

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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MICHAEL LEIDIG and CENTRAL EUROPEAN
NEWS LTD,

Plaintiffs,

-against-

BUZZFEED, INC.,

Defendant.

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16-CV-

COMPLAINT

Plaintiffs, Michael Leidig and Central European News Ltd, by their attorney, Harry H. Wise, III, as their complaint against defendant, allege and show:

1. On April 24, 2015, defendant published, of and concerning the plaintiffs, an article with the headline “The King of Bullsh*t News” (hereinafter “the publication” or “defendant’s publication”). A true copy of the publication is annexed hereto as Exhibit A. The publication was made by posting the story on defendant’s web site.

2. By its headline, defendant intended to and did assert that plaintiffs were “The King of Bullshit News.”

3. By “The King of Bullshit News,” defendant intended to and did assert that plaintiffs were in the business of publishing news articles presented as true that are false, and known to be false by plaintiffs, and that plaintiffs are the largest purveyors of such articles in the world.

4. The headline set forth in paragraph 1 was, and is, false.

5. The headline set forth in paragraph 1 was, and is, defamatory of plaintiffs.

6. The headline forth in paragraph 1 was published with reckless disregard for whether it was true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

7. In the publication, defendant said, of and concerning the plaintiffs:

“But then the bottom fell out of the business ... after 9/11, and it seemingly never recovered.

* * *

So it appears that Leidig decided to play the online game, as he saw it. He launched websites such as the *Austrian Times* and *Croatian Times*. He cast his net far afield to China, India, and Latin America, scouring for images and posts on social networks that he could weave a story around in order to hit up old clients with a new kind of content.”

8. By the part of the publication set forth in paragraph 7, defendant intended to and did assert that, suffering from financial difficulties, plaintiffs decided to go into the business of fabricating and selling fake news stories.

9. At the time it published the words set forth in paragraph 7, defendant had spoken with no persons who had said that, suffering from financial difficulties, plaintiffs had decided to go into the business of fabricating and selling fake news stories.

10. At the time it published the words set forth in paragraph 7, defendant had seen no documents suggesting that, suffering from financial difficulties, plaintiffs had decided to go into the business of fabricating and selling fake news stories.

11. The words set forth in paragraph 7 were and are false.

12. The words set forth in paragraph 7 were and are defamatory of plaintiffs.

13. The words set forth in paragraph 7 were published with reckless disregard for whether they were true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration

for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

The Parties

14. Plaintiff Michael Leidig is a citizen of Great Britain who lives and works in Vienna, Austria.

15. Plaintiff Central European News Ltd (“CEN”) is a corporation organized under the laws of Great Britain with its principal place of business in England.

16. Upon information and belief, defendant, BuzzFeed, Inc. (hereinafter “BuzzFeed” or “defendant”), is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with its principal place of business in the State of New York, County of New York.

Jurisdiction and Venue

17. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this dispute pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(2), in that the matter in controversy exceeds the sum of \$75,000.00 and is between a citizen of this State and citizens of a foreign state.

18. Venue is proper in this district, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1), in that defendant resides in this district.

Facts

19. BuzzFeed is a news and entertainment website that mixes original reporting, user-generated work, and aggregations from other websites.

20. BuzzFeed is one of the ten most-visited news and information websites in the United States.

21. People around the world pay more than 5 billion visits to BuzzFeed’s web site each month.

22. Plaintiff Michael Leidig is a journalist who has had a successful and, until the publication in issue here, unblemished career. He has worked in broadcasting, print, magazine, and online journalism, and has done investigative stories. He has also been a sub-editor responsible for editing news copy, and has written and had published several books. In 2006, a three-part series he did for the Sunday Telegraph on the trafficking of women was nominated for an Amnesty award and also won the Paul Foot award, a British award for exceptional journalism. He is currently the vice-chairman of the National Association of Press Agencies, a British press organization, responsible for its special projects, including setting up its legal-aid program and a national media project to support freelance journalistic work.

23. Plaintiff Central European News Ltd is a news agency founded by Mr. Leidig in 1995. Its main business is providing news from non-English-language countries to clients in the British press and elsewhere. Some other aspects of its business have included creating the English-language news for the respected Austrian daily newspaper *Die Presse*, and also producing the English-language pages of the world's oldest newspaper in continuous operation, *The Wiener Zeitung*.

Defendant's Publication

24. One of three bylined authors of defendant's defamatory publication was BuzzFeed reporter Alan White.

25. When he approached Mr. Leidig about the possible story, Mr. White said, in an email:

“As I mentioned previously, I understand that you are producing this viral content for sale in order to fund your laudable investigative journalism, such as your report into the issue of child trafficking in Europe, and I am keen to reflect this fact in the article.”

26. Upon information and belief, based on the publication as posted on defendant's web site, the statement set forth in the preceding paragraph was a lie, in that Mr. White had no intention of discussing any of plaintiffs' laudable work, but only wished to smear and defame plaintiffs as journalistic frauds.

27. In the publication, defendant also said, with respect to a story plaintiffs had published concerning people in China walking cabbages, rather than pets, out of loneliness:

The story included quotes from "Chinese psychiatrist Wen Chao", explaining how walking a cabbage on a lead can help reduce feelings of isolation, and a 17-year-old called Lui Ja Chen, who supposedly said:

I feel I can transfer my negative thoughts about myself to the cabbage, go for a walk with it and come home feeling better about myself.

The pictures were credited to CEN, and the same quotes appeared on the *Austrian Times* site.

Unsurprisingly, the story was quickly debunked, by *Kotaku*, *BuzzFeed*, and the *Wall Street Journal*. The teens were not walking cabbages because they were lonely: they were walking cabbages as part of an art event at a music festival by Chinese artist Han Bing (who has been walking cabbages as part of his art for over a decade).

28. By the passage quoted in the preceding paragraph, defendant intended to and did imply that plaintiffs' story was untrue, and that it was made up by plaintiffs, and that plaintiffs had made up quotes from non-existent persons.

29. The implication of the words quoted in paragraph 27 was and is defamatory of plaintiffs.

30. The implication of the words quoted in paragraph 27 was and is false.

31. Young people in China had walked cabbages out of loneliness; the persons quoted in the CEN story were real and the quotes correct; and the story was widely re-published in

China, leading to some public-opinion surveys conducted about the phenomenon, which led to further news stories there.

32. The words set forth in paragraph 27 were published with reckless disregard for whether their implication was true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

33. In the publication, defendant also said of plaintiffs' stories:

CEN's stories frequently contain lines from someone that no one else could persuade to talk, including the local media. And many of those quotes, especially those from anonymous "officials", include phrases that one would expect to hear from someone who grew up in the UK.

34. By the words quoted in the preceding paragraph, defendant meant to and did imply that Mr. Leidig or others at CEN frequently make up quotes included in CEN's stories.

35. The implication set forth in the preceding paragraph was and is defamatory of plaintiffs.

36. The implication set forth in paragraph 34 was and is false.

37. The words set forth in paragraph 33 were published with reckless disregard for whether their implication was true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

38. Defendant's publication also said, of and concerning plaintiffs, concerning a story that plaintiffs had published about a Chinese man who had reportedly gotten tapeworm from eating too much sashimi, which story was accompanied by a photo purporting to be a photo of the man's x-ray showing the spots of disseminated cysticercosis:

Soon after the story made the rounds, it was investigated by the debunking

site Snopes, which found that the x-ray photos of the alleged victim were “similar to those included in a 2014 case report published by the *British Medical Journal* that dealt with a man who contracted a rare case of disseminated cysticercosis through the consumption of uncooked pork (with no mention of raw fish)”. It does not appear that CEN ever alerted its customers to the fact that the images had been debunked; the original story remains online at the *Daily Mail* and elsewhere.

39. By the words quoted in the preceding paragraph, defendant intended to and did assert that plaintiffs had used an x-ray of some other person and passed it off as an x-ray of the Chinese man they were writing about, and failed to make a correction when this was revealed.

40. Before publishing the words set forth in paragraph 38, defendant did nothing to determine whether the photo of the x-ray included by plaintiffs in their story was genuine or not.

