Social Media and the Press

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SOCIAL MEDIA AND THE PRESS*

LILI LEVI**

The Internet and social media are transforming news as we knew it, yet the precise consequences of these changes are not yet clear. Journalists now rely on Twitter, crowdsourcing is available through social media, facts and stories are googled, traditional print newspapers have websites and reporter blogs, "open newsrooms" invite community participation in the editorial process itself, video from citizen journalists is commonly used in mainstream media storytelling, bloggers consider themselves journalists, and media consolidation marries entities like AOL and the Huffington Post. In turn, changes in the news-access practices of readers are increasingly influencing the length, breadth, and subjects of reporting, whether online or in print. While recognizing the reality of the many positive changes facilitated by social media—including the potential for an Internet-mediated renaissance of public engagement with news—this Article explores some particular challenges posed for the democratic press by the new reality of social media.

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INTRODUCTION

On October 20, 2011, Libyan rebels announced the death of Muammar el-Qaddafi.1 The day before, amateur video posts of his last moments went viral on the Internet.2 The images undercut official

2. See id.
Libyan government accounts of how el-Qaddafi died. Last spring, a series of tweets—from both a computer consultant living in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and the chief of staff of a former U.S. secretary of defense—spread virally and preempted President Obama’s planned address to the nation announcing the capture and death of Osama bin Laden.

More recently, on the home front, video of a campus police officer pepper spraying students who were seated in protest at the University of California, Davis, as part of the nationwide Occupy movement galvanized public attention, triggered additional demonstrations, and spawned critical YouTube remixes.

In all of these instances, the mainstream print and television media found themselves in the position of merely reacting to news made and disseminated by people with no professional journalistic credentials or institutional affiliations.

The Internet and social media are transforming news as we knew it. Journalists now rely on Twitter, crowdsourcing is available through social media, facts and stories are googled, traditional print newspapers have websites and reporter blogs, “open newsrooms” invite community participation in the editorial process itself, video from citizen journalists is commonly used in mainstream media storytelling, bloggers consider themselves journalists, and media consolidation marries entities like AOL and the Huffington Post. The audience too has changed: in 2010, the Pew Internet Project concluded that “people’s relationship to news is becoming portable,

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6. For purposes of this Article, “social media” are broadly defined to include both social networking (such as Facebook, Google+, LinkedIn, Twitter, and MySpace) and blogs.

7. As used here, crowdsourcing refers to the outsourcing of a journalistic task, such as fact checking, to the general public, without compensation, via the Internet.
personalized, and participatory." 8 In turn, changes in the news-access practices of readers are increasingly influencing the length, breadth, and subjects of reporting, whether online or in print.

The precise consequences of these changes are not yet clear. Will the immediacy of Twitter corrode journalistic standards of accuracy? Or will the availability of 800 million Facebook subscribers create a fact-checking matrix sure to combat the enhanced accountability challenges likely to arise in the modern journalistic ecosystem, which feature press-release-parroting "churnalism" 9 and sensationalist-scoop mania by mainstream print and electronic outlets? Do social media affect journalism in ways that increase the likelihood of defamation liability, privacy legislation, and property and contract suits, while undermining a special role for the press? Or, do they help operationalize an ideal marketplace of ideas with self-corrections for market failure and virtually no barriers to entry? Too much of the discourse on these questions is binary—with new-media triumphalists squaring off against new-media catastrophists. 10 Yet the best answer at this point is: "It's complicated." 11 While recognizing the reality of the many positive changes facilitated by social media—including the potential for an Internet-mediated renaissance of public engagement with news—this Article explores some particular challenges posed for the democratic press by the new reality of social media.


11. See It’s Complicated, URBAN DICTIONARY, http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=It%27s%20complicated (last visited May 6, 2012) (“One of the options for ‘Relationship Status’ on Facebook. Refers to a couple in an ambiguous state between ‘friends’ and ‘in a relationship.’ May also be used to indicate dissatisfaction with an existing relationship.”).
Part I describes the current state of American newspapers and the electronic press. Part II catalogs the benefits and hazards of social media for the press. Part II.A highlights four of the significant effects of social media on journalism: the “mutualisation of news,”\textsuperscript{12} changes in the audience of news consumers and the nature of their consumption, the effects of “the link economy”\textsuperscript{13} on journalistic output, and the diminishing significance of journalistic institutions as such. Part II.B sketches some of the consequences that flow from these changes, including challenges to journalistic norms of accuracy, objectivity, and accountability. This Part also addresses the effect of the socially mediated notion of news on the kinds of journalism produced and the shifts in power presaged by the deinstitutionalization of the press. Part III points to the legal implications. Part III.A argues that the new, social-media-intensive journalism could increase the likelihood of press liability for defamation (both domestically and as a result of “libel tourism” abroad) and for violations of privacy rights. Part III.B describes recent congressional and administrative attempts to regulate online advertising and the collection and use of consumer information, and it raises the question of whether such consumer protection regulation could have unintended negative consequences for the future of news. Part III.C addresses the possible effect of the journalistic changes detailed in Part II on: (1) current calls for special constitutional press status under a revived First Amendment Press Clause and (2) the recent history of the federal shield law designed to protect journalistic news gathering. Part IV sketches some modest suggestions to help enhance the benefits brought to journalism by social media while diminishing the potential costs. Given that these costs fall principally into the categories of accuracy, accountability, and press power, Part IV’s suggestions attempt specifically to address these areas.

I. THE FUTURE OF JOURNALISM

A widespread discussion of the state and future of the news media has been taking place in American public discourse. From

\textsuperscript{12} This phrase, coined by Alan Rusbridger, the editor-in-chief of The Guardian, describes how “[t]he web has led to a news community where ideas and news are shared rather than delivered” and how journalists and readers are now “equal partners” as a result. The Mutualisation of News, GUARDIAN (July 27, 2009, 2:03 PM), http://www.guardian.co.uk/sustainability/report-mutualisation-citizen-journalism.

\textsuperscript{13} Jeff Jarvis, AP Took It to the Wire but Needs To Rethink Its Role, GUARDIAN (June 29, 2008), http://www.guardian.co.uk/media/2008/jun/30/digitalmedia.
Congress\textsuperscript{14} to the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC")\textsuperscript{15} and the Federal Communications Commission ("FCC"),\textsuperscript{16} from the daily newspaper\textsuperscript{17} and journalism magazines\textsuperscript{18} to the blogosphere\textsuperscript{19} and countless academic conferences,\textsuperscript{20} observers are trying to imagine the post-Internet journalism landscape and generating plans for adaptation.\textsuperscript{21} The discourse spans both mainstream media—such as newspapers, broadcast, and cable—and the online environment.

A. The State of Newspapers

The impending demise of the printed newspaper has been widely discussed and foretold since 2009.\textsuperscript{22}

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1. The Declining Daily

Although American newspapers were in a slow decline for most of the twentieth century, everyone agrees that newspapers have faced overwhelming challenges since the mid-2000s. The print press has experienced a profound decline in circulation and advertising since then. Many papers went bankrupt, approached financial failure, or sharply curtailed their operations. Reports indicate that over one hundred daily and weekly newspapers, including the venerable 150-year-old Rocky Mountain News, stopped publishing print editions in 2009. Vastly fewer of those, including the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, are publishing online-only editions.


26. Kirchhoff, supra note 14, at 1. As of 2009, thirty-three newspapers—including the Los Angeles Times, Chicago Tribune, and Philadelphia Inquirer—had sought bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Id. at 7–8. Some of those bankruptcies may have been due largely to the papers’ inability to meet their debt obligations stemming from prior acquisitions. Id.


28. See Richard Pérez-Peña, As Cities Go from Two Newspapers to One, Some Talk of Zero, N.Y. TIMES, Mar. 12, 2009, at A1. The Christian Science Monitor is published primarily online, with only one weekly printed edition. Others have reduced their days of production or migrated entirely online. Home delivery has been cut or reduced in many communities. In addition, there has been a significant amount of consolidation in
Post-Intelligencer became a web-only publication after 146 years in print. Even in cities or regions with remaining daily newspapers, owners engaged in massive cost cutting; reduced newspaper pages, coverage, and depth; and cut personnel. A recent study indicates that newspaper newsrooms are now 30% smaller than in 2000, and another report states that between 2006 and 2009, daily newspapers cut their editorial spending by $1.6 billion per year. Newspaper ownership has shifted from families to publicly held companies to private equity. It is unclear how much turnaround time hedge-fund owners will give struggling newspapers, but some publishers suspect it may be as little as two years.

While newspapers still have a significant readership, the Internet and other news sources have clearly had an erosive effect on the print medium. With the notable move to mobile news access,
news has now become omnipresent—available on every platform at any time. Ninety-two percent of Americans get their daily news from multiple platforms. It is still true, however, that newspapers produce most of the journalistic content consumed by the audience.

2. Transitions Toward New Revenue Models

Newspapers have had to change their revenue models simply to stay solvent. Traditionally, newspapers were funded by a combination of corporate advertising, subscriptions, and classified advertising. This funding model for newspapers has faced extensive challenges, both from the migration of classified advertising to Craigslist on the Internet and from the difficulty in replicating the extent of traditional newspaper advertising in the Internet context. By 2010, newspaper classified advertising had fallen 71%; newspapers’ advertising revenues fell nearly 48% since 2006, declining 6.3% in 2010. The advertising that migrated to the newspapers’ online editions did not make up for the loss of advertising from newspapers’ print editions.

(last visited May 6, 2012). In 2011, more respondents to survey reported getting their news from the web than from newspapers. Rosenstiel & Mitchell, supra note 24.

36. E-readers; smartphones, like Apple’s iPhone, Google’s Android, and others; the iPad; and tablets have proliferated. Eighteen months after the introduction of the iPad, 11% of U.S. adults now own a tablet computer of some kind. About half (53%) get news on their tablet every day, and they read long articles as well as headlines. See AMY MITCHELL, LEAH CHRISTIAN & TOM ROSENSTIEL, PEW RESEARCH CTR., THE TABLET REVOLUTION AND WHAT IT MEANS FOR THE FUTURE OF NEWS 1 (2011), available at http://www.journalism.org/sites/journalism.org/files/The%20tablet%20revolution%20and%20what%20it%20means%20for%20news_FINAL.pdf. Offerings on all these types of platforms will continue to proliferate. Perhaps such platforms will become the dominant form of reading news in the near future. For now, whatever added revenues the new devices bring to news organizations are shared with the device makers. Edmonds et al., supra note 24. Apple, particularly, insists on controlling customer contacts and data, and rules on a case-by-case basis what is an acceptable app for sale on the iPad and iPhone platforms. Id.


38. PURCELL ET AL., supra note 8, at 3.


40. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 10, 39-40; Edmonds et al., supra note 24.

41. See, e.g., INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 39, 127. “Digital revenue now typically accounts for 11.7% of the total industry ad revenue and is certain to be the base of future growth.” Edmonds et al., supra note 24; see also Reinventing the Newspaper: Making News Pay, ECONOMIST, July 9, 2011, at 7, 7 (“The trouble is that online advertising typically brings in less than 20% of a newspaper’s advertising revenue, and rates on all but the most prominent pages are falling. There are billions of pages on the internet, so the value of an individual page is lower than that of a printed page. And now that advertisers can measure the effectiveness of advertisements,
Although online ad revenue for the newspaper industry as a whole grew by $1 billion, the loss on print advertising totaled $24.6 billion, leading to the quip that "print dollars were being replaced by digital dimes." The 2011 Pew study of the state of the news media concluded that because there is no consensus on the most useful measure of online traffic, the effort to understand the economics of the web is stalled. Nevertheless, online ad revenue surpassed print newspaper ad revenue for the first time in 2010. All this "result[s] in] a news ecology full of experimentation and excitement, but also one that . . . has uncertain financial underpinning."

a. From Free Online to Pay Walls

Newspapers have attempted to adapt to digital media by developing their own web presences, with varying degrees of reach and success. Most newspapers began their online transitions by making their website content free to consumers. But as it became clear that the traditional newspaper advertising model was not translating seamlessly to the web, newspapers began exploring pay walls and new forms of targeted advertising to offset their extensive losses of revenue. In a recent study of the news media, researchers found that although less-than-predicted progress had been made in charging for news, "there are some signs of [consumers'] willingness they may have realised they were paying too much. Optimists (such as executives at Google, which dominates online advertising) insist that internet advertising will become more valuable as it becomes more targeted, which will drive up prices. Revenue from online advertising is growing, but not fast enough to fill the gap opened up by the decline in revenue from print advertising and circulation. Gregor Waller, a former head of strategy at Axel Springer, a big European newspaper publisher, estimates that by 2020 newspaper circulation will have fallen by 50%, classified advertising revenue by 90% and display advertising revenue by 30%."

42. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 39.
44. Id.
45. Id.
47. Edmonds et al., supra note 24. Websites that restrict access to some or all parts of their content to paying subscribers are said to be behind "pay walls." Experiments with pay walls have been going on for some time. The New York Times rolled out its most recent pay wall in 2011. Jeff Bercovici, Why Other Papers Aren't Racing To Copy the NYT Paywall, FORBES (Oct. 21, 2011, 11:41 AM), http://www.forbes.com/sites/jeffbercovici/2011/10/21/why-other-papers-arent-racing-to-copy-the-nyt-paywall/. For descriptions of other experiments with pay models, see INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 264–65.
to pay.” At the same time, although subscriptions may be successful funding sources for specialized newspapers like the Financial Times and the Wall Street Journal, and even perhaps elite journalistic institutions such as the New York Times, observers have questioned how well pay walls would serve the typical general-readership regional paper. Local media reportedly have a “discouraging” track record in charging for content. Consumers might also resist paying for content on new newspaper websites which lack the benefit of prior branding.

b. From Print Ads to Targeted Ads: Advertising Revenues

Web advertising differs markedly from traditional print advertising. Compared to the scarce page space in a printed newspaper, webpages are plentiful, web advertising is more measurable, and online advertising rates “mostly pale” compared to advertising rates for other media. Because advertisers have a decreasing need to place advertising in an editorial context on the

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49. See Bercovici, supra note 47. There has been no official public statement about the effectiveness and success of the new New York Times pay wall.

50. See Major Trends, supra note 48 (“At the moment, the only news producers successfully charging for most of their content online are those selling financial information to elite audiences—the Financial Times is one, the Wall Street Journal is another, Bloomberg is a third—which means they are not a model that will likely work for general interest news.”). Similarly, critics have dismissed funding by micropayments. Clay Shirky, Fame vs Fortune: Micropayments and Free Content, CLAY SHIRKY (Sept. 5, 2003), http://www.shirky.com/writings/fame_vs_fortune.html (arguing that the micropayment model “doesn’t work, because the act of buying anything, even if the price is very small, creates what Nick Szabo calls mental transaction costs, the energy required to decide whether something is worth buying or not, regardless of price”). Moreover, micropayments and crowdfunding might well have significant skewing effects on what is covered and how. Critics have also questioned the prospects of profitability for hyperlocal news. See Major Trends, supra note 48 (describing the push toward hyperlocalism as “ill-conceived, expensive and insufficiently supported by ads”). A hyperlocal focus also limits the type of news that is made available. On the other hand, at least one online news site with some hypertocal content focus is reportedly succeeding. See Josie Duckett, The Texas Tribune Case Study: “Community Engagement” as Journalism Strategy, TEXASINSIDER.ORG (Jan. 13, 2012, 2:59 PM), http://www.texasinsider.org/?p=57332.

51. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 23.

