

CCPJ reporter

Newsletter of the Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists

1998 – Issue 1

Company fights boycott

SLAPP suit puts free speech on trial

By Samuel Godfrey

The latest round in a little-known legal battle between a multi-national corporation and a small citizens' group is over – and free expression may be the big loser.

The case's recent history stretches back to early 1991, when supporters of the impoverished Lubicon Cree in northern Alberta started a group called the Friends of the Lubicon and began a boycott of Daishowa Inc., a huge pulp and paper corporation. The boycott was intended to pressure Daishowa into agreeing to suspend logging on unceded traditional Lubicon territory until the band's land negotiations with the government were complete.

After some large purchasers of Daishowa products – including Roots, Pizza Pizza and Cultures – joined the boycott, Daishowa

brought a suit against the Friends in 1995. An appeal court gave Daishowa a temporary injunction stopping the Friends from picketing outside the stores of Daishowa customers. At the recently completed main trial, Daishowa asked for a permanent injunction and for \$14 million in compensation from the Friends for lost profits.

As picketing has proven to be the only successful method to promote the boycott, the injunction has drastically undermined the

— *continued on page 7*



WORLD ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPERS

JOURNALIST BARRED: Press freedom advocate Pius Njawé, seen in jail last year, is serving another two-year sentence in Cameroon. See page 4.

Vivre sous une peur

Anonyme

L'angoisse, l'incertitude, la peur... Voici le lot quotidien d'un journaliste immigrant originaire d'une région d'Afrique communément appelée région des Grands Lacs, menacée par des guerres ethniques d'une part, et des luttes armées entre les factions rebelles et les juntas militaires au pouvoir de l'autre. Nul n'ignore que la liberté d'expression est quasi inexistante dans les pays dits en voie de développement, et encore moins dans ceux sous le pouvoir des hommes en uniforme.

Réduits au silence dans leurs pays d'origine par peur d'être persécutés, bon nombre de journalistes africains respirent un peu quand ils sont en dehors de leurs pays. Muselée, la presse africaine est là seulement pour louer les actions

des pouvoirs publics, et la déontologie professionnelle est reléguée aux oubliettes par ceux-là même qui devraient la faire respecter.

Ironie du sort, la liberté retrouvée chez certains devient une an-

— *suite à la page 5*

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CCPJ press freedom awards slated for November dinner

The CCPJ Press Freedom Awards Dinner will be held on November 24 in Toronto. Keynote speaker will be Mary Robinson, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and former President of Ireland. Further details will be announced, or contact the CCPJ's new office:

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The Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists is an independent, non-profit association of journalists, writers, producers, editors and publishers promoting freedom of expression.

CCPJ membership costs \$25. For a tax-creditable donation of \$50 or more, the membership fee is waived.

CCPJ administers a Clearing House for the International Freedom of Expression Exchange (IFEX), which operates an Action Alert Network and globally disseminates information to organizations and individuals.

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1997 IN REVIEW

Quiet diplomacy fails journalists

by Wayne Sharpe

Journalists used the revolving door of government-imposed detention and censure at a dizzying rate in 1997, unwilling pawns in an international game of political back-scratching that pits human rights against power and money. The checkmate of this game is the willingness of the international community to play along with the worst freedom of expression offenders to save face and profit.

While all eyes were turned to watch as Hong Kong said goodbye to the Commonwealth, the Commonwealth itself turned away as General Sani Abacha wreaked havoc over the ever-diminishing free press in Nigeria. As of the end of 1997, four journalists are languishing in prison simply for publishing articles about an alleged coup attempt in 1995. Christine Anyanwu of *The Sunday Magazine*, serving a 15-year sentence, is going blind due to atrocious prison conditions.

In November, leading up to the European Union's discussions of sanctions against Nigeria, Abacha made noises about releasing some political prisoners to demonstrate his sincere attempts to "democratize" his country. If the EU or the Commonwealth were swayed to back down on their threats to ostracize Nigeria, they were duped by an age-old form of human rights blackmail. (A protest letter initiated by CCPJ and a Nigerian press freedom group was presented to Commonwealth heads of government.)

The undisputed master of this game is the People's Republic of China. Wei Jingsheng, editor of *Exploration*, who published fearlessly on the short-lived Democracy Wall in Beijing, was first arrested in 1979, and spent most of his life since in Chinese prisons.

Wei was released and exiled on November 16, fast on the heels of Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to the United States.

