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QUESTIONS:

1. How is the portrayal of the Global South by the Global North news Organisations/Media? (You can get news stories online to support your claim.)

2. What are the challenges a foreign correspondent is likely to face in these times, especially with Corona Virus, Racism and all other fears in the view? Proffer the solutions you think will overcome the challenges you raise.

ANSWER:

1. The Global South is an emerging term, used by the World Bank and other organizations, identifying countries with one side of the underlying global North–South divide, the other side being the countries of the Global North. As such the term does not inherently refer to a geographical south, for example most of the Global South is within the Northern Hemisphere. The term was first introduced as a more open and value free alternative to "third world" and similar valuing terms. The Global South is made up of Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, Pacific Islands, and the developing countries in Asia, including the Middle East. It is home to the BRIC countries (excluding Russia): Brazil, India and China, which, along with Indonesia and Mexico, are the largest Southern states in terms of land area and population. Countries of the Global South have been described as newly industrialized or in the process of industrializing, are largely considered by freedom indices to have lower-quality democracies, and frequently have a history of colonialism by Northern, often European states.

While the Global North, is referred to as developed societies of Europe and North America, which are characterised by established democracy, wealth, technological advancement, political stability, aging population, zero population growth and dominance of world trade and politics. Generally, definitions of the Global North include the United States, Canada, almost all the European countries, Israel, Cyprus, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Australia, and New Zealand.

Simply, the North is mostly correlated with the Western world and the First World, plus much of the Second World, while the South largely corresponds with the Third World and Eastern world. The two groups are often defined in terms of their differing levels of wealth, economic development, income inequality, democracy, and political and economic freedom, as defined by freedom indices. Nations in the North tend to be wealthier, less unequal and considered more democratic and to be developed countries who export technologically advanced manufactured products; Southern states are generally poorer developing countries with younger, more fragile democracies heavily dependent on primary sector exports and frequently share a history of past colonialism by Northern states. This socio-economic and political divide of the earth is known as the North-South divide.

In relation to news and media, the Global South's often discussed struggle is to be equally represented in the media compared to the North. When looking at media coverage of developing countries, a generalized view has developed through Western media. Negative images and coverage of the poverty are frequent in the mass media when talking about third world countries. This common coverage has created a dominant stereotype of the Global South.

Much criticism has been levelled at western media for negative coverage of the Global South. They have been accused by some of ignorance and racism. In many cases, this criticism is justified. But as a student of media and communication, I also know news media in general, tends to focus on the negative and not the positive. Bad news sells well. People feel better about their lives when they hear others have bigger problems than them. A European or American who's unhappy he can't get a mortgage, will, however unwittingly, likely see his life in brighter lights after watching footage of people with no electricity, no running water and little food to eat.

In the Global South take Africa for example, many Africans, including myself, feel so strongly about how Africa is portrayed in western media. However, the average European or American doesn't care how their country is covered in say, Nigerian or Ethiopian media. These Europeans and Americans are not emigrating to Africa in large numbers, so they simply don't need to care how Africans view them. But Africans, especially those living abroad, fret about the perception of their continent and its inhabitants because their future often depends on the opinions of those in whose country they reside.

Media negativity and its consequences have been bemoaned the world over, but perhaps nowhere more than in Africa - where the prevailing perception is that foreign media, and Western correspondents in particular, have gone out of their way to portray the continent as the nadir of human civilisation. A dark continent of unspeakable "tribal" savageries, unmitigated suffering, horrible epidemics and child-like helplessness all bounded by breathtaking landscapes of natural beauty.

