Junger to Give Keynote at Annual Scholars Luncheon

**EVENT PREVIEW**

By Jane Reilly

Award-winning journalist, filmmaker and author Sebastian Junger will be the keynote speaker at the annual OPC Foundation Scholarship Luncheon on Friday, Feb. 20, 2015, at the Yale Club. At the event, the Foundation will award a combination of scholarships and fellowships to 15 graduate and undergraduate college students aspiring to become foreign correspondents.

The winning recipients are from Columbia University, New York University, Northwestern University, Oxford University (England), Tufts University, University of California-Berkeley, University of Tulsa, and Yale University. For the first time this year, the Foundation will be presenting the Fritz Beebe Fellowship. The award, which supports business journalism, is endowed by Anne and former OPC president Larry Martz and is named for Bee-be, a former Wall Street lawyer who, as acting CEO for the Washington Post Company, had a special appreciation for journalism and journalists. (See page 8 for more details.)

“In my 20 years of serving as president of the Foundation,” said OPC Foundation President Bill Holstein, “I have seen the importance of our mission become more critical with each passing year. News media organizations have pulled back on maintaining their own networks of seasoned correspondents and are relying more heavily than ever on young correspondents like our winners. At the same time, in zones of conflict, these young, mostly freelance reporters face mounting dangers. They have become targets as we have seen in Syria and Yemen.”

Given the perilous climate, Holstein said that Junger’s selection as keynote speaker is “the perfect choice for these troubled times.” Besides being among the foremost freelance foreign correspondents of his time, Junger is also the founder of Reporters Instructed in Saving Colleagues (RISC), an organization

(Continued on Page 4)

**Cartoonist to Speak on Free Expression**

**EVENT PREVIEW: Feb. 12**

The massacre of the Charlie Hebdo journalists in Paris has focused the world on the challenges faced by international editorial cartoonists.

One of the best in the business, Kevin (Kal) Kallaugher, cartoonist for The Economist and The Baltimore Sun, will talk to OPC members on Feb. 12 about how he deals with freedom of expression challenges. Kal won the OPC’s 2013 Thomas Nast Award for best cartoon on international affairs.

The evening will include an added bonus: A drawing lesson in which Kal will teach the audience how to draw Barack Obama. The OPC will provide drawing paper and Kal will bring copies of his latest book, Daggers Drawn: 35 Years of Cartoons in The Economist.

The program at Club Quarters will get underway at 6:30 p.m. on Thursday, Feb. 12. Admission is free and open to the public.
Jaime FlorCruz Bids Farewell to CNN, Offers Wisdom

By Chad Bouchard

OPC member and CNN Beijing bureau chief Jaime FlorCruz retired at the end of December after working as a correspondent in China for more than three decades.

He arrived in China in 1971 while on tour as a student from the Philippines, but was stranded when President Ferdinand Marcos declared martial law. Blacklisted by his own government and briefly stateless in China, circumstances launched him into an expat life and journalism career that spanned upheaval and massive transformations in China’s history.

As career highlights, FlorCruz cited covering the Tiananmen square protests in 1989 and breaking the news that Jiang Qing, Mao’s widow, committed suicide a few days before state news agency Xinhua. He also recalled with fondness memorable visits to Tibet, Xinjiang, Mongolia and North Korea, as well as the “charting of ebbs and flows of Deng Xiaoping’s reforms” while he was leader of China from 1978 to 1992.

After graduating from Peking University in 1981, FlorCruz served as a stringer for Newsweek, as Time magazine’s Beijing correspondent and later bureau chief for a total of 18 years. In 2000, he joined the CNN team as Beijing bureau chief and served until his retirement.

He has lived and worked in China since 1971, except in 1999, when he spent the year at the council of foreign relations in New York as the Edward R. Murrow Press Fellow.

“Nice to get paid to meet interesting people and explore exotic places,” FlorCruz advises students and young journalists eyeing overseas jobs as correspondents. “But if you’re aspiring to become a multi-millionaire, you may be on the wrong career track.”

“Learn about other peoples, cultures and countries. Learn a foreign language or two. Go out and travel. Get lost, get sick, get into (minor) trouble, and extricate yourself out of them,” he said in an email. “Learn the art of interviewing and the science of research. Master the skills of writing, storytelling and analysis.

Most important, have fun. You will only succeed when you are enjoying it.”

FlorCruz is considered by the Beijing press corps to be the longest serving China correspondent to date. He is also co-author of Massacre at Beijing, a book about the crackdown in Tiananmen Square.
James Risen’s New Book Says Freedom Is at Stake

By Larry Martz

James Risen, the New York Times reporter, who has become emblematic of the Obama administration’s crackdown on leakers and the journalists who report their whistle-blowing stories, has won his long battle to protect his sources. The Justice Department has accepted his refusal to testify against a former CIA agent accused of leaking, and won’t call on Risen at the trial.

Risen’s fight for journalistic principle has gone on for seven years, and its ending sets no precedent and settles nothing. But Risen has published a new book, Pay Any Price: Greed, Power and Endless War, that amounts to a defiant flag nailed to the mast to signal the threat posed to America by the government’s war on terror.

