

JOURNALISM RESOURCES 2011

NOTE: THIS WEBLIOGRAPHY HAS SIX (6) APPENDICES AT THE END OF THE DOCUMENT:

- 1) **WEBCCHAT ON THE IMPACT OF NEW MEDIA AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES ON JOURNALISM, ENTIRE WEBCCHAT TRANSCRIPT**
- 2) **AN EXPLOSION OF NEW MEDIA IN AFRICA 2010**
- 3) **A BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CITIZEN JOURNALISM by CAITLIN BERGIN**
- 4) **A WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- 5) **JOURNALIST PROFESSOR DISCUSSES WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY, ENTIRE WEBCCHAT TRANSCRIPT, MAY 2010:**
- 6) **IIP RESOURCES ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY BY CAITLIN BERGIN**

FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS WEBLIOGRAPHY WILL ALWAYS BE FOUND at:
www.tinyurl.com/6dfaxn

IIP and AMERICA.GOV RESOURCES:

HANDBOOK OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM HANDBOOK OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM: (JULY 2006): <http://www.america.gov/publications/books/handbook-of-independent-journalism.html>

2010 MEDIA LAW HANDBOOK.<http://www.america.gov/publications/books-content/media-law-handbook.html> (December 2010)

What are the privileges and responsibilities of a free press? In *Media Law Handbook*, Professor Jane Kirtley, Silha Professor of Media Ethics and Law at the University of Minnesota, explores how free societies answer this question.

A RESPONSIBLE PRESS OFFICE:
http://www.america.gov/publications/books/resp_press.html

JOURNALISM UNDER SEIGE:
<http://www.america.gov/journalism-siege.html>

SEEKING FREE AND RESPONSIBLE MEDIA: EJOURNAL USA
<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0203.html>

MEDIA EMERGING: EJOURNAL USA:
<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/0306.html>

INTERNET RESOURCES FOR NEW AND EMERGING MEDIA:
<http://www.america.gov/st/freepress-english/2008/August/20080901231902SrenoD0.3343927.html>

MEDIA MAKING CHANGE: <http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/1207.html>

AMERICA.GOV PHOTO GALLERY ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS:
http://www.america.gov/multimedia/photogallery.html#/39/press_freedom_2007/

INTERNET RESOURCES ON FREEDOM OF THE PRESS: (2008)
<http://www.america.gov/st/freepress->

english/2008/April/20080518200913WRybakcuH0.3037683.html

EDWARD R. MURROW, JOURNALISM AT ITS BEST:

<http://www.america.gov/publications/books/edward-r-murrow-journalism-at-its-best.html>

DEFINING INTERNET FREEDOM: an EJOURNAL FROM IIP:

http://photos.state.gov/libraries/korea/49271/dwoa_0610/defining-internet-freedom.pdf

OTHER USEFUL LINKS:

U.S. Department of State: Press Freedom

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/press/>

UNESCO: World Press Freedom Day 2011

<http://www.wpfd2011.org/>

International Center for Journalists <http://www.icfj.org>

Reporters Without Borders <http://en.rsf.org>

Freedom House <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

Committee to Protect Journalists <http://cpj.org/>

Internews <http://www.internews.org/>

Center for International Media Assistance <http://cima.ned.org/>

JOURNALISTIC RESEARCH STRATEGIES:

JOURNALIST RESEARCH STRATEGY GUIDE:

<http://journalistsresource.org/reference/research/research-strategy-guide/>

"THE NECESSITY OF A MEDIA LITERACY MODULE WITHIN JOURNALISM." GLOBAL MEDIA JOURNAL: AFRICAN EDITION, 2010, Vol 4 (2) FULL TEXT BELOW:

<http://tinyurl.com/44metzr> (please copy and paste this URL in a separate browser to open properly.)

MEMBERSHIP GROUPS:

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

<http://www.asne.org/> Represents daily newspaper editors in the Americas.

ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN JOURNALISTS

<http://www.awjdfw.org/index.html>

Promotes fair treatment of women in the media and the newsroom through a scholarship program, career grants, networking, advocacy, career seminars, and the annual Vivian Castleberry Awards Competition.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS

<http://www.ifj.org/>

Represents around 500,000 members in more than 100 countries.

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTERS AND EDITORS

<http://www.ire.org/>

Represents investigative journalists.

NATIONAL PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS ASSOCIATION

<http://www.nppa.org/>

Serves Print and television photojournalists.

ONLINE NEWS ASSOCIATION <http://www.journalists.org/>**ORGANIZATION OF NEWS OMBUDSMEN**

<http://www.newsombudsmen.org/>

International association of ombudsmen, or internal newsroom critics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION

<http://www.rtnda.org/> (

Membership group for electronic journalists worldwide.

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS

<http://www.spj.org/>

The Society of Professional Journalists works to improve and protect journalism. SPJ also promotes the free practice of journalism and high ethical standards of behavior. Encourages the free flow of information vital to a well-informed public, works to educate the next generation of journalists, and protects First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech and press.

THE KNIGHT CENTER FOR SPECIALIZED JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND: <http://www.merrill.umd.edu/>**SOCIETY FOR NEWS DESIGN**

<http://www.snd.org/>

Represents designers, graphic artists, illustrators, and other visual journalists.

NOTE: Many more such member organizations are listed in: <http://www.reporter.org/>

MEDIA NEWS AGGREGATORS:**MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: RESOURCES FOR ALTERNATIVE NEWS AND INFORMATION:** <http://crln.acrl.org/content/72/1/24.full.pdf+html>

POPURLS: <http://popurls.com/>

"Popurls is the mother of news aggregators, a single page that encapsulates up-to-the-minute headlines from the most popular sites on the internet."

TOPIX: <http://www.topix.net/>

"Your Town. Your News. Your Take. Local news and discussion forums for every city in the US, thousands of cities throughout the world and 300,000 other topics."

CBS NEWS DISASTER LINKS

<http://www.cbsnews.com/digitaldan/disaster/disasters.shtml>

A comprehensive guide for journalists to find information on disasters. Site produced by CBS News.

FORTUNE 500 DAILY AND BREAKING NEWS

<http://money.cnn.com/magazines/fortune/>

Excellent news site for breaking news on all economic issues, including Wall Street and economic markets in general.

GOOGLE FAST FLIP: The Google site – <http://fastflip.googlelabs.com/> - is a unique way to scan multiple news sources quickly.

6 PLACES TO READ OLD NEWSPAPERS AND ARCHIVED NEWS ONLINE:

<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/6-places-read-newspapers-archived-news-online/#>

The **SIGN AND SITE** website (**Magazine Roundup**) gathers all the leading full text articles of the day from some of the most important magazines, journals and intellectual ezines on a weekly basis. <http://www.signandsight.com/features/2030.html#atl>

REPORTING AND EDITING:

CYBERJOURNALIST.NET

http://www.cyberjournalist.net/tips_and_tools/

CyberJournalist.net is a resource site that focuses on how the Internet, and new technologies, are changing the media. The site offers tips, news, and commentary about online journalism, citizen's media, digital storytelling, converged news operations, and using the Internet as a reporting tool. Note: Convergence in the media refers to cross-platform reporting. For example: newspaper reporters file stories for the newspaper, the paper's Web site, and even a TV or radio station owned by the newspaper.

JOURNALISM.NET

<http://www.journalismnet.com>

A full service site with dozens of useful links, developed by a Canadian reporter.

NEWSLAB

<http://www.newslab.org> Resources, story background, and training for television and radio journalists.

POYNTER.ORG: www.poynter.org

Poynter Online offers several online articles and Web Tips for both the aspiring and professional journalist. One of the best resources for Journalism and Journalists. In-depth Poynter Seminars are offered in Ft. Lauderdale FL for those able to afford the steep fees and the cost of International Travel.

PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM

<http://www.journalism.org>

U.S. non-profit organization, with resources for research.

REPORTER.ORG: <http://www.reporter.org>

Resources for journalists, including beat-related links.

50 AWESOME OPEN SOURCE RESOURCES FOR ONLINE WRITERS

http://www.jobprofiles.org/library/students/50_awesome_open_source_resources_for_online_writers.htm

These include word processing programs, reference tools, organizational tools, resources for quick and easy web publishing, and more.

44 TIPS FOR GREATER ACCURACY IN NEWSPAPER ARTICLE WRITING

<http://www.ibiblio.org/copyediting/tips.html> (Fantastic Tips for aspiring journalists)

SPECIALIZED JOURNALISM:

Most of these groups offer training at regularly scheduled conferences and resources announced on their respective Web sites.

THE DONALD W. REYNOLDS NATIONAL CENTER FOR BUSINESS JOURNALISM AT ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY <http://www.businessjournalism.org/>

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: RESOURCES FOR ALTERNATIVE NEWS AND INFORMATION: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/72/1/24.full.pdf+html>

CONFLICT: CENTER FOR WAR, PEACE, AND THE NEWS MEDIA
<http://www.bu.edu/globalbeat/>

ENVIRONMENT: INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL JOURNALISTS <http://www.ifej.org/>

INVESTIGATIVE: INTERNATIONAL CONSORTIUM OF INVESTIGATIVE JOURNALISTS <http://www.publicintegrity.org/icij/>

THE KNIGHT CENTER FOR SPECIALIZED JOURNALISM AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND: <http://www.journalism.umd.edu/>

SCIENCE: INTERNATIONAL SCIENCE WRITERS ASSOCIATION
<http://internationalsciencewriters.org/>

CBS NEWS DISASTER LINKS

<http://www.cbsnews.com/digitaldan/disaster/disasters.shtml>

A comprehensive guide for journalists to find information on disasters. Site produced by CBS News.

SPORTS: ASSOCIATED PRESS SPORTS EDITORS <http://apse.dallasnews.com/>

JOURNALISM TRAINING: SEE ALSO THE ONLINE TUTORIALS SECTION IN THIS BIBLIOGRAPHY.

AMERICAN PRESS INSTITUTE <http://www.americanpressinstitute.org/>

Training center for print journalists based in the United States. Site offers resources, including useful links at The Journalist's Toolbox.: <http://www.journaliststoolbox.org/>

EUROPEAN JOURNALISM CENTRE <http://www.ejc.nl/> Training institute based in The Netherlands, has background information on European media and resources.

INDEPENDENT JOURNALISM FOUNDATION: <http://www.ijf-cij.org/>

Supports free press in Eastern Europe with training at four regional centers.

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR JOURNALISTS <http://www.icfj.org>

Training center based in the United States also has links to worldwide training and fellowship opportunities on its International Journalists' Network: <http://www.ijnet.org/>

INTERNEWS: <http://www.internews.org/> U.S. non-profit group offers journalism training around the world.

INSTITUTE FOR WAR AND PEACE REPORTING: <http://www.iwpr.net>
Special reports by region from this London-based non-profit, in multiple languages.

JOHN S. KNIGHT FELLOWSHIPS: <http://knight.stanford.edu/program/index.html>
Offers one-year professional journalism fellowships for outstanding mid-career journalists.

JOURNALISMTRAINING.ORG (Society of Professional Journalists)
<http://www.journalismtraining.org/action/home>
Provides a centralized location for journalists seeking information about professional development. The centerpiece of the site is a searchable database of local, regional, and national journalism training programs.

PHOTOJOURNALISM ON THE WEB: (PART OF AN ACRL INTERNET SERIES)
<http://www.ala.org/ala/mgrps/divs/acrl/publications/crlnews/2003/jul/photojournalism.cfm>

PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM: <http://www.journalism.org/>

NO TRAIN-NO GAIN: <http://www.notrain-nogain.org/>
Newspaper training editors share ideas and exercises on this site.

POYNTER INSTITUTE: <http://www.poynter.org/>
A school for journalists, based in the United States. Web site provides resources, story background information, and numerous links.

REUTERS HANDBOOK OF JOURNALISM:
http://handbook.reuters.com/index.php/Main_Page

FREE TRAINING VIDEO FROM THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION : The programs of News Writing <http://www.learner.org/resources/series44.html> cover various aspects of writing for television, radio, and print media. Click on the link to News Writing Interviews to read well-known journalists' ideas on writing and other topics. For an example, read Michael Brown's comments on writing and new technologies:
<http://www.learner.org/catalog/extras/interviews/mbrown/mb03.html>

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION/FREEDOM OF THE PRESS:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS WORLDWIDE IN 2011. REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS. 2011. <http://en.rsf.org/IMG/pdf/carte-2011.pdf>
Several countries share first place in the index: Finland, Iceland, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. These six countries set an example in the way they respect journalists and news media and protect them from judicial abuse.