Closer to home, international trade has failed dismally to affect the powers that comprise the Asian Pacific Economic Cooperation, which includes Canada. While a dozen freedom of expression groups joined CCPJ to protest

business partner nations, democracies commonly respond that trading with these nations shows them the best example. Shutting the door makes them more secretive and intractable, it is said.

Asked to explain his security forces' strong-arm conduct with the APEC demonstrators, Prime Minister Chretien said "I did that [demonstrated] myself, too, when I was a student. But now I'm not a student any longer. We had to run the meeting properly." Asked if he was also maced as a student, Chretien, taken aback, said, "This technique did not exist in those days ... For me, pepper, I put it on my plate." So much for a fine example.

As odious as the press freedom roulette game is, the vast majority of imprisoned journalists and writers never get a chance to play. The CCPJ continues to document their hardships, their courage, and in many cases, their murders. In 1997 the death toll was 44, and the number of journalists imprisoned continues to rise. Through the IFEX Clearing House, which the CCPJ manages on behalf of 30 freedom of expression groups worldwide, their stories are told, their cases are pushed under the noses of the authorities who oppress them, and their universally recognized rights to freely write, broadcast, sing or communicate in any way are cherished. These are not bargaining chips to throw into the pot at the last minute to seal the deal. (IFEX Action Alerts are in a searchable database at www.ifex.org.)

This year marks the 50th anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Watch for the Abachas, Suhartos and Jiangs of the world to celebrate it by releasing a writer or a journalist. And be assured that each time a trade deal will be quietly celebrated as well.



CANADIAN ECHO: November's APEC summit in Vancouver drew protests against censorship in Indonesia and Canada.

the disturbing trend in Internet censorship in many member nations at the APEC summit in Vancouver last November, RCMP used pepper spray on students and other demonstrators holding signs with such incendiary slogans as "Free Speech" and "Human Rights." The RCMP said they had to spray the demonstrators since they were blocking a road about to be used by dignitaries.

These dignitaries include such renowned enemies of freedom of expression as General Suharto of Indonesia. When pressed about the human rights violations of their

KRISTINA STOCKWOOD/CCPJ

Ethnic 'truth' and free media

By Gordana Knezevic

In a visit that contributed to a nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize, U.S. President Bill Clinton headed to Bosnia to send a clear message that the peace depends entirely on Bosnians. During a photo session Clinton posed with members of the Bosnian presidency representing all three ethnic communities, Muslim, Serb and Croat, expressing his support for a unified country.

The most influential daily in post-war Bosnia, *Avaz*, published only half the photograph, showing Clinton with Izetbegovic, the Muslim leader. Serb and Croat members of the presidency were simply cut out of the original.

It was not an accurate picture, but rather a translation of an event into an ethnic language. The most likely reason for such an editorial decision is the idea that the readership, mostly Muslim, would not care about Clinton meeting the whole group. For them the event was their leader, Izetbegovic, meeting with the U.S. President.

The problem is not misinformation or a lack of professionalism among journalists, as most people engaged with *Avaz* are skilled and well informed. Most of them have access to foreign news

and individually they could probably function in a more professional environment. However, ethnically biased information is what pays best. The editorial policy that provides ethnic colour to each piece of news is a consequence of a reality moulded by war.

The Bosnian war, widely recognized as an ethnic war, ended with an ill-designed ethnic peace accord signed in Dayton, Ohio in December 1995. What could have flourished better in post-war Bosnia than an ethnic press?

Journalists who betrayed all professional standards and served as willing creators of ethnic propaganda are now being appointed Bosnian ambassadors, and only a few of them have been denied credentials in their assigned countries. That is a far more powerful message than the substantial foreign assistance provided for the independent media in post-war Bosnia.

According to Anthony Borden, an expert on Balkan media and the executive director of the Institute for War and Peace Reporting in London, England, the flow of cash, training, information and equipment targeting the free and fair media in Bosnia has only increased the quantity of journalistic output, without any substantial improvement in quality or diversity.

Entirely dependent on outside assistance, independent media are losing the battle with the ethnically-coloured press. Bosnia is a good example of the sad truth that a free press is not a commodity that can be imported if there is a lack of it at home. In a country devastated by four years of severe fighting, people are not left with much choice.

The delicate multi-ethnic structure of pre-war Bosnia, burned to cinders in the flames of war and incivility, has been irreversibly replaced by ethnicity. Ethnic "truth," no matter how partial, is a means of survival, and that explains the blossoming of the ethnic press despite the outside assistance provided for the independent media.

