



Fact checking

The New Yorker

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;

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

Signs for checking

Look for pieces that are really much more controversial and much less well-formulated

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

Notes and calls

Use the notes and call people, because notes can be wrong, just as with everything else.

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 sayng something like "This is not what I meant"

Writing someone's words by hand

Don't actually write down what somebody says, but write down a distillation: keywords, key phrases, sentence fragments

No possibility to write

Spin in your mind the conversation as long as you can get before you can write all down

S-Town

- Become a robot

Nothing is obvious until it is explained and supported with minutely marshaled data points

- Find two independent sources.

These practices don't confer metaphysical certainty, but they do constitute a good operational definition of truth

- Ask experts

If you check topic related to science, it'd be better to ask some scientists

- A pause during a call

This time can be used for checking what was already said

- Email messages

It is better use emails for setting up calls, not for asking questions

- Wikipedia

It can be used as a background, it has linked studies and researches, which authors you can call

Newsweek

- New members

Giving fact checking to intern or junior employee must include training and oversight

- Do not rely on authors

Check works on your own and do not rely on authors check their work themselves

- Search for mistakes in your work

Few mistakes can be enough for bad consequences, if you spotted them after publication,

Top journalists

Write thoughts

Write everything you think can lead to something bigger

Start in small company

In the beginning you make a lot of mistakes and it is better if you make them in small newspapers

Write that is interesting to you

After writing this everything else will follow

Circles

Start with information distantly related to a topic and and little by little move to most important

Skills for different formats

You need to be able to tell a story in any format of journalism

Cast you net wide

Think about everything involved, call every person and see what you receive

List every question you have

During the interview keep coming back to these questions to be kept on track

A report becomes a story

If you have difficulties with writing a story, do the report and the story will write itself

Receiving no's

If you don't get an answer from a person or company, go back and keep asking

Check everything

Double check every fact you receive from sources

Don't tell secrets

Telling one interviewer's secret to another means you will tell this one's secret to someone to and you will lose trust

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

Publishing classified information

Ask about it who you got it from

Show up in person

Stay away from conversations on phone and meet a person face to face

History of Fact Checking

Dots

Put dots of differend colow above every word: red-reference to book, black-to newspaper, green-uncheckable words

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как это убрать?