



CBC DETAILED ANALYSIS

20220126_CBC News : The National / Protest convoy, Residential school discovery, Team Cana

Broadcast: | Analyzed: 2026-05-06 07:07

Version 2.0-detail | Konverter 3.0 (2026-03-19) | Standard: Broadcasting Act s. 3(1)(l)

OVERALL SCORE

4.8/10

Significant imbalance

POLITICAL SPECTRUM

Classification based on Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES) 2024

The Chapel Hill Expert Survey (CHES 2024) is an academic survey of 609 political scientists in 31 countries. Each party is rated on a scale from 0 (far left) to 10 (far right).

Party	NDP	GPC	LPC	BQ	CPC	PPC
CHES	2.0	2.5	4.5	5.0	7.5	9.0
Spectrum	<i>Left</i>	<i>Left</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Center</i>	<i>Right</i>	<i>Right</i>

Each party receives a bias score from -5 (strongly disadvantaged) to +5 (strongly favored), based on airtime, framing, critical questioning, and moderation behavior. The tendency is calculated as: \emptyset favoritism of left parties - \emptyset favoritism of right parties (grouping per CHES 2024). Example: If left averages +1.0 and right -0.33, the tendency is $+1.0 - (-0.33) = +1.33$ (left-favoring).

TENDENCY (L - R)

0.0

Balanced



Source: Chapel Hill Expert Survey 2024 — chesdata.eu | Jolly et al., Electoral Studies, 2024 | Thresholds: Pew Research Center, 2025

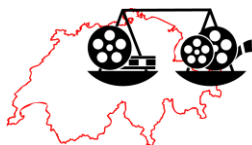
STEP 0 — BROADCAST INFO & TOPIC CONTEXT

Broadcast Information

Broadcast Title: CBC News: The National

Network: CBC/Radio-Canada (Canadian Broadcasting Corporation)

Estimated Date: January 26, 2022



Präsident: Schläpfer, David

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Adresse: SVFAB, Postfach, CH-8021 Zürich 1



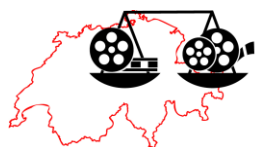
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Approximate Length: 60–75 minutes (standard National broadcast format)

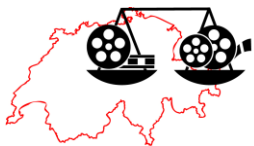
Anchor: Ian Hannah (identified in opening)

Guests / Interviewees with Affiliation

Name	Role / Affiliation	Segment
Bev Sellers	Residential school survivor, Williams Lake First Nation	Residential schools
Renee Filipponi	CBC News reporter, Vancouver	Residential schools
Katie Nicholson	CBC News reporter, Toronto	Mexico murders
Cameron McIntosh	CBC News reporter, Headingley MB	Convoy protest
Travis Dhanraj	CBC News reporter, Ottawa	Convoy political context
Tamara Lich	Convoy organizer, Maverick Party (Alberta separatist)	Convoy
Salvatore Vetro	Convoy participant, BC	Convoy
Robert Jorgensen	Manitoba trucker, convoy participant	Convoy
Christine Burak	CBC News reporter, Toronto	COVID/vaccines
Margaret Evans	CBC News reporter, London	Boris Johnson/partygate
Karen Paul	CBC News reporter, Toronto	Ukraine crisis
Oksana Nagorna	Ukrainian-Canadian, Toronto bakery owner	Ukraine
Kayla Hounsell	CBC News reporter, Halifax	NB housing/rent
Irene Murphy	Tenant, New Brunswick	Housing
Unnamed lawyer	New Brunswick Coalition for Tenants Rights	Housing
Jamie Strashen	CBC News reporter, Toronto	Team Canada/Olympics
Cheryl Pounder	Former Olympic hockey player	Olympics
Terence McKenna	CBC News reporter, Ottawa	China influence
Joanna Chiu	Toronto Star reporter, author "China Unbound"	China influence
David Mulroney	Former Canadian Ambassador to China	China influence
Richard Fadden	Former Director, CSIS	China influence
Senator Yuen Pau Woo	Senator, appointed by PM Trudeau; former head, Asia-Pacific Foundation	China influence



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Kenny Chiu	Former Conservative MP, Richmond BC	China influence
Malcolm Turnbull	Former Australian Prime Minister	China influence
Dr. Isaac Bogoch	Infectious disease specialist, University Health Network Toronto	COVID Q&A
Eli Glasner	CBC Arts reporter	Neil Young/Spotify
Josh Wardle (not the game creator)	Regina resident, case of mistaken identity	Wordle segment
Anna Maria Tremonti	Former CBC host, "The Current"	Preview/domestic abuse

Main Topic

This broadcast covers a wide range of national and international stories on January 26, 2022, with primary focus on the Freedom Convoy approaching Ottawa, residential school burial site discoveries, COVID-19 variants and vaccines, China's influence operations in Canada, the Ukraine-Russia crisis, and several secondary stories.

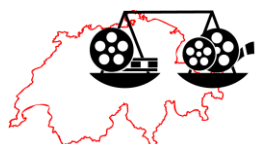
Current Context (State of Public Debate — January 2022)

By late January 2022, Canada was in the grip of multiple simultaneous crises. The "Freedom Convoy" — a truckers' protest against cross-border vaccine mandates — was generating intense national debate about the limits of government authority, individual rights, and the nature of legitimate protest. The convoy had attracted both genuine grassroots support and documented involvement from far-right and separatist elements, creating a contested narrative about who the protesters truly represented.

Simultaneously, the ongoing discovery of potential burial sites at former residential schools continued to reshape Canadian national identity and the reconciliation process, following the landmark Kamloops discovery of May 2021. The Omicron wave of COVID-19 was beginning to recede in some provinces while still surging in others, and public debate about vaccine mandates, booster shots, and pandemic restrictions was at a fever pitch. Canada's relationship with China was under intense scrutiny following the Meng Wanzhou/Kovrig-Spavor affair, and the Russia-Ukraine crisis was escalating toward what would become a full-scale invasion in February 2022.

8–10 Relevant Perspectives for a Balanced Broadcast

#	Perspective	Status
1	Indigenous survivors and communities on residential school discoveries	COVERED
2	Convoy truckers and grassroots supporters (rights/mandate concerns)	COVERED
3	Federal government position on vaccine mandates and convoy	MENTIONED (indirectly)
4	Public health experts on COVID variants and vaccines	COVERED
5	Conservative political opposition (convoy support)	COVERED



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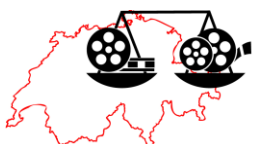


6	Civil liberties / legal scholars on mandate constitutionality	OMITTED
7	Epidemiologists or economists on supply chain / mandate trade-offs	OMITTED
8	China-Canada relations experts with pro-engagement perspective	MENTIONED (briefly, via Senator Woo)
9	Ukrainian government / military perspective on invasion threat	MENTIONED
10	Tenant rights advocates AND landlord/property rights perspective	PARTIALLY COVERED (tenant side only)

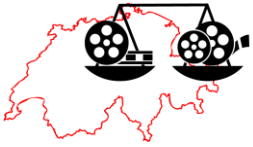
Completeness Score: 5.5/10

Missing Voices

1. Constitutional/civil liberties lawyers — No legal expert assessed the constitutionality of cross-border vaccine mandates, a central issue in the convoy story
2. Trucking industry representatives — No industry body (e.g., Canadian Trucking Alliance, which opposed the convoy) was quoted to provide industry context
3. Federal government spokesperson — The government's position on the convoy was described but no minister or official was interviewed directly
4. Landlords or property rights advocates — The New Brunswick housing segment presented only the tenant perspective; no landlord or property owner voice was included
5. Residential school institutional representatives — No representative from the Catholic Church or other operating bodies was asked to respond to the Williams Lake findings
6. Chinese-Canadian community members — The China influence segment discussed targeting of Chinese-Canadians but did not include voices from that community about how the registry debate affects them
7. Ukrainian military or government officials — The Ukraine segment relied on diaspora voices and a podcaster; no Ukrainian official or military analyst was interviewed
8. Independent convoy security/extremism analysts — The extremism concerns in the convoy segment relied on a single unnamed federal official; no independent researcher was cited

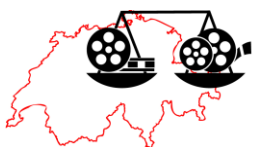


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STEP 1 — DETAILED 15-CRITERIA ANALYSIS



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1. FRAMING

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Definition: How the topic is fundamentally constructed — what assumptions are built into the story structure, what is treated as "given," and what interpretive lens is applied before evidence is presented.

Finding 1.1 — Convoy Framed as Threat Before Evidence Presented

Location: Convoy political segment (Travis Dhanraj report)

Quote: "as the protest moves towards ottawa there are also concerns about some online threats"

Technique: The framing pairs the convoy's political momentum with threat language in the same sentence, structurally linking legitimate protest with violence before any evidence of widespread violence is presented.

Why problematic: This pre-emptive association shapes viewer interpretation of the entire convoy story. The threat content (one social media post about a "January 6 event") is presented as representative of the movement rather than as an outlier, without statistical context about how many of the thousands of participants held such views.

