Mobile Video
DIY

Kate Grumke, Courtney Lindbeck, Jiaxi Lv
I. Executive Summary

Mobile Video DIY is a website and interactive mobile app being developed by Mike Wheeler and a team of designers. The objective of the app is to teach citizen journalists how best to cover news situations with their mobile devices. As a group, we were tasked with the assignment to create instructional videos for the app to assist in the learning process for these citizen journalists.

We first started by researching what types of user generated content news agencies would be interested in. We had a list of 45 news agencies and media companies and did an intensive content analysis, and talked to a few of them about what type of content they would be interested in.

After we had done our research, we then chose 5 topics for our videos to focus on. We chose to make videos focusing on natural disasters, spot news, protests and activism, political events and lifestyle stories.

The videos were not made with a focus on the technical aspects of filming news with a mobile device. We did not make them technical for two reasons. The first is that there is a large array of DIY videos available on the internet to instruct citizen journalists on how best to use their phones or small cameras to shoot effective video, so it was not necessary for us to focus on this. The second reason to not include this is so the videos can remain relevant for much longer than just until the next iPhone update.

After we chose our topics we began interviewing experienced professionals to make the videos focused mainly on their advice. We talked to many people with experience in video journalism through the journalism school, the POYi competition judges, and by traveling to Kansas City and St. Louis. After we had completed our interviews, we wrote scripts focusing on each of our topics and had Jim Flink voice the videos. We then edited them with b-roll we got from KOMU to illustrate what we were talking about.

The finished products are professional videos that could teach a beginning journalist what shots to get and how best to cover most newsworthy situations.
II. Research

Part one of our project was to research how news and media outlets are using mobile content. To get an understanding of just how important this project is, we found through Pew Research and Business Insider that 56 percent of the US population had a smartphone last year, 90 percent being 18 to 20 year olds. We found that 22 percent of the global population owns smartphones.

Through our research, we became mobile journalism experts. We did research on academic viewpoints on mobile journalism as well as an in-depth content analysis of how news sites are using it. Our goals for research were to understand the current state of mobile journalism to tailor advice in the tutorial videos, identify our competition and select the most effective topics of the DIY videos.

We found academic research by Dr. Adrian Hadland, Director of Journalism at the University of Stirling in Ireland, to be beneficial. Dr. Hadland defined the types of mobile journalism into three categories. According to Hadland, professional mobile journalism is professional journalists who tell mobile stories. Citizen journalism is civilians who manage to get material to major broadcasters, and user-generated content is defined as raw, unedited material caught by amateur eyewitnesses. We found these categories to be useful while performing our content analysis.

We were given a list of 44 media companies to research. We came up with five uniformed questions to find the answers to while conducting our analysis of each site.

1. What kind of mobile journalism does it have?
2. How is it gathered?
3. Are there any tips or tutorials available?
4. What are the most popular topics?
5. How could it be improved?

In our results, we found that 21 of the 44 media companies were using citizen mobile content. Twelve sites were using user-generated content. Twelve sites were using citizen journalism and eight sites were using professional mobile journalists. A lot of these sites would feature two or even all three of these types of mobile journalism.

We came to these numbers when assessing how the content was gathered:

- Web only: 2
- App only: 4
- Web and App: 8
We found problems with these methods of gathering. Some sites were web only. We suggest that mobile content be uploadable from a mobile app. We found that the volume of submissions can be high, so emailing is not a sufficient way to gather this content when it comes to sorting through and time that it takes to place the content on the site. There was not enough organization of data on most sites. Ultimately, a lot of sites had no platform whatsoever to submit content.

Through assessing our competition, we found that three sites used written instructions on producing mobile journalism, two used blogs and producer help, one used video tutorials and one used an app. Most of these were technical instructions.

We were able to get in contact with Ryan Kellett, deputy editor of digital audience at The Washington Post. Ryan provided us with information about how citizen journalists can submit content on its site and what types of mobile journalism he would like to see more of on The Washington Post. He also told us of some different experiments The Washington Post has in order to engage with their audience and receive more UGC. This type of extensive research would be very useful for a directory.

Name of News Agency: The Washington Post
Name of Contact: Ryan Kellett
Email address: Ryan.Kellet@washpost.com
Phone Number: 646-285-2046

**Does the Washington Post have any specific topics or projects that utilizes UGC?**

“It's more just send us anything you have. We might move towards something more in the future. We promote things when we do have a certain project. We did something for the last Olympics where we asked our audience to send us their videos. We were less concerned with the format and more about content. Our biggest concern was about users shooting horizontally and not vertically. There was also some problems with stability and sound. We also gave them a set of rules for the Olympics like don’t show the Olympic symbol in your videos. The problem is that there are different guidelines everywhere about what you can and cannot shoot. But, we don’t get a lot of submissions unless we’re actively asking for it.”

We found the guidelines for UGC, but not a place to submit videos. How do people submit UGC?
Through email. It’s usually when we ask people for a photo and maybe a piece of text. We will say in a story: submit a photo or text via email. The technical infrastructure is tougher than actually getting useful content. Content is content, but figuring out whether it’s a direct upload, how those people can and will upload video, getting permission once it’s uploaded on a third-party service -- these are the tough things to figure out.

What topics for UGC are important to you?
“Politics that are more on a local scale -- the stump speeches that happen all the time. If you’re not running for president, a local news outlet does not go. We assign certain stories to freelance videographers, but we just don’t have the people to send to every single speech. We have been training some of our reporters on who to shoot video using flipcams and send them out saying, ‘good luck.’ But people would come back with too much video. It’s important not to take video just to be taking video.

What is some advice you’d give to someone shooting a speech?
“Get as close as you can get. Getting the audio separately would be good too. Don’t overprescribe and fixate on certain things.”

In conclusion, we found that news agencies are using citizen journalism for audience engagement. We think they could be using citizen journalists as their private army due to the abundance of citizens who own mobile devices. We also found that citizen journalists are using these sites for social networking when they could be giving attention to things they care about. The problem is that news outlets are not taking full advantage of the opportunities mobile journalism can provide. There are organizational problems, the topics sites are asking for are ineffective and news organizations aren’t offering effective tips on how to capture footage as a journalist. We found that citizen journalists are not creating useful video. While professional journalists can make the most out of the platforms, citizen journalists do not have the training to produce the types of content that they have the desire to produce.

*Research notes are provided at the end of the report.
III. Topics

    After completing our research, we settled on five topics that we felt would be most relevant to users of the app. They are as follows:

    ● Natural disasters
    ● Spot news
    ● Protests and activism
    ● Political events
    ● Lifestyle stories

    These were topics that news agencies were using most, or topics that we thought would serve citizen journalists well as mobile journalism develops. Political events was specifically chosen from our interview with the Washington Post. After researching the websites and strategies for UGC, we chose these topics because we felt that if citizens covered them using the videos, they would be most likely to have their content featured by a real news agency.