The title is an ironic play on John F. Kennedy’s famous promise that America would “pay any price, bear any burden” to preserve liberty. Risen’s book makes a powerful case that the ultimate price of the war on terror threatens to be liberty itself.

The reckoning begins in dollars – more than $4 trillion, Risen says, from the trauma of Sept. 11, 2001, through 2012. That cost keeps mounting. President Barack Obama’s “great achievement – or great sin,” Risen writes, “was to make the national security state permanent.”

Any war is messy, wasteful and prone to corruption. But Risen’s most eye-popping symbol of U.S. profligacy in Iraq was the “jingle flights,” as their pilots called them – planeloads of shrink-wrapped pallets of $100 bills, flown into Baghdad to be scattered to the wind.

According to the American occupational government, the cash was needed to get the Iraqi economy back on its feet. But the flights continued for years, with virtually no records or controls over where the money went. In all, Risen says, Washington sent nearly $20 billion in cash and electronic deposits to Baghdad, and has no accounting for the amazing sum of $11.7 billion. Not all of that money was stolen, but a great deal of it was. Risen’s sources told him of a warehouse in Lebanon that is still stuffed with nearly $2 billion in $100 bills, flown into Baghdad to be scattered to the wind.

Planeloads of cash were just for starters. “The hottest way to make money,” Risen writes, was to tap into the billions being handed out for weapons, intelligence services and the everyday costs of fighting a war. And the war’s biggest beneficiary was Houston-based KBR, which held the contract to feed and supply U.S. troops, build their bases and perform all the rear-echelon tasks formerly done by the military services themselves.

The Financial Times has estimated that the KBR contract produced revenues of $39.5 billion. The company was literally too big and influential to be fired. When the Defense Department’s supervisor of the giant contract tried to crack down, demanding detailed accounting for the bills KBR was submitting, he was replaced and forced to retire.

But the costs of the war go far beyond money. Risen goes on to document the war’s more serious and lasting price.

He adds to the all-too-familiar story of the Bush administration’s “enhanced interrogation techniques,” inflicting torture on America’s prisoners. The story of one of the torturers, now a tormented wreck who relies on marijuana to keep his demons at bay, illustrates how “torture corrodes the mind of the torturer.” But not all the perpetrators suffered. James Mitchell and Bruce Jessen, the psychologists who sold their torture tactics to the CIA, walked away with millions in classified contracts.

Risen also deplores the way the war has eroded Americans’ freedom in the name of security – not just hassling travelers at airports, but encroaching on everyday life to “transform the United States from an open society to a walled fortress.” In downtown Manhattan, 35 percent of the civic center, around the federal buildings and courthouses, is now a security zone banned to ordinary citizens, and 23 acres of Los Angeles have been similarly closed off.

The most Orwellian feature so far of the war on terror is the warrantless wiretapping and domestic spying of the National Security Agency, begun soon after the 9/11 attacks but secret until Risen and Eric Lichtblau exposed them in The Times in December, 2005. It was the leak investigation triggered by that story that led prosecutors to demand Risen’s testimony against Jeffrey Sterling, a former CIA agent whose trial began on Jan. 12.

Risen’s book isn’t perfect. He has the investigative reporter’s penchant for emptying his notebook in long, intricate accounts of inconclusive plots, and his accounting of the war’s damage isn’t complete: For one example, he doesn’t mention prisoners held for a decade without trial or even formal charges. And Risen touches only fleetingly on a development that may prove at least as sinister as the NSA’s excesses, the spreading use of secret laws and court decrees to justify government intrusions.

The war on terror is already being supplanted by a new (Continued on Page 10)
China Hands Reunion Spawns E-Book on Media’s Role

In September last year, the OPC assembled current and former correspondents, editors and experts with experience in China for a day of panels and discussions on the country’s trajectory, and whether Western media are getting the story right.

The event drew about 70 China Hands, and brought together in one room a staggering range of experience on the country’s affairs over the last half century.

Now, there’s a book. OPC Foundation President Bill Holstein, a key organizer of the event, has put together an e-book with full transcriptions of the day’s panels that will soon be available to download from Amazon.

“We have caught one of those moments in the media’s coverage of China in which we recognize that many of our assumptions about how the country will evolve are being put to the test or else are downright wrong,” Holstein said.

Even as the Chinese are expanding their trade, investment, tourism and education links around the world, at home President Xi Jinping appears to be rejecting Western-style pluralism and is purging the Communist Party to reinforce its ideological vigor.

“Anyone who is involved in U.S.-Chinese relations on any level simply has to read this book, Holstein said. “And average readers who have been confused about which direction China was headed in will also find this book deeply revealing.”

The book, Has the American Media Misjudged China?, is expected to be available before the end of January.

(Continued From Page 1)

that trains freelance journalists in treating life-threatening injuries on the battlefield. Junger started RISC in memory of his friend and collaborator, Tim Hetherington, who died from a shrapnel wound in Libya only days before he was to host the OPC Annual Awards Dinner in 2011.

