Dozier to Give Keynote Address at Annual Scholars Luncheon

EVENT PREVIEW: FEBRUARY 21
by Jane Reilly

The acclaimed foreign correspondent Kimberly Dozier, who now covers intelligence, special operations and the war on violent extremism for The Associated Press, will be the keynote speaker at the annual OPC Foundation Scholarship Luncheon on Friday, February 21 at the Yale Club. At the event, the Foundation will award a combination of scholarships and fellowships to 14 graduate and undergraduate students aspiring to become foreign correspondents. The winning recipients who emerged from an incredibly competitive field of more than 175 applications from nearly 70 different colleges and universities are from the Academy of Art University-San Francisco, Carleton College, Columbia University, École de Journalisme de Sciences Po (Paris), New York University, University of Arizona, University of California-Berkeley, University of Southern California, University of Toronto and Yale University.

The OPC Foundation scholarship program has grown in the past two decades and is now considered the most prominent scholarship program in the country for aspiring correspondents. “Our program just keeps getting better and attracts more attention and participation,” said Bill Holstein, president of the OPC Foundation.

“We are very pleased that The Wall Street Journal/Dow Jones has joined our board and took part in the judging process. We look forward to building that relationship at the same time that we enjoy strong support from The Associated Press, Reuters and Bloom-

(Continued on Page 4)

The Stories You Aren’t Hearing From Pakistan

EVENT PREVIEW: FEBRUARY 11
by Azmat Khan

The need for objective, boots-on-the-ground reporting from Pakistan — one of the world’s most dangerous assignments for journalists — has never been greater. The nuclear-armed state, home to a terrorist insurgency and a controversial American drone campaign, often makes U.S. headlines. But Pakistan is also much more than that.

In this special event from the OPC and George Washington University School of Media & Public Affairs, journalists who have spent years reporting in the country and pursuing stories that often go under-reported will share their own experiences about the challenges and dangers of their work, and the important stories Americans don’t hear enough.

Panelists include:
- **Declan Walsh**, Pakistan bureau chief for The New York Times, who had been reporting in the country since 2004, until he was expelled by the state in May 2013 for unspecified “undesirable activities.”
- **Habiba Nosheen**, an OPC Award and Peabody Award-winning Pakistani journalist and filmmaker of the documentary “Outlawed in Pakistan.”
- **Sadia Shephard**, a Pakistani-American journalist whose film “The Other Half of Tomorrow” explores contemporary Pakistan through the perspectives of women.
- **OPC board member and Al Jazeera America senior digital producer and reporter Azmat Khan** will moderate the discussion.

The event takes place on Tuesday, February 11 at 7 p.m. in Washington, D.C. at GWU Marvin Auditorium, 800 21st Street, NW. RSVP online: https://www.eventbrite.com/e/reporting-in-pakistan-what-you-arent-hearing-tickets-8998718409
Reporting Border Conflict: Stifled News, Lost Lives

EVENT PREVIEW: FEBRUARY 18
by Mort Rosenblum

Award-winning journalists with decades of global reporting experience will explore how border conflict from Sonora to Syria skews reality and endangers reporters in a free public discussion on Tuesday, February 18 at 5 p.m. in the University of Arizona’s Center for Creative Photography. The UA School of Journalism and the OPC are sponsoring the talk.

In the past two years, 159 journalists were killed in pursuit of news, according to Reporters Without Borders. Another 1,705 were arrested, 125 were kidnapped and 150 had to flee their countries. Growing threats on the safety and security of journalists impact heavily on how stories are covered. Some home-based editors and reporters censor themselves in fear for their families. Correspondents often travel with security guards in conflict zones.

Bill Schmidt, the panel moderator, retired as The New York Times deputy managing editor in 2013 and joined the UA faculty. Panelists are Giannina Segnini, investigations editor at La Nación in Costa Rica; Ricardo Sandoval Palos, veteran Latin America reporter and human rights researcher; and OPC member Mort Rosenblum, Paris-based former Associated Press special correspondent who teaches International Reporting at the UA.

Schmidt directed the Times’ efforts to keep scores of far-ranging correspondents and stringers safe in hostile environments. He helped ensure a steady stream of reliable news from Afghanistan, Iraq, Syria, and North Africa. Before returning to New York, he was based in London, from where he covered the Middle East, Africa, and the Balkans.

Segnini’s prize-winning team has disclosed 10 cases of international corruption, including one that sent two former Costa Rican presidents to jail. She travels widely and is a featured speaker and jury member at international conferences on investigative journalism. She also teaches at the University of Costa Rica.

Sandoval spent a decade in Latin America for the Dallas Morning News and Knight-Ridder writing hard-hitting stories on drugs and border issues. He then supervised global investigative journalists for The Center for Public Integrity and researched border issues for Human Rights Watch. He is now organizing an international news venture.

Rosenblum, a UA graduate, joined AP from the Arizona Daily Star in 1965. He has covered war and peace on four continents, from Congo and Vietnam to Iraq and Afghanistan. He edited the International Herald Tribune from 1979 to 1981. An eight-time Pulitzer nominee, he has written a series of books about global news coverage.

