Unit 8 Journalism

This unit deals with the profession of journalism, the gathering and reporting of newsworthy information. It gives students a foundation in print journalism and introduces new opportunities in online news reporting.

Learning Outcomes: Students who complete Unit 8 will be able to:
- explain the significance of press freedom
- identify various types of news publications
- provide examples of clandestine media

Key Concepts for Unit 8
- Definition and conceptualization of journalism
- International journalism
- Online journalism
- Ethical issues in journalism
- Freedom of the press

► Journalism

Journalism has been defined on the basis of how it differs from other forms of communication. Here are some common definitions.

- Writing intended for publication in a newspaper or magazine, for broadcast on radio or television, or for presentation through Internet-based news dissemination vehicles

- Information about news and current events, sports, entertainment and other topics of public interest

- Profession of reporting, photographing or editing information presented through newspapers and other news dissemination vehicles

► Timeline

202 BCE – Tipao, published by the Han dynasty of China (202 BCE - 221 AD), resurfaced during the Tang dynasty (616 - 902 AD).

59 BCE – Acta Diurna, a hand-written daily news sheet posted in Rome, with information about government, politics, military campaigns, scandals and trials.

1041 – Movable clay type invented in China.
1468 – Johannes Gutenberg of Germany invents the printing press with movable wooden (later metal) type.

1470s – An account of a tournament in Italy is the oldest example of the forerunner of a printed newspaper.

1500s – *Avisis* or *gazettes* were published first in Venice, later in other Italian cities, providing information about trade, war and politics.

1541 – First news report printed in America, a report in Mexico City about an earthquake in Guatemala.

1609 – *Strasbourg Relations* and *Aviso Relations over Zeitung*, two German newspapers that today are the oldest surviving printed newspapers.

1610 – First printed weekly newspaper, at Basel, Switzerland, followed by weeklies in Frankfurt and Vienna in 1615, Hamburg in 1616, Berlin in 1617, and Amsterdam in 1818. Weeklies emerged in England in 1621, France in 1631, Italy in 1639, and Spain in 1641.

1650 – *Einkommende Zeitung* of Leipzig, Germany, oldest surviving daily newspaper.

1690 – *Publick Occurrences Both Foreign and Domestick*, first newspaper in the Colonial United States; published by Benjamin Harris, based on his earlier English newspaper, *Domestick Intelligence*.


1735 – First legal acknowledgement of press freedom; a jury in colonial America exonerated John Peter Zenger of seditious libel, accepting his claim that newspapers should be free to report the truth, even information critical of the government.

1800 – First newspaper in sub-Saharan Africa (*Capetown Gazette and African Advertiser*).

1801 – First black-oriented newspaper in sub-Saharan Africa (*Royal Gazette and Sierra Leone Advertiser*).

1816 – *Jurnal al-Iraq* of Baghdad, first Arab newspaper (published by the government and printed in both Arabic and Turkish).

1820 – First election results broadcast on radio (WKBW Pittsburg coverage of U.S. presidential elections).

1835 – Agence Havas, world’s first news agency (later reorganized at Agence France-Press).

1848 – Reuter’s Telegraph Company, later Reuters News Service.


1873 – First Arabic daily newspaper, published in Beirut.


1970s – Debate about New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) about the flow of communication technology between developed and developing countries.

1980 – CNN (Cable News Network) established as world’s first 24-hour television news network.

> **News Publications**

There are many different kinds of news publications, identified by their focus, frequency or geographic reach.
- **National news magazines** are periodicals, usually weeklies, that publish news, photography, commentary and features on various themes. Many news magazines have sections on national and international news, government and politics, business and the economy, entertainment and the arts, religion, lifestyle, sports and so on.

- **International news magazines** are focused primarily on news and features with a global impact, often with sections focused on various regions of the world.

- **International newspapers** with a global focus, such as the English-language *International Herald Tribune* published in France with publishing partners in several nations around the world, and *Al Hayat*, an Arabic-language newspaper published in the U.S.