    Natural disasters was one of the most popular topics of UGC that we saw with the news agencies that were using this type of content. Weather and storms were a very common topic, as well as videos of forest fires, tornados and hurricanes. This type of coverage is important because often these situations are dangerous, and so it is more effective to have people who were unlucky enough to be caught in them capture what is happening, rather than sending someone to risk their lives.

    Spot news would be more effective for local news agencies, especially with traffic accidents and fires. Often violent situations, such as shootings, result in powerful mobile-shot UGC that news agencies use. One of the ways we came up with this topic was through Kate’s experience as an intern at KSDK in St. Louis, and the types of UGC that that station uses, although rarely. These types of videos could benefit from some instruction to make them more effective.

    We chose to make a video about covering political events almost entirely because of our conversation with the Washington Post, but these types of videos are very important because most of the time when a politician says something controversial or out of the ordinary it is because they were being recorded by a cell phone and were unaware of it. This was especially true of the cell phone video of Mitt Romney making the 47% comment. This type of coverage could provide more effective scrutiny for our public figures, and could lead to a real saturation of the 4th estate.

    Lifestyle stories were prompted mostly from the citizen journalist sections of NBC and CNN iReport. These agencies have prompts for which citizens can submit videos, and they cover a wide range of feature-style topics such as how gas prices affect families and the process of moving back home after Katrina. This video also includes information on interviewing techniques.

    We were originally also planning on making a video focusing on sports coverage. After conducting our interviews and thinking about what would be needed to cover a sports event, and after discussing with our mentors, we decided that sports would not be relevant for mobile coverage. Most of the advice we received that talked about sports coverage was focused on
filming the actual game, which is not practical when thinking about a citizen journalist with a cell phone. Instead, events like tailgating can fall more generally in the lifestyle video, or a riot after a game could fall under protests and activism. A real sports event currently requires a better camera than your average mobile device.
IV. Interviews

The first interviews we conducted were with Shayla Harris and Geri Migielicz on February 23, 2014. Shayla and Geri were picked as judges for the 71st annual Pictures of the Year International competition and were in Columbia that week for the judging. Both judges were very experienced and professional and provided us with some useful advice.

Shayla Harris is the Senior Video Producer at The New York Times. She manages the production of mini-documentaries, enterprise and news videos. Shayla has won many awards, including an Emmy for her work on “Life, Interrupted,” an interactive series about a young woman with cancer. She has also taught and lectured at graduate journalism classes at CUNY Graduate School of Journalism, NYU, Columbia and many others. Shayla spoke best to the topics of Natural Disasters and Protests/Activism because of her experience shooting in those instances. She also offered great advice on how to stay safe in dangerous situations and basic tips all beginner videographers should know.

**SHAYLA:** Ideally, if you can get something from the protesters side that shows the different kinds of protests -- the different signs, the different kinds of ways that they are protesting. - Protests/Activism

**SHAYLA:** “Always always always have extra batteries - that seems like an obvious thing, but it's kind of one of the first things that inevitably - when you need it in an emergency situation, but you don’t have it.” - Natural Disasters

**SHAYLA:** “I mean obviously you want to be safe first. I just definitely want to emphasize that. You don’t want to get in any scenario where you are in between like the action you know and you can get hurt.” - Natural Disasters

**SHAYLA:** “In a natural disaster, you want to give the audience a sense of the scope of the impact of the disaster. For example if it’s an earthquake, or a fire, or something like that, you
want to be able to get on a high, vantage point or something like that can show the audience the spread, the amount of the impact that had on this particular area of the country, state, city.” - Natural Disasters

Geri Migielicz is the Lorry I. Lokey Visiting Professor in Professional Journalism at Stanford University, teaching multimedia in the Graduate Program in Journalism. Geri is also the co-founder and executive editor of Stroy4, a multimedia production studio whose current project is a feature documentary, “The Cannon and The Flower.” Geri also did coverage of the Loma Prieta earthquake, which she won a 1990 Pulitzer Prize for in general news reporting. Because of her professional experience shooting during natural disasters, she provided us with some great quotes about what types of shots to get and how to respond during emergency situations.

**GERI:** “So putting the camera in places, different places, not always eye-level, is really important, and detail detail detail detail detail... people, reactions, close, move around.” - Natural Disasters

**GERI:** “Do no harm. Do no additional harm to people who are in trauma. They don’t want you there, you have no - you may have a right legally, but ethically you draw a line at human being.” - Natural Disasters

**GERI:** “If wifi network is available or your wireless is just great to post and send as soon as you can, don’t delay. Just keep shipping content as soon as you can.” - Natural Disasters

On April 11th, we drove to St. Louis and spent the day interviewing three video professionals: Aaron Mermelstein, Alex Fees and Jim Thomas. We came into contact with these professionals through connections we have made in the past from internships as well as through Beth Pike, our mentor.
Aaron Mermelstein is a writer and producer for the Higher Education Channel in St. Louis. Aaron is also a freelance videographer for ABC, NBC and CBS. Aaron has many years experience as a videographer and had worked with Beth Pike in the past. She helped us get into contact with him. Aaron could speak to each of the topics but gave us especially good advice for the Lifestyle and Interviewing tutorial as well as general shooting tips.

**Aaron:** I learned early. A handheld, and no matter how hard you try, you can’t really handhold. You see every beat of your heart. -Feature

**Aaron:** For me, I always look for an end shot... I don’t know what that’s going to be. By end shot I mean last shot—the shot that’s going to rap everything up. I don’t know what its going to be until I shoot it. It ties up the bow. A good story has a beginning a middle an end. -Feature

**Aaron:** Always ask open ended questions. Don’t ask questions where the answer is yes or no or Tuesday. When you do interviews, you’re looking for sentences, bites that might be 6 seconds long which is what were looking for in network news or 30 seconds long depending on where you are. You’re looking to ask questions where ppl will give you thought. Where people will give you sentences and phrases not uh huh, yes, Thursday. I’m almost afraid to share these secrets. The questions that’s always worked for me, not matter what the story is – feature story, news story is different : What is it about blank? That’s as open ended a questions you’re going to get. -Feature
Jim Thomas is a video photographer at KMOV-TV in St. Louis. Courtney has a friend who works at KMOV and said Jim was one of KMOV’s best videographers and put us in contact with him. He was one of the few interviewees who could speak for each topic and provided us with some of the best quotes for our videos.

