



Dig Deeper

October 4, 2021

EDUCATOR GUIDE KEY AND STUDENT PAGES FOR News Goggles How do journalists select and use sources in news reports?

In this document you'll find:

- **Teacher instructions for this lesson.**
- **Editable student pages.**
- **An answer key for the student pages.**

Teacher directions:

1. **Make sure each student has a copy of the [featured article](#). Students will need to annotate it as they work through the think sheet.**

You might want to have your students read or skim the entire article first to get a general sense of what it's about before digging deeper into sourcing.

2. **Distribute student copies of the think sheet in this document (pages 2-5).**

3. **Discussion prompts/additional suggestions:**

Part A: Why do you think this story is newsworthy? Think about how timely, important, interesting and unique the story is to you.

Part B: What perspectives do these different sources bring to the article?

Part C: Pause the video when Hannah models how Lionel Ramos shows attribution. Make sure students box these same examples. Challenge them to find more examples in the article. Some are shown in the marked-up article at the end of this document.

Part D: What purpose does the editor's note serve in this story? How does it bring in an additional source?

Conclusion: Have students use their notes from this think sheet to brainstorm a response to the essential lesson question. Then, have them discuss as a class. To extend this question even further, have students develop their thoughts in several paragraphs or an essay.

NAME: _____

DATE: _____



Dig Deeper

October 4, 2021

News Goggles

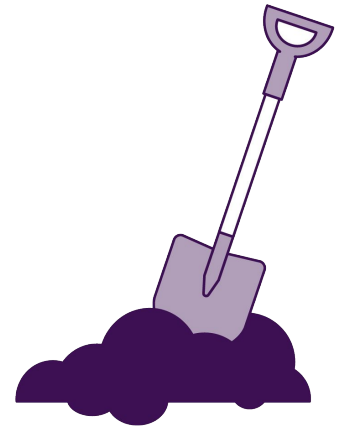
How do journalists select and use sources in news reports?

Featured Video: [“News Goggles: Lionel Ramos, Oklahoma Watch.”](#)

Featured Reading: [“How Oklahoma is preparing for arrival of Afghan refugees”](#)
(Lionel Ramos, Oklahoma Watch).

Directions:

1. Obtain this month’s featured video and reading.
2. Use this think sheet to take notes about the reporter’s sources.
3. Determine how journalists use credible sources in news reports.



Resource Connection Tip: View [Seven standards of quality journalism](#) to see how use of sources is an element of best practices.

PART A: News Goggles Video

* **race:** [any one of the groups that humans are often divided into based on physical traits regarded as common among people of shared ancestry](#)
equity: [fairness or justice in the way people are treated](#)

Watch the first five minutes of News Goggles (0:00-5:00). Then, answer the questions below.

After hearing Ramos’ thoughts on race and equity reporting, can you think of any topics in your school or community that might involve race and equity coverage? Brainstorm a list of story ideas and who you would want to speak with about these topics.

How do Ramos’ questions change as he gathers more information?

PART B: The Article

* **source**: the people, organizations, documents and other providers of background information that journalists use as the basis of their reporting

Read the Editor's Note and paragraphs 1-6 of the article. Circle all new sources.

Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs?	Where are they from?
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Why do you think Ramos included these sources?

Read paragraphs 7-11 of the article. Circle all new sources.

Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs?	Where are they from?
--	----------------------

Why do you think Ramos included these sources?

Read paragraphs 12-15 of the article. Circle all new sources.

Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs?	Where are they from?
--	----------------------

Why do you think Ramos included these sources?



PART C: News Goggles Video AND the Article

Watch the next portion of the video (5:00-10:00). Answer the following questions.

Why does Ramos attribute his information and findings to sources? Why is this practice important?

What are some ways journalists attribute information from sources?

Pause the video. Can you box these items on your copy of the article?

Why is including diverse sources (in terms of age, race, perspective, background, etc.) generally important in news coverage? How does it affect news coverage?