ARTICLE 19: <http://www.article19.org/>
International non-profit group supports freedom of expression and the free flow of information as fundamental human rights.

CANADIAN JOURNALISTS FOR FREE EXPRESSION <http://www.cjfe.org/>

Non-governmental group defends the rights of journalists throughout the world.

FREEDOM FORUM: <http://www.freedomforum.org/>

News outlet dealing primarily with U.S. First Amendment, and Freedom of Information issues.

INTER AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION: <http://www.sipiapa.org/>

Supports free press in the Western Hemisphere.

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: RESOURCES FOR ALTERNATIVE NEWS AND INFORMATION: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/72/1/24.full.pdf+html>

REPORTERS COMMITTEE FOR FREEDOM OF THE PRESS : <http://www.rcfp.org/>

A nonprofit organization dedicated to providing free legal assistance to journalists.

REPORTERS WITHOUT FRONTIERS: <http://www.rsf.org/>

International press freedom organization, based in Paris. Resources in English, French, and Spanish.

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM COMMITTEE: <http://www.wpfc.org/>

International umbrella group defends and promotes press freedom.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS 2011: A GLOBAL SURVEY OF MEDIA INDEPENDENCE.

Freedom House. May 2, 2011. The number of people worldwide with access to free and independent media declined to its lowest level in over a decade, according to the study. It finds that a number of key countries, including Egypt, Honduras, Hungary, Mexico, South Korea, Thailand, Turkey, and Ukraine, experienced significant declines, producing a global landscape in which only one in six people live in countries with a press that is designated Free. <http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=668>

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE: PRESS FREEDOM

<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/press/>

UNESCO: WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY 2011

<http://www.wpfd2011.org/>

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY. STATEMENT BY U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON, May 3, 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2011/05/162507.htm>

REMARKS BY U.S. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE ESTHER BRIMMER AT A CAPITOL HILL ROUNDTABLE are at <http://www.state.gov/p/io/rm/2011/162480.htm>

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS 2011. FREEDOM HOUSE, MAY 2011.

<http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=668>

THERE IS A FREEDOM HOUSE NEWS RELEASE AT

<http://freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=70&release=1405>

INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR JOURNALISTS <http://www.icfj.org>

REPORTERS WITHOUT BORDERS <http://en.rsf.org>

FREEDOM HOUSE <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=1>

COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS <http://cpj.org/>

INTERNEWS <http://www.internews.org/>

CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL MEDIA ASSISTANCE <http://cima.ned.org/>

BOOKS:

Beckett, Charlie. SuperMedia: Saving Journalism So It Can Save The World. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley-Blackwell Publishers, 2008. 216 pp. \$21.95 pbk. Charlie Beckett's new book, SuperMedia: Saving Journalism So It Can Save The World, offers one man's vision of the future of journalism. The book builds on two distinct traditions of journalism scholarship, one focused on the rise of the Internet and so-called "citizen journalism," and the other focused on explaining what many authors see as the demise of traditional journalism.

Clark, Roy Peter and Cole C. Campbell (eds.) The Values and Craft of American Journalism: Essays From the Poynter Institute. Gainesville, FL: University Press of Florida, 2005.

The First Amendment Handbook. Arlington, VA: The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, 2003. <http://www.rcfp.org/handbook/index.html>

Hachten, William A. Troubles of Journalism: A Critical Look at What's Right and Wrong With the Press. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 3rd edition, 2004.

Hamilton, James T. All the News That's Fit to Sell: How the Market Transforms Information Into News. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2003.

ONLINE REUTERS HANDBOOK OF JOURNALISM:
http://handbook.reuters.com/index.php/Main_Page

Sloan, W. David and Lisa Mullikin Parcell (eds.) American Journalism: History, Principles, Practices. Jefferson, NC: McFarland & Company, 2002.

Sullivan, Marguerite H. A Responsible Press Office: An Insider's Guide. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of State, International Information Programs. http://www.america.gov/publications/books/resp_press.html

ETHICS CODES:

ETHICAL CODES OF CONDUCT ARE A SEPARATE CHAPTER IN THE IIP PUBLICATION, A RESPONSIBLE PRESS OFFICE:

<http://www.america.gov/st/freepress-english/2008/June/20080614150152eaifas3.567141e-02.html>

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS ASNE Statement of Principles. Reston, VA: American Society of Newspaper Editors, 2002.
http://www.asne.org/article_view/smid/370/articleid/270.aspx

RADIO-TELEVISION NEWS DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION CODE OF ETHICS AND PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT.

Washington, DC: Radio-Television News Directors Association, 2000.
http://www.rtnda.org/pages/media_items/code-of-ethics-and-professional-conduct48.php

SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS: SPJ CODE OF ETHICS.

Indianapolis, IN: Society of Professional Journalists, 1996.
<http://spj.org/ethics.asp>

FREE VIDEOS FROM THE ANNENBERG FOUNDATION ON ETHICS IN JOURNALISM: *these videos are free from www.learner.org*

For a look at the **ETHICAL GUIDELINES JOURNALISTS** are expected to follow on the job, watch News Writing <http://www.learner.org/resources/series44.html> Program 14, "The Ethics of Journalism."

Videos from the Annenberg Foundation (www.learner.org) are free

READ THE NEWS WRITING INTERVIEWS

<http://www.learner.org/catalog/extras/interviews/> for the ethical views of well-known media figures including Helen Thomas, Dave Barry, and Bob Woodward.

Again, Videos from the Annenberg Foundation (www.learner.org) are free

INTERNET RESOURCES and FREE GOOGLE TUTORIALS:

ABYZ NEWS LINKS <http://www.abyznewslinks.com>

Lists of links to newspapers, news media, and news sources worldwide, arranged by region and then by country

FOREIGN PRESS CENTER: U.S. GOVERNMENT REPORTS PLUS CRS [CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE REPORTS, written by Professional Researchers and Librarians
www.fpc.state.gov

AMERICAN JOURNALISM REVIEW: lists professional organizations, with links to Electronic Magazines and Newspapers in the field of Journalism. <http://ajr.org>

CBS NEWS DISASTER LINKS

<http://www.cbsnews.com/digitaldan/disaster/disasters.shtml>

A comprehensive guide for journalists to find information on disasters. Site produced by CBS News.

JOURNALIST'S TOOLBOX: <http://www.journaliststoolbox.org/>

MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY: RESOURCES FOR ALTERNATIVE NEWS AND INFORMATION: <http://crln.acrl.org/content/72/1/24.full.pdf+html>

NEW YORK TIMES CYBERTIMES NAVIGATOR:

<http://topics.nytimes.com/top/news/technology/cybertimesnavigator/index.html/index.html>

THE NATIONAL PRESS CLUB LIBRARY: REPORTER'S RESOURCES

<http://npc.press.org/library/resources.cfm>

FINDING DATA/STATISTICS ON THE INTERNET:

<http://www.robertniles.com/data/>

ECONOMIC TOPICS FOR JOURNALISTS: (INITIATIVE FOR POLICY DIALOGUE)

http://www2.gsb.columbia.edu/ipd/j_intro.html

Covers such topics as: Banking Crises, Dollarization, Foreign Exchange Crises, Privatization, Debt Relief, etc.)

GOOGLE HINTS FOR JOURNALISTS: GOOGLE SEARCH ESSENTIALS FOR

JOURNALISTS: <http://sites.google.com/site/aujournalists/smarter-search>

2010 HIGHLY USEFUL GOOGLE SHORTCUTS: GOOGLE SHORTCUTS:

<http://webdesignledger.com/freebies/11-helpful-cheat-sheets-for-popular-google-products>

GOOGLE for TEACHERS AND RESEARCHERS :GOOGLE DOCS, GOOGLE MAPS, GOOGLE BOOKS, GOOGLE SEARCH HINTS and EVEN MORE, by RICHARD BYRNE:
Author of FREE TECHNOLOGY FOR TEACHERS. <http://www.tinyurl.com/ylghfo9>

10 GOOGLE SEARCH TRICKS: <http://tinyurl.com/ykvve33>

GOOGLE RSS FEEDS: HOW TO USE THEM: A STEP-BY-STEP GUIDE

<http://www.makeuseof.com/tag/5-interesting-ways-google-news-rss-feeds/#>

GOOGLE SEARCH FEATURES: A 2011 TUTORIAL: Google Search Features

<http://www.google.com/intl/en/help/features.html> "In addition to providing easy access to billions of web pages, Google has many special features to help you to find exactly what you're looking for. Some of our most popular features are listed on this Google web site."

MORE FREE GOOGLE TUTORIALS at:

<http://www.freetech4teachers.com/p/google-tools-tutorials.html>

POLITICAL FACT-CHECKING: FactCheck.org <http://www.factcheck.org/>

"The Annenberg Political Fact Check is a project of the Annenberg Public Policy Center of the University of Pennsylvania.

2011 STATE OF THE NEWS MEDIA:

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1924/state-of-the-news-media-2011>

"The State of the News Media 20101 is the seventh edition of our annual report on the health and status of American journalism. Our goals are to take stock of the revolution occurring in how Americans get information and provide a resource for citizens, journalists and researchers to make their own assessments...This year's report is the most interactive it's ever been, and contains a number of new features. [A Year in the News Interactive](#), for instance, allows users to explore for themselves our content database of some 68,000 stories from 55 different news outlets. Users can look at what they want, answer their own questions and create their own charts. [Who Owns the News Media](#) is a new multi-dimensional directory of the more than 120 companies that own news properties in the United States that allows users to explore and compare companies by sector, revenue, and audience. This year's study also includes a new survey of the [economic attitudes](#) of online news consumers. The report also contains a detailed analysis of the [online behavior](#) of visitors to news websites and a study of the most highly regarded [community journalism websites](#) in the country. There is also, for the first time, a content analysis of [blogs and social media](#), and explores the extent to which their news agenda relates to, differs from, and draws on traditional media. Coming in April is a survey of

[news executives](#) on the future of their industry."

HEADLINES AND BREAKING NEWS: <http://1stheadlines.com> and

NEWSLINK.ORG --electronic newspapers and magazines around the world
(<http://newslink.org>)

REUTERS HANDBOOK OF JOURNALISM:
http://handbook.reuters.com/index.php/Main_Page

THIRTY RESOURCES TO FIND THE DATA YOU NEED: INTERNET RESOURCES FOR JOURNALISTS: <http://flowingdata.com/2009/10/01/30-resources-to-find-the-data-you-need/>

TODAY'S FRONT PAGES (THE NEWSEUM)
<http://www.newseum.org/todaysfrontpages/>
For viewing the front pages of today's **International** and U.S. newspapers.

JOURNALISM RESOURCES:
<http://bailiwick.lib.uiowa.edu/journalism/>

JOURNALISTS TOOLKIT:
<http://www.mediachannel.org/getinvolved/journo/#supersites>

WEB RESOURCES FROM THE DONALD W. REYNOLDS NATIONAL CENTER FOR BUSINESS JOURNALISM:
http://www.businessjournalism.org/pages/biz/web_resources/

JOURNALISTS IN AFRICA:

"Africa-Info" <http://africa-info.org/>
Still in its infancy, but for Central Africa, the website does offer an open and apolitical space for African journalists' coverage of Africa. **In French only.**

Free African Media: Reporting by African Journalists themselves:
<http://www.freeafricanmedia.com/>

SPECIFIC ONLINE COURSES OR TUTORIALS FOR JOURNALISTS FREELY AVAILABLE ON THE WEB:

IMPORTANT FREE LECTURES FOR JOURNALISM STUDENTS
<http://www.onlineclasses.org/2011/03/08/40-important-lectures-for-journalism-students/> (great resource!)