- **National newspapers** circulate throughout a country. In smaller nations, such publications may be the metropolitan daily of the capital city. In larger countries, they may be separate from any particular city. In the United States, for example, only the *Wall Street Journal* and *USA Today* are consistently ranked as national newspapers.

- **Metropolitan newspapers** are dailies published by large cities, such as Paris, London, New York City, Cairo, Rome, Tokyo and so on.

- **International editions of metropolitan dailies** are special editions focused either on international news in general or on news from a specific area.

- **National editions of metropolitan dailies** similarly are special editions that focus on news of an entire country rather than merely on news associated with the city in which the newspaper is published.

- **Zoned editions of metropolitan dailies** are differing versions of the big-city newspaper, with a second of information focused on residents of particular suburban areas.

- **Suburban dailies** are newspapers published primarily for residents of suburban areas near cities served by metropolitan dailies; they are similar to zoned editions but are independent of the metropolitan daily.

- **Hometown (or small-town) daily newspapers** are smaller dailies that focus primarily on news about a particular city or town, with perhaps a brief section of national or international news.

- **Community newspapers** are less-frequent-than-daily newspapers, often weeklies, and usually small in size, that focus on news of particular neighborhoods or areas of larger cities or on the news of particular villages or towns.

- **Ethnic and special-interest newspapers** are news publications, usually weeklies or monthlies, that focus on particular ethnic, religious or other groups, such as the bilingual (Arabic and English) *Beirut Times* published in the U.S. for the Lebanese-American community.

- **Foreign-language newspapers** are news publications, ranging from dailies to monthlies, that are published primarily for foreigners within a country or city who speak a language different from the majority population, such as the English-language *Japan Times*.

- **Trade newspapers** are publications addressed to members of a particular trade, industry or professional and focusing on issues and developments relevant to that particular area.
News-Gathering Operations

Newspapers generally are structured into several different departments, all operating under the supervision of a publisher.

- The editorial department, headed by an editor and a managing editor, includes assistant and section editors, reporters, photographers, copyeditors, researchers and various assistants. The purpose of the editorial department is to gather and write the news.

- The production department includes typesetters, printers and others who physically produce the printed publication.

- The business department deals with advertising, sales, promotion and circulation, as well as the general processes of running a business, such as human resources, secretaries, accountants, maintenance personnel and so on.

Similarly, television stations are structured into various departments under the supervision of a general manager.

- The news department includes news directors, assignment editors, reporters, writers and videographers who gather and prepare reports of the news.

- The production department includes programming personnel, producers, directors, technical people and graphic artists.

- The business department deals with advertising, promotion, and sales, as well as general administrative needs of clerical, accounting, personnel and maintenance.

- The engineering or operations department includes people who take care of the technical equipment associated with broadcasting.

International Journalism

News is an important commodity throughout the world. International radio and television involves several different news-gathering organizations operating through a variety of sponsorships.

A few are internationally focused. CNN, for example, is a U.S.-based television network that, as CNN International, broadcasts to 75 million homes in 200 countries. BBC World, an off-shoot of the British Broadcasting Corporation, reaches 46 million homes worldwide.

Some broadcasters are associate with governments, such as the Korea News Service, the official news agency of the government of North Korea. Others are government funded but autonomously operated, such as the International Broadcasting Bureau, which operates several private communication services are funded by the U.S. Congress. In radio, Voice of America reaches 86 million people in 32 languages. In 2004, the bureau launched a new venture, al-Hurra television, to reach viewers in the Arab world. The IBB also operates Radio Free Asia in nine Asian languages, Radio Sawa in Arabic, and Radio/TV Marti beamed in Spanish into Cuba. Separately, the U.S. Congress also funds Radio Free Europe, Radio Liberty and Radio Free Iraq.