Finding 1.2 — Residential Schools Framed as Settled Historical Fact

Location: Opening segment introduction

Quote: "anmar graves discovered over the past eight months have confronted canadians with the dark truth of residential schools"

Technique: The word "truth" (rather than "allegations," "findings," or "evidence") frames the preliminary GPR results as confirmed fact. The word "confronted" implies prior denial or ignorance, positioning the audience as complicit.

Why problematic: While the historical abuse at residential schools is extensively documented, the specific burial site findings at this stage were explicitly described as "preliminary" by the Williams Lake First Nation itself. Conflating preliminary findings with established "truth" is a framing choice that bypasses journalistic precision, even in a story where the underlying history is not in dispute.

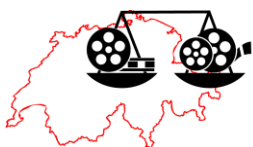
Finding 1.3 — China Influence Segment Framed as Espionage Narrative

Location: China influence introduction

Quote: "it sounds like the stuff of spy novels"

Technique: The anchor uses a dramatic cultural reference to pre-frame the China influence story as sinister and covert before evidence is examined. This is repeated by the reporter: "it sounds like the stuff of spy novels it's like it tries to use uh techniques like flattering international politicians."

Why problematic: Framing legitimate policy debate (foreign influence registries, lobbying disclosure) through a spy-thriller lens predisposes viewers to interpret all Chinese engagement as malicious, making it harder to distinguish between genuine security concerns and normal diplomatic/business activity. The framing also risks conflating Chinese government activity with Chinese-Canadian communities.



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2. WORD CHOICE & TERMINOLOGY

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Definition: The use of loaded, emotionally charged, or connotatively weighted language that steers audience interpretation beyond neutral description.

Finding 2.1 — "Freedom Movement" Adopted Without Challenge

Location: Convoy segment (Cameron McIntosh report)

Quote: "i think this is more of a freedom movement" — protester quote, then reporter: "well over a thousand people lining the trans-canada highway outside of winnipeg in -30 wind chills protesting what they call government overreach"

Technique: The reporter adopts the protesters' own framing ("freedom movement," "government overreach") using the distancing phrase "what they call" only once, then allows the terminology to stand unchallenged throughout the segment.

Why problematic: "Freedom movement" is a politically loaded term with specific ideological connotations. Balanced reporting would either use neutral descriptors consistently or explicitly note that critics characterize the convoy differently. The CBC's own journalistic standards require that contested characterizations be identified as such.

Finding 2.2 — "Atrocities" Used as Editorial Voice

Location: Residential schools segment

Quote: "we need to make sure that canada knows about these atrocities" — survivor quote used in headline tease, then repeated in body of report

Technique: The word "atrocities" — a term with specific legal and moral weight — is used in the headline tease as if it were the broadcast's own editorial position, not merely a survivor's characterization. The segment does not distinguish between the survivor's language and the broadcaster's framing.

Why problematic: While the historical record of residential schools is extensively documented and the term may be appropriate, journalistic standards require clarity about whose voice is being used. Using a survivor's most charged language as a headline tease blurs the line between advocacy and reporting.

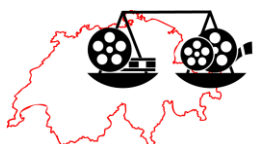
Finding 2.3 — Convoy Organizer Described by Party Affiliation Selectively

Location: Convoy political segment (Travis Dhanraj report)

Quote: "nearly 5 million dollars has been fundraised for the convoy online by organizer tamara lich who is part of alberta's separatist maverick party"

Technique: Lich is identified by her party affiliation (and the party is labeled "separatist") in a context that implies this affiliation delegitimizes the broader convoy. No other convoy participant is identified by political affiliation, and no Conservative MP supporter is identified by any potentially delegitimizing characteristic.

Why problematic: Selectively applying political labels to one side of a debate while leaving the other side unlabeled is a classic asymmetric framing technique. The Maverick Party's separatist position is relevant context, but its selective deployment here functions to discredit the convoy rather than inform.



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3. EXPERT SELECTION

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Definition: Who is chosen as an authoritative voice, and whether their selection reflects a range of credible perspectives or a curated set that supports a particular narrative.

Finding 3.1 — China Segment Experts Uniformly Pro-Registry

Location: China influence segment (Terence McKenna report)

Experts cited: Joanna Chiu (Toronto Star, author critical of China), David Mulroney (former ambassador, known China hawk), Richard Fadden (former CSIS director, security establishment), Malcolm Turnbull (former Australian PM who passed foreign influence law)

Quote: "if former politician or former public service servant is working for china fairball there should be a registry managed by ottawa" — Fadden

Technique: Four of five named experts in the China segment are advocates for a foreign influence registry or critics of Chinese government activity. The sole dissenting voice (Senator Woo) is given limited time and is immediately contextualized by his appointment by PM Trudeau and his former role at the "China-friendly Asia-Pacific Foundation."

Why problematic: A segment ostensibly examining whether Canada needs a foreign influence registry presents the question as essentially settled by expert consensus, when in fact there is genuine policy debate about scope, civil liberties implications, and effectiveness.

Finding 3.2 — COVID Expert Is Single-Source, Institutional

Location: COVID Q&A segment

Expert: Dr. Isaac Bogoch, University Health Network Toronto

Quote: "there's just an enormous amount of data demonstrating the safety and the uh effectiveness of these vaccines"

Technique: Dr. Bogoch is the sole expert consulted on multiple COVID questions (pediatric vaccination, BA.2 variant, Pfizer omicron vaccine). He is a credible infectious disease specialist but represents a single institutional perspective.

Why problematic: While Dr. Bogoch is a legitimate expert, the absence of any alternative medical perspective — for example, a pediatric specialist on the specific risk-benefit calculation for children, or an epidemiologist with different views on BA.2 severity — creates the impression of monolithic expert consensus on questions that remained genuinely contested in January 2022.

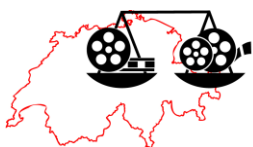
Finding 3.3 — Housing Segment Lacks Economic Expert

Location: New Brunswick housing segment (Kayla Hounsell report)

Quote: "the data does show that provinces with rent control do not have a more favorable housing market in terms of affordability" — attributed to unnamed minister's statement

Technique: The minister's statement (the only voice supporting the government's position) is presented without an independent economist to assess its validity. The tenant rights lawyer and affected tenants are given substantially more airtime and emotional weight.

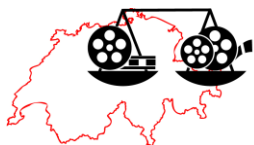
Why problematic: The claim that rent control does not improve affordability is a contested empirical question in housing economics. Presenting it only as a government talking point, without independent economic analysis, leaves viewers without the tools to evaluate it. An independent housing economist would have been appropriate.



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4. SELECTIVE OMISSION

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Definition: The deliberate or structural exclusion of relevant facts, context, or perspectives that would materially alter audience understanding.

Finding 4.1 — Canadian Trucking Alliance Position Omitted from Convoy Story

Location: Convoy segments (both McIntosh and Dhanraj reports)

Omission: The Canadian Trucking Alliance (CTA), the industry's primary trade body, had publicly stated that the vast majority of Canadian truckers were already vaccinated and that the convoy did not represent the industry. This directly contradicted the convoy's self-presentation as a truckers' movement.

Why problematic: Omitting the CTA's position — which was publicly available and directly relevant — allowed the convoy to claim industry-wide representation without challenge. This is a significant omission that materially misrepresents the story.

Finding 4.2 — US Vaccine Mandate Context Omitted

Location: Convoy segments

Omission: The cross-border vaccine mandate that triggered the convoy was actually a joint Canada-US requirement. The US had imposed its own mandate on Canadian truckers entering the US. This context — that the mandate was bilateral and that the US government was equally responsible — is entirely absent.

Why problematic: Without this context, viewers could not assess whether the convoy's anger was directed at the correct target (the Canadian government alone) or whether the policy was more complex. This omission also obscures why the mandate could not simply be unilaterally rescinded by Ottawa.

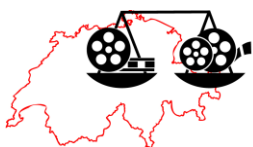
Finding 4.3 — Residential School Segment Omits Preliminary Nature of Findings

Location: Residential schools segment

Quote: "these results are preliminary and only reflect the work conducted to date" — this caveat appears once, then is not repeated

Omission: The distinction between GPR anomalies (which indicate subsurface disturbances) and confirmed human remains (which require excavation) is not explained. The segment uses "burial sites," "remains," and "graves" interchangeably despite these having different evidentiary weights.

Why problematic: While the historical record of residential school deaths is not in dispute, journalistic precision requires distinguishing between confirmed and potential findings. The preliminary caveat is stated once and then effectively abandoned in the emotional weight of the reporting.



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5. MODERATION BEHAVIOR

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Definition: Asymmetries in how the anchor or reporters treat different subjects — including questioning style, follow-up, sympathy signals, and challenge behavior.

Finding 5.1 — Dr. Bogoch Receives No Challenging Questions

Location: COVID Q&A segment

Quote: Anchor: "good i like that prognosis even better than dr henry's uh thanks dr bogash"

Technique: The anchor closes the COVID segment with an expression of personal preference for the expert's optimistic prognosis, signaling alignment with the expert's position. No question in the segment challenges Dr. Bogoch's assessments or presents alternative expert views for him to address.