This does not mean that this assistance should be reduced or that the free press has surrendered in Bosnia. Cosmopolitan civil society coexists with the more powerful ethnically-based parties and institutions. Assistance to the free media should increase regardless of how meagre the returns at the outset. This should remain so as long as a return to a civic society remains a feasible long-term goal.

Gordana Knezevic is a member of the CCPJ board of directors and a former editor of the Bosnian newspaper Oslobodjenje.

SPOILS OF WAR:
Bosnia is a good example of the sad truth that a free press is not a commodity that can be imported if there is a lack of it at home.

Thanks to Our Supporters

On behalf of the staff, volunteers, and volunteer board of directors, thank you to everyone who helped us out in 1997, including our 300 individual members and the following:

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**MEDIA
SUFFERS:**

Since 1992, three military and one civilian government, each with its own style of press repression, have ruled Sierra Leone.

SIERRA LEONE: What future for freedom

By Mohamed Bangura

In Sierra Leone the legacy of one-party rule has failed to sensitize people to the worth of free expression. The influx of independent media made free expression a part of society, but the current rulers have shattered that freedom.

The dramatic change from one party to multi-party rule was orchestrated by the media. However, mechanisms to ensure the survival of free media are lacking.

The independent press has been weakened by frequent military intervention in the political arena, government repression, personal interest among the profession, lack of resources and inadequate facilities. All this has made it extremely vulnerable.

The Constitution of Sierra Leone makes frequent references to the principles of freedom, but freedom of the press is not listed. Each president has failed to support the principles of freedom, despite sincere declarations to that effect. Since 1992, Sierra Leone has survived four governments, three military and one civilian, each with its own style of press repression.

Having escaped military rule in 1996, the media thought the ground would now be level. But the democratic government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah passed the most repressive press law yet: all editors must have a university degree and five years' experience as journalists. Most of the legislators who supported this law did not even have a high school diploma!

The media in Sierra Leone has nowhere to seek redress or protection. The judiciary is politicized; whenever the government

takes a journalist to court that person is sure to be convicted, because the judge simply bows to government pressure.

My first experience with a politicized judiciary was in 1993, when I and four others were

charged with 10 counts of sedition for publishing an editorial entitled "Redeemers or Villains?" We simply asked the government to respond to allegations that then-President Valentine Strasser was smuggling diamonds worth US\$43 million.

The judge refused bail and sent us to prison on the grounds that he was "a civil servant" and did not want to lose his job. Sending us to prison was not enough.



Battle of the Crabs, by Akinola-Maga

CAMEROON: Press freedom advocate jailed

By Kristina Stockwood

A great friend of freedom of expression groups worldwide, includ-



PIUS NJAWÉ
WORLD ASSOCIATION OF NEWSPAPERS

ing the CCPJ, has been jailed for two years in Cameroon for again angering the government.

On January 13, Pius Njawé, editor-in-chief of the weekly *Le Messenger*, was sentenced to two years in prison and fined 500,000 CFA francs for "spreading false information." It is by no means the first time in jail for Njawé, whom the CCPJ first met in 1992 at a meeting to create the International Freedom of Expression eXchange (IFEX).

On December 24, Njawé was arrested for publishing two days earlier an article entitled "Is President Biya sick?". In it, journalist Franck Essomba reported that President Paul Biya had a heart attack at the Cameroon Cup soccer finals.

Le Messenger also published a denial of the information from the President's office on December 26 – but to no avail.

Official censorship was lifted in Cameroon in January 1996, but *Reporters sans frontières* says 15 journalists have been arrested there in the last two years.

Friends and supporters around the world are making a concerted effort to appeal against the sentence and set Njawé free.

For more information, visit the CCPJ Web site at www.ccpj.ca.



om of the press?

The government arrested and detained our relatives, friends and anyone remotely connected to us.

By the time of our release from prison, we faced human isolation. Friends, relatives and supporters kept away in fear of police harassment. Our only friends at that time were members of the International Freedom of Expression eXchange (IFEX) – groups outside the country. After a prolonged prosecution we were convicted and fined.

In 1996, I exposed the military and rebels' collaboration in postponing pending national elections. As a result of my reporting, my father was killed by rebels, and I was forced to flee to Turkey with no money and nowhere to stay.

Thanks to the Human Rights Association of Turkey, which alerted the Norwegian Forum for Freedom of Expression (NFFE), the NFFE gave me emergency assistance and connected me with the Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists. The CCPJ enlisted an immigration lawyer who brought me safely to Canada as a government-sponsored refugee.