41. Any investigation by defendant would have revealed that the story had been published by numerous news agencies in China with the same photograph, and that a broadcast report had included an explanation of a Chinese doctor, Dr. Huang Huicong of Wenzhou Medical University, that, among other things, attested to the authenticity of the x-ray.

42. The words set forth in paragraph 38 were and are false.

43. The words set forth in paragraph 38 were and are defamatory of plaintiffs.

44. In publishing the words set forth in paragraphs 38, without doing anything to verify whether they were true or false, defendant acted with reckless disregard for whether they were true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

45. In the publication, defendant also included an assertion, of and concerning the plaintiffs, with respect to a story plaintiffs had published, which was described in defendant’s publication as a “CEN story about a [Russian] woman named Elena Lenina, who dyed her kitten pink, which supposedly caused the animal’s death from blood poisoning.”

46. With respect to that story, defendant said:

“As *Gawker’s* Antiviral site pointed out, the story was false. The kitten was not dead. Lenina was in fact simply posting pictures of her—very much alive—kitten on social media.

As with the Sandoval case, this appears to be a situation where CEN sold a false (and potentially defamatory) story about a about a real person with little regard for the consequences that person would face when the story went viral. Nor has there been any apparent attempt to correct the story since it was proved to be false.”

47. By the words quoted in the preceding paragraph, defendant intended to and did assert that plaintiffs are intentional purveyors of false stories, and do not care whether they injure any persons by their publications, and persist in such conduct even after a story is proven to be false.

48. Defendant’s assertion set forth in paragraph 47 was and is false.

49. Defendant’s assertion set forth in paragraph 47 was and is defamatory of plaintiffs.

50. Before publishing the words quoted in paragraph 46, defendant made no investigation to determine whether their assertion was true or false.

51. If defendant had made any investigation of the story, it would have found the following facts, set forth in paragraphs 52 and 53 below:

52. Ms. Lenina is a well-known public figure in Russia, with a public persona based on outrageous conduct. She has posed nude in magazines, refused to wear a seatbelt because, she said, her breasts were too big, and once claimed to be keeping a man as a pet slave on a leash.

53. The lead on CEN’s story was as follows: “Russian author Lena Lenina is under fire from animal rights activists after having her cat dyed pink shortly before it died of toxic

poisoning.” That Ms. Lenina was under fire for the alleged poisoning was quite true. Under fire (thousands of people signed a petition calling for her to be jailed), she claimed to have tracked down the cat, which she had given away, and posted pictures on Twitter claiming it was alive and well. So, quite properly, CEN then published a story headlined “Pretty in Pink Kitten is Still Alive Claims Star.” That story, again, was quite true, and accurately reported the newsworthy events. Ms. Lenina’s posts failed to end the controversy, as there were many posts by others suggesting that the new pictures did not resemble the original cat.

54. In publishing the false and defamatory words set forth in paragraph 46, without doing anything to investigate whether their charges against plaintiffs were true or false, defendant acted with reckless disregard for whether they were true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

55. In the publication, defendant also said, of and concerning plaintiffs, with respect to a story plaintiffs had published concerning some Russian women who stripped in public and lost their jobs as a result:

“[I]t appears that CEN took the photos, invented a newsworthy narrative, inserted false names for the women, credited a nonexistent photographer, and fabricated four sets of quotes to fill out the text.”

56. By this part of the publication, defendant meant to and did accuse plaintiffs of creating a false news story and fraudulently selling it as true.

57. Defendant’s assertions set forth in paragraph 55 are false.

58. Defendant’s assertions set forth in paragraph 55 are defamatory of plaintiffs.

59. In publishing the words set out in paragraph 55, defendant made no investigation as to whether the charges it made against plaintiffs were true or false.

60. Any investigation would have revealed that, prior to plaintiffs publishing it, the story had appeared in Russian media, and thus was not created by plaintiffs.

61. In publishing the words set forth in paragraph 55 without investigating whether they were true or false, defendant acted with reckless disregard for whether they were true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

62. As an additional part of its publication, defendant said, concerning a story that plaintiffs had published about the birth of a two-headed goat on a farm in China, that an “expert” had said of a photograph accompanying the story that it appeared to be a “digitally enhanced.” Defendant also said:

“A Xinhua journalist who claims to have seen the goat in person didn’t get the farmer to talk, but a news agency based in Vienna somehow did, despite the story taking place in a remote rural community a six-hour train ride from Beijing.”

63. By the words quoted in the preceding paragraph, defendant meant to and did imply that plaintiffs had published a faked photograph and had invented quotes to make a story more interesting.

64. The implication set forth in paragraph 63 was and is false.

65. The implication set forth in paragraph 63 was and is defamatory of plaintiffs.

66. Before publishing the words set forth in paragraph 62, defendant conducted no investigation in China concerning the story.

67. Any investigation in China would have revealed that the story, originally published by the Xinhua News Agency, China’s official state press agency, had been accompanied by a video showing the goat, and that other press agencies in China had published

the story, with photographs, and with interviews of the farmer, prior to the publication by plaintiffs.

68. In publishing the words set forth in paragraph 62 of and concerning the plaintiffs, while making no investigation in China as to whether their implications were true or false, defendant acted with reckless disregard for whether its implications were true or false, and in a grossly irresponsible manner without due consideration for the standards of information gathering and dissemination ordinarily followed by responsible parties.

Facts with Respect to Damages

69. Defendant's publication has damaged the reputation of plaintiff Michael Leidig.

70. Defendant's publication has damaged the reputation of plaintiff Central European News, Ltd.

71. Since the day defendant published the article concerning plaintiffs, anyone searching on a major search engine for either Michael Leidig or Central European News will see, on the first page of the list of responses, a link to defendant's publication, "The King of Bullsh*t News."

72. Defendant's publication was republished by it in different languages, and was also republished by others in multiple languages, a fact reasonably foreseeable by, and intended by, defendant.

73. Many clients of plaintiff CEN simply stopped using its news service with no inquiry about whether the charges in defendant's publication were true or false.

74. In Sweden, faced with questions from local news media about defendant's publication, *All Over Press*, a picture-syndication agency and partner of CEN, responded that they had stopped using CEN, and they have done so.

75. In Switzerland, *20 Mins*, a news web site and partner of CEN, confirmed that they would no longer work with CEN.

76. In England, CEN's second biggest client, the *Daily Mirror* announced that it would only use CEN stories if it was absolutely necessary. That client is now using CEN again, but at a much-reduced level from the period before defendant's publication.

77. CEN's sales in early 2015 were, by month, January 830, February 948, March 1070, April 935, May 682, June 626, and July 727. Thus, defendant's publication in April produced a reduction in defendant CEN's sales of about 30%.

78. In addition, CEN clients are now making more queries, increasing CEN's overhead for each story, and some clients are demanding lower rates per story.

79. As a direct result of defendant's publication, plaintiff CEN lost a potential high-six-figure investment that had been in the works for many months. The investment was to fund the development of new software allowing journalists to deal directly with customers for their work. As of the beginning of April 2015, the investment bank involved was representing that it had an investor who was keen on the proposed product; after defendant's publication, the potential investor disappeared.

80. Shortly after defendant's publication, Mr. Leidig traveled to England to visit his father, a meeting arranged so that Mr. Leidig could celebrate his 50th birthday with his family.

81. Instead of a joyful family reunion, the event was dominated by a discussion of defendant's publication, and the possible consequences for Mr. Leidig, including the possible closure of CEN and the ending of his career in disgrace.

82. The day after Mr. Leidig and his father had spent the evening discussing these matters, his father had a massive stroke that left him unable to communicate with others, a condition not expected to change for the rest of his life.

83. Thus the last memories Mr. Leidig's father had of him were of disgrace and possible ruin as "The King of Bullshit News."

Facts with Respect to Punitive Damages

84. "Viral News" refers to stories that, because they are quirky or funny or otherwise unusual, are likely to be spread around the internet as readers decide to share them with others on social media, such as Facebook.

85. One of defendant's business objectives is to obtain a greater share of the market for viral news in Great Britain and elsewhere around the world.

