put it this way: Throw it away and you have nothing - no right and wrong, only an endless struggle between weak and strong. Register to vote and VOTE. This is the most basic act in a democracy. If you do not register and vote, you have no right to complain or criticize. You may register at the office of the County Clerk in any county courthouse and other places as well. The requirements are easily satisfied and are reproduced at the end of this document. Be an informed voter. Go beyond the yard signs, interest group endorsements, and negative television ads to study the candidates and issues in depth. Know who represents you in government. This information can be obtained from many sources: Virtually all government agencies and officeholders now have websites and e-mail addresses also. Make your views known to your elected officials. Share your thoughts with your elected representatives; rest assured others who have a stake in the outcome will do so. Modern computer technology makes this easier than ever before to do. Guidelines may be found at the end of this document. You may not succeed in persuading them to adopt your viewpoint but nothing ventured, nothing gained, as the saying goes, and you will have made your voice heard. Understand how the governmental process works. Again, this information is available from many sources, including the Internet. As with anything else, you have to know the rules of the game in order to play effectively. Demonstrate good citizenship in your own community through service to others. Many good things need to be done. You can volunteer to work at the local library, nursing home, or hospital, for Meals on Wheels, or as a precinct officer on election day, and so forth. Find something positive to do. Choose an issue or an organization you believe in and volunteer your time and talents, help with a political campaign, or run for political office. If everyone does a little, it all adds up to a lot. Pray for your elected officials. While one of the cornerstones of American politics is the separation of church and state, and rightfully so, that does not require the separation of religious faith and politics, and persons of religious faith definitely should pray for our

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country and its leaders. In addition to the above, I would add the following: The good citizen always has easy access to a copy of the United States Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. This means having them in his home or office. But easy access is not enough. These documents should be read, studied, learned, understood, and appreciated. The good citizen complies with the law voluntarily. While bad laws are not an impossibility, it should be obvious that law is essential for the functioning and survival of society. Either we obey the law voluntarily or we have anarchy on the one hand or a police state on the other. The solution to crime is not more police officers but greater compliance with the law. The good citizen, for example, does not cheat on his taxes or try to avoid jury duty. The good citizen knows that many people, going all the way back to the founding of the first permanent English colony at Jamestown in , have made many sacrifices to found, build, preserve, and protect our country, and he teaches these things to his children. The good citizen does not deny these mistakes but neither does he permit them to define his society to the exclusion of its virtues and accomplishments. He or she does, however, try not to repeat them. The good citizen is conscious of the environment. The good citizen does not waste natural resources. The good citizen recycles empty cans and cartons as much as possible and never places trash anywhere except in appropriate receptacles. The good citizen also keeps his automobile in good running order so that it pollutes the atmosphere as little as possible. The good citizen recognizes that other people can be just as sincere in their views as he is in his. He, therefore, respects them and their views. He is tolerant and polite at all times and knows how to disagree without being disagreeable. The good citizen bases his judgments on relevant rather than irrelevant factors. He evaluates issues only on their merits and people only on the basis of their character and deeds. Whether he is researching, writing, testifying, teaching, debating, or simply speaking, the good citizen is interested in "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and nothing else, at all times. The good citizen also knows that this truth will not necessarily be self-evident: You must have your facts straight to have credibility and to make correct decisions. In voting, the good citizen recognizes that more is at stake than his personal preferences and well being. A broader and more fundamental issue is involved, and that issue is what is in the long-term best interests of our country, our state, and our community. We have a society which we enjoy and, hopefully, treasure but it must be passed on to future generations. If we must choose between our own personal, short-term benefit and the long-term interest of the future, we should choose the future. That is what the veterans of our armed forces have done countless times, and we should do no less. The good citizen always is willing to advocate and defend the truth and what is right. Truth and right do not necessarily always stand on their own two feet, so to speak. They need good people to speak and act in their defense. Theodore Roosevelt said, "Aggressive fighting for the right is the noblest sport the world affords. When you die, will anyone be able to say anything good about you and your life? The good citizen can answer that question with an unequivocal "yes. Letters To the Chief Executive: To a member of the House of Representatives: To a member of the Senate: Also, be sure you have your facts straight. Use correct grammar, spelling, and punctuation. People who write three or four letters, week after week, are not taken seriously. They come to town for speaking engagements, forums, receptions, holiday celebrations, and so forth, and these visits will be announced in newspapers and on the radio beforehand. Make the effort to meet them and share your views with them at that time as well. They will be glad to see you.