IDEAS FOR HOW TO COVER POLITICS:
http://www.journalism.org/resources/j_tools

ON ASSIGNMENT: A GUIDE TO REPORTING IN DANGEROUS SITUATIONS:
http://www.cpj.org/briefings/2003/safety/journo_safe_guide.pdf

ONLINE RESOURCES FOR COVERING CRIME (FROM POYNTER)
http://www.poynter.org/content/content_view.asp?id=1184

VARIETY OF ONLINE TIP SHEETS FOR JOURNALISTS FROM POYNTER:

http://www.poynter.org/content/content_view.asp?id=31898&sid=26

ECONOMICS RESOURCES: UNDERSTANDING SOME BASIC CONCEPTS OF ECONOMICS FOR JOURNALISTS:

http://www2.gsb.columbia.edu/ipd/j_intro.html

BASIC STATISTICS EVERY JOURNALIST SHOULD KNOW:

<http://www.robertniles.com/stats/>

QUESTIONS JOURNALISTS SHOULD ASK THOSE WHO SEEK PUBLIC OFFICE:

<http://www.sensibletalk.com/journals/robertniles/200806/9/>

INTERNET SEARCH TIPS FROM JOURNALISM.NET:

<http://tips.peoplesearchpro.com/>

INCLUDES TOP 10 SITES FOR JOURNALISTS:

<http://tips.peoplesearchpro.com/sher-julian/search-tips/top-ten-sites-for-journalists.html>

THE WEB AS A REPORTING AND RESEARCH TOOL (INCLUDES HOW TO EVALUATE WEB SITES)

<http://www.newsline.umd.edu/italy/reportingtool.htm>

WEB TIPS: FROM the POYNTER.ORG SITE:

<http://www.poynter.org/column.asp?id=32>

THE STATE OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM:

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM:

http://www.cjr.org/reconstruction/the_reconstruction_of_american.php?page=all

(an issue of the Columbia Journalism Review)

2011 STATE OF THE NEWS MEDIA: <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1924/state-of-the-news-media-2011> The State of the News Media 2011

CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE TRENDS:

FIVE MYTHS ABOUT THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM. Pew Research Center, April 8, 2011 <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1957/myths-about-future-news-media-journalism>

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS (American Journalism Review, vol. 32, no. 3, Fall 2010, pp. 46-51) One of the Internet's profound effects on U.S. newsrooms is the ability to measure traffic for a given story, blog or video. This has led some newspapers, such as the Washington Post, to play "the traffic game" with breaking news. In the race to put a breaking story on a news web site as fast as possible, the chances for inaccuracy rise, Farhi, a Post reporter, says. But visitor loyalty and "engagement" as well as the type of visitor, Farhi argues, may be more valuable to news agencies and their advertisers than mere numbers of visitors. Currently available online at available online at:

<http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4900>

JOURNALISTS' PRIVILEGE: OVERVIEW OF THE LAW AND LEGISLATION IN RECENT CONGRESSES. Congressional Research Service, January 19, 2011

<http://fpc.state.gov/documents/organization/155578.pdf>

Havens, Andy; Storey, Tom **THE FUTURE OF PUBLISHING** (NextSpace, no. 16, August 2010, pp. 4-9) From newspapers to popular magazines to scholarly journals to e-books to print-on-demand "vending" machines, publishing is more complicated than what it once was. What do the changing roles of consumers and published products mean for libraries? According to a 2010 R.R. Bowker study, 764,448 self-published and micro-niche titles came out in 2009, more than twice the number of traditional books published. The Internet has created new patterns of using information, both in terms of creating content as well as consuming it. Publishers are now blending their print business with new digital brands, adding a new level of engagement. Thousands of individuals, companies, schools, and businesses have taken the tools of literary and scholarly production into their own hands. Currently available online at http://www.oclc.org/uk/en/nextspace/016/download/nextspace_016.pdf

Palser, Barb **THE HAZARDS OF HYPERLOCAL** (American Journalism Review, vol. 32, no. 3, Fall 2010, p. 68) News organizations around the U.S. are betting that hyperlocal news sites will solve the needs of consumers and advertisers, but the move is proving to be expensive. The unanswered question is: how much consumer demand exists for neighborhood news? According to a survey by the Pew Research Center for the People & the Press, only 20 percent of American adults reported using digital tools to communicate with their neighbors or stay informed about community issues at least once in the past year. Only one in 10 reported reading a community blog at least once in the past year. Advertisers, too, must decide where to spend their marketing dollars – locally, or in a broader geographic arena. New technology applications such as Foursquare, which enables local businesses to send special offers to consumers at exactly the right moment, seem to indicate that hyperlocal news sites may end up being labors of love rather than income generators. Currently available online at <http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4902>

OECD EXAMINES THE FUTURE OF NEWS AND THE INTERNET. OECD, JUNE 14, 2010:

http://www.oecd.org/document/48/0,3343,en_2649_33703_45449136_1_1_1_1,00.html

CLOSING THE DIGITAL FRONTIER. By Michael Hirschorn. *The Atlantic*, July-August 2010 <http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/print/2010/07/closing-the-digital-frontier/8131/> "The era of the Web browser's dominance is coming to a close. And the Internet's founding ideology—that information wants to be free, and that attempts to constrain it are not only hopeless but immoral— suddenly seems naive and stale in the new age of apps, smart phones, and pricing plans. What will this mean for the future of the media—and of the Web itself?"

JOURNALIST OF THE FUTURE. Kumar, Priya. *American Journalism Review*, April/May 2009 Summary: NBC's Mara Schiavocampo is being hailed as the first "digital correspondent." After spending a year as a freelance reporter "not bound by geography," the network was so impressed it created a new position for her to showcase her cinema-verité style of storytelling. Schiavocampo comes up with story ideas, shoots video and still photography, edits, blogs and produces packages for the Web and television. She travels where she pleases and covers subjects ranging from how Detroit citizens are coping with the struggling auto industry to the popularity of cupcakes to how Hindu temples in India sell hair from devotees for Americans' hair extensions. Her stories, NBC Senior Vice President Alexandra Wallace, "convey an intimacy and honesty sometimes lost in traditional stories." Currently available online at <http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=4735>

FUTURE OF JOURNALISM: LIFE IN THE CLICKSTREAM: THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM http://www.alliance.org.au/documents/foj_report_final.pdf

JOURNALISTS HESITANT ABOUT THE FUTURE OF NEWSROOM OPERATIONS:

Abstract available at this site, with link to the full report:

<http://pewresearch.org/pubs/1559/survey-journalism-executives-future-revenue-sources-government-advocacy-groups>

HOW TO SAVE THE NEWS by James Fallows. *Atlantic Monthly*, June 2010.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2010/05/how-to-save-the-news/8095/>

PROJECT FOR EXCELLENCE IN JOURNALISM: ANALYSIS: OUR STUDIES

http://www.journalism.org/research_and_analysis/Studies

The Pew Research Center's Project for Excellence takes a broad view of news coverage, and this website contains their timely and empirical research studies. The reports provide in-depth answers to questions like "How has the Internet and mobile technology changed the way people consume news?" and "What role do new media, blogs and specialty news sites play in the news cycle?" The reports date back to February 1998.

NEW MEDIA, OLD MEDIA: HOW BLOGS AND SOCIAL MEDIA AGENDAS RELATE AND DIFFER FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRESS. Pew Research Center, Project for Excellence in Journalism, May 23, 2010.

http://www.journalism.org/analysis_report/new_media_old_media There is a summary at <http://www.journalism.org/node/20621>

NEW PUBLIC MEDIA: A PLAN FOR ACTION. FREE PRESS, MAY 2010 (48 pages).

http://www.freepress.net/files/New_Public_Media.doc.pdf There is a news release at <http://www.freepress.net/press-release/2010/5/10/free-press-releases-emnew-public-media-plan-actionem>

HOW WIKILEAKS AFFECTS JOURNALISM: SOME COMMENTS ON THE FUTURE.

Interview with C.W. Anderson of the New America Foundation. Council on Foreign Relations, December 29, 2010 <http://www.cfr.org/publication/23696/>

WOMEN AND JOURNALISM:**INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S MEDIA FOUNDATION: <http://www.iwmf.org/>**

Founded in 1990, the International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF) is dedicated "to strengthening the role of women in the news media worldwide as a means to further freedom of the press." First-time visitors can read the "In the News" feature on the homepage to learn about current and ongoing situations that affect female journalists. Here the journalist will also find a slide show of images that talks about recent IWMF fellowship winners, their global research programs, and recent events they have sponsored. Journalists will want to look at the "Opportunities" area to learn about the different ways they can be involved with their work

JOURNALISTS AND SOCIAL MEDIA: TWITTER, RSS, BLOGS, FACEBOOK, GUIDELINES ON THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA:**10 WAYS TO FIND PEOPLE ON TWITTER:**

<http://mashable.com/2009/07/02/twitter-people/>

THE JOURNALIST'S GUIDE TO FACEBOOK:

<http://mashable.com/2009/08/03/facebook-journalism/>

NEW MEDIA, OLD MEDIA: HOW BLOGS AND SOCIAL MEDIA AGENDAS RELATE AND DIFFER FROM THE TRADITIONAL PRESS.

Pew Research Center, Project for Excellence in Journalism, May 23, 2010.

http://www.journalism.org/analysis_report/new_media_old_media There is a summary at <http://www.journalism.org/node/20621>

A TALE OF TWO BLOGOSPHERES:

http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/sites/cyber.law.harvard.edu/files/Benkler_Shaw_Stodden_Tale_of_Two_Blogospheres_Mar2010.pdf

GUIDELINES FOR JOURNALISTS ON THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA:

Washington Post : <http://bit.ly/22S4Az>

Business Week: <http://bit.ly/3zZ0UT>

Reuters : <http://bit.ly/1ah4dy>

SOCIAL MEDIA POLICIES FROM MANY COMPANIES (EXAMPLES):

<http://socialmediagovernance.com/policies.php> A list of more than 100 policies from organizations as diverse as the BBC, the U.S. Air Force and Coca-Cola. There are documents that cover blogging, commenting, and Twitter specifically.

BLOGS:

TOP 50 JOURNALISM BLOGS :

<http://journalismdegree.org/2009/top-50-journalism-blogs/>

Harvard's GLOBAL VOICES: International Community of Bloggers discuss and debate world issues: <http://globalvoicesonline.org/>

RSS:

RSS FEEDS FOR JOURNALISTS: <http://www.rssmicro.com>

Journalists don't need to browse the internet any more for news and information. Get alerts delivered to you! Most websites now (even those of one's competitors) display RSS feeds. The feeds allow you to receive fresh news and relevant comments delivered to your browser or email program.

The website **RSSMICRO** is a directory of thousands of RSS feeds in most subjects. For example, click on [this RSSMICRO link](#) and you will find the latest international trade news, blog postings and other similar content available using RSS.

CIVIL SOCIETY AND JOURNALISM: for Journalists exploring how Civil Society might facilitate democratic transitions:

Approaches to Civic Education: Lessons Learned:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/dqtpindx.html#pnacp331

Civil Society Groups and Political Parties: Supporting Constructive Relationships:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacu631.pdf

Constituencies for Reform: Strategic Approaches for Donor – Supported Civic Activism:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/constituencies.pdf

Includes three very useful chapters:

THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN DEMOCRATIC TRANSITIONS
CREATING THE ENABLING ENVIRONMENT FOR CIVIL SOCIETY
SECTORAL REFORMS

The Role of Media in Democracy: A Strategic Approach:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnace630.pdf

The Enabling Environment for Free and Independent Media: Contributions to Transparent and Accountable Governance.

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/pnacm006.pdf

Includes the following chapters:

Law, Media, and Democratic Institutions
The Link between Free and Independent Media and Democratic Institutions
Limitations on Formal Law
The Importance of the Enabling Environment
Structures of Media and the Enabling Environment
Balance between Private and Public Service Media...
Competition among Media
Foreign Ownership
Viewpoint Domination by a Single Broadcaster or Owner
Access and Right to Impart Information

A Mobile Voice: The Use of Mobile Phones in Citizen Media:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/Mobile_Voice_Citizen_Media.pdf

Media Sustainability Index for Middle East and North Africa:

http://www.irex.org/programs/msi_MENA/index.asp

Sustainability Index for Africa is here: <http://www.irex.org/project/media-sustainability-index-msi-africa>

Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia (includes Central Asia) is here:

<http://www.irex.org/project/media-sustainability-index-msi-europe-eurasia>

E-JOURNALS:

For access to complete listing of IIP EJOURNALS from America.gov and USINFO going back to 1996, please consult

<http://mexico.usembassy.gov/bbf/periodicoselectronicos.htm>

The EJOURNALS listed are both in English and Spanish

Thanks to the U.S. Embassy website in MEXICO CITY for this compilation.

Other ways to access the complete and full text of articles are:

The Directory of Open Access Journals: www.doaj.org with access to 6500 journals as of December 1 2010

and the Table of Contents Service <http://www.journaltocs.hw.ac.uk/index.php>

Journal TOCs makes viewing tables of contents from scholarly journals easy. One of many projects from Heriot-Watt's Institute for Computer Based Learning, this resource features the table of contents (TOCs) for over 14,000 journals from more than 500 publishers, with more being added continuously. *JournalTOCs* features TOCs from publishers such as Elsevier, SAGE, Oxford University Press.