Other agencies operate within a particular national or cultural audience. For example, Radio China transmits news and commentary in 40 languages. Al-Jazeera is a television service broadcasting both
in Arabic with a focus on the Arab nations, broadcasting in English in some countries. The al-Jazeera Web site offers both Arabic and English language news and commentary.

Many national and international groups broadcast via short-wave radio, often in a variety of languages. Some of these are religious, such as Vatican Radio, which operates in 40 languages, and the Catholic Church’s related Radio Veritas which broadcasts in 16 languages in Asia. Others are national, such as Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting operating in 30 languages, and the Voice of Turkey in 18 languages. Still others operate primarily in one or two languages, such as Radio Bahrain and Radio Kuwait (both of which program in Arabic and English). A few are official government radio systems, such as Radio France International and Radio Austria International.

Additionally, many international radio and television systems have an Internet presence, often with printed articles, sometimes with streaming audio and video. Examples of these include the Voice of Nigeria, Monitor FM Radio from Uganda, All India Radio and Radio Cairo. Some Internet stations have a particular focus, such as Dubai Sports, the French-language music station Radiomada in Madagascar, and Nikkei Business in Tokyo.

International journalism is fueled by news agencies that operate throughout the world.

- **Associated Press** is the largest news-gathering organization in the world. It has 8,500 subscribing newspapers, television and radio stations, and cable companies in 112 countries. The AP was founded in the United States, where it operates 142 news bureaus. It also operates foreign 93 bureaus in 72 other countries. APTV is its television subsidiary

- **Reuters** is a British-based news agency serving 6,500 media organizations throughout the world. It reports in 11 different languages and operates 120 bureaus in 80 countries.

- **Agence France-Press**, based in Paris, has 150 bureaus worldwide. It serves newspaper, radio and television clients and provides news in Arabic, English, French, German, Spanish and Portuguese.

- **Interfax** is a Russian-based agency, former known as Tass, serving subscribers in Arabic, English, German, Spanish and Russian.

- **United Press International** is a U.S.-based news-gathering network with international offices and reports in Arabic, English and Spanish.

Several alternative news agencies also operate, such as the Inter Press Service Global News Agency (formerly Third World News Agency) based in Rome, the Pan African News Agency operated by the Organization for African Unity, and Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool Pacific News Agency Service based in Fiji and covering the islands of the South Pacific.

Media observers also points to the role of communication and geography. The development of interdependent communication systems was one of the developments that led to transition of Arab tribes into modern nation-states. Yet it has been noted, for example, that sometimes the closer Arab countries are geographically, the more likely they are to engage in conflict and thus to reduce communication. This social and psychological distance that results from lack of communication has been called one of the greatest threats to Arab unity.
News Images

Television, newspapers, magazines and now the Internet provide venues for journalistic images, photos and news clips that can dramatically present a story. A burning building or a flooding river, a child rescued from a collapsed building each can present a news event vividly. Some images are historic: the first human being on the moon, the mushroom cloud over Hiroshima, the terrorist attack on the Twin Towers in New York City. Visual images become icons revealing the face of something deeper: the compassion of a Mother Teresa, the evil of Adolf Hitler, the gentility of Princess Diana.

What U.S. media critic Bob Garfield calls the logo-tization of news. This is a relatively new phenomenon in which a journalistic photo or new clip goes from telling the news to becoming a symbol for a story. Part of the blame for this is 24-hour news, which tells and retells a story so often that even important news images become first mundane, then burned out. Omnipresent news channels also have been blamed for failing to convey the difference between news and publicity (for example, the difference between the fall of a dictator and on-stage antics of a pop star).

Online Journalism

New journalistic opportunities are coming through the Internet. Established news media such as newspapers and television stations are providing an on-line presence for their news reports. Additionally, news-reporting operations are beginning that have no dissemination outlet other than the Internet. The former come with the credibility and resources of their parent media; the latter are seen as up starts and often mavericks in the journalistic profession.