Why problematic: The anchor's editorial endorsement ("I like that prognosis") violates the principle of impartiality. A moderator should not signal personal agreement with expert conclusions, particularly on contested public health questions.

Finding 5.2 — Convoy Supporters Quoted Directly; Critics Described Abstractly

Location: Convoy segments

Quote: Supporters: "somebody has to stand up for canada and the truckers are doing it" / "it's a togetherness like i've never felt before" / "take our country back". Critics: "not saying everyone involved in this movement is an extremist but are definitely trying to aim their narratives" — unnamed federal official

Technique: Convoy supporters are given direct, emotionally resonant quotes with names and faces. Critics of the convoy are unnamed, abstract, and institutional. This asymmetry in humanization favors the convoy's emotional appeal.

Why problematic: When one side of a debate is humanized through named individuals with personal stories and the other side is represented by anonymous officials speaking in bureaucratic language, the audience is structurally predisposed to sympathize with the humanized side.

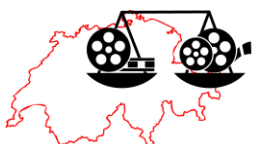
Finding 5.3 — Senator Woo Contextualized Negatively Before Speaking

Location: China influence segment

Quote: "prime minister trudeau gave a prestigious senate appointment to yoon paul wu who was the longtime head of the china-friendly asia-pacific foundation senator wu is against a foreign influence registry for canada"

Technique: Before Senator Woo's position is presented, the reporter establishes: (1) he was appointed by Trudeau, (2) he led a "China-friendly" organization. This pre-framing signals to viewers that his opposition to the registry is compromised before he speaks.

Why problematic: Contextualizing a dissenting voice with potentially delegitimizing information before presenting their argument is a moderation technique that undermines the fairness of the debate. The same contextualizing treatment is not applied to pro-registry voices.



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6. TIME DISTRIBUTION

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Definition: The allocation of airtime between competing perspectives, and whether that allocation reflects the actual distribution of views in the relevant population.

Finding 6.1 — Convoy Segment: Supporters vs. Critics Time Imbalance

Location: Convoy segments (both reports combined)

Analysis: Convoy supporters receive approximately 8–10 direct quotes across both segments. Critics of the convoy receive: one unnamed federal official (brief), one reference to GofundMe holding funds, and one mention of online threats. The convoy's own framing ("freedom movement," "government overreach") dominates the language of both reports.

Why problematic: While the convoy was the subject of the story, balanced coverage would include proportionate time for those who opposed the convoy's goals — public health advocates, vaccinated truckers, or government officials — rather than treating opposition as a background concern.

Finding 6.2 — China Segment: Pro-Registry Voices Dominate

Location: China influence segment

Analysis: Pro-registry or China-critical voices: Joanna Chiu, David Mulroney, Richard Fadden, Malcolm Turnbull, Kenny Chiu — approximately 70–75% of segment airtime. Anti-registry or cautionary voice: Senator Woo — approximately 10–15% of segment airtime. The remainder is reporter narration, which is itself pro-registry in framing.

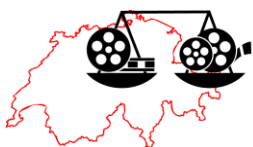
Why problematic: A policy debate presented with a 5:1 expert ratio in favor of one position does not constitute balanced coverage, particularly when the dissenting voice is pre-contextualized as potentially compromised.

Finding 6.3 — Housing Segment: Tenant Perspective Dominates

Location: New Brunswick housing segment

Analysis: Tenant voices (Irene Murphy, tenant rights lawyer): approximately 75% of segment. Government position: one written statement, not read in full. Landlord/property owner perspective: zero airtime.

Why problematic: A story about a two-party dispute (landlords and tenants) that presents only one party's perspective, and characterizes the absent party as "padding their own bank accounts," does not meet the standard of balanced reporting.



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7. QUESTION ASYMMETRY

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Definition: Whether hard, probing, or confrontational questions are applied consistently across different subjects, or whether some subjects receive soft, sympathetic questioning while others face scrutiny.

Finding 7.1 — No Hard Questions to Convoy Supporters

Location: Convoy segment (Cameron McIntosh report)

Quote: Reporter to convoy participant from Calgary: "you came from calgary what do you think of this" — Response: "what are we doing that's awesome take our country back"

Technique: The reporter's question is entirely open-ended and inviting. No follow-up questions probe the participant's specific policy objections, their views on vaccine safety, or their response to public health arguments. The "take our country back" response — a politically charged phrase — is not followed up.

Why problematic: Soft, open-ended questions to one side of a debate, without any probing follow-up, allow that side to set its own terms. The phrase "take our country back" has specific political connotations that a balanced reporter would have explored.

Finding 7.2 — No Questions to Residential School Institutional Actors

Location: Residential schools segment

Omission: No representative of the Catholic Church (which operated St. Joseph's Mission) was asked to respond to the findings. No government official was asked about the pace of investigations or funding.

Why problematic: A story about institutional wrongdoing that does not seek comment from the responsible institutions — even to note that they declined — is incomplete. The absence of institutional accountability questions is a structural asymmetry.

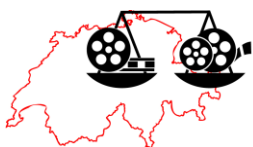
Finding 7.3 — Anchor Endorses Expert Rather Than Probing

Location: COVID Q&A segment

Quote: Anchor: "good i like that prognosis even better than dr henry's"

Technique: Rather than asking a probing question (e.g., "What would change your assessment?" or "What are the risks if BA.2 is more severe than you expect?"), the anchor expresses personal preference for the optimistic answer.

Why problematic: This is the opposite of journalistic questioning — it rewards the expert for giving a pleasing answer rather than testing the robustness of their analysis.



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8. GUILT BY ASSOCIATION

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Definition: Discrediting a position or group by associating it with extreme, discredited, or unpopular elements, without establishing that the association is representative.

Finding 8.1 — Convoy Associated with January 6 Rhetoric

Location: Convoy political segment (Travis Dhanraj report)

Quote: "i would like to see our own january 6 event see some of those truckers plow right through that 16-foot wall"

Technique: A single social media post calling for a "January 6 event" is presented in the convoy segment without any quantification of how representative this view is among the thousands of convoy participants. The quote is the most extreme content in the segment and is placed prominently.

Why problematic: Presenting the most extreme fringe statement as representative of a movement without statistical context is a classic guilt-by-association technique. The reporter does note "not saying everyone involved in this movement is an extremist," but this disclaimer is immediately followed by the inflammatory quote, which is what viewers remember.

Finding 8.2 — Tamara Lich's Separatist Affiliation Used to Delegitimize Convoy

Location: Convoy political segment

Quote: "nearly 5 million dollars has been fundraised for the convoy online by organizer tamara lich who is part of alberta's separatist maverick party"

Technique: Lich's Maverick Party membership is introduced in the same sentence as the fundraising figure, implying that the money is tainted by separatist association. The Maverick Party's position is not explained; "separatist" is used as a self-explanatory pejorative.

Why problematic: Many convoy participants were not separatists and did not share Lich's political affiliation. Associating the entire fundraising effort with separatism through the organizer's party membership is a guilt-by-association technique that does not reflect the diversity of convoy participants.

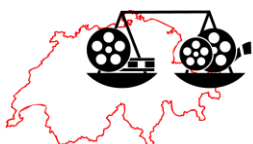
Finding 8.3 — Donald Trump Jr. Cited to Delegitimize Convoy

Location: Convoy political segment

Quote: "south of the border the former president's son also weighed in so let's support these truckers fighting for freedom fighting as patriots in their country"

Technique: Donald Trump Jr.'s support for the convoy is presented as a data point in the political context segment, immediately after Conservative MPs' support. The juxtaposition implies that Conservative support and Trump family support are of the same character.

Why problematic: Associating a Canadian domestic protest with the Trump family — a figure with strongly negative connotations for many CBC viewers — is a guilt-by-association technique. The relevance of Trump Jr.'s tweet to the Canadian convoy's legitimacy is not established; it is simply placed in a sequence that implies contamination.



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9. STATISTICAL MANIPULATION

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Definition: The selective, misleading, or decontextualized use of numbers, percentages, or data to support a particular narrative.

Finding 9.1 — "More Than 1,400" Burial Sites Without Methodological Context

Location: Residential schools segment

Quote: "ninety three suspected burial sites brings the total number in canada to more than fourteen hundred discovered now at five locations over the past year"

Technique: The cumulative total of 1,400+ is presented without explaining that these are GPR anomalies, not confirmed human remains, and without explaining the methodology's margin of error or the distinction between "suspected" and "confirmed."

Why problematic: The number 1,400 carries enormous emotional and political weight. Presenting it without methodological context — particularly when the Williams Lake First Nation itself described its own findings as "preliminary" — risks misleading viewers about the state of the evidence.

Finding 9.2 — BA.2 Denmark Data Decontextualized

Location: COVID/vaccines segment

Quote: "it now accounts for roughly half of all current infections in denmark what is important to remember here is that denmark is not canada um denmark is a different population"

Technique: The Denmark statistic (BA.2 = ~50% of infections) is cited and then immediately qualified as not applicable to Canada — but the qualification is vague and does not explain what specific differences make Denmark's experience non-transferable.