52. See id. at 126–27 (describing the effects of individualized, targeted advertising on the Internet).

53. Id. at 17, 127; Scott Karp, Newspaper Online vs. Print Ad Revenue: The 10% Problem, PUBLISHING 2.0 (July 17, 2007), http://publishing2.com/2007/07/17/newspaper-online-vs-print-ad-revenue-the-10-problem/.
web and technology now allows for extensive data collection and coordination, there has been a turn toward targeted advertising approaches. Yet there are extensive privacy-based critiques of such targeted behavioral advertising, as well as questions about whether behavioral advertising is sufficiently sophisticated at this point to be effective. Finally, evidence suggests that advertising declined overall as a result of the impact of the economic downturn on advertisers themselves. Although the bailout of the auto industry contributed to the media’s “modest recovery in 2010,” it is unclear whether, in what sector, and to what extent advertising will rebound in the post-bailout long run. As a result, analysts have recommended other possible revenue sources.

c. Government and Philanthropic Support

Some of those who are less sanguine about the viability of ad-supported newspapers in today’s news ecosystem call for support from the nonprofit sector and government. New but well-regarded

54. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 23.
55. See Major Trends, supra note 48 (noting that many see targeted display ads as “key to the future”). From congressional hearings to FTC inquiries to newspaper articles and NGO activism, much attention has been paid to online behavioral advertising. See, e.g., Steven C. Bennett, Regulating Online Behavioral Advertising, 44 J. MARSHALL L. REV. 899 passim (2011); Brian Stallworth, Future Imperfect: Googling for Principles in Online Behavioral Advertising, 62 FED. COMM. L.J. 465 passim (2010). A discussion of such advertising is beyond the scope of this Article.
57. See, e.g., INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 40; Tanzina Vega & Stuart Elliott, After Two Slow Years, An Industry Rebound Begins, N.Y. TIMES, Jan. 3, 2011, at B3 (“During the financial crisis and its aftermath, most advertisers reduced spending in virtually all forms of media, even those that had been enjoying strong growth in ad revenue.”).
58. See Major Trends, supra note 48. It should be noted that unlike the print media, in which advertisers strategically placed their ads in particular editorial contexts, the web enables advertisers to reach consumers more efficiently without doing so. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23 at 128–29 (noting that only a small percentage of online advertising is in display ad form, which would be of most economic benefit to content creators).
59. Since advertising no longer serves to cross subsidize the production of news, which is a public good, these analysts call for public and/or foundation subsidy of news organizations. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23 at 18, 125–26, 148–49, 155, 266, 399 n.60. Several different public support models—including direct and indirect government subsidies—have been discussed. See, e.g., A New Age in for [sic] Newspapers, Diversity of Voices, Competition and the Internet: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Courts and Competition Policy of the H. Comm. on the Judiciary, 111th Cong. 2 (2009) (statement of C. Edwin Baker, Nicholas F. Gallicchio Professor, Univ. of
nonprofit institutions such as ProPublica already rely on foundation support for their investigative reporting. Critics have charged that there is insufficient money in the charitable sector to replace all regional newspapers, limiting the degree to which a nonprofit foundation-funding option could serve to make up for the decline in newspapers. Also, although foundations have increased their spending on journalism recently, foundation support of news efforts is a very small percentage of total foundation expenditures, and many beneficiaries of foundation funds focus on national rather than local reporting efforts. It is likely that even if significant foundation support might prop up a few nonprofit news organizations, many others will still struggle to stay afloat. Foundations also typically seek to provide seed money rather than

60. See About Us, PROPUBLICA, http://www.propublica.org/about/ (last visited May 6, 2012) (describing sources of funding for ProPublica). ProPublica, which is edited by a former managing editor of the Wall Street Journal, also engages in partnerships with traditional news organizations and offers investigative stories to traditional news organizations. Other nonprofit outfits are supported by subscriptions. See id. For example, Mother Jones, MinnPost.com, and voiceofsandiego.org are all grounded on subscription funding. One of the difficulties facing nonprofit web journalism start-ups is uncertainty about their tax status as charitable organizations that advance educational purposes. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 328–30.

61. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 16–19, 188–93. This is so, comparatively, even counting public broadcasting. Id. at 198.

62. Starr, supra note 23, at 34.

63. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 192–93 (describing community foundations and the funding problems they raise for accountability journalism).

64. The Chicago News Cooperative, a nonprofit journalism outfit that launched in 2009, ceased operations in February 2012. James O’Shea, CNC Suspending Publication, CHI. NEWS COOPERATIVE (Feb. 21, 2012), http://www.chicagonewscoop.org/oshea-cnc-suspending-publication/; see also Jeff Jarvis, Profitable News, BUZZMACHINE (Feb. 19, 2012), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2012/02/19/profitable-news (contending that the Chicago News Cooperative “found itself too dependent on a foundation (MacArthur), a customer/benefactor (The New York Times), not to mention the IRS (which needs to clarify the rules for not-for-profit news)”)).
financing continuing operations. Moreover, to the extent that nonprofit news organizations receive their funding from one or a few funding sources—whether private or public—there is a significant concern that their editors could feel constrained by the wishes of the principal funders. Although the nonprofit sector "holds great potential" to help fill gaps in news, information, and journalism, it faces obstacles on many fronts.

As for the government subsidy alternative, concerns have been expressed about the threat posed to the watchdog press by government financing. There have been content-neutral subsidies in the past, as in postal subsidies, of course. However, the history of funding battles over public broadcasting makes one question whether this would be a viable solution, especially in a time of recession with numerous government funding battles raging on the policy agenda.

In sum, according to The State of the News Media 2011 report, "the new conventional wisdom is that the economic model for news will be made up of many smaller and more complex revenue sources than before."

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65. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 192.
66. Cf. id. at 192 (noting that some foundations only fund national reporting on subjects of particular interests to their donors or managers).
68. See, e.g., INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 199.
69. See, e.g., id. at 162, 402 n.166 (noting Progress and Freedom Foundation representative comments); cf. Schizer, supra note 59, at 2 (proposing "a three-part analytical framework for evaluating press subsidies").
71. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 152-54, 166.
73. Rosenstiel & Mitchell, supra note 24.
B. Television News: Broadcast and Cable

In addition to newspapers, the traditional news media has included radio, broadcast television, and cable since the late twentieth century. Although most Americans received their news of the day for much of the late twentieth century by turning to network television news, that is now no longer the case. CBS, NBC, and ABC, the three commercial networks that once served as the country’s principal purveyors of news, have lost 55.5% of the audience they had in 1980. One network official admitted in 2010 that “[n]etwork news viewership is in irreversible decline . . . [and the] traditional network news business model is broken.”

Although network news programming saw some increased revenue in 2010, all the networks have engaged in significant trimming of their news operations in order to cut costs.

The three-network oligopoly and its seventy-five percent share of television households allowed business goals to mesh with journalistic principles of balance and objective reporting, and permitted lavish expenditures on high-end journalism (or at least journalism with high production values) until the early 1980s. The networks hired large staffs of highly qualified reporters, operated many foreign news bureaus, and offered cultural icons of credibility such as Edward R. Murrow and Walter Cronkite. Media competition and resulting audience fragmentation have greatly reduced the significance of network news culturally, and the economic climate has slashed the resources devoted to network news.

Local television stations remain the audience’s “No. 1 television news choice.” Such stations have historically found news to be profitable, and although there was a 62.9% drop in local TV news


75. Guskin et al., supra note 74.

76. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 102 (quoting a vice president of NBC News).

77. See id. at 104.

78. See id. at 102.

79. See id. (focusing specifically on Cronkite).

80. Potter et al., supra note 37 (“Half of all Americans say they watch regularly and they have more choices than ever of when and where to watch it.”); see also INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 13-14 (“Most Americans still get their news from the local TV news team . . . .”). As for radio, the news-talk format is healthy, but consists primarily of nationally syndicated material rather than locally-produced and -focused programming. Id. at 14.
pretax profits between 1998 and 2008, local TV did better in 2010 and 2011.\textsuperscript{81} Local stations made up for shortfalls by adding more news hours and producing news for other stations.\textsuperscript{82}

However, despite the significant amount of time spent by local television stations on news, investigative reporting is declining at many stations.\textsuperscript{83} Stations are still featuring sensational coverage captured by the criticism that, in local news, "if it bleeds, it leads."\textsuperscript{84} Reporters at many stations have been required to be "one man bands," responsible for interviewing, shooting video, and editing, without an increase in staff.\textsuperscript{85} Advertisers increasingly shape and influence news coverage through "pay-for-play" arrangements,\textsuperscript{86} and until the FCC stepped in to enforce sponsorship identification regulations,\textsuperscript{87} stations were known to have aired Video News Releases—often complete "stories" created by companies, governments, and others seeking influence over the news—without indicating their source.\textsuperscript{88} Many stations either outsource their news operations to others or collaborate with their competitors on news to cut expenses.\textsuperscript{89} And, most notably, a large number of stations do not broadcast news at all.\textsuperscript{90} An FCC-sponsored report concluded that "if local TV news continues on its current path, it will not fill the gaps in accountability reporting left by newspapers."\textsuperscript{91}

The rise of cable television also posed a major challenge to network news.\textsuperscript{92} Although network television news still garners large audiences,\textsuperscript{93} the thirteen cable news channels have grown exponentially since the early 1990s, only recently experiencing

\textsuperscript{81} Information Needs of Communities Report, supra note 23, at 73–75. As this report points out, various factors—such as the increasing amount of political advertising—distinguish local television stations from their print newspaper counterparts in terms of economic threats. See id.
\textsuperscript{82} See Potter et al., supra note 37.
\textsuperscript{84} See id. at 88–89.
\textsuperscript{85} See id. at 89–90.
\textsuperscript{86} See id. at 91–92.
\textsuperscript{89} See Information Needs of Communities Report, supra note 23, at 96–99.
\textsuperscript{90} See id. at 100.
\textsuperscript{91} Id. at 14.
\textsuperscript{92} Id. at 103.
\textsuperscript{93} Id. at 104.
declines in audience. Cable television has become a significant source of news and political commentary. By contrast to the network and local television news programs, however, cable news outlets have chosen to offer "ideological and opinion-driven talk," especially in prime time. Cable, which is supported both by advertising and subscriber fees, has projected increases in operating profits and all three cable news networks have increased investment in news. Nevertheless, cable news is weaker at the local than the national level.

II. SOCIAL MEDIA AND MODERN JOURNALISM

Media historian Paul Starr properly notes that the important issue is not what newspapers as such will look like, but what will happen to news. That question cannot be answered without looking at the impact of the Internet and, more specifically, social media websites such as Facebook and Twitter, on modern journalism.

A. The Effects of Social Media on Journalism

There are doubtless innumerable ways in which social networking will influence and change the practices of journalists now and in the future. Differences are already evident in (1) newsgathering and dissemination practices, (2) the audience, (3) journalistic outputs, and (4) institutional relationships.

94. Id. at 105-06.
95. Jesse Holcomb, Amy Mitchell & Tom Rosenstiel, Cable: Audience vs. Economics, STATE OF THE NEWS MEDIA 2011, http://stateofthemedia.org/2011/cable-essay/ (last visited May 6, 2012) (noting that the two opinionated cable channels did better than CNN, which sought an image as "the sole neutral source of unbiased journalism in the medium, especially in prime time"). MSNBC and Fox News are clear in their liberal and conservative slants, respectively. Id.
96. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 106.
97. Id. at 14.
98. See Starr, supra note 23, at 35.
1. “News as a Process”\textsuperscript{99} or “The Mutualisation of News”—Effects on Newsgathering and Dissemination

Every imaginable group has increasingly used Facebook, Twitter, and other social networking sites to announce information: celebrities, politicians, newsmakers, and affinity and interest groups. Even print, online, and television journalists have turned to social networks for both news content and sources.\textsuperscript{100} Reporters from traditional news organizations have joined Facebook communities.\textsuperscript{101} Facebook is being used to report news. Twitter has become indispensable in the dissemination of information about breaking news.\textsuperscript{102} In addition to—or sometimes instead of—their ordinary sources, mainstream journalists have also used social media to gather background, ask questions, solicit story ideas, and crowdsourced for their reports.\textsuperscript{103} Reports and videos from eye witnesses, “citizen journalists,” and YouTube have made their way into traditional news reporting as well. Newsgathering now includes receiving and disseminating reports and video from people not affiliated with professional news organizations, sometimes without

\textsuperscript{99} Jeff Jarvis, The Article as Luxury or Byproduct, BUZZMACHINE (May 28, 2011, 9:44 AM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2011/05/28/the-article-as-luxury-or-byproduct/; see Matthew Ingram, Retweeting Rumors and the Reality of News As a Process, GIGAOM (July 29, 2011, 10:03 AM), http://gigaom.com/2011/07/29/retweeting-rumors-and-the-reality-of-news-as-a-process/ (“[S]ocial tools ... make the ‘news’ much more of a never-ending stream of updates and corrections and additions,” by contrast to the “traditional vision of journalism as a product that is punched out by newspapers and other mainstream sources at predictable times, with all the information necessary to know about a particular event.”).

\textsuperscript{100} See Paul Farhi, The Twitter Explosion, AM. JOURNALISM REV., June/July 2009, at 26, 27–28 (describing journalistic adoption of Twitter for scoops and breaking news); see also Dylan Byers, Bloomberg, ‘Post’ Tap Social Media Companies for GOP Debate, AdWEEK (Oct. 10, 2011), http://www.adweek.com/news/technology/bloomberg-post-tap-social-media-companies-gop-debate-135679 (describing Republican debate cosponsors Bloomberg and the Washington Post using social networking services “to provide data and promote audience participation”). Posts can provide information and perspective when politicians issue limited official comments. Social media are also becoming more important on cable. See Holcomb et al., supra note 95 (describing CNN’s Twitter following).

\textsuperscript{101} Indeed, Facebook has now released tools to help journalists use Facebook for efficient reporting. See Facebook + Journalists, FACEBOOK, https://www.facebook.com/journalists (last visited May 6, 2012).

\textsuperscript{102} Andy Carvin of NPR, for example, reported on the events of the Arab Spring by curating and retweeting extensively. See Ingram, supra note 99; Jeff Jarvis, The Orthodoxy of the Article, Part II, BUZZMACHINE (June 12, 2011, 4:13 PM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2011/06/12/the-orthodoxy-of-the-article-part-ii/.

\textsuperscript{103} See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 16. For a description of crowd-based fact checking, see id. at 243.
Some have characterized the future of the news as being increasingly “pro-am” in that way. Moreover, even the commercial newspaper sector is experimenting with “open news” or “open newsroom” models, in which the newspapers make some part of their editorial work visible to the public and solicit citizen participation. In addition, over one hundred websites are reported to have been created by former newspaper reporters and concerned citizens to focus on news, particularly at the local level.

The creation of news has thus been recast as a fundamentally social endeavor, in which the reporter is only one part of a community. Supporters claim that reporter participation in social media humanizes journalists and makes the journalistic process

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104. For example, CNN’s iReport is a citizen journalism initiative allowing ordinary people, worldwide, to provide pictures of breaking news. CNN’s iReport claims that its stories are not edited, fact checked, or screened before being posted. See About CNN iReport, CNN, http://ireport.cnn.com/about.jspa (last visited May 6, 2012).


107. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 16 (mentioning “MinnPost in Minneapolis, voiceofsandiego.org, the Texas Tribune, the Bay Citizen in San Francisco, the Sacramento Press, and the Chicago News Cooperative”). There are also reader-owned newspaper cooperative plans, such as that proposed by the Banyan Project. Main Page, BANYON PROJECT, http://banyanproject.com/index.php?title=Main_Page (last visited May 6, 2012).