What efforts did Ramos take to gather additional information from sources for this story? What did he find out?

Now read the rest of the article. Circle all new sources as you go.

How many sources does Ramos include in his final article? (Circle one.)

0-4 5-9 10 or more

How do these sources help develop the story?



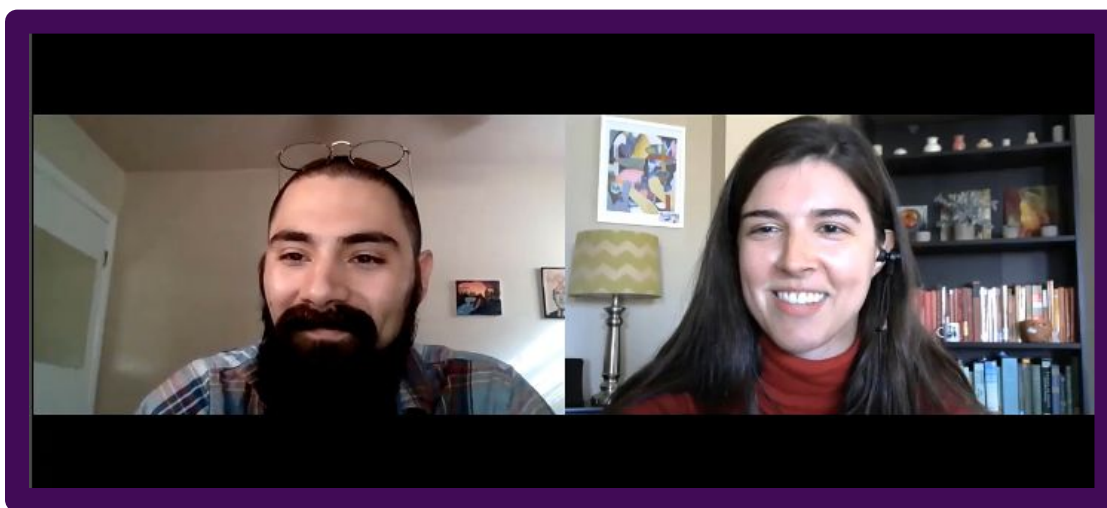
PART D: News Goggles Video

Watch the rest of the video (10:00-15:10).

What are some of Ramos' final thoughts and tips for looking at sources?



Conclusion: How do journalists select and use sources in news reports?



NAME: _____

DATE: _____



Dig Deeper

October 4, 2021

News Goggles KEY

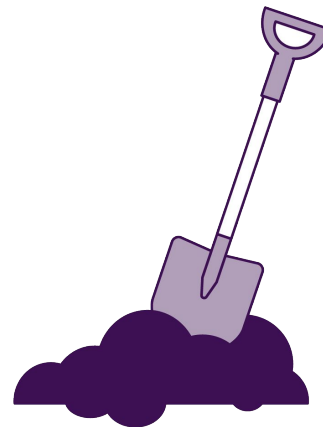
How do journalists select and use sources in news reports?

Featured video: [“Hannah Covington interviews Lionel Ramos”](#)

Featured reading: [“How Oklahoma is preparing for arrival of Afghan refugees”](#)
(Lionel Ramos, Oklahoma Watch).

Directions:

1. Obtain this month’s featured video and reading.
2. Use this think sheet to take notes about the reporter’s sources.
3. Determine how journalists use credible sources in news reports.



Resource Connection Tip: View [Seven standards of quality journalism](#) to see how use of sources is an element of best practices.

PART A: News Goggles Video

* **race:** [any one of the groups that humans are often divided into based on physical traits regarded as common among people of shared ancestry](#)
equity: [fairness of justice in the way people are treated](#)

Watch the first five minutes of News Goggles (0:00-5:00). Then, answer the questions below.