Why problematic: Citing a statistic and then vaguely disclaiming its relevance without explaining the specific confounding factors leaves viewers with the number but without the tools to interpret it. This is a form of statistical hedging that creates alarm without clarity.

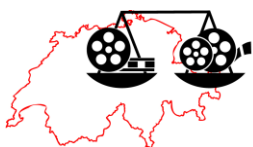
Finding 9.3 — "\$5 Million Fundraised" Without Comparative Context

Location: Convoy political segment

Quote: "nearly 5 million dollars has been fundraised for the convoy online"

Technique: The \$5 million figure is presented without comparison to other political fundraising efforts, without context about how many donors contributed (which would indicate breadth of support), and without noting that GofundMe was holding the funds.

Why problematic: A large dollar figure without context can be used to imply either impressive grassroots support or suspicious financial backing, depending on the surrounding narrative. Here it is placed in a paragraph about extremism concerns and Lich's separatist affiliation, implying the money is problematic without establishing why.



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10. TIMING & PLACEMENT

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Definition: The strategic positioning of stories and information within the broadcast — what leads, what is buried, what follows what, and how placement shapes perceived importance.

Finding 10.1 — Convoy Extremism Segment Placed After Momentum Segment

Location: Broadcast structure — convoy segments

Analysis: The first convoy segment (McIntosh) presents the convoy sympathetically — large crowds, peaceful atmosphere, emotional testimonials. The second segment (Dhanraj) introduces political concerns and extremism. This sequencing allows the sympathetic portrait to be established before concerns are raised, but the concerns then retroactively color the sympathetic portrait.

Why problematic: Placing the extremism concerns after the sympathetic portrait is a structural choice that creates a "yes, but" narrative. Reversing the order, or integrating both perspectives in a single segment, would produce a more balanced presentation.

Finding 10.2 — China Influence Story Placed Immediately Before Olympics Coverage

Location: Broadcast structure

Analysis: The China influence/espionage segment is placed immediately adjacent to the Beijing Olympics coverage and promotion. The broadcast promotes CBC's Olympic coverage enthusiastically while simultaneously running a segment about Chinese government malign influence.

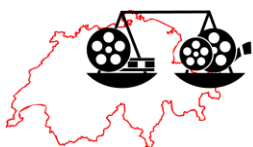
Why problematic: The juxtaposition is editorially awkward and potentially contradictory — CBC is simultaneously promoting its role as official Olympic broadcaster for a Beijing Games and running investigative content about Chinese government influence operations. This placement raises questions about whether the China influence story's placement was considered in light of CBC's commercial Olympic interests.

Finding 10.3 — Residential Schools as Lead Story Establishes Emotional Tone

Location: Broadcast opening

Analysis: The residential schools discovery leads the broadcast, establishing an emotional register of grief, injustice, and national reckoning. This emotional tone then colors subsequent stories, particularly the convoy story, which follows in a context already primed for moral judgment.

Why problematic: While the residential schools story is genuinely significant, its placement as the lead — and the emotional weight it carries — creates a moral atmosphere in which subsequent stories about "freedom" and "rights" claims may be unconsciously evaluated against the backdrop of historical injustice.



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11. VISUAL/AUDIO LANGUAGE

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Definition: Inferred from transcript — described imagery, tone descriptions, music cues, and audio signals that shape emotional response independently of verbal content.

Finding 11.1 — Music Cues in China Segment Reinforce Spy Thriller Framing

Location: China influence segment

Quote: [Music] appears multiple times within the China influence segment, interspersed with descriptions of Xi Jinping's limousine and United Front Work Department activities

Technique: The placement of music cues within an investigative segment — rather than between segments — suggests dramatic underscore, reinforcing the "spy novel" framing established verbally.

Why problematic: Background music in a news segment is an editorial choice that shapes emotional response. Dramatic music in a segment about foreign influence operations primes viewers for a thriller narrative rather than a policy analysis.

Finding 11.2 — Convoy Described with Positive Sensory Language

Location: Convoy segment (McIntosh report)

Quote: "it's a togetherness like i've never felt before" — participant quote, presented without irony or challenge; "as it rambled by no one was hit it was peaceful"

Technique: The reporter's own language ("rambled by," "peaceful") and the selected participant quote ("togetherness") create a warm, communal atmosphere around the convoy. The visual described (hundreds of vehicles, crowds in -30 wind chills) is presented as impressive and determined.

Why problematic: The sensory and emotional language used to describe the convoy is consistently positive and admiring in the first segment, creating an emotional baseline that the subsequent extremism concerns must overcome.

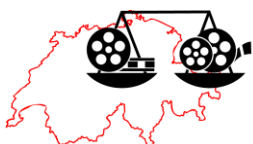
Finding 11.3 — Anna Maria Tremonti Preview Uses Graphic Domestic Abuse Content

Location: Preview segment

Quote: "i remember going into the washroom and taking off my shirt and kind of looking at myself in the mirror to see like what what's what did he do and i could already see bruise marks"

Technique: A graphic first-person account of domestic violence is used as a promotional tease for the following night's broadcast. The content is emotionally intense and placed without a content warning in the transcript.

Why problematic: While the story is legitimate and important, using graphic abuse descriptions as promotional content — without adequate content warning — raises questions about the ethics of using trauma as audience retention material.



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12. SOURCE SELECTION

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Definition: The diversity, independence, and potential conflicts of interest of sources cited in the broadcast.

Finding 12.1 — China Segment Sources Are Institutionally Aligned

Location: China influence segment

Sources: Joanna Chiu (journalist/author with a book critical of China — financial interest in the narrative), David Mulrone (former ambassador — institutional security establishment perspective), Richard Fadden (former CSIS director — security establishment), Malcolm Turnbull (former PM who passed the law being advocated — advocate, not neutral analyst)

Why problematic: All four primary sources have institutional, professional, or financial interests in the narrative that China's influence is a serious threat requiring legislative action. None is an independent academic with no stake in the policy outcome. The appearance of expert consensus masks a curated selection of advocates.

Finding 12.2 — COVID Segment Relies Exclusively on One Expert

Location: COVID Q&A segment

Source: Dr. Isaac Bogoch, University Health Network

Why problematic: While Dr. Bogoch is credible, relying on a single expert for multiple distinct questions (pediatric vaccination, BA.2, Pfizer omicron vaccine) creates a false impression of settled consensus. In January 2022, there was genuine scientific debate about pediatric vaccination risk-benefit ratios and the severity of BA.2.

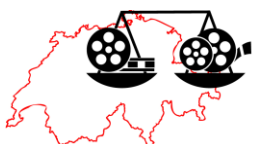
Finding 12.3 — Mexico Murder Segment Cites Anonymous "Organized Crime Experts"

Location: Mexico murders segment (Katie Nicholson report)

Quote: "some organized crime experts say this points to the increasing danger in the vacation hot spot"

Technique: "Some organized crime experts" is an anonymous, uncountable source. The specific expert quoted is not named or affiliated.

Why problematic: Anonymous expert citations cannot be evaluated for credibility, conflicts of interest, or representativeness. The CBC's own journalistic standards require that sources be identified wherever possible.



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13. SELECTIVE OUTRAGE

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Definition: The application of moral outrage or strong editorial judgment to some positions or actors while equivalent behavior by others is treated neutrally or sympathetically.

Finding 13.1 — Convoy Fundraising Scrutinized; Government Spending Not

Location: Convoy political segment

Quote: "make sure that your hard-earned dollars in most cases that you can't afford to give are going to the right place" — unnamed voice, then: "gofundme is now holding the funds until it gets documentation on how the cash will be distributed"

Technique: The convoy's fundraising is subjected to scrutiny about accountability and distribution. No equivalent scrutiny is applied to government spending on pandemic enforcement, mandate implementation, or public health measures that are the subject of the convoy's protest.

Why problematic: Applying financial accountability standards to one side of a political dispute while not applying them to the other side is a form of selective outrage that implies the convoy's finances are suspect while government expenditures are not.

Finding 13.2 — Boris Johnson Partygate Covered with Clear Editorial Judgment

Location: Boris Johnson segment

Quote: "i think the excuses are run dry really" — analyst quote used in headline tease; "patience on the street for perceived hypocrisy at the top is low"

Technique: The Boris Johnson segment uses strong editorial language ("excuses are run dry," "hypocrisy") that is not applied with equivalent force to Canadian political figures in the same broadcast. The convoy's political supporters (Conservative MPs) are not described in similarly judgmental terms.

Why problematic: While the Johnson story is international and the convoy story is domestic, the contrast in editorial tone — strong moral judgment for Johnson, relatively neutral reporting for Canadian political actors — reflects an inconsistency in the application of editorial standards.

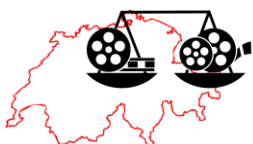
Finding 13.3 — Landlords Characterized as Greedy Without Equivalent Scrutiny of Tenant Claims

Location: New Brunswick housing segment

Quote: "all they're looking at doing is padding their own bank accounts and it doesn't really matter whether it's seniors or who it is that they're gouging" — tenant quote, presented without challenge

Technique: The tenant's characterization of landlords as purely profit-motivated ("padding their own bank accounts," "gouging") is presented without any landlord response, without economic context about property costs and maintenance, and without the reporter noting that this is one perspective.