86. The part of plaintiff CEN's business attacked by defendant in its publication was the dissemination of viral news in Great Britain and elsewhere.

87. Defendant knew that, if its publication injured plaintiff CEN's business in Great Britain and elsewhere, defendant's own business would increase.

88. Defendant maliciously intended that its publication injure the viral-news business of plaintiff CEN, and thereby benefit the business of defendant.

89. Defendant had been, prior to its publication of its story about plaintiffs, publicly criticized for publishing stories without verifying whether they were true or false.

90. Prior to publication, defendant was put on notice by lawyers for plaintiffs that the story it was about to publish was "highly defamatory" of plaintiffs and "likely to cause serious reputational harm."

91. Despite this notification, defendant chose to publish the story anyway.

92. Since the publication by defendant, defendant has been informed of the falsehoods in its publication set forth in this complaint, and of other false and defamatory statements in the publication.

93. Despite being so informed, defendant has refused to take the defamatory and false publication down from its web site or otherwise retract it.

AS A FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF, BY PLAINTIFF MICHAEL LEIDIG, FOR LIBEL

94. Plaintiff Michael Leidig hereby realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 93.

95. As a result of defendant's publication, plaintiff Michael Leidig has been seriously damaged in his reputation, in the amount of five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

96. Defendant is liable to plaintiff Michael Leidig in the amount of five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

97. Because defendant's publication was the result of malice toward plaintiff Michael Leidig and his company, Mr. Leidig is entitled to punitive damages in an amount to be determined by the jury at trial.

AS A SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF, BY PLAINTIFF
CENTRAL EUROPEAN NEWS LTD, FOR LIBEL.

98. Plaintiff Central European News Ltd, hereby realleges the allegations of paragraphs 1 through 93.

99. As a result of defendant's publication, plaintiff Central European News Ltd has been seriously damaged in its reputation, in the amount of five million dollars (\$5,000,000.00).

100. Defendant is liable to plaintiff Central European News Ltd in the amount of five million dollars. (\$5,000,000.00).

101. As a result of defendant's publication, plaintiff Central European News, Ltd has suffered special damages in an amount to be determined by the jury at trial, as follows:

- a substantial reduction in its monthly sales of stories;
 - the loss of long-time clients and partners, including *All Over Press, and 20 mins*, and the reduction in usage by partners such as the *Daily Mirror*;
 - the loss of a high-six-figure investment that had been under discussion for many months;
 - increased expenses occasioned by clients requesting more verification;
 - the shutdown of CEN's investigations unit;
 - the shutdown of CEN's online publishing products;
- amounting in all to approximately \$1,040,000.00;

102. Defendant is therefore liable to plaintiff Central European News, Ltd for special damages to be determined at trial but approximately \$1,040,000.00;

103. Because plaintiff CEN's injury was the result of malice on the part of defendant, CEN is entitled to punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial.

WHEREFORE, plaintiffs demand judgment as follows:

ON THE FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF, on behalf of plaintiff Michael Leidig, general damages in the amount of \$5,000,000.00 and punitive damages as determined by the jury at trial;

ON THE SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF, on behalf of plaintiff Central European News, Ltd, general damages in the amount of \$5,000,000.00, special damages as determined at trial in an approximate amount of \$1,040,000.00; and punitive damages in an amount to be determined at trial;

together with the costs and disbursements of this action.

Jury Demand

Plaintiffs demand trial by jury.

s/Harry H. Wise, III
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The King of Bullsh*t News

How a small British news agency and its founder fill your Facebook feed with stories that are wonderful, wacky – and often wrong.



Alan White
BuzzFeed News Reporter



Craig Silverman
BuzzFeed Founding Editor,
Canada



Tom Phillips
BuzzFeed Staff

posted on Apr. 24, 2015, at 2:08 p.m.

Last November, within a few hours of each other, some of the planet's biggest news websites published an irresistible story. An attractive Argentinian teacher called Lucita Sandoval, from Santiago del Estero, had been having sex with her 16-year-old student, and

the video of their tryst had made its way to a porn website. With its heady blend of titillation and depravity, it was the perfect tabloid scandal.

Websites including the *Daily Mirror* and *Metro* in the UK and the *New York Daily News* in the US duly published the story, alongside an image showing the teacher posing poolside in her bikini. "Teacher suspended after sex session with teen pupil ends up on hardcore porn website," read the *Mirror's* headline. The *Daily Mail* – the most successful English-language newspaper website in the world – even went so far as to claim that there would be a criminal investigation, and that this wasn't the first time that the teacher in question had sexual relations with a student.

There was just one problem: It wasn't true.

As BuzzFeed News has previously reported, the story had already been debunked by a local paper in Argentina a full two weeks before the English-language press picked it up. The video didn't show an underage boy. Although the woman in the video was a teacher, she was from Corrientes, rather than Santiago del Estero, as had been claimed in the incorrect articles. She probably wasn't even called Lucita Sandoval. Some of the sites have updated their articles, but others remain unchanged (at the time of this story's publication).

So how did this fake story make the leap from South America to the English-language press? The answer is tucked away in the bottom right-hand corner of the photo of the woman in her bikini: a credit labelled "CEN".

Central European News (CEN) and its sister outfit EuroPics are small news agencies, largely unknown outside certain sections of the media, whose headquarters are in Canterbury in the UK (although they claim to have 35 staff based in offices across central and eastern Europe). In recent years, CEN has become one of the Western media's primary sources of tantalising and attention-grabbing stories. They're often bizarre, salacious, gruesome, or ideally all three: If you've read a story about someone in a strange country cutting off their own penis, the chances are it came from CEN.

The firm's business model, like that of many other news agencies, is to sell a regular stream of stories and pictures to other media companies, which publish them under the bylines of their own reporters. In CEN's case, these include a string of stories from



Daily Mirror

relatively remote parts of China, India, Russia, and other non-Western countries. They tend to depict the inhabitants of those countries as barbaric, sex-crazed, or just plain weird. And often they are inaccurate or downright false.



The Chinese woman offering to sleep with men to fund her cross-country road trip? That was CEN. The Russian fisherman who was saved from a bear attack by a Justin Bieber ringtone? CEN. The Macedonian man who chopped his own penis off after his girlfriend told him it wasn't big enough? Also CEN.

CEN's "weird news" stories and images appeal to news organisations precisely because they fall into the category of "too good to check". They also appeal because they are perfectly tailored to the current

media ecosystem, in which the holy grail is to have content go viral on Facebook and other social media platforms, delivering a surge of traffic.

One tried and tested method for gaining those viral clicks is running precisely the kind of oddball human interest pieces in which CEN specialises: stories that are so intriguing or horrifying or just plain weird that you can't help but share them with your friends.

CEN also publishes many unremarkable, genuine news stories – in a statement to BuzzFeed News, the company estimated its total output at 8,000 stories since January 2014. But after growing suspicious of the weird, wonderful, and exotic stories CEN has made a name for itself with – including a few picked up by BuzzFeed News – we decided to investigate, with the help of Craig Silverman, whose website Emergent tracks and evaluates online rumours (since writing this article, Silverman has been appointed as the founding editor of BuzzFeed Canada).

In all, we evaluated 41 CEN pieces that struck us as particularly attention-grabbing. Of those, 11 proved to be completely false or to be based on images that did not match the stories; eight more contained suspicious details such as perfect quotes that appeared in no other coverage; 13 we were unable to verify either way; and nine appeared to be real or mostly real.

In other words, whether it was the story of Bieber and the bear, the Chinese backpacker offering sex in return for help funding her vacation, a man who got a tapeworm after eating sashimi, or the teacher accused of sleeping with her

student, the evidence assembled by BuzzFeed News suggests that an alarming proportion of CEN's "weird news" stories are based on exaggeration, embellishment, and outright fabrication – and that the company has scant regard either for the accuracy of its content or for what happens to the people, such as the woman in the bikini, whose names and images are spread across the world.

