## News media

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of issues," the USCC's Father Doyle said, explaining his observation that news stories "tend to be be over-focused on areas of controversy.

Father Doyle and other church spokesmen complained that if one were to judge the church by the media's portrait of it, he or she would believe that the church is a pre-Vatican II entity replete with a dominating hierarchy that spends all of its time condemning U.S. sexual practices and driving away embittered members.

Singling out abortion as an example, Father Doyle remarked that the press continually points out the church's antiabortion stance without showing how the church complements that stance through its social-welfare efforts.

"I worked from 1986-89 in Albany as a lobbyist for the New York State Catholic Conference," he said. "Each year we came out with a brochure (listing) 60-65 items, two-thirds or more related to human services," he continued, citing funding of pre-natal care programs as examples of the conference's activity. "That (brochure) would get relatively little coverage from the press," he said.

Although the priest said he did not dispute journalists' focus on abortion, "... I wish that there was also some realization that the church stands also with the vulnerable."

It may be unfair to present controversial stories that ignore the church's related charitable activity, but some journalists argue that it's just the way the publicrelations cookie crumbles.

Sid Feders, executive producer of the

NBC News Division in New York City, explained the situation by emphasizing a journalistic axiom: "When a dog bites a man, that's not news, but when a man bites a dog, that's news.'

Thus, he suggested, it's not news when the church runs smoothly and helps people, but when the church suffers crises and conflicts, that's news.

Feders served as producer for NBC's August, 1987, news program "God is not elected," which was broadcast just before the pope's U.S. tour. The program featured news anchor Maria Shriver interviewing Catholics from four cities who were at odds with church positions on birth control, pre-marital sex and homosexuality. The program also explored the decline in religious vocations and the growing influence of Hispanics in the church.

Feder told the Courier that the show anticipated U.S. Catholics' reaction to the pope's visit, during which he was greeted at times by demonstrators angered by his insistency on orthodoxy. Some church spokesmen criticized the show for focusing only on controversy and for failing to emphasize such positive aspects as the church's educational and charitable efforts.

The NBC producer defended his news judgment, noting that his division's research turned up the program's subjects as important Catholic issues at the time.

"We didn't have to work very hard to find Catholics who disagreed with the church," he said, citing as examples a number of public-opinion polls showing that the majority of U.S Catholics disagree with the church's teachings on artificial birth control.

Feder also pointed out that the show featured priests and an archbishop who gave the church's side of the story. He concluded by saying that the show was created to interest non-Catholics as well as Catholics. "This was not churchbashing," he stressed.

et cetera

Media "church-bashing" of a different sort is what the Archdiocese of Detroit experienced last year, if you ask Cardinal Edmund C. Szoka. The prelate, who oversaw the closing of 31 Detroit parishes last year, has criticized "some organs of public communication" for portraying the closing decisions as being motivated purely by financial considerations.

Jay Berman, archdiocesan spokesman, told the Catholic Courier that the national media ignored the facts that the Detroit archdiocese based its closing decisions on both pastoral and financial criteria and that several Detroit parishes remain open even though their existence relies almost completely on archdiocesan subsidies.

Crumm of the Free Press concurred with Berman's assertion that TV journalists inaccurately portrayed the archdiocese's decisions to close the parishes. But he said his newspaper and others wrote detailed analyses of the closings that truthfully portrayed all of the factors that went into each closing. "For some reason, TV never got off that (financial) mark," he said.

Likewise, Berman asserted, the press has failed to get off several other marks, particularly reporters' continuing ignorance of the modern U.S. church.

"Even the structures they don't know about," he said. "There's an awful lot (of journalists), even to this day, even with local reporters, who think that we open up at 8 a.m., and wait for Rome to tell us what to do at nine."

But if journalists are ever to understand that today's church is more than an institution of disenchanted religious and dissenting parishioners, the burden of informing them is up to the church, said Dash, former Courier news editor.

"If people have good news to share, well, they better share it," he remarked, noting that many local congregations have increased the flow of press information they send to his desk.

Still, Dash observed, to a certain extent the church will always find itself in the headlines more often for negative reasons than positive.

"What disrupts the social fabric often is news, and when the church is involved in it, that's going to put it in an uncomfortable position," he said.

Father George Norton, publicinformation officer for the Diocese of Rochester, acknowledged the validity of Dash's statement and gave local secular journalists high marks for providing balanced coverage of the Catholic community on such issues as sheltering the homeless.

'Yet, he said, "I wish people could see the church outside of abortion, birth control, homosexuality and schools.'

Crumm, however, observed that the church invites controversial coverage by taking strong stands on such issues as abortion. Moreover, he said, what may seem like "news" to church officials may not be perceived as such by journalists.

"In an ideal world, we'd like to come and write about the cardinal's homily every Sunday," Crumm said. "But in the real world that's not what newspapers do."

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