Why problematic: Allowing one party to a dispute to characterize the other as purely venal, without any response from the characterized party, is a failure of balance that the CBC's journalistic standards explicitly prohibit.



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14. FALSE BALANCE

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Definition: The presentation of artificial equivalence between positions that have very different levels of evidentiary support, or conversely, the presentation of genuine debate as settled consensus.

Finding 14.1 — Vaccine Safety Presented as Entirely Settled

Location: COVID Q&A segment

Quote: "there's just an enormous amount of data demonstrating the safety and the uh effectiveness of these vaccines especially in the five to 11 year old population"

Technique: The question of pediatric vaccination (5–11 year olds) is presented as having a clear, unambiguous answer. In January 2022, there was genuine scientific debate about the risk-benefit ratio for healthy children in this age group, particularly regarding myocarditis risk in adolescent males.

Why problematic: Presenting a genuinely contested scientific question as settled consensus is a form of false balance in reverse — not giving equal weight to fringe views, but suppressing legitimate scientific debate. The CBC's commitment to accuracy requires acknowledging the state of scientific uncertainty.

Finding 14.2 — Rent Control Debate Presented as One-Sided

Location: New Brunswick housing segment

Quote: "the data does show that provinces with rent control do not have a more favorable housing market in terms of affordability" — minister's statement, presented without independent economic verification

Technique: The minister's claim about rent control data is presented as a government talking point to be dismissed, while the tenant rights lawyer's claims are presented as authoritative. Neither position is subjected to independent economic analysis.

Why problematic: The economics of rent control is a genuinely contested field. Presenting the debate as "tenants need protection vs. government making excuses" without independent economic analysis creates a false binary.

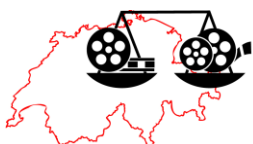
Finding 14.3 — China Influence Registry Debate Presented as Near-Consensus

Location: China influence segment

Quote: "there is no sign of equivalent action from the government of canada" — reporter's closing line, implying Canada is failing to act on an obvious necessity

Technique: The reporter's closing line frames the absence of a foreign influence registry as a clear policy failure, despite the fact that the segment included a senator raising legitimate civil liberties concerns about the registry's scope.

Why problematic: A policy question on which there is genuine democratic debate (Senator Woo's concerns about civil liberties and the chilling effect on Chinese-Canadian communities) is resolved by the reporter's editorial conclusion, effectively dismissing the dissenting view.



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15. AGENDA-SETTING

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Definition: What topics, framings, and questions are placed on the public agenda by the broadcast, and what is systematically excluded from consideration.

Finding 15.1 — Convoy Agenda Set as Security/Extremism Issue

Location: Convoy political segment

Quote: "as the protest moves towards ottawa there are also concerns about some online threats"

Technique: By including the extremism/threat angle in the convoy coverage, the broadcast sets the agenda for how the convoy should be understood — not primarily as a policy dispute about vaccine mandates, but as a potential security threat. This agenda-setting shapes subsequent public and political responses.

Why problematic: The convoy involved tens of thousands of participants across Canada. Setting the agenda around the threat posed by a small minority of online commenters, rather than the substantive policy questions about mandate proportionality, shapes public discourse in a way that delegitimizes the protest without engaging its arguments.

Finding 15.2 — China Influence Agenda Excludes Economic Benefits of China Engagement

Location: China influence segment

Omission: The segment sets the agenda entirely around the risks of Chinese influence. The economic benefits of Canada-China trade, the legitimate interests of Chinese-Canadian businesses and communities, and the potential costs of a foreign influence registry to Canada-China relations are entirely absent from the agenda.

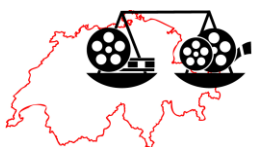
Why problematic: A segment that sets the agenda as "China is buying influence and Canada is failing to stop it" without examining the costs and trade-offs of the proposed solution (a foreign influence registry) is advocacy, not journalism.

Finding 15.3 — Mandate Constitutionality Excluded from Agenda

Location: Convoy segments

Omission: The central legal question raised by the convoy — whether cross-border vaccine mandates are constitutionally valid under the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms — is entirely absent from the broadcast's agenda. No legal expert is consulted; the constitutional question is not raised.

Why problematic: The convoy's core claim was that the mandate violated Charter rights. Setting the agenda without engaging this legal question means the broadcast covered the protest without examining its central argument. This is a significant agenda-setting failure that reduces the convoy story to a spectacle rather than a policy debate.



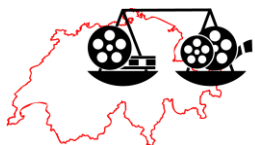
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STEP 2 — OVERALL ASSESSMENT

A) Summary Table: 15 Criteria

#	Criterion	Score (0–10)	Key Finding
1	Framing	5/10	Convoy framed as threat; China framed as spy thriller; residential schools framed as settled fact
2	Word Choice	5/10	"Freedom movement" adopted uncritically; "separatist" applied selectively; "atrocities" used editorially
3	Expert Selection	5/10	China segment experts uniformly pro-registry; COVID relies on single expert; housing lacks economic voice
4	Selective Omission	6/10	Canadian Trucking Alliance position omitted; US mandate context absent; constitutional question ignored
5	Moderation Behavior	4/10	Anchor endorses expert; convoy critics unnamed/abstract; Senator Woo pre-contextualized negatively
6	Time Distribution	5/10	China segment 5:1 pro-registry; housing segment tenant-only; convoy critics underrepresented
7	Question Asymmetry	4/10	No hard questions to convoy supporters; no institutional accountability questions in residential schools
8	Guilt by Association	6/10	January 6 rhetoric; Trump Jr. association; Lich's separatist affiliation used to delegitimize convoy



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9	Statistical Manipulation	3/10	GPR findings conflated with confirmed remains; BA.2 Denmark data decontextualized
10	Timing & Placement	4/10	Extremism after sympathy; China story adjacent to Olympic promotion; residential schools set emotional tone
11	Visual/Audio Language	3/10	Music cues in China segment; positive sensory language for convoy; graphic abuse content as promo
12	Source Selection	5/10	China sources institutionally aligned; anonymous "organized crime experts"; single COVID expert
13	Selective Outrage	4/10	Convoy fundraising scrutinized; landlords characterized as greedy without challenge
14	False Balance	3/10	Pediatric vaccine debate presented as settled; rent control debate one-sided
15	Agenda-Setting	5/10	Convoy set as security issue; China agenda excludes engagement benefits; mandate constitutionality absent

B) Overall Scores

Criteria Score: $(5+5+5+6+4+5+4+6+3+4+3+5+4+3+5) \div 15 = 67 \div 15 = 4.5/10$

Completeness Score: 5.5/10

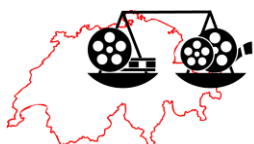
Combined Score: $(4.5 \times 0.70) + (5.5 \times 0.30) = 3.15 + 1.65 = 4.8/10$

C) Top 3 Manipulation Techniques Observed

Technique 1: Guilt by Association (Score contribution: 6/10)

The broadcast systematically associates the Freedom Convoy with extremist elements (January 6 rhetoric, Trump Jr., Tamara Lich's separatist affiliation) without establishing that these associations are representative of the movement. This technique allows the broadcast to delegitimize the convoy's policy arguments without engaging them directly. The cumulative effect of three separate association points in a single segment creates a strong negative impression that is not supported by the evidence presented.

Technique 2: Selective Omission of Counterarguments (Score contribution: 6/10)



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The broadcast omits the Canadian Trucking Alliance's position (which directly contradicted the convoy's self-representation), the bilateral nature of the vaccine mandate, the constitutional questions raised by the convoy, the economic benefits of China engagement, and the landlord perspective in the housing story. These omissions are not random — they consistently remove information that would complicate or challenge the broadcast's implicit narratives.

Technique 3: Expert Curation to Create False Consensus (Score contribution: 5/10)

In both the China influence segment and the COVID Q&A, the broadcast presents a curated selection of experts whose views align with a particular position, creating the impression of expert consensus where genuine debate exists. In the China segment, four of five experts advocate for a foreign influence registry. In the COVID segment, a single expert addresses multiple contested questions without challenge. This technique exploits the audience's trust in expert authority to foreclose debate.

D) 3 Core Messages Embedded in the Broadcast

Message 1: Content Message — "The Freedom Convoy is a legitimate protest with dangerous extremist elements that should concern Canadians"

Technique used: Sequencing and guilt by association

Transcript evidence: The broadcast first humanizes the convoy ("it's a togetherness like i've never felt before," "peaceful"), then introduces extremism concerns (January 6 rhetoric, Trump Jr., separatist organizer), creating a "yes, but" narrative that acknowledges the convoy's grassroots character while framing it as a security concern. The constitutional and policy arguments of the convoy are never engaged.

Message 2: Personal Message — "Experts, institutions, and established authorities are trustworthy; populist movements and foreign actors are suspect"

Technique used: Expert selection, moderation behavior, and framing

Transcript evidence: Dr. Bogoch is treated with deference ("good i like that prognosis even better than dr henry's"); former CSIS director Fadden and former ambassador Mulrone are presented as authoritative without challenge; convoy participants are humanized but their arguments are not taken seriously; Senator Woo (the dissenting institutional voice) is pre-contextualized as potentially compromised. The broadcast consistently privileges institutional expertise over popular sentiment.