As a contributing editor to Vanity Fair and as a contributor to ABC News, Junger has covered major international news stories around the world and has been awarded the National Magazine Award and an SAIS Novartis Prize for Journalism. Author of The Perfect Storm and WAR, he is also a documentary filmmaker whose Restrepo, a feature-length documentary chronicling the deployment of a platoon of U.S. soldiers in Afghanistan’s Korengal Valley, was nominated for an Oscar. Junger’s latest film, a documentary from HBO films titled Which Way Is The Front Line From Here?, chronicles Hetherington’s life and career.

Holstein noted that dramatic changes in international journalism present new challenges to the Foundation and others. “We are cognizant that we have a responsibility to make sure our winners engage in the world’s stories in ways that keep them safe. We are working with the Overseas Press Club, the Frontline Club in London and other organizations to try to create a code of conduct that governs how organizations work with freelancers,” he explained. To do its part, the OPC Foundation is hosting an extra day this year for its winners to receive risk assessment and situational training from Global Journalist Security, a hostile environment training firm based in Washington, DC. The day is funded by an anonymous grant the Foundation received in 2014.

Events for the 2015 winners will now extend over two and one-half days starting on Thursday night with the traditional reception Reuters hosts for current and past winners at its Time Square headquarters. On Friday, besides addressing a distinguished audience of more than 200 luncheon guests, the award winners will also tour the Associated Press and meet with veteran international journalists in a pre-luncheon breakfast hosted by Holstein. For many, said Holstein, the opportunity to meet and observe prominent journalists in action is as valuable as any monetary awards.

Up to ten of this year's winners will receive fellowships to work in the foreign bureaus of the Foundation’s media partners, including The Associated Press, Reuters, The Wall Street Journal, GlobalPost and Forbes. The fellowships will ensure that the awardees gain valuable experience working with veteran journalists. In 2014, the Foundation funded fellowships in bureaus across Europe, the Middle East and Africa. The Foundation picks up the cost of the airfare and one to two months living expenses for the winners.

Holstein is grateful to Bloomberg which again hosted the judging in December and to the dedicated panel of judges who chose the 2015 recipients: Bob Dowling; Allan Dodds Frank; Christine Glancey, Wall Street Journal; Sharon Gamsin; Bill Holstein; Sally Jacobsen, AP; Felice Levin; Larry Martz; Paul Mason; Rosalind Massow; Marcy McGinnis, Al Jazeera America; Kate McLeod; Ellen Nimmons, AP; David Rohde, Reuters; Charlie Sennott, GroundTruth Project and GlobalPost; Michael Serrill; 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 2:00 p.m. All proceeds benefit the OPC Foundation. For further information, contact Jane Reilly at 201-493-9087 or foundation@opcofamerica.org.
OPC Marks New Year With Celebration and Reflection

During this year’s holiday party on Jan. 7, OPC members paused for a moment of silence in memory of 12 people, including nine journalists, that were killed by masked gunmen in Paris at satirical newspaper *Charlie Hebdo* earlier in the day.

Left to right: OPC board member Jacqueline Albert-Simon, President Marcus Mabry and Executive Director Patricia Kranz.

Left to right: Lisa Barron, Abigail Pesta, Jefferey Cornett, Allan Dodds Frank, Rita Cosby and Tom Bednarek.

Left to right: Emma Daly of Human Rights Watch, Rod Nordland and Alissa J. Rubin of *The New York Times*, and Jamie Tarabay of Al Jazeera America.

Risk Experts Forcast Shifting Ground in the New Year

**EVENT RECAP**

By Chad Bouchard

The OPC and global risk consultancy Controls Risks hosted a breakfast panel Dec. 17 to provide an expert view on geopolitical challenges that may emerge in 2015.

During the panel Jonathan Wood, the head of the global issues desk for Control Risks, presented the organization’s RiskMap, its annual survey of business risk in the coming year.

He said terrorism, international crime and cyber attacks would continue to threaten fragile states. In much of sub-Saharan Africa, economic growth has outpaced political reform, which could “threaten if not stymie some of Africa’s potential.” Upcoming elections in Nigeria could provoke instability, he added, and Syria would remain an “exporter of insecurity.”

Michael Levi, director of the Center for Geoeconomics at the Council on Foreign Relations, said history shows that OPEC, Saudi Arabia and the Middle East would not likely take steps to stabilize oil prices.

“Volatility is the normal state of affairs,” he said. “Stability was an abnormal condition.”

The forum garnered some press coverage. Shane Ferro with *Business Insider* wrote that speakers at the event “seemed skeptical of the idea that Saudi Arabia was refusing to prop up oil prices because it wanted to force American producers out of the market.”

In an article for CNN Money, Matt Egan wrote that “global investors need to closely monitor what Russian President Vladimir Putin does next.”

“‘We have real concern that you’ve got a situation where there’s a regime that feels cornered,’” Egan quoted Control Risks’ chief macro risk analyst Michael Moran as saying.
OPC SCHOLARS

Frederick Bernas, winner of the 2013 Walter and Betsy Cronkite Scholarship, was a producer for Seizing Solar Power, a December story for Al Jazeera English’s Witness series about one woman’s efforts to harness solar energy in rural Argentina. Bernas had an OPC Foundation internship in The Associated Press bureau in Buenos Aires.