108. See, e.g., Jeff Jarvis, But Is It Journalism? (Damnit), BUZZMACHINE (Sept. 3, 2011, 3:50 PM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2011/09/03/but-is-it-journalism-damnit/ (“Journalism helps a community organize its knowledge so it can better organize itself. . . . [A] community can now share its information without us, so we journalists must ask how we can add value to that exchange.”); see also FANCHER, supra note 67, at 14 (“[J]ournalism must be re-invented as an interactive endeavor if it is to remain relevant and accountable.”).
transparent to the public (perhaps increasing credibility as a result). Many natives of digital journalism see news as a “conversation” rather than the imposition of order through narratives by elite news organizations. They reject the view of news organizations as leaders of the conversation by setting the agenda, allowing the conversation (by inviting comments on stories after they are complete), judging the conversation, or controlling the conversation. They see news as a real-time process of sharing and correction, in which journalists and the public truly collaborate—without journalistic priority or authority.

2. “The People Formerly Known as the Audience”—Effects on Consumers and Consumption of News

Social media impact not only journalistic processes, but also transform and empower the audience for news. Modern news consumers are by all accounts much more active than readers in the age of print newspapers, where the only option was passive consumption of packaged, top-down accounts by the institutional press of what the reader should find important.

By contrast, the audience today directly demands content, interaction, customization, and participation. Readers do not automatically rely on the editorial judgment of professional newspaper editors even to create the front page. Instead, they

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110. See, e.g., Jeff Jarvis, News Is a Subset of the Conversation, BUZZMACHINE (May 21, 2011, 11:55 AM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2011/05/21/news-is-a-subset-of-the-conversation/; see also INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 132 (noting positively that “[t]he everyone-is-a-publisher economy has allowed for the rise of a new commentariat, and a system that is arguably more meritocratic than before,” that “[c]itizen contributions have enhanced the coverage of important topics,” that some reporting costs have fallen, and that links allow “an interested reader to access a far greater depth of information”).

111. See Jarvis, supra note 110.

112. Id.


115. See PURCELL ET AL., supra note 8, at 2.

116. Increasingly, readers use apps to customize the news pages they view on their tablets. See Mark Papia, Can Flipboard Revolutionize the Publishing Business?, IMEDIA CONNECTION (Feb. 12, 2012, 6:47 PM), http://blogs.imediacomnection.com/blog/2012/02/12/can-flipboard-revolutionize-the-publishing-business/. They use RSS feeds and other news aggregators to create an informational push of their interests. See Edmonds et al., supra note 24 (describing the move to mobile and tablets); Amanda Natividad, Comparing the
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depend on their friends and social media networks to recommend what news to follow. Facebook recently released a revised format that would further enhance the sharing process. The editorial role in the traditional press—of story selection and agenda setting—has been subordinated to the efforts of the curatorial audience.

People's experience of news is becoming more social. In addition to story-linking in e-mails and Tweets, and commenting in discussion threads, Facebook members will now be able to use the new Washington Post Social Reader application (“app”) and the Wall Street Journal's WSJ Social app to engage in news reading as a network activity. This allows consumers to participate in the dissemination of news. In turn, changes in the news access practices of readers are increasingly influencing the length, breadth, and subjects of reporting online, and even in mainstream print media.

3. “The Link Economy” or “The Article as Luxury or Byproduct”—Effects on Journalistic Output

The changes in journalistic routines and the character of the audience have led some media observers to suggest that the news output itself is and will be fundamentally different from the legacy models of print and even television. In the view of new media pundit Jeff Jarvis and other online journalists, the traditional goal of professional journalism—to tell a story through an article—is now a luxury. Their view is that there are likely to be (and properly should be) fewer articles of the traditional sort—that the long-form article

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117. PURCELL ET AL., supra note 8, at 4 (“[Among those who get news online,] 75% ... get news forwarded through email or posts on social networking sites and 52% ... share links to news with others via those means.”).
121. Jarvis, supra note 99.
122. Jarvis, supra note 120.
will no longer be the staple journalistic form. This means not only that news is constantly in a state of correction, editing, and revision, but that it becomes much more about information than about explanation or context. Most media sources have already exhibited a move in this direction as a result of the twenty-four-hour news cycle, and the trend is likely to intensify in the age of Twitter. Information is king in the time of computer-written stories. According to Jarvis, the appropriate role for the press is to provide some kind of undefined “value added” to the stream of material that is just as easily capable of dissemination by the citizen journalist as the professional.

Moreover, the journalistic output will not necessarily follow the conventions of third-person, neutral journalism. A number of digital journalists and academics focus on a changed role for reporters as participants in a community-based and community-building model. As the online discussion about covering the Occupy Wall Street demonstrations suggests, the shift to a community-based model of reporting may increasingly blur the traditional line between advocacy and reporting. Also contributing to this is the ability for community participants to publish as citizen journalists online.

123. Id.
124. Cf. C.W. Anderson, Information’s Triumph? Three Ways TechCrunch Challenges Ideas of Journalism, NIEMAN JOURNALISM LAB (Sept. 7, 2011, 2:00 PM), http://www.niemanlab.org/2011/09/informations-triumph-three-ways-techcrunch-challenges-ideas-of-journalism/ (“[J]ournalists are seen as those who provide information, and the success of that information provision is determined by the outcome of the workings of the free market. Under this definition of journalism, PR firms, databases, newspapers, TechCrunch, and government entities all have equal claim to the title of ‘journalist’ because each of them distributes information. Who is the best at the provision of this information is measured in pageviews and CPMs.”).
125. See Steve Lohr, In Case You Wondered, a Real Human Wrote This Column, N.Y. TIMES, Sept. 11, 2011, at BU3.
126. Jeff Jarvis, Value-Added Journalism, BUZZMACHINE (July 27, 2010, 7:53 AM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2010/07/27/value-added-journalism/. Jarvis’s provocative point should not be exaggerated. His suggestion could be read as narrowly observing that most articles are unnecessary and reporters would do better by spending more resources on digging and reporting and writing fewer articles with more impact.
One would also expect that news produced in the "link economy" is likely to be collaborative among institutions as well as reporters. The extensive networks enabled by social media can make collaboration and credit sharing easier.129

Social media enable viralization and amplification of information immediately. Today, technology and people’s Facebook-influenced sharing norms mean that the news is more potentially global and certainly more apt to be viral in the world of tweets and social networking.130

4. Deinstitutionalization of the Press

In another important effect, social media create a wedge of separation between journalists and the institutions that employ them. Students of digital media argue that journalistic claims to legitimacy depend on journalists' personal “brands” as opposed to their mainstream institutional affiliations.131 When in the past the reporter’s credibility might have been based on her affiliation with a news outlet, trust is said to be more personal and less institutional in the world of socially mediated news.132

In the disaggregated news context today, the institutional imprimatur that ensures the reliability of the newspaper as a whole is far less relevant than in the past because members of the audience increasingly function as their own aggregators of many different institutional outputs. Because the audience now creates its own newspaper on its iPads, or by using popular aggregators such as Yahoo News or iGoogle homepage, the role of the editor in selecting stories for importance, setting the agenda, and compiling an integrated product is much less significant.133


131. Indeed, Facebook’s instruction manual for journalism classes emphasizes the need for reporters to develop their own brands in their relationships with their publics. Facebook + Journalists, supra note 101.


133. See supra note 116 and accompanying text; see also Mark Bowden, The Inheritance, VANITY FAIR, May 2009, at 128, 176 (“The Internet has disaggregated the news. It eliminates the middleman—that is, it eliminates editors. At a newspaper, top editors... decide which [stories] are the most important or compelling, and then they...”)
As the news is no longer perceived as solely the prerogative and property of an elite institution that decides what is fit to print, a particular newspaper's unitary view of what the public should see to understand the world on any given day is replaced by more flexible possibilities. The flattening of the institutional structures of traditional media and the decentralization of at least some new digital media may foreground the reporter.

At the same time, it is not clear whether the traditional lines of command within newspapers and other press institutions remain unchanged by the last five years of economic challenges. On the one hand, there is a sense that newspapers, for example, must develop a clear and consistent brand in order to succeed in holding on to audiences. On the other hand, cuts in reporting and editorial staffs, as well as structures that often separate the digital and print aspects of the newspapers, lead to the questions of whether particular press organizations' institutional coherence or ethical legitimacy are still intact. Moreover, developments such as the possible sale of the Philadelphia Media Network to powerful local Democrats and political power brokers raises the possibility that news organizations will further turn from institutional independence to what media

prioritize and package them. When you buy a newspaper you are buying a carefully prepared meal. . . . The Internet replaces editors with an algorithm. Google is a search engine. It makes no value judgment about information unless you instruct it to.

134. News organizations also participate in entrepreneurial profit-making activities aside from journalism as such. These range from examples like the New York Times store where the paper sells Times-themed products, to news organizations that provide various nonjournalistic services. See, e.g., April Castro & Michael Liedtke, AP To Form News Group To Make Money from Mobile, BLOOMBERG BUSINESSWEEK (Oct. 18, 2010, 4:04 PM), http://www.businessweek.com/ap/financialnews/D9IUAGB82.htm (describing the Associated Press's plan to start licensing news stories to mobile apps that aggregate news for users); Vadim Lavrusik, How News Organizations Are Generating Revenue from Social Media, MASHABLE (Nov. 5, 2010), http://mashable.com/2010/11/05/news-social-media-revenue/. Depending on their character, such nonjournalistic activities could blur—and perhaps even harm—the news organizations' institutional identities. Michele McLellan, Emerging Economics of Community News, STATE OF THE NEWS MEDIA 2011, http://stateofthemedia.org/2011/mobile-survey/economics-of-community-news/ (last visited May 6, 2012) (recounting Sacramento Press publisher's statement that two-thirds of its site revenue came from helping local businesses use social media); cf. Jane B. Singer, Journalism Ethics Amid Structural Change, DAEDALUS, Spring 2010, at 89, 90 ("One attractive and potentially lucrative alternative to traditional advertising is commercial sponsorship of parts of a website. . . . But what message do readers get when a travel agency sponsors a newspaper's online travel section, a local medical center its health section, or an investment company its financial section?"); Andrew Alexander, A Sponsorship Scandal at the Post, WASH. POST, July 12, 2009, at A15 (describing proposed Washington Post dinners—ultimately scrapped as triggering ethics issues—where sponsors of up to $25,000 could guarantee policy discussion with administration officials, think tank experts, business leaders, and foundation heads).
scholars call "instrumentalization"—defined as media ownership by groups seeking to tap the press's power for political or business interests of their own.\textsuperscript{135}

Finally, entities such as Facebook have recently moved aggressively into the news space, with "frictionless" sharing of news.\textsuperscript{136} Many newspapers have accepted Facebook's invitation to have their content accessed through Facebook itself.\textsuperscript{137} It remains to be seen whether this incorporation into Facebook will serve to maintain or dilute the press entity's separate institutional brand.

B. The Dark Side of the New News Environment

A bird's eye view of the relationship between social media and the press at this time reveals a complicated picture. Each of the four changes described in Part A above has led to much innovation and productive interactivity in digital media. At the same time, each has also opened the door to important challenges to the democracy-supporting, watchdog role of the press. New media and social media triumphalists see little to concern them in these developments. They argue that a new era for news—better and more democratic than the newspaper era—has arrived as a result of flourishing social media tools.\textsuperscript{138} Yet one does not have to be a social media catastrophist to be concerned about the consequences of these developments for reporting standards, the vigor of investigative journalism, accountability, and the power of press institutions. While concerns about these issues certainly antedate social media, the changed practices of the digital press may well sharpen and heighten their salience.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{135} See Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, The Rendell Inquirer? The Specter of the Instrumentalization of American News Media, NIEMAN JOURNALISM LAB (Feb. 17, 2012, 12:00 PM), http://www.niemanlab.org/2012/02/the-rendell-inquirer-the-specter-of-the-instrumentalization-of-american-news-media/ (describing proposed sale of the publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer, the Daily News, and Philly.com to potential buyers such as former Pennsylvania governor Ed Rendell, and suggesting that such transactions would make American newspapers, like their counterparts elsewhere in the world, run as political tools of owners who seek to buy them to profit from their power).
  \item \textsuperscript{137} Id. (noting that the Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, and The Guardian have done so).
  \item \textsuperscript{138} See Rosen, supra note 113. See generally INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 116–22 (describing the ways in which the Internet has improved journalism).
\end{itemize}
1. Consequences of “The Mutualisation of News”\textsuperscript{139}

The “mutualisation” of news has led to an often-admirable shift away from the one-to-many model of the press, with real-time interactivity enhancing the diversity of sources available to reporters and potentially expanding the field of reporting. Benefits include increased consumer choice and opportunities for greater diversity of voices. However, the interactivity and immediacy of social media have simultaneously put pressures on journalistic goals of accuracy, completeness, contextualization, and accountability.

\textit{a. For Accuracy}

Social networks and real-time microblogging services like Twitter have reduced the already-shortened time frame for news gathering, verification, and reporting during the twenty-four-hour news cycle. Because seconds rather than minutes or hours determine who gets a scoop in the world of Twitter, the new media require journalists to find, source, check, and break stories much more quickly.\textsuperscript{140} Twitter, for example, has made changes in journalists’ fact checking and verification processes and enhanced some journalists’ tolerance for error.\textsuperscript{141} Norms of what constitutes sufficient verification and checking for accuracy have shifted even for mainstream news organizations, particularly with respect to their online products.\textsuperscript{142}

\begin{footnotes}
\item[139] See \textit{supra} note 12 and accompanying text.
\item[140] See Singer, \textit{supra} note 134, at 92 (describing how quickly stories are likely to appear).
\item[141] Although the practice leads to controversy, some journalists retweet unverified reports on the understanding that news is a process and that Twitter resembles a newsroom where false rumors “get shot down—no harm no foul.” Ingram, \textit{supra} note 99 (quoting a Reuters blogger). \textit{But see} Rem Reider, \textit{Spreading Rumors on Twitter, AM. JOURNALISM REV.} (July 28, 2011), http://www.ajr.org/Article.asp?id=5120 (arguing that once tweeted, unsubstantiated information can spread quickly, may not be debunked quickly, and “can do real damage”). In one example, Facebook and Twitter posts about a man with an assault rifle on the campus of Eastern Carolina University were said to have caused authorities to “chase ghosts,” as the person in question was sporting an umbrella. \textit{Umbrella, Not Gun, Causes Lockdown at ECU, WRAL.COM} (Nov. 16, 2011), http://www.wral.com/news/local/story/10387437/; \textit{see also} Singer, \textit{supra} note 134, at 92 (reporting on admissions of decreased accuracy from participants in a professional journalism conference).
\end{footnotes}
Particularly when professional reporters are using work provided by citizen journalists, additional layers of vetting are necessary but can be difficult or inconvenient to obtain. The possibility of error and reliance on strategic or one-sided sources is ever present. For example, online posts can incorrectly identify the poster. There are stories of news reporters repeating Twitter hoaxes. Through Twitter feeds and Facebook posts, politicians are able to control their images and avoid real-time interviews with seasoned and tough interviewers. Various scenarios of manipulation by sources can be anticipated. Moreover, journalists are often asked to perform multiple, different sorts of tasks and use formats with which they have little expertise.

