

Press freedom is under attack. It needs defenders

Autocrats pay lip service to free speech while eroding it in insidious ways

The Economist, May 7th 2022

Here's a thought experiment. If Russia had a free press, how many Russians would support Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine? **Here's another**: how might the early days of covid-19 have unfolded if the virus had first emerged in a country with a free press, rather than China? Could the government of such a country have hushed it up* for those crucial early weeks?

As news junkies **celebrated World Press Freedom Day on May 3rd**, **it was worth remembering why it matters.**

A free press can scrutinise the mighty, expose corruption and deter abuses*. For a tyrant, as Napoleon Bonaparte once lamented, "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than 1,000 bayonets." The free flow of information is the lifeblood of democracy. Without it, voters cannot make informed choices. Governments struggle to notice or correct their mistakes. And free media make it easier for good ideas and useful information to spread, thereby accelerating progress.

Yet around the world, **press freedom is in decline.** Around 85% of people live in countries where it has been constricted in the past five years. It is now as hamstrung* as it was in 1984, during the cold war. The nature of censorship has evolved since then, **however.** Hundreds of reporters are still jailed, and dozens are killed each year. But **most modern autocrats** at least pay lip service* to the idea of a free press, and choose more subtle weapons with which to attack it.

State advertising budgets are lavished on fawning outlets*. Critical ones get tax audits and fines for defamation. Such harassment can tip struggling media firms into the red. Some may then be bought by ruling-party cronies*, who may not mind if their television stations lose money, so long as they please the people who dole out* public-works contracts. Mr Putin pioneered this approach; it has been widely imitated.

Technology is being used to make life hell for uppity hacks*. New tools make it easier to spy on them. Investigations last year found **Pegasus** eavesdropping software had been slipped into the mobile phones of almost 200 journalists, to read their messages, track them and identify their sources. Social media can be used to harass reporters. A survey found almost three-quarters of female journalists have endured online abuse. This is scariest when it is organised, and has the tacit backing of the ruling party. In India, for example, critics of the prime minister, Narendra Modi, face torrents of death and rape threats from Hindu nationalist trolls, who sometimes publish their addresses and incite vigilantes to visit them.

Even in liberal democracies, laws against libel* and invasion of privacy are often abused. Oligarchs from elsewhere sue muckraking* reporters in London, hoping to impose on them ruinous legal costs and endless hassle. In Poland one popular newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*, has been hit with more than 60 cases in recent years, many brought by leaders of the ruling party. A Maltese journalist who exposed state corruption was dealing with over 40 cases when she was assassinated in 2017.

How can defenders of press freedom fight back? **An easy place to start** would be for **liberal** governments to scrap archaic laws that criminalise defamation, which are still surprisingly common. They should **also** curb bogus* lawsuits, as the European Commission is currently contemplating. **Next**, independent media need to find new sources of funding. Charities can chip in, as can crowdfunding and

rich proprietors who care about free speech. Public broadcasters can play a useful role, but only if they have enough safeguards to be truly independent.

In more repressive places the task is harder, but technology can help. Where reporting on the ground is too risky, satellite imagery and big data sets allow journalists to pull together stories from afar. Free countries should offer them asylum, and a safe place to keep working. Where censorship is tight, citizens can use virtual private networks to access blocked content and online tools to capture web pages before they are censored.

Journalists in free countries can help those in autocracies. Cross-border collaborations have exposed scandals such as Pegasus and the **Panama papers**. The *Washington Post*'s cloud-based publishing system allowed *Apple Daily*, a beleaguered pro-democracy tabloid in Hong Kong, to keep publishing for longer than it otherwise could have.

The struggle will be uphill*. The pandemic has given governments a plausible excuse to curb* press freedom: nearly 100 have done so in the name of public safety. Donald Trump has shown how a demagogue can undermine trust in the media, and others are copying him. In a survey last year, almost 60% of respondents in 28 countries said journalists deliberately mislead the public. Some do, of course, and World Press Freedom Day is a **moment for journalists who enjoy protection to ask themselves if they are making the best use of their freedom**

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I/ **ROLE OF THE PRESS IN DEMOCRACY**

A) **EXAMPLES TO SHOW HOW FREE PRESS COULD CHANGE SITUATIONS**

Here's a thought experiment. If Russia had a free press, how many Russians would support Vladimir Putin's invasion of Ukraine? Here's another: how might the early days of covid-19 have unfolded if the virus had first emerged in a country with a free press, rather than China? Could the government of such a country have hushed it up* for those crucial early weeks?

B) **A REMINDER OF ROLE OF PRESS**

As news junkies celebrated World Press Freedom Day on May 3rd, **it was worth remembering why it matters.** A free press can

- scrutinise the mighty,
- expose corruption and
- deter abuses*. For a tyrant, as Napoleon Bonaparte once lamented, "Four hostile newspapers are more to be feared than 1,000 bayonets." **The free flow of information is the lifeblood of democracy.**
- Without it, voters cannot make informed choices.
- Governments struggle to notice or correct their mistakes.
- And free media make it easier for good ideas and useful information to spread, thereby accelerating progress.

II/ **Yet around the world, press freedom is in decline**

Around 85% of people live in countries where it has been constricted in the past five years. It is **now as hamstrung*** as it was in 1984, during the cold war. **The nature of censorship has evolved since then, however.** Hundreds of reporters are still jailed, and dozens are killed each year.

A) **But most modern autocrats** at least pay lip service* to the idea of a free press, and choose more **subtle weapons** with which to attack it.