**Jim:** A lot of times when people have their phones it’s shaking around and jerking around and you just got to stop, people just have to stop. I also have a thing called a steady bag if I don’t have my tripod. - Feature

**Jim:** Make sure there’s no power lines down, just assume that the lines are going to be hot and there’s going to be natural gas. If you’re there and you see people who are hurt you want to provide assistance. - Natural Disasters

**Jim:** These are made-for-TV events, so it will just be other people at the podium waiting, or a shot of the seal on the podium, or the traditional shot of another camera lens. - Political / Meeting

**Jim:** The biggest suggestion I have often is “Don’t try to get so close and be the hero” because you’re going to get hurt or the camera is going to get hurt. - Spot News
Alex Fees was an award-winning television reporter at KSDK-TV in St. Louis and is now a communications specialist for Mehlville School District in St. Louis. Kate was an intern at KSDK-TV two summers ago, so she was able to get in contact with Alex. He provided us with many great quotes, especially when it came to his experience with spot news and natural disasters.

**ALEX:** It sounds really silly but make sure you get the video - that's the most important thing, and don’t rush off to get interviews of people or something while the fire is still going. - Spot News

**ALEX:** You take videos of them arriving in a car, or at a banquet of what have you, the crowd reaction - good or bad that when elected official does arrive. And after that it’s a matter of podium type of situation. You want to be able to record their comments on the podium. - Political/Meeting

**ALEX:** "Just, get 30 seconds of tornado and get somewhere to feed it. Cause that’s where they are going to use and the typical with the cable networks, they want it sooner rather take half an hour." - Natural Disasters

On the next Friday, April 18, we drove to Kansas City, Mo., to interview two more video professionals, Bev Chapman and Laz Abalos.
Bev Chapman was an anchor and reporter at KMBC in Kansas City, Missouri. She is currently producing a documentary about a forest fire in Colorado. The documentary includes footage from citizen journalist shooting the forest fire with their iPhone. One very notable scene that she showed us was a woman driving into the fire while filming it with her iPhone. The footage is very incredible and the emotion the woman conveys while being involved in the natural disaster is also very compelling. Bev gave us some great quotes on how to shoot video and what types of shots to get.

**BEV:** You want the most compelling videos, the most emotional, people’s reactions to it. - Protests/Activism

**BEV:** People are given to zooming in which degrades the quality and if you’re handholding it and zooming in it could make it totally unrecognizable. You need action and cutaways you need something to put it together in a way that will be meaningful to the story. - Protests/Activism

**BEV:** “You need to have an establishing shot, wide medium close, you need cutaways, action and reaction, anything that will illustrate - whether it’s a dead tree or anything that will illustrate what is going on.” -Natural Disasters
Laz Abalos is a video photographer at KMBC in Kansas City, Missouri. Laz produced a video entirely with his iPhone covering the Kansas City snowfall. The film is titled “#snOMG2014.” It captures some of Kansas City’s most famous landmarks covered in snow. Laz could speak to each topic and provided us with excellent quotes.

**LAZ** - Things that are happening before events, they’re lighthearted, people are more relaxed to begin with so it should be easy to get good stuff. Get the who what why. -Feature

**LAZ:** Try to stay not fully engaged in the protest try to stay on the outside of it. And as you get comfortable you can move in closer. -Protests/Activism

**LAZ:** You want to figure out who’s doing it, figure out what’s their agenda, find somebody who doesn’t agree with them. It’s not always possible to get both sides. You just want to let people know who is this group. -Protests/Activism

**LAZ:** You have to realize these people have just had their lives torn apart and they may not be thinking I want to talk to a reporter. If you’re approaching a home ask if everyone is ok and be very compassionate to the people that are involved in these disasters. -Natural Disasters

**VII. Scripts**

1. Spot News-
VO: Spot news can happen at any time. It can be a fire, car crash, or anything “news worthy” that happens unexpectedly. Even with spot news, you can develop a plan ahead of time. Here are some tips provided by professional video journalists on how to prepare and produce spot news coverage with your mobile device. The odds are that such a plan may change, so be flexible, but be prepared.


Shayla: In a breaking news situation, I think the key things you need to remember: what are the essential things your audience needs to know, and that’s what you should focus on.

Laz: Who what when and where, you always run that through your head when you’re at a scene right away so you want to make sure you get a wide establishing shot, medium, tight, look around for people who might be upset or might be involved in what happened.

VO: When you arrive at the scene, observe what people are doing and get establishing shots. Here is an example on how to cover a fire that just broke out.

GRAPHIC: Establishing shot, medium, tight.

Aaron: The first thing you shoot in a fire, by the time you get out of the car and the firemen’s going to the fire, is you make a wide shot. You make the establishing shot. Then as you are walking, you make another shot, a medium shot.

Laz: Get who’s fighting the fire where you are. Flames are always the best video, but fire departments are so fast to get to residential areas that you don’t get a lot of flames unless it’s some big fire. You want to tell your story, somebody may come up and say. “That lady’s lived there for 80 years,” so then you start to build your story.

ALEX: It sounds really silly but make sure you get the video - that’s the most important thing, and don’t rush off to get interviews of people or something while the fire is still going.

GRAPHIC: Use a tripod

Bev: Nothing makes amateur video look more professional than a tripod. People are given to zooming in which degrades the quality and if you’re handholding it and zooming in it
could make it totally unrecognizable. You need action and cutaways you need something to put it together in a way that will be meaningful to the story.

**GRAPHIC: Be safe and respectful. Don’t get in the way of emergency crews.**

**Jim:** The biggest suggestion I have often is “Don’t try to get so close and be the hero” because you’re going to get hurt or the camera is going to get hurt.

**Laz:** Anytime you show up to an accident scene, be aware of the authorities and see where people are, stay behind crime scene tape. If there’s a lot of people and you don’t feel safe don’t get out of your car. If law enforcement tells you to do something, it’s better to do what they say and still try to get your shot you can still get the shot instead of not. If the accident is on the highway make sure you have a colored vests. We use fluorescent orange when we’re shooting on the side of the street now. That is just common sense.

**Jim:** You don’t want to put yourself in a situation where you’re caught in the middle. Sometimes you really have to assess the situation for how dangerous it is. People might get mad at you for being there. You have to be careful of who’s around you and what’s going on. I usually start shooting stuff from a distance and slowly move up. After a number of years I know what to do.

**VO:** After you have the shots needed to tell the initial story, send your video to news agencies as soon as possible. Breaking news happens fast and you want to send out what you have quickly.

**GRAPHIC: www.MobileVideoDIY.com**

**VO:** These are some tips to help you prepare for spot news coverage. For more information on Mobile Video DIY, and more tips on how to cover various scenarios including natural disasters or political event, visit mobile-video-d-i-y dot com.

**2. Political / Meeting**

**OPENING GRAPHIC: Tips for political coverage using a mobile device.**

**VO:** Covering political events and meetings can be tough for beginners, especially when the event involves a large crowd of people. Here in this video, you will find tips from professional video journalists on how to cover such events with your mobile device or small camera.