Panelists will focus on the U.S.-Mexico border and Central America within a global context and then take questions from the audience.

The event takes place on Tuesday, February 18 at 5 p.m. in the University of Arizona’s Center for Creative Photography at 1030 North Olive Road. RSVP by calling the OPC at 212-626-9220 or e-mailing sonya@opcofamerica.org.
OPC Holiday Party Kicks Off the 75th Anniversary Year

by Aimee Vitrak

The OPC broke tradition from its Holiday Party at Club Quarters in Rockefeller Center for the past several years and returned to its starting place at the Algonquin Hotel. OPC members had unlimited drinks and buffet-style food tables and the opportunity to mingle and tell stories of their time in the field. About 55 members attended this year’s celebration that kicked off the 75th anniversary year of the Club, which was founded on April 2, 1939. George Bookman was the oldest member at 99 and James Brooke traveled the farthest coming from Russia, where he is currently the Russia bureau chief for Voice of America, based in Moscow.

Executive Director Sonya K. Fry welcomed members to the party and gave a brief timeline of the Club’s founding. Nine founding members were guests of the famous literary Roundtable at the Algonquin on April 2, 1939. The first two meetings organized the structure of the club, but it was the first meeting of the OPC membership that gained notoriety. “After collecting $40 dues, disposing of four bottles of whiskey, and bacon, eggs and sausages ‘on the house’ the group of 30 adjourned to the lobby bar for a christening party. ...we still owe the Algonquin for considerable broken glass.” (Burnet Hershey, 3rd OPC President). Fry presented the Algonquin Hotel with a mock check for $100 to settled the debt in time for a guilt-free 75th anniversary.

About 16 members took their turn at the microphone relaying stories of reporting and a Russian-theme began to appear. The stories by decade began with Seymour Topping in Moscow in 1960 as The New York Times chief correspondent; OPC Board member Charles Wallace talked about a cold photo shoot at a Russian parade in November 1975; Andrew Nagorski reported from Moscow in 1981 and recalled a humorous story about the unexpected “benefit” of being followed by the KGB for a return flight to Moscow; Patricia Kranz in 1991 wrote the first story claiming the Soviet Union would soon collapse for BusinessWeek; Ilana Ozernoy a Russian-born reporter who is now the coordinator of the Marie Colvin Center for International reporting in SUNY-Stony Brook; and James Brooke who told the crowd to keep their eye on Ukraine and the country’s desire to align with Western Europe and away from the Russian Federation influence. Videos of all speakers and additional interviews with Audrey Topping and Jeremy Main are available at http://youtube.com/opcofamerica.

More 75th anniversary celebrations are being planned for 2014, including a lighting of the Empire State Building using the Club’s signature blue and a special Awards Gala at the Mandarin Oriental Hotel on April 24.

EVENT RECAP: JANUARY 7

OPC President Michael Serrill, left, and former OPC President Richard Stolley

OPC Executive Director Sonya K. Fry and OPC member Andrew Nagorski

OPC Bulletin editor Aimee Vitrak and Global Parachute editor Omar Rahman

The Algonquin Hotel was presented with a mock check for $100 to settle a debt at the Club’s founding in 1939 for broken glassware.
berg. We also are attracting applications from American students studying in Germany, Canada, Britain, France, and the Middle East. Our footprint is global.”

Besides addressing a distinguished audience of more than 200 luncheon guests, the award winners also tour The AP and meet with veteran international journalists in a pre-luncheon breakfast, hosted by Holstein. On the night before the luncheon, Reuters will host its traditional reception for current and past winners at its Time Square headquarters. “For many,” Holstein said, “the opportunity to meet and observe prominent journalists in action is as valuable as any monetary award.”

Media organizations have continued to reduce their international operations and cut back or close foreign bureaus, thereby decreasing the opportunities for young journalists to gain experience overseas. Holstein readily acknowledges there is little the Foundation can do to reverse that trend, but adds, “What we can do, and what we have been doing with great success, is to identify bright students who wish to become foreign correspondents, support their efforts, and help them launch careers in international journalism.” Holstein is proud of the accomplishments of OPC Foundation scholars. “Our winners thrive. They get jobs and have bylines on the front pages of major newspapers. They’re writing books and producing documentaries. They’re taking on the world.”

Thanks to generous grants last year from The Correspondents Fund and the Ford Foundation, the OPC Foundation offers funded internships to nine scholars for opportunities at AP bureaus in Bangkok, Beijing, Buenos Aires and Nairobi and at Reuters bureaus in Beijing, Belgrade, Brussels and Cairo. The Foundation also works with and sends young correspondents to GlobalPost, Forbes and Cambodia Daily. The Foundation picks up the cost of the airfare and one month’s living expenses for the winners. Interns often use their own funds to extend their stays to two and three months.

Holstein is especially pleased that Dozier will be the keynote speaker at the luncheon. “Kim Dozier is a perfect role model for our winners,” he noted. “She worked her way up the journalistic ladder the old-fashioned way, by earning it.”