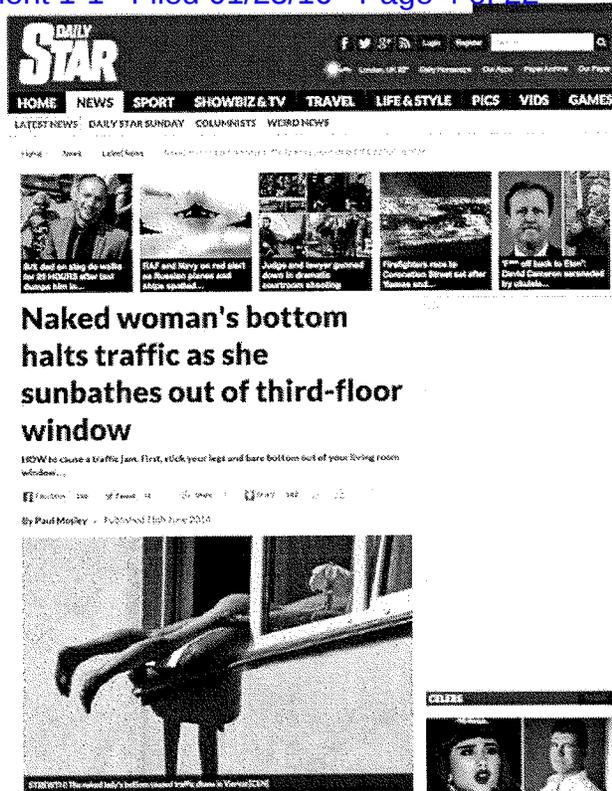
In a letter to BuzzFeed News, CEN's legal representatives said the firm "denies absolutely that it makes up false stories or fabricates quotes". They claimed that the firm "relies on trusted contributors to source content", that there is "no evidence of a 'pattern' of behavior of fabricating stories", and that the fact that "a tiny minority" of its stories "might raise questions is not indicative" of such.

They insisted that since CEN "is BuzzFeed's main competitor for viral news content in the UK market" – something BuzzFeed would dispute given our completely different business models – they would not be answering questions about its journalistic methods because it would "involve giving information about its sources and practices to a competitor". We have made the full letter available online, but have redacted one section dealing with matters outside the scope of the current story.

Because BuzzFeed News – contrary to the claim made in the legal letter – is no longer one of CEN's clients, it has sometimes proved impossible for us to verify absolutely that a particular story has been circulated by CEN, as opposed to just the pictures on which its credit sits, although we believe that selling both picture and story together is the firm's invariable practice. Instead, we have relied on similarities between the copy on the company's sites and other published versions of the story, or on the fact that competing news organisations have produced near-identical stories, featuring matching quotes and details, accompanied by pictures credited to CEN. We have also asked CEN to verify whether it was responsible for the details and quotes we have concerns over. It has, as mentioned above, refused to do so.

Going Viral

To illustrate why we became concerned in the first place, let's take the example of a CEN story that swept across the internet last August. The premise was simple, dramatic, and delightful: A Russian man on a fishing trip was attacked by a bear. As it mauled him, the



The Daily Star

man's phone played a ringtone that startled the animal so badly it ran off, saving the fisherman's life. The ringtone was the song "Baby" by Justin Bieber.

As with the Lucita Sandoval story, it resulted in articles on some of the world's biggest newspaper websites – including the *Daily Mail*, the *New York Post*, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, the *New York Daily News*, the *Daily Express*, the *Daily Mirror*, and indeed BuzzFeed News. (We estimate that BuzzFeed News has run approximately a dozen stories based on CEN's content, which have now been updated to alert our readers to our doubts over their credibility. A full list is at the bottom of this article.)



New York Daily News

"Even bears can't stand Justin Bieber's music," reported the *New York Post*. "Finally proof that Justin Bieber IS unbearable," chortled the *Daily Mail*. The story was shared more than 20,000 times on social media (counting only the articles mentioned above). The Bear vs Bieber tale even made it into a Seth Myers monologue for his late-night show on NBC.

Yet the original story about the bear attack, which was published in Russia's *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, said nothing about a Bieber ringtone. Instead, it reported that the man's phone had a setting that caused it to speak the current time. That's what actually scared off the bear.

Komsomolskaya Pravda published its story about Igor Vorozhbitsyn, the Russian man who survived the bear attack, on 31 July. Five days later, the story appeared on the *Austrian Times*, a website run by CEN's owner and co-founder, Michael Leidig, with a photo of the fisherman (properly credited to *KP*) and the new detail about Justin Bieber.

That same day, CEN sold the story and images to the *Daily Mail*, whose story credits the images taken from *Pravda* to CEN instead. The agency never takes a byline on its stories: They are always credited to in-house reporters. But the emails the firm sends to its clients every day with a lengthy list of stories to pick from offer packages of pictures and text that are often published virtually unchanged. The copy also often appears on sites owned by Leidig, making it clear where the stories have originated. In this instance, the *Mail's* story included the same key quotes and details, and many similar phrases, as the one published on Leidig's *Austrian Times* site. (All told, more than half of the suspect CEN stories cited in this article had identical or nearly identical versions published on a site owned by Leidig.)

With the story taking off online, one of the authors of this article, Craig Silverman,

attempted to verify its veracity by speaking to Leidig. A woman who answered the phone at the *Austrian Times* said he was on vacation in Romania. When asked how the agency would find and cover such a story, she said: “A lot of stories are found on the wire or in local media but also from local interviews on the ground, or we speak to the reporters who wrote them; we speak to police to get things confirmed.”

She promised to check with the company’s freelance agent in Russia and follow up. From that point, *Austrian Times*/CEN/EuroPics stopped providing information or responding to emails.

More recently, CEN sold another Russian story. The agency’s copy, purchased and published by the *Daily Mirror*, claimed that two Russian women from Khabarovsk, near Vladivostok, had been fired from their jobs at a department store after they spent an afternoon participating in a nude photo shoot.

BuzzFeed News tracked down the images and found they originated with a Russian news outlet from the area. That piece identified the photographer as Gene Oryx, whose online portfolio includes nudes. The *Mirror* story credited the images to a “Dimitry Kulishenko, 30” – but online searches for that name return no mentions apart from those linking back to the *Mirror* piece.

In an email, Oryx confirmed to BuzzFeed News that he was the original photographer and attached an high-resolution, uncensored copy of one of the photos to prove his claim. He also said that the women in the picture do not work in a department store, and that the names listed for them in the CEN/*Mirror* story are false. By implication, that also means the quotes attributed to four different people in the story – one of the women, a “shocked” onlooker, a police spokesperson, and a spokesperson from the department store – are fabricated.

In other words, it appears that CEN took the photos, invented a newsworthy narrative, inserted false names for the women, credited a nonexistent photographer, and fabricated four sets of quotes to fill out the text. Then it sold the story and images. (Oryx said no one from CEN contacted him to license his images for resale.) BuzzFeed News asked CEN to explain how this happened but received no specific response beyond the more general denial.

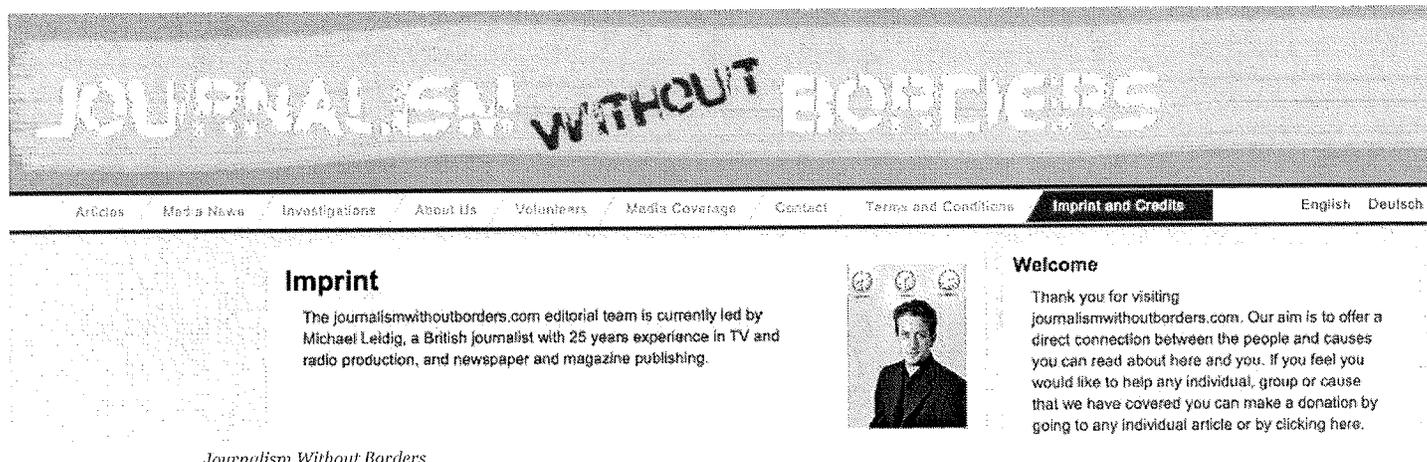
The Man From CEN

In a 2013 op-ed for the British trade magazine *Press Gazette*, Michael Leidig proudly described the kind of traffic CEN could drive to large websites:

“Most of our regular content is also for the tabloid market. Not the celebrity stuff, but the quirky bizarre news designed to get people talking – today they call it viral news.