A good example is the New York Times coverage of recent terror attacks in Kenya. In January 2019 the organization published graphic pictures of victims of Nairobi DustD2 Complex, which forced it to shelve the appointment of Kimiko de Freytas-Tamura as head of its Nairobi bureau, the search for a replacement has stirred up another hornet's nest. In an ad for the position the Times repeated many of the problematic stereotypes have dominated much reporting on the continent. The job, it proclaimed, would offer "tremendous opportunity to dive into news and enterprise across a wide range of countries, from the deserts of Sudan and the pirate seas of the Horn of Africa, down through the forests of Congo and the shores of Tanzania". In addition to covering seemingly ubiquitous conflict and suffering, the successful candidate would also get to "delight our readers with unexpected stories of hope" in the region. Many Kenyans online predictably responded with outrage. It "says a lot about the kinds of stories they want from Eastern Africa", tweeted Ken Opalo, who is an assistant professor at Georgetown University. He warned that the biggest losers from this sort of madness would not be Eastern Africans, but the daily's American audience who "continue to be fed [and believe] myths and as a result are increasingly economically [and] geopolitically uncompetitive in the region".

Africans and other members of the Global South must also focus on the practices of local media, which is just as guilty of the sins which Global North journalists are routinely accused of. In July 2019, South Africa's Mail & Guardian published a series of, inspiring, uplifting and positive stories from around the African continent in a "good news" edition. That this was deemed necessary only highlights the fact that on the continent, like everywhere else, the telling of the news is largely perceived to default to the negative. Yet in the Global North too, the problem is less that they need more good news stories than that the stories they are told are largely decontextualised. There is no good and bad news; there is just the news. The false dichotomy between positive and negative stories, is a reflection of the lack of the sort of storytelling which allows audiences to make sense of events within a wider universe of African or South American experience. Like their Western counterparts, local media engages in shorthand, it reports rather than explains.

Another example of how the Global North views the Global South can be seen through the belief in false stereotypes. On 30 January 2011, the BBC (British Broadcast Corporation) broadcast an episode of its motoring TV show Top Gear during which presenters referred to Mexicans as both "lazy" and "feckless" and Mexican food as "refried sick". Mexico of course being a country situated in the Global South found the broadcast highly offensive. The broadcast caused many complaints in the country, including in newspapers and websites, while a motion of censure was considered in the Mexican senate and the BBC Spanish-language website BBC Mundo received protests. Richard Hammond, one of the presenters, expressed doubt that there would be any complaints against them as, he alleged, the Mexican ambassador would be asleep. Mexico's ambassador in London also requested that the BBC say it was sorry for the "offensive, xenophobic and humiliating" comments. The BBC then offered an apology, though it claimed there was no "vindictiveness" in the remarks and that they were just part of the stereotype-based comedy the organisation espoused. From these events and incidents, it is evident that even the citizens of states in the Global North are very ignorant when it comes to the social behavior and culture of people from countries in the Global South. So, they tend to rely on false stereotypes when talking about these places or people. In contrast, Mexicans are a very hardworking and responsible set of people unlike how they are depicted in this British broadcast.

**Articles Below:**

Nairobi terror attack: gunfire heard hours after minister declares scene secure

 This article is more than **1 year old**

**At least 15 people feared killed in assault claimed by Islamist group al-Shabaab**

[**Jason Burke**](https://www.theguardian.com/profile/jasonburke)*Africa correspondent*

Wed 16 Jan 2019 06.03 GMTFirst published on Tue 15 Jan 2019 13.28 GMT

Gunfire and explosions have been heard at a Nairobi hotel and office complex, more than 16 hours after Islamist extremist gunmen launched an attack that is thought to have killed at least 15 people, including a US citizen.

A security source in Nairobi said the operation to clear the complex was “slow and cautious” because of fears that attackers were wearing suicide belts.

The assault on the dusitD2 compound in the Kenyan capital, which includes a luxury hotel, restaurants, a spa and several office buildings housing international companies, was the most high-profile by terrorists in the country for many years.

The sounds of what appeared to be further exchanges of fire and a blast at the complex come after the the interior minister, Fred Matiang’i, said security forces had secured all of the buildings affected.

“The security teams have evacuated scores of Kenyans and [people of] other nationalities from the buildings,” he said in a brief televised statement on Wednesday evening. “We are now in the final stages of mopping up the area and securing evidence and documenting the consequences of this unfortunate event.”

The attack was claimed by al-Shabaab, the militant Islamist organisation based in neighbouring Somalia, on its in-house radio network and online. Al-Shabaab [was responsible for an attack](https://www.theguardian.com/world/westgate-mall-attacks) on Nairobi’s Westgate Mall in 2013 that left at least 67 people dead.