After hearing Ramos’ thoughts on race and equity reporting, can you think of any topics in your school or community that might involve race and equity coverage? Brainstorm a list of story ideas and who you would want to speak with about these topics.

Answers will vary.

How do Ramos’ questions change as he gathers more information?

Ramos begins with the basic, “What can the governor do?” This leads him to ask, “What is the refugee resettlement process in Oklahoma?” While researching that question, Ramos learned that “non-governmental organizations were responsible for the refugee resettlement process through a contract through the federal government.” This led him to ask, “What nonprofits and organizations in Oklahoma are responsible” for this process? This, of course, led him to several sources.

Read the Editor's Note and paragraphs 1-6 of the article. Circle all new sources.	
Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs? 1. Patrick Raglow 2. Imad Enchassi	Where are they from? 1. Executive director of Catholic Charities (of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City) 2. Senior imam at the Islamic Society of Greater Oklahoma City
Why do you think Ramos included these sources? Answers will vary but may note how these two officials are likely to have up-to-date and accurate information about preparations for Afghan families arriving in the state. According to the story, Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese of Oklahoma City is in charge of refugee resettlement in the state. Second, Enchassi may have important insights about how the Muslim community is preparing.	
Read paragraphs 7-11 of the article. Circle all new sources.	
Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs? 3. Imad Enchassi (also above) 4. Kevin Stitt 5. Adam Soltani	Where are they from? 3. Senior imam at the Islamic Society of Greater Oklahoma City 4. Governor of Oklahoma 5. Executive director of the Oklahoma City chapter of the Council on Islamic-American Relations
Why do you think Ramos included these sources? Answers will vary but may explain why the information these sources provide or the perspective they offer is important.	
Read paragraphs 12-15 of the article. Circle all new sources.	
Who does Ramos cite in these paragraphs? 6. John Bennett 7. Adam Soltani (also above)	Where are they from? 6. Former state representative and current chairman of the Oklahoma Republican Party 7. Executive director of the Oklahoma City chapter of the Council on Islamic-American Relations
Why do you think Ramos included these sources? Answers will vary but may include wanting to show how certain groups involved in the Afghan resettlement effort work to counter hate and ignorance.	



PART C: News Goggles Video AND the Article

Watch the next portion of the video (5:00-10:00). Answer the following questions.

Why does Ramos attribute his information and findings to sources? Why is this practice important?
“In a time where race and equity is a very hot topic and people are trying to figure out what exactly it means and a time in which misinformation is extremely voluminous, it’s important that people know where you’re getting your information so that they can determine whether or not the information you’re providing is reliable.”

What are some ways journalists attribute information to sources?
Journalists can use “said,” “released a statement,” “according to…” in news reports. They can also include hyperlinks to information.

Pause the video. Can you box these items on your copy of the article?

Why is including diverse sources (in terms of age, race, perspective, background, etc.) important in news coverage? How does it affect news coverage?

Answers will vary. Students might include thoughts on how representation in the news is important more generally, or they might reflect on why news coverage that includes relevant, diverse perspectives can be more accurate and fair. Ramos said, “Whenever we include people from different backgrounds, ethnicities, cultures, ages, we get to see what it was like for them to witness or experience that situation, that bad news. It can be very easy to be removed, and when you start reading about what others are doing, you’re all of a sudden a part of that. You’re included.”

What efforts did Ramos take to gather additional information from sources for this story? What did he find out?

Ramos reached out to Afghans in Oklahoma for this story. He learned that people in this situation were likely “nervous to share their names and their likeness in the public space” because they were afraid of retaliation by Taliban against their families in Afghanistan.

Now read the rest of the article. Circle all new sources as you go.

How many sources does Ramos include in his final article? (Circle one.)

0-4 5-9 10 or more

How do these sources help develop the story?

Answers will vary. Accept all reasonable answers. One possibility includes how having multiple credible sources (Catholic Charities, the Islamic Society of Greater Oklahoma City, government officials, the Council on Islamic-American Relations, etc.) all contribute to getting a clearer and fuller picture of how Oklahoma is preparing for the arrival of Afghan refugees.