Message 3: Societal Message — "Canada faces threats from within (populist movements, foreign influence) and without (Russia, China) that require institutional responses"

Technique used: Agenda-setting, framing, and timing/placement

Transcript evidence: The broadcast's major investigative segment (China influence) advocates for a foreign influence registry; the convoy story frames domestic protest as a potential security threat; the Ukraine story frames Russia as an imminent aggressor; the residential schools story frames Canada's past as a site of unresolved injustice. Taken together, these stories construct a worldview in which Canada is under multiple simultaneous threats requiring government action — a worldview that implicitly favors institutional authority over individual or popular resistance.

E) Classification

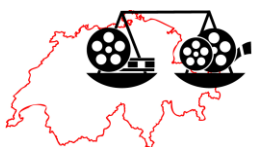
Combined Score: 4.8/10

Classification: CLEAR ONE-SIDEDNESS (4.1–6.0)

This broadcast exhibits clear one-sidedness across multiple story areas, most notably in the convoy coverage (guilt by association, omission of policy arguments), the China influence segment (expert curation, false consensus), and the housing story (absent landlord perspective). The bias is not extreme or propagandistic, but it is systematic and consistent in direction — favoring institutional authority, established expertise, and progressive policy positions over populist movements, conservative political actors, and alternative policy frameworks.

F) Summary

This broadcast of CBC's The National on January 26, 2022 exhibits a pattern of clear one-sidedness that falls short of the CBC's own Journalistic Standards and Practices, which require accuracy, fairness, balance, and impartiality

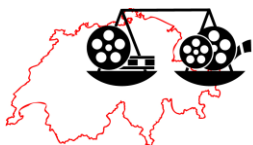


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Schweizerischer Verein für ausgewogene Berichterstattung
Association suisse pour une information équilibrée
Associazione svizzera per un reporting equilibrato

across all programming. The most significant failures are in the convoy coverage — where the Canadian Trucking Alliance's contrary position, the bilateral nature of the mandate, and the constitutional questions at the heart of the protest are all omitted — and in the China influence segment, where a curated panel of advocates creates a false impression of expert consensus on a contested policy question. The broadcast's tendency to humanize some subjects while abstracting others, to apply scrutiny selectively, and to allow reporters' editorial conclusions to resolve genuine policy debates represents a departure from the impartiality required by the Broadcasting Act, Section 3(1)(l), which mandates that CBC programming "be balanced and objective." While individual segments meet reasonable journalistic standards, the cumulative pattern across the broadcast reflects a systemic tilt toward institutional authority and progressive policy frameworks that is inconsistent with CBC's mandate to serve all Canadians. The broadcast would benefit from more rigorous application of its own standards, particularly in ensuring that dissenting voices receive proportionate and uncontextualized airtime, and that omitted perspectives — especially those that would complicate the broadcast's implicit narratives — are actively sought.



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STEP 3 — PARTY-POLITICAL BIAS

Party Bias Scores

Party	Score (-5 to +5)	Evidence
NDP	0	Not mentioned in broadcast; no coverage positive or negative
Green Party (GPC)	0	Not mentioned in broadcast; no coverage positive or negative
Liberal Party (LPC)	+1.5	Mildly favored by omission — government's convoy position described but not challenged; PM Trudeau's China fundraiser mentioned but not pursued; vaccine mandate policy implicitly supported through expert framing
Bloc Québécois (BQ)	0	Not mentioned in broadcast
Conservative Party (CPC)	-2.5	Disadvantaged through association — Conservative MPs' convoy support juxtaposed with Trump Jr. endorsement; Kenny Chiu's foreign influence bill described as having "died on the order paper" without credit for the policy; convoy organizer's separatist affiliation highlighted
People's Party (PPC)	-1.5	Not directly mentioned, but the convoy — which had PPC-adjacent rhetoric — is framed negatively through extremism association

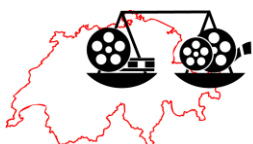
Evidence by Party

Liberal Party (LPC): Score +1.5

Quote: "prime minister trudeau gave a prestigious senate appointment to yoon paul wu who was the longtime head of the china-friendly asia-pacific foundation"

Interpretation: The Trudeau appointment is mentioned but not pursued as a conflict of interest or patronage concern. The framing ("prestigious senate appointment") is neutral-to-positive. The 2016 China fundraiser is mentioned briefly but not developed into a line of accountability. The government's refusal to budge on vaccine mandates is described factually without the same scrutiny applied to the convoy's position. Overall, the Liberal government benefits from the broadcast's tendency to treat institutional authority as legitimate.

Conservative Party (CPC): Score -2.5



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Quote 1: "conservative mps have been lining up to support the message many truckers want to deliver on parliament hill this weekend" — immediately followed by "south of the border the former president's son also weighed in"

Interpretation: The juxtaposition of Conservative MP support with Trump Jr.'s endorsement implies ideological alignment between Canadian Conservatives and Trumpism without establishing this connection.

Quote 2: "it died on the order paper in the last parliament" — referring to Kenny Chiu's foreign influence registry bill

Interpretation: Chiu's bill is described as having died, and Chiu is described as having lost his seat due to Chinese interference — but the Conservative Party is not credited for having proposed the policy that the broadcast's own segment advocates. This is a significant omission that denies the CPC credit for a policy position the broadcast implicitly endorses.

Quote 3: "during the last election campaign both the chinese government newspapers in china and the chinese ambassador to canada attacked the conservative party because of its aggressive policies towards china"

Interpretation: While this is presented as evidence of Chinese interference, the characterization of Conservative China policy as "aggressive" (without the same characterization of Liberal policy as "accommodating") reflects an asymmetric framing.

People's Party (PPC): Score -1.5

Quote: "not saying everyone involved in this movement is an extremist but are definitely trying to aim their narratives at this larger movement"

Interpretation: The PPC is not named, but the convoy's association with extremist elements — and the PPC's known presence in the convoy — means the negative framing of convoy extremism implicitly disadvantages the PPC.

NDP, Green Party, Bloc Québécois: Score 0

None of these parties are mentioned in the broadcast. Their absence is itself a form of agenda-setting — the broadcast's political frame is entirely Liberal vs. Conservative, with no progressive alternative to the Liberal government's pandemic policies represented.

Summary Statistics

Most Favored Party: Liberal Party (LPC) — Score: +1.5

Most Disadvantaged Party: Conservative Party (CPC) — Score: -2.5

Average Deviation from 0: $(|0| + |0| + |1.5| + |0| + |2.5| + |1.5|) \div 6 = 5.5 \div 6 = 0.92$

Left-Right Tendency Calculation

Using assigned positions: NDP=2.0, GPC=2.5, LPC=4.5, BQ=5.0, CPC=7.5, PPC=9.0

Scores (converted to 0–10 scale for weighting, using score+5 to normalize):

- NDP: $0+5=5$ weight \times 2.0 position = 10.0
- GPC: $0+5=5$ weight \times 2.5 position = 12.5
- LPC: $1.5+5=6.5$ weight \times 4.5 position = 29.25
- BQ: $0+5=5$ weight \times 5.0 position = 25.0
- CPC: $-2.5+5=2.5$ weight \times 7.5 position = 18.75
- PPC: $-1.5+5=3.5$ weight \times 9.0 position = 31.5

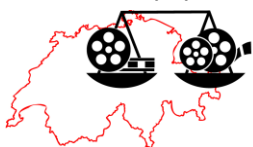
Total weighted position: $10.0+12.5+29.25+25.0+18.75+31.5 = 127.0$

Total weight: $5+5+6.5+5+2.5+3.5 = 33.0$

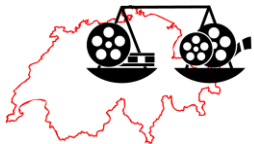
Weighted average position: $127.0 \div 33.0 = 3.85$

On the 1–10 scale (where 1=far left, 10=far right), a score of 3.85 places the broadcast in the centre-left range, between the NDP (2.0) and LPC (4.5) positions.

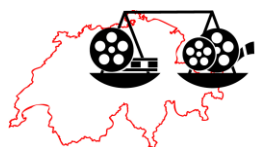
Overall Political Leaning: Centre-Left, with a tendency to favor Liberal institutional positions and disadvantage Conservative populist positions.



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STEP 4 — REGULATORY ASSESSMENT

A) CBC Journalistic Standards and Practices (JSP)

Accuracy

Standard: CBC commits to presenting information that is accurate, verifiable, and not misleading.

Finding 1:

- Standard violated: Accuracy
- Evidence: Residential schools segment — "ninety three suspected burial sites brings the total number in Canada to more than fourteen hundred" — GPR anomalies described interchangeably with "graves" and "remains"
- Why this constitutes a violation: The Williams Lake First Nation itself described findings as "preliminary." The broadcast conflates GPR anomalies (which require excavation to confirm) with confirmed human remains, creating a materially inaccurate impression of the evidentiary state.
- Severity: Moderate

Finding 2:

- Standard violated: Accuracy
- Evidence: Convoy segment — the cross-border vaccine mandate is described as a Canadian government imposition without noting it was a bilateral Canada-US requirement
- Why this constitutes a violation: Presenting a bilateral policy as unilateral is factually incomplete and misleads viewers about the policy's origins and the government's ability to unilaterally rescind it.
- Severity: Moderate

Fairness

Standard: CBC commits to ensuring that all relevant perspectives are represented and that no group is systematically disadvantaged in coverage.

