

I'm adding the citations, but this is the sort of layout I was talking about, a sort of stream of consciousness piece, to catch the rhythms of the speaker, mixed in with actual interview material. (See: *Fires in the Mirror* by Anna Deavere Smith, 1993).

<https://bbenglishmctier.files.wordpress.com/2017/03/fires-in-the-mirror-1.pdf>

FULL INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTION:

(Words in **BOLD** are what I said, words in non-bold are what my mother said).

All right. So I'm here with my mom. Uh, what's your name?

Nicole Weinstein.

Um, so I'll be interviewing you about your job as a journalist, you know, everything that went along with that. So, uh, when did you decide or sort of like, when were you sort of like, you know, journalism seems to be something that I'm interested in?

Um, well, when I was actually in 11th grade, I took a, um, an English course, uh, that was mainly writing focused. And at that point we were starting to talk about, you know, what we might want to do with our careers. And one of my teachers suggested, um, based on the writing that she'd seen my English teacher, um, that I should look at journalism. And so I started doing research.

And of course at that time it was all like in books and stuff, you didn't have the internet way back then, um, and dark in the dark ages. Right. And I, you know, I was, it was interesting to me. And so, um, then I, uh, I started looking at colleges that offer journalism and one of them was Morrisville. And I went and did a tour and met the journalism teacher and that pretty much cinched it right there because he was very, um, enthusiastic, the main journalism teacher and, uh, really encouraging.

So, all right. So, um, and, uh, what were there, like things that you did in a school that, you know, like local interviews or something, I guess I should be asking, what was the basis of your journalism in college?

In college? Um, well, the first two years I did a journalism technology degree. I got an associates degree and, but that basically was at that time was learning how to take photographs. And, you know, there was a dark room and you were, um, you know, going in there and using the chemicals and, you know, making photos with us, with the chemicals and stuff and, and, um, developing them and everything. And then there was things like doing a layout of a paper with cut and paste, where you take the great, your story up on a word processor and you print it and you'd print it on this paper that had sticky stuff on the back of it.

And then you cut it with what they call it, an Exacto knife, which basically was this knife with a razor, like on the end of it and trim them and line them up and then they'd take a photo of it. And the photo would be what would come out and print. So like I got involved with the school newspaper and, you know, um, and you know, and all during that time, you know, you were also taking courses on how to write, you know, what a news story would look like, what, what it would consist of, um, feature stories, everything, you know, sports.

And then you had the option of being on the, you had to do either television, studio, radio, studio, or newspaper. And I chose a new space.

Okay. Okay. Um, after college?

Well I went on to a four year college.

Okay. What was the four year college?

It was New Paltz. I did a journalism bachelor's degree there. The last two years was a lot more of the thought processes behind journalism and reading about other journalists and, um, you know, sort of taking, uh, basics and then putting the mindset into it, you know, how to do stuff.

And I did a six month, um, internship in Albany covering the state legislature and writing about the committees and stuff that was, you know, being an actual reporter, uh, even in learning.

Any noteworthy stories in those six months?

Um, well I covered, I, everybody had a beat to cover, so I covered, um, children and families aging and social services. So I covered things like Medicaid. And so we had a budget that came about in the time we were there. So we had to write about the budget and we had to write about all the, um, some of the, um, legislation that was being introduced. And it was very interesting. Met the governor at the time who was married and formal. So that was kind of cool.

Yeah. Um, and then, yeah, as I was saying after, like, what did you do immediately after college? We were looking for jobs or anything.

For jobs my last few months. And I was lucky enough to get a job in Hudson as an entry-level reporter. And I covered, um, towns and school districts, and I wrote feature stories and, um...

[I] Learned a lot of stuff on the job because, you know, they teach you the basics in college, but once you get on the job is when you really start learning about like the workings of a town, the, of the school district kind of stuff, and how to report it, you know?

So, all right. Um, can you give me like a approximation of a day as a reporter? Like, you know, like a, like a lax day or a busy day and maybe something in between.

Um, do you want me to tell you, like about days that I had, or do you want me to just give you an example? Because that's the one thing I liked about journalism was that it was always different every day was different.

Then how about both?

Like, okay, well, I'll give you an example. Like when, one day when I was working in Amsterdam at the recorder, um, we had, um, a day when there was, um, um, council meetings, like a city council meeting. So I would have to go to the meeting and, and then write about certain things that happened. So I had like two or three stories to write for that day's paper out of the meeting. And then, um, like mid morning, we got the news that somebody had been murdered.

So I had to actually cover that. And I had to do a feature piece. I had to go interview like the guy's family and do a sort of a feature piece about what the [guy], where the victim was [from], and then I had to cover the court, um, appearance. So it was really, really busy cause you're, you know, you're doing your regular work and something comes up and you have to jump out and, and, um, you know, cover what comes up.

Yeah. Um, and then alternatively, like a slow day might be having to come up with stories. And I actually liked that because those tended to be more like feature stories. So like, um, I went and did a story on him. Um, I was telling about this, uh, bakery that I did this story [on]. I went. [and] I

went there at like six o'clock when they were baking the bread and then, um, you know, [I] learned about the whole process and learned about family and the history of the bakery.