The enhanced job pressures on journalists—the need to write long form stories while blogging, tweeting, and remaining in constant touch with the audience—doubtless distracts reporters, presents incentives to reduce fact checking, and increases the possibility of error and reliance on strategic or one-sided sources...

143. See, e.g., Damon Kiesow, UK Paper Issues Apology After Quoting a Fake Twitter Account, Poynter.org (Jan. 26, 2011, 11:17 AM), http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/media-lab/social-media/116375/uk-paper-issues-apology-after- quoting-a-fake-twitter-account/ (describing apology by The Independent for a story attributing sexist comments on Twitter to a soccer commentator on the basis of quotes from a spoof Twitter account); Jeff Sonderman, Earthquake Reminds Journalists They Risk Falling for Online Hoaxes When News Breaks, Poynter.org (Aug. 25, 2011, 6:52 AM), http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/media-lab/social-media/143842/earthquake-reporting-shows-risks-of-journalists-falling-for-online-hoaxes-when-news-breaks/ (reporting aggregator BreakingNews.com reporter’s view that there is a rise of “semi-sophisticated efforts to dupe people during breaking stories” and observing that “[j]ournalists are especially vulnerable during big, developing news situations when they are urgently seeking the latest scoop by hunting or crowdsourcing on social networks”). In addition, retweeting can give the impression that the journalist and even his or her employer news organization endorses what is republished. See Jeff Sonderman, The Problem with Retweets & How Journalists Can Solve It, Poynter.org (Nov. 9, 2011, 10:43 AM), http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/media-lab/social-media/152448/the-problem-with-retweets-how-journalists-can-solve-it/ [hereinafter Sonderman, Retweets] (describing endorsement issue and recommending solutions).

144. Another important aspect of this development is that news organizations and reporters are themselves the subjects of reporting. See Jeremy W. Peters, Covering 2012, Youths on the Bus, N.Y. Times, Aug. 31, 2011, at A1. Journalists’ gaffes, tweets, and personal emails can be used to discredit them, sometimes as part of partisan political attacks. Id. (“In the hands of a political partisan looking to discredit a news organization, these slip-ups can become powerful and fatal ammunition.”). The more immediate and unguarded their communications, the more reporters open themselves up to strategic manipulation. See, e.g., Jay Rosen, Lefty Journalism Professor Tries To Discredit the Tea Party by Passing Along Sensational Footage to His Buddies at the Times!!!, Pressthetics (Oct. 28, 2011, 4:48 AM), http://pressthetics.org/2011/10/lefty-journalism-professor-tries-to-discredit-the-tea-party-by-passing-along-sensational-footage-to-his-buddies-at-the-times/ (“Yesterday I was the target of a ‘sting’ operation by right wing trickster James O’Keefe.”).

145. Singer, supra note 134, at 92.
the possibility of error.\textsuperscript{146} Ironically, the shift to multiplatform reporting is reported to have led to shoddier approaches to accuracy on legacy news organizations' websites despite the fact that so many readers now first turn to the web for news.\textsuperscript{147}

More broadly, accuracy is valued in traditional journalism because of its connection to truth telling.\textsuperscript{148} Yet characteristics of the Internet—such as the unlimited space to tell a story and unlimited participants in its telling—"accommodate[] an understanding of truth that is far more open and more fluid than the one enclosed by traditional journalistic structures."\textsuperscript{149} The journalist no longer fully controls the content or sources of what is published and what happens to it.\textsuperscript{150} Stories are viewed as "works in progress."\textsuperscript{151} It is possible that the networked architecture of news will in fact help fact checking and lead to crowdsourced accuracy.\textsuperscript{152} Perhaps a "different, more multifaceted version of the 'truth' of a story than the one the lone journalist started with"\textsuperscript{153} will substantially benefit public understanding. Social media have already enhanced government transparency.\textsuperscript{154} But, as Professor Jon Garon has noted in a different context, large communities are not necessarily self-correcting.\textsuperscript{155}

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{147} Singer, \textit{supra} note 134, at 92.
\bibitem{148} \textit{Id.} at 93.
\bibitem{149} \textit{Id.}
\bibitem{150} \textit{Id.} at 93–94 ("In short, the journalist no longer is alone in carrying out the process of determining what is true and meaningful—or in disseminating the results of that process. The construction of meaning is more widely shared in a network that encompasses many seekers of truth and incorporates many voices in reporting and relaying it.").
\bibitem{151} \textit{Id.} (quoting the \textit{New York Times}'s Mark Richard's statement that the web "is a canvas that never dries").
\bibitem{152} Readers and commenters can respond to and correct facts stated in news stories. Accuracy can therefore be crowdsourced, using readers as fact checkers who can lead to the immediate correction of factual statements by the journalist.
\bibitem{153} Singer, \textit{supra} note 134, at 94.
\bibitem{154} For example, a British soccer player wishing to avoid public discussion of charges that he had an affair obtained a so-called "super-injunction" in London prohibiting the news media from publishing both the story and the existence of the injunction. Sarah Lyall, \textit{Parliament Joins the Fray as Twitter Tests a Law}, \textit{N.Y. Times}, May 24, 2011, at A4. Both the injunction and the applicant's name were publicized in 75,000 Twitter posts even though newspapers could not report on them. See \textit{id. A tweet by the editor of The Guardian led to the revelation of another super-injunction prohibiting the publication of secret documents regarding disposal of gasoline waste in Ivory Coast. Noam Cohen, \textit{Twitter and a Newspaper Untie a Gag Order}, \textit{N.Y. Times}, Oct. 19, 2009, at B3.
Given the amplifying character of the Internet and social media, and in light of the decline in authority of the institutional press, there is good reason to be concerned about the impact of uncorrected inaccuracy.

b. For Accountability

While the “mutualisation of news” can lead to accountability opportunities by increasing the transparency of the journalistic process, it can also lead to accountability challenges as a result of various conflicts of interest that are more likely to arise. One type of problem is likely to be generated by an apparently increasingly common blurring of lines and roles between journalist and participant. One high-profile example of such conflicts of interest occurred when Mike Arrington, founder of the popular tech industry news site TechCrunch, announced the launch of the CrunchFund, a venture fund that would invest in companies discussed on TechCrunch. Arrington—a tech industry news blogger—nevertheless saw no conflict, saying that he had not purported to be a journalist.

Another version of this “line-blurring” concern relates to the popular shift, highly touted by some social media triumphalists, from objectivity and independence to transparency as the fundamental journalistic goal. It has been pointed out that journalists' increased


157. Anderson, supra note 124. Those who wrote in his defense relied on his denial of being a journalist, although others reminded that “[h]e certainly acts like a journalist when it suits him [and] his journalism occasionally intersects with issues of real public concern.” Id.; see also Jarvis, supra note 108 (discussing Arrington’s claims that he is not a journalist); cf. Eric Wilson, Magazines Begin To Sell the Fashion They Review, N.Y. TIMES, Sept. 26, 2011, at B1 (discussing the blurring of lines between journalism and commercialism in the context of the fashion industry).

involvement in marketing and promotion—through, for example, Twitter feeds, social media presences, and blogs—has led to shifts in narrative structures away from the “detached professional stance” of the traditional journalist. Moreover, a shift to news analysis, interpretation and opinion, and the development of the journalism blog also involve a move away from neutral, fact-intensive accounts.

In light of the widespread recent critiques of the possibility of objectivity, and the common public belief in press bias, many call instead for transparency (rather than objectivity or neutrality) as the metric for journalistic accountability. On this view, stakeholder investigative journalism, for example, can substitute for watchdog journalism by the independent press if the affiliations of the producers are revealed. Online journalists have argued, for example, that retweeting unverified Twitter reports is acceptable if the reporter makes clear that the information is unverified (and perhaps even asks for verification from the Twittersphere). On the other hand, it is a mistake to rely too much on the corrective effect of this kind of transparency. There are always questions about how the journalistic caveat will be interpreted and whether the readers will discount it. Some journalists point out, on the basis of behavioral economics research, that transparency can have pernicious effects as well—permitting journalists to pass on much more doubtful information than they might otherwise have done. Moreover, regardless of the caveats with which revelation is couched, the harm is done upon release if the information turns out to be false and yet

candidate, while posts on political blogs are more likely to show a candidate in either a positive or negative light,” and that “[t]he political discussion on Twitter ... is measurably different than the one found in the blogosphere—more voluminous, more fluid and even less neutral”).

159. Singer, supra note 134, at 93.
160. Id. at 94.
163. Ingram, supra note 99 (describing a disclosure strategy used by NPR reporter on Arab revolution reports).
164. See Sonderman, Retweets, supra note 143.
165. See Anderson, supra note 124.
accepted as true by millions of readers. Depending on the content and context, lasting harmful effects may follow from republication of unverified social media communications. Also, social science data in the context of political advertising suggest that because people remember statements that have been repeated, corrections can sometimes have the unfortunate effect of reinforcing the repeated false belief rather than correcting it. If so, false tweets can have impacts that are difficult to erase.

A related difficulty may come from decisions by news organizations to focus on journalistic subject specialization as a profit strategy. Reporter specialization in a particular subject matter brings many public benefits—namely expertise, accuracy, and market responsiveness. At the same time, some notable dangers accompany these benefits. A specialist press is likely to promote the use of limited groups of repeat players as sources regarding their particular industry or governmental office. While this kind of journalist-

166. See Sonderman, Retweets, supra note 143.


168. See Bowden, supra note 133, at 176–77; Jeff Jarvis, Worthless Readers, BUZZMACHINE (Nov. 27, 2009, 8:38 AM), http://www.buzzmachine.com/2009/11/27/worthless-readers/. To the extent that consumers are more willing to pay for specialized, expert content, such a development is predictable. Cf. Meyer, supra note 20, at 35 (suggesting in 2008 that newspaper resources should be focused not on the mass audience, but on the “leadership audience” if they seek to remain viable).

169. Indeed, from the congressional and White House beats to the state house to the health, pharmacology, business, and entrepreneurship beats, both government and industry present the possibilities of such limited sourcing. There is also evidence that false or misleading information designed to manipulate markets was disseminated through financial reporters during the financial crisis. See Dean Starkman, Buying the Bull: How Could 9,000 Business Reporters Blow the Biggest Story on Their Beat?, MOTHER JONES, Jan.–Feb. 2009, at 36, 39, 78; Dean Starkman, Power Problem, COLUM. JOURNALISM REV., May/June 2009, at 24, 30 (“The business press exists within the Wall Street and corporate subculture and understandably must adopt its idioms and customs, the better to translate them for the rest of us. Still, it relies on those institutions for its stories. Burning a bridge is hard. It is far easier for news bureaucracies to accept ever-narrowing frames of discourse, frames forcefully pushed by industry, even if those frames marginalize and eventually exclude the business press’s own great investigative traditions.”). In fact, there is a phenomenon known as “beat sweetening,” where a reporter will write an anodyne and generally flattering portrait of a government official who she or he wishes to cultivate as a source. See Ryan Chittum, Slate’s Beat-Sweetener Reader, COLUM. JOURNALISM REV. (Apr. 9, 2009, 11:54 AM), http://www.cjr.org/the_audit/slate_on_beat_sweeteners.php; Timothy Noah, A Beat-Sweetener Sampler, SLATE (Apr. 8, 2009, 2:27 PM), http://www.slate.com/articles/news_and_politics/chatterbox/2009/04/a_beatsweetener_sampler.html. Judith Miller, a Pulitzer-winning former New York Times reporter, was subject to extensive criticism for articles uncritically reporting her White House sources’ false claims about weapons of mass destruction in Iraq prior to the Iraq war. See MICHAEL MASSING, NOW THEY TELL US: THE AMERICAN PRESS AND IRAQ 27 (2004) (describing media
source relationship can bring extensive rewards, it can also lead to coziness and what has been called "capture" in the administrative law literature.\(^\text{170}\) In the traditional institutional newspaper context, the editor could serve as an insulating layer between the journalist and her source, potentially mitigating the effects of such coziness. The decline of the traditional editorial role and institutional power may reduce or eliminate an important insulating factor for reporters vis-à-vis their sources. This may be a particular problem with reporters who are insufficiently trained or lacking a sophisticated understanding of a complex industry and so can be more easily misled by their sources. Capture and lack of expertise can hobble the journalists' incentives or ability to engage in investigative or "accountability" journalism. A specialized press is also likely to see its "clients" as a subset of the general public, in contrast with the general journalistic norm of representing the public interest as a whole.\(^\text{171}\)

Relatedly, the new media environment creates some enhanced opportunities for manipulation of journalists and the media.\(^\text{172}\) The humanization of reporters through social media provides useful information for those who wish to "play" journalists (who may have

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\(^\text{170}\) The literature on agency capture is extensive. See, e.g., MANCUR OLSON, JR., THE LOGIC OF COLLECTIVE ACTION 3 (2d ed. 1971); Steven P. Croley, Theories of Regulation: Incorporating the Administrative Process, 98 COLUM. L. REV. 1, 5 (1998); Michael E. Levine & Jennifer L. Forrence, Regulatory Capture, Public Interest, and the Public Agenda: Toward a Synthesis, 6 J.L. ECON. & ORG. (SPECIAL ISSUE) 167 passim (1990); Richard B. Stewart, The Reformation of American Administrative Law, 88 HARV. L. REV. 1667, 1685–88 (1975); George J. Stigler, The Theory of Economic Regulation, 2 BELL J. ECON. & MGMT. SCI. 3, 3 (1971). The argument that agencies with broader regulatory jurisdiction are likely to be less susceptible to capture than single issue agencies is particularly suggestive with respect to the point in text. See Jonathan R. Macey, Organizational Design and the Political Control of Administrative Agencies, 8 J.L. ECON. & ORG. 93, 100–02 (1992).

\(^\text{171}\) See Anderson, supra note 124; see also Starkman, Power Problem, supra note 169, at 30 (noting the differences between writing from the perspective of investors and citizens as part of an explanation for the failure of the business press to unveil adequately the problems in the financial system in the late 2000s).

let their professional guards down in social media’s equalizing space). The massive amount of information available for culling by overworked reporters may ironically drown out salient information not only about the accuracy of what a source reports, but also the source’s own particular agenda, if any. It may also lead reporters to rely overly on press releases and official statements by governmental and other powerful institutions.

Of course, the effect of social media on journalist accountability is double-edged. On the one hand, community engagement through social media is likely to promote journalistic expertise by providing potential sources and answers to virtually any inquiry. The ability to leverage the manpower of social media with the development of increasingly sophisticated tools for data analysis could lead reporters to engage in data-intensive investigative projects that the mainstream press has been criticized for avoiding. Commenters in the journalist’s social media circles can debunk misinformation peddled by industry insider sources. The availability of potentially competing sources of information can also serve to constrain sources’ incentives to mislead reporters for fear that they will be found out and not trusted in the future. The association of Tweets with social graphs and the fact that Facebook does not permit anonymity in posting may help reduce some opportunities for manipulation of journalists. On the other hand, the journalist can be manipulated by such commenters and unaware of hidden agendas they may have. If specialized reporters

173. Last fall, a Wikipedia-style website called News Transparency was launched, with the goal of “find[ing] out more” about journalists and “hold[ing] them accountable” by listing hundreds of journalists, with profiles containing biographical information, social media accounts, political affiliations, charitable donations, professional and personal networks, and inviting readers to edit the profiles. Agence France-Presse, New Website Seeks To Hold Journalists Accountable, GOOGLE (Oct. 31, 2011), http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hKuQevQk52LZzgskmYr3mO4jFpOA?docld=CNG.d7a343176532873611b236b0d74a9579.651; About News Transparency, NEWS TRANSPARENCY, http://www.newstransparency.com/about/ (last visited May 6, 2012).


175. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 244.

are subject to at least some of the factors that lead to concerns about administrative agency capture, then the narrow focus of such specialist journalism and the changes in the extent of professional oversight should not be ignored.

2. Consequences of the New Audience and “The Link Economy”

To be sure, the benefits of an engaged audience to journalism and democracy should not be underestimated, and there is an undeniable democratic attractiveness to the turn toward audience centeredness. But the new participatory audience as the touchstone for journalism also presents pitfalls worth considering. The socially mediated elements of the new journalism have a complex relationship with traditional journalistic norms of completeness and context setting. The reader’s ability to follow links in stories can lead to a deeper understanding and contextualization of events than the surface summaries that would previously have been available in the limited space of a traditional news story. This convenient opportunity for immersion can lead to a much more complete and nuanced understanding of events. At the same time, however, readers do not always act as optimizing consumers of information. It may be that the need to follow links will dissuade some readers from gathering the contextual information necessary to understand the event and place it in perspective.

Many have noted that the problem of our age is not the dearth of information and access, but the over abundance of information. Studies show that in such circumstances, in which people constantly multitask and try to process and organize information, they have less time and ability to read carefully (and probably skeptically). There also may be a tension between the desire of the audience to have content organized and curated, and the fetishization of information

177. Beyond the scope of this discussion, yet potentially important, are possible consequences of openness and collaboration on “security.” For example, a reporter’s compilations of online material could also unwittingly reveal identities and cause harm in ways that he could not easily anticipate from traditional journalistic experience, given the amplifying character of social media and the web. News media can also unintentionally serve as arms of the government in the context of document subpoenas. See RonNell Andersen Jones, Media Subpoenas: Impact, Perception, and Legal Protection in the Changing World of American Journalism, 84 WASH. L. REV. 317 passim (2009) (updating empirical study of press subpoenas originally undertaken by Professor Vince Blasi); see also Cynthia R. Farina et al., Rulemaking in 140 Characters or Less: Social Networking and Public Participation in Rulemaking, 31 PACE L. REV. 382, 416–60 (2011) (discussing benefits and drawbacks of using social media to engage the public in rulemakings).

for its timeliness. To the extent that engagement with news happens via social recommendation, there is little control over the effects of undiversified social networks. Deficiencies in friends’ own reading and decoding skills may exponentially enhance this effect. The social pressures of group interactions also raise the possibility of “groupthink.” What happens if the recommendation culture leads to the proliferation of inaccurate news or the equivalent of Wikipedia news? And what happens if the recommendation culture leads, at least for many people, to engagement with infotainment news instead of democracy-enhancing journalism? Moreover, a recent report concludes that the customer-responsive model of digital news leads to the revival of old stories. While the possibility of reviving old news can serve as a positive counterweight to the pressures of the 24/7 news cycle, it can also lead to concerns about negative effects (such as the rumor that would not die).

Questions can also be raised about the impact of the “new journalism” on the kinds of stories and reporting selected in digital media—on what the modern press sees as newsworthy. If readers no longer have loyalty to a particular newspaper, each story must capture the interest of some part of the public. What kinds of stories will be seen as likely to achieve success on the social net and, perhaps, go viral? To the extent that subjects of journalistic interest will be determined by reference to “trending” on Twitter or behavioral information about the readers and their concerns culled through social media’s data collection efforts, will this foster any particular skews? A tongue-in-cheek online study of trending on Twitter in 2011 captured one of the central concerns about audience-responsive journalism—news about Justin Bieber would trump news about world


180. A clear dividing line between the two need not be drawn in order to achieve consensus distinguishing between the Miami entertainment news show Deco Drive and PBS news programs.


182. See Singer, supra note 134, at 90 (“To what extent should user interest in a particular story or type of story (which, of course, can be precisely identified and tracked through website ‘hit logs’) affect journalists’ news decisions? Does more coverage or better play of high interest items constitute serving the public, or is it merely what some in the newsroom deride as ‘traffic whoring’?”).
Affairs. At a minimum, to the extent that the selection of stories is influenced by trending on Twitter, it is possible that attention will be distracted by “superheated” stories whose relative importance is not assessed.

In the new technological and advertising environments, with enhanced data collection tools, news organizations can better tailor their fare to their readers directly. However, if news then becomes—even more than it already has become—simply another market product, the overall public interest is likely to suffer. Blogger and news ethnographer C.W. Anderson recently characterized the view of information “as the ne plus ultra of all journalistic activity” as “the dominant ideology that has shaped journalism over the past decade and a half.” Under this definition of journalism, everyone who distributes information—whether public relations firm, newspaper, or government entity—has “equal claim to the title of journalist,” and “[w]ho is the best at the provision of this information is measured in pageviews and CPMs [cost per impression].” Anderson properly wonders whether journalists should “see themselves as primarily providers of information whose success or failure in that provision is ultimately determined by the market.”

Although informational timeliness is important, always foregrounding information as such flattens and devalues the many other goals that professional journalists pursue in serving the public interest. In response to Jeff Jarvis’s statement challenging the centrality of the article as the proper journalistic output, one commentator wrote that “[t]here is little value to ‘information’ if you

185. See Anderson, supra note 124 (quoting blogger’s defense of TechCrunch founder Mike Arrington's decision to launch an investment vehicle that would trade in companies reviewed in his publication because “[i]nformation is all that matters. All the rest is bullshit.”).
186. See id.
187. Id.
don’t really understand what it all means.” The best professional journalists are not just traders in information. Moreover, individual pieces of information are always part of some larger whole. Excessive unitizing or individuation in the notion of information can limit efforts to make broader sense of the whole.

One particular litmus test of the adequacy of a principally market-centered vision of news is its effect on what has been called “accountability” or “watchdog” journalism. The production of this kind of journalism is considered democratically desirable under any of the various theories of democracy salient today. On the one hand, one might think that the resources of the social web would be a bonanza for this type of reporting. On the other hand, one can hardly be assured that the serendipitous investigative initiatives of social media groups will play the democratically critical role of the watchdog press in disclosing corruption. The decline of the institutional daily newspaper has already led to a significant decline in this kind of journalism. Although online news sources have begun reporting rather than simply aggregating news, it is still the case that most of the journalism online is grounded in the work of professional newspaper reporters.

190. Amateur journalism is helpful for correcting errors; collecting material; disseminating new information instantly and widely to large networks of people; helping sort information, provide criticism, and provide information that might not be as available to mainstream news organizations, as we have seen with Twitter reporting from China and the Middle East. See Larry E. Ribstein, From Bricks to Pajamas: The Law and Economics of Amateur Journalism, 48 WM. & MARY L. REV. 185, 213–15 (2006) (describing self-correction mechanisms to which blogs are subject).
191. See, e.g., Starr, supra note 23, passim (suggesting that newspapers reveal and thereby help control governmental corruption).
192. See, e.g., INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 52–53.
193. For example, Politico was recently the first to break the story that two women had accused then-Republican candidate Herman Cain of inappropriate conduct when he was head of the National Restaurant Association. See Jodi Enda, Politico, Act II, AM. JOURNALISM REV., Winter 2011, at 14, 15; Jonathan Martin et al., Herman Cain Accused by Two Women of Inappropriate Behavior, POLITICO (Oct. 31, 2011, 9:18 PM), http://www.politico.com/news/stories/1011/67194.html.
194. Study after study demonstrates that “the growing number of web outlets rely on a relatively fixed, or declining, pool of original reporting provided by traditional media.”
As the professional press struggles to find its way in this new environment, investigative news about local and regional government may well continue to be under produced.195 An FCC-sponsored report concluded that there was a “measurable decline” in local accountability reporting.196 There have been massive cuts in traditional media staffing for statehouse news and municipal news,197 and many foreign news bureaus have closed, increasing the likelihood that reporters will fall back to reliance on government and corporate publicists and press releases, whether at home or abroad. While collaboration among news organizations is potentially extremely fruitful, especially with respect to this kind of coverage, content sharing among newspapers may lead to high transactions costs and reduce both competition and the diversity of news that would ideally be available.198

Of course, the exposé or story that wants to be leaked will be. The press has in the past often served as a megaphone for insiders who wish to leak information and will continue to serve this function.199 There may also be other types of exposés, even without strong press institutions, but it is likely that they will be more partisan and eschew neutrality and objective reporting. People engaging in investigation will likely do so in pursuit of their own political

See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 123; see also id. at 52–53 (noting that strong investigative teams have been retained by the New York Times, Washington Post, Wall Street Journal, Dallas Morning News, Philadelphia Inquirer, Milwaukee Journal Sentinel, Oregonian, Seattle Times, and Gannett). Many widely read online news sites, like the DRUDGE REPORT, http://www.drudgereport.com/ (last visited May 6, 2012), are simply aggregators that link to traditional media stories.

195. See Starr, supra note 23, at 28 (pointing out many of the newspapers that are in trouble or have folded were regional newspapers). National papers are likely to focus on general national news and the federal government. As it is, extensive cuts were made in statehouse (and municipal government) coverage at newspapers. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 44-45 (citing a finding that the number of statehouse reporters dropped by one-third in 2009, with more than fifty newspapers and news companies nationwide having stopped covering state houses entirely since 2003).

196. INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 21, 52.

197. See id. at 11.


agendas, in light of the apparent political polarization of the United States and the political blogosphere. The partisanship of such stories may ultimately be revealed, with potential effects on the credibility of the original reporters, if the story is picked up and further vetted by the professional journalist community. On the other hand, it may not. For this reason, the new media ecosystem

200. For example, Andrew Breitbart, the late conservative blogger on BigGovernment.com, prepared a video critical of ACORN by using hidden cameras to show a meeting where ACORN employees appeared, giving tax advice to two associates pretending to be a pimp and prostitute. Fox News originally aired segments of the video without discussing its partisan origins until that issue became a subject of discussion. See Justin Pritchard, How the ACORN ‘Pimp and Hooker’ Videos Came To Be, SEATTLE TIMES (Sept. 23, 2009, 3:23 PM), http://seattletimes.nwsource.com/html/nationworld/200929363_apusacornvideo.html; see also Cohen, supra note 72, at 39–42 (describing Breitbart’s misleading video of Shirley Sherrod, an African American Department of Agriculture employee, who appeared to admit to discrimination against whites in her work).


203. Partisan groups have claimed that their involvement has been necessary to combat the hidden partisanship of the mainstream press. In one example, which has come to be known as Rathergate, the right-wing blogosphere was responsible for revealing that CBS News appeared to have relied on forged documents in a 60 Minutes broadcast critical of George W. Bush’s service in the Texas Air National Guard. As a result of the affair, CBS News anchor Dan Rather left the network. For links to various aspects of the story, see Memogate: CBS News and the Texas Air National Guard Story, JOURNALISM.ORG (Jan. 15, 2005), http://www.journalism.org/node/105.
presents a threat to investigative reporting both at the local and the national level.\(^{204}\)

Finally, some of the supporters of the new, participatory journalism seem to believe that the media’s attempt to set the agenda is elitist and undemocratic and that the public’s interests and concerns are more legitimately formed from the bottom up through affinity groups than top down through the institutional press.\(^{205}\) But it is a mistake to forget that these “grass-roots” and purportedly personal networks and connections—the very structures that select and create the social networks—are chosen, created, and mediated by commercial entities like Facebook—with their own business plans, proprietary software, and profits based on data collection.\(^{206}\) The apps that are available on these networks and devices—and those that are not—are determined by the contractual understandings and profit-sharing deals of Facebook and Apple.\(^{207}\) Perhaps the reader today,

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\(^{204}\) Although the \textit{Information Needs of Communities Report}, supra note 23, mentions pressures facing national news, it focuses principally on the predictable declines in local accountability reporting because it characterizes the “far from perfect” national news market as “dynamic.” \textit{Id.} at 21. The dynamism of the national news market, however, should not eclipse the declines in national accountability reporting, the apparent decline in the number of working investigative journalists, \textit{see id.} at 52, and the likely increase in the partisanship of the sources of such journalism.


\(^{206}\) After founder Mark Zuckerberg announced Facebook’s new social reading and news page model at the f8 conference in 2011, a few voices warned about the potential harms of effectively funneling most or all news reading through Facebook. \textit{See Jeff Sonderman, With Promise of Audience Growth, Facebook Pulls News Organizations Within Its Walls}, POYNTER.ORG (Sept. 27, 2011, 11:39 AM), http://www.poynter.org/latest-news/media-lab/social-media/147219/with-promise-of-audience-growth-facebook-pulls-news-organizations-within-its-walls/; \textit{see also} Lori Andrews, Facebook Is Using You, \textit{N.Y. Times}, Feb. 5, 2012, at SR7 (describing Facebook and Google’s use of personal data); \textit{cf.} Rosenstiel & Mitchell, supra note 24 (noting that, while news organizations still produce most of the content audiences consume, new players in connecting the content and the audience—such as aggregators, social networks, device makers, and software developers—add complexity and reduce news organization control).

\(^{207}\) \textit{See Claire Cain Miller, Should Google Tweak the News We Consume?}, N.Y. TIMES (Sept. 29, 2011, 9:17 AM), http://bits.blogs.nytimes.com/2011/09/29/should-google-
rather than being liberated and empowered to create her own (and her social circle's) news environment, has instead traded the agenda-setting function of the professional newspaper editor for the intermediation of commercial entities like Facebook, Twitter, and Google. These are no more "authentic" than the professional norms of traditional journalists. To be sure, we should not make too much of this. The simple point is that at some level the social network is not necessarily more "truly" democratic and "really" unmediated than other versions of the relationship between the audience and the press.

3. Consequences of Deinstitutionalization

The most significant consequence of deinstitutionalization is a likely reduction in power and influence of the press as an institution, especially vis-à-vis government. A well-funded institutional press has resources to resist governmental intimidation and attempts to censor. Also, the mere existence of a highly resourced and tenacious press doubtless serves to inhibit officials from engaging in activities whose disclosure they would fear. These constraining effects cannot be adequately achieved, certainly overall, by independent, disaggregated press entities or social-media-generated affinity groups. Admittedly, the amplifying character of social media and the Internet may give some officials pause before malfeasance. Yet the sheer rush of information in Twitter feeds can also minimize the risk that any one item of unflattering information will be noticed. The Wikileaks saga of last year also demonstrates the continuing power distinction between the institutional press and other information tweak-the-news-we-consume/ (discussing debate at Google conference on whether Google should "play an editorial role in presenting readers with news"); Edward Wasserman, News Business Is Being Played, CHARLOTTE OBSERVER (Oct. 12, 2011), http://www.charlotteobserver.com/2011/10/12/2684048/news-business-is-being-played.html ("The entire news business is being played. What's under way is a deliberate marketing campaign to deputize the rising generation of journalists as auxiliary recruiters for an industry of social media giants whose business requires assembling vast populations for advertising targeted by age, location, interest, taste, preference, alignment—and dozens of other factors that can be inferred from the news they watch and the comments they post.").

208. Ultimately, of course, there is the question of whether even if particular institutions will be weaker, the overall press will be weaker as the Fourth Estate. It seems likely to be, in light of the disaggregation discussed above.