Before her move to AP, Dozier covered the White House and the Pentagon for CBS News’ Washington bureau from 2007 to 2010. In a 14-year career overseas, she covered the Middle East and Europe as a CBS News TV correspondent, covering conflict zones including Iraq, Israel and the Palestinian territories, Kosovo and Northern Ireland. Earlier she worked for The Washington Post, The San Francisco Chronicle and the BBC World Service. Dozier was wounded in a car bombing in Iraq in 2006. Her memoir Breathing the Fire: Fighting to Survive and Get Back to the Fight, recounts the attack and recovery. Author’s proceeds from the paperback version go to charities like Fisher House. She is the first woman journalist recognized by the National Medal of Honor Society for her coverage of Iraq.

Holstein is grateful to Bloomberg, which again hosted the judging in December and to the panel of judges who chose the 2014 recipients: Bob Dowling; Eddie Evans, Reuters; Allan Dodds Frank; Jonathan Gage, Boston Consulting Group; Sharon Gamsin; Sally Jacobsen, AP; Felice Levin; Jeremy Main; Larry Martz; Rosalind Massow; Kate McLeod; Ellen Nimmons, AP; Jim Pensiero, The Wall Street Journal; Steve Swanson, The New York Botanical Garden; and Karen Toulon, Bloomberg.

Luncheon tickets are $75 for OPC members and $150 for non-members. The Foundation encourages media and corporate support at its three levels of giving: Benefactors, $9,000; Patrons, $6,000; and Friends, $3,000. Tables seat 10. The reception is at 11:30 a.m.; the luncheon ends promptly at 2 p.m. All proceeds benefit the OPC Foundation. For more information, contact Jane Reilly at 201-493-9087 or foundation@opcofamerica.org.
OPC SCHOLARS

Beth Dickinson, an OPC Foundation scholar who won Harper’s IF Stone Award in 2007, published Who Shot Ahmed? A Mystery Unravels in Bahrain’s Botched Arab Spring, a 51-page Kindle Single in September. Now based in Abu Dhabi, she was in Bahrain in March 2012 when unknown assailants killed Ahmed Ismail al-Samadi, a 22-year-old videographer. Dickinson, who spent 18 months investigating the death, has served as assistant managing editor at Foreign Policy, Nigeria correspondent for The Economist, contributing editor at World Affairs and correspondent for The Christian Science Monitor.

Stephen Kalin, who won the Foundation’s 2013 Roy Rowan scholarship, has had his byline appear around the world during a Thomson Reuters internship in Beirut, where he is covering news and politics from Lebanon and Syria.

Kristina Shevory, who received the foundation’s Reuters scholarship in 1998, has won a 2014 Alicia Patterson Foundation fellowship of $40,000. She will spend her fellowship year traveling, researching and writing on “Shadow Wars: The Era of Freelance Soldiers and Special Operations Forces.” Shevory, who served eight years in the Army as a Spanish and Russian linguist, says the military is her favorite subject.

WINNERS


PRESS FREEDOM

Jailed reporters from left: Fahmy, Greste and Mohamed

The OPC joined journalists and free speech activists from around the world in calling upon the Egyptian government to release a three-member Al Jazeera team. Mohamed Fahmy, Baher Mohamed and Peter Greste were arrested December 29. Egyptian authorities say the journalists held illegal meetings with the Muslim Brotherhood, which was declared a terrorist group in December. Greste, an Australian, previously worked for CNN, Reuters and the BBC. Fahmy, a Canadian-Egyptian, previously worked for The New York Times and CNN. Mohamed is a Cairo-based producer. The three were arrested with cameraman Mohamed Fawzy, who was released. “The accusations lodged against them — including the supposed broadcasting of ‘false news’ that ‘damaged national security’ — appear to be part of a campaign to intimidate journalists covering Egypt politics,” OPC President Michael Serrill wrote in an open letter. “That work necessarily includes reporting on the activities of the once-again outlawed Muslim Brotherhood.”

CARACAS: Amid widespread commodity shortages here, supplies of newsprint are at an all-time low, said the Venezuelan Press Block, which represents the nation’s broadsheets. El Impulso, the country’s oldest newspaper, warned in mid-January that unless it gets more paper it might have to halt its presses in three weeks. El Nacional, one of the nation’s largest newspapers, had enough newsprint to publish for a month El Universal, its main rival, said it had enough for six weeks.

MANILA: A new law allows journalists who pass drug and psychiatric tests and have a clean legal record to carry firearms outside their homes. The law classifies journalists, along with priests, lawyers, doctors, nurses, accountants and engineers, as “in imminent danger due to their profession.” Previously, people in these professions had to prove they were “under actual threat” to be issued a special permit to carry firearms. The law, which went into effect in January, is unclear about whether journalists with pending libel suits would be able to carry a gun. The International Press Institute said nine journalists were killed during 2013 in the Philippines.

BEIRUT: Two freelance Swedish journalists in Syria were freed in early January after a month and a half in captivity. Magnus Falkehed and Niclas Hammarström were abducted in November as they were leaving Syria. A Swedish national police spokesman said the journalists’ release was part of negotiations with unnamed “authorities” but didn’t elaborate.