Finding 1:

- Standard violated: Fairness
- Evidence: Convoy coverage — Canadian Trucking Alliance position omitted; constitutional arguments not engaged; convoy critics unnamed while supporters are named and humanized
- Why this constitutes a violation: The JSP requires that "significant viewpoints" be represented. The CTA's position — that the convoy did not represent the trucking industry — was a significant viewpoint directly relevant to the story's central claim.
- Severity: Significant

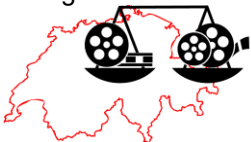
Finding 2:

- Standard violated: Fairness
- Evidence: Housing segment — "all they're looking at doing is padding their own bank accounts" — landlord characterization presented without response
- Why this constitutes a violation: The JSP requires that parties who are criticized be given an opportunity to respond. No landlord or property owner voice is included in the segment.
- Severity: Moderate

Balance

Standard: CBC commits to presenting a range of perspectives proportionate to their significance in public debate.

Finding 1:



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- Standard violated: Balance
- Evidence: China influence segment — four pro-registry experts vs. one cautionary voice (Senator Woo), who is pre-contextualized as potentially compromised
- Why this constitutes a violation: A 4:1 expert ratio on a contested policy question does not constitute balanced coverage. The JSP requires that "significant viewpoints" receive proportionate representation.
- Severity: Significant

Finding 2:

- Standard violated: Balance
- Evidence: COVID Q&A — single expert addresses multiple contested questions; pediatric vaccination debate presented as settled
- Why this constitutes a violation: In January 2022, there was genuine scientific debate about pediatric vaccination risk-benefit ratios. Presenting this as settled consensus misrepresents the state of scientific knowledge.
- Severity: Moderate

Impartiality

Standard: CBC commits to ensuring that anchors and reporters do not express personal opinions or signal alignment with particular positions.

Finding 1:

- Standard violated: Impartiality
- Evidence: COVID Q&A — "good i like that prognosis even better than dr henry's uh thanks dr bogash"
- Why this constitutes a violation: The anchor explicitly expresses a personal preference for an optimistic health prognosis, violating the requirement that anchors not signal personal agreement with expert conclusions.
- Severity: Moderate

Finding 2:

- Standard violated: Impartiality
- Evidence: China influence segment closing — "there is no sign of equivalent action from the government of canada" — reporter's editorial conclusion
- Why this constitutes a violation: The reporter's closing line resolves a policy debate in favor of one position, functioning as editorial advocacy rather than neutral reporting.
- Severity: Moderate

Independence

Standard: CBC commits to editorial independence from commercial, political, and institutional pressures.

Finding 1:

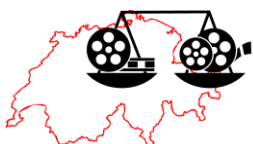
- Standard violated: Independence (potential)
- Evidence: China influence segment placed adjacent to enthusiastic CBC Olympic coverage promotion — "cbc is the official broadcaster of the olympic winter games" — for Beijing 2022
- Why this constitutes a violation: The placement raises questions about whether the China influence story's editorial treatment was considered in light of CBC's commercial relationship with the Beijing Olympics. While there is no direct evidence of editorial interference, the juxtaposition is editorially problematic and warrants internal review.
- Severity: Minor (potential)

B) Broadcasting Act, S.C. 1991, c. 11, Section 3(1)

Section 3(1)(l) — Balanced and Objective Programming

Finding:

- Standard: The Broadcasting Act requires that CBC programming be "balanced and objective"



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- Evidence: The cumulative pattern of expert curation (China segment), selective omission (convoy story), and asymmetric humanization (housing story) constitutes a systemic departure from balanced and objective programming
- Why this constitutes a violation: While individual segments may meet minimum standards, the broadcast as a whole exhibits a consistent directional tilt that is incompatible with the "balanced and objective" requirement
- Severity: Moderate

Section 3(1)(d)(iii) — Reflecting Canada's Diversity

Finding:

- Standard: CBC programming should "reflect the circumstances and aspirations of Canadian men, women and children, including equal rights, the linguistic duality and multicultural and multiracial nature of Canadian society"
- Evidence: The China influence segment discusses Chinese-Canadian communities primarily as targets of foreign influence operations, without including Chinese-Canadian voices on how a foreign influence registry might affect their communities
- Why this constitutes a violation: Discussing a policy that would directly affect Chinese-Canadians without including their perspective fails to reflect the multicultural nature of Canadian society
- Severity: Moderate

C) CRTC Conditions of Licence

Finding:

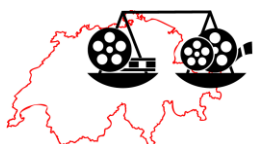
- Standard: CRTC conditions of licence require CBC to maintain "a high standard of journalistic ethics"
- Evidence: The anchor's personal endorsement of an expert's prognosis ("good i like that prognosis even better than dr henry's"), the reporter's editorial conclusion in the China segment, and the selective application of scrutiny to the convoy's fundraising without equivalent scrutiny of government policy all fall below the high standard required
- Why this constitutes a violation: "High standard" implies not merely meeting minimum requirements but actively modeling best journalistic practice. The identified failures — particularly the anchor's impartiality breach — do not meet this elevated standard
- Severity: Moderate

Overall Regulatory Assessment

This broadcast of CBC's The National exhibits a pattern of regulatory concerns that, while not individually rising to the level of egregious violations, collectively represent a meaningful departure from the standards required by the CBC's Journalistic Standards and Practices, the Broadcasting Act, and CRTC conditions of licence. The most significant regulatory concerns are the systematic omission of the Canadian Trucking Alliance's position from the convoy story (a fairness violation), the 4:1 expert imbalance in the China influence segment (a balance violation), and the anchor's explicit personal endorsement of an expert's health prognosis (an impartiality violation). The broadcast's treatment of Chinese-Canadian communities — as objects of foreign influence operations rather than as voices in a policy debate that directly affects them — raises concerns under the Broadcasting Act's diversity mandate. CBC's internal ombudsman process and the CRTC's complaint mechanism would be appropriate venues for reviewing these findings, with particular attention to the convoy coverage, which exhibits the most significant and consequential departures from the broadcaster's own standards.

Source Credibility Check

Source	Funding Source	Conflicts of Interest	Credibility	Counter-Voice Offered?
Dr. Isaac Bogoch	University Health Network (public); no disclosed pharma funding	None identified; known media commentator with	High	No



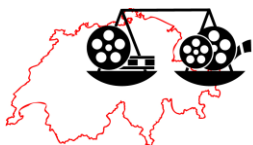
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		consistent pro-vaccine messaging		
Joanna Chiu	Toronto Star (private media); book sales	Financial interest in China-threat narrative (book author)	Medium-High	No
David Mulrone	Former government; current think tank affiliations	Security establishment perspective; known China hawk	Medium-High	No
Richard Fadden	Former CSIS; current advisory roles	Security establishment; institutional interest in expanded intelligence mandate	Medium	No
Malcolm Turnbull	Former Australian PM; private sector	Advocate for the specific policy being discussed; not a neutral analyst	Medium	No
Senator Yuen Pau Woo	Senate of Canada (public)	Appointed by PM Trudeau; former Asia-Pacific Foundation head	Medium	Yes (his own voice)
Kenny Chiu	Former Conservative MP	Political actor; partisan interest	Medium	No
Unnamed "organized crime experts"	Unknown	Unknown	Cannot assess	No
Unnamed "federal official" (convoy threats)	Government of Canada	Institutional interest in framing convoy as security threat	Cannot assess	No
Cheryl Pounder	Former Olympic athlete; CBC contributor	Potential conflict as CBC contributor during Olympic coverage	Medium	No
Tenant rights lawyer (unnamed)	New Brunswick Coalition for Tenants Rights	Advocacy organization; institutional interest in rent control	Medium	No
Bev Sellers	Residential school survivor	Personal stake in story; legitimate primary source	High (as witness)	N/A

Overall source credibility assessment: The broadcast relies heavily on institutional sources (former government officials, security establishment figures, advocacy organizations) and underutilizes independent academic experts with no institutional stake in the policy outcomes being discussed. The China influence segment is particularly notable for



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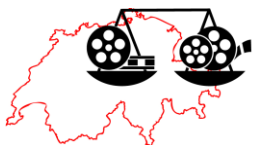
its reliance on sources who are advocates for the policy position the segment implicitly endorses. The absence of counter-voices for most expert claims is a systemic pattern that undermines the broadcast's claim to balanced journalism.