Dissecting journalists and the institutional press can also pose difficulties for the journalists themselves. For example, those who seek to report but are unaffiliated with institutions that have legal and informational resources may be more subject to government harassment, threat, or intimidation. Finally, the deinstitutionalization of the press might well undermine the critical role that the traditional press—and predominantly newspapers—has played in promoting legal change promoting expression and government openness.212

III. LEGAL IMPLICATIONS: INCREASED PRESS LIABILITY, UNINTENDED REGULATORY CONSEQUENCES, AND GLOOMY PROSPECTS FOR FUTURE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY PRESS PROTECTIONS

The effects of social media on journalism have legal implications on three fronts. First, changing journalistic practices may invite


211. See, e.g., Jeffrey P. Hermes, A Victory for Recording in Public!, CITIZEN MEDIA L. PROJECT (Aug. 26, 2011, 8:16 PM), http://www.citmedialaw.org/blog/2011/victory-recording-public (describing incident where police on Boston Common arrested, under a state wiretapping statute, an individual who was publicly taping their arrest of a suspect because he was concerned about police brutality).

212. See RonNell Andersen Jones, Litigation, Legislation, and Democracy in a Post-Newspaper America, 68 WASH. & LEE L. REV. 557, 559 (2011) ("For the past 100 years, newspapers and traditional media companies have played a critical role as legal instigators and enforcers... [Even if new players replace newspapers' other roles], there is no apparent successor to the role of legal instigator and enforcer.").
heightened legal liability for defamation or invasion of privacy claims against the press. Second, legislative and administrative developments that privilege privacy and consumer protection over press economics may have the inadvertent effect of deterring free, high quality news production. Third, concerns about press responsibility and the difficulty of defining the press in the new environment are likely to set back attempts to (1) promote a revival of the First Amendment’s Press Clause and (2) pass a federal reporter’s privilege.

So far, social media have not generated a plethora of lawsuits. There are multiple plausible explanations for this. Facebook and Twitter are still new. Google+, while growing apace, is newer still. Section 230 of the Communications Act of 1996 offers significant immunity from liability for providers and users of interactive computer services that publish information provided by other content providers. There are also constitutional limits under the First Amendment on the extent to which the content of online journalism can be governmentally regulated. These factors, in turn, doubtless make lawyers less willing to take on Internet defamation suits on a contingency fee basis. Finally, the kind of dialogue that people expect, the informal norms of social media, the fact that participants perceive themselves to have cheap and equal opportunities to respond, and the possibility of effective punishment by the community may make formal lawsuits appear less necessary. It is also impossible to quantify expression that has been chilled for fear of liability. Nevertheless, there have been notable congressional and administrative initiatives to regulate social media, and litigation in that space appears to be on the rise.

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214. See In Social Media, Libel Abounds but Lawsuits Are Rare, supra note 209 ("Libel suits related to social media are rare nationwide . . . in part because users can fire off instant replies to nasty comments.").

215. See infra notes 250–58 and accompanying text.

216. See infra Part III.A. This Section limits its discussion to liability for defamation and privacy, and to the discussion of the special legal status of the press. There are, of course, other legal issues raised by journalism and social media. For example, journalists and news organizations engaging with social media are also likely to face property and contract claims as well. Claims contesting the use of intellectual property have already been made. Before ceasing operations, for example, the copyright troll Righthaven had brought several actions for copyright infringement. See Arthur Bright, Want To Be the
A. Press Liability

1. Defamation

Litigation involving social media has already begun, with the filing of defamation claims based on Twitter posts—now referred to as “twibel” suits. The most discussed twibel cases thus far have involved celebrities Courtney Love and Kim Kardashian, who were sued for tweets regarding a clothing designer and a fad diet, respectively.

New Righthenaven.com? Just Three Shopping Days Left!, CITIZEN MEDIA L. PROJECT (Jan. 3, 2012, 4:27 PM), http://www.citmediaweb.org/print/9275. CNN has used federal trademark and asserted state laws to sue impostors using CNN news logos to claim journalistic affiliation. See Mary Papenfuss, CNN Sues iReporter for Saying He Works for CNN, NEWSER (Apr. 15, 2010, 3:15 AM), http://www.newser.com/story/86092/cnn-sues-i-reporter-for-saying-he-works-for-cnn.html. In addition, the ownership of intellectual property that is produced through processes of journalistic collaboration and audience participation is likely to lead to further contests over intellectual property ownership. While this often becomes an issue with jointly authored works, the fact that entities like Facebook contractually claim rights to use user-generated content adds another complicating element. Statement of Rights and Responsibilities, FACEBOOK (Apr. 26, 2011), http://www.facebook.com/legal/terms. In 2009, Facebook revised its terms of use to provide itself with an irrevocable license in perpetuity to user-generated content, permitting every possible use including the making and dissemination of derivative works. Facebook users were up in arms, and the company returned to its original terms of use in a short period of time. Brad Stone & Brian Stelter, Facebook Backtracks on Use Terms, N.Y. TIMES, Feb. 19, 2009, at B1. Facebook is presumably free to change its mind again when it seems fit. With respect to ownership, there is also pending a closely watched lawsuit about rights to Twitter accounts and followers. Phonedog v. Kravitz presents the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California the opportunity to determine whether the Twitter account of followers developed by an employee when posting to Twitter as part of his employment should be considered corporate property or his to take upon leaving his employment. PhoneDog v. Kravitz, No. C 11-03474 MEJ (N.D. Cal. filed July 15, 2011); see also John Biggs, A Dispute over Who Owns a Twitter Account Goes to Court, N.Y. TIMES, Dec. 26, 2011, at B1 (describing case and issue); Venkat Balasubramani, An Update on PhoneDog v. Kravitz, the Employee Twitter Account Case, ERIC GOLDMAN TECH. & MARKETING L. BLOG (Jan. 11, 2012), http://blog.ericgoldman.org/archives/2012/01/an_update_on_th.htm (linking to pleadings). This issue could become an important point of contention between journalists and their news organizations.


218. Kim Kardashian was sued for defamation by the creator of the Cookie Diet weight-loss program for comments she posted on her Twitter feed. Verified Complaint for Defamation, Siegal v. Kardashian, No. 2009-93439CA-15 (Fla. Cir. Ct. Dec. 29, 2009),
Thus far, only one defamation action appears to have been filed against a mainstream news organization for use of social media. In that case, an Associated Press reporter tweeted about a conversation between an NBA referee and a coach, purportedly implying that the referee fixed a game. The Associated Press settled the case.\(^{219}\) Although such libel suits are still rare in the United States, they may nevertheless have a chilling effect.\(^{220}\)

Even if existing defamation standards are not changed as a result of social media, their application is likely to be affected. Domestically, it is likely that journalistic shortcuts enabled and perhaps even fostered by social media will increasingly focus courts on judging the appropriateness of journalistic practices. Since the Supreme Court permitted defamation plaintiffs to inquire into the editorial practices of the press in \textit{Herbert v. Lando},\(^{221}\) and since \textit{Harte-Hanks v. Connaughton}\(^{222}\) gave appellate courts the right of independent review of the existence of actual malice in defamation cases, courts in such cases have inquired into journalistic practices. In \textit{Price v. Stossel},\(^{223}\) for example, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit recently held that a district court had prematurely dismissed, under California’s Anti-SLAPP Act, a defamation lawsuit against a network for a television program.\(^{224}\) The program contained

\(^{219}\) See Lauren Dugan, \textit{The AP Settles over NBA Twitter Lawsuit, Pays $20,000 Fine}, \textit{ Mediabistro} (Dec. 8, 2011, 12:30 PM), http://www.mediabistro.com/alltwitter/the-ap-settles-over-nba-twitter-lawsuit-pays-20000-fine_b16514. Previously, in 2011, a blogger was fined $60,000 when a jury found that he had defamed a community council member in blog posts associating the plaintiff with a mortgage fraud case in which he was never charged. \textit{See In Social Media, Libel Abounds but Lawsuits Are Rare}, supra note 209 (describing a case which involved the former director of the Jordan Area Community Council and a Minneapolis blogger with the \textit{nom-de-blog} Johnny Northside). For a review of libel cases involving bloggers and social media, and predicting an increase in such suits as social media overtake the blogosphere, see generally Hannah Rogers Metcalfe, \textit{Libel in the Blogosphere and Social Media: Thoughts on Reaching Adolescence}, 5 \textit{Charleston L. Rev.} 481 (2011).


\(^{221}\) 441 U.S. 153 (1979).

\(^{222}\) 491 U.S. 657 (1989).

\(^{223}\) 620 F.3d 992 (9th Cir. 2010).

\(^{224}\) \textit{Id.} at 995–96 (referring to California’s anti-Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation statute, California Code of Civil Procedure § 425.16(b)(1), “which provides
a statement which, although actually made by the public-figure plaintiff, was presented in a "misleading context, thereby changing the viewer's understanding of the speaker's words." To the extent that journalism involving social media relies on 140 character Twitter quotes, citizen journalist video footage, open newsrooms, and collaborative journalism, there is a greater likelihood that courts will find liability on the ground that a report was defamatory because it was insufficiently contextual. This is particularly likely to the extent that digital journalism becomes more partisan.

The journalistic tactics of digital journalists who use so-called "gotcha journalism" for ideological ends are likely to be particularly inviting to plaintiffs.

Journalistic changes may also help defamation plaintiffs more easily establish actual malice on the part of defamation defendants. As Professor Lyrissa Lidsky has pointed out, "the Supreme Court's examples of what constitutes actual malice are geared to the investigative practices of the [traditional] institutional press."

The Court stated in St. Amant v. Thompson that "[t]here must be sufficient evidence to permit the conclusion that the defendant in fact entertained serious doubts as to the truth of his publication." Although the Court's examples of what might reach that level cluster on the extreme end of reporter behavior, and although courts have for early dismissal of suits that threaten defendants' right of expression under the First Amendment.

225. Price, 620 F.3d at 995.
226. See Facebook + Journalists, supra note 101.
227. For example, Shirley Sherrod, a former U.S. Department of Agriculture official, filed an action for defamation, invasion of privacy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress against the late conservative political blogger Andrew Breitbart of BigGovernment.com for defaming her "by editing and publishing an intentionally false and misleading clip of Mrs. Sherrod's speech" and adding narrative statements about Mrs. Sherrod to the clip. Complaint at 2, Sherrod v. Breitbart, No. 0001157 11 (D.C. Super. Ct. Feb. 11, 2011), 2011 WL 511488; see also supra note 200 (discussing Breitbart's ACORN videos).
228. The Supreme Court held in New York Times Co. v. Sullivan, 376 U.S. 254, 279-80 (1964), that a public official plaintiff in a defamation suit against the press must prove "that the [defendant's] statement was made with 'actual malice'—that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not." See Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 335 n.6 (1974) (defining "reckless disregard" as "subjective awareness of probable falsity").
231. Id. at 731; see also Lidsky, supra note 229, at 918 (quoting St. Amant).
232. St. Amant, 390 U.S. at 732 (referencing examples where the defendant bases a story on "an unverified anonymous telephone call," publishes statements "so inherently improbable that only a reckless man would have put them in circulation," or publishes in
found that mere failure to investigate cannot constitute actual
malice,233 the types of changes to journalism practice that could
evolve as a result of the online environment might well lead to more
common findings that the actual malice standard has been satisfied.234
Indeed, this would be particularly likely if there continues to be a gulf
between articulated journalistic practice guidelines and the actual
practices of different journalists and press organizations.

It is true, of course, that plaintiffs seldom win defamation cases
and lawyers have little incentive to represent defamation plaintiffs on
a contingency basis.235 Nevertheless, that might change if courts faced
with social media defamation claims choose to interpret existing
defamation standards in a manner more hospitable to plaintiffs.

The creation and dissemination of news globally via social media
also implicates the type of trans-national forum shopping now
commonly known as “libel tourism.”236 There are significant
differences among the libel laws of the various countries where
information is transmitted via the Internet. Countries like the United
Kingdom and France, among others, have significantly more
claimant-friendly defamation laws than the United States.237 This has
led to the filing in Europe of a number of notable trans-national libel
cases against Americans. In the most visible of these actions, Saudi
Arabian billionaire banker Khalid bin Mahfouz sued American
author Rachel Ehrenfeld for a book she wrote accusing bin Mahfouz
of funding terror.238 Though the book was never published in England
and only twenty-three copies were sold in the country via
Amazon.com, bin Mahfouz succeeded in his suit under English libel

spite of “obvious reasons to doubt the veracity of the informant or the accuracy of his
reports”).
233. See, e.g., id. at 733.
234. Analogously, Professor Lidsky has argued that “it may be relatively easy for
plaintiffs to establish actual malice” against anonymous posters to online message boards.
Lidsky, supra note 229, at 919; cf. Anthony L. Fargo & Laurence B. Alexander, Testing the
Boundaries of the First Amendment Press Clause: A Proposal for Protecting the Media
discussion regarding how press resort to tabloid tactics in newsgathering could increase
legal pressure).
235. See Lidsky, supra note 229, at 872.
236. The phrase refers to a particular example of forum shopping: defamation plaintiffs
choosing to sue in jurisdictions with relatively insignificant ties to the case but claimant-
favorable substantive law. For discussions of “libel tourism,” see generally Trevor C.
238. See Bin Mahfouz v. Ehrenfeld, [2005] EWHC (QB) 1156 [6]–[7], [12]–[13], [16],
[27] (Eng.).
Responding to the lawsuit, Congress passed the SPEECH Act,240 prohibiting recognition and enforcement within the United States of foreign defamation judgments inconsistent with First Amendment protections. “Since the Ehrenfeld case, journalists, newspapers, university book publishers, editors of academic journals, and science commentators have all been targets of defamation suits brought by wealthy businessmen, corporate entities, academics, and others.”241 Differences among nations’ defamation laws can be used strategically to constrain expression on matters ranging from politics and the global fight against terrorism to scientific and academic critique. The concern about chilling effects of such suits is particularly pressing now that publication is global rather than local, and because countries with the most speech-repressive libel laws can effectively set the limits on what can be said worldwide. The American SPEECH Act is unlikely to reduce the chilling effect significantly.242 Increasingly fluid news reporting processes, such as those described in Part II.A, are likely to engender more suits or even criminal prosecutions abroad.

2. Privacy

Even if defamation liability is not significantly increased as a result of digital journalism practices, concerns about informational privacy in social media lay the groundwork for increased litigation with implications for journalism.

In the litigation context, the effects of social media on press practices are likely to exacerbate already-perceptible judicial skepticism. Analysts of press jurisprudence conclude that courts have become significantly less deferential to journalistic claims of newsworthiness in state law breach of privacy actions than they were.

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239. Ehrenfeld did not appear in the English suit, and a default judgment was entered against her. The judgment, which prohibited distribution of her book, Funding Evil in the United Kingdom, also ordered payment of £10,000 in damages and reimbursement of the plaintiff’s legal costs. Bin Mahfouz, EWHC, at [22], [38], [52]. Ehrenfeld sparked a widespread discussion of libel tourism in popular commentary. See, e.g., Editorial, Libel Tourism, N.Y. TIMES, May 26, 2009, at A18; Libel Tourism Writ Large: Are English Courts Stifling Free Speech Around the World?, ECONOMIST, Jan. 10, 2009, at 52, 52.


242. Id. at 529–30. The practical limit of the SPEECH Act is that it provides little protection for investigative and accountability journalism by professional news organizations with global assets.
a decade ago, even prior to the changes facilitated by social media.\textsuperscript{243} Professor Amy Gajda powerfully notes that—perhaps because of increased public distrust of the mainstream media—judges are more often using studiously imprecise and highly aspirational journalistic codes of ethics as the metrics by which to assess press liability.\textsuperscript{244} On this approach, liability can be imposed on journalists for behavior that would be acceptable to professional journalists but might fall short of the ideal professional standard in industry guidelines.

