



# NPR QUILTS ELON MUSK'S TWITTER OVER 'GOVERNMENT-FUNDED' LABEL - ASSOCIATED PRESS

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National Public Radio is quitting Twitter after the social media platform owned by Elon Musk stamped NPR's account with labels the news organization says are intended to undermine its credibility.

Twitter labeled NPR's main account last week as "state-affiliated media," a term also used to identify media outlets controlled or heavily influenced by authoritarian governments, such as Russia and China. Twitter later changed the label to "government-funded media," but to NPR — which relies on the government for a tiny fraction of its funding — it's still misleading.

NPR said in a statement Wednesday that it "will no longer be active on Twitter because the platform is taking actions that undermine our credibility by falsely implying that we are not editorially independent."

"Defund @NPR," was Musk's tweeted response. His latest tiff with a news organization reflects a gamble for the social media platform he bought last year.

Twitter, more than any of its rivals, has said its users come to it to keep track of current events. That made it an attractive place for news outlets to share their stories and reinforced Twitter's moves to combat the spread of misinformation. But Musk has long expressed disdain for professional journalists and said he wants to elevate the views and expertise of the "average citizen."

The Public Broadcasting Service said Wednesday it has also stopped tweeting from its main account and that the public TV organization has no plans to resume because "Twitter's simplistic label leaves the inaccurate impression that PBS is wholly funded by the federal government."

Media analysts say growing friction between Twitter and news organizations since Musk bought the platform is bad for Twitter, and bad for the public.

"It's a shame to have proceeded in a direction where, intentionally or otherwise, Twitter is categorizing Russian propaganda outlets in a similar way to very legitimate news sources that get a very modest amount of funding from the U.S. government," said Paul Barrett, deputy director of the NYU Stern Center for Business and Human Rights.

This is just the latest example of Musk tangling with mainstream news organizations. He abruptly suspended the accounts of individual journalists who wrote about Twitter late last year, claiming some were trying to reveal his location.

Twitter earlier in April removed the verification check mark on the main account of The New York Times, singling out the newspaper and disparaging its reporting after it said it would not pay Twitter for verification of its institutional accounts.

Twitter used to tag journalists and other high-profile accounts with blue check marks to verify their identity and distinguish them from impostors. But Musk has derided the marks as an undeserved status symbol and plans to take them away from anyone not buying a premium subscription. Those cost as little as \$8 a month for individuals and a minimum of \$1,000 a month for organizations.

Barrett said Musk appears to be intent on "insulting and antagonizing individuals and organizations that he considers to be too liberal for his taste." But by driving away legitimate news outlets, Twitter is only harming itself, he said.

"The drift is in an unfortunate direction," Barrett said. "You want to encourage sources of reliable, well-reported news to be present and prolific on your platform."

NPR's main account, which joined Twitter in 2007, had not tweeted since April 4. On Wednesday, it sent a series of tweets listing other places to find its journalism.

NPR spokesperson Isabel Lara said its journalists, employees and member stations can decide on their own if they want to keep using the platform. NPR journalists have not been given the "government-funded" label, at least not yet.

NPR does receive U.S. government funding through grants from federal agencies and departments, along with the Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The company has said it accounts for less than 1% of NPR's annual operating budget. Much of its funding comes from sponsorships and dues from its member stations around the U.S., which in turn get revenue from a range of funders including public institutions, corporate donors and listeners.

Twitter's new labels have often appeared arbitrarily assigned. For example, Twitter hasn't added the "government-funded" label for many other public broadcasting organizations, such as those in Canada and Australia. It also has changed some labels without explanation, such as when it removed a "United Arab Emirates state-affiliated media" tag from the profile of Abu Dhabi's The National newspaper earlier this year.

In an interview Tuesday with a BBC technology reporter at Twitter's San Francisco headquarters, Musk acknowledged that the British organization "is not thrilled" about the label it received and asked the reporter for feedback.

"Our goal was simply to be as truthful and accurate as possible," Musk said. "So I think we're adjusting the label to be 'publicly funded,' which I think is perhaps not too objectionable. We're trying to be accurate."

The BBC said Wednesday it would welcome being described as publicly funded instead of government-funded. Hours later, BBC got its "publicly funded media" label, but not NPR or PBS.

The literary organization PEN America said news organizations are making understandable responses to Twitter's "unpredictable and capricious" policy decisions but the loss to consumers will be significant.

Liz Woolery, PEN America's digital policy leader, said "Musk's approach to managing Twitter has come at the expense of information integrity and user trust, and it has only made it harder for users to sift through the maelstrom of online content to find what is credible."

AP Writers David Bauder and Kelvin Chan contributed to this report. 