MOSCOW: Russia has banned David Satter, a senior fellow of the Hudson Institute and an American journalist advising the U.S.-financed (Continued on Page 6)
(Continued From Page 5)

Radio Liberty, from returning here. Satter said that he had been promised a new visa but that when he went in December to pick it up at the Russian Embassy in Ukraine, he was told that he had been barred from Russia as undesirable. In a statement, the Russian Foreign Ministry said Satter did not properly apply for the visa. “The Russian decision to declare me persona non grata is more than an action against a single journalist,” Satter wrote January 15 in The Wall Street Journal. “It is an admission that the system under President Vladimir Putin cannot tolerate free speech, even in the case of foreign correspondents.”

Satter worked in the Soviet Union and Russia for almost four decades as an author and as a correspondent for The Journal and the Financial Times. His books include It Was a Long Time Ago, and It Never Happened Anyway: Russia and the Communist Past.

December 26 shook the offices of Vijesti, the country’s leading daily and a critic of long-term leader Milo Djukanovic. The building was damaged but editor-in-chief Mihailo Jovovic and more than 15 staff members present were not injured. The attack follows a bomb blast in August outside the home of Vijesti journalist Tufik Softic. The Vijesti’s offices were pelted with stones in October. Cars belonging to the paper were torched in 2011. In Niksic, the second country’s second largest city, Lidija Nikcevic, a correspondent for the daily newspaper Dan, was attacked on the night of January 3 with a baseball bat.

MURDERS

Čuruvija was murdered in 1999.

Serbian police on January 15 said they had arrested two former intelligence officers suspected of involvement in the 1999 murder of journalist Slavko Čuruvija, a fierce critic of the late strongman Slobodan Milosevic. Čuruvija was shot dead by two masked men in front of his Belgrade home in April 1999. At the time, he was the editor and owner of Dnevni Telegraf and Evropijanin, two leading independent publications in a country then made up of Serbia and Montenegro. The murder was widely blamed on Milosevic’s secret police and Čuruvija’s family has accused Milosevic of ordering the killing. A prosecutor said the arrests came after a new witness decided to talk.

Abbas Karnib, a Lebanese television journalist, died January 6, four days after being wounded in a suicide bombing near Beirut that killed four others and injured more than 75 people. Karnib worked more than 20 years at Al-Manar, a TV station linked to Hezbollah.

Shan Dahar, a Pakistani journalist who worked for Aaab Tak News Channel, died of his wounds January 1 after he was shot in the back on New Year’s Eve while standing near the Badah Press Club in the Larkana district. Although some reports speculated that a stray bullet fired into the air during New Year’s celebrations struck him, the news director of Abb Tak said that he believes Dahar was killed in relation to his work.

Questions followed the death of Syrian teen-ager Molhem Barakat, a freelance photographer for Reuters. He died with his older brother Mustafa, a member of a rebel brigade, while photographing a battle for control of Aleppo’s al-Kindi Hospital. Reuters provided Barakat, whose photos appeared in The New York Times, Foreign Policy, BBC.com and other publications, with camera equipment, a ballistic helmet and body armor. Reuters said Barakat was 18 and not a minor when he began working for the agency last May but journalists who knew Barakat doubted he was that old. Journalists also have questioned the teen’s affiliation with a rebel brigade and his safety training.

After Maoists claimed responsibility for killing Indian journalist Sai Reddy in the troubled Bastar region of Chhattisgarh on December 6, more than 130 journalists for regional and national publications agreed to boycott the Maoists by not covering news releases from them. Four men armed with an axe and knives hacked Reddy to death in a busy market. In a statement, the Maoists said they killed Sai because he was a police informer. The state’s director

PODGORICA, Montenegro: A blast just before midnight on
general of police said Sai was in no way helping his force.

UPDATES

For the second time in less than a year, OPC member Roger Ailes is the subject of a new biography. Ailes cooperated with Zev Chafets, who wrote Roger Ailes: Off Camera, published last March by Penguin/Sentinel. The new book by Gabriel Sherman, The Loudest Voice in the Room: How the Brilliant, Bombastic Roger Ailes Built Fox News — and Divided a Country, is not as friendly. Random House, which published the book on January 14, provided this description: “A deeply reported journey inside the secretive world of Fox News and the life of its combative, visionary founder.” The biography spurred brouhaha from foes and fans of Ailes even before publication. Ailes told one interviewer: “Attacking me and Fox News is nothing new — it’s a cottage industry.” Sherman is a contributing editor at New York magazine.

One of the photos used to illustrate Ciabattari’s column on BBC.com, the first of which was on absinthe.