**GRAPHIC: Do your research and arrive early**
VO: So you’re covering a meeting or a speech - maybe it’s a governor’s press conference, a city council meeting or school board hearing. Start by picking up a copy of the meeting agenda ahead of time. Find out what the event is about, who is involved and arrive early. You’ll have a closer seat to the action if you arrive ahead of the crowd.

GERI: Usually it’s about proximity and being able to get close.

LAZ: I would make sure I go there early because the less people there would be. I would try to figure out where are they going to be speaking. Is there a place I can be that is going to be really close.

JIM: These are made-for-TV events, so it will just be other people at the podium waiting, or a shot of the seal on the podium, or the traditional shot of another camera lens.

ALEX: You take videos of them arriving in a car, or at a banquet of what have you, the crowd reaction - good or bad that when elected official does arrive. And after that it’s a matter of podium type of situation. You want to be able to record their comments on the podium.

GRAPHIC: Vary your shot, use a tripod, and shoot in sequence: wide, medium, tight.

LAZ: And then just reaction shots, politicians usually have a cadence to their speech so you know when the built-in applause is going to happen, so you know when he’s going to pause, and people will be all around you so you can get their reactions. Again signs, colorful hats, buttons that represented for the candidate. Those kinds of things are the things you want to get.

JIM: If we’re in a big rush we have to record it on the iphone, when you’re that far away it’s so echoey…. A lot of times there’s loud speakers, if you can position yourself at one of those you can shoot at an angle at the governor.

VO: When covering political rallies, meetings or any kind of event, keep in mind good techniques each time you shoot. It’s hard for an editor to work with shaky or moving shots. Avoid panning and zooming and think in wide, medium, tight shots.

GRAPHIC: Avoid panning and zooming. Shoot in sequence: wide, medium, tight.

SHAYLA: I would avoid panning - I think that’s something people always feel like they need to do to show you what’s happening, but it’s always a really hard thing to incorporate into an edit.
**BEV:** Nothing makes amateur video look more professional than a tripod. People are given to zooming in which degrades the quality. And if you’re handholding it and zooming in it could make it totally unrecognizable.

**GERI:** If you can’t get close, that’s where you use a telephoto lens and you lock the camera down on a tripod - that’s the best thing - the telephoto lens magnifies any kind of camera movement, so you really want to make sure you are on a tripod and then get a telephoto.

**VO:** You probably want to bring extra batteries for your camera to be able to record the speech and often a question and answer period that follows.

**GRAPHIC: Record the whole speech**

**JIM:** If the governor is here he might be talking about some new law, and then afterwards he’ll take questions on other stuff too and a lot of times that’s the better stuff that happens. That’s usually the good stuff. So record the whole thing if you can.

**VO:** Ultimately, don’t be shy, don’t be afraid to ask questions.

**GRAPHIC: Ask questions**

**LAZ:** Usually if there is a big politician there will be other media, just follow the media and don’t be afraid to ask questions - Almost everyone is going to be taking pictures. Just get your phone out. They’re there to get their picture taken, they’re not there to eat the barbecue. Just get your phone out and make your way over. Don’t linger, just try to get couple of shots. Don’t be shy about it.

**ALEX:** Elected official is likely to behave differently if they see no television crew around, no journalists, no popping out microphones... But really, that’s an opportunity. Because if they do get into somebody or make some controversial comments, then you will get some. And they are more likely to make those comments if they “think” that there’s no media there.

**GRAPHIC: www.MobileVideo.DIY.com**

**VO:** For more information on Mobile Video DIY, and more tips on how to cover various scenarios including breaking news or events, visit mobile-video-diy dot com.

3. Protest / Activism

**GRAPHIC: Tips for protests coverage using mobile device**
VO: Your mobile device can be a great tool in capturing photos, videos, eyewitness accounts from people at a protest or where there's civil unrest. What are the important shots that news agencies are looking for?

We talked to professional journalists who have covered such events, and here's some advice when covering these type of situations with your camera.

**GRAPHIC: ALWAYS SHOOT EACH SCENE IN SEQUENCE: WIDE, MEDIUM, TIGHT.**

VO: First of all, you don’t want to shoot everything and just keep your camera rolling the whole time. You will need footage that an editor can work with. Record video in shorter clips, about five seconds, and in sequence, shooting wide, medium, and tight shots of each scene. However, if the main action is happening, keep your camera rolling longer, if necessary.

**LAZ:** I would try to get your establishing shot, then shots of people if people are wearing gas masks, if they have signs on their shirts or stuff written on them, as many shots as you can and then wide shots, medium shots and tight shots.

**SHAYLA:** Ideally, if you can get something from the protesters side that shows the different kinds of protests -- the different signs, the different kinds of ways that they are protesting.

**LAZ:** You want to get a shot of the hand in the air. Shots of what are the police doing. If there's a lot of police give me a shot to show that, if they're not give me that, if they're on horses, mopeds.

**BEV:** You want the most compelling videos, the most emotional, people’s reactions to it.

VO: When you are filming in the middle of a protest, you may not have a chance to use a tripod to make steady shots. Hold your camera or mobile device as steady as possible and keep it a wide shot, so the image you're capturing is steadier. Video editors in the newsroom can still zoom in on the action digitally.

**GRAPHIC: Hold your video recording device as steady as possible.**

**JIM:** Always the tripod. Sometimes people don’t believe in the tripod but it really really helps ... I also have a thing called a steady bag if I don’t have my tripod.

**ALEX:** A television news photographer can keep a respectful distance away and still record that every emotional scene - somebody with an iPhone may not be able to do that. So then you might just want to leave that up to standing 3 feet away, 20 feet away, recording wide on your iPhone, hoping that an editor can hopefully digitally zoom in.
**BEV:** People are given to zooming in which degrades the quality and if you’re handholding it and zooming in it could make it totally unrecognizable. You need action and cutaways you need something to put it together in a way that will be meaningful to the story.

**VO:** When you interview people, look for leaders or organizers at the protest, but also make sure you interview people with other perspectives at the scene to understand what is happening.

**GRAPHIC:** Interview people with knowledge. Get varying opinions of what’s being disputed.

**LAZ:** You want to figure out who’s doing it, figure out what’s their agenda, find somebody who doesn’t agree with them. It’s not always possible to get both sides. You just want to let people know who is this group.

**SHAYLA:** And sometimes if you’re in like a protest situation, there are certain types of people who are put forward, sort of like spokespeople. Obviously, there’s like a pro and a con to relying on those kinds of people like - they probably have their talking points and they’re probably not going to want to stray too far from those. So you want to make sure you get those kinds of people but you also want to make sure you get someone who represents different aspects of the protest who can sort of round out the story.