- a) State advertising budgets are lavished on fawning outlets*.
- b) Critical ones get tax audits and fines for defamation. Such harassment can tip struggling media firms into the red.
- c) Some may then be bought by ruling-party cronies*, who may not mind if their television stations lose money, so long as they please the people who dole out* public-works contracts. Mr Putin pioneered this approach; it has been widely imitated.
- d) Technology is being used to make life hell for uppity hacks*. New tools make it easier to spy on them. **EX/** Investigations last year found Pegasus eavesdropping software had been slipped into the mobile phones of almost 200 journalists, to read their messages, track them and identify their sources. **EX/** Social media can be used to harass reporters. A survey found almost three-quarters of female journalists have endured online abuse. This is scariest when it is organised, and has the tacit backing of the ruling party. In India, for **example**, critics of the prime minister, Narendra

Modi, face torrents of death and rape threats from Hindu nationalist trolls, who sometimes publish their addresses and incite vigilantes to visit them.

B) Even in liberal democracies, laws against libel* and invasion of privacy are often abused.

EX1/ Oligarchs from elsewhere sue muckraking* reporters in London, hoping to impose on them ruinous legal costs and endless hassle.

EX2/ In Poland one popular newspaper, *Gazeta Wyborcza*, has been hit with more than 60 cases in recent years, many brought by leaders of the ruling party.

EX3/ A Maltese journalist who exposed state corruption was dealing with over 40 cases when she was assassinated in 2017.

III/ **How can defenders of press freedom fight back?**

An easy place **to start** would be for **A) liberal governments**

- a)** to scrap archaic laws that criminalise defamation, which are still surprisingly common.
- b)** They should **also** curb bogus* lawsuits, as the European Commission is currently contemplating.
- c)** **Next**, independent media need to find new sources of funding. Charities can chip in, as can crowdfunding and rich proprietors who care about free speech. Public broadcasters can play a useful role, but only if they have enough safeguards to be truly independent.

B) In more repressive places the task is harder, but **1) technology** can help.

- a)** Where reporting on the ground is too risky, satellite imagery and big data sets allow journalists to pull together stories from afar.
- b)** Free countries should offer them asylum, and a safe place to keep working.
- c)** Where censorship is tight, citizens can use virtual private networks to access blocked content and online tools to capture web pages before they are censored.

2) Journalists in free countries can help those in autocracies.

a) **Cross-border collaborations** have exposed scandals such as Pegasus and the Panama papers. The *Washington Post*'s cloud-based publishing system allowed *Apple Daily*, a beleaguered pro-democracy tabloid in Hong Kong, to keep publishing for longer than it otherwise could have.

IV/ **The struggle will be uphill*.** The pandemic has given governments a plausible excuse to curb* press freedom: nearly 100 have done so in the name of public safety. Donald Trump has shown how a demagogue can undermine trust in the media, and others are copying him. In a survey last year, almost 60% of respondents in 28 countries said journalists deliberately mislead the public. Some do, of course, and World

CONCLUSION/ **Press Freedom Day is a moment for journalists who enjoy protection to ask themselves if they are making the best use of their freedom**

Le plan de la synthèse sera basé sur ce plan tiré du texte. Il s'agira par contre de trier, d'aller à l'essentiel dans chaque partie et de reformuler. Citations interdites !

Voici une proposition d'introduction qui suit trois étapes : accroche pour contextualiser le texte, présentation du document et de sa nature, dégager la thèse / l'idée clé.

Et s'il « reste du temps » annonce légère du plan. 1min20s maximum

The ongoing war in Ukraine showcases both the plight and indispensable role of journalists: some were killed; others were jailed or gagged or fined in Russia. And yet their images and reports have helped shape and influence public opinion and spurred Western countries into action. This is just one example of what this editorial from **The Economist**, published a few days after World Press Freedom Day this year, claims forcefully: a free press is the rock of democracy and it needs defenders when attacked.

The weekly's editorial board reminds the readers why a free press matters, explains / warns that / describes how it is diminishing / dwindling / increasingly limited / curbed / undermined and calls for journalists and governments in liberal countries to defend it.

➤ ACCROCHE / CONTEXTUALISATION

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Other possible ones: the Pegasus Project / the 50th anniversary of Watergate Scandal / The European Commission declaring Hungary is a "hybrid autocracy" partly because of its efforts to gag the press

➤ **CONTEXT / MAIN QUESTION RAISED AND POINT MADE** This is just one example of what this editorial from **The Economist**, published a few days after World Press Freedom Day this year, claims forcefully: a free press is the rock of democracy and it needs defenders when attacked.

➤ LIGHT AND SHORT AND STYLISH ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE PLAN (not compulsory)

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<https://www.unesco.org/en/days/press-freedom>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G7H9uo3j5FQ>

VOCABULARY

◆ lip service

- to pay lip service to [something] : manifester un intérêt de pure forme pour [quelque chose]
- lip-service paid by politicians to family needs : l'intérêt de pure forme manifesté par la classe politique à l'égard de la famille
- they only pay lip-service to human rights when it suits them : ils ne manifestent un intérêt pour les droits de l'homme que lorsque cela les arrange
- he only pays lip service to socialism : il n'est socialiste qu'en paroles

lip devotion, lip homage, lip praise, lip reverence, lip worship

duplicity / empty talk / hollow words / hypocrisy / hypocritical respect / insincerity

mouth honor / mouthing

sham

smooth talk / sweet-talk

token agreement / tokenism