In a New Yorker piece in December, Elizabeth Dickinson, who won the 2007 Harper’s Magazine Scholarship honoring the memory of I.F. Stone, considered whether Oman’s institutions are strong enough to survive Sultan Qaboos bin Sa’id, the country’s ailing long-time ruler of Oman. Dickinson, who is based in the Arabian Peninsula, is part of Deca Stories, a new writers’ cooperative modeled on photo cooperatives – particularly the member-owned Magnum agency – that changed the rules of photojournalism.

Two OPC Foundation scholars working with GlobalPost have received special funding for reporting projects in 2015. Lauren Bohn, based in Istanbul and winner of the 2012 H.L. Stevenson Fellowship, will be reporting a yearlong series on women and minority rights in the post-Arab spring through support from the Ford Foundation. Jacob Kushner, who is based in Nairobi and won the 2013 Nathan S. Bienstock award, will take on a series of investigative reports with the help of a small team of local African journalists through the support of the Galloway Family Foundation.

Greg Johnsen, winner of the 2006 David R. Schweisberg Memorial Scholarship, and two of his colleagues at BuzzFeed were awarded the Everett McKinley Dirksen Award for Distinguished Reporting of Congress by the National Press Club. Johnsen now works at BuzzFeed News’s foreign desk and is based in Istanbul.

WINNERS

Dennis Redmont, an OPC member who is a veteran foreign correspondent and news executive, was awarded a Life Career Achievement Argil prize Dec. 12 by the European Union’s office in Rome and the national associations of Journalists of Italy. Redmont was honored for his four decades of work with the AP, reporting from 80 countries, followed by a teaching career at Graduate School of Journalism and Public Broadcasting at Perugia University, and also for his development of the Young Leaders program in Italy and the United States in his capacity as head of Media and Development at the Council for the United States and Italy. The citation read: “he trained a generation of professionals during 15 years of teaching, acting as a great mentor and communicator, as well as reporter and correspondent.” Redmont served four times as president of Italy’s Foreign Press Association. Other honorees this year included Giuseppe Tornatore, the director of Cinema Paradiso, for his role in spreading Italian culture.

UPDATES

SEATTLE: George Bookman, who joined the OPC in 1958 as a financial reporter for Time magazine, turned 100 on Dec. 22. He celebrated the landmark during the preceding weekend with family and friends here, where he moved last year to be close to his son. The OPC was among those who sent best wishes and he responded by wishing club members “the very best in the New Year.” Bookman had a remarkable career in journalism and public relations while generously giving time to the OPC and other organizations working to improve journalism. He headed OPC’s Admissions Committee for many years and served on its Board and its Freedom of the Press Committee. He is a former president of the Deadline Club, appeared in the Financial Follies of the New York Financial Writers’ Association, belonged to Sigma Delta Chi and is a long-time member of the Silurians. As he was turning 94, he finished his autobiography, Headlines, Deadlines and Lifelines, which was published in 2009.

SANTA FE, N.M.: After a December item in the New York Post reported that Time Inc. was cutting ties to Richard Stolley by allowing...
his contract as senior editorial adviser to expire, the past president of the OPC emailed from his Santa Fe home that ties are continuing. “My plans are still a little vague, but one thing I will continue doing is writing stories for the Time Inc. magazines,” he said. This year he was published in Real Simple and Time and a third piece is to run in Fortune. Stolley was named senior editorial adviser upon his retirement in 1993 as Time Inc.’s editorial director. Stolley joined the company in 1953 as a reporter and went on to serve as assistant managing editor and managing editor of Life, founding editor of People and director of special projects for Time Inc. He serves on the Medill Board of Advisers at Northwestern University, his alma mater, and is on the faculty of the Yale Publishing Course. “As for Time Inc.,” he wrote in his email, “I had a wonderful career there and wish it only the best in these difficult times.”

**JERSEY CITY, N.J.:** After 97 years in New York, Forbes began a new chapter in December by moving about 350 employees to a new glass tower here from the 60 Fifth Avenue building in Greenwich Village it occupied for 49 years. Forbes had sold its former headquarters in 2010 to New York University and had signed a five-year lease that expired in December. In July, a consortium of Asian investors had the winning bid to buy a majority stake in Forbes Media.

**LEXINGTON, Va.:** “News Ethics in a Time of Terror and Violence” was the topic of a keynote address by Ingrid Ciprian-Matthews, an OPC member, in November at Washington and Lee University’s 58th Institute in Ethics in Journalism. In March 2001, Ciprian-Matthews was named vice president of CBS News, where she coordinates all day-to-day news coverage, both foreign and domestic. Her previous posts at CBS News include foreign editor, senior editor for CBS Evening News and senior producer for foreign coverage. She has also worked for CNN and National Public Radio’s Spanish-language news program, Enfoque Nacional.