**VO:** In any given breaking news situation, you’ll want to keep in mind safety of yourself and others around you.

**GRAPHIC:** Always keep safety in mind

**LAZ:** Try to stay not fully engaged in the protest try to stay on the outside of it. And as you get comfortable you can move in closer.

**SHAYLA:** Protests and demonstrations, again, it’s not the type of thing you can predict often and sometimes there are marches and demonstrations that you can go to and attend and see how they work. Obviously the ones that become violent and end up with a lot of police action. Those are harder situations, like those just like the kind of things you need to be there to know how to navigate and sort of rely on your kind of instincts sort of spidey-sense that like this is going to get serious and I should probably like hit it and quit it and like get my stuff and get out of here. So that would be the advice just to sort of get some practice.

**GRAPHIC:** www.MobileVideoDIY.com
VO: For more information on Mobile Video DIY, and more tips on how to cover various scenarios including breaking news or events, visit mobile-video-diy dot com.

4. Natural Disasters

GRAPHIC: Tips for natural disaster coverage using mobile device

VO: You find yourself at the scene of a tornado or in the midst of some other natural disaster. People around the world may want to know what’s happening and you can help tell this story as it unfolds.

So, maybe you are not trained as a journalist. Nor do you have expensive camera and sound equipment. But, you probably have a cell phone that allows you to take video and capture sound. What’s the next step? We spoke with award-winning video journalists who offer you good advice.

Before you go to the scene of the disaster, make sure your camera equipment is ready to go.

GRAPHIC: ALWAYS MAKE SURE YOUR CAMERA IS READY TO GO.

SHAYLA: “Always always always have extra batteries - that seems like an obvious thing, but it's kind of one of the first things that inevitably - when you need it in an emergency situation, but you don’t have it.” (10 seconds)

BEV: “Nothing makes amateur video look more professional than a tripod.” (6 seconds)

JIM: “Always the tripod. Sometimes people don’t believe in the tripod but it really really helps ... I also have a thing called a steady bag if I don’t have my tripod.” (7 seconds)

When you arrive on scene, first evaluate the situation to make sure you’re safe.

GRAPHIC: EVALUATE THE SITUATION TO MAKE SURE YOU ARE SAFE.

JIM: “Make sure there’s no power lines down, just assume that the lines are going to be hot and there’s going to be natural gas. If you’re there and you see people who are hurt you want to provide assistance.” (27 seconds)

SHAYLA: “I mean obviously you want to be safe first. I just definitely want to emphasize that. You don’t want to get in any scenario where you are in between like the action you know and you can get hurt.” (12 seconds)
Once you know you are not in danger, start to shoot what is happening.

**GRAPHIC: SHOOT WHAT IS HAPPENING.**

**ALEX:** It sounds really silly but make sure you get the video - that’s the most important thing, and don’t rush off to get interviews of people or something while the fire is still going. Don’t turn form the tornado crossing the field to get the reaction shots of farmers looking at it - that’s not the important thing as tornado is. *(22 seconds)*

**SHAYLA:** “In a natural disaster, you want to give the audience a sense of the scope of the impact of the disaster. For example if it’s an earthquake, or a fire, or something like that, you want to be able to get on a high, vantage point or something like that can show the audience the spread, the amount of the impact that had on this particular area of the country, state, city.” *(26 seconds)*

You want to make sure you are getting different types of shots at various angles. You want wide, medium and close-up shots. Wide shots establish the scene and what is happening. Medium shots are closer and more focused. Close-up shots are details from the scene that are very tight.

**GRAPHIC: SHOOT WIDE, MEDIUM AND TIGHT SHOTS**

**BEV:** “You need to have an establishing shot, wide medium close, you need cutaways, action and reaction, anything that will illustrate - whether it’s a dead tree or anything that will illustrate what is going on.” *(28 seconds)*

**LAZ:** “Who what when and where, you always run that through your head when you’re at a scene right away so you want to make sure you get a wide establishing shot, medium, tight, look around for people who might be upset or might be involved in what happened.” *(17 seconds)*

**GERI:** “So putting the camera in places, different places, not always eye-level, is really important, and detail detail detail detail detail... people, reactions, close, move around.” *(14 seconds)*

Be sure to talk to people in the area about what they saw. Look for eyewitneses. Always be respectful.

**GERI:** “Do no harm. Do no additional harm to people who are in trauma. They don’t want you there, you have no - you may have a right legally, but ethically you draw a line a human being.” *(14 seconds)*
LAZ: “You have to realize these people have just had their lives torn apart and they may not be thinking I want to talk to a reporter. If you’re approaching a home ask if everyone is ok and be very compassionate to the people that are involved in these disasters. Ultimately what you still need to get is video of what is going on. Be very mindful of that you’re there to do a job but at the same time you’re not insensitive to what has happened to them.” (40 seconds)

Once you have your video, you need to quickly send it to a news source. Time is of the essence in breaking news.

GRAPHIC: NEWS WORKS ON DEADLINES. TIME IS OF THE ESSENCE.

ALEX: “Just, get 30 seconds of tornado and get somewhere to feed it. Cause that’s where they are going to use and the typical with the cable networks, they want it sooner rather take half an hour.” (14 seconds)

GERI: “If wifi network is available or your wireless is just great to post and send as soon as you can, don’t delay. Just keep shipping content as soon as you can.” (16 seconds)

These are a few of the tips to help you get started on covering a natural disaster. For more information on Mobile Video DIY, visit mobilevideodiy.com.

5. Feature

GRAPHIC: HOW TO COVER FEATURE STORIES WITH A SIMPLE MOBILE DEVICE

VO: Let’s say there’s an interesting event happening in your area or a person that you have access to and would like to interview for a feature story. In this video, you will find tips from video professionals on how to cover feature and lifestyle stories with your mobile device or small camera.

GRAPHIC: Arrive prepared.

VO: Arrive prepared. Bring your mobile device or camera charged and ready to go, and don’t forget your tripod.

JIM: 7:35 - A lot of times when people have their phones it’s shaking around and jerking around and you just got to stop, people just have to stop. I also have a thing called a steady bag if I don’t have my tripod.
AARON: 6:30 - I learned early. A handheld, and no matter how hard you try, you can’t really handhold. You see every beat of your heart.

GRAPHIC: Telling the story visually

VO: Now you’re ready to start shooting the event. Make sure you get a variety of shots, shooting in sequence of wide, medium, close for editing. Get an establishing shot that shows what is happening, medium shots that are closer, and tight shots that are very zoomed in and show detail. You’ll also want to capture footage that will help tell your story with a beginning, middle and end.

