

Fact checking

1.	The New Yorker
	1.1 Use writer's sources Take the piece apart and put it back together again to make sure that the names and dates are right, if a writer quote someone, make sure that the quotation that he wrote, he wrote correctly;
	1.2 Do not hurry up Use any source available. And it is better to work in a team due the fact checking one piece of work can take all night. Checking the whole article might take weeks or even months
	1.3 Signs for checking Look for pieces that are really much more controversial and much less well-formulated
	1.4 Contact a writer and ask for information You can ask an author for books, magazine clips, news clips, and phone numbers, notes. Anything that can be a source of information
	1.5 Notes and calls Use the notes and call people, because notes can be wrong, just as with everything else.
	1.6 Calling people that were quoted If you need to get an information from a person who was quoted and call him, you should not read this quote, otherwise a person can start saying something like "This is not what I meant"
	1.7 Writing someone's words by hand Don't actually write down what somebody says, but write down a distillation: keywords, key phrases, sentence fragments
	1.8 No possibility to write

2.	S-Town
	2.1 Become a robot Nothing is obvious until it is explained and supported with minutely marshaled data points
	2.2 Find two independent sources. These practices don't confer metaphysical certainty, but they do constitute a good operational definition of truth
	2.3 Ask experts If you check topic related to science, it'd be better to ask some scientists
	2.4 A pause during a call This time can be used for checking what was already said
	2.5 Email messages It is better use emails for setting up calls, not for asking questions
	2.6 Wikipedia It can be used as a background, it has linked studies and researches, which authors you can call
3.	Newsweek
	3.1 New members Giving fact checking to intern or junior employee must include training and oversight
	3.2 Do not rely on authors Check works on your own and do not rely on authors check their work themselves
	3.3 Search for mistakes in your work Few mistakes can be enough for bad consequences, if you spoted them after publication,

4.	Top journalists
	4.1 Write thoughts Write everything you think can lead to something bigger
	4.2 Start in small company In the beginning you make a lot of mistakes and it is better if you make them in small newspapers
	4.3 Write that is interesting to you After writing this everything else will follow
	4.4 Circles Start with information distantly related to a topic and and little by little move to most important
	4.5 Skills for different formats You need to be able to tell a story in any format of journalism
	4.6 Cast you net wide Think about everything involved, call every person and see what you recieve
	4.7 List every question you have During the interview keep coming back to these questions to be kept on track
	4.8 A report becomes a story If you have difficulties with writing a story, do the report and the story will write itself
	4.9 Recieving no's If you don't get an answer from a person or company, go back and keep asking
	4.10 Check everything Double check every fact you recieve from sources
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	Telling one interviewer's secret to another means you will tell this one's secret to someone to and you will lose trust
	4.12 Interviewer's diseries Sometimes they want to tell about something you don't ask, so you should as if there is something they want to share
	4.13 Publishing classified information Ask about it who you got it from
	4.14 Show up in person Stay away from conversations on phone and meet a person face to face
5.	History of Fact Checking
	5.1 Dots Put dots of differend colow above every word: red-reference to book, black-to newspaper, green-uncheckable words
	Создано с помощью онлайн сервиса Чек-лист Эксперт: https://checklists.expert как это убрать?