Jane Ciabattari launched a biweekly book column for BBC.com in January with a toast to a legendary literary muse: absinthe. The highly alcoholic drink inspired many great writers and may have damaged some. She cited literary and art figures who imbibed and their works that reference the “Green Fairy,” a name that comes from absinthe’s color. “It’s hard to overstate absinthe’s cultural impact — or imagine a contemporary equivalent,” wrote Ciabattari, an OPC board member and a past officer. Her reviews, interviews and cultural reporting appear in The New York Times Book Review, The Daily Beast, The Paris Review, The Boston Globe, The Guardian and other prominent publications. She is the author of the 2013 short story collection Stealing the Fire. She is vice president of the National Book Critics Circle, having served as its president from 2008 to 2011. She welcomes OPC members who have experience with the Green Muse to e-mail her at janecib@gmail.com.

Santiago Lyon, an OPC board member and vice president and director of photography at The Associated Press, protested White House restrictions of photographers’ access to presidential activities in an op-ed published on December 11 in The New York Times. Thirty-eight organizations and news companies formally protested the restrictions in November. Lyon wrote: “The official photographs the White House hands out are but visual news releases. ... By no stretch of the imagination are these images journalism. Rather, they propagate an idealized portrayal of events on Pennsylvania Avenue.”

Marcus Mabry, an OPC board member, has a new assignment at The New York Times. He has joined the News Desk, where he will work on and re-imagine The Lede, the blog for national and international news. Mabry, an editor at large, joined The Times in 2007 from Newsweek, where he spent 19 years as an editor, a correspondent in Washington, Paris and Johannesburg, and chief of correspondents. At The Times, he has been international business editor and associate national editor. Most of his Times career, however, has been digital: anchoring live video at political conventions; editing the former Rendezvous blog at the International Herald Tribune, while based in London; and working to develop The New York Times Minute video series.

OPC members can take a step into the past at two restaurants that recently opened at the Williams Hotel, a double brownstone and the site of the former Williams Club at 24 East 39th Street where the OPC was housed for more than 10 years after it left its 12-story building on 40th Street. The Peacock restaurant on the first level has crystal chandeliers, ornate wallpaper and a lounge. The Shakespeare is a less formal restaurant downstairs that serves pub food and has a focus on beer. The Williams Club ceased operating on its own in 2010 and now operates out of The Princeton Club on 43rd Street.


WASHINGTON: In a case that

(Continued on Page 8)
captivated the city, Albrecht Muth was found guilty January 16 of first-degree murder in the August 2011 strangulation and beating death of Viola Drath, an OPC member well known in diplomatic and social circles. Drath, 91, and Muth, 44 years her junior, had been married for more than 20 years when Muth called police to report he had found his wife dead in their Georgetown home. During a six-day trial, more than a dozen witnesses supported the prosecution’s argument that Muth verbally and physically abused his wife. Muth, who was convicted of assaulting Drath in 1992, did not testify. His lawyers argued that the case against Muth was circumstantial. Muth, who has fasted for more than a year, participated via videoconferencing from his hospital bed. Drath was a journalist, author and socialite. Muth, who has pretended to be an Iraqi general, a count and a German spy, faces a maximum punishment of life in prison when sentenced in March.

PEOPLE REMEMBERED

The OPC was among the institutions rocked by Al Goldstein, the foul-mouthed, cigar-chomping pornography publisher who died December 19 at age 77. A March 31, 1981 story in The New York Times put it this way: “What’s been described as a ‘sizable uproar’ has erupted among members of the Overseas Press Club of America over the recent admission to membership of Al Goldstein, publisher of Screw magazine.” Nevertheless, Goldstein stayed a member and it could be said that he was one of the Club’s most outspoken champions for free speech. During the first three years of Screw, a dirty magazine without subtlety, Goldstein was arrested 19 times on obscenity charges. He spent millions to defend himself. A Brooklyn native, Goldstein was the son of a photojournalist and before starting Screw in 1968, he briefly worked as a photojournalist; he spent several days in a Cuban prison for taking unauthorized photos of Raúl Castro and he also covered Jacqueline Kennedy’s 1962 state visit to Pakistan. The former First Lady reappeared in Goldstein’s life in 1973 when he infamously published nude photos of her. Screw made Goldstein rich, but his empire declined and in 2003, the magazine folded and he filed for bankruptcy. At one point he was homeless. He died in a nursing home in Brooklyn.

Mike O’Connor, a longtime foreign correspondent who became a fervent advocate for Mexican journalists, died December 29 from a heart attack while sleeping in his Mexico City home. O’Connor, 67, had worked in Central America, the former Yugoslavia and Israel for National Public Radio, The New York Times, CBS News and other organizations. He earned an OPC award for his reporting from Haiti. He covered Latin America for CBS News and was a television reporter in the San Francisco Bay area and Los Angeles. In 2009, he became CPJ’s representative in Mexico and used his skills as an investigative journalist to help scores of reporters across the country during a period marred by violence and censorship. “As a member of the OPC board, I owed Mike O’Connor a special debt of gratitude,” said John Martin. “When he discovered that our Freedom of the Press Committee had an outdated roster of Mexican government officials, Mike pitched in to update our mailing list. It gave our letters of protest a chance of getting through Mexico’s abysmal postal services.” Martin said he met O’Connor “years ago in Nicaragua while we were covering the Contra war against the Sandinista government. We were professional competitors — CBS News versus ABC News — but we were also allies, it seemed, in the search for facts. He never stopped fighting for truth and justice. We’ve lost a great warrior.”
Organizations Post Stark Numbers for 2013

by Susan Kille

Although their tolls differ, the International Press Institute (IPI) and the Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) agree that 2013 was the second deadliest year for journalists since the groups started keeping records.