Aaron: 7:12 - For me, I always look for an end shot… I don’t know what that’s going to be. By end shot I mean last shot—the shot that’s going to rap everything up. I don’t know what it’s going to be until I shoot it. It ties up the bow. A good story has a beginning a middle an end.

ALEX - For every interview that you do, you need to have some kind of b-rolls to go along with that. Get a person sitting at their desk and working, or faking like they were working. Would sit your computer for a few minutes and just let me get a couple shots as if you were working at your computer? You can check your emails. Then you will get some b-rolls you can use later.

LAZ - Things that are happening before events, they’re lighthearted, people are more relaxed to begin with so it should be easy to get good stuff. Get the who what why. Why are you at a tailgate? Well blah blah what do you like to eat? What do you do after eating? Get people in all their gear. If it’s cold weather get people they’re all bundled up just get people in all their gear.

ALEX - Don’t take anything for granted. If you are interviewing somebody, a company official or whatever, then get some b-rolls of it. Get some shots of their name on the door, the office, the exterior the building, the sign, name of the company he works for - just anything that’s relevant.

GFX Choose your interview subject

VO: An important part of any video is the interview. You have to make sure you choose the right person to interview.

SHAYLA: I tend to like do a pre interview with somebody if I can. Just be like “hey were you.. did you see what’s happening.. what happened here… where were you… would you mind talking about that briefly? So I can see if that person is a good talker or not. And if they’re not
or if they didn’t say anything then I would sort of save my time and energy in terms of doing an interview with them.

**GRAPHIC: Ask open-ended questions**

**VO:** Once you choose your subject, you need to ask the right kinds of questions.

**AARON** - Always ask open ended questions. Don’t ask questions where the answer is yes or no or Tuesday. When you do interviews, you’re looking for sentences, bites that might be 6 seconds long which is what we were looking for in network news or 30 seconds long depending on where you are. You’re looking to ask questions where ppl will give you thought. Where people will give you sentences and phrases not uh huh, yes, Thursday. I’m almost afraid to share these secrets. The questions that’s always worked for me, not matter what the story is – feature story, news story is different : What is it about blank? That’s as open ended a questions you’re going to get.

**ALEX** - So the longer I was a reporter, the more - even just for interviews, I would just show up and go ‘tell me about this,’ instead of having 6 or 8 things that I want to make sure that I address so they can address. I will just let that thing unfold in front of me with their answers, and then respond and react and conduct the interview that way.

**VO:** These are a few of the tips to help you get started on covering events and interviewing people. For more information and other news tutorials on Mobile Video DIY, visit [www.MobileVideoDIY.com](http://www.MobileVideoDIY.com).
VIII. Research Notes

1) AfricaNews
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: This is not in existence yet - will eventually be 1st Pan-African multilingual news channel.
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics?:
How could it be improved?:

2) Al Jazeera Sharek
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Citizen Journalist Content
How is it gathered: With a redesigned Sharek portal (still at http://sharek.aljazeera.net). Regular contributors can now become accredited. Once they've attained that trusted status, their videos will post without moderation. The site provides topics and assignments for users to upload and contribute videos
and photos. The videos and photos are shown on the site and organized by topic and most viewed. The portal has allowed Al-Jazeera to cover a variety of stories in places where reporters were neither safe nor welcome. Citizens can submit videos to Al-Jazeera through email or the smartphone apps the agency has created. For those with less advanced phones, Al-Jazeera also accepts reports through SMS.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** Yes. [http://sharek.aljazeera.net/p/34555](http://sharek.alazeera.net/p/34555) They offer tips on how to improve sound quality, image quality and video quality. They are all technical instructions.

**What are some of the more popular topics?:** Protests/Activism, events, marches, happenings in the Middle East.

**How could it be improved?** It’s a really awesome site with good organization. It would be cool to see another platform like this to be used in America as well.

3) AP

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** mostly UGC, sometimes citizen journalism

**How is it gathered:** It is either submitted by the creator or found online by the editor of social media and UGC (there is a person with that job) and is used alongside the professional coverage. They say they have a well-developed verifying system. In some cases reporters will reach out to people on social media who are at the scene of a story and ask them to make something, judging by their social media guidelines. Looks like you can send “news tips” to individual bureaus, too.

[http://www.ap.org/company/annual-meeting/2013/annual-report/industry.html](http://www.ap.org/company/annual-meeting/2013/annual-report/industry.html)


**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** No but it looks like they are individually contacted in which case they are probably given instruction on an individual basis if they need it or have time.

**What are some of the more popular topics?** Examples in their annual report: protests and activism, military actions, people killed in Syria, shooting victim in New York, meteor in Russia

**How could it be improved?** Because they’re looking for it rather than waiting for it to come to them, it’s really only very high quality material.

4) **Australian Broadcasting**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** Citizen Journalist Content

**How is it gathered:** [https://open.abc.net.au/about](https://open.abc.net.au/about) First, contributers must upload their video to either YouTube or Vimeo. Must make sure that privacy setting are set to make sure anyone can see the video. On YouTube, the user must select the setting that does not allow advertisements to display on the side of the video because ABC Open is not a commercial space. Then user submit the link to the project on the ABC Open web site. They offer “Skills development - distribution - context - community.” They have a team of 45 producers based in regional towns all around the country to help the user with ideas and with learning skills in storytelling and making media. There are free workshops and events running all the time. Each producer has a blog to keep the user up to date on the many varied contributions coming from communities in their region.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** Yes. There are 45 producers based in regional towns who keep blogs and mentor the users offering tips and advice. ABC Open also has free workshops and events running all the time.

**What are some of the more popular topics?** Feature Stories

**How could it be improved?** Expand their topics.
5) **BBC**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** They have some photos and they feature submitted tweets. Not a lot of that. This “have your say” sometimes posts emailed submissions that are answers to questions. For the most part it seems like an easy way to keep a database of potential sources. They also do “your week in pictures” with the best. Not much video.

**How is it gathered:** It can be texted to BBC, emailed, uploaded on their website, submitted through their mobile app or tweeted through “have your say”

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** No

**What are some of the more popular topics:** The Iraqi elections (used written opinions from people there), spain’s austerity movement, any story with lots of comments goes to this page too.

**How could it be improved:** They should be more specific and shouldn’t make it so open. I imagine they just get tons and tons of submissions that they are searching for what they are actually looking for. This is a very disorganized way to do this. Probably super ineffective. There should be categories like on CNN iReport.

6) **CNN iReport**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** Citizen Journalist Content (videos, photos, text pieces with photos/video) Mostly photos; User-generated content

**How is it gathered:** From users uploading content onto the CNN iReport web site. They can submit to certain assignment or create your own story.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** Yes. It is text providing a list of tips to “shoot video like a pro.” Video tips: http://ireport.cnn.com/toolkit-video.jspa

**What are some of the more popular topics:** Features (dealing with a mental illness), weather, News, events, Travel, Politics

**How could it be improved:** They could have an app or at least a section on its CNN app where users can submit content from their mobile devices.