**VIENA: Barbara Trionfi** on Jan. 1 became executive director of the International Press Institute. Trionfi, a Milan native who holds degrees in Chinese studies and international relations, replaces Alison Bethel McKenzie, who had been executive director since 2009. McKenzie worked at The Boston Globe and was Washington Bureau chief for The Detroit News, executive editor at Legal Times and managing editor of the Nassau Guardian, in the Bahamas. In 2008, she spent a year as a Knight International Journalism Ghanaian helping journalists to improve their reporting skills in the run-up to the 2008 presidential election.

**David A. Andelman,** a past president of the OPC, reports the publication of a new Centenary Edition of his most recent book, A Shattered Peace: Versailles 1919 and the Price We Pay Today. Sir Harold Evans, the former editor of The Sunday Times, has written a new foreword. Andelman, editor-in-chief of World Policy Journal, in his updated introduction writes about lessons for today’s world, pointing to the Middle East fracturing along lines that should have been seen a century in the past. “The lessons are as vital today to President Obama as they should have been to his predecessor 100 years ago,” Andelman said.

**Cam Simpson,** an OPC member who is a senior international correspondent for Bloomberg News and Bloomberg Businessweek, is among the journalists interviewed in Secrets of Prize-Winning Journalism 2014, an e-book from the Poynter Institute containing interviews with the winners of some of the most prestigious journalism contests of 2014. Simpson discussed his work on Apple’s supply chain, which won a Gerald Loeb Award and the Joe and Laurie Dine Award from the OPC.

As a Christmas gift to his Twitter followers, Quentin Sommerville, the BBC’s Middle East correspondent, posted a link to a YouTube video that shows the risk of standing near 8½ tons of burning heroin, opium and hashish. High on the fumes, Sommerville repeatedly dissolves into giggles and is unable to finish the report. The video, entitled “Don’t Inhale,” was recorded four years ago but not previously released.

For almost a century, entries for the Pulitzer Prize had one major requirement: the project had to be printed in a newspaper. Since digital-only news websites became eligible in 2008, ProPublica, Politico and The Huffington Post have won Pulitzers. In December, the Pulitzer board agreed to allow online and print magazines that meet certain criteria to enter investigative reporting and feature writing categories. The board also decided to allow news organizations when nominating their own employees to include journalists who belong to a news partner that do not qualify to compete for the prizes. For example, this would allow a newspaper to include a television correspondent who contributed to a project. Mike Pride, Pulitzer Prize administrator, said the changes acknowledge shifts in the news industry.

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PEOPLE REMEMBERED

Matthew Franjola, a reporter and photographer for the AP who was among the last Americans in Saigon as it fell to the North Vietnamese in 1975, died Jan. 1 in Hartford, Conn. He was 72 and died after a long illness. Franjola, who spoke Vietnamese and other Southeast Asian languages, went to South Vietnam to work for a war supplies company as U.S. military involvement began escalating. He met journalists and soon became a stringer for the AP. David Hume Kennerly, an OPC member who worked for UPI in Vietnam, told the AP that Franjola’s fluency in Vietnamese saved their lives. Franjola overheard South Vietnamese soldiers speaking among themselves that they would leave the two Americans pinned down as Vietcong fighters approached. “That information led us to get out,” said Kennerly, who later became White House photographer for President Gerald Ford.

Richard C. Hottelet, the last surviving “Murrow Boy,” died Dec. 17 at his home in Wilton, Conn. He was 97. “Richard C. Hottelet was the ultimate CBS News reporter,” Jeff Fager, CBS News chairman and executive producer of 60 Minutes, said in a statement from CBS. “He was one of the true gentleman reporters, a real ‘Murrow boy,’ an elegant combination of reporter and storyteller.” The Murrow Boys were a group of celebrated radio journalists working for CBS during World War II under the direction of the legendary Edward R. Murrow. Hottelet, who covered the D-Day invasion of Normandy and the Battle of the Bulge, had a distinguished 40-year career covering international news for CBS, including 25 years as United Nations correspondent. Hottelet was among the more than two dozen contributors to As We See Russia by Members of the Overseas Press Club of America, a book published in 1948 by E.P. Dutton & Co., with an introduction by Robert Considine, then president of the OPC.

An aftermath of combat reporting may have contributed to the death of Dominic Di-Natale, who covered international news for Fox News and was found dead on Dec. 10 in Jefferson County, Colo., after an apparent suicide. He was 43. Ernesto Londoño, a member of The New York Times editorial board, wrote a column about his friendship with Di-Natale and what the correspondent had told friends about a progressive neurological illness that included seizures, blurred vision, temporary memory loss, persistent headaches and a bleak prognosis. Di-Natale had been diagnosed with post-traumatic stress disorder in October 2012 and began quietly seeking treatment before noticing other ailments. A brain scan ordered by a neurologist, Londoño said, “indicated that he had brain damage that may have been caused by concussions he suffered following a mortar attack in northern Iraq in 2009 and a bullet that ricocheted off his helmet in Afghanistan in 2011.” Londoño, a former correspondent in the Middle East for The Washington Post, said Di-Natale “was happiest in war zones, and often restless in the United States.” Di-Natale reported from Osama bin Laden’s compound after bin Laden was killed and from Egypt’s Tahrir Square during the 2011 uprising against President Hosni Mubarak. Over Thanksgiving, he reported from Ferguson, Mo., where white police officer Darren Wilson killed unarmed teenager Michael Brown. He resigned from Fox News on Nov. 30.