PART D: News Goggles Video

Watch the rest of the video (10:00-15:10).

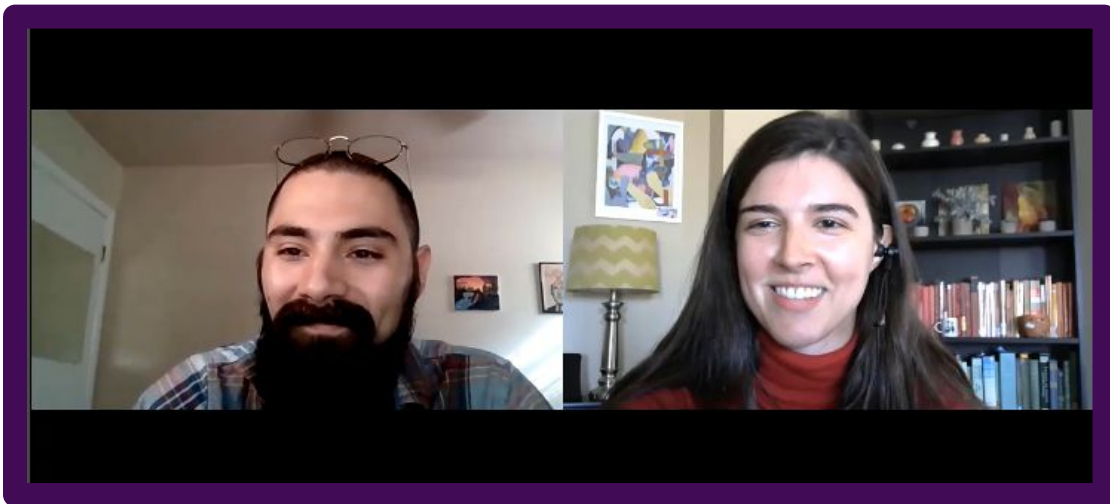
What are some of Ramos' final thoughts and tips for looking at sources?

"When people are reading the news and they're trying to find out whether or not it's reliable and if it's not clear in the story where that information comes from because typically you'll be able to see that information in a story, see where it's attributed to and if it's a person, you Google them or you look them up and you can see if you trust that information. If it's an organization, you can do the same. Really you can do that with computers with just about anything. If you have questions about how the information was gathered, and if that is determining whether or not you can trust this organization, send that organization an email. Ask that organization the questions you have about the work that they're doing. Nine times out of 10, maybe 8 times out of 10, they're going to respond and try and help you understand where that information came from, what the process was because the idea is that they are there, we are here, to report for people, not just about people."



Conclusion: How do journalists select and use sources in news reports?

Answers will vary. Be sure students incorporate key ideas from various points in this think sheet.



Headline, photo and editor's note



IMMIGRATION

How Oklahoma Is Preparing For Arrival of Afghan Refugees



by Lionel Ramos

September 8, 2021 Updated September 9, 2021



Imad Enchassi, Muslim imam and professor of Islamic Studies at Oklahoma City University, prayed for the safety of Afghan people during an interfaith service at the Oklahoma City National Memorial on Aug. 31, 2021. (Whitney Bryen/Oklahoma Watch)

Editor's Note: This story has been updated to reflect the indirect role Fort Sill in Lawton currently is playing in the resettlement of Afghan refugees.

Paragraphs 1-6

A Catholic organization responsible for refugee resettlement and leaders of the Oklahoma City Muslim community are preparing for hundreds of displaced Afghan families to arrive in Oklahoma.

The questions of when they might arrive, how many are coming and where they will be housed remain unanswered one week after the final U.S. troops and diplomats departed Afghanistan. Over 120,000 Afghans and U.S. citizens were airlifted from Kabul during the massive humanitarian operation. The evacuees include those who helped U.S. interests during the 20-year war, participated in human rights activism on behalf of U.S. nongovernmental organizations, worked for U.S. based media outlets and have dual citizenship.