And, um, and then at the end, when they came out from the back, their breads were warm and they gave me and the photographer who is working on it with me, a fresh loaf of hot bread to take back. So that was like, really cool. Yeah. So, it was an interesting story, you know, so..

Yeah. Um, so you said you worked with like photographers and editors, what's that experience with those [kinds of people]?

Um, well, I always enjoyed it. I mean, I, you know, I think we always were at every paper I worked for, we always worked as a team because obviously you had to, I mean, the whole idea was if you had like, especially a feature story, you had to come up with some sort of photo to go with it. Or if it was a story, like, for example, we had one of the things we was, um, we had, um, these kids walk out and I can't remember what it was. It was a high school walkout where the kids just, we got a phone call and somebody said, the kids are walking out of the school and they're like doing this, you know, not parade, but you know, like the line outside the school to protest something, I forgot what it was.

I'm not sure. But, um, so we had to basically drive up to this school and like, you know, I would, I said to the guy, I'm going to go talk to some of the kids and blah, blah, blah, and find out [what it was]. And then the guy [photographer] was like, I'm just gonna take some pictures. And like, we try to communicate with each other because of course back then there were no cell phones. So we would be like pointing at them, pointing at them, to take this picture, or he'd be like, go talk to this kid. Or, you know, cause I took his picture and find out what his deal is, you know? So it was

a lot of working together and, um, to create news for people that it would be interesting and they would read, which is the whole and informative.

Right. Um, and you said you worked at Hudson, so were there other papers? .

I worked at a lot of papers. I worked at the Gazette, which isn't Schenectady. I worked at the Hudson register star. I worked at Saratoga and, um, I worked at the Gloversville leader Herald. I guess it's all the newspapers I worked at. Oh. I worked at, um, the chronicle express, which is a weekly paper in pinion. New York, which is out in the finger lakes. And then I went to the state after that.

Well, not too long after that.

Um, I'll get back to that in a second. I would like to go, uh, like, um, can you describe the layout of like a, like a hold the whole paper or maybe just like the front page? What's what from top to bottom is going.

Oh, okay. So while you have the TA at the top of a newspaper, you know, not it's different now because, well, I dunno, maybe they lay out pages the same way. And then, well, what about the idea was that, um, you know, you had the banner, which was the, the name of the paper, usually at the top, and then you, you had something what's called above the fold. So, uh, newspapers, usually when they're delivered, they're folded in half, you know, so it's a big, it's a, a, a broad sheet is usually, I mean, there's also, um, what's called tabloid, which is like the New York, uh, you know, post is a tabloid, um, style.

So it's just about, that's a little different, hold on.

**** (Goes to door a quick chore) ****

Where are we? So it, in, in the, uh, in the broadsheet is what it's called, which is the paper and they fold it in half. So you w you put the most important stories above the fold. So, um, you know, for example, I laid out the page, the, um, the night that day that, um, John F. Kennedy Jr. Died. So my original story was, um, a feature story that we used to put out on the, on the front page every Sunday morning.

But since he died, we put him cause he made the story. We put him, so his headline would be above the fold. So usually anything above the fold, like the way you lay it out is, are the most important stories. And then it goes down from there.

Okay. And is there anything you notice in reading like the New York times or something, is there any difference now, especially since we're in a more modernized online kind of [society]?

Yeah. I think a lot of this stuff, I mean, I think they still actually kind of design it so that all the important stuff is above the, above the fold on the news. Like the first thing you see when you pull up the newspaper. Yeah. Um, but I think that with the online, they can do a lot of different things with, um, I think they draw, I think they just draw your eye to important things. So for example, in the New York times online edition, which I subscribed to, they put a, an opinion piece up top this morning about the Derek Chauvin, uh, thing.

And it was an editorial and opinion piece. but it was important to them because obviously related to the news that was going on. So I think they do a lot more. they can do a lot more with

different stories and [with the use of] videos. Obviously we'd never had video, so that's a whole different way. It's just a different way of doing the news. I think. But, you know, it's, it's good when done well. And I think the New York Times does it well.

So when, you know, when it's not done well,

It's sensationalistic, I think, you know, telling the news is, is, is, should be, um, you, you, as a reporter should not have an opinion, first of all, and you shouldn't try to sway opinion, you should be calling the news. Um, which means if you are telling a story, like, for example, about maybe governor Cuomo and some of the shit that's going on with him, you make sure that you have both sides of the story presented in your story. He's not just a slammed governor Cuomo or whatever, you know?

Um, and there's a lot of places that do that and how they use opinion and call it news. But, you know, I think that's the nature of the, of the technical stuff, the beast, the nature of the technical piece. I guess..

Yeah. It's, it's, everybody's new, you know, blogs, are considered news, and they're not really, you have to be able to have credible sources, credible sources and facts, you know, you can't just spread crap, but..

You talked about the fact checking thing, was that, how do you feel about the, uh, previous term with president Trump and all the things about, you know, facts and skewing those news reporters and saying the media is against the people? What do you, what are your comments on that?