ICAST: GATEWAY FOR FREE E-JOURNALS IN ALL FIELDS:

<http://www.icast.org.in/ejournal/ejournal.php>

DATE OF LAST REVISION: MAY 27, 2011

By Stephen Perry E-MAIL: perrystephen@fastmail.fm

A RESEARCH WIKI with more examples of bibliographies in a variety of topical areas may be found here: <http://www.tinyurl.com/6dfaxn>

APPENDICES:

1) TRANSCRIPT OF A WEBCHAT ON THE IMPACT OF NEW MEDIA AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES ON JOURNALISM:

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2008/January/20080122152242xjsnommis0.7352411.html>

Expert Discusses Impact of New Technologies on Journalism

Ask America Webchat transcript, January 22

Patrick Butler, vice president for programs at the International Center for Journalists, answered questions in a January 22 Webchat on some of the changes happening in journalism because of new technologies and the opportunity they provide for people to get more involved in shaping their societies.

Following is the transcript:

(begin transcript)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Bureau of International Information Programs
Ask America Webchat Transcript

Media Making Change: New Technology, New Voices

Guest: Patrick Butler
Date: January 22,
Time: 9:00 a.m. EST (1400 GMT)

Moderator: Welcome to our second webchat on the topic of "Media Making Change".

Today is January 22. The webchat will begin at 14:00 GMT, however you are invited to begin submitting your questions now.

Moderator: We'll be getting started shortly. We see your questions coming in, thank you.

Patrick Butler: Hello to everyone around the world. I'm looking forward to talking with you about some of the exciting changes that are happening in journalism because of new technologies and the opportunity they bring to help get more people involved in shaping their societies. Please feel free to send your questions.

Question [andersongn]: Hi Patrick, thanks for the web chat. Some countries in Africa (and other parts of the world) have the issue of low bandwidth. Knowing this problem in many places, how is new media being used in Africa? Do you have some good examples?

Answer [Patrick Butler]: Low bandwidth is certainly making it harder for people in some parts of the world to fully take advantage of the Internet. That will change, and there are many organizations working to bring higher-speed Internet to parts of the world without it.

But even before that happens, new technologies are having an impact. In some parts of the world, such as Africa, the changes are happening more with mobile phones than with the Internet. Many people who might not have had access to news before are getting it through their mobiles. Everything from how crop prices are fluctuating so farmers can know when to bring their produce to market, to information about demonstrations that are meant to hold leaders accountable. In this way, many parts of the world are ahead of the U.S.

When I was in Botswana recently, I mentioned to a journalism student at the university where we were working that I wanted to talk to mobile phone companies about how to get news delivered via mobile phone. He said "You mean like this?" and showed me the latest headlines from one of the leading daily newspapers on his mobile.

Q [Olivia]: The new technologies make it easier for people to get information, but does this mean they are really better informed? How can people filter the quality of the flow of information that the new technologies facilitate?

A [Patrick Butler]: People do have to become very smart consumers of news, especially with the amazing amount of information available on the Internet. Although many people criticize the "mainstream media" – newspapers, radio and television – you do generally know that news that appears there is being carefully edited, fact-checked, etc. (I know not always!)

But you have to be very careful about what you read on the Web. Where did it come from? What are the motivations of whoever put it there? Can I trust that it's independent? Can I find it from more than one source? The danger is that once something is on the Internet it tends to be accepted as fact and repeated many times.

Moderator: To those of you just joining us, welcome! Mr. Butler is reviewing your questions now.

Comment [Begench]: I'd like to thank the U.S. Government for its huge contribution to Turkmenistan (Central Asia). Especially for Information Resource Centers for people to learn much about new technologies, English language, etc.

Thanks very much.

Comment [Sahar]: New technology has definitely provided us a way to share our feelings, our thoughts with others.

When Pakistani govt imposed emergency in the country, people began to comment on their blogs because only news channels were banned but obviously govt couldn't ban the websites as there are millions of bloggers present in the country and each of them runs more than one blog.

Thus technology has given voice to the suppressed people.

Thanks

Sahar Majid

Sub Editor (Dawn Group of Newspapers)

Pakistan

Q [Naimat Ullah Khan]: LC Karachi: How and to what extent, does traditional media remain effective despite the boom of digital Journalism?

A [Patrick Butler]: I think that if the traditional media accept and embrace these changes, they can actually thrive in the era of digital journalism. Traditional media often have a trusted brand, so when you read something from a prestigious newspaper in your country on line you may trust it more than something that comes from a less well-known source. But traditional media have to become more relevant to people who prefer digital journalism -- people who like blogs, multimedia content, etc. The traditional media that thrive will be those that embrace those new techniques without giving up the quality journalism they are known for.

Moderator: Dear "Mirijia", we see your question, thank you! There is no need to submit your question more than once...it will not appear on this screen until it is answered by today's guest speaker.

Comment [moussa]: I think that the propaganda of the mass media now days is just waste of time in talking about things which are not interesting and topics are just a hypocritical, because in the real life the situation is very difficult to accept or to deal with. For instance, why we see in the mass media just conversations where the writers vilify, pervert or at least insulting a program or something likes that. All in all, the media doesn't go far than a speculation.

In fact, the mass media now days depend on the huge amounts of money, Moreover, the first responsible of the mass media is looking for a good and comfortable source of money even if it is over our virtues or traditions. What is important is the income nothing

else is more important than the income. Indeed, I don't think that we'll have a good media without a good unit of economic which respect or at least based on traditions and virtues of any nation. But the question that suggests itself is it possible to have an economic which respects tradition and virtues. Surely the traditions and virtues will be destroyed. Moreover, most of us let her children front the television for all days. He doesn't matter what he is watching and what he is receiving from the outside by TV. The parents nowadays are caring to prevent their children to go away in the street when they do that for a purpose to protect their children from the outside, but they forget that it's possible for the outside to target your kids in your house, that is the question. Besides, the media doesn't care about the good education or to pass virtues by the media to our children. They are looking for money nothing else. At last, the mass media play on their purpose; I mean the economic goal nothing else more important than the money.

moussa hicham

Q [Mirija]: How the new technology have made an impact in the good governance processes?

A [Patrick Butler]: I think it has had quite an impact in many ways. In places as varied as the Philippines, Egypt, Ukraine and Guatemala, people are using new media tools to hold governments accountable for their actions. To cite just one example, Wael Abbas (the first blogger to win our prestigious Knight International Journalism Award) and others like him in Egypt have put info (including video captured on cell phones) in their blogs that other media have been reluctant to report on -- police brutality, election fraud, etc. Those blog posts have had an impact, such as police officers being arrested for brutally torturing people. This might never have happened without new technology.

Moderator: Today's webchat is the second chat in support of the U.S. State Department's eJournalUSA on the topic of "Media Making Change".

Q [assogba]: Do you think that new technology have a negative impact in the journalism?

A [Patrick Butler]: It is a danger, yes. For one thing, everyone is trying to be the first to get information out on the web -- unlike in the old days, every second matters if you want to be the first. So that makes some journalists and media organizations less careful. Bad information gets out on the web. We have to be sure that we're maintaining the same "quality control" standards as before even with the pressure to be first on the web.

I'll cite two more dangers. One is that the web tends to be a place where opinion -- sometimes expressed very harshly -- is preferred over careful and unbiased reporting. People often post some very hateful speech on the web, stuff that wouldn't get into mainstream media.

Another danger is that because we haven't found a good way to be profitable on the web, the kinds of expensive and in-depth journalism that mainstream media have done (such as investigative reporting and foreign reporting) are harder to support. Here in the US, many newspapers that we have relied on for investigative reporting and foreign news are cutting their staffs. So the question is, where will we get that kind of reporting in the future?

Q [Naimat Ullah Khan]: LC Karachi: Websites, Blogs & social networking tools made it easier to reach the audience, but it also endanger many aspects of the societies. Clashes of Culture, Policies, Politics in regional aspects & global scenario, all focused on these

tools? Don't you think it should be properly monitored by some indigenous organization with authoritative powers over governments of the world?

A [Patrick Butler]: I'm not sure exactly what you mean, but I do think it's dangerous to start talking about anyone with authoritative powers monitoring what goes on the Internet. Many governments are trying to do exactly that. Of course we all understand that if governments can monitor what goes on the web, they will cut off anything that makes them look bad, including important reporting and opinion.

But the same is true of any other organization that might be given power to monitor and control what goes on the web. Anyone with that power is going to abuse it to permit some kinds of information to be disseminated and prevent other kinds of information from being disseminated. In general, I think the advantage of the Web is that it's free for anyone to use. But all the more reason why the public needs to become very careful consumers of news, as noted in a previous question.

Moderator: Mr. Butler directs your attention to the website of his organization the International Center for Journalists at www.icfj.org

where you will find information about media development and journalism training opportunities around the world, available in five languages

Also available on the site and relevant to today's discussion are an interactive guide for bloggers and a weekly column on multimedia journalism tips.

Q [Crossrainbow325]: Hello Patrick, thank you for this web-chat.

For this new technology, what kind of influence and changes will be happened in the developing country such as China or India, which have huge population?

A [Patrick Butler]: China and India are both fascinating cases. There are lots of examples of how new technology is being used in China, in some cases to get information to the public that can never appear in more traditional media. Internet access is growing rapidly in China, and it's almost impossible for the government to control it as they have traditional media. We're seeing lots of very cutting-edge reporting in China that is happening on the Internet. Unfortunately, we're also seeing journalists who use that forum being punished. But again, the government can't control all of it.

India is much more free, of course. We have a Knight International Journalism Fellow -- a trainer who is an Indian-American environmental journalist -- working in India to help journalists do a better job of covering the environment. He is using new technology tools to do very exciting things, like monitor pollution in neighborhoods. That is another way that new technology can provide information that would be very difficult in traditional media. And people can use that information to demand change.

Moderator: If you are just joining us, welcome! We see your questions coming in. Mr. Butler will review and answer your questions as soon as possible. There is no need to submit your question twice.

Q [oels]: Mirana TVM: We are on the process of launching a new website on women. In Madagascar, it's the first and a new project this website on women. We are all journalists and would like to ask some advice about how to make it more interesting (writing, titles, photos, link?). We have already visited some sites but did not find American sites. Any advice?

A [Patrick Butler]: Congratulations on the new web site, which sounds very important. I'm not a web designer, but I am an admirer of good web sites! One piece of advice is to keep it fairly simple. Don't try to use too many "bells and whistles." People will be drawn to your site for the quality of information there. Writing for the web is different from writing for mainstream media, but not THAT different. Keep the writing simple and concise, and tell compelling stories about women who are making a difference. Use multimedia content if you have that capability -- photos, of course, but also audio and video if you have people who can provide high-quality content.

My organization sends out professional journalism trainers all over the world. That program is called the Knight International Journalism Fellowship program, funded by the John S. and James L. Knight Foundation here in the U.S. We are always looking for ideas from around the world for "transformational" projects in which our trainers can provide the help a local organization needs to truly have an impact on society through good journalism. So any of you who are reading this can go to our Knight Fellowship web site to suggest a project. And new media projects are definitely welcome! Go to our main web site, www.icjf.org click on "Knight International" in the top bar (but look at everything else while you're there!) That will take you to the Knight site, and you can suggest projects for us there.

Moderator: Participants in today's chat may be interested in the following U.S. State Department publications. These publications are free for you to use in any way you would like:

The Handbook of Independent Journalism can be found at:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/journalism/index.htm>

How to Run a Responsible Press Office can be found at:

<http://usinfo.state.gov/products/pubs/pressoffice/>

Q [Naimat Ullah Khan]: LC Karachi: How & to what extent, Modern media does frames differently Vs. Old media? Does it also changed the behaviors & ethics of Traditional Journalism?

A [Patrick Butler]: This is a very crucial question. There is a real danger that "new media" will adopt less stringent ethics than "old media." We have to fight against that. That means that the general ethical principles that journalists have always looked to -- accuracy, honesty, fairness and balance, independence, minimizing harm -- should remain the ethics for new media.

But there are so many more opportunities for abuse in new media. Examples -- using cell phone cameras to capture information without someone knowing. That can be done in a good way, as I mentioned in the earlier example from Egypt, but it can also be dangerous if it is used to capture video on people's private lives in a way that doesn't advance the public interest.

The question is, why do I want to put this information on the web? Is there a good journalistic reason for using it? Who will be harmed if I use the information? Can I minimize that harm? Those are the same questions we would ask in "old media" and we should also be asking them in "new media."