KRISTINA STOCKWOOD/CCPJ

FREE AT LAST: Mohamed Bangura shortly after he arrived in Canada last October.

CCPJ assists Sierra Leonean journalists

By *Lansana Gberie*

I am working with the CCPJ and Mohamed Bangura, another Sierra Leonean journalist in Canada, to establish a fund for our exiled colleagues.

We have located at least 35 other exiled journalists from Sierra Leone in The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and the United States. At least

three remain in prison and others have gone underground.

On May 25, 1996, a bloody military coup in Sierra Leone terminated the West African nation's first meaningful experiment in pluralistic democracy.

The Armed Forces Ruling Council that took over has since embarked upon a vicious campaign of repression against any perceived

opponent, particularly journalists. In the first three months after the coup, many journalists were tracked down, beaten and jailed without charge, while their offices were destroyed.

To make a donation, or to obtain a list of journalists and other information, please contact Wayne Sharpe at the CCPJ (e-mail: sharpe@ccpj.ca).

GRANDS LACS: Peur et incertitude

— suite de la page un

goisse pour d'autres, comme pour un journaliste qui n'ose pas s'exprimer sur ce qu'il a vécu dans son pays et sur le sort réservé à ses collègues durant toute la période de guerre qui continue à déchirer sa patrie.

Considérés comme un pouvoir influent et susceptible de renverser la tendance, la presse et les journalistes sont les ennemis numéro un pour les dirigeants des pays de la région des Grands Lacs. Tout journaliste qui n'épouse pas l'idéologie antidémocratique et qui veut respecter la déontologie est poursuivi par tous les moyens.

Ce sont certains des serviteurs d'hier qui, malheureusement, continuent d'échapper à l'attention du législateur canadien qui ne parvient pas à les différencier de monsieur tout le monde, et qui débarquent en utilisant comme revendication la menace de mort dans leur pays d'origine. Bien entendu, il n'y a pas lieu de

faire des reproches au pays hôte qui accueille ces personnes. Mais, malheureusement, ceux qui vivent sous la peur et la menace sont plongés dans le désarroi et l'incertitude.

Qu'il y a-t-il de plus frustrant que d'être privé de sa liberté d'opinion et d'expression? La victime, soucieuse de la grave conséquence que peut entraîner une volte-face contre les décideurs de son pays, se terre dans l'anonymat, sacrifiant ainsi toute une carrière pour une cause familiale, puisque rien ne laisse présager une fin imminente à la crise dans son pays.

Que faire? Il n'appartient pas aux organisations qui défendent la liberté d'expression d'agir en lieu et place de la justice. Toutefois, des mécanismes pour permettre aux journalistes immigrants de s'exprimer librement et sans crainte devraient voir le jour, pour que les violations incessantes commises dans cette partie du monde puissent prendre fin.

AFRICA

POUVOIR INFLUENT:
La presse et les journalistes sont les ennemis numéro un pour les dirigeants des pays de la région des Grands Lacs.

CCPJ training Indonesian journalists

By Mia Robson

The Canadian Committee to Protect Journalists is planning a training mission to help facilitate the democratic process in Indonesia. Economic prosperity and the recent Asian financial crisis have brought an increasing public demand for information.

The CCPJ project promotes the idea that democracy can exist only in the presence of an independent media that creates a well-informed public.

Indonesian journalists suffer from government control and censorship. Newspapers and magazines are closed if they do not report what the government deems acceptable, and broadcasters must air only government-produced newscasts. Despite this, a more independent media is emerging.

The CCPJ project intends to teach a few Indonesian radio broadcasters basic skills to produce informed programs. Radio is the most accessible medium.

CBC Radio's Frank Koller, a member of the CCPJ board of directors, and David Candow, a freelance journalism trainer, travelled to Indonesia in October 1997 to explore the project's feasibility. Journalists from privately owned radio stations "were eager to develop a sense of professionalism



KRISTINA STOCKWOOD / CCPJ

PEOPLES' SUMMIT: Indonesian journalists Ahmad Taufik and Tri Agus Siswawihardjo (middle), both freed from jail last year, came to the Vancouver APEC meeting last year with Ati Nurbaiti (left) and Andreas Harsono, who is working on a CCPJ training project.

that at present is only apparent in the print media and to a lesser extent in television," they concluded.

The CCPJ requested funding from the Canadian International Development Agency in order to "train journalists for the purpose of promoting human rights and democracy."