“Our content is often frequently in the Most Read section on the *Mail Online*.”

Leidig is the owner and co-founder of CEN. He is also runs a charity called Journalists Without Borders, which claims to provide money to the needy sources featured in CEN's stories. It solicits donations on CEN's site via PayPal that it says it redirects to people featured in the articles who may be in need of medical care or financial support.



JOURNALISM WITHOUT BORDERS

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Imprint

The journalismwithoutborders.com editorial team is currently led by Michael Leidig, a British journalist with 25 years experience in TV and radio production, and newspaper and magazine publishing.

Welcome

Thank you for visiting journalismwithoutborders.com. Our aim is to offer a direct connection between the people and causes you can read about here and you. If you feel you would like to help any individual, group or cause that we have covered you can make a donation by going to any individual article or by clicking here.

Journalism Without Borders

Leidig's lengthy and frequently updated Wikipedia page describes someone who cares about accountability and the importance of crediting original sources:

"Leidig is also a campaigner for greater support for journalism which he describes as the 'coalface of democracy'. He has campaigned in favour of more responsibility from search engines like Google to give credit to original source material and also for payment for originators of news, arguing that if the journalists all go out of business nobody will provide the content worth having."

The sole link in the above passage goes to a story on the *Austrian Times* – a website owned by Leidig.

Many of the key edits and contributions to Leidig's Wikipedia page are by a user called Bylinebandit, who is also a major contributor to the page for the *Austrian Times*. Bylinebandit also worked on a "sandbox" page for Allan Hall, a journalist with whom Leidig co-authored a book. The subject of that book is an Austrian woman who was kidnapped at a young age. Bylinebandit has made repeated edits to her page. Bylinebandit also happens to be the username for a Twitter account that appears to belong to Leidig. (CEN's lawyers claimed: "Our client's Wikipedia page is entirely uncontroversial and has nothing at all to do with your story.")

Leidig started his career in the British regional press, before moving to Austria in 1993. It was there that he and two colleagues founded CEN, which began with a focus on sourcing newsworthy items from eastern Europe and rewriting them for the London market.

In that *Press Gazette* op-ed, Leidig painted a picture of a young agency that was earning good revenue and employing "full-time paid correspondents across Europe". "Having

English-speaking staff on the ground in Europe was almost a licence to print money,” he wrote. His clients apparently included the BBC, Deutsche Welle, and Radio Netherlands, as well as major British newspapers. CEN also produced TV footage for clients. A single story such as that of Heinrich Gross, an Austrian doctor who conducted experiments on children for the Nazis, could, wrote Leidig, “be sold a dozen times in various media formats”.

But then the bottom fell out of the business. Leidig wrote that CEN’s income “fell by 80 per cent” after 9/11, and it seemingly never recovered. A steady gig he had with the Telegraph Media Group that paid him £500 a month plus fees for the articles he produced was ended by the organisation. According to Leidig, it told him “there was no longer value in original content, and that was because of the competition from the internet”.

So it appears that Leidig decided to play the online game, as he saw it. He launched websites such as the *Austrian Times* and *Croatian Times*. He cast his net far afield to China, India, and Latin America, scouring for images and posts on social networks that he could weave a story around in order to hit up old clients with a new kind of content.

It’s paid off; many major news websites are regular clients. One major British publisher buys multiple CEN stories every day, sometimes more than 100 a month. At £50 per story – which is what BuzzFeed News was charged before it severed its relationship with CEN – that amounts to a sizable income stream. CEN itself claims to have offered its clients more than 8,000 stories since January 2014.

But for CEN’s clients, the relationship more than pays off. According to social media tracking service BuzzSumo, the second most-shared *Daily Mail* story of the last 12 months – about a Chinese man who got a tapeworm from eating too much sashimi, complete with explicit X-rays – was one that was bought from CEN. But not everything was quite as it seemed.

Tapping the Chinese Market

The tapeworm story originated on the Chinese news site *hk.on.cc*. CEN/Europics spotted the story, and it was soon distributed far and wide. Again, BuzzFeed News was one of many sites that covered it.

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A Man In China Apparently Ended Up Riddled With Tapeworm Parasites After Eating Too Much Sashimi

The horror. The horror. UPDATED: It now appears this image actually shows the cysts following an infection resulting from undercooked pork.

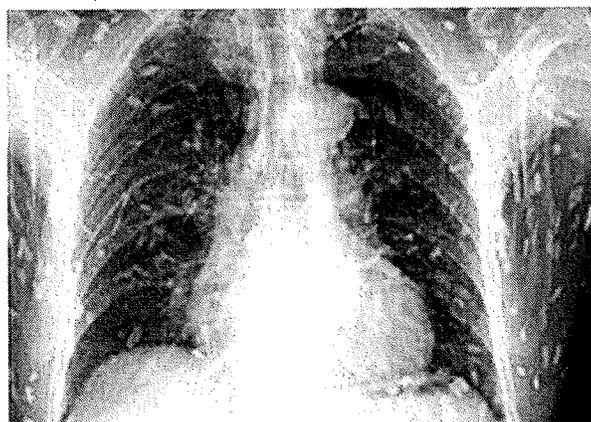
Photo by Scott St. 2/5, 2015 at 11:49 a.m.



Alan White
BuzzFeed News Reporter



Central European News reports that doctors at Guangzhou No.8 People's Hospital made a horrific discovery after a man went there with a stomach ache and itchy skin.



Europe 1/CEN

BuzzFeed

BuzzFeed NEWS



This Is The Moment A UKIP Councillor Hit An Anti-UKIP Campaigner

by Patrick Strudwick

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24 Times '90s Tony Blair Made You Go Weak At The Knees



Soon after the story made the rounds, it was investigated by the debunking site Snopes, which found that the x-ray photos of the alleged victim were “similar to those included in a 2014 case report published by the *British Medical Journal* that dealt with a man who contracted a rare case of disseminated cysticercosis through the consumption of uncooked pork (with no mention of raw fish)”. It does not appear that CEN ever alerted its customers to the fact that the images had been debunked; the original story remains online at the *Daily Mail* and elsewhere.

Then there was the story claiming that an attractive Chinese woman was offering to spend a night with men in exchange for them helping her travel around the country. The *New York Daily News* and the *Daily Telegraph* credited their images of the woman to Europics, CEN’s sister agency. The reality, as reported by *Shanghai Daily*, was that it was a hoax to promote a dating app called Youjia, which the paper said had been banned as a result.

After the story was proven to be a hoax, Leidig’s *Austrian Times* published a story about

the debunking. It reported that Chinese officials were “particularly angry about the viral story widely spread on Chinese social media sites and also reported extensively in Chinese media and international media”.

Other stories published by CEN investigated by BuzzFeed News were equally problematic. One, published in Leidig’s *Croatian Times* on 17 November, was called “No Kidding – Baby Goat Has Two Heads”.

The goat story featured this image, credited to Europics, of a baby goat supposedly born with two heads.