End of Analysis Report — Version 1.0-cbc

Prepared by: Senior Media Analysis Unit

Broadcast Date: January 26, 2022

Analysis Date: Current



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OVERALL EVALUATION

Individual Scores — All 15 Criteria

No.	Criterion	Score	Rating
1	FRAMING	5	●●●
2	WORD CHOICE & TERMINOLOGY	5	●●●
3	EXPERT SELECTION	5	●●●
4	SELECTIVE OMISSION	6	●●●
5	MODERATION BEHAVIOR	4	●●
6	TIME DISTRIBUTION	5	●●●
7	QUESTION ASYMMETRY	4	●●
8	GUILT BY ASSOCIATION	6	●●●
9	STATISTICAL MANIPULATION	3	●●
10	TIMING & PLACEMENT	4	●●
11	VISUAL/AUDIO LANGUAGE	3	●●
12	SOURCE SELECTION	5	●●●
13	SELECTIVE OUTRAGE	4	●●
14	FALSE BALANCE	3	●●
15	AGENDA-SETTING	5	●●●

AGGREGATED DEVIATION INDEX

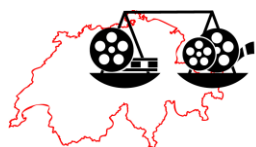
4.8/10

Significant imbalance

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

NDP	0	<i>neutral</i>
GPC	0	<i>neutral</i>
BQ	0	<i>neutral</i>

Scale: -5 = strongly disadvantaged, 0 = neutral, +5 = strongly favored. Values refer to representation and airtime in this broadcast.



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KEY — Score Definitions

Individual Scores per Criterion (0–10)

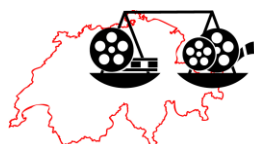
0	No finding	No relevant anomaly detected.
1–2	Weak finding	Minor anomaly without substantial impact on balance.
3–4	Slight to moderate finding	Recognizable tendency; low to moderate impact relevance.
5	Moderate finding with impact	Relevant imbalance affecting the audience's opinion-forming potential.
6	Significant finding (threshold)	Scores of 6 and above are classified as 'significant findings.'
7	Significant finding	Clear, well-documented imbalance with distinct impact relevance.
8–9	Severe finding	Pronounced imbalance; multiple documented individual findings in this criterion.
10	Maximum severity	Systematic, pervasive imbalance in this criterion.

Aggregated Deviation Index — Interpretation Ranges

0.0 – 2.5	Unremarkable	No significant patterns detected; broadcast meets the impartiality standard.
2.6 – 4.0	Slight imbalance	Isolated anomalies; statistically visible but within tolerance range.
4.1 – 6.0	Significant imbalance	Multiple significant findings; relevant impairment of perspective diversity.
6.1 – 8.0	Serious deviation from the impartiality standard. High degree of deviation	Pronounced, cross-broadcast patterns; high impact relevance.
8.1 – 10	Fundamental systemic one-sidedness. Very high bias degree	Maximum severity across nearly all criteria; systematically one-sided reporting.

Party-Political Bias (-5 to +5)

-5 to -3	Strongly disadvantaged	Party is significantly underrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.
-2 to -1	Slightly disadvantaged	Recognizable but minor disadvantage.
0	Neutral	No detectable favoritism or disadvantage.
+1 to +2	Slightly favored	Recognizable but minor favoritism.
+3 to +5	Strongly favored	Party is significantly overrepresented in framing, airtime, or presentation.



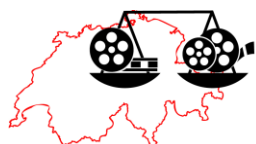
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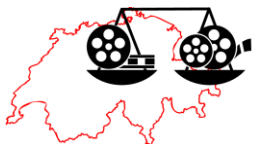
Legal and Methodological Notes

No factual determination	The results presented do not constitute factual determinations about individual persons, editorial teams, or broadcasts. They are the product of a standardized operationalization, not a finding of individual responsibility.
No legal judgment	The aggregated deviation index does not replace a legal assessment under Broadcasting Act s. 3(1)(l). The determination of whether a specific broadcast violates legal requirements is exclusively the responsibility of the competent authorities (in particular CRTC).
No proof of causation	Statistical correlations are not to be interpreted as proof of causal relationships or editorial intent. Deviation values may be influenced by topic selection, news environment, political controversy, or format logic.
No judgment of intent	The analysis measures observable structural characteristics of broadcasts. A score of 7 means a significant imbalance was detected — not that the editorial team intended it. The methodology makes no claims about motives or strategic objectives.
Heuristic comparison tool	The index serves comparative pattern recognition across thousands of broadcasts, not precise metric measurement of individual segments. Threshold values serve heuristic orientation, not sharp legal qualification.

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Beim SVFAB.ch erhalten Sie nicht nur weitere detaillierte Auswertungen, sondern können sich solche zu beliebigen Sendungen erstellen lassen (das verrechnen wir).

Um unsere Arbeit solide zu machen, sind wir auf Mitglieder- und Gönnerbeiträge angewiesen.

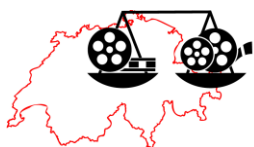
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Unausgewogene Berichterstattung ist die Antwort auf die Halbierungsinitiative in der Schweiz: Hier werden die Manipulationstechniken im Detail erläutert, angefangen bei der Auswahl der Mitarbeiter und der Quellen-selektion. Danach werden 15 Prinzipien erläutert: Auslassung, Framing, zeitliches Framing, Kontaktschuld, Emotionalisierung, Kontextentfernung und viele mehr, erläutert an vielen Beispielen. Zusätzlich wird erkennbar, wo wir selbst diese Techniken anwenden – das fördert nicht nur die Erkenntnis sondern auch das Mitgefühl.

Optional kommt das Buch mit **Spielkarten**
Auch erhältlich als **Hörbuch**

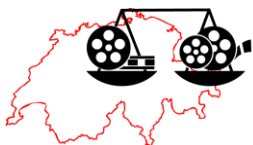


Das Interview ist kein Gespräch. Es ist eine Bühne – und jemand anderes hat das Drehbuch geschrieben.

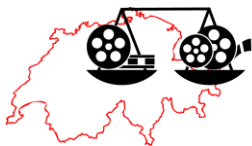
Wer das nicht weiss, liefert Material. Gute Zitate, die falsch geschnitten werden. Richtige Aussagen, die im falschen Kontext landen. Ehrliche Antworten, die als Geständnisse gerahmt werden. Dieses Buch ist kein Medienkritik-Buch. Es ist ein Werkzeugkasten – für alle, die ein Mikrofon vor der Nase haben und wissen wollen, was sie dagegen tun können. 7 Kapitel. 7 Werkzeuge: Was ein Interview wirklich ist. Die 7 häufigsten Fallen. Die drei Grundprinzipien der Souveränität – Anker, Umrahmen, Abgrenzen. Vorbereitung in einer Stunde. Körper und Stimme. Was tun, wenn es schief läuft. Und was nach dem Interview zählt.

Für Politiker, Aktivisten, Unternehmer, Whistleblower – für alle, die exponiert sind und verstehen wollen, wie das Spiel funktioniert. Damit sie aufhören, es mitzuspielen – und anfangen, es zu gestalten.

In A5. Direkt. Zur Vorbereitung, zum Nachschlagen, zur Nachbereitung und bei Schwierigkeiten



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Du denkst, du siehst die Welt. In Wirklichkeit siehst du den Rahmen, den jemand um sie gelegt hat. Framing ist die älteste und eleganteste Manipulationstechnik der Welt. Sie verändert nicht die Fakten – sie verändert, was wir aus den Fakten machen. Wie wir fühlen. Was wir glauben. Wie wir entscheiden. Und sie funktioniert – weil wir alle mitmachen. Täglich. Unbewusst. Auch du. Dieses Buch ist kein trockenes Lehrbuch. Es ist ein Übungsbuch – spielerisch, direkt, voller Beispiele aus dem echten Leben. Du lernst nicht nur, wie andere dich framen. Du lernst, wie du selbst framest – und wie du es bewusst und fair einsetzen kannst.

Denn wer Framing versteht, sieht die Welt klarer. Hört Nachrichten anders. Führt Gespräche souveräner. Und lässt sich nicht mehr so leicht einen Rahmen aufzwingen, den jemand anderes gewählt hat. Mit vielen Übungen und konkreten Beispielen aus Politik, Medien und Alltag – und dem einen oder anderen Schmunzeln.

Framing mit Stil. Weil der Rahmen alles verändert.

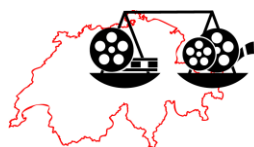


Die SRG kassiert 1.56 Milliarden Franken pro Jahr – zwangsweise, von jedem Haushalt. Wer sich ungerecht behandelt fühlt, kann sich beschweren. Es gibt sogar eine Instanz dafür: die UBI, die Unabhängige Beschwerdeinstanz für Radio und Fernsehen.

Nur: Sie ist nicht unabhängig. Sie hat keine Sanktionsmöglichkeiten. Und sie entscheidet in 99.6% aller Fälle: nichts.

Diese Analyse legt das System offen – sachlich, präzise, ohne Polemik. Verfahren, Personal, Befugnisse, Kosten, Statistik, Rechtsweg. Und die staatsrechtliche Prüfung, die zeigt: Das UBI-System erfüllt keines der drei grundlegenden Kriterien – es ist nicht angemessen, nicht gewaltenteilig, nicht marktwirtschaftlich. Die Instanz, die Bürger schützen soll, schützt vor allem das System, das sie kontrollieren sollte.

Ein Pflichtlektüre für alle, die eine Beschwerde erwägen – und für alle, die verstehen wollen, warum echte Medienaufsicht in der Schweiz noch aussteht.



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