Advantages of Web-based news reporting is that information is immediately available throughout the world, without the normal limits of time or distance that affect most news-reporting organizations. The Internet also provides for an archival permanence in a searchable and interactive environment. The disadvantages are that there is an initial cost associated with Web journalism (that is, the cost of a computer, monitor and perhaps printer). Also computers are less mobile than newspapers; like television, they usually are restricted to locations with electricity and signal reception, through the limits of both are continually being expanded.

Web-based journalism also offers the advantages of newspapers without deadlines. It is a nonlinear approach to news reporting that allows the user rather than the editor or director to control how the story unfolds. It also allows readers to personalize the news by setting up a system that will track certain topics, companies, organizations or issues that are of interest to them. It also allows for interaction between the audience and the news reporter – both positive and negative feedback, comments, criticisms, requests for clarification or additional information.

Various types of Web-based news content are available.

- Shovelware is a denigrating term referring to the transport of previously used material (whether print or broadcast) and simply “shoveling” it onto a Web site with no change, a sort of cut-and-paste approach to Web editorial content.
- Updated news reports are shovelware with a facelift. These often involve the reorganization of original news reports, perhaps with added links, additional photos or video footage, and other expanded information.
Late-breaking developments can be featured at news Web sites. A newspaper, for example, may have a story at 10 a.m., but printing and distribution means that the story will not reach readers until 4 p.m. But the latest news item can be featured at the newspaper’s Web site by 10:15, giving readers not only breaking information but offering a built-in promotion for the afternoon newspaper with the complete report.

Original supplemental material can be part of a news organization’s Web site. Newspapers, magazines, news agencies, as well as television and radio broadcasters can supplement their usual print or electronic distribution systems with additional information. For example, metropolitan newspapers might provide traffic or crime information in an interactive format by neighborhood, even though it would not choose to print such detailed information in daily newspaper. This is an example of hyperlocal news that regional newspapers have neither the staff to obtain nor the space to report. Similarly, a television station might similarly offer travel or weather information for its readers. Both of these are examples of interactive information that offer audiences information on demand.

Additionally, some Web-based news sites are independent of established news media. Some sites offer alternative or underground news – some liberal, others conservative. Other sites offer information for specialized audiences such as BlackHealthNetwork.com or the on-line presence of the Islamic Information and News Network or Catholic News Service. Many organizations also offer Web sites that increasingly feature a news-information approach.

Another new form of on-line journalism is the Weblog (also called a blog). These are combinations of personal on-line journal with reader input that is organized and controlled by an editor. Usually readers must register in order to participate in posting new information.

Web writing involves some of the mainstays of print journalism, including use of news briefs and the inverted pyramid. Web writing also needs to be graphically friendly, such as with the use of bullets, short paragraphs, and careful use of boldface, underlines, and other forms of highlighted type. Both internal and external links also are useful in providing readers with useful information.

Web photography similarly offers both opportunities and challenges. Web photos can be slow to load, so use them sparingly. One technique is to use photos as links from the main story. The Web also makes it possible to include a small thumbnail photograph that the reader can click on to view in a larger format. Photo galleries also are common on many news-oriented sites.

The Internet also makes it easy to include sounds and moving images on the Web, often called streaming audio and streaming video. News sites can include sound bites and recorded music and speeches. Visual images such as movie clips, mini-documentaries, even full-length television programs and films also can be accessed through the Internet. The technology for both audio and video enhancements is becoming easier, less expensive, and more accessible.

► Ethical Issues in Journalism

Ethics is a concept as old as civilization itself, the embodiment of a shared understanding of how people should act toward one another to preserve the common good. Many professions have adopted codes of ethics particular to their activities.

Journalistic organizations throughout the world has looked at their craft and the societies in which they operate. Reflection on their appropriate role in society has led to the formulation of codes
outlining the ideals of their profession. While the actual practice of journalism sometimes falls short of the profession’s ideals, the ethical codes themselves are nevertheless important. They serve as a reminder to the higher ideals of the profession, in particular calling journalists back to those ideals.