7) **Conde Nast**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** not really. Sometimes they’ll feature fashion bloggers with some of their magazines… does that really count?

Could be worth checking individual outlets.

**How is it gathered:**

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:**

**What are some of the more popular topics:**

**How could it be improved:**

8) **CTV**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** user generated and citizen journalism

**How is it gathered:** Online uploads in a portal where you have a profile or the app. You get scored and can gain badges for what you are doing.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** http://mynews.ctvnews.ca/resources These are some really quick tips laid out in bullet points. not very comprehensive but gives similar advice as what our videos show… very similar.

**What are some of the more popular topics:** there are assignments, mostly photos of “what makes canada beautiful.” breaking news is a topic. a big fire, “wild weather,” holidays. The leader with the most
Grumke, Lindbeck, Lv 29

points submits photos of flowers.

How could it be improved?: The topics they are asking for are not very interesting or newsworthy at all. They could be doing what CNN is doing and ask for help with tons of specific long-term stories but instead they're asking for photos of people's backyards.

9) Ebyline

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Professional Content. This provides a platform to hook up companies with content producers or freelance journalists. This is for accredited content producers. The site provides companies with an editorial staff who can locate and communicate with professionals to produce content for the company.

How is it gathered: Through a dashboard or directly through Ebyline's in-house editorial staff.

Are there any tips or tutorials available: No

What are some of the more popular topics?: Whatever companies want - not visual to everyday visitors of the site.

How could it be improved?: --

10) Fox uReport

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Mostly cell phone photos and videos of animals

How is it gathered: People become members and submit their stuff online

Are there any tips or tutorials available: yes but it's for photos - which I think is most of what they want.

What are some of the more popular topics?: There are assignments: pets and animals, extreme weather, breaking news (explosion in New York) Millennials, we are listening (user submitted videos of teenagers bitching), everyday superheroes (patriotic breaking news), patriotic stuff in general.

How could it be improved?: It pretty accurately reflects what this news outlet is about.

11) FreePress Unlimited

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: The platform does not feature any mobile journalism on the site other than what professional journalists have submitted. This organization supports media organizations in countries where free speech is limited.

How is it gathered: -

Are there any tips or tutorials available: Al Sawt al Hurr ('the voice of freedom') is a training program that offers support to journalists, lawyers, media professionals and their organizations in the Middle East.

What are some of the more popular topics?: Women Issues (Bangladesh) , Human Rights, Politics, Harmful conditions and issues occurring in the Middle East.

How could it be improved?: It would be useful to have a site that is in English (not transcribed through the browser -- it was difficult to read). This could turn into a platform for mobile journalists in these countries, but it isn’t there quite yet.

12) Gannett

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: professional mobile journalists

(http://convergedmedia.net/filing/mobile-journalism-the-gannett-experiment/)

In '06 wanted more UGC

Could be worth checking individual local outlets.

How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics?:
How could it be improved?:

13) Guardian Witness
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Citizen Journalism and User-generated content - a lot of asking user opinions about topics.
How is it gathered: Through the mobile app or uploading content from the web site. You submit to open assignments. You can also submit story ideas and your own story.
Are there any tips or tutorials available: Yes. Video tutorials on how to get good lighting in video, how to get good sound and verification. [https://witness.theguardian.com/tips-and-tricks](https://witness.theguardian.com/tips-and-tricks)
What are some of the more popular topics?: Feature stories, event (lifestyle) coverage (share photos of your mementos from past relationships), Recipe swaps, Weather (by month), Syrian refugees (tell us your stories)
How could it be improved?: It could be useful to have more newsworthy stories. They are all pretty entertainment based.

14) Hearst
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Could be worth checking individual local outlets.
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some more popular topics?:
How could their mobile journalism be improved?:

15) International Center for Journalists
How is the mobile journalism gathered: They are reporting about this phenomenon - not really creating it
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some more popular topics: International riots/issues
How could their mobile journalism be improved: They could definitely use some how-to videos

16) Ma’An News Agency
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: none that I can find
How is the mobile journalism gathered: it isn’t - lots of stock photos. no video.
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some more popular topics: Palestinian side of the Israel/Palestine conflict
How could their mobile journalism be improved: they could have submissions if they wanted them from people in Palestine.
17) **Middle East Broadcasting Network**

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: ***we can’t read arabic***

*How is the UGC gathered:*

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

*What are some more popular topics:*

*How could their UGC be improved:*

18) **MTV**

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *None, but they do have blogs*

*How is the UGC gathered:*

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

*What are some more popular topics: Entertainment news*

*How could it be improved: They could have a blog forum?*

19) **NBC Citizen Journalist**

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *citizen journalism, UGC, lots of text answers to random questions*

*How is the UGC gathered: Submissions are emailed to NBC’s account*

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

*What are some more popular topics: Returning home after Katrina, pinched at the pump, wedding day jitters.*

*They are asking for specifics on this website http://www.nbcnews.com/id/6639760/ How could their UGC be improved: emailing submissions is way more work for nbc than what CNN is doing. A lot of it isn’t even video. It’s more like facebook comments.*

20) **NBC-Stringwire**

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *they are an app for live-streaming video. Don’t know if it saves/can be submitted.*

*How is the UGC gathered: Through a phone app*

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

*What are some more popular topics: The example is protesting - people will probably use it to film animals.*

*How could their UGC be improved: Hasn’t been launched yet.*

21) **News Distribution Network**

What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *can’t tell - no category for it*

*How is the UGC gathered:*

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

*What are some more popular topics:*

*How could their UGC be improved: *
22) News Corp
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Could be worth checking individual local outlets.
   *bought* storyful to organize mobile journalism
   How is the UGC gathered: through storyful
   Are there any tips or tutorials available:
     What are some more popular topics: weather, protests
     How could their UGC be improved: can’t watch it without paying, don’t know

23) Newsmodo
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *Don’t really have it - this is to connect freelancers
   with newsrooms*
   How is the UGC gathered:
   Are there any tips or tutorials available:
     What are some more popular topics:
     How could their UGC be improved:

24) New York Times
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: *Letters to the editor, comments, reader reviews.*
   How is the UGC gathered:
   Are there any tips or tutorials available:
     What are some more popular topics:
     How could their UGC be improved:

25) Radio and TV Marti
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: none that I can tell - cuban news
   How is the UGC gathered:
   Are there any tips or tutorials available:
     What are some more popular topics: cuba, other central american countries
     How could their UGC be improved:

26) Radio Free Asia
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: yes, they use it for specific stories -
   http://www.rfa.org/about/releases/water-04292013122514.html
   How is the UGC gathered: there was an app launched last year
   Are there any tips or tutorials available:
     What are some more popular topics: water safety
     How could their UGC be improved:

27) Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty
   What kind of mobile journalism do they have: talking about it, don’t really have it
   http://www.rferl.org/content/syria-war-reported-by-citizen-journalists-social-media/24630841.html
   How is the UGC gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:

What are some more popular topics:

How could their UGC be improved:

28) RTE

What kind of mobile journalism do they have:  they create Irish television programs by working with independent producers so not really any.