OPC Foundation to Launch a New Fellowship in 2015

By Jane Reilly

The OPC Foundation will be upping its arsenal of funded scholarships and fellowships at the OPC Foundation luncheon in 2015 with the addition of the Fritz Beebe Fellowship. Endowed by former OPC president Larry Martz and his wife Anne and aimed at aspiring business journalists, the fellowship is named for Frederick S. “Fritz” Beebe who ran The Washington Post Co. as a regent between the death of Philip Graham in 1963 and Katharine Graham’s full command in the early ‘70s.

As Martz explains, Beebe had a special appreciation for journalism and journalists. A Wall Street lawyer and adviser to the Grahams, he had served on The Post’s board for years and played a key role when The Post bought Newsweek magazine in 1961. As acting CEO, Beebe had, Martz notes, the astonishing idea that editorial talent was vital to making money in journalism, and he bestowed corporate stock and options on reporters, writers and editors as well as the business side. His vision, according to Martz, made this award possible.

“Although I have covered some tough spots in the world,” said Bill Holstein, president of the OPC Foundation, “my career has been mostly devoted to business and economic coverage. So it is with personal pleasure that I thank Anne and Larry Martz for endowing this fellowship.” The Beebe award brings the number of OPC Foundation scholarships/fellowships supporting business and financial journalism to four.
Masked gunmen who burst into a Paris office Jan. 7 killed 12 people in a terrorist attack on Charlie Hebdo, a satirical newspaper, that brought the deadly worldwide attack on freedom of expression to the heart of Europe. Condemnation was quick and forceful from journalists, world leaders and ordinary people around the world.

While scores of journalists in dangerous places or in countries that lack support for a free press are murdered each year, such violence is rare in Western democracies. This, however, was the second attack on Charlie Hebdo, which holds no person, group or institution as off-limits from lampoons. The newspaper had been under police protection since a 2011 firebombing followed the publication of a spoof issue, promoted as guest edited the Prophet Muhammad.

“This attack against journalists – not in the Middle East this time, but in the heart of Paris – targeted not one satirical magazine, but the very idea of a free press,” said Marcus Mabry, president of the OPC. “It has already accomplished one of its goal: it has shocked us. But it will not silence us. We grieve for and with our confrères in France and with the French people, of all faiths, and we recommit ourselves to the simple if perilous mission of reporting.”

Nine journalists, a building maintenance worker and two police officers died.

The attack in Paris came shortly after the annual end-of-year release of statistics about journalists killed and imprisoned. Although counts differ due to varying definitions of who is a journalist and how a death is connected to journalism, press freedom groups say that 2014 was one of the deadliest years on record.

- The Committee to Protect Journalists reported Dec. 23 that at least 60 journalists were killed in 2014 in relation to their work, compared with 70 who died in 2013. The 2014 number may rise because CPJ is still investigating the cause of another 18 deaths.
- Reporters Without Borders on Dec. 16 said that 66 journalists were murdered in 2014, a decrease from 71 in 2013. The group added that 119 journalists were kidnapped during the year, with 40 still held hostage.
- The International Press Institute on Dec. 31 listed at least 98 journalists who lost their lives in connection to their work in 2014. In 2013, the IPI recorded 120 deaths.
- The Press Emblem Campaign reported Jan. 5 at least 138 journalists were killed in 32 countries, with 2014 following 2012 as the deadliest year in the last 10 years. The 2013 tally was 129.

The groups agree that the Middle East remains the most dangerous region for journalists, with Syria being the deadliest country. In November, the Syrian Journalists Association said the toll among journalists and media workers in Syria had risen to 257 since the start of the country’s civil war in May 2011.

Local journalists covering regional issues and conflicts typically make up the vast majority of deaths but CPJ said 2014 was different with international journalists accounting for nearly a quarter of the deaths, a rate double that of the past. Those deaths included Anja Niedringhaus, a German photographer for The Associated Press, who was shot dead in April by a police officer in Afghanistan while covering elections; Camille Lepage, a young French photojournalist who in April became the first Western journalist to die covering the conflict in the Central African Republic; James Foley and Steven Sotloff, kidnapped American journalists who were beheaded last summer by the Islamic State; and Luke Summers, a British-born U.S. journalist, who was kidnapped and killed by his captors during a failed rescue attempt in December. And, although his death was not the result of a killing, Michel du Cille of The Washington Post lost his life in December from an apparent heart attack while covering the Ebola crisis in West Africa.

Justice is rarely delivered in the deaths of journalists. In perhaps the most outrageous example, no one has yet been convicted in the 2009 deaths of 32 journalists and 26 others in the Philippines during a grisly massacre committed by 100 men with automatic rifles and machetes who intercepted an election convoy. Although 108 people face trials, justice has been slowed by delays, ac-

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cussions of bribes and the murders of four witnesses.