At least 118 journalists were killed in 2013, according to IPI’s Death Watch. In 2012, the number was 132. Syria again led IPI’s list with 16 deaths, down from 39 in 2012. Iraq and the Philippines were next in 2013 with 13 deaths each, followed by India with nine.

IPI’s Death Watch, which began counting work-related deaths in 1997, lists journalists who died because of their work or while on assignment. Not everyone was murdered. For example, three Filipino reporters died in November while covering Typhoon Haiyan. The IPI says its figures reflect the hazards of the profession and that most of those listed lost their lives in targeted killings.

CPJ said it confirmed 70 deaths in 2013 where journalists were killed because of their work, down from 74 in 2012. The group was still investigating the cause of another 25 deaths.

The civil war in Syria, CPJ said, claimed at least 29 journalists in 2013, bringing the toll since the conflict began in March 2011 to at least 63, including some who died across the border in Lebanon or Syria. The risks in Syria include kidnapping. CPJ reports about 60 journalists were abducted at least briefly during 2013 and about 30 currently are missing. American journalists James Foley and Austin Tice have both been missing for more than a year.

CPJ reported that violence in Iraq returned to levels not seen since 2011, with 10 journalists killed. Unrest in Egypt led to a dramatic increase in deaths in 2013, with six journalists killed for their work.

“The Middle East has become a killing field for journalists. While the number of journalists killed for their work has declined in some places, the civil war in Syria and a renewal of sectarian attacks in Iraq have taken an agonizing toll,” said CPJ Deputy Director Robert Mahoney. “The international community must prevail on all governments and armed groups to respect the civilian status of reporters and to prosecute the killers of journalists.”

Most journalists who died for their work are locals covering local stories, CPJ said. In 2013, nine out of 10 journalists killed were local.

The highest tolls since CPJ began keeping detailed records in 1992 were 74 deaths in 2012 and 2009, a year when the total was inflated by the Maguindanao massacre of 32 journalists and 26 others in the Philippines when 100 men with automatic rifles and machetes attacked an election convoy. As in too many murders of journalists, the Maguindanao victims await justice.

Year-end reports on journalists imprisoned worldwide were released by both CPJ and Reporters Without Borders (RSF). Their counts diverged. A lone American involved in a complicated, troubling case was listed by both groups, but again they differed.

CPJ said the 211 journalists imprisoned as of December 1 was the second highest number since it began recordkeeping in 1990. The worst year was 2012, when 232 were held. Turkey led CPJ’s count for the second year, followed by Iran and China. Together, the three countries accounted for more than half the list.

RSF reported in mid-December that at least 178 journalists were in prison with the leading jailers repeating for a second year: China, Eritrea, Turkey, Iran and Syria.

The American on CPJ’s list was Roger Shuler of Birmingham, Alabama. Shuler, a former reporter for the Birmingham Post-Herald, is an independent blogger specializing in accusing Alabama Republicans with corruption and scandal. He was arrested on contempt of court charges for failure to comply with an October 1 preliminary injunction barring him for publishing certain stories on his blog.

The RSF cited Barrett Brown, a journalist based in Dallas who has written for The Guardian, Vanity Fair and The Huffington Post. He has been in jail since September 2012 and faces more than 100 years in prison on charges relating to a link he posted to leaked material. His case was reported in the October 2013 Bulletin.

Games, capturing the iconic photo of medalists Tommie Smith and John Carlos making the Black Power salute on the medal stand at the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. He covered the Korean War, President John F. Kennedy’s 1963 speech in Berlin, the Woodstock Festival in 1968 and President Richard Nixon’s trip to China in 1972. Richard B. Stolley, a former assistant managing editor at Life and a former OPC president, told The New York Times that Dominis was one of the most modest “great photographers” he knew, and one of the most poised. “He had his finger on the trigger all the time,” he said, while maintaining “a remarkable calmness.” After Life ceased publication as a monthly print magazine in 1972, Dominis worked as a photo editor at People and as an editor at Sports Illustrated. He continued to shoot photos, and shot images for five cookbooks by Giuliana Bugialli. He studied filmmaking at the University of Southern California and served as an Army combat photographer during World War II.
China Adjusts Visa Renewal Policy After Criticism, for Some

by Susan Kille

China on January 9 renewed visas for journalists who faced mass expulsion, including those who work for Bloomberg News and The New York Times. It appears, however, not every journalist who wanted a visa received one.

After a flurry of media stories about visa delays in December, reports diminished in January as media organizations waited and worked behind the scenes. Journalists from Bloomberg and The Times were targeted in the delays. Both organizations had produced award-winning investigations about the wealth of families of top Chinese leaders that led to China blocking the Bloomberg and The Times’ websites.