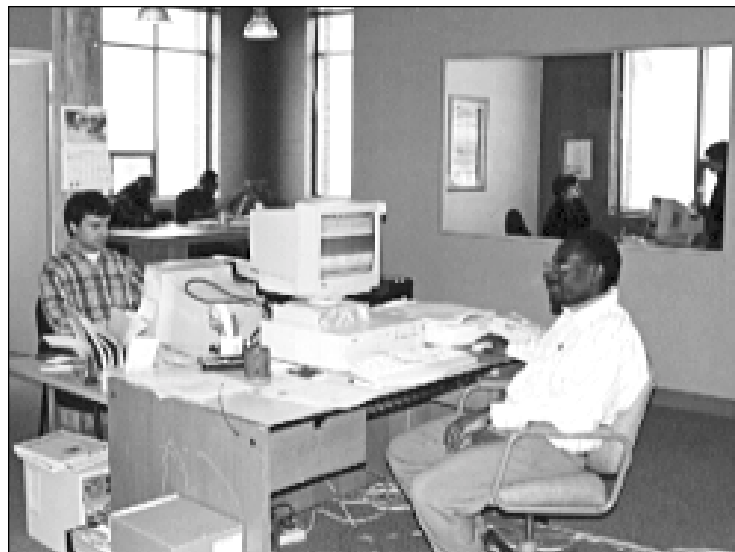
In late March and May, two Canadian journalism trainers will go to Indonesia for eight-day training sessions. The CCPJ also plans two-day refresher courses later on.

Twelve Indonesian radio pro-

ducers, on-air broadcasters and station officials will take part in each session. In addition four participants will be selected for additional training in order to be able to be trainers themselves. The course will cover story development, editing, on-air performance, investigative journalism, legal parameters and journalism ethics.

This project may be the pilot for a series of training programs throughout Southeast Asia.

Mia Robson is a communications student at York University in Toronto.



KRISTINA STOCKWOOD / CCPJ

WORKING REFUGE: The CCPJ's new office has temporary working space for exiled journalists from around the world.

Member news

CCPJ board member **Gordana Knezevic**, former editor of Sarajevo's leading newspaper, *Oslobodjenje*, gave a lecture on war reporting as part of the Ryerson School of Journalism's Atkinson Lecture Series in November 1997.

Toronto Sun police reporter **Ian Timberlake** won a 1996 police award for spot news coverage of the Marcello Palma murder case.

CCPJ members and *Reporter* editorial board members **Jeff Silverstein** and **Ilona Biro** have set up an Internet monthly called *Edible Planet*, about food and travel in Canada and around the world, at www.edibleplanet.com.

Most media ignore suit

SLAPP hits Friends fighting Daishowa

— continued from page 1

Friends' ability to achieve meaningful political expression. With little political or media influence, and without the resources to buy advertising, the injunction cost the Friends their voice.

To Kevin Thomas, a Friend and defendant in the suit, the lawsuit is a direct attack on free speech.

"People have been stomped on for speaking out about issues of public importance," Thomas says. "Freedom of expression is at the heart of what is going on here. The injunction prevents us from giving information to consumers, to anyone. It shut the boycott down; it silences us from speaking out in an effective way."

Daishowa says it is not trying to stop the boycott but specific unlawful acts such as "intentionally interfering with Daishowa's economic relations with its customers." Moreover, Peter Jervis, a lawyer for Daishowa, told the CCPJ the injunction is fact-specific and is not a precedent that can be interpreted to attack free speech.

Observers point to numerous actions by Daishowa that attempt to silence the Friends and limit access to information on the case.

On top of the list is the suit itself. *Globe and Mail* columnist Michael Valpy, among others, has called it a SLAPP suit. SLAPPs – Strategic Lawsuits Against Public



JEN METCALFE / FRIENDS OF THE LUBICON

SEE NO, HEAR NO, SPEAK NO BOYCOTT? Friends of the Lubicon defendants (from left) Stephen Kenda, Kevin Thomas and Ed Bianchi.

Participation – are brought by private interests to silence citizens from speaking out on public issues. The intention is not necessarily to win the case but to force citizen activists into submission with the huge cost and time requirements of mounting a defence.

Daishowa tried unsuccessfully to get a judge to prohibit SLAPP expert and law professor Chris Tollefson from commenting on the suit. The Friends also charge that Daishowa is trying to have the judge seal the trial's entire record when he releases his decision. Daishowa also threatened to launch contempt proceedings against the Friends partly because

Thomas suggested Daishowa was a "bully" on CBC radio.