This particular problem is likely to increase in significance as a result of the press’s current engagement with social media. Mainstream news organizations, as well as the American Society of Newspaper Editors (“ASNE”), have issued social media use policies for their reporters.\textsuperscript{245} On the social media side, both Twitter and Facebook have created guides for journalists.\textsuperscript{246} These developments lead to three problems: interorganization differences, new-and-old-media differences, and increasing disconnects between guidelines and practice. There are potential conflicts between the norms suggested in the social media for journalistic use and those adopted by the traditional news organizations. There are differences among social

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\textsuperscript{243} See, e.g., Amy Gajda, \textit{Judging Journalism: The Turn Toward Privacy and Judicial Regulation of the Press}, 97 CALIF. L. REV. 1039, 1065 (2009). The same argument has been made in the defamation context. See, e.g., Brian Murchison et al., \textit{Sullivan’s Paradox: The Emergence of Judicial Standards of Journalism}, 73 N.C. L. REV. 7, 11–12 (1994) (criticizing the actual malice standard in defamation cases on the ground that \textit{Sullivan} did not free the press to do its job; it did not lift the burden of intrusion and second guessing that the Court had associated with the common-law tort of libel. Instead, by permitting the use of circumstantial evidence of journalistic behavior to prove the journalist’s state of mind, the \textit{Sullivan} rule has spawned a de facto set of judge-made standards that covers all aspects of journalistic behavior. These standards include the use of sources, the quality of writing, the demand for corroboration, the duties of editorial supervision, and the use of quotations.”).

\textsuperscript{244} Gajda, supra note 243, at 1043; cf. Richard T. Karcher, \textit{Tort Law and Journalism Ethics}, 40 LOY. U. CHI. L.J. 781, 823–24 & n.181 (2009) (arguing that journalistic codes should be used, and that the Supreme Court’s press standards are overly lax, and observing that “[s]ome state courts have recognized journalism ethics codes in defining the standard of care for journalists”).


media use guidelines of traditional news institutions. And there are tensions between the best practices guidelines adopted by traditional news organizations regarding the use of social media and the actual practices of many journalists. A look at the ASNE model demonstrates the difficulties faced by mainstream institutional journalism adapting to social media. Nontraditional online journalists criticize these social media guidelines as unrealistic attempts to translate old media norms into the new environment. Even mainstream reporters in institutions attempting to hew to professional guidelines doubtless cut corners. Furthermore, some journalists believe that social media enable the development of an entirely new type of community journalism whose norms are desirable particularly because they are more interactive and inclusive than the traditional model of objective, elite journalism. As a result of these new developments, invasion of privacy litigation is likely to grow and result in increased liability, even on the part of press defendants.

B. News vs. Privacy?: Unintended Consequences of Information Privacy Regulation

The regulatory front with respect to social media reflects a tension between a recognition of the need to promote journalism on the one hand and the pressure to protect consumer privacy interests in the digital context on the other. Here, the issue at hand is not whether there will be an increase in journalistic liability in litigation, as discussed in Part III.A, but whether regulatory initiatives to protect consumer privacy are likely to hamper the prospects for journalistic growth.

The increase in behavioral advertising on the web has led to much controversy. Consumer advocates have argued that businesses’ extensive practices of collecting massive amounts of personal information from consumers’ online behavior—in part in order to engage in targeted, personalized advertising—constitute broad-scale violations of privacy. Both Congress and the FTC have

248. See, e.g., Rosen, supra note 113.
responded to these charges. On the legislative front, Congress has been considering “do not track” legislation to protect consumer privacy on the Internet and in social media and to limit online tracking for behavioral advertising purposes. Administratively, the FTC has been focusing on the collection and use of consumer data and targeted online advertising, particularly to children, since 2009. Last fall, the agency reached important settlements with Facebook, Google, and Twitter with respect to matters of consumer privacy. Consumer advocates have recently called on the FTC to act further in light of recent disclosures that Google has been circumventing Apple’s Safari browser privacy settings.

250. See, e.g., Do Not Track Me Online Act, H.R. 654, 112th Cong. (2011). State legislation has sought to address social media use as well. In 2011, for example, the Missouri legislature passed a law to prevent teachers from using work-related websites or social media platforms to communicate with students without parental and administrator access. That part of the legislation was eliminated in the ultimate legislation signed by the governor. Brian Heaton, Missouri Governor Signs Law Repealing Teacher Social Media Restrictions, GOVT TECH. (Oct. 25, 2011), http://www.govtech.com/egovernment/Missouri-Governor-Signs-Law-Repealing-Teacher-Social-Media-Restrictions.html.


At the same time, a question has been raised whether stringent behavioral advertising regulation potentially poses a systemic roadblock for the future of journalism. A recent report resulting from the FCC’s Future of Media Project\textsuperscript{254} concluded that media changes had resulted in a distinct lack of local accountability journalism.\textsuperscript{255} Although the report recommended that the government should not be “the main player in this drama,”\textsuperscript{256} it nevertheless emphasized the critical importance of shoring up the new journalistic ecosystem.\textsuperscript{257} The report asked whether stringent limitations on targeted, behavioral advertising might cut against that goal:

Regulators and consumers have an extremely legitimate concern that targeted advertising might invade the privacy of Internet users. However, ad targeting, since it commands higher prices, offers one possible way for local content creators to build sustainable business models that can help finance local journalism. When considering privacy rules, the policymakers should therefore also consider the positive benefits of ad targeting for local news and journalism operations.\textsuperscript{258}

Others as well have suggested that targeted advertising may be the most viable vehicle for the shift to funding commercial news media on the Internet.\textsuperscript{259} Industry groups such as the Interactive Advertising Bureau are now arguing that self-regulated behavioral advertising is particularly beneficial for small, hyperlocal news

\textsuperscript{254} See Public Notice, FCC, FCC Launches Examination of the Future of Media and Information Needs of Communities in a Digital Age 1 (Jan. 21, 2010), available at http://hraunfoss.fcc.gov/edocs_public/attachmatch/DA-10-100A1.pdf. The goal of The Future of Media project was to “produce a report providing a clear, precise assessment of the current media landscape, analyze policy options and, as appropriate, make policy recommendations to the FCC, other government entities, and other parties.” Id.

\textsuperscript{255} INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 6.

\textsuperscript{256} Id.

\textsuperscript{257} Id. at 30 (“Although each citizen will have a different view on which information is important—and who is failing at providing it—Americans need to at least come together around one idea: that democracy requires, and citizens deserve, a healthy flow of useful information and a news and information system that holds powerful institutions accountable.”).

\textsuperscript{258} Id. at 352 (emphasis omitted).

Although it is beyond the scope of this Article to reach any conclusions on that question, the issue of targeted advertising reveals an underlying tension between the two important values of privacy and expression. The possibility of an unintended and negative regulatory effect on news calls out for further empirical study and evaluation.

C. Gloomy Prospects for Further Constitutional and Statutory Press Protections

On the First Amendment front, there is a “ubiquitous understanding” that the First Amendment “aims to protect a Fourth Estate or, more expansively, to protect media entities because of their instrumental contribution to democracy and a free society.” And yet there has been no clear recognition by the Supreme Court of special constitutional press rights. Branzburg v. Hayes did not
And the Court recently observed in *Citizens United v. FEC* that “[w]e have consistently rejected the proposition that the institutional press has any constitutional privilege beyond that of other speakers.” As for statutory protections, Congress has not enacted a federal reporter’s shield law, although numerous states have done so.

1. On the Possible Revival of the Press Clause

Although most scholars of the Supreme Court’s First Amendment jurisprudence contend that the Court has not in fact recognized the Press Clause as providing any press-specific rights beyond the Speech Clause, some legal theorists have recently called for an “awakening” of the Press Clause of the First Amendment—regardless of the *Citizens United* dictum and despite the bad odor in which the press finds itself both judicially and in the public eye.

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266. 130 S. Ct. 876 (2010).

267. Id. at 905 (internal quotation marks omitted) (quoting Justice Scalia’s dissent in *Austin v. Michigan Chamber of Commerce*, 494 U.S. 652, 691 (1990), which was overruled in *Citizens United v. FEC*, 130 S. Ct. at 892–913).


269. See David A. Anderson, *Freedom of the Press, 80 TEX. L. REV. 429, 430 (2002); Baker, supra note 262, at 956; Frederick Schauer, *Institutions as Legal and Constitutional Categories, 54 UCLA L. REV. 1747, 1754 (2007).* Professor Baker has pointed out that Justices Potter Stewart and William Brennan have argued forcefully for a Press Clause that is “meaningfully separate from the Speech Clause,” but that the full Court “has never explicitly recognized that the Press Clause involves any significant content different from that provided to all individuals by the prohibition on abridging freedom of speech.” Baker, supra note 262, at 956. The question has raised significant debate in the academy as well. See, e.g., Schauer, supra, at 1754 n.30 (citing additional sources); Nestler, supra note 263, at 207–12 (describing some of the different views).

270. See, e.g., Sonja West, *Awakening the Press Clause, 58 UCLA L. REV. 1025, 1027 (2011) (arguing that in their debate in *Citizens United* over how to interpret the Press
Scholars of this view note that the Supreme Court’s First Amendment jurisprudence reveals numerous glimpses of constitutional recognition for the press as such.\textsuperscript{271}

Because the Supreme Court’s First Amendment jurisprudence involving the print press implicitly reflects a traditional vision of institutional journalism and its relation to democracy, one might argue that traditional journalistic institutions should be the beneficiaries of press clause protections.\textsuperscript{272} Indeed, some who see the

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\textsuperscript{271} The Court’s assertion in \textit{Citizens United}, 130 S. Ct. at 902, was “almost offhanded” and has been subject to scathing critique. \textit{E.g.}, Randall P. Bezanson, \textit{No Middle Ground? Reflections on the \textit{Citizens United} Decision}, 96 IOWA L. REV. 649, 654–56 (2011) (rejecting the Court’s statement on distinguishing media and nonmedia corporations as “stunningly incorrect,” and suggesting that its analysis of the First Amendment’s text and history were “inadequate, at best”). Professor Bezanson makes a persuasive argument that many of the “bold” statements in the opinion were unnecessary to decide the case. \textit{Id.} at 650–52. The Court may well retreat from statements that, while providing clarity, could potentially upend both extensive regulatory regimes and prior Court precedent.

\textsuperscript{272} How can this be, in light of the “refusal of the Court to treat the press differently than it treats other speakers?” Schauer, \textit{supra} note 269, at 1754. Perhaps the implicit vision of the press as the established media is simply due to the fact that the litigants before the Court in all these cases were in fact members of the mainstream media. \textit{See} Eugene Volokh, \textit{Freedom for the Press as an Industry, or for the Press as a Technology? From the Framing to Today}, 160 U. PA. L. REV. 459, 506–07 (2012). Even if the press does not enjoy special constitutional privileges as a result of the Press Clause, “[t]he Court has consistently offered a constitutional vision of the role of the press in the American political system.” William P. Marshall & Susan Gilles, \textit{The Supreme Court, The First Amendment, and Bad Journalism}, 1994 SUP. CT. REV. 169, 172 (concluding that the Court’s decisions affect journalistic practice). In fact, Professors Marshall and Gilles take the view that “the Court’s decisions, taken as a whole, tend to create significant incentives for superficial journalism and disincentives for serious journalism.” \textit{Id.} at 170–71.

Whether good or bad, the vision of the press is traditional and hierarchical. In \textit{Miami Herald v. Tornillo}, 418 U.S. 241 (1974), the Court rejected a public right of access to newspaper opinion pages because “decisions made as to limitations on the size and content of the paper, and treatment of public issues and public officials—whether fair or unfair—constitute the exercise of editorial control and judgment.” \textit{Id.} at 258. Even in the constitutionally exceptional context of broadcasting, where the Court held, for example, that the FCC’s fairness doctrine did not violate the First Amendment in \textit{Red Lion Broadcasting Co. v. FCC}, 395 U.S. 367 (1969), the Court did not rule that the Constitution required the fairness doctrine. Direct access to the media was not at issue and the broadcasters themselves were given the discretion to decide which views to air and how to achieve balance in their overall programming under the FCC’s rules. Thus, even though the broadcasting jurisprudence might reflect the Court’s association of radio with its historical roots in entertainment rather than news, editorial discretion loomed large in the Court’s analysis. \textit{See also} Columbia Broad. Sys., Inc. v. Democratic Nat’l Comm., 412 U.S. 94, 125 (1973) (“For better or worse, editing is what editors are for.”).
Press Clause as protecting the institutional press call for meaningful press freedoms for the narrowly defined group of professional news organization journalists. Others seek to limit the availability of constitutional privilege to publishers of matters of public concern. Others seek to identify the press functionally.

The Court suggested in *Citizens United*, however, that the difficulty in identifying “the press” for Press Clause purposes is now a stumbling block to a reading of the provision that would offer particular constitutional protection to the press for its journalistic activities. Narrow institutional definitions are said to be
Social Media and the Press

underinclusive in today's journalistic landscape. The changes to the press prompted by social media may thus further undermine the likelihood of judicial recognition of a special constitutional status for the modern press under the Press Clause. Therefore, in addition to

at 331–36 (describing jurisdictional differences in how statutes and courts treat the application of shield laws to bloggers).

Although numerous decisions have applied press protections to bloggers, some recent cases reflect the opposite approach. See, e.g., Too Much Media, LLC v. Hale, 20 A.3d 364, 376 (N.J. 2011) (interpreting New Jersey's shield law to require that a newsperson "have some nexus, relationship, or connection to 'news media' as that term is defined"). The court interpreted outlets not specifically identified in the shield law as news media to be protected only if "similar to traditional news media." Id. at 378. The court also did not read the First Amendment to require the application of a qualified privilege to anyone simply on the basis of intent to disseminate information to the public. See Wischnowski, supra note 263, at 336 (suggesting that the case "arguably jeopardizes the status of bloggers in future cases").


277. See, e.g., Volokh, supra note 272, at 461–63.

278. See, e.g., Cohen, supra note 72, at 14–57; Volokh, supra note 272, at 515; cf. Patrick M. Garry, Anonymous Sources, Libel Law, and the First Amendment, 78 TEMP. L.
posing a challenge to the institutional press as governmental watchdog, social media triumphalists’ views of the new journalism may derail an institutional turn in First Amendment law.279 Yet it may be now—when journalism is most threatened, economically and by governmental assertions of power—that the press may be most in need of special status.280

REV. 579, 580 (2005) (noting that changes to the press “now call into serious question the constitutional justifications for ... qualified privilege”). Indeed, if the view of one commentator is correct that the editorial process of blogs is necessarily different from that of the traditional media—with the former being horizontal and peer-to-peer and the latter vertical and editor centered—then there is all the more reason to believe that journalism through the social media lens will be read as even less analogous to judicial notions of the press than blogs and Internet bulletin boards. See Wischnowski, supra note 263, at 330, 340–46 (noting editorial differences and recommending the adoption of a blog-specific standard).