In its year-end count, CPJ identified more than 200 journalists imprisoned in 2014, with China being the largest jailer. CPJ said it helped secure the early release of 41 imprisoned journalists during the year. Reporters Without Borders said 178 journalists were imprisoned, 853 arrested and 139 fled their countries.

Among those behind bars are Mohamed Fahmy, Baher Mohamed and Peter Greste, journalists from Al Jazeera’s English-language service who have been held by Egyptian authorities since December 2013. Egypt’s highest appeals court on Jan. 1 ordered a retrial for the three in a move that seemed to acknowledge flaws in a trial that found them guilty of aiding the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. The men were denied bail as they await a new trial. Fahmy, a Canadian, and Greste, an Australian, have applied to be deported under a recent presidential decree that allows for foreign convicts or suspects to be transferred to their countries to serve their sentences or to be tried there. No precedents exist for how the law might be applied to the Al Jazeera case. Mohamed is an Egyptian and his freedom depends on his sentence being overturned by the Egyptian courts.

Jason Rezaian, bureau chief in Tehran for The Washington Post, also entered the new year in custody. Rezaian, who was arrested by Iranian authorities in July, has been held longer than any other Western journalist detained in Iran. Formal charges were delayed until Dec. 6, although even then the charges were not disclosed.

According to news reports, at least 20 journalists lost their lives in the last month:

- The 9 dead journalists in the Charlie Hebdo assault included Stéphane Charbonnier, the editor and cartoonist known as Charb. Four other cartoonists also died: Philippe Honoré; Georges Wolinski; Bernard Verlhac, known as Tignous; and Jean Cabut, known as Cabu. The others were Elsa Cayat, a psychoanalyst and columnist; Bernard Maris, an economist and regular columnist; Mustapha Ourrad, a copy editor; and Michel Renaud, a former journalist visiting the office.

- In what appeared to be a kidnap-for-ransom case gone bad, the bodies of Jazmin Martinez, a Mexican journalist, and her husband were found Jan. 3, a week after they went missing in the western Mexican state of Nayarit. Authorities said two of the five suspected members of the kidnapping gang involved in the killings have been arrested. Kidnappers demanded a ransom of 2 million pesos. Martinez was a former cultural and entertainment reporter for the Televisa network.

- Gunman standing outside and shooting through a kitchen window killed Marcos de Barros Leopoldo Guerra, a Brazilian journalist and lawyer, in his home on Dec. 23. Guerra wrote a blog where he denounced corruption in Ubatuba, a small city on the northern coast of Sao Paulo state.

- A suicide bombing on Dec. 11 at a French cultural center in Kabul, led to the Dec. 20 death of Zubair Hatami, a cameraman for private television station Mitra TV. Hatami was filming a dance and music performance titled “Heartbeat, The Silence After The Explosion” that criticized suicide attacks in Afghanistan.

- Reynaldo Paz Mayes, a Honduran television station owner and news presenter, was shot dead Dec. 15 while exercising in an outdoor sporting complex. During his television program, Paz often touched on sensitive issues such as impunity. He was also a member of an opposition party.

- Five journalists were killed during December in Syria. Mahran Al Deeri, a correspondent working for Al Jazeera Arabic, died Dec. 10 while covering battles in southern Syria when his vehicle collided with a rebel vehicle while taking cover from government fire. Rami Asmi, Yousef El-Dous and Salem Khalil, three journalists from the Syrian opposition channel Orient News, were killed in a missile strike in the same area Dec. 8. Almost a year after he was kidnapped, Abdul Rahman Abu Batra, who worked for Syrian Al Shaab TV, was killed by the Islamic State on Dec. 5 in Lattakia, a city in Northwest Syria.

- Two Somali journalists were among 15 victims killed in a double bombing Dec. 5 outside a restaurant popular with journalists in the town of Baidoa. Three other journalists and several other civilians were injured. Abdulkadir Ahmed Mayow, a reporter for Somali Channel TV and Star FM, and Mohamed Isaq Barre, a cameraman for Kalsan TV, were both killed.

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war against cyberattacks, which is generating its own gusher of federal spending and its own “cyber-industrial complex” to keep the money flowing. In May of 2013, the president said that it was time to rethink the war on terror. “We must be mindful,” he said, “of James Madison’s warning that no nation could preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare.” But this war has no end, and powerful forces line up to keep it going. Will we pay any price for liberty if the price is our liberty?
Meet the OPC Members: a Q&A With Andrew Meldrum

By Susan Kille

Andrew Meldrum reported from Zimbabwe for The Economist and The Guardian from 1980 to May 2003, when he was illegally expelled after the government objected to his reports exposing state torture. He is the author of Where We Have Hope, a memoir of his 23 years as a journalist in Zimbabwe.

Current job: Assistant Africa Editor for The Associated Press, in Johannesburg – helping to shape AP’s coverage of Africa by commissioning, editing and publishing stories from all of sub-Saharan Africa.