Moderator: Once again, the site Mr. Butler refers to above is "Knight International" at:

<http://knight.icjf.org/>

Q [oels]: Mirana TVM: Any advice of methods to make the advertisement attractive in such a site because this site about women will be living on ads?

A [Patrick Butler]: Advertising has been the biggest problem for digital media. Many media organizations in the U.S. have been unable to make a profit from their web sites. I think that will change in the future, but people who go to the web don't want to be inundated with ads, and they're very annoyed by the kinds of ads that are really intrusive, like pop-ups. For a site like yours, you certainly want to approach companies and organizations that provide products and services to women. Like the news content, the ads should be catchy and succinct. Combining the ad with something that makes people want to click on it -- such as a free service, an opportunity to take a quiz, etc. -- will make people more likely to pay attention to your ads.

Moderator: Those of you joining today's webchat may wish to join our upcoming chat which will take place on January 24, 2008 at 17:00 GMT.

Please join innovation writer Jessica Hilberman for a discussion of

"Social Networking Sites: On the Campaign Trail & Beyond" at:

http://www.america.gov/multimedia/askamerica.html#hilberman_24_jan_2008

Moderator: Mr. Butler continues to review your questions.

Q [daniesza]: Communications technology has become a sort of global town hall and has played a part in sharing information and important news otherwise inaccessible through mainstream journalism, including and maybe even more so in the US. Will the internet remain the truly democratic platform it is becoming more and more (considering the lame duck administration's attempts to pull in its reigns) and do you think mainstream journalists today will begin to sit up and take note of what is circulating in the ether? In brief, will traditional media be able to do justice to news as quickly, brutally honest, and untainted as today's blogs, forums, etc.?

A [Patrick Butler]: That is one of the exciting things about the new technology -- the "town hall" aspect. It really has given people an opportunity not just to GET information but also to SHARE information. Traditional media -- and I am a big fan of traditional media -- have to realize that to be relevant now, the old model doesn't work. That model was "We will tell you what you need to know. Sit back and receive the information we're giving you." Now people want to be part of an exchange of information. Traditional media are welcoming people to send in content -- for example, if you took video of a disaster send it to us -- but they have to do more. They have to engage their audiences and really listen to them. I think there's still a role for professional journalists as opposed to "citizen" journalists. But if you're living by the old model alone, you probably won't survive.

I do think that traditional media are noticing and changing -- perhaps earlier in developed countries where Internet penetration is higher and thus the threat is more serious. When I travel to places where the internet penetration is lower, I still sometimes see that attitude of "we don't need to change, so few people here are on the Internet." That's a dangerous attitude because the internet will grow everywhere and even those few who are on the internet now are often very engaged consumers of news. You don't want to ignore them.

[Patrick Butler]: I also want to comment on one of the earlier comments posted on the chat about how bloggers and others in Pakistan were able to get information that was suppressed in mainstream media. I think Pakistan is an excellent example of that. And as more and more people in Pakistan become "wired," that kind of information that gets out on the web when mainstream media are being censored will become even more important.

We also saw that in Burma in September and October during the protests. We outside of Burma benefited from new technology by seeing video that was shot of the protest by people on their cell phones, and reading blogs from a country where outside media were being kept out. And people in Burma benefited from getting information on their mobile phones and on the Internet (for those who are connected) that they couldn't get in mainstream media. The question is, has it made a difference there? The Burmese regime is still just as repressive. But I think that over time, we will see change in countries like that. We have to remind ourselves that all this new technology is still in its infancy, and it's improving every day.

Q [LCIslamabad]: I am Muhammad Sajid Mirza, Lincoln Corner Coordinator, International Islamic University, Islamabad.

My question is: "As media is being used to achieve political goals. What role this new media may play in promoting education in developing countries and how?"

A [Patrick Butler]: Because you are at a university, I'm going to respond to your question regarding university education. For one thing, university journalism schools need to make major changes to their curricula to reflect these changes. My organization, ICFJ, has embarked on a project with the University of Guadalajara in Mexico, for example, to begin a Digital Journalism Center that will offer advanced degrees to students from all over Latin America (and even from Spanish-language media in the US) on digital media. We think it will really help both traditional media in Latin America and those who are starting new media projects to take advantage of all these changes that are amplifying the ability of journalism to get information to people and engage people in their societies more.

Once we have the center launched this year, we'd like to do the same in other countries around the world. So that's one way that education can change in developing countries. Another way is for universities to take a role in educating people how to be good consumers of news. People have to be able to evaluate what they're seeing in the media very carefully. Here in the U.S., some universities are requiring that all students take a semester course that helps them evaluate news. That will help us manage one of the dangers of new technology, which several of you have brought up in questions.

Q [Samuel Eytayo]: How can journalists in developing countries use these new technology keep the governments of the day accountable to the people that elected them?

A [Patrick Butler]: This is a good question to end on because it really is the most important lesson of new media. Journalists should embrace these new technologies to increase the ways in which they can tell stories, to expand the audience (through cell phones, for example) and to bring our audiences into the process as providers of news, not just as consumers of it. As they do that, they must be careful not to let their ethical standards fall -- which is, unfortunately, easier with new technology. By doing that, journalists can play an even greater role than they have in the past in holding governments accountable to the people that elected them. This is even more true in countries where the government controls the traditional media. Using these new

techniques -- as we've seen in places like the Philippines and Egypt -- can actually bring about change that wouldn't be possible only with traditional media.

I wish all of you great luck in using these new technologies. Despite much of the gloom and doom we're seeing in the media here with layoffs and cutbacks (which I worry about very much), it's actually a very exciting time to be a journalist.

Please take advantage of the resources that we've talked about during this chat. My organization is here to help you if we can. I really appreciate all the great questions. Good luck to all of you.

Moderator: We wish to thank Patrick Butler for joining us today. The webchat is now closed.

A full transcript of today's webchat will be available on our Ask America homepage usually within one business day.

(Guests are chosen for their expertise. The views expressed by guests are their own and do not necessarily reflect those of the U.S. Department of State.)

(end transcript)

Read more: <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2008/January/20080122152242xjsnommis0.7352411.html#ixzz0a03karHt>

2) Explosion of New Media in Africa: 2010

All Africa Founder Cites Explosion of Independent Media in Africa

(Mobile phones growing as source for information access)

By Jim Fisher-Thompson Staff Writer 2010

Washington - Africa's independent media is becoming a driving force for greater political and economic openness, with mobile phones potentially playing an important role in the process, says Reed Kramer, founder and chief executive officer (CEO) of the Africa News Service.

Despite assassinations and political repression that resulted in the deaths of 160 journalists in Africa during the past two decades, Kramer said, "The good news is that we see an explosion of private media on the continent ... that includes a huge expansion in cellular" mobile phone use that could be harnessed to access news from the Internet.

Kramer whose website, allAfrica.com, has become the world's largest provider of African news, discussed "Supporting Independent Media in Africa" on an April 29 panel sponsored by the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) and the Center for International Media Assistance (CIMA), two nongovernmental organizations that operate governance and media-assistance programs in Africa.

The discussion took place the week before World Press Freedom Day May 3, an annual event sponsored by the United Nations to raise awareness of the importance of freedom of information and expression.

Since media is a prime promoter of democracy and a "cornerstone of economic progress," Kramer told his audience, "Whatever can be done to make it more competent, professional and stable makes a vital contribution to Africa's future."

At allAfrica.com, he said, "We use next-generation [information] technology to pull, tag, index, deliver and archive large amounts of content. Through revenue-sharing arrangements we are also generating resources needed to bolster media performance in Africa." The end result is a better spotlight on political transparency, health and educational concerns as well as environmental protection and good governance. Kramer said, "Most countries in Africa with reasonably strong economies now have a variety of publications available ... and there are at least about 250 dailies across the continent today." However, he added, where political openness and stability lag, the media still suffers and journalists still face death and imprisonment.

On the positive side, television is growing and newspapers are getting stronger, he said, with dozens of daily papers now operating in Senegal and Nigeria. At the same time, Africa has the "world's fastest growing rate of both mobile phone subscribers and Internet users, and that has a lot of implications" for news-gathering and readership in the future.

Many websites now provide content specially formatted for "smart" mobile phones with Web browsers. The relative low cost of mobile phones versus computers in Africa suggests that the "mobile Web" could someday provide the majority of information access across the continent.

But for the time being, Kramer noted, most phones in Africa cannot yet access the Web, though they remain the principal device for communications. "What we're doing is trying to figure out how to effectively deliver information via SMS text messaging and we're trying to get some technology partners to make that happen as quickly as possible."

Eric Chinje, who runs the global media program at the World Bank Institute and who participated on the panel with Kramer, told America.gov that "mobiles are of critical importance" to democracy promotion in Africa. "But we've got to figure out how to leverage the technology so it fits a more holistic approach to the work of media.

"There are a number of initiatives involving mobiles that we're looking at," Chinje said. "For example, we're talking to ICFJ [International Center for Journalists] about the citizen journalists program" to develop a network of citizen reporters who could use mobiles to phone in or do text SMS (short messaging service) reports for media outlets.

Chinje said that while the digital revolution in broadband and mobile phones offered opportunities for media development, new investments and new business models were needed. And a contributor to thinking along those lines is the African Media Initiative (AMI), on whose board Chinje sits.

Established in 2009 as a collaborative effort to unite and advocate for African journalists, AMI's CEO, Amadou Mahtar Ba, who also participated on the CIMA/NED panel, helped organize the first Pan African Media Conference held in Nairobi March 18-19.

He said AMI's goal was to work "as a catalyst for transformational change within the continent's media sector" and become "a powerful advocate among key regional institutions, development partners, funders and civil society groups that recognize the critical role media play in governance and development across the continent."

Over a 10-year period, Ba said, "AMI will help create and support lasting African media institutions committed to the public interest and operating with the highest standards of ethics."

(This is a product of the Bureau of International Information Programs, U.S. Department of State. Web site: <http://www.america.gov>)

3) CITIZEN JOURNALISM: by IIP/AF's Caitlin Bergin, one of the Policy Officers in Washington DC.

History: Citizen journalism first came on the scene with South Korea's OhmyNews (2000) – read about it here: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OhmyNews>

Definition: Think the best definition of what it is comes from CNN's iReport:

iReport invites you to take part in the news with CNN. Your voice, together with other iReporters, can help shape what CNN covers and how.

At CNN we believe that looking at the news from different angles gives us a deeper understanding of what's going on. We also know that the world is an amazing place filled with interesting people doing fascinating things that don't always make the news.

That's why iReport is full of tools built to share stories that are happening where you are and discuss the issues that are important to you. Everything you see on iReport starts with someone in the CNN audience. The stories here are not edited fact-checked or screened before they post. CNN's producers will check out some of the most compelling, important and urgent iReports and, once they're cleared for CNN, make them a part of CNN's news coverage. (Look for the red "CNN iReport" stamp to see which stories have been vetted for CNN.)

– a good presentation could then move into how it works:

The 11 Layers of Citizen Journalism (this is a 2005 article talking about how it's a game-changer) http://www.poynter.org/content/content_view.asp?id=83126

Business of Supporting CJ (2006 article, notes that media outlets were just beginning to see citizen journalists as allies, rather than as derivative content generators robbing them of audience and revenue. I'd argue that this really did not come full circle until 2009-10, with Haiti especially, where nobody had a stringer or bureau) http://www.poynter.org/content/content_view.asp?id=96572

Around 2007, one starts to see people describing citizen journalism as “user generated content” They are not/not one and the same – for example, would a democracy video challenge video be considered citizen journalism??