[Nairobi location map](https://interactive.guim.co.uk/uploader/embed/2019/01/archive-zip/giv-3902rzNYKVFnys2R/)

The alarm was raised at about 3pm on Tuesday when gunfire and explosions were heard at the hotel, in the upscale Westlands neighbourhood of the city. Dozens of ambulances, police vehicles and fire engines arrived at the scene as fleeing office workers filled the surrounding streets.

Witnesses said two cars had been driven towards the hotel complex at about 3pm. Security personnel came under fire before at least four gunmen entered the complex, detonating a large explosion and initially targeting a bank and diners at a Thai restaurant.

Survivors reported hearing a shattering blast and saw people mown down by gunmen as they sat at a cafe. Victims were left lying on tables, bleeding.

“We were changing our shifts, and that is when I heard a loud blast and people were screaming,” said Enoch Kibet, who works as a cleaner at the cafe and managed to crawl out a basement gate. “I couldn’t believe I was alive. The blast was so loud and shook the whole complex.”

Tuesday’s attack came exactly three years after a deadly al-Shabaab attack on a Kenyan military base in El-Adde in Somalia, in which about 140 [Kenya](https://www.theguardian.com/world/kenya)soldiers were killed.

“Al-Shabaab mujahideen snipers are in operation in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya. Our reports confirm that mujahideen fighters stormed the target building,” the al-Shabaab statement said.

Images from security cameras show young men in black combat fatigues and loaded belts, armed with AK47s.

[[](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/15/nairobi-kenya-gunfire-hotel-complex-dusitd2#img-1)](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/15/nairobi-kenya-gunfire-hotel-complex-dusitd2" \l "img-1)

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 People are evacuated from the compound in Nairobi. Photograph: Thomas Mukoya/Reuters

In the hours after the attack, the gunmen and security forces were engaged in a fierce firefight. Plumes of smoke rose into the air from several burning cars. “There was a bomb, there is a lot of gunfire,” said one man working at the complex, asking not to be named.

Others described office workers in the complex hiding under the desks or sheltering behind makeshift barricades. Hundreds were evacuated from nearby buildings.

[[](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/15/nairobi-kenya-gunfire-hotel-complex-dusitd2#img-2)](https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/15/nairobi-kenya-gunfire-hotel-complex-dusitd2" \l "img-2)

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 People flee the scene of the explosions. Photograph: Thomas Mukoya/Reuters

Rashid Abdi, [an expert in Islamic militancy in east Africa](https://twitter.com/rabdicg?lang=en) with the International Crisis Group in Nairobi, said al-Shabab was a versatile and patient organisation.

“It was always a matter of when not if. There has been some successes against al-Shabab in northern Kenya but if we have learned anything it is that al-Shabaab lulls security services into complacency. Months and years can go between attacks and then they strike.”

Though the Kenyan deployment in Somalia is one motive for al-Shabab’s attacks in Nairobi and elsewhere, the organisation is also committed to the broader causes of global jihadi ideology and sees the Kenyan capital as a key target.

Medics removed four bodies from buildings near the hotel , witnesses said. A medic said two more body bags were removed from another location nearby. One person died earlier at a hospital.

Kenya faced a spate of attacks after it sent its army into Somalia in October 2011 to fight al-Shabaab, which is affiliated to al-Qaida.

On 2 April 2015, al-Shabaab killed 148 people at a university in Garissa, eastern Kenya. Islamic State has a small presence in the Horn of [Africa](https://www.theguardian.com/world/africa).

Nairobi is the economic hub of the east Africa region with a big presence of western companies, diplomats and tourists. Kenya has long been a significant security partner of the US and other western countries.

Authorities said they had been vigilant over the Christmas and New Year holiday season.

“Hotels and other public buildings remain under close watch. Reports from throughout the country indicate that everything remains calm and normal,” Kenya’s inspector general of police, Joseph Boinnet, told reporters.

