



# Fighting Disinformation



The Honorary Monarchy has four recommendations for countering the disinformation that is plaguing the country's public discourse.

## THE SOCIETY OF PROFESSIONAL JOURNALISTS



Formed in 1909, the Society of Professional Journalists (SPJ)\*. represents thousands of journalists with a mission to “upholding ethical standards.”

The SPJ already has an established Code of Ethics [see attached] and a related committee. It is recommended that the SPJ create an identifier (such as a seal) that a qualifying news organization can display (in print, online or on air). An organization that commits to the Code may display the seal. The relevant SPJ committee reviews and approves/disallows each application and periodically reviews for compliance. Any news organization found to be failing to uphold the Code will be required to cease displaying the seal.

*\* The Society of Professional Journalists has not been approached regarding this proposal.*

## ANTI-DISINFORMATION LAW



Unlike certain laws in authoritarian countries, this would place alleged cases of disinformation in the same general legal family of libel, slander and plagiarism. A party (company, organization or community) that feels victimized files suit against the relevant entity. The threat of lawsuits will encourage greater caution among the less honorable media outlets.

Disinformation will need to be clearly defined. One possible definition: “The deliberate public dissemination of information known to be false under the guise of journalism or expertise with the result causing harm to a person, community or entity.”

## COMMUNICATION DECENCY ACT



Section 230 of the 1996 Communications Decency Act needs to be amended or repealed. This section of the law states that “no provider or user of an interactive computer service shall be treated as the publisher or speaker of any information provided by another information content provider.” In other words, if someone posts a lie to Facebook or X, neither Facebook nor X are legally liable. Holding companies accountable for what appears on their platforms should (hopefully) encourage responsible content moderation without infringing on free speech.

## PUBLIC EDUCATION



A series of short, educational videos should be produced by a respected journalism school (or a coalition of schools) that will be available for free on a dedicated web site and on platforms such as YouTube.

Each video will be less than five minutes and focus on a single subject (anonymous sources, fact checking, etc.). The series of videos should be supported by a promotional campaign.



## ABOUT THE HONORARY MONARCHY

The Honorary Monarchy is a private advocacy platform inspired by the legacy of Joshua Norton (1818-1880). After styling himself as Emperor of These United States, he spoke out against corruption, racism (including slavery) and the growing wealth gap. It under his “crown” that Emperor Norton demonstrated the importance of encouraging people to be their best and the difference between a monarchy and a dictatorship.

Society of Professional Journalists

# CODE of ETHICS

## PREAMBLE

Members of the Society of Professional Journalists believe that public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. Ethical journalism strives to ensure the free exchange of information that is accurate, fair and thorough. An ethical journalist acts with integrity. The Society declares these four principles as the foundation of ethical journalism and encourages their use in its practice by all people in all media.

## SEEK TRUTH AND REPORT IT

Ethical journalism should be accurate and fair. Journalists should be honest and courageous in gathering, reporting and interpreting information.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Take responsibility for the accuracy of their work. Verify information before releasing it. Use original sources whenever possible.
- ▶ Remember that neither speed nor format excuses inaccuracy.
- ▶ Provide context. Take special care not to misrepresent or oversimplify in promoting, previewing or summarizing a story.
- ▶ Gather, update and correct information throughout the life of a news story.
- ▶ Be cautious when making promises, but keep the promises they make.
- ▶ Identify sources clearly. The public is entitled to as much information as possible to judge the reliability and motivations of sources.
- ▶ Consider sources' motives before promising anonymity. Reserve anonymity for sources who may face danger, retribution or other harm, and have information that cannot be obtained elsewhere. Explain why anonymity was granted.
- ▶ Diligently seek subjects of news coverage to allow them to respond to criticism or allegations of wrongdoing.
- ▶ Avoid undercover or other surreptitious methods of gathering information unless traditional, open methods will not yield information vital to the public.
- ▶ Be vigilant and courageous about holding those with power accountable. Give voice to the voiceless.
- ▶ Support the open and civil exchange of views, even views they find repugnant.
- ▶ Recognize a special obligation to serve as watchdogs over public affairs and government. Seek to ensure that the public's business is conducted in the open, and that public records are open to all.
- ▶ Provide access to source material when it is relevant and appropriate.
- ▶ Boldly tell the story of the diversity and magnitude of the human experience. Seek sources whose voices we seldom hear.
- ▶ Avoid stereotyping. Journalists should examine the ways their values and experiences may shape their reporting.
- ▶ Label advocacy and commentary.
- ▶ Never deliberately distort facts or context, including visual information. Clearly label illustrations and re-enactments.
- ▶ Never plagiarize. Always attribute.

## MINIMIZE HARM

Ethical journalism treats sources, subjects, colleagues and members of the public as human beings deserving of respect.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Balance the public's need for information against potential harm or discomfort. Pursuit of the news is not a license for arrogance or undue intrusiveness.

- ▶ Show compassion for those who may be affected by news coverage. Use heightened sensitivity when dealing with juveniles, victims of sex crimes, and sources or subjects who are inexperienced or unable to give consent. Consider cultural differences in approach and treatment.
- ▶ Recognize that legal access to information differs from an ethical justification to publish or broadcast.
- ▶ Realize that private people have a greater right to control information about themselves than public figures and others who seek power, influence or attention. Weigh the consequences of publishing or broadcasting personal information.
- ▶ Avoid pandering to lurid curiosity, even if others do.
- ▶ Balance a suspect's right to a fair trial with the public's right to know. Consider the implications of identifying criminal suspects before they face legal charges.
- ▶ Consider the long-term implications of the extended reach and permanence of publication. Provide updated and more complete information as appropriate.

## ACT INDEPENDENTLY

The highest and primary obligation of ethical journalism is to serve the public.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Avoid conflicts of interest, real or perceived. Disclose unavoidable conflicts.
- ▶ Refuse gifts, favors, fees, free travel and special treatment, and avoid political and other outside activities that may compromise integrity or impartiality, or may damage credibility.
- ▶ Be wary of sources offering information for favors or money; do not pay for access to news. Identify content provided by outside sources, whether paid or not.
- ▶ Deny favored treatment to advertisers, donors or any other special interests, and resist internal and external pressure to influence coverage.
- ▶ Distinguish news from advertising and shun hybrids that blur the lines between the two. Prominently label sponsored content.

## BE ACCOUNTABLE AND TRANSPARENT

Ethical journalism means taking responsibility for one's work and explaining one's decisions to the public.

Journalists should:

- ▶ Explain ethical choices and processes to audiences. Encourage a civil dialogue with the public about journalistic practices, coverage and news content.
- ▶ Respond quickly to questions about accuracy, clarity and fairness.
- ▶ Acknowledge mistakes and correct them promptly and prominently. Explain corrections and clarifications carefully and clearly.
- ▶ Expose unethical conduct in journalism, including within their organizations.
- ▶ Abide by the same high standards they expect of others.

The SPJ Code of Ethics is a statement of abiding principles supported by additional explanations and position papers (at [spj.org](http://spj.org)) that address changing journalistic practices. It is not a set of rules, rather a guide that encourages all who engage in journalism to take responsibility for the information they provide, regardless of medium. The code should be read as a whole; individual principles should not be taken out of context. It is not, nor can it be under the First Amendment, legally enforceable.