As the nation becomes increasingly interconnected with the world and its complex issues, major American news outlets continue to reduce the number of foreign bureaus in existence. Studies show that foreign reporting has experienced developments and declines both in quantity and quality throughout its short 20th century history. While various means of pursuing international news do exist, professionals in the business continue to be inconclusive about the future of this particular journalism and what it may entail. Based on a synthesis of information from scholarly journals, books, news articles and formal journalist discussions, it is apparent that global journalism has outgrown the traditional bounds of network structure; thus, foreign reporting will likely be made possible through a series of different classifications of journalists fulfilling different needs and not defined by coverage from a single correspondent. This research suggests that the emergence of unconventional outlets of international news will put new and greater responsibilities on traditional news organizations and audiences in a future where they are not only informed but also able to participate in the providing foreign news. Alternative news sources, such as non-governmental organizations and citizen journalist bloggers, have recently become more prominent in the realm of international coverage. However, traditional news outlets struggle with verifying the potentially biased or false information and making stories relevant for their audience. There is also concern whether or not the general public will accept the reformed standards of news as a new norm and/or recognize a new level of importance for communicating information about events occurring in different world regions. Citizen journalists online, particularly in the blogosphere, can offer a wealth of knowledge and information with an added human element. In these cases, foreign news would come from someone who truly understands the land, language and culture behind these worldwide situations while many of the current American-based correspondents sent overseas to report crisis, conflict or other issues struggle identifying with the situation and finding relevance to their audience here. This research concludes that as U.S. foreign bureaus and fixed foreign correspondents become fewer and other traditional methods (such as parachute journalism) prove ineffective in reporting complicated global issues, citizen journalists may fill a void that will keep the American public well informed of news from across the globe.