Catholic Charities of the Archdiocese Oklahoma City is the organization historically in charge of refugee resettlement in Oklahoma, contracting with federal agencies to provide short and long-term resources.

Patrick Raglow, executive director of Catholic Charities, said he expects hundreds of Afghan families to be resettled in Oklahoma.

“Our work begins upon arrival,” Raglow said “and hopefully, we get enough advanced notice so that we can be prepared to receive them.”

Dr. Imad Enchassi, senior imam at the Islamic Society of Greater Oklahoma City, has been working with Catholic Charities and the Muslim community to prepare. Enchassi said Afghans in the Oklahoma Muslim community are hearing from evacuated family members that refugees are being taken to various military bases, one of which might be Fort Sill in Lawton.

Paragraphs 7-11

As scenes of panic and despair from Kabul permeated print and electronic media last month, Enchassi **said** he and his organization have been contacted with countless offers of help and support. Oklahoma's **Kevin Stitt** was among 37 U.S. governors to declare their willingness to accept refugees.

“I could tell you, once I announced from the pulpit that refugees will be coming here, not only from the Muslim community, but from a large portion of Oklahoma community, everybody wants to help,” Enchassi said. “‘How can we help? What is it that we could do? I have an extra apartment; I have an extra car. I would be able to employ (them).’”

He added he has already received hundreds of applications for translators and other kinds of volunteers to help with the resettlement efforts.

Adam Soltani, executive director of the Oklahoma City chapter of the Council on Islamic-American Relations, said community leaders are learning more everyday about the refugee resettlement process and how Oklahomans may be able to assist.

“The mere fact that so many people have reached out, that’s a positive thing,” Soltani said. “You know, that’s definitely a shift in the right direction.”

Paragraphs 12-15

Countering Hate

Though it is uplifting to hear the number of Oklahomans wanting to help potential new neighbors, Soltani said he has identified a slight uptick in hate mail to his inbox and to his organization. He said some of it was reminiscent of responses following 9/11 or in 2010, when the Oklahoma legislature made a move to ban Sharia law with State Question 755.

In one notable public anti-Muslim declaration in 2014, then State Rep. John Bennett referred to Islam as a “cancer in our nation that needs to be cut out.” Bennett, who is currently chairman of the Oklahoma Republican Party, went on to call the Council on Islamic-American Relations a “terrorist group” and once required Muslim students to fill out a questionnaire asking them if they beat their wives, before they could meet with him in person.

MORE FROM LIONEL RAMOS



Federal Unemployment Benefits Cut Off Early; Workers Struggling to Find Jobs

With the prospect of Afghan families arriving, Soltani said the biggest challenge Muslims in Oklahoma face is educating people on the difference between what Islam is as a faith and theology and media coverage of extremist groups like the Taliban, the Islamic State and Al-Qaeda.

“We’re seeing that increase in hate rhetoric, and it seems like deja vu almost to where we’re having to explain to other people, again,” he said. “What is Islam? who are Muslims? What is Sharia law all about? You know, what are women’s rights in Islam? What is the difference between somebody who adopts an extremist ideology versus somebody who falls in the orthodox ideology?” he said.

Paragraphs 16-19

Navigating The Resettlement Process



Patrick Raglow, executive director of Catholic Charities OKC, preached at an interfaith prayer service for the people of Afghanistan on Aug. 31, 2021 at the Oklahoma City National Memorial. (Whitney Bryen/Oklahoma Watch)

Raglow said there will likely be 300 to 400 refugee families resettled across the Oklahoma City and Tulsa metroplexes.

Refugees must first be thoroughly vetted for biographical information and their potential for being national security risks. A process that usually starts in a refugee's native country, or a neighboring country, and can take a few years to complete. In the case of fleeing Afghans, waiting for documentation and interviews to be completed abroad was not an option.