279. It could be countered that an institutional approach can be consistent with the recognition of a disaggregated media ecosystem. Some scholars see the institution of the press as broadly embracing developing collaborative institutions like the blogosphere (and, presumably, social media). See, e.g., Cohen, supra note 72, passim (arguing against differential treatment of bloggers); Paul Horwitz, “Or of the [Blog],” 11 NEXUS 45, 58–62 (2006). Professor Horwitz has argued that “the norms developing in and around the blogosphere—both bloggers’ norms and readers’ norms—suggest the development of an institutional framework that may collectively do much of the verification, correction, and trust-establishing work that established news media institutions do individually.” Horwitz, supra, at 60. Given this, Professor Horwitz suggests that blogs “should be given substantial institutional autonomy by the courts. But the shape of that autonomy, built from the ground up based on what we know of social discourse in the blogosphere, might be different.” Id. Although this is a very attractive notion, it is unlikely to have much traction now, as a practical matter. Even if the universe of the kinds of blogs fitting Professor Horwitz’s notion of the institutional blogosphere is sufficiently definable to constitute a collective institution, the addition of social media such as Twitter and Facebook into the equation is likely to overextend the notion beyond practical usefulness. The bloggers of whom Professor Horwitz speaks also look far more like traditional journalists than today’s Twittering class, citizen journalist, and Facebook-native reporter. Or Wikileaks. In addition, the new space of journalism today could be said to have more contestation than consensus on behavioral norms.

280. There has been a spate of reports of journalists being harassed, jailed, and denied customary journalistic courtesy upon display of their credentials on the ground that the police could no longer distinguish journalists from citizens in the current journalistic context. See Michael Calderone, Occupy Wall Street Protests Heighten Tension Between Police and Media Nationwide, HUFFINGTON POST (Dec. 1, 2011, 6:43 PM), http://www .huffingtonpost.com/2011/12/01/police-media-occupy-wall-street_n_1123866.html. Police have arrested citizens for using cell phones to record arrest activity, in one case under the authority of the state’s wiretap statute. Glik v. Cunniffe, 655 F.3d 78, 80 (1st Cir. 2011); Hermes, supra note 211. Ultimately, although the U.S. Court of Appeals for the First Circuit ruled that Glik, the citizen photographer, was exercising clearly established First Amendment rights, Glik, 655 F.3d at 85, government officials’ expansive interpretation of law in order to avoid public scrutiny is troubling. See Anthony L. Fargo, The Year of Leaking Dangerously: Shadowy Sources, Jailed Journalists, and the Uncertain Future of the Federal Journalist’s Privilege, 14 WM. & MARY BILL RTS. J. 1063, 1066 (2006); Erik
2. On the Federal Shield Law

Despite the fact that further constitutional exceptionalism for the press under the Press Clause is increasingly unlikely, proponents of a federal statutory reporter's privilege have been actively lobbying Congress for such protection for some time.\textsuperscript{281} Although some argued against such a provision,\textsuperscript{282} considerable legislative support for a federal shield law to protect reporters from compelled disclosure of confidential sources and documents had developed by 2009. In fact, the prospect of legislation appeared close at hand when, after drafting compromises on the scope and coverage of the privilege,\textsuperscript{283} the House passed the Free Flow of Information Act of 2009.\textsuperscript{284} Ultimately, however, the initiative stalled in the Senate. Accounts of the matter lay the blame on the controversy over who should be deemed a journalist in today's new, participatory media—particularly in light of Wikileaks's notorious release of confidential government documents.\textsuperscript{285} A new version of the shield bill has been reintroduced


\textsuperscript{282} Kielbowicz, supra note 199, at 455–68; Peters, supra note 265, at 688. The issue gained traction after 2005, when former New York Times reporter Judith Miller was jailed for eighty-five days for refusing to disclose her source for an article revealing Valerie Plame to be a CIA agent. See In re Grand Jury Subpoena (Miller), 397 F.3d 964, 965 (D.C. Cir. 2005) (describing the disclosure and holding Miller and other reporters in contempt for failure to comply with subpoena requesting source identities); Jeffrey Benzing, Falling on Their Shield, AM. JOURNALISM REV., Spring 2011, at 11, 11–12; Kielbowicz, supra note 199, at 464–68.

\textsuperscript{283} See, e.g., BeVier, supra note 263, at 468.


as the Free Flow of Information Act of 2011, but its prospects are said to appear dim. 286

IV. SOME MODEST SUGGESTIONS

As one commentator has trenchantly noted, journalists today face conflicting ethical pulls:

They cannot continue to do their jobs without economic resources, yet some attractive options for bolstering those resources jeopardize their independence. They retain a fundamental ethical commitment to truth-telling, but changes in organizational structure foster processes that make it difficult, if not impossible, to establish the accuracy or veracity of what is published online. The glut of digital information increases the value of information that is credible and trustworthy, but the Internet's narrative structures undermine the detached neutrality that journalists have relied on as both a badge and a safeguard of trustworthiness. And journalists who are tempted to use ethical guidelines to distance and differentiate themselves from readers are at the same time drawn into relationships that are more personal, more open, and more collaborative.

The future of journalism ethics may rest on finding optimal ways to retain the underlying principles—the professional commitments to truth-telling, to freedom from faction, to public service and accountability—while affording journalists and media organizations the flexibility to remain relevant in rapidly and radically changing circumstances. 287

Engagement of journalists with social media is both inevitable and often likely to be advantageous. Social transmission of knowledge, via recommendation, for example, is potentially very beneficial in disseminating information widely, matching readers with material they would not otherwise have accessed, and even expanding the universe of readers. At the same time, it would be prudent for media theorists to think about ways to promote counterweights to the potential problems described in Part II of this Article. Such efforts

286. H.R. 2932, 112th Cong. (1st Sess. 2011); William E. Lee, The Demise of the Federal Shield Law, 30 CARDOZO ARTS & ENT. L.J. 27, 29 (2012) Some take the position that even if such a federal shield law were to pass, it would represent an impoverished and narrow view of the kind of broad investigative and expressive autonomy that should attend news gatherers and reporters. See Ugland, supra note 263, 55–57, 64–69.

287. See Singer, supra note 134, at 97.
could forestall some of the worrisome legal consequences detailed in Part III, and create a fruitful environment for more protective treatment of the "new journalism."

There is an expressed public appetite for trustworthy news material. Thus, with regard to journalistic practices, it is important to explore ways to foster accuracy. Most obviously, reporters and even active citizen journalists could benefit from specialized training in digital journalism. Newspapers and other journalistic organizations should also consider structural tailoring to promote accuracy, such as the assignment of digitally savvy teams of reporters to communicate over social media. Realistic guidelines for tweeting and retweeting would be helpful and need not be overly complex.

288. A recent report recounts that although the majority of Americans find it easier to keep up with news and information today, a full seventy percent agree that the amount of news and information available from different sources is overwhelming. PURCELL ET AL., supra note 8, at 6. The Generated By Users journalism blog recently conducted a reader poll of its readers' trust in user-generated content in news and reported that although its poll participants generally liked user-generated news content, they remained skeptical about it, needed to know that the content was trustworthy, and said that even if they were content with user-generated breaking news, they "wan[ed] experienced journalists to sum up the day." Andrew Mirsky, How Citizen Journalism Can Vet Quality Through Lessons from Gaming, CITIZENS MEDIA L. PROJECT (Dec. 8, 2011), http://www.citmedialaw.org/blog/2011/how-citizen-journalism-can-vet-quality-through-lessons-from-gaming (quoting Generated By Users blog).

289. See FANCHER, supra note 67, at 25–26. In addition to traditional journalism schools, institutions like Poynter, for example, provide such training. See Poynter News University, POYNTER.ORG, https://www.newsu.org/ (last visited May 6, 2012). Temperament is likely important as well. Reporters assigned to a newspaper's Twitter feed, for example, should be selected for probity and good judgment. See Farhi, supra note 100, at 31.

290. Some institutions already do this, rather than simply assigning print reporters to both print and digital social media spheres. Many newspapers with web presences have bifurcated structures, with print journalists dealing with the print newspaper side, and digital journalists handling the web content. Others, like the Journal Register newspapers, have made a commitment to unitary staffs focused on a mandate of "Digital First." See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 56 (describing the chain's approach).

Improved curation and verification tools and procedures would be useful as well. The development of tools and institutions to help with verification and fact checking (such as factcheck.org, for example) and those to help with editing and curating the mass of material on the web appear promising. When errors are made, or false or misleading information tweeted or retweeted, thought should be given to ways to enhance the visibility and effectiveness of corrections.

Another important tool likely to enhance accuracy is enhanced access to reliable data. The Obama Administration has articulated an “open government initiative” designed to enhance transparency of government documents and functions. One of the central
etiquette. See, e.g., Reider, supra note 141 (describing and disagreeing with Reuters's reporter's view that individual bloggers could properly pass along rumors via Twitter); Ingram, supra note 99.

292. Other examples include Truthsquad, “a community fact-checking experiment led by NewsTrust, in partnership with the Center for Public Integrity.” Join the Truthsquad: Fact-Check Your News, NEWS TRUST, http://newstrust.net/truthsquad (last visited May 6, 2012); see Justin Ellis, NewsTrust Dives into the Fact-Check Business with Expanded Truthsquad, NIEMAN JOURNALISM LAB (July 26, 2011, 10:30 AM), http://www.niemanlab.org/2011/07/newstrust-dives-into-the-fact-check-business-with-expanded-truthsquad/. Admittedly, there is some controversy over political fact-checking services such as Politifact, a fact-checking organization launched by the St. Petersburg Times, over whether they are in fact either effective or as unbiased as they would suggest. See Mark Coddington, This Week in Review: A Referendum on Fact-Checking, and the Times Co. in Transition, NIEMAN JOURNALISM LAB (Dec. 23, 3011, 10:30 AM), http://www.niemanlab.org/2011/12/this-week-in-review-a-referendum-on-fact-checking-and-the-times-co-in-transition/ (describing controversy over Politifact’s announced Lie of the Year).


294. There may be certain correction formats that are less susceptible to the repetition bias. Perhaps corrections can appear not only on Twitter or in newspapers, but also achieve further circulation by mass media and other social networks.

recommendations offered to the FCC by a working group convened to study the informational needs of communities is that the FCC "Emphasize Online Disclosure as a Pillar of FCC Media Policy." If both state and federal government proceedings and documents are more easily available and searchable online, diminished journalistic resources can be used to monitor government activity more efficiently, with reduced cost.

To the extent that modern journalism will increasingly feature citizen journalist participation, readers would benefit both from attempts to improve the product and from curation to make the morass of available information more useable. To improve quality, some news organizations have adopted policies prohibiting anonymous posting. The New York Times is currently experimenting with a "trusted commenter" category where readers whose comments are approved over a period of time will be invited to post comments to go public immediately. To the extent that press organizations experiment with open newsrooms and citizen participation on the editorial side, it would be critical to require training, participation guidelines, and full transparency concerning any potential conflicts of interest or particular agendas on the part of participants. There are also currently a number of attempts to use incentive techniques from online gaming to induce (and measure) consistently higher quality citizen journalism. Although those attempts are only as good as their inducements and their algorithms,

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296. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES, supra note 23, at 28.
297. See id. at 29 (discussing state public affairs networks similar to C-SPAN, online publication of data in easily accessible and usable form, and enhanced availability of government hearings and proceedings online). Increasingly, technology like the Google Public Data Explorer can help journalists explore large datasets.
and can themselves be "gamed," they are a creative attempt to harness the technology that enables citizen reporting in the project of organically generating its own editorial standards.  

With regard to improving accountability, and particularly with respect to the questions raised by specialization and associated conflicts of interest discussed in Part II, a combination of transparency about relationships and attention paid by news ombudsmen and institutions of press self-criticism could be helpful. Increased significance of individual journalists' reputations might also work to promote disclosure. In addition, companies are exploring automated conflict-of-interest reporting. Journalists can also, where appropriate, make their sources of information visible to interested readers, as ProPublica has done with its "Explore sources" button. Finally, to the extent that the future will see an increase in collaborations between for-profit and nonprofit entities, and between old and new media, possible mismatches between journalistic norms and goals will need to be resolved.

Traditional journalistic institutions have attempted to address problems likely to be raised by social media by issuing guidelines for their journalists' social media use. Individual news organizations as well have sought to provide their reporters with guidance. However, the news organizations' ethics norms take insufficient account of the reality of reporting in the digital context today. They

301. Mirsky, supra note 288.
302. Tools and methods to enhance media literacy and critical reading should also become a priority in order to help the audience better assess the truthfulness and trustworthiness of available reporting in a time of overwhelming informational abundance.
303. Such a proposal was made at a workshop held by the FTC on March 9–10, 2010. See supra note 15.
305. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 24 (describing increase in collaborations); see also FANCHER, supra note 67, at 23 ("Ethical standards and values must be vigorously discussed and clearly articulated as old and new media operations work together."). Professor Singer describes how new collaborative models "raise ethical issues, including questions about where loyalties lie." Singer, supra note 134, at 91 (providing example of nonprofit MinnPost, which is funded by "member-donors," some of whom are covered by the site's reporters).
306. For example, ASNE has recently issued a list of best practices for social media. See supra note 245 and accompanying text.
are also not necessarily consistent with one another. It would be helpful for news organizations and journalist groups to review their social media policies and revise them—not to compromise fundamental journalistic standards, but to provide more granular and realistic guidance to journalists working in different media environments today. The difficulty is that there appears to be a range of opinion even within the journalistic community about the propriety of various social media uses. That is one conversation that should occur sooner rather than later.

Whatever the benefits of social media for journalism, multiple models must be developed that will support the kind of press work that democracy needs. It is important to maintain a balanced perspective. Old and new media are complementary, instead of substitutive. Despite the first flush of excitement over the possibilities opened up by social media, we should remember that traditional storytelling will and should still have an important role to play in democratic discourse. Without full-time professional journalists, communities will not be able to take adequate advantage of the benefits of the new media system. The role of pure moderator of other people's conversations is too limiting a goal for professional journalists. Just as the Internet has reduced the role of the editor, it has also increased the need for the editorial function. Beyond promoting community, today's journalists still face the important obligation to engage in watchdog journalism and investigative reporting in the new atmosphere. Promoting that kind of democracy-enhancing journalism is critical for the public interest. An aggressively market-centered press will not reliably provide that public good. Of course, that kind of investigative journalism need not be limited to the traditional, Watergate-like story and can include documentary analysis under expanding government policies of access

308. See, e.g., Ingram, supra note 99; Reider, supra note 141.
309. See INFORMATION NEEDS OF COMMUNITIES REPORT, supra note 23, at 30 (“There are many legitimate disagreements in the realm of media policy, but it is time to move past some of the false dichotomies. Do we need professional or citizen reporters? Obviously, we need both. Do we need old media or new media? Again, both. Objective or advocacy journalism? Commercial or nonprofit? Free or paid? Both, both, and both.”).
310. Id. at 24.
311. Id. at 25.
But watchdog journalism should not just be left simply to the struggling nonprofit and public media sectors. Although the commercial press has too often served as lapdog rather than watchdog, timidly refusing to challenge power, it is still a far larger sector than public and nonprofit media. The reality is that there are too few philanthropically supported entities like ProPublica or award-winning public television stations to justify reducing attempts to encourage the best journalistic work of private, commercial media.

CONCLUSION

This Article is not an example of social media catastrophism. It does not seek to wage a Luddite war on the new, participatory press out of misplaced nostalgia for the heyday of the daily newspaper. Instead, it takes social media and their influence on journalism as a given and seeks to identify the particular kinds of dangers they pose in order to recommend how to think about ways to inoculate the modern press against them. Of course, the benefits and innovations enabled by the new ecosystem of news—including an expansion of news readership—are many and fruitful. Yet they should not distract us from the need to shore up the accountability press and its institutional goal of serving as watchdog over government and the powerful. In light of the signal importance of this democratic role, the new, participatory press must at all times remain aware of, and attempt to counteract, the vices of its virtues. Doing so will better situate the evolving press both legally and in serving the public.