**BBC offers apology for Top Gear comments on Mexico**

* 4 February 2011

 Gear is broadcast in more than 100 countries

**The BBC has apologised for remarks made on the television programme, Top Gear, that caused outrage in Mexico.**

Top Gear presenters characterised Mexicans as lazy and feckless.In a letter to Mexico's ambassador in London, the BBC said it was sorry if it had offended some people, but said jokes based on national stereotyping were part of British national humour.

The ambassador had demanded an apology, calling the remarks "offensive, xenophobic and humiliating".

Hundreds of Mexicans contacted the BBC Spanish-language website BBC Mundo to protest about the remarks made by presenters Richard Hammond, Jeremy Clarkson and James May.

**'Racist'**

Many more expressed outrage in e-mails to Mexican newspapers and websites, where the Top Gear jibes have received huge coverage.

The matter was also raised in the Mexican senate, where lawmakers were considering a motion of censure.

On Thursday an all-party group of British MPs also urged the BBC to apologise, calling the remarks "ignorant, derogatory and racist".

In a statement, the BBC said the comments may have been "rude" and "mischievous," but there was no "vindictiveness" behind them.

"Our own comedians make jokes about the British being terrible cooks and terrible romantics, and we in turn make jokes about the Italians being disorganised and over dramatic, the French being arrogant and the Germans being over-organised," the BBC said.

It added that stereotype-based comedy was allowed within BBC guidelines in programmes where the audience knew they could expect it, as was the case with Top Gear.

"Whilst it may appear offensive to those who have not watched the programme or who are unfamiliar with its humour, the executive producer has made it clear to the ambassador that that was absolutely not the show's intention," the BBC added.

**'Refried sick'**

**People need to lighten up and be able to laugh at themselves a bit more.CA**

[**Send your comments**](http://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/haveyoursay/2011/02/how_far_should_tv_shows_push_h.html)

The executive producer of Top Gear also apologised to ambassador Eduardo Medina Mora personally for remarks made about him.

Jeremy Clarkson had said he was confident he would not receive any complaints about their comments because the Mexican ambassador would be asleep.

The Top Gear team's comments about Mexicans were made when they were discussing a Mexican sports car.

Richard Hammond said vehicles reflected national characteristics so "Mexican cars are just going to be lazy".

Reviewing the Mastretta on Sunday's show, Hammond said: "Mexican cars are just going to be lazy, feckless, flatulent, overweight, leaning against a fence asleep looking at a cactus with a blanket with a hole in the middle on as a coat."

The presenters, known for their edgy jibes, then described Mexican food as "refried sick".

It is not the first time the driving programme has caused controversy.

Hundreds of viewers complained in 2008 after Clarkson made a joke about lorry drivers murdering prostitutes.

Last week, the programme was named most popular factual show at the British National TV Awards.

2. A foreign correspondent is a journalist who is responsible for reporting news from another country. This may mean covering anything from wars to politics to living conditions and attitudes in this country. Foreign correspondents are the public's eyes and ears across the globe. Unlike other journalists, the correspondent's audience is often not near enough to witness the events for themselves. Correspondents may be the public's only source of information about the events in a foreign country.

The correspondent's job is to observe the events as objectively as possible. They record the facts accurately by interviewing people related to the incident, by researching public records or by observing the event as it happens. They must then convey this information clearly in an article for newspaper or magazine or for broadcast on radio or television news. Sometimes they have to report live on television.

However, people who report news sometimes find themselves in the news. This is especially true for foreign correspondents, who risk their lives to bring us important stories from dangerous parts of the world. Reporting from war zones and trouble spots has always been risky. But in recent years it’s become more so, as terrorists, drug lords and even governments seek to control the flow of information. More than 1,000 journalists have been killed worldwide since 1992 and thousands more have been attacked, kidnapped or imprisoned. It’s not just war correspondents (Foreign correspondents that report on war) at risk. Journalists covering the COVID-19 pandemic in foreign countries are also at risk to contract the dangerous health condition or imagine being a black foreign correspondent reporting news from the United States, at a time where the country is under a state of civil unrest because of the unjust killing of a black man, not forgetting the country’s infamous reputation for unequal treatment of black men and women. Foreign correspondents go through numerous challenges with different context, I will discuss some.