Instead, they were directed to apply for humanitarian parole, which works as a temporary non-legal status for refugees that have an urgent humanitarian or public benefit reason for leaving their country but still need to be vetted. Beneficiaries of humanitarian parole must take steps to attain legal authorization and remain in the U.S. once they are here.

Enchassi said Catholic Charities isn't expecting to begin processing refugees until late September.

The U.S. Department of Defense has authorized seven military bases in New Jersey, New Mexico, Texas, Virginia and Wisconsin as centers to receive, integrate and initially house refugees. Fort Sill in Lawton has not been so designated, according to Ygal Kaufman, public affairs specialist at Fort Sill, though in an email Kaufman added that Fort Sill personnel are aiding resettlement efforts at authorized military bases

Paragraphs 20-23

In the past, Oklahoma successfully resettled refugees from Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia, Eritrea, Iraq, Syria and even Afghanistan, when people were fleeing the first occupation of the country by the Taliban in the 1990s.

For the first six months after arriving, refugees receive federally funded support through Catholic Charities in the form of services such as housing, cash payments varying by family size, medical care, school registration for children and English language lessons. The Spero Project, a nonprofit that specifically focuses on providing long-term resources to refugees, steps in to maintain steady community support for refugees years after their resettlement.

The Spero Project doesn't receive any government funding to help provide resources for refugees though, instead the organization relies on private and community donations, fundraisers and volunteers to provide services. Funded by private and community donations, The Spero Project offers a one-on-one English Immersion Program, citizenship test classes, driving lessons and student enrollment and support services.

“(Catholic Charities’) primary work is in the first 90 days, and then they’re working on new families that are coming in,” said Kaitlyn Ritchie, director of programs at The Spero Project. “So that’s kind of where our organization comes in partnership with them to be that more longstanding relational connection.”

Paragraphs 24-26

Welcoming Fleeing Afghans



Candles were lit as part of an interfaith prayer service for the people of Afghanistan at the Oklahoma City National Memorial on Aug. 31, 2021. (Whitney Bryen/Oklahoma Watch)

On Aug. 18, Gov. Stitt released a statement inviting Afghan refugees to Oklahoma.

“I welcome Afghans fleeing the Taliban regime to come to Oklahoma and live in the freedom we hold so dearly,” Stitt said. “My office is exploring every possible avenue to help ensure no American citizen or any of our allies are left behind.”

According to a [HuffPost analysis](#), a total of 37 governors have expressed a willingness to accept refugees, 11 have remained publicly silent. Only two — from South Dakota and Wyoming — have expressed a disinterest in the matter.

Paragraphs 27-31

Former Gov. Frank Keating, who served Oklahoma from 1995 to 2003, said there may be actionable steps Stitt can take to facilitate refugee resettlement in Oklahoma.

The governor can urge the state's congressional delegation to support legislation specifically facilitating the resettlement of refugees from Afghanistan the way Congress did after the 1975 fall of Saigon for hundreds of thousands of southeast Asians.

"There's got to be a process," he said, "Whether Governor Stitt has set up that process or another congressional act is needed, I don't know."

State Rep. Mauree Turner, D-Oklahoma City, is the first Muslim elected to the Oklahoma legislature and one of 18 Democrats in a Republican dominated House of Representatives. Turner called on Stitt to aid in the resettlement of Afghan refugees while making the state safer for all Oklahomans by addressing the "ongoing COVID crisis."

"(Oklahoma) can act on both of these things," Turner said, "but we need leadership that's willing to take those steps."



Lionel Ramos is a Report for America corps member who covers race and equity issues for Oklahoma Watch. Contact him at (210) 416-3672 or lramos@oklahomawatch.org. Follow him on Twitter at [@LionelRamos21](https://twitter.com/LionelRamos21)