While journalists already in China and not changing employers were able to renew visas, The Washington Post reported that The Times and Bloomberg have been unable to obtain visas for new staff members. The Post reported that Austin Ramzy, a former Time magazine reporter who began working for The Times, was not given a press card nor allowed to apply for a permanent visa.

On January 11, The Times announced another new hire with China experience: Michael Forsythe, an OPC member and Hong Kong-based reporter who left Bloomberg in November after reports that Bloomberg withheld an investigative article from fear China would expel the company.

Paul Mooney, a veteran China correspondent who was refused a visa after being hired last year by Reuters, told the GlobalPost that 23 journalists received visas in January. “I predict that the Chinese will step up the harassment of the foreign media this year in an attempt to muzzle reporting on corruption among the top leadership as well as on increasing domestic problems and rising opposition to the Party,” he said.

In a survey conducted by the Foreign Correspondents’ Club of China in May of its members, 98 percent of respondents replied that reporting conditions in China did not meet international standards. Seventy percent said conditions worsened or stayed the same as the year before.

Reporting from China has never been easy, said Jaime FlorCruz, an OPC member who has lived and worked in China since 1971. “As journalists, we are bearers of news, both good and bad,” FlorCruz, CNN’s bureau chief in Beijing, wrote on CNN.com. “We just ask: don’t shoot the messenger.”

The visa renewals ended a months-long standoff that began to break in December when, after a personal appeal by Vice President Joe Biden to Chinese President Xi Jinping, Western journalists facing expulsion were issued press cards that allowed them to apply for visas. Foreign journalists need visas that expire each December.

“If the Western media concludes that China intends to return to its totalitarian ways and not brook the slightest whiff of independent foreign reporting or domestic dissent, they will paint a very different portrait of China in the eyes of the world,” Bill Holstein, a former OPC president and former UPI Beijing bureau chief, wrote in an essay before the visas were issued. “In short, Xi is playing a dangerous game, one with far greater consequences than he may imagine.”

For the first time, Chinese reporters seeking to renew their annual press cards were forced in 2013 to attend ideological training and to pass a multiple-choice examination.

China ranked 173 out of 179 countries on Reporters Without Borders’ 2013 World Press Freedom Index. Vietnam and Cuba outranked China and the countries rated below were Iran, Somalia, Syria, Turkmenistan, North Korea and Eritrea.

WELCOME TO OUR NEW MEMBERS

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<th>Peter Cullum</th>
<th>Jonathan Gage</th>
<th>Jonathan Randal</th>
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<td>former Vice President</td>
<td>Senior Writer</td>
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<td>The Boston Consulting Group</td>
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<td>Associate Resident</td>
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| Michelle FlorCruz | Peter S. Goodman | Lara Seterkian |
| World Reporter | Executive Business and Global News Editor | Executive Editor and Founder |
| International Business Times | Huffington Post Media Group | News Deeply |
| Active Resident – Young Professionals | Active Resident | Active Resident |

| Karen Frenkel | Kerry Kelly | Daniel Sieberg |
| Freelance | Senior Director | Senior Marketing |
| Science and Technology Reporter/Editor | FTI Consulting | Head of Media Outreach |
| Active Resident | Boston, MA | Google |

| Linda Goetz Holmes, Chair | Felice Levin, Robert Nickelsberg and Charles Wallace |

ADMISSIONS COMMITTEE:
Former OPC President Calls Snowden Home

by Larry Martz
Martz is a former OPC President and former co-chairman of the Freedom of the Press Committee

Dear Edward Snowden:

First, my thanks. You have done a great service to your country by exposing the appalling range of the National Security Agency’s abuses of our civil liberties, and you have triggered a great debate that, I hope, will end in reining them in.

I’m not among those who call you a coward for your refusal to submit to prosecution for stealing secret documents and disclosing their contents, and for accepting temporary asylum in Russia. That verdict seems to me a bit like saying that no survivor should be given the Congressional Medal of Honor, because a true hero would be dead. To expose the NSA’s excesses, you have sacrificed your career and irredeemably changed your life, and many people will always think of you as a traitor. That’s a huge sacrifice and I don’t see why you should risk being jailed for life to prove you are a true whistle-blower.

I’m surprised, though, at how many reasonable people, including many of my colleagues in the OPC, condemn you for avoiding prosecution. Obviously, I’m not speaking for the Club. But I’m going to suggest that perhaps you should come home after all and face the music.

You’re in a precarious and unsustainable position in Russia. In effect, Vladimir Putin has you in his pocket as a pawn, to push or sacrifice whenever he pleases in his long game to defeat Western values. Outside of Russia, you are welcome only in countries, including Venezuela and Bolivia, where you rightly don’t want to go. You have been reduced to dickering with Brazil, offering bits of information in exchange for asylum there — a dirty bargain that would further stain your image. You have to ask: If Brazil accepted, how long would the deal be good? Where would you have to turn next, at what further price? How do you expect to spend the rest of your life? What do you want to do now, and how do you want to be remembered?