The screenshot shows a news article from the Croatian Times website. The article is titled "No Kidding - Baby Goat Has Two Heads" and is dated 17. 11. 14. - 15:00. The article text reads: "Chinese farmer Xu Jinkui, 43, was not kidding when he said his goat had given birth to a kid with two heads. Incredulous neighbours who turned up to see the spectacular mutant discovered that the baby goat did indeed have two heads, albeit with just two ears and three eyes, and predicted that the hideous looking creature would not live long. Xu said: 'They told me to leave it to die, but I couldn't just do that. I asked the vet and he said it wouldn't live long either, but the mother didn't reject it and I gave it a bit of extra milk occasionally and instead of dying, it seemed to do pretty well.' In fact the kid is now well on the way to becoming a fully grown goat living on the farm in Sanhe village in Changde county in Eastern China's Shandong province. He said: 'It is currently 30cm tall and 40cm long and doesn't seem to show anything obvious in terms of behaviour problems as a result of its disability, although anyone that comes here can see straight away that it's a mutant. I have had a lot of visitors, and some pretty big cash offers as people realise it's probably going to live longer, but I'm not interested in selling it. Maybe later, but for now it's fun to have around.'"

The article includes a main image of a baby goat with two heads and a smaller image of a fully grown goat. There are also navigation links for "more Around the World news..." and "SSS Feed Around the World".

Croatian Times

The photo originated with the Xinhua News Agency in China five days earlier. At the request of BuzzFeed News, Dr Neal Krawetz, the creator of the FotoForensics photo analysis platform, which is used by law enforcement and others to examine digital images, analysed the image.

Krawetz found that the two men, the hand in the bottom left, and the two goat heads each show up as “distinct regions under a variety of analysis methods”. He said the evidence was “conclusive” that it had been digitally enhanced.

The Perfect Quote

Along with the questionable nature of the image, there is an even bigger problem with the goat story. The original Xinhua story about the goat contains very little text or information. A follow-up article from the next day credited to the same agency and

reporter offers more detail, but is still very thin on quotes. Yet the *Croatian Times* story quotes farmer and goat owner Xu Jinkui at length. It also lists his age as 43; Xinhua says he is closer to 60.

Here's a quote attributed to Jinkui:

"It is currently 30cm tall and 40cm long and doesn't seem to show anything obvious in terms of behaviour problems as a result of its disability, although anyone that comes here can see straight away that it's a mutant. I have had a lot of visitors, and some pretty big cash offers as people realise it's probably going to live longer, but I'm not interested in selling it. Maybe later, but for now it's fun to have around."

A Xinhua journalist who claims to have seen the goat in person didn't get the farmer to talk. But a news agency based in Vienna somehow did, despite the story taking place in a remote rural community a six-hour train ride from Beijing.

The nature of the quote fits a pattern. CEN's stories frequently contain lines from sources that no one else could track down or persuade to talk, including the local media. And many of those quotes, especially those from anonymous "officials", include phrases that one would expect to hear from someone who grew up in the UK.

For example, the Bieber/bear story included this quote from an anonymous "wildlife expert" who was presented without any affiliation or location:

"Sometimes a sharp shock can stop an angry bear in its tracks and that ringtone would be a very unexpected sound for a bear."

As with the goat farmer, CEN often quotes named people who speak in perfect paragraphs and use anglicised phrases. For instance, in January this year a number of news websites — including Leidig's *Austrian Times* — ran a story about an underwear thief who, according to the *Mirror*, "was forced to walk around a block of flats in Singapore with bras and undies hanging from his neck after residents laid a trap following a spate of kinky thefts".

Our investigations led us to this Chinese-language news post with watermarks from this Weibo account. The post is from a girl named "Yeeyee" (from Singapore). In her brief account she writes that on 1 November, at around 2am, she found a man in her house stealing her undergarments. She then "caught him" and wanted to "shame him". There also appears to be a video of the incident.

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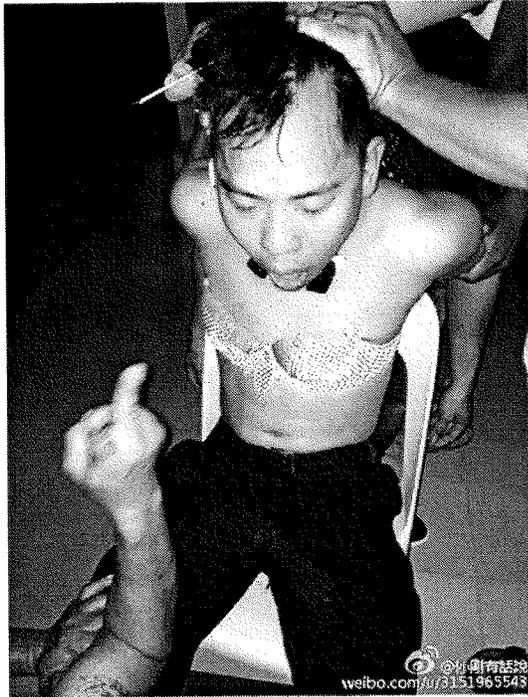
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新华搜索

新加坡一男子爬居民家偷内衣被当场抓住

发布时间: 2015-01-13 09:31:02 来源: 央视网 编辑: 李洪梅



据网友爆料，11日凌晨两点，新加坡一男子爬居民家偷内衣被当场抓住。

1/23 下一页

sn.news.cn



国内国际

- 新华网评：“闺蜜会专机”反映了什么
- 别让“份子钱”给行业“添堵” 两解 评论
- 重庆内政部部分领导分工表包括分管省司法厅等单位
- 陕西176家医院实现“同一病种”预约挂号
- 武警旅长省军区政委助理等职务调整
- 陕西治理秦岭违建别墅取得阶段性成果

24小时热榜

- 1 十年净利润累计超百亿 山东高速成收费公路王
- 2 广东省委原书记黄华琨 因病逝世 享年91岁
- 3 老农种出8000颗枣 年营收2亿为媒消息
- 4 空姐曝身份证地下交易 三台元江旅客被劫
- 5 中国股市 沪指收跌收市委其跌 创业板跌2.1%



Conspicuous by its absence from any of the original sources was a quote that appeared in the English press from a “police spokesman”, who said: “We don’t condone vigilante activity but in this case it seems to have turned out OK.” Also missing were quotes from a “local man”, Teo Goh, who apparently said:

“We realised he was targeting windows where he knew women lived. He came at around midnight and as soon as he was in the room we grabbed him, forced him to wear the girl’s lingerie and then frog-marched him from door to door making him confess what he had done and to promise he would never do it again.”

Or take this quote from a CEN story that claimed a wife discovered her husband cheating with her twin sister and then left them both naked in a parking lot before driving off in their car. It comes from a witness identified as You Meng, but reads like it’s being spoken by someone interviewed on a London street:

“It was so funny. Loads of people were grabbing their phones and I did as well. He was banging his fist on the window and shouting at her, and she just wasn’t playing ball.”

When this story was covered earlier by the Chinese-language media, none of the online posts included the names of the man and his wife or their ages, or any quotes from a witness. Somehow CEN managed to get names, ages, and a quote from the scene, in spite of the distance and language barriers.

It is possible that such quotes are genuine, and have been cleaned up and anglicised by CEN’s editors or someone else involved in the stories’ production. It is also possible that they have been introduced somewhere else in the media food chain, or inserted by junior staff without the knowledge or approval of the editors concerned. CEN, as mentioned above, has insisted that it does not fabricate quotes. But it has also refused to answer BuzzFeed News’ questions about where these quotes originated on the grounds that doing so would lend a commercial rival undue insight into its business practices.

The Sausage Machine

Nowhere are CEN’s quotes more perfect or its details sharper than when it comes to one of its signature issues: castration. Since October, CEN has sold and/or published five stories that involve a man or child either being forcibly castrated or chopping off their own penis.

Take, for example, the story of an aunt who castrated her young nephew when he interrupted her. That story was reported in Chinese media and came with detailed photos of the boy and his parents.

The CEN version, however, includes two quotes that we couldn’t find elsewhere. There was this, from a “hospital spokesman”:

“Unfortunately, the knife was quite blunt and the cut wasn’t clean so although we reattached the boy’s penis, it wasn’t ideal and he had to have further treatment.”

