

Fake News? How about no news?

BOOK REVIEW

Ghosting the News:

Local Journalism and the Crisis of American Democracy

By Margaret Sullivan. 105 pages. Columbia Global Reports. \$15.99

BY JENNIFER SZALAI

1 What do you call it when a hedge fund buys a local U.S. newspaper and squeezes it for revenue, laying off editors and reporters and selling off the paper's downtown headquarters for conversion into luxury condos or a boutique hotel?

2 The devastation has become common enough that some observers have resorted to shorthand for what collectively amounts to an extinction-level event. One former editor calls it a "harvesting strategy"; Margaret Sullivan, in her new book, "Ghosting the News," calls it "strip-mining." Like the climate emergency that Sullivan mentions by way of comparison, the decimation of local news yields two phenomena that happen to feed off each other: The far-reaching effects are cataclysmic, and it's hard to convince a significant number of people that they ought to care.

3 "Disinformation" and "fake news" bring to mind scheming operatives, Russian troll farms and noisy propaganda; stories about them are titillating enough to garner plenty of attention. But what Sullivan writes about is a "real-news problem" — the shuttering of more than 2,000 American newspapers since 2004, and the creation of "news deserts," or entire counties with no local news outlets at all.

4 She begins her book with the example of a 2019 story from *The Buffalo News* in New York State about a suburban police chief who received an unexplained \$100,000 payout when he abruptly retired. The article didn't win any awards or even appear on the front page, Sullivan writes. "It merely was the kind of day-in-and-day-out local reporting that makes secretive town officials unhappy."

5 "Ghosting the News" is a brisk and pointed tribute to painstaking, ordinary and valuable work. Sullivan has spent most of the past decade writing for a national audience, but for 32 years before that she worked at The Buffalo News, starting as a summer intern and eventually becoming the newspaper's editor. She recalls the flush days when that paper boasted a newsroom fully staffed by



journalists who could combine their calling with a career. Then came the internet, which siphoned off attention and revenue; after that, the deluge of the 2008 financial crisis, which swept away the vestiges of print advertising. Sullivan cut the payroll of the paper by offering buyouts. She got rid of the art critic and the Sunday magazine — “a particularly wrenching decision because my then-husband was the magazine’s editor.”

6 *The Buffalo News* was owned by Warren Buffett until the beginning of this year, when Buffett declared it was time for him to leave the newspaper industry and sold his portfolio of 31 dailies and 49 weeklies. Buffett said that he believed in the importance of journalism but that he didn’t consider himself a philanthropist. He got into the business because it made money, with fat profit margins in the good years reaching 30 percent. When he bought *The Buffalo News* in 1977, he decided that the city could sustain only one daily, and he knocked out the competition until his was the last paper standing. A monopoly newspaper was like an unregulated toll bridge: with a loyal and captive market, he could raise rates whenever he wanted.

7 Advertisers may have been peddling baubles or junk food, but their cash funded serious journalism — the kind that could afford to send a reporter to, say, every municipal board meeting. “People knew that,” the former editor of the once mighty *Youngstown Vindicator* in Ohio told Sullivan, “and they behaved.” This watchdog function had tangible benefits for subscribers and nonsubscribers alike. “When local reporting waned,” Sullivan writes, “municipal borrowing costs went up.” Local news outlets provide the due diligence that bondholders often count on. Without the specter of a public shaming, corruption is freer to flourish.

8 Sullivan surveys the alternative models that have sprung up in response to journalism’s ecosystem collapse. There’s the nonprofit reporting outfit *ProPublica*, and a “news brigade” of volunteer journalists in Michigan. Sullivan’s own employer was acquired by Jeff Bezos in 2013 for \$250 million. “Jeff Bezos has not attempted to influence coverage at *The Washington Post*,” she writes, though billionaire owners aren’t always so 24. The casino magnate Sheldon Adelson bought the well-respected *Review-Journal* in Las Vegas, which was known for its investigative pieces on the casino industry, and leaned on its staff to produce puff pieces about his properties instead. Adelson turned the watchdog into a lap dog.

9 Recently, local journalists recorded the influx of unidentified federal troops into Portland, Oregon, where they were seizing and detaining people without telling them why or what was happening to them; the example was too late to be included in Sullivan’s book, and it only goes to show how critical and relentless the need is for reporters on the ground.

10 “Ghosting the News” concludes with a soaring quote from the Italian theorist Antonio Gramsci about “pessimism of the intellect and optimism of the will,” but the local reporter in Sullivan follows it up with a more immediate analogy: Even if no one seems to be coming to the rescue while your house is on fire, you still have to “get out your garden hose and bucket, and keep acting as if the fire trucks are on the way.”

adapted from *New York Times*, 2020

Tekst 7 Fake News? How about no news?

- 1p 18 'What do you call it when ...' (alinea 1)
Geef aan of de volgende citaten verwijzen naar het proces dat in alinea 1 wordt beschreven.
Noteer 'wel' of 'niet' achter elk nummer op het antwoordblad.
1 'an extinction-level event' (alinea 2)
2 'the decimation of local news' (alinea 2)
- 1p 19 'The far-reaching effects are cataclysmic' (alinea 2)
In welke zin verderop in de tekst wordt **voor het eerst** genoemd om welke gevolgen het gaat?
Citeer de eerste twee woorden van deze zin.
- 1p 20 What is the goal of paragraph 4?
A to confirm that local news outlets lack financial support
B to highlight the scope of local news coverage
C to make clear why local newspapers get shut down
D to show how politics and local papers tend to interact

- 1p 21 What is said about “Ghosting the News” in paragraph 5?
- A It explains how and when local papers failed to adjust to changing circumstances.
 - B It gives a personal account of the reversal of fortunes local papers have suffered.
 - C It is an emotional reckoning by the writer who got fired from *The Buffalo News*.
 - D It praises the accomplishments of *The Buffalo News* which has since ceased to exist.
- 1p 22 What becomes clear about Warren Buffett in paragraph 6?
- A He invested in local papers as long as they offered him financial gain.
 - B He owned the largest number of local newspapers in the United States.
 - C He published discrediting stories about his business rivals.
 - D He was personally responsible for the demise of the newspaper industry.
- 1p 23 What is the main point made in paragraph 7?
- A Businesses no longer make use of local papers to promote the sale of their products.
 - B Inhabitants of small towns used to look up to people whose job it was to cover local news.
 - C Local journalism enables communities to hold their public officials accountable.
 - D The great number of sponsored articles eventually made local papers lose their credibility.
- 1p 24 Which of the following fits the gap in paragraph 8?
- A cutting-edge
 - B hands-off
 - C ill-mannered
 - D narrow-minded
 - E up-front
- 1p 25 Which of the following best captures the point made in paragraph 10?
- A Facing the truth will set you free.
 - B Priorities change when perspectives shift.
 - C The old is dying and the new cannot be born.
 - D While there’s life there’s hope.

Bronvermelding

Een opsomming van de in dit examen gebruikte bronnen, zoals teksten en afbeeldingen, is te vinden in het bij dit examen behorende correctievoorschrift.