The New York Times has sensibly urged the government to offer you a plea bargain or some form of clemency, to allow you to come home and be a voice for civil liberties. My sense is that that is highly unlikely to happen as long as you’re on the run. But I think if you do come back voluntarily, there will be a rising tide of conviction that you should not be punished for performing what has been a huge public service, and you will have a good chance of being freed sooner rather than later.

This may not happen. The fate of Chelsea (formerly Bradley) Manning, who was tortured in solitary confinement for years and then sentenced to 35 years in military prison for sending classified documents to WikiLeaks, argues against it. You would be marching into the lion’s den with no assurance that the beast will be tranquilized. But unless you do, I’m afraid there is very little prospect that you will join Daniel Ellsberg, of Pentagon Papers fame, in the tiny pantheon of whistle-blowers who have helped preserve our freedoms by exposing the misdeeds of our government. And unless you come home, it will be far more difficult to force our “protectors” to end their abuses. Your service to the public has been huge, but it won’t be completed until you turn yourself in.

Join the conversation at http://opcofamerica.org

(Continued From Page 12)

GLOBAL

THE TOPIC IS FAR FROM A joke but be assured you are meant to laugh at the satire and irony in 100 Cartoons by Cartooning for Peace for Press Freedom [Reporters Without Borders, December 2013]. It’s a powerful collection by more than 50 editorial cartoonists from around the world addressing freedom of expression, the state of the world and the increasingly hot topic of surveillance.

“Cartoons evoke strong emotions; they can make us laugh, or wound us to the core,” wrote Kofi Annan, a Nobel Peace laureate and former secretary general of the United Nations, in introducing the book.

The book is a joint project of Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and Cartooning for Peace, a group founded by Annan and French cartoonist Plantu in 2006 in response to a fatwa issued against Danish cartoonists who had dared to draw the face of the Prophet Mohammed.

Editorial cartoonists rouse feelings through humor and irony, often while defying authority and threats. Syrian cartoonist Ali Ferzat, one of the provocative contributors, is a critic of President Bashar al-Assad. Ferzat was abducted in 2011 and tortured by assailants, who broke both his hands. Now living in Kuwait, Ferzat won the 2011 Sakharov Prize for Freedom of Thought and the 2011 RSF Press Freedom Award. Other contributors include Patrick Chappatte of the International New York Times, Willis from Tunis and Nicolas Vadot of Belgium.

The book is available in print and in digital forms. One version is specially designed for iPads. All revenue will fund RSF’s work in support of journalists and bloggers.

— by Susan Kille
New Books

NORTH AMERICA

P.J. O’ROURKE HAS BEEN called the world’s only trouble-spot humorist. With 16 books on topics ranging from international conflict to etiquette, he’s also been called prolific. O’Rourke, an OPC member, rose to national attention as a writer of National Lampoon. He later spent 20 years covering wars, riots and rebellions in more than 40 countries as foreign-affairs desk chief at Rolling Stone and on assignment for The Atlantic Monthly.

Foreign travel was not required for his 17th book: The Baby Boom: How It Got That Way And It Wasn’t My Fault And I’ll Never Do It Again [Atlantic Monthly Press, January]. At 67, O’Rourke is entitled to use “we” when he writes: “We are the generation that changed everything. Of all the eras and epochs of Americans, ours is the one that made the biggest impression – on ourselves.”

O’Rourke writes with humor as he skewers his generation’s liberal pieties and self-regard, but he also deals with the hard facts of demographic and economic data. He illustrates his points with many personal anecdotes. He lampoons but also celebrates being part of America’s largest generation. Just like high school, boomers are organized into classes with their own traits and telling attitudes: Hilary Clinton, for example, is a senior while Stephen Colbert is a freshman.

O’Rourke is a contributing editor at The Weekly Standard, an H. L. Mencken fellow at the Cato Institute and a member of the editorial board of World Affairs.


The death devastated Henderson and left her at 26 — in military terms — an “unremarried widow.” She changed careers and traveled the globe, rediscovering her passion for international affairs. She went on to graduate from Columbia Graduate School of Journalism in 2010, the year she earned the OPC Foundation’s Irene Corbally Kuhn Scholarship and an internship in the West Africa bureau of the Associated Press in Senegal.

Henderson recounts her unlikely romance and marriage with her husband, Miles. She was a liberal recent college graduate who intended to live abroad and become a writer. He was a fighter pilot, a political conservative. They lived on or near military bases, where she found little in common with other Army wives and took temporary, low-paying jobs.

When Miles was deployed to Iraq, she went to live with her mother in Florida. One day she returned from work to find two soldiers in the living room waiting to tell her Miles had died. Henderson writes unflinchingly about that dark encounter and the military briefing where she learned the details of her husband’s death. She examines how the loss of her husband mirrored the death of her father, who died in a plane crash that she survived when she was 5.

In her journey of heartbreak, Henderson reaches a new level of understanding with her mother about being widowed young.

Her skill as a writer is shown by the way she has taken what could easily be a heavy-handed subject and produced an honest and raw memoir. The book began as a “Modern Love” essay in The New York Times.

(Continued on Page 11)