The coronavirus has turned foreign correspondents into refugees of sorts. In Kampala for a conference in late March, the Zimbabwean journalist, Thomas Sithole, found himself unable to return home after Uganda imposed a lockdown that continues to this day. Even so, he is covering the news back home, working with a team of citizen-journalists on the ground. As for the Burkina Faso correspondent for international TV channel France 24, Kalidou Sy, he is covering two conflicts in Burkina Faso. Sy is no stranger to covering crises. The country’s escalating fight against Islamist terrorism is regular story fare. Now he has shifted his attention to the current threat, COVID-19. Instead of protecting himself against terrorist attacks, he’s equipped with masks, gloves and disinfectant gel. The coronavirus is straining an already weak health infrastructure, and further threatening access to education in a country where jihadi attacks have shuttered hundreds of schools and it has pushed out other important news stories.

Foreign correspondents could do the following to avoid contracting COVID-19 while working for their various media organization: work from home if you can, in the newsroom clean your work station every day with at least 70% alcohol, wash your hands regularly for at least 20 seconds, conduct in-person interviews only if necessary, keep a distance of at least three to six feet from interviewees, use two microphones and sanitize them with alcohol and disposable towels and clean all equipment with alcohol.

Reporting from war zones has always been a dicey proposition, but the last few years of covering conflicts have become a particularly dark and depressing time for journalists posted in foreign countries going through conflicts. According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, 2012 was one of the worst years on record for journalist killed in the line of duty. Most were in Syria, where working press have received almost no protection, and according to one report, journalist have been deliberately sent into harm's way (to make the other side look bad for killing unarmed reporters.). Most media outlets can't afford full-time war correspondents, so they rely on freelancers who make less money and receive no benefits like expense accounts, security, or insurance. Because the pay is so poor, those freelancers are forced to take extra risks, like not hiring a translator or staying in a cheaper hotel. New technology also means that anyone with a plane ticket and a phone can be a freelancer. That means more competition for stories and lower wages but also more reporters who don't really know what they're doing. They take greater risks because they don't know any better. Yet, even veteran war correspondents keep going back because they're drawn to the big moment. They all seem to agree that the glory and fame that come with a big story are usually stronger motivators than the story itself. Reporters are told that they are crazy to be there, but then get rewarded (with actual journalism awards) for inserting themselves into frontline dangers.

Foreign war correspondents also understand the perverse truth that conflicts get more attention back home when the reporters themselves get hurt, or kidnapped, or even killed. No matter how many times they report on battles and casualty figures, it’s the story of the reporter dodging bullets that grabs readers' attention. The most remarkable thing about war corresponding is that anyone does it all, and despite all the sad tales, it isn't going away.

Foreign correspondents in the Global North also face their fair share of challenges, foreign correspondents in Europe are responsible for proposing their subject. Most of the stories cover economics, financial and monetary issues. How the correspondents report European news is largely dependent on public opinion in the countries where the media outlets are based. The problem facing the foreign correspondents is that more and more they’re reproducing Europe’s own communication. There is too much factual reporting and not enough analysis, commentary and investigation. There is an overdose of information from the European institutions which drowns journalists. Foreign correspondents have to grapple with explaining difficult decision-making procedures and constantly changing aims, rules and membership. The main challenge the correspondents face is trying to make complex, bureaucratic or highly political issues interesting and relevant for the public they serve. Other obstacles include deciphering and translating European jargon into every day speech. Foreign correspondents who cover the European countries concentrate on what its proposals, debates and decisions mean for their country of origin. The European Union is less often covered as a centre of European power, more often as an adjunct to national politics. Limited staffing and resources are paired with time and space constraints. The complex nature of the European Union does not lend itself to engaging reporting, particularly when there is little time for explanation. In other to keep the audience interested, they must tell a human story, more emotional than factual, to avoid viewers switching off. They must address their audiences’ preferences which leads to focus on the domestic realm and topics they are most interested in.

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