Hometown: Hudson, Ohio

Age: 63

Education: Middlebury College, history major; Columbia University School of Journalism; Nieman Fellowship at Harvard

Languages: English, French

First job in journalism: Editor of Hudson Times, my hometown weekly, circulation 3,200. I went into journalism with the goal of becoming a foreign correspondent so I could go out and see the world and get away from the small town where I grew up. My first job was in that small town and I learned so much about reporting, writing and developing contacts. I redefined myself in that town. People came to know me as a journalist.

Countries reported from: Angola, Botswana, Britain, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Joining the OPC: I joined the OPC in 2003, relatively late in my career. I wish I had joined sooner because I could have benefited from its activities, information and support for journalists. The OPC’s internship programs impress me; they give great starts to young journalists.

What did your expulsion from Zimbabwe teach you about the news media: I was put in a position that every journalist hates – I became the story. I was surprised at how much international attention was focused on my case. I learned how important it was to stay on message. I kept saying, “This is not about me, it is about the Zimbabwe government’s attempts to stifle independent and critical reporting.”

Worst experience as a journalist: In Zimbabwe, I was held in jail for two days but worse was being on trial for two months for allegedly publishing a falsehood. (Thanks to a brilliant defense by my courageous lawyer Beatrice Mtetwa, I was acquitted.)

When traveling, I like to … read up on the economic and political situation and then be open to observations that contradict what I have learned.

Hardest story: Immediately after my expulsion I wrote a piece for The Guardian about my years in Zimbabwe, which matched the country’s independence in 1980 until 2003, when I was expelled. It was also one of my best pieces of work.

Journalism heroes: James Foley, the American journalist beheaded by the Islamic State group, and Carlos Cardoso, the Mozambican journalist murdered in 2000 following his investigation into corruption. Both were courageous journalists and I am proud to have worked with them.

Advice for journalists who want to work overseas: Learn the craft of journalism and look for a country and region that interests you. Develop your knowledge of its history, culture, literature, everything. If you find a news organization to send you to the country – great! If not, look for freelancing opportunities and go for it. The best opportunities are those you create for yourself. My best reporting was done on a shoestring budget where I scrambled to get the news.

Dream job: To work as a journalist for another 40 years.

Place most eager to visit: Lagos, Nigeria – I’ve never been there and I hear it is teeming with life and stories.

Country most want to return to: Zimbabwe.

Twitter handle: @A_Meldrum

Want to add to the OPC’s collection of Q&As with members? Contact Susan Kille at susan@opcofamerica.org.
New Books

FASHION

GODS AND KINGS: THE RISE and Fall of Alexander McQueen and John Galliano, a book due in February from Penguin Press by OPC member Dana Thomas, was listed by The Guardian as one of the most anticipated non-fiction books of 2015. Her first book, Deluxe: How Luxury Lost Its Luster, was a bestseller in 2007.

“The new book explores the conflict between art and commerce in fashion and other creative businesses – a conflict that has escalated in the age of globalization,” Thomas wrote in a note to the OPC. “In fashion, there were many casualties – the most famous being McQueen, who committed suicide, and Galliano, who imploded in a public drunken rant of anti-Semitic slurs. The book shows how, under the increased demands to meet relentless corporate deadlines, both succumbed to depression and addictions.”

Thomas, a fashion and culture reporter based in Paris, said she conducted 150 new interviews and “mountains of research” and drew on reporting done during her 15 years as the culture and fashion correspondent for Newsweek in Paris – from 1995 to 2011 – and notably, a 1997 interview with McQueen for a cover story about him just as he took over the creative helm at Givenchy. The book’s publication date of Feb. 10 is the fifth anniversary of McQueen’s death.


MEMOIR

IRANIAN AUTHORITIES DID not want anyone, particularly citizens such as Nazila Fathi working for foreign news organizations, to cover the uprisings after the country’s disputed 2009 presidential election. Fathi, who worked nine years as a reporter in Iran for The New York Times, defied her government and reported the violence authorities used against peaceful protesters. Soon, she was followed and her home was under surveillance. She and her family fled into exile after a government source told her snipers were given her photo.

In The Lonely War: One Woman’s Account of the Struggle for Modern Iran [Basic Books, December 2014] Fathi draws on more than two decades of reporting and interviews with ordinary Iranians and high-level officials before and since her departure. She recounts the sudden changes of the 1979 revolution, the turbulent years that followed and offers some cautious optimism that moderates are gaining ground.

The book is a social and political history but is also about Fathi’s life. Born into a secular upper-middle-class family in Tehran, she was 9 years old when the shah was forced from his throne.

Her father lost his job as an official in a government ministry and went to work in an orchard. Meanwhile, her parent’s housekeeper was able to retire and purchase a modern apartment because her family supported the new regime. In public, Fathi and her younger sister conformed to Islamic dress codes and professed religious beliefs. At home, the family dressed and acted as they wished.

Fathi’s journalism career began when her English studies qualified her to be a translator for foreign journalists. She says “the journalism bug bit me” when she worked with Judith Miller of The Times in 1992.

— By Susan Kill