The codes are many. UNESCO’s International Principles of Professional Ethics in Journalism, for example, calls for people’s right to true information and the journalist’s dedication to objective reality. The International Federation of Journalists says that respect for truth and the right of the public to know that truth are the journalist’s first duty. The Federation of Arab Journalists, meanwhile, says in its code that the message of the press is sacred and must adhere to objective reality and truth. The code of ethics of dozens of other national, regional and international journalistic organizations similarly uphold such ideals.

Here is an overview of the common elements in most journalistic codes of ethics:

- The right of people to obtain uncensored news and to know what is happening in their society and around the world
- Openness and honesty in gathering information
- Accuracy, fairness and completeness in reporting news
- Respect for privacy and confidentiality
- Respect for the public good and for laws
- Personal integrity untainted by bias, bribery, partisanship or sectarianism

The Islamic Mass Media Charter is unusual in that it calls for self censorship to protect against influences harmful to Islamic principles and public morality.

Journalism and the reporting of news has been the subject of much social criticism. Some of the criticism is justified, some not. Here are some of the common criticisms leveled against journalism and the counter-argument based on ethical journalistic principles.

- **Criticism: Journalism intrudes into the private life of individuals.**
  Counter-argument: Ethical journalism respects the privacy of private individuals. However, it values the public’s right to know above the desire of government officials, political candidates, business leaders, and other public individuals to shield themselves from scrutiny on subjects of legitimate public interest.

- **Criticism: Journalism engages in disinformation or the partisan use of information.**
  Counter-argument: Ethical journalism seeks to distance itself from the propaganda arm of governments and other influential organizations. Journalists see themselves as serving a watchdog role in society, giving scrutiny to public officials on behalf of the public. Although they may be reporting on political, religious, ethnic, social and other matters in which they have a personal interest, ethical journalists seek to remain balanced and impartial in their reporting.

- **Criticism: Journalism focuses on war, crime, disasters and other negative aspects of society.**
  Counter-argument: News is defined as what is unusual and what has great impact in the lives of people, so information about crime and accidents, wars and natural disasters rightly find their way into journalistic reports. But journalists also try to present positive information of significance to their audiences, not primarily because it is positive and uplifting information but rather because it provides a balanced view of society as a whole.
- **Criticism:** Journalists make it more difficult for government, business and others to do their jobs.
  Counter-argument: Actually, journalists often assist in those jobs. For example, reporters assist police by publicizing information about crimes and criminals; they help business organizations provide information to customers about new or defective products; they help politicians, religious leaders and others air their concerns and present their points of view. Ethical journalists take seriously their role in serving the public good.

- **Criticism:** Journalists often get in the way of government, law enforcement, and other public officials.
  Counter-argument: Most news-making organizations set rules for how journalists can be involved in covering activities. Some hold news conferences for reporters, others designate special locations for journalists. Ethical journalists follow those rules, though they sometimes seek to have the rules changed to provide more access for reporters and photographers.

- **Criticism:** Journalists give more attention to critics than to those who are criticized.
  Counter-argument: When this is true, journalists are not doing their job well. Ethical journalists will provide a fair hearing of all sides of an issue, not only the critic but also the spokesperson explaining or defending as policy or action. But journalists often find that it is the critic who exposes some wrongdoing that others seek to cover up.

- **Criticism:** Journalism trivializes or marginalizes people by not reporting about their issues and concerns.
  Counter-argument: It is wrong if this happens, and ethical journalists strive to include in their balanced reporting the concerns and issues of all elements of their audience, not only the dominant majority. Sometimes, because of the diverse nature of society, in-depth reporting about each minority group is not possible because of time or space limitations. In this case, specialized publications and news outlets often focus their reporting on particular groups. However, ethical journalists will try to include as much information as possible about and of interest to audiences of mainstream news venues.