Despite these attempts by Daishowa to limit the political expression of the Friends and their supporters, mainstream journalists have – with a few exceptions – ignored this case.

Valpy is one of the exceptions. He told the CCPJ that one reason he believes the Friends' case has received so little media coverage is because "the media differentially weigh different people in society. People who protest against the moral, environmental and ethical behaviour of corporations generally are not designated by the media as important players."

Kevin Thomas is less sanguine. "Media is mostly concentrated in the hands of people who would just as soon see our side crushed. On a gut level, I think the concentration of media ownership has had an effect.

"Also, I think a lot of journalists think this is old news. [But] serious freedom of expression issues here ... have basically been ignored.

"And the Lubicon situation is still a black mark on Canada's human rights record. At what point do we make this a national issue and deal with it?"

Sam Godfrey is a law student at Osgoode Hall in Toronto.

BIT PARTS:
"People who protest against the moral, environmental and ethical behaviour of corporations generally are not designated by the media as important players."

Good news at last from Iran



Faraj Sarkoobi (left, with his wife), editor of the literary monthly *Adineh*, was released in January 1998 after serving a one-year sentence. Arrested in January 1997, the journalist was convicted of spreading "propaganda" against the Islamic Republic of Iran in a case that attracted international attention (see *CCPJ Reporter: Issue 3, 1997*). Other journalists and writers in Iran remain at risk.

Related Web sites:

kafka.uvic.ca/~vipirg/SISIS/Lubicon/main.html

www.big-daishowa.co.jp

www.tao.ca/~fol

Canada stifling access to information over Somalia inquiry, says McAuliffe

by Erik Denison

The CBC Radio reporter who helped expose the Canadian military's Somalia scandal says the affair has eroded Canadian democracy and specifically the federal access to information system.

Speaking at the CCPJ's annual general meeting last fall, Michael McAuliffe said that in dealing with reporters about Somalia, government and military officials became increasingly secretive.

And when the media turned to access-to-information laws after questions went unanswered, the officials devised new methods to prevent information from being released. "First they said there were police investigations, then internal investigations [and] trials, and then the government created the Somalia public inquiry," he said.

Expensive requests

"In the initial stages our information requests were effective, and we developed a large document base that we cross-referenced to break many significant stories.

"The military didn't like the fact that we used information requests with such success, and within a few months severe problems developed," McAuliffe says.

"First were long delays. Deadline after deadline was missed – itself a violation of the act. Then the documents were often blank when they were released."

He also points to fee estimates given to the CBC for gathering and preparing requested information – as high as \$5,000. The usual estimates for information are well below \$1,000, say staff at the Information Commissioner's office.

Later, the CBC began making information requests about its information requests. Each time CBC Radio News requested Somalia-related documents, it discovered, a memo was sent to the deputy defence minister, chief of defence, judge advocate general and a dozen other top bureaucrats.



CBC reporter Michael McAuliffe

KRISTINA STOCKWOOD / CCPJ

public inquiry, which soon blocked access to information requests concerning Somalia. It said further media reports would prejudice people's right to a fair hearing.

In the end, the government cancelled the public inquiry even before its hearings were finished, saying it was taking too long.

Computer tracking

McAuliffe says the government has effectively discovered how to maintain secrecy and restrict information so "they will not be caught with their pants down again."

The government now has a computer system that logs every access to information request, keeping track of the items for which journalists are applying and from which department. A new policy requires that the Privy Council review any application for documents involving a cabinet minister, he says.

McAuliffe says the CBC wants to avoid precedents being set by the Somalia affair that would let the government limit access to information. The public broadcaster is suing the government, he adds, but is having limited success because it needs a single document that has been withheld as evidence.

Erik Denison studies journalism at Ryerson Polytechnic University.

QUICK LEARNERS:
The government has effectively found new ways to maintain secrecy and restrict information so that "they will not be caught with their pants down again."

Queen's conducting FOI study

Queen's University's School of Policy Studies wants to hear from anyone who has tried to use information legislation at the federal or provincial level. A study on whether Freedom of Information laws are meeting the original legislative objective will also identify implementation problems.

The survey can be completed on-line in a few minutes at <http://qsilver.queensu.ca/~foi>. You can contact principal investigator Al Roberts at roberta@qsilver.queensu.ca, tel: +613 545 6000 x 5144.

Results will be kept confidential. A final report will be available in May.
– E.D.