Evolution, and how journalists track citizen reports through social media:

Following Mumbai Attacks via Social Media: (Twitter emerges as a player here – 11/08)

<http://www.poynter.org/column.asp?id=31&aid=154808>

How Journalists use Twitter (part of the presentation I made to your contacts)

<http://www.poynter.org/column.asp?aid=172559&id=31>

Examples – NYT Twitter Lists (part of the presentation – twitter lists allow media and others to compile authoritative sources from which to draw their reporting. Haiti is THE example of this, as I mentioned during the TDY)

<http://www.nytimes.com/twitter>

Also check out the suite of sites from Sree Sreenivasan <http://twitter.com/sreenet> - mentioned these materials in my presentation on how journalists use twitter to source stories

And a Poynter Bibliography: Future of User Generated Content

<https://www.poynter.org/column.asp?id=132&aid=179966>

And here are some good supplementary sources:

Example of a network used by an NGO for specific reporting:

<http://www.propublica.org/ion/reporting-network>

A Mobile Voice: The Use of Mobile Phones in Citizen Media:

http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/democracy_and_governance/publications/pdfs/Mobile_Voice_Citizen_Media.pdf

With training seminars and a speaker roster that might help:

<http://www.spj.org/cja.asp>

THE NEW AGE OF CITIZEN JOURNALISM

http://www.cjr.org/audio/the_new_age_of_citizen_journal.php

from the BERKMAN CENTER FOR INTERNET AND SOCIETY at HARVARD comes a CITIZEN MEDIA LAW project:

http://cyber.law.harvard.edu/newsroom/CMLP_Launches_Legal_Guide

Citizen Media Law on Twitter:

<http://twitter.com/citmedialaw>

Blogs on Citizen Journalism:

1. [Cplash](#): This is a citizen journalism platform where citizens can express, share and discuss their views and opinions about any issue.
2. [CyberJournalist.net](#): This site is a news and resource site that focuses on how the Internet, convergence and new technologies are changing the media.
3. [Global Voices](#): Over 200 bloggers around the world work together to provide translations and reports that normally are not heard from traditional media.
4. [Media Shift](#): PBS and host, Mark Glaser, deliver information to the "Digital Media Revolution," including topics on legacy media, business, social media and more.

5. [Online Journalism Blog](#): This blog offers opinion and news on topics that range from citizen journalism to online journalism and focuses on Internet-published content.
6. [Wired Journalists](#): This is a social media network "home" for collaborative journalism on the Web, powered by citizen journalism and supported by [Publish2](#).

4) 2010 WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY BIBLIOGRAPHY: by various IIP Authors

2009 PRISON CENSUS: 136 JOURNALISTS JAILED WORLDWIDE. Committee to Protect Journalists. December 1, 2009. <http://www.cpj.org/imprisoned/2009.php> Freelancers now make up nearly 45 percent of all journalists jailed worldwide, a dramatic recent increase that reflects the evolution of the global news business, the Committee to Protect Journalists said today. In its annual census of imprisoned journalists, CPJ found a total of 136 reporters, editors, and photojournalists behind bars on December 1, an increase of 11 from the 2008 tally. A massive crackdown in Iran, where 23 journalists are now in jail, fueled the worldwide increase.

ACCESS TO INFORMATION LAWS: PIECES OF THE PUZZLE AN ANALYSIS OF THE INTERNATIONAL NORMS. The Carter Center, Emory University. Laura Neuman. 2010.

http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/americas/ati_pieces_of_puzzle.pdf In English [PDF format, 11 pages].

http://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/americas/ati_pieces_of_puzzle_spanish.pdf In Spanish [PDF format, 11 pages].

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

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS IN 2009. Committee to Protect Journalists. 2010.

<http://cpj.org/AOP09.pdf> In English [PDF format, 181 pages].

<http://cpj.org/es/2010/02/en-las-americas-gran-hermano-observa-a-los-reporte.php> In Spanish [HTML format, various paging].

<http://cpj.org/fr/2010/02/attaques-contre-la-presse-en-2009-analyse.php> In French [HTML format, various paging].

<http://cpj.org/ar/2010/02/014250.php> In Arabic [HTML format, various paging].

http://cpj.org/China_summary_CHINESE.pdf In Chinese [PDF format, 25 pages].

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

40 IFEX Members Reject Defamation of Religions Resolutions. International Freedom of Expression eXchange. March 30, 2010.

<http://www.wan-press.org/pfreedom/articles.php?id=5483> [HTML format, various paging].

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

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AS A TOOL FOR EMPOWERMENT: GOOD INSTITUTIONS, THE PUBLIC SPHERE AND MEDIA LITERACY. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and University of Gothenburg. Ulla Carlsson. April 2010.

<http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/files/30155/12723791613ullacarlssonpaperlBrisbane100423.pdf/ullacarlssonpaperlBrisbane100423.pdf> [PDF format, 11 pages].

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

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY 2010: MESSAGE FROM UNESCO DIRECTOR-GENERAL. U.N. Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Irina Bokova. April 2010.

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29294&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html In English [HTML format, various paging].

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/ev.php-URL_ID=29294&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html In French [HTML format, various paging].

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/29783/12713368167DG-message_ES.pdf/DG-message_ES.pdf In Spanish [PDF format, 2 pages].

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/29783/12713368169DG-message_RU.pdf/DG-message_RU.pdf In Russian [PDF format, 2 pages].

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/29783/127133681611DG-message_AR.pdf/DG-message_AR.pdf In Arabic [PDF format, 2 pages].

http://portal.unesco.org/ci/fr/files/29783/127133681613DG-message_CH.pdf/DG-message_CH.pdf In Chinese [PDF format, 2 pages].

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

WORLD PRESS FREEDOM REVIEW 2010. International Press Institute. February 2010.

<http://www.freemedia.at/publications/world-press-freedom-review/> [HTML format with links].

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

SLEIGHT OF HAND: REPRESSION OF THE MEDIA AND THE ILLUSION OF REFORM IN ZIMBABWE. Human Rights Watch. April 20, 2010.

<http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2010/04/20/sleight-hand-0> [HTML format, various paging].

The Zimbabwe Africa National Union-Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF), the former sole ruling party, still holds the balance of power in the coalition government forged with the Movement for Democratic Change (MDC), the former opposition movement, in February 2009. ZANU-PF promotes political propaganda and restricts independent reporting through repressive laws that remain unchanged, and it retains its control of security forces and key resources, according to the author.

SHIFTING SANDS: THE IMPACT OF SATELLITE TV ON MEDIA IN THE ARAB WORLD. Center for International Media Assistance and National Endowment for Democracy. Deborah Horan. Web posted April 2010.

http://cima.ned.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/03/CIMA-Arab_Satellite_TV-Report.pdf

The report is by Deborah Horan, a veteran journalist with extensive experience reporting from the Middle East. Today, media in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are freer than they were a decade ago, with a proliferation of satellite television news channels leading the way. This report examines the positive effects satellite coverage has had on the media environment and the reasons why the region still lacks overall media freedom.

5) JOURNALIST PROFESSOR DISCUSSES WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY, WEBCHAT TRANSCRIPT, MAY 2010:

JOURNALISM PROFESSOR DISCUSSES WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY: *Journalism Professor Judith Matloff Discusses World Press Freedom Day*

(CO.NX transcript, May 3, 2010)

In a May 3 CO.NX webchat, Columbia Graduate School of Journalism Professor Judith Matloff briefed on her experience as a journalist in Africa and answered questions on the struggle for freedom of expression and independent media in countries worldwide for World Press Freedom Day.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Bureau of International Information Programs Webchat Transcript

CO.NX Webchat: World Press Freedom Day

Guest: Judith Matloff
Date: May 3, 2010
Time: 14:00 UTC/GMT

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): On May 3, 2010, journalists, citizens, and governments around the globe will commemorate World Press Freedom Day. On this important day, designated by the UN General Assembly, we celebrate Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and mark the anniversary of the Declaration of Windhoek. The U.S. Department of State invites you to join the discussion in a live webchat with journalist and Columbia Graduate School of Journalism professor Judith Matloff. We welcome your questions and thoughts on the struggle for freedom of expression and an independent media in countries worldwide.

CO.NX Moderator: The webchat with Judith Matloff will begin at 14:00 UTC/GMT. Please feel free to submit your questions before hand. Also please feel free to introduce yourselves.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): This webchat will begin in about 25 minutes. Please feel free to submit your questions in advance. And welcome to those of you just joining us!

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): This webchat will begin in just a moment. Thank you for joining us. Please feel free to introduce yourselves.

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): I am a CO.NX moderator joining you from Washington, D.C. Where is everyone else from?

Eka Kemularia: I am Eka Kemularia, from Georgia (Tbilisi)

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): We are glad to have you from Tbilisi!

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): Welcome to everyone just joining us. We are about to get started. Please feel free to continue introducing yourselves and submitting questions.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): My name is Jennryn Wetzler and I work for the Bureau of International Information Programs' CO.NX team at the State Department. Welcome everyone to our World Press Day web chat with Judith Matloff. It's my pleasure to introduce Judith Matloff. I'm going to give a short introduction for Judith before she takes over the floor and gives a background on her experience and before answering your questions.

Thank you all for joining us. And please feel free to submit your questions before and during Judith's presentation. Judith Matloff is a professor at Columbia University and a journalist. Miss Matloff worked as a staff correspondent for 20 years specializing in areas of turmoil. She covered a total of 62 countries heading up the Africa and Moscow bureaus of the Christian Science Monitor. She has reported on major world matters, including apartheid, genocide, EU expansion and OPEC. Matloff has written for the New York Times, the Economist, the Dallas Morning News and Newsweek. Her various awards include a Fulbright fellowship to Mexico, and others, her stories about the Congo conflict. Matloff won a MacArthur grant to write a book about Angola's civil war called Fragments of a Foreign War and was published in 1997. Again, Judith, thank you for joining us. I now leave the floor to you.

Judith Matloff: Good morning, everybody or good afternoon, depending on where you are.

First, I'll tell you about myself. I have been involved with training or covering Africa for 22 years. I still periodically make trips to the region and training related to it. When I was based in the region, my beat was 47 countries in the sub-Saharan Africa, and I'm

subjects with the freedom of speech. When I was asked to take part in this event I began to ponder how things have changed since I got involved in 1988.

Let's first start with now. When I think about the past two weeks in Africa it is not a good time for press freedom. In Cameroon, someone died and three journalists died. One reporter marked more than 3,100 days in government custody. He's never been publicly charged with a crime or given a trial. 17 other colleagues are in a similar position. In Somalia, about a dozen media workers continue to remain in exile. It's just too dangerous for them to work back at home or live, forget about working. In Zimbabwe, authorities routinely beat and detain reporters for critiquing the government. These are just a few of the examples of what are going on today.

And as you well (know), in African country it's hard for media to survive. There's few economic resources: state controls the purse strings, censorship is rife, and there's powerful businessmen and religious groups, drug cartels, corrupted politicians, militia extremist groups. And that's one of the most dangerous areas because you have rogue groups and warring parties, and it was so convenient for them to view journalists as spies or as the enemy.

In my own personal experience, I didn't have it as hard as people like you who are based there. I had an embassy I could go to seek refuge and leave. For myself, I suffered a death threat by rebels. I would go to check points and be detained. I had various business people come to me and politicians telling me what to write or notwithstanding to write, and when I think about how far we've come or haven't come, there's one particular anecdote that comes to mind. I held a seminar in Angola when they were having the first free and fair elections. The topic I was teaching was censorship and elections and how there had to be a need for vibrant free coverage for the election process and how to affect it in a situation where the government was actually opposed to this. Flash forward to 2008, I'm back in Angola teaching the exact same course about censorship and elections and how you can possibly cover elections when the government and various parties are trying to obstruct what your

job is, which is to inform the media. The complaints were the same in 1992 as they were in 2008.

My colleagues in Angola were intimidated by authorities to write pro-government reports. Some lost jobs, some had been jailed, some had been beaten and some had been killed. To me, this is such a disturbing trend because of robustly questioning media is the corner stone of a free society. People should be able to express themselves. The public deserves transparent information, people have a right to hear various points of view. Freedom of speech is a fundamental human right. Yet in so many parts of Africa, government will trample on international agreements to protect freedom of speech, such as the 1991 declaration of Windhoek or article 19 of the declaration of human rights or even the declaration of principles and freedoms of expression in Africa. A culture of impunity is prevalent. So few murders of journalists are brought to prosecution, and media intimidation is common. So what could one do? I don't want to come here and talk doom and gloom and say the situation is terrible, it's still dreadful, and you can't do anything. There are actually concrete steps people can take to try to enhance the power of the free press and a free democracy, and things can change.

You look at South Africa; the apartheid regime once stymied the press. Now journalists can openly operate without fear. And if you look at Zimbabwe which is indeed a very nasty place for journalists to work, journalists have been able to despite the law bring cases to court and overturn cases against them and get themselves out of jail. Navy (has) been able to fight these things. Let that be a source of inspiration. As hard as it is, things can change, and one can work hard to undermine the repression that you may be facing.

And also, a few pointers. One is that there is power in numbers. That's how you change things. People have to unite. Journalist organizations should strengthen with each other. Journalist unions should try to become a much more vocal force, and one thing that might be able to help is to develop strong links with human rights groups as well as international advocacy organizations that work for freedom of speech and try to protect journalists. Among these is the international federation of journalists which is the largest journalist organization in the world.