And this, from a “police spokesman”:

“The aunt was arrested and admitted attacking the boy because she was angry that he had interrupted her on the toilet.”

All these quotes also appeared in the version of the story published on the *Austrian Times* site.

Another unnamed police spokesman

appeared in a CEN story about an Indian man who allegedly had his penis chopped off by a crowd after he was caught trying to rape a girl. That story came with many related photos that we were able to find online (including one of the man's severed penis). But BuzzFeed News could find this quote only on sites that bought the images from CEN:

"People cannot take the law into your own hands.

"As deplorable as these crimes are, law and order has to be maintained, and not lynch justice.

"We ask those men who carried out this attack to hand themselves in before we find them."

The screenshot shows a news article on the Mail Online website. The headline is "Cruel aunt cuts her three-year-old nephew's penis off because he burst in on her on the loo and asked to use her phone". The article includes a list of bullet points: "Qiang Qiang interrupted his aunt Xue Paan as she was texting her beau", "She stormed into the kitchen, picked up a knife, and hacked off his penis", "Doctors were able to re-attach the appendage in emergency procedure", and "But knife was blunt and cut was not clean so he needs more treatment". Below the text is a photograph of a young boy in a hospital bed, surrounded by medical staff. The article also features social media sharing options and a "DON'T MISS" sidebar with other news items.

Mail Online

The same was true for this quote from local man Aamir Dhawan:

"No one went to help the man because they could see his penis on the ground and knew this was punishment for a sex crime.

"We have had a lot of intolerable offences against women in this country recently, with girls being raped, hung, and molested, and it's time it stopped.

"This sends out a very strong message to anyone like that - if you do it you will be punished."

In January CEN hit the mother lode of foreign castration stories. Pictures surfaced on a since-deleted Chinese Weibo account – and then spread to other Chinese sites – that described a man whose penis was chopped off twice in the span of a few hours. The CEN version that appears on the *Daily Mail* site has, at the time of writing, been shared more than 40,000 times. (It also appears on the *Austrian Times*.) The versions on the *Mail*, *Austrian Times*, and *Mirror* sites all feature virtually identical pixelation that happens to cover up the original Weibo watermark.

网传“一名男子被剪下体当街暴打妻子”基本属实



网友曝光，12月20日傍晚，一名男子下体流血，身背哮喘药瓶被暴打一两个小时。

Never in the history of the faith has a woman seemed less more feral than when a pious wife in China chopped off her cheating husband's penis. - *News*

When Yang Long, 30, discovered her husband was having an affair she cut off his manhood with a pair of scissors, then snipped it off again when surgeons reattached it. She is now facing jail after being arrested for raising a juvenile toilet alarm.

43k shares

342 views

6143 shares

Even your penis will be fully reattached

Even your penis will be fully reattached

Even your penis will be fully reattached

Angry wife 'chopped off husband's penis' after catching him cheating

By the second occasion, the woman is said to have thrown her husband's severed penis out of a window, just as his wife's friend and doctor found an animal cockle.

Even your penis will be fully reattached

Even your penis will be fully reattached

Even your penis will be fully reattached

news.hnr.cn Mail/Daily Mirror

First, the story claimed, the man's wife discovered him cheating and she castrated him. Then she found him at the hospital and undid the work doctors had done to reattach his penis.

The earliest version we could find of the story in Chinese included a quote from the mistress saying that it didn't matter if he was now infertile as he already had five children. But once again, the version that ended up on Western media sites went further. In addition to that quote, it also offered a veritable monologue from an anonymous hospital spokesman:

"The first we were aware of what happened was when someone came into the reception area to say a naked man was beating up a woman outside the hospital.

"Staff rushed out to see what was happening and found the patient with blood streaming down his legs hitting the woman.

"He was stopped and the woman was taken in for treatment, and then we discovered she had chopped his penis off again.

"The man had lost a lot of blood and was taken in for emergency surgery.

"He is now in a stable condition but is extremely emotionally distraught."

Another cautionary castration tale came in an October report from CEN that a Macedonian man had chopped off his penis and threw it in the trash after his girlfriend told him it was inadequate.

The story was published on the *Austrian Times* and apparently sold to the *Daily Mirror* that same day, October 23. The *Austrian Times* and *Mirror* stories both used a photo of a man lying on a gurney with a bloody crotch, with the *Mirror* specifically saying it showed the victim.

Almost exactly a year earlier the *Mirror* had run another CEN story about a castration —

Case 1:16-cv-00542-RWS Document 1-1 Filed 01/25/16 Page 16 of 22
and used the very same image of the man with the bloody crotch.

In that story, which also credited the image to CEN, the man being shown was described as a 26-year-old Chinese man named Yang Hu who had allegedly chopped off his own penis due to frustration with his nonexistent love life. That story also included the remarkable claim that Hu biked to the local hospital to try to get treatment, only to be told to go back home and get his penis so they could try to reattach it.

The presentation of the old castration photo as new was revealed in 2014 by *Metro Sweden's* Viral Examiner column, which looks into suspect online stories. (*Metro Sweden* is not connected to the UK *Metro*, which regularly runs CEN images.) It found that the Macedonian castration story probably originated with a local TV report that consisted of re-enactments and stock footage and also used the old image. Either CEN didn't recognise that it was a photo it had previously distributed, or it knowingly sold and published an old image as new.

Again, BuzzFeed News has asked CEN and the sites that published the story to verify the details in the stories concerned but has had no specific response.

Who's It Hurting?

One of CEN's specialities – as with the naked Russians – is to offer its clients a story to accompany a particularly compelling image. Earlier in 2014, *Metro Sweden's* Viral Examiner column found another fake story, which had appeared in the *Metro*, the *Mirror*, the *Huffington Post*, the *Daily Star*, *Jezebel*, and more. A woman had apparently caused a car crash in Vienna by sunbathing with her bottom half hanging out of her window. But the photo in question dated back to at least 2011, and no such incident had been recorded by the city's police. In fact, the picture was used in 2014 by a reader in an attempt to fool an Austrian newspaper.

In the version of the story that went around the world, the picture of the woman is accompanied by the story about a car crash in Vienna. There is also a quote from a bystander, identified as "motorist Michael Kineast", who says:

"I was behind two guys who had a fender bender because the motorists in front took their eyes off the road to glance up at the view. The young woman was obviously keen on getting some sun in a place where it doesn't usually shine.

"I heard the guy who was rear-ended shout to the motorist who had hit him: 'Didn't you look where you were supposed to be going?'

"The driver who hit him said: 'Sorry, I was distracted,' and pointed up to the window where the woman was lying. The guy who was hit then said: 'Oh, right, I see what you mean'."

Again, the text and years-old image used by (for example) the *Daily Mail* is an almost word-for-word copy of what was on Leidig's *Austrian Times* site.



The Huffington Post

In May 2014, similarly, a story appeared on sites including *Metro* and the *Huffington Post* (the latter has since corrected the piece) that claimed Chinese teenagers were attempting to alleviate their feelings of loneliness by taking cabbages for walks.

The story included quotes from “Chinese psychiatrist Wen Chao”, explaining how walking a cabbage on a lead can help reduce feelings of isolation, and a 17-year-old called Lui Ja Chen, who supposedly said:

“I feel I can transfer my negative thoughts about myself to the cabbage, go for a walk with it and come home feeling better about myself.”

The pictures were credited to CEN, and

the same quotes appeared on the *Austrian Times* site.

Unsurprisingly, the story was quickly debunked, by *Kotaku*, BuzzFeed, and the *Wall Street Journal*. The teens were not walking cabbages because they were lonely: They were walking cabbages as part of an art event at a music festival by Chinese artist Han Bing (who has been walking cabbages as part of his art for over a decade).

Misleading stories built around a compelling image can have real-world consequences. An example of this is the CEN story about a woman named Elena Lenina, who dyed her kitten pink, which supposedly caused the animal’s death from blood poisoning. This was covered by outlets such as the *Daily Mail* and *Metro*.

As *Gawker’s* Antiviral site pointed out, the story was false. The kitten was not dead. Lenina was in fact simply posting pictures of her – very much alive – kitten on social media.