► **Freedom of the Press**

The media have been called the *fourth estate* of government. This is based on the social hierarchy in medieval France and England, which were very class conscious. The church and clergy were the first estate; nobility were the second; the emerging middle class of merchants were the third. In the mid-1700s, Edmund Burke referred to reporters in British Parliament as the fourth estate because they were independent of the other estates and thus free to report the news.

The United States adopted a constitution of three branches of government – executive, legislative and judicial – and in its First Amendment specified that the government should not interfere with the press. The media came to be called the *fourth branch* of government because of their self-proclaimed *watchdog role* of keeping a close eye on government and other seats of power and influence.

During the expansion of democracy over the last 200 years, many nations adopted constitutional guarantees for freedom of the press. This freedom is seen not so much as a protection for journalists but rather as an endorsement of the right of citizens to be duly informed about the actions of their government and other players in public policy.
Two organizations – the Committee to Protect Journalists, and Reporters Sans Frontiers/Reporters Without Borders – document and report on issues of press freedom and the ability of journalists to freely gather and report news.

Reporters Sans Frontiers also rates countries in terms of press freedom. Throughout the Middle East, for example, RSF reports no countries as having “good” or “satisfactory” media situations. It lists a few countries in its middle category of having “noticeable problems.” These countries include Bahrain, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates. Other countries are listed as having difficult or very serious situations. In North America, RSF lists Canada as “good,” the United States as “satisfactory,” and Mexico as having “noticeable problems.”

Globally, only 11 countries are listed in the “good” category: Australia, Canada, Finland, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal and Sweden.

In some situations, government antagonism against reporters is an inconvenience. For example, Tanzania complained that foreign journalists did not report favorably on the country, yet it routinely prevented journalists from entering the country or, if they did so, from leaving the capital city or having access to news sources.

In other situations, however, the stakes are far more deadly, as the mass media find themselves in the midst of international war and terrorism. The global eye of television was there in 1979 when 59 Americans were taken hostage at the U.S. embassy in Iran, and again in 2003 when the statue of Saddam Hussein was toppled in Baghdad. From his hiding place in Afghanistan, Osama Bin Laden used both television and audio tapes to communicate with his followers.

The murder of American reporter Daniel Pearl during the U.S.-Afghan war points to the danger that journalists face as they gather and report news in some of the world’s trouble spots. It is not uncommon that, in an environment of war or terrorism, hostility is unleashed toward journalists, particularly journalists from outside countries. During the extended war in Iraq, for example, journalists from several Western journalists from Europe, America and Japan were threatened and some were captured or injured.

► Changes in International Journalism

The cost of international communication is decreasing, and technology is making it possible to send news reports from any part of the world. Cell phones and portable wireless computers can link reporters with field offices. Video-recorders have become so small and so easy to operate that they can be used anywhere to gather visual reports. Meanwhile, portable satellite uplinks are so small that they can be disassembled and checked as baggage on airlines can beam television reports from virtually any part of the globe. Communication satellites have made communication global, instantaneous and relatively inexpensive.

The availability and accessibility of communication technology is presenting a challenge to authoritarian governments that traditionally control their own news media as well as news coming across their borders.

Some historians make the judgment that Western media beaming credible information into Poland and the Soviet Union caused the Communist government there to lose control of information and eventually to collapse. The Chinese government crackdown on student dissidents was a live international story because it was seen by images captured by both amateur and professional video-
recorders. Underground newspapers and public speeches were supplemented by messages were send around the world via wireless telephones, short-wave radio, fax machines, and personal computers.

► Underground Media

For centuries, newspapers and other printed media have been used subversively, often as part of the build-up or execution of war. This underground press has several characteristics: infrequent or sporadic publication, a focus on political propaganda rather than objective news, and often little information about publishers or sponsors.