Another one is the committee to protect journalists which will actually concretely take steps to publicize violence or repression of the media, and they will also help individual journalist who are in danger. Various Somali journalists were helped getting out of the country and saving their lives. Another group which is helpful is the international news safety group - institute -- the International News Safety Institute. And what they do is protect journalists and the international federation of journalists. They will publicize cases where journalists have been attacked or their newspapers closed down. So they'll make a big international stink. They'll try to bring the incidents to bodies like the United Nations. That can be one of your greatest allies, publicity. Another thing the international safety institute does is it offers free training for local journalists. So in a country where journalists are under physical danger, the international safety institute will offer you concrete safety steps and training so that you can better protect your life and that of your family.

Another thing you can do is every time somebody is put in jail or beaten or whatever make a public stink about it, and cite measures like the declaration of principles and freedom of expression in Africa, cite article 19. Cite the Windhoek accord. If your country signed these accords, you can embarrass them by saying my country signed these accords yet they are not adhering to it. It's actually a pretty powerful weapon they have.

A third thing (you) can do if you really feel you cannot operate safely is you can release information under the radar of whoever is watching you. You can post anonymous information on the internet or YouTube or twitter or give sensitive stories to foreign journalists who are not targets like yourself, and therefore, you can continue to disseminate information freely, but perhaps in a different anonymous way. But at least the public will be informed about the things they want to cover.

The fourth thing, which is absolutely crucial, is know the law in your own country. This is what Zimbabwean journalists did, and this is what South African journalists did in the days of apartheid. Consult a lawyer or study the law yourself. Are the authorities applying these laws erroneously? Does the legislation actually allow censorship? Is there legal recourse you can take under defamation or treason laws? Again, this is very useful. Contact a human rights lawyer; maybe contact CPJ, the committee to protect journalists. Establish again publicly that the government itself is not enforcing its own laws should that be the case.

And again, I realize this is a very, very difficult task ahead, but it's absolutely important to stress the freedom of media, media expression. It's absolutely criminal that journalists are threat ebbed and thrown into jail by simply trying to inform the public of what are facts. Journalism, in an ideal world, is a public service. It's not just a vocation or a job. It's actually a mission, and it's a very important role for a thriving free country. The population that you're serving has a right to balanced information and opinions. We all have a responsibility to our public to educate it, and to make our governments accountable. These are thoughts I wanted to present as a beginning, and now open up the conversation to yourselves and see what you have to say. Thank you for listening to me.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you. We've got a number of questions. We've got a number of questions coming in from all over the world. I just want to (inaudible) our first question comes from Evangeline.

QUESTION [evangeline tan]: what is the current status of world press freedom?

Judith Matloff: The current status of world press freedom? Many countries, as I stated, unfortunately, it doesn't exist. In some countries it does, in other countries it doesn't.

Q [Michael Paterson]: what is the world doing to entrench press freedom in Africa?

Judith Matloff: I think, for example, events like today are a perfect example of making sure that the goal of press freedom remains in peoples' minds and remains on the agenda. I know certainly the U.S. Government has been very active in developing training programs like the one I took part in. So that journalists in countries where there is a strong limitation on freedom of speech learn techniques or learn about how (one) can get around some of the problems and deal with them so that more information can be disseminated. And then there are international organizations which I mentioned which do very local advocacy to put the item on the agenda. They will at times go to organizations like the United Nations, the European Parliament, the European court, constantly trying to keep the topic on.

Q [Ahmed Ali - Egypt]: Do you think there id freedom in the USA?

Judith Matloff: This is constantly asked. I think generally we do have freedom of expression. There have been times in history when there's been an obfuscation of information, and particularly in a time of war, a government will limit the type of images that can be broadcast. I think at times there may be certain officials or certain individuals who may not want to release free flow of information, but I think generally, overall, we do have a very, very robust media which is able to question things, which is able to call politicians and businessmen on to the carpet. The fact that we've had so many scoops, and even leaks by disgruntled officials says something about the ability for information to get out.

Q [Eka Kemularia]: Is freedom of speech absolute, and if no, then what circumstances justify a limitation?

Judith Matloff: There's a really, really good question. Again, it's another one that comes up a lot when we speech. I think journalists sometimes have to self-censor at laws are at stake. In a situation of conflict -- lives are at stake. In a situation of conflict, this is one reason the United States in a time of war will limit certain types of information, for instance, when journalists are embedded. They cannot reveal the position of troops, because if they did, there could be a horrific loss of lives. Likewise, if you have information that that if published would lead to the loss of many lives, particularly civilians, that is a very firm ethic reason not to release that information. Again, it's a judgment call. You're playing god. Humanity and loss of life is always a concern. You can't just put out any information just because you have it.

Q [hady]: you think that freedom of expression should have ethics and, if it should, you think that religion should be part of this ethics?

Judith Matloff: We should definitely have ethics. If we don't have ethics, we don't have credibility, and if we don't have credibility, we can't be a force in the state, an actual personality role in society where we are able to question wrongdoing if we are ourselves engaging in unethical behavior. As for the role of religion, I am trying to interpret the question. I'm not quite sure if you mean that there should be a division of church and

state which I would recommend. I don't think journalists should further a particular agenda of an established religion if that's what you mean. But if you mean behaving as a spiritually ethical person, for instance, to give an example -- not revealing the identity of a raped woman if she asks you not to -- that could be argued as an ethical form of behavior. Another form of ethical behavior that would be endorsed by other religions might be to protect the innocence of a child if something horrific has happened to the mother of a child. So he should not be interviewed about that horrific incident in front of her child because it could cause distress. So that's what you mean, then I think absolutely what are generally considered ethical behavior in a given religion, yes. But I think the role of a journalist is not to further the agenda or the actual ritualistic beliefs of a particular religion, if that answers the question.

Q [yousseouf dao]: what is the history of this day of press freedom?

Judith Matloff: Well that said, I'm not quite sure how far it goes back. Certainly, in my journalistic career, I've taken part in these events. [When] it began and when it was established, I have to be completely transparent with you. I don't know.

Q [Ali Eid]: Can the advanced technology save journalist from risks?

Judith Matloff: I think it can. But I think it also makes our jobs more dangerous in some respects. There are ways, for instance, that you can post things on a Facebook page or internet so that your identity is blocked, and journalists are doing that in parts of the world, particularly Russia and Iran. That is being used. But on the other hand, electronic surveillance is something that we need to be very, very worried about. And I think there's another danger of technology which is that in the old days -- in the old days, meaning the 80s or the 90s when I first started covering Africa... Let's say if I wrote for a U.S. paper, I would write something and it would be published in Boston, and pretty much only people in that area would read that article. So you didn't worry much about endangering someone in Sudan, because nobody in Sudan read your article. Now this changed with the internet. Anybody, anywhere can read your stories, and that is a danger of the electronic media. But on the other hand, as I was saying before, there are ways of posting information anonymously through twitter or through YouTube or the internet. There are ways to protect you and to get the information through. So the answer to this question is, yes, it can be a safe tool for you, if you know how to use it properly.

Daou amary: hello

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): Hello, Daou, welcome!

Q [Malcolm J Naudi]: This is Malcolm from Malta. I am the chairman of the Institute of Maltese Journalists. Is the use of new technologies empowering citizen journalists and how can members of the 'traditional' media do their job better using these new technologies?

Judith Matloff: That's an excellent question. That is being pondered by journalists throughout the industry. Citizen journalists have pros and cons. On the one hand, can you get information out. For example, the Mumbai bombing, they were able to get information about events that were going on at the time. But the problem is a lot of ever information was erroneous and based on impressions and rumor. On the one hand there was immediacy of information, but the people sending the tweets or however they got out the reports, they were trained journalists who were trained in accuracy and double checking facts. That is one problem with citizen journalism. On the one hand, technology allows people with very low budgets to get out information. We don't have to worry about distribution. You don't have to worry about printing on paper. You don't have to worry

about expensive satellites. So in that respect, it can be an incredibly important tool in countries which lack expensive resources.

Q [MaitryiKolkata]: When we speak of Freedom of expression, how independent can media be, when media itself is controlled by commercial interest? How independence does a journalist get in a media house to air his own perspectives on an event he has covered?

Judith Matloff: That depends on the organization. Some organizations do allow one to express -- put out whatever information they want. But certainly in Africa and in other developing areas, it is a very, very big problem, but again, you can harken back to the suggestion I made before. If you're writing a story or you have access to information for a story and your media house forbids you from doing that story, can you give it to a colleague, you can give it to a foreign reporter or leak it on the internet or a blog or what not -- flower ways to get the information out. I do agree. It's a big problem in parts of the world. Your media house is going to be beholden to commercial interests.

Q [Ali Eid]: What is the role of journalist in facilitate information to public?

Judith Matloff: That is our role that is exactly our role. You hit upon it.

Q [Jugdishchandra Bhudaye]: In the name of democracy and freedom of expression some papers do not hesitate to publish sexiest possible pictures to boost their sale. Is this fair and just as it involves raising the sexual appetite of youngsters without due control?

Judith Matloff: As a mother, it bothers me. When I open a newspaper at the breakfast table, it does concern me if there are inappropriate images. It would worry me even more if those inappropriate images were on the front pages of magazines and papers that are on newsstands which my child walks -- sees on his way walking back from school. So yes, I think this gets back to the ethical role of journalists. It's often times a murky role, what is correct and what isn't. But I think one has to behave in an appropriate way and think who is going to get access to that information. Is it appropriate to show it in the way that you are?

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you for so many diverse and interesting questions. Please continue submitting your thoughts and questions to Judith!

Q [chill]: How to be a freelance journalist/photography while travelling the world a lot? thank you Smilingduke@gmail.com (<mailto:Smilingduke@gmail.com>), Regards

Judith Matloff: That's a good question. To a certain extent, the reason there's more freelance opportunities now is because of the collapse certainly of the American media industry, as well as in other western countries. I tell you one place where you can probably make a pretty good living is India, if you write in English. It depends what language you write in. If you're a business writer in financial or economic reporting, you stand a better chance to make a living as a freelancer, and I think it takes a lot of guts. It helps if you have a nest egg set up. It also helps if you have another form of income. Some of my colleagues would do things like gardening on the side or might make money in a small business on the side, maybe run a website or something. So it depends on the actual -- the particular country they work in. These things vary from place to place. But again, I really do firmly believe that if you really want to make something happen, somehow you're going to make it work.

Q [hady]: what is your opinion about journalism in Egypt and freedom in the country?

Judith Matloff: It's not one of the freer places, but it's not amongst the worst.

Q [SEYDOU DIALLO]: WHAT IS THE IMPORTANCE OF MEDIA IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA PRESENTLY?

Judith Matloff: I think it's crucial. Say you are in a country with horrific corruption where the natural resources are not being managed in a responsible way. We'll take the example of Angola where a lot of profits from oils are not dribbling down -- trickling down into social services for the general public. It's absolutely crucial that this information be made public so that the government can be held accountable. That's one example. Another example might be -- lately there's growing outrage about the amount of rapes of women in the Democratic Republic of Congo without any information coming out about that and the situation just keeps getting worse. But as the media can spotlight this severe problem, then there's a greater likelihood of some solution being met. What is not necessarily -- there's no parent that a solution will be met, but without the public, there would be absolutely no solution.

Q [hady]: What do you think about the American law to control freedom of media in Arab world?

Judith Matloff: Thank you. And if participants don't mind, via question at the end the discussion. But our next question in the meantime comes from Nah who asks, can you comment -- I'm sorry -- can you comment on the Mauritius election? That question, you can take or not take.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): I asked if Judith could talk about her greatest challenges in work.

Judith Matloff: American law to control media in the Arab world? Can he be more specific? I'm not quite sure which piece of legislation he's referring to. Can he be more specific?

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Hady, if you are still with us, please clarify your question, and we will try to respond to you as soon as possible. In the meantime, I would love to ask you a question if that's all right? I was really curious to hear more about your experiences, and what the greatest challenges are that you faced. You mentioned a lot of detainments, and I'm curious.

Judith Matloff: The situation of foreign correspondents differs. You have an embassy that can try to save you. But one of the biggest problems they faced, and I think that other journalists face is that you don't want to alienate your sources on whom Europe dependent for information, on the other hand, you want to report honestly about them, and one example I can give you, for instance, in Angola, often times, the only way I would travel to the front to see the war as it was going on in the 90s was on military airplanes.

It really created a quandary, because if the government didn't like what I was writing, they could cut off my access and refuse to speak to me. On the other hand, I wanted to write what I wanted to. As it turned out, that worked out okay, but there were various -- there's always a quandary. You write negative about a company, and they won't talk to you any. I had a problem with DeBeers. I wrote negative things about blood diamonds, and it made my access limited.