How is the UGC gathered: they contact professional people, not really citizen journalists.

Are there any tips or tutorials available:

What are some more popular topics:

How could their UGC be improved:

Did uncover a need for a future capstone group - to create the database.

**Read the report.

29) SCRIPPS:

What kind of mobile journalism do they have:  Has a weather app that could use User-generated content. Owns various broadcast television shows as well as newspapers and other businesses in the news industry, so could be worth checking into individual local outlets. Acquired a user-generated website in 2007, but I don't think it exists anymore.


Are there any tips or tutorials available: No

How is it gathered: Some UGC can be gathered using their StormShield weather app. Scripps owns 19 television stations. On some of the station's web sites, users can send UGC via email to reporters.

What are some of the more popular topics: -

How could it be improved? Having a central location (site) where people could upload UGC. Scripps could then distribute this content to the various stations it owns based on location.

30) SmallWorldNews:


App: Storymaker:

Conceived to improve the capacity of citizen journalists in conflict zones, StoryMaker can be used by anyone who wants to create multimedia stories. The app also provides users a 65-lesson curriculum, produced in conjunction with the International Center for Journalists and Free Press Unlimited, that teaches journalism and storytelling skills. With our partners, we've launched projects using StoryMaker in Zimbabwe, Libya, Morocco, Iraq, Egypt, and Tunisia, with more locations to come. Small World News believes the fundamentals of mobile storytelling are the same across cultures, and designed StoryMaker
to be helpful to anyone who has a story to tell. The app has been downloaded more than 5,000 times by Android users in the U.S., Europe, Africa and the Middle East.

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** Yes, but it is mostly from people who use the app and are involved in the projects they have created. They train citizens of different countries how to tell stories and they use the app to learn the lessons.

**How is it gathered:** The app allows you to create the video pretty easily and provides guidance on how to make good video. Then, it lets you share the video you made on social media, google plus, dropbox, etc. Some videos are published on the storymaker web site: [http://storymaker.cc/category/event/](http://storymaker.cc/category/event/) as a platform for sharing these videos.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:** On the Storymaker App.

**What are some of the more popular topics:** Event, Breaking News, Issue and Feature; mostly in the locations of Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia and Morocco.

**How could it be improved:** Let users upload the video to a platform on SmallWorldNews.com.

---

31) **Storyful**

[http://storyful.com/contact/](http://storyful.com/contact/)

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** User-generated content from social media. Storyful discovers, verifies and acquires the most valuable content on the social web so partners can own breaking news stories with speed and accuracy. Platform: [https://licensed.storyful.com/](https://licensed.storyful.com/)

**How is it gathered:** Storyful has pioneered rights acquisition for user generated content. They clear hundreds of videos a month for web and broadcast use and have a user generated content archive of over 110,000 videos. They also sell licensed videos for all types of broadcast and commercial use. Gathered from social media. Newsrooms can license videos gathered by Storyful and can be granted permission to use the video.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:**

**What are some of the more popular topics:** Kids, Sports, Fails, Celebrities, Pets, Wild Animals, News and Weather

**How could it be improved:** Allow users to directly upload content to Storyful’s web site.

---

32) **Syndicaster**

**What kind of mobile journalism do they have:** Professional Content. Syndicaster provides first-in-class hardware for the aggregation of live TV and mobile apps for in-the-field capture of video. Syndicaster is the end-to-end video services platform licensed by more than 300 local TV affiliates (over 25% of U.S. network affiliates) and newspapers to manage video ingestion, cloud editing, tagging, publishing and monetization. Mostly used by companies and broadcast stations to quickly upload, edit and share its video.

**How is it gathered:** Users of Syndicaster upload their video onto the platform they purchased. They can also upload videos to Syndicaster using their mobile app.

**Are there any tips or tutorials available:**

**What are some of the more popular topics:** It’s not a public platform, so you can’t view the videos uploaded by people (companies) who use the platform.

**How could it be improved:** Create a social site where everyday users could upload and publish their
videos.

33) The Times of India
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: No videos or photos. They have polls and debates where people can vote and comment on why they voted one way or the other.
How is it gathered: From the website.
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics: Political, Lifestyle, Issues
How could it be improved? Create a platform for submitting UGC in the form of photos and videos.

34) Thomson Reuters: http://www.theguardian.com/media/2006/may/04/reuters.pressandpublishing
How is it gathered: It is stored on a blog site called Your View. No clear link on how to submit photos, but it might be made more clear if you are a registered user.
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics: Feature stories, Natural Disasters, Spot news.
How could it be improved? Provide a platform to upload photos and videos. It is mainly just photos now, so videos could be a better experience for viewers.

35) Tribune
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Could be worth checking individual local outlets.
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics:
How could it be improved?

36) United Nations Department of Information
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: None
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics:
How could it be improved?

37) Wall Street Journal Worldstream
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: None
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics:
How could it be improved?

38) Washington Post
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Yes, for certain stories
How is it gathered: It is requested online by editors and reporters. They tell people to email content to the editors.
Are there any tips or tutorials available: No
What are some of the more popular topics: Political coverage
How could it be improved? Provide a platform where video and photos could be uploaded, but it would take a lot of time to sort through and approve every piece of content.

39) YouTube
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: User-generated content
How is it gathered: Uploaded by users on the site
Are there any tips or tutorials available: 
What are some of the more popular topics: Humor/Entertainment, music videos, Feature
How could it be improved: Faster upload times

40) Vice
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: None
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics:
How could it be improved?

41) Vizibee
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: Professional Journalism Content-- but the users must be verified as journalists before they can upload video. The content is only produced by trusted journalists.
How is it gathered: Via app and web site
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics: Feature, Political, Natural Disasters, Protests
How could it be improved? Provide a separate section or platform of the app and web site for users who are not journalists to upload content.

42) Vimeo
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: User-generated content; videographer videos
How is it gathered: Can upload from site or app.
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics: Creative videos, feature stories, music videos, documentary
How could it be improved? Faster upload times

43) VOA
What kind of mobile journalism do they have: None
How is it gathered:
Are there any tips or tutorials available:
What are some of the more popular topics:
How could it be improved?

Videos we like:

http://ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-1126813

damages after tornado- http://ireport.cnn.com/docs/DOC-1126141