As with the Sandoval case, this appears to be a situation

where CEN sold a false (and potentially defamatory) story about a real person with little regard for the consequences that person would face when the story went viral. Nor has there been any apparent attempt to correct the story since it was proved to be false.

An open secret?

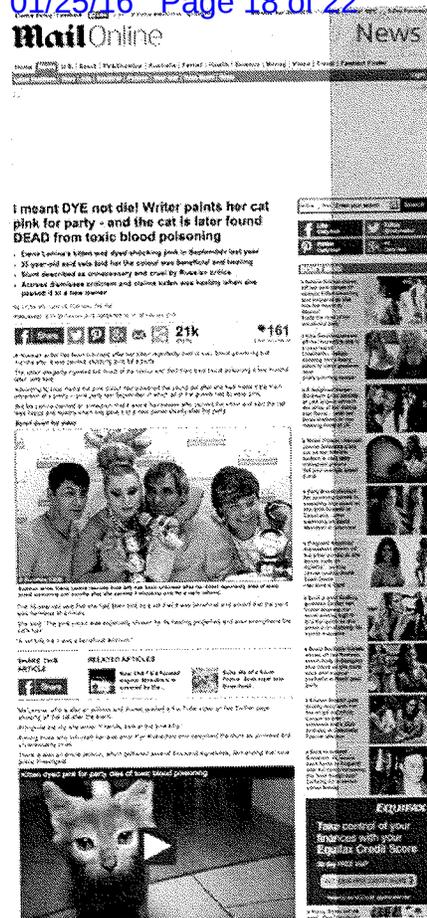
The questionable nature of CEN's content has become something of an open secret among online news and picture desk editors. (When one of the authors of this article, Tom Phillips, was a news editor at *Metro* in the UK in the mid- to late 2000s, he regularly used CEN stories, before stopping when he eventually became suspicious of their too-good-to-be-true nature.)

BuzzFeed News spoke to staffers from multiple British news organisations, all of whom expressed scepticism about the agency's output, although none were willing to be quoted on the record. One person, who works on the picture desk of a major British publisher and requested anonymity on the grounds that their "bosses would kill them", described CEN as "utter fucking shit".

This editor described two red flags that make them question CEN content: "They don't have a single staff photographer. All of their pictures are 'collects' – and I use the term loosely, because every time I have enquired with them where the pictures are from, I've got quite vague answers. Secondly, all of their collects are of really bad quality ... It makes me think their stuff is just grabbed from other websites or taken a really long time ago. I do not trust a single bit of what they send us."

They added that they have "raised the issue several times" with their news desk, but that CEN's stories "bring in clicks, so no one seems to care that much".

New York Times technology columnist Farhad Manjoo also took note of a CEN story that made its way into the *New York Post*:



Mail Online

Farhad Manjoo @fmanjoo Follow

"Central European News reports" = "who cares where we heard it"
 nypost.com/2015/01/13/wif...

New York Post

Wife chops off cheating husband's penis, twice
 Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned. A jealous wife in China chopped off her cheating husband's penis as he slept, then snuck into his hospital room after he...

View on web

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5:18 PM - 13 Jan 2015

Twitter/Farhad Manjoo

Majoo said in an email that the attribution of such an outrageous story to a small, unknown agency struck him as questionable behavior.

"I see this happen often in tabloids like the *Post* or *Daily Mail* or *Yahoo* or other news sites – references to foreign news services (often in the developing world) whose credibility we have no way of assessing," he said. "It's just sort of an obvious signifier of the publication thinking that the story is too good to check, that it doesn't really matter if it's true because it's so strange."

This might be a comforting argument. But the consequence is that real people – an Argentinian teacher, a Russian photo model – are having their lives distorted and paraded before the world. And it also blurs the line between truth and fiction in a way that undermines the integrity of the news media as a whole.

Indeed, the blame for the fact that CEN has been able to circulate such dubious stories does not rest with Michael Leidig alone: He was able to build his business because larger news organisations were so eager to buy what CEN had to sell, knowing that their readers would lap up these lurid tales of faraway people and places.

In that *Press Gazette* article, Leidig lamented what the internet had done to the economics of newsgathering. "There has never been a better time to be a journalist, if it's your hobby," he wrote. "If you hope to make a living out of it, then I can't remember it being worse."

He added: "With hundreds of thousands of new items a day, who can tell what is new anymore?"

Or, for that matter, what is real.

Additional reporting by Tanya Chen

A few hours prior to the publication of this story, *Press Gazette* ran a story claiming that BuzzFeed News' investigation into CEN was an attempt to damage a business rival.

In a statement to *Press Gazette*, Michael Leidig said of the questions we put to CEN: "An internal review here quickly revealed little substance to [BuzzFeed's] claims. When properly analysed, all they had found was that on two occasions we had re-used archive pictures.

"Their repeated assertion that, simply because one of our quotes did not appear in local media, it must have been made up, suggests they don't have any idea of the real potential to generate good news in the modern landscape. We regard it as an obligation to check where possible local media stories, and we do make calls to police, hospitals, and have alternative sources. We are not paid by our clients just to translate. We are paid to do journalism."

Before publishing this piece, BuzzFeed News approached the sites it believes to be CEN's biggest customers, the *Mirror*, the *Mail*, and *Metro*, to share its concerns over CEN's content and to investigate whether the dubious quotes and details had come from the news agency or from their own reporters.

A spokesperson for the *Mail*, whose parent company also owns *Metro*, said: "CEN is one of the multiple news agencies that *MailOnline* and *Metro* work with to provide stories that we haven't commissioned ourselves. News organisations around the world all work with numerous reputable news agencies to supply stories that can be taken on trust because the agency has researched, sourced and edited the story.

"Our agreement with each of these agencies requires the stories they provide to be accurate.

"If we independently discover this not to be the case we will adjust the story accordingly and advise the agency who is responsible for the story.

"We have not so far had any complaints about any of the stories provided, however we are reviewing their content with the agency concerned."

The *Mirror* said:

"As BuzzFeed itself knows from personal experience, it is hard to verify every fact and detail in stories from other parts of the world, so we do rely on established news agencies, especially for offbeat stories like these. We do basic fact checking, with more detailed examination if the stories contain serious allegations.

“We are proud of being the intelligent tabloid so the last thing we want to do is publish content that is untrue. We take our relationship of trust with our readers extremely seriously and set ourselves high standards of accuracy. If it transpires that any content we have published is significantly accurate or misleading, our policy is to correct or remove it as soon as possible.

“We have asked CEN to investigate BuzzFeed’s allegations and we will be reviewing our processes in light of that information.”

BuzzFeed News has, as mentioned in this piece, previously used images from CEN, or followed up reports that originated with the agency. It is now our policy not to do so.

The following is a list of all our pieces that have used CEN/Europics content as far as we are able to determine:

This Is What Happens When You Leave The Hot Tap Running All Winter

A Dog Gave Birth To Green Puppies In Spain

“Black Death” Plague Surfaces In China And Forces Government To Seal Off A Whole City

A Russian Guy Says His Justin Bieber Ringtone Saved Him From A Bear Attack

German Builders Say This Pavement Swastika Was An “Innocent Mistake”

A Man In China Apparently Ended Up Riddled With Tapeworm Parasites After Eating Too Much Sashimi

The Unluckiest Man In The World Set His College On Fire With A Fireworks Marriage Proposal

A University Student Died At A Sperm Bank After Donating For A Fourth Time In 10 Days

Boy Shocked By Electricity Says He Has Superpowers Like Magneto

Russian Footballer Hires Muzzled, Tie-Wearing Bear For Son’s Birthday Party

A list of those stories we have been unable to verify has been added to Emergent and we will update them if fresh information comes in. For more information on BuzzFeed News’ sourcing policy, see our Editorial Standards and Ethics Guide.

CORRECTION

The Wikipedia page on Allan Hall created by the user Bylinebandit was a "sandbox" page (an early form of draft page). An earlier version of this article implied that it was a live encyclopaedia entry. Apr. 27, 2015, at 5:00 a.m.

Read our follow up to this article here.

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