With the prevalence of radio, in particularly the capabilities of short-wave radio, clandestine broadcasting came into being. Clandestine radio and television stations are those that operate underground, often with the purpose of bringing about political change. With new technologies in broadcasting, particularly low-power television, revolutionary groups can broadcast clandestinely, often from outside of a country’s borders. Clandestine broadcasters frequently are deceptive about their purpose, their sponsors, even their location.

Clandestine broadcasting surfaced first during the Second World War, with Allied and Axis countries directing radio broadcasts against each other. The longest-running clandestine radio station lasted from 1941 until 1977, sponsored by the Spanish Communist Party and focused against Francisco Franco.

During the 1960s, many underground radio broadcasts operated as part of the Vietnam War and the on-going “cold war” between the United States and the Soviet Union. More recently, the Middle East has become the geography for clandestine radio. A 2003 report counted 748 weekly broadcasting hours in Iraq and 189 in Afghanistan by underground media. Additionally, 217 weekly broadcast hours were reported in North Korea. On the other hand, underground broadcasts in Africa decreased 48 percent, according to the report by an organization called Clandestine Radio Watch.

Information Radio was a clandestine station operated by U.S. and British military forces in Iraq, where the Voice of the Iraqi People Radio has been operated from Saudi transmitters since 1991. Small clandestine broadcasters such as Voice of Iranian Kurdistan, Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan, and Voice of Kurdistan Toilers also have been active, particularly in recent years. Radio Hurrieh is a formerly clandestine station that operates in Iraq, currently with U.S. support.

Similarly, new development in technology have led to expatriate television, in which producers, journalists and audiences can focus on a particular cultural or ethnic group. Some expatriate television is meant to be a unifying factor. Croatian television HRT, for example, broadcasts across Europe and Northern Africa to provide information to Croatian communities around the world as well as returnees.

In other instances, expatriate television is more revolutionary. One of the most significant venture is National Iranian Television, based in Los Angeles. Begun to serve Iranians living in the United States and Canada, NITV has transformed itself in a political voice against the government in Iran and a forum of news, commentary, testimonial phone calls, and faxes and e-mails from listeners both inside Iran and in North America, calling for what they see as the liberation of Iran. Though its signal sometimes has been jammed by Cuba, NITV claims a large and loyal audience in Iran.
Though not expatriate, some religious organizations also are using television to beam programming into countries where it cannot operate on the ground. Often of a Christian Fundamentalist bent, including programming in Arabic to Northern Africa and the Middle East.
APPENDIX TO UNIT 8

► Relevant Web Sites

www.cpj.org – Committee to Protect Journalists, an international site with a country-by-country analysis of media restrictions

www.freemedia.at/index1.html – International Press Institute, a global network of journalists dedicated to press freedoms

www.rsf.org – Reporters Sans Frontiers/Reporters Without Borders, similar to the Committee to Protect Journalists

aljazeera.net – Al-Jazeera news/commentary service

www.alarabiya.com – Al-Arabiya news service

www.editorandpublisher.com – Editor and Publisher is the major trade magazine for the newspaper industry

www.clandestineradio.com – Clandestine Radio Watch, an on-line portal for the study of clandestine and subversive radio

www.prdomain.com/articles_journalists/pr_ethics.htm – International journalistic codes of ethics

www.historicpages.com/nprhist.htm – Online history of newspapers

► Relevant Books


► Unit Quiz

Define the term *fourth estate*.
Define *shovelware*.
Define *portable satellite uplink*.
Define *clandestine media*.

Indicate the difference between a *metropolitan newspaper* and a *community newspaper*.

Give an example of a *international news magazine*.

► Freewrite and Discussion

Discuss some of the dangers facing journalists throughout the world, and discuss the motivation and justification for pursuing the profession of journalism in the face of such danger.

Discuss the differences between reporting news in a printed daily newspaper and reporting news online.

Explain the activities of each of the major departments in either a newspaper or a television station.

► Exercises

Have students investigate the Web site of either the committee to Protect Journalists or Reporters Sans Frontiers/Reporters Without Borders, reporting on what they find.