Likewise, I'll give you another example. If you're very, very critical about -- for instance, when I worked in Zimbabwe, I was publish articles sometimes not under my own name, and I was very worried, would I be allowed back in the country if I continued to be critical of President Mugabe. Other examples are if one is going to meet with human rights critics

or other people who are...from the opposition in a country where, again, like Zimbabwe when I would meet with the opposition, often times I had to meet in quiet ways and make sure nobody was following me. I didn't want to endanger people I was interviewing. That was an ethical problem I had to think about. When I write about people, is there going to be retaliation or reprisals. And that's something to grapple with. You're always trying to balance things. You're always trying to judge your situations. Sometimes you take the risks and sometimes you don't.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you. And we still have not heard back from Hady yet, but we have another question. Do you think more needs to be done to educate governments about why freedom of press is important?

Judith Matloff: Absolutely. Absolutely. And hopefully events like this will contribute to that.

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): If you have more questions, please submit them now.

Q [Eka Kemularia]: How to resolve the dilemma: the right to freedom of speech and right to privacy, especially when it comes to minors?

Judith Matloff: Definitely it comes back to ethics. If a minor is considered under law in society as being somebody who is still the ward of someone else, who is not a fully competent decision making citizen. If something terrible happens to a minor, you need to ask about how much can be made available for information. Even when you interview a child, you want to have a trusted adult present when you interview that child. You should never ever have sexual images of a child broadcast.

There was one article that struck me as incredibly insensitive and inappropriate. It was an article about a Rwandan woman who had been raped and given birth to a child who was the product of these attacks on herself and these violations. She had ambivalent feelings about the child, and the journalist who interviewed her, interviewed her in the presence of the child as she spoke about how much she hated the child, and she spoke about how -- what happened -- to led to the conception of this child, and I think that's a case where the privacy of the child should have been protected. The child should not have had to hear that and the child's name shouldn't have been in print. That's one example.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Our current question: What negative effects might occur from raising awareness about a given group, using the press?

Judith Matloff: I can give you an example. In a place like Zimbabwe you write an article where you're quoting members of the opposition and talk about how they're beaten by militias or what have you. If the information gets out that they spoke to you, a member of the media, the people might come back and attack them again. So the way you get around that is...cite them anonymously or pseudonyms, or if you're filming with a camera, you might want to film with a shadow or film from the back of the head or from the mouth down so that their images are not fully recognizable. But reprisals are a big risk. Say a woman is gang raped by soldiers ordered by a high level of military person to do what they were doing. Maybe the same soldiers would come back and slit her throat. And the way you judge these delicate situation size look at precedence. Generally in certain countries there's a pattern on how attacks are perpetrated in the media.

In Russia nearly every journalist who has been shot has been shot in the entrance way of their homes. So think about patterns, and do they come late at night. Do they tend to follow you in a car which is a big thing in Zimbabwe, and be vigilant to the ways these attacks are perpetrated.....

Q [Malcolm J Naudi]: With this year's theme being freedom of information, to what extent can state and federal authorities charge members of the media for access to public information?

Judith Matloff: It's a very good question, you ask. I mean, a TV station needs to survive. I mean, it would be a gigantic investment of a particular government to run a TV station for free. But there are things like National Public Radio which are subsidized in 59 countries. I think radio is a far cheaper means of information. Television is a whole different ball game because of the expense of the medium. But in many countries all you need is a battery or electrical plug for a radio.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): And Malcolm just clarified a little bit more on his question. He said he's referring to information held in government files.

Judith Matloff: One is a video of a Reuters cameraman shot, that caused a stink, and the government released it. There is -- I agree, there's not a hundred percent transparency. There are certain things released and others are not.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you. And I think we have time for a couple more questions from the audience if anybody has additional questions. We welcome them. We're going to take one more question now. And we're still asking for a couple more questions before we run out of time. Thank you. The question is actually about FOIA in follow-up to the last question from Malcolm. They just want clarification on FOIA, what it means.

Judith Matloff: What it means is that information which is not normally publicly available, a journalist can request that information, so they make a request, and it's a written request. It's considered, and in the best case scenario, whatever the information's videotape or documentation will be released. So what it is information that isn't publicly available, but can be requested by information organizations to be released. And sometimes it's granted and sometimes it's not. I usually -- when something is not released, it's on the basis of usually an argument made whether it's a security issue. That's actually the argument for not releasing it.

Q [youssef dao]: What can be negative effect about press journalists at the war time?

Judith Matloff: It can be very negative. You request get hyping of a situation or people reporting rumors. You can get people furthering a very xenophobic message. War time is a time obviously when passions are high and people are killing each other, and you have to be very careful about the information that you're putting out is accurate and does not cause further harm. It's a very delicate thing, and I think actually due to the war, and the stakes, it's probably one of the most difficult and delicate types of journalism to follow.

Q [daou amary]: I want [to] know if today the word can go with the media because we can't control the media?

Judith Matloff: I'm not sure about the question.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you. We'll wait for a response, and I hope we get it 99 the next eight minutes of our web cast. In the meantime, we'll take one more question about Derek who asks, is there even a little bit that we can do today to promote freedom of the press?

Judith Matloff: Well, I think that -- are you -- I don't know if you're speaking as a member of the press or not. But I think one thing that journalists should do is strengthen

their own journalistic organizations. The only way that you're going to be able to protect your rights is with a unified very widespread voice. So I would urge you to join up with other journalistic organizations and make sure that you as a group have a voice to -- can be heard. Again, if you can link up with some of those organizations I mentioned before that advocate internationally for journalistic rights. You'll be better positioned to bring across to the greater international public the problems that come with freedom of expression.

Q [falaye]: I want to know if we can control the media with safety?

Judith Matloff: in other words, make the way we operate much safer. Again, I'll go back to the organizations that I mentioned before. The international safety institute which works in London will provide training for local journalists in countries where there are no resources available to learn techniques. They could be defensive driving. They could be how you protect the information on your computer. There's a wide range of things: How to duck when you're undercover, how to figure out you're being followed, how to avoid all of the above. They will actually give you training courses. Tease skills are immeasurable. I think about the risks I used to take when I started out, and now how much more careful I operate. It's crucial.

The second thing is groups like committee to protect journalists. You know, if a journalist is being jailed or has been shot at or whatever, has been a target of an attack or intimidation harassment because of what they're writing, if that information could be conveyed to protect journalists and if it's correct, then the information can be made available to a wider international audience and CPJ would try to advocate on behalf of that journalist. That helps. If you're harassed or intimidated and nobody knows the situation will continue with impunity. But if the people harassing you are infinitely less likely to continue it.

Q [hady]: Can u tell us example for journalistic freedom?

Judith Matloff: Journalistic freedom? You write about whatever you feel you want to write about without harassment or intimidation from other parties, and you are able to give a balanced report, you can give both sides of the story -- not just one side -- that you feel comfortable to give both sides with the knowledge that there will be no repercussions. That you can give a variety of opinions without there being any reprisals against you. That in my view would be free speech. And it's a fundamental right.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): Thank you. An excellent point on which to end this webchat. Well, we are out of time today. But I want to thank you for your wonderful explanation on past work and also answering so many questions [from] our global audience. I'd also like to thank all of those participants online for submitting questions. We really appreciate your engagement. I will turn the floor over to Judith for closing remarks, and this web chat will end at 11:00, in just three minutes.

Judith Matloff: I thank everybody for listening to me and for taking the time to be on this chat, this video chat today. Again, I can't stress enough, it is absolutely imperative as a journalist that one continues to struggle to get information out in a free and balanced way. Again, try to seek out the various organizations that I mentioned, because they can help further this cause of a freer press. I appreciate that it's not very easy at times, but it's important that we bow our head and try to continue to properly inform the public, which is our mission. Thank you very much.

Virginia Benninghoff: You can visit **CPJ (Committee to Protect Journalists)** at <http://www.cpj.org/> (<http://www.cpj.org/>).

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn): For upcoming CO.NX events, please visit: <http://co-nx.state.gov>.

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): Thank you all for joining!

CO.NX Moderator (Sarah): To join our newsletter and find out about more events like this one, please go to <http://eepurl.com/qtS7>.

CO.NX Moderator (Jennryn) 2: This webchat is now closed. The views in this webchat do not necessarily reflect the views of the U.S. Government. Thank you.

(end transcript)

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6) IIP RESOURCES ON WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY, by IIP POLICY OFFICER, CAITLIN BERGIN:

World Press Freedom Day (May 3)

World Press Freedom Day is celebrated across the globe every May 3rd, representing an opportunity to commemorate the fundamental principles of press freedom and to pay solemn tribute to journalists who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

Recalling Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that the fundamental right of freedom of expression encompasses the freedom to "to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers," UNESCO's celebration of World Press Freedom Day 2010 will highlight the importance of freedom of information as an integral part of freedom of expression and its contribution to democratic governance.

NEW

IIP RESOURCES: (Please note links go to English products – if the product is in another language, you'll see it indicated on the page. Some articles and many of the publications at the bottom are also in Arabic, in addition to the French and Portuguese Links below)

America.gov Feature



This **feature** on [America.gov](http://www.america.gov) takes on the question of why accurate, ethical journalism is important to effective democratic government. This feature contains some timelines, the **Freedom House** report on the status of press freedom in nations throughout the world, and relevant articles.

The link is: <http://www.america.gov/journalism-siege.html>



INTERNET FREEDOM - Free Expression in the Digital Age -
<http://www.america.gov/internet-freedom.html>

Articles:

- ✚ **U.S. Response to OSCE Representative on Press Freedom** (March 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/March/20100304163801eaifas0.4402582.html>
- ✚ **Press Freedom Group Concerned over Europe, Welcomes U.S. Progress** (October 2009) - <http://www.america.gov/st/democracyhr-english/2009/October/20091022164952esnamfuak0.7361872.html>
- ✚ **Unrestricted, Secure Internet Access Critical, United States Says** (January 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/democracyhr-english/2010/January/20100114172447esnamfuak0.2396814.html>
- ✚ **Secretary of State Clinton on Internet Freedom** (January 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/January/20100121142618eaifas0.6585352.html>
- ✚ **Internet Freedom Essential to Human Rights, Economic Prosperity** (January 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/democracyhr-english/2010/January/20100121130421ajesrom0.9331629.html>
- ✚ **Panelists Discuss Internet Freedom Following Clinton Speech** (January 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/webchat-english/2010/January/20100128133858eaifas0.681892.html>
- ✚ **The Struggle for Internet Freedom** (January 2010) - <http://www.america.gov/st/scitech-english/2010/January/20100129171010jnorab0.2810633.html>

Factsheet:

Fact Sheet on Internet Freedom in the 21st Century -

<http://www.america.gov/st/texttrans-english/2010/February/20100216124833eaifas0.8093073.html>

Internet Links:

- ✚ **Article 19**
<http://www.article19.org/>
International non-profit group supports freedom of expression and the free flow of information as fundamental human rights.
- ✚ **Canadian Journalists for Free Expression**
<http://www.cjfe.org/>
Non-governmental group defends the rights of journalists throughout the world.
- ✚ **Freedom Forum**
<http://www.freedomforum.org/>
News outlet dealing primarily with U.S. First Amendment and Freedom of Information issues.
- ✚ **Inter American Press Association**
<http://www.sipiapa.org/>
Supports free press in the Western Hemisphere.
- ✚ **Journalists for Human Rights**
<http://www.jhr.ca/>
Canadian-based nonprofit, focused on reporting in Africa.
- ✚ **Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press**
<http://www.rcfp.org/>
A nonprofit organization dedicated to providing free legal assistance to journalists.
- ✚ **Reporters Without Frontiers**
<http://www.rsf.org/>

International press freedom organization, based in Paris. Resources in English, French, and Spanish.



World Press Freedom Committee

<http://www.wpfc.org/>

International umbrella group defends and promotes press freedom



UNESCO – World Press Freedom Day –

[http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29293&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

[URL_ID=29293&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=29293&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

- A 2007 issue of *eJournal USA*, [*Media Making Change*](#).
- [*Handbook of Independent Journalism*](#).
- [*Edward R. Murrow: Journalism at Its Best*](#).
- [*A Responsible Press Office: An Insider's Guide*](#).
2003 issue of *eJournal USA*, [*Seeking Free and Responsible Media*](#).

UNESCO's WORLD PRESS FREEDOM DAY WEB SITE:

[http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=31030&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

[URL_ID=31030&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/ci/en/ev.php-URL_ID=31030&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

Contains Practical Information for Journalists as well as resources.

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