Well, I mean, I think that.

And like I said, I think, unfortunately I think that, um, you know, technology made it so that people can just put out stuff and they take it as fact, you know, when I was a reporter, I had to have things, right. I didn't know how to spell people's names. I had to have the correct information. Um, you know, and I mean, even the print, even the print reporters now, you know, I think print has to be more accurate, but they aren't necessarily, so they're skewed. I mean, the New York Post is definitely skewed, you know, the way they write.

Um, and I was starting to see a little of that when I was writing they'd have, the editors would have a certain way. They wanted the story to be read, you know, the way [they wanted], they took the lead, which basically sets you up for the story and they would write it a certain way or they'd rewrite what you had. Because they did it, it got more people's attention.

Yeah. Um, and I think that's the way it is used. I think they just want it now, a lot of it wants to just want you to get their attention or buy papers or, you know, spend money on their blog, you know, give money to their sources or whatever, you know, so that they're out there.

Yeah. It's kind of strange to see that. I can't experience it cause I wasn't, you know, growing up in the information age with telephones and internet and different media outlets. Facebook.

Yeah. Yeah. It's like, I wake up and I have like 30 different notifications about stuff that was going on. Right. From all different things.

We never had any of that. You know, we had your basic movie, a cable, I should say that CNN came about when I was growing up. That was a huge, big deal because it was just ABC, NBC

and CBS, which are the three basic channels. It was like, well, crap, this whole channel just dedicated, dedicated [to the news], and USA today was also huge in the newspapers because they used color and graphics. I mean, I remember in college we had a subscription to USA today because of a professor. It was just the, the most groundbreaking news paper ever, you know (back then), but now you see that everywhere.

Yeah. So there's really an evolution of that stuff. Yeah, definitely. And, uh, you know, speaking of things, I'm only 19 years old, uh, how did that sort of change, uh, like when you had children that juggling with that and journalism was that.

That was hard because, um, I don't think because journalists don't work a nine to five job, at least most don't. Um, I mean, I'm sure if you're a features writer, which I was at one point, um, you can make, you can make, uh, a position for yourself that would be nine to five, but that's a, that's a rare job. You know, most of the jobs are night jobs because their daily, their morning papers, um, or like when I was working for an afternoon paper that came out at one o'clock in the afternoon, I had to be there by five thirty, six o'clock in the morning, to do my writing.

So a lot of that, a lot of those were not conducive to having children. Um, you know, it was hard. It was really hard cause you, you know, you really wanted to work. I mean, I was a workaholic. I really wanted to work on hours. I loved what I did, but I couldn't do that. So that's why I got the state job where I'm able to do it. Right. Yeah. But I have regular hours, so yeah.

Um,.

We had that, remember that interview last couple semesters ago, it was that one right when the pandemic again began.. Um, can you tell me (again) about like that, uh, you know, 9/11, or was that impacting you? Cause that was, that was really big, right?

Well, I didn't, I wasn't working,.

I know you weren't working, you were on maternity leave having a child, but if you weren't,.

It would have been one of those really long [stories], like days. It would have been incredible because not only would we have been working on getting the main or what you call national news, because at that point it was actually international. It was that that happened, you know, 9/11 was international news. Um, but we would have been trying to localize it, which was a big thing. you know. trying to find the people that were affected by it locally and interviewing them. And, um, we would've been doing pieces like reaction pieces going out into the community and talking to people, you know, there were probably peace vigils and stuff like that, going on.

I'm imagining just some of the things that we would have tried to think about as writers and editors to get the news out to people. Cause that was really the goal was to try to get out the news and the interesting things that are happening in your community. I think it's different working for a small paper than it is working for a big paper. Um, cause big papers do try to, I think get out the news, but it's hard to look alive. Yeah. Um,.

Like huge ideas, like talking about things that are going on the federal level. That's something that happens all across the country. Right. So you have to get like,.

The New York Times wouldn't do a story. Wouldn't, probably would, well, they do, they do now, because they can. But um, but they were just doing the newspaper (back when I was working).

They wouldn't do a little story about, you know, the guy from, I don't know, wherever who, who bought up, you know, lived in Harlem and you know, on such and such a street and opened this little bookstore or bodega, you know, and he's now the King of Harlem or whatever, you know. They wouldn't have done a feature story on that because they have the entirety of New York city to cover.

But if I was working for a little Harlem newspaper, maybe a little weekly paper, I might focus on that because that's my local community. So like if I were working when I was working in the Saratogian, and our big thing was like the summertime in the racetrack, you know, we covered a lot of the local stuff that was going on there because it would affect the local community. So you sort of see the difference between or New York Times [that] would cover New York City, big New York City News, national news and international news. So it's, they don't have time for all those little stories.

I didn't even realize this separation between like the localized thing. I just thought it was all one conglomerate.

It [really] depends on the paper. I mean, now that the New York Times can do that because it's like an industry. Well, yeah. I mean they can focus on and with the web, with the web page, they have little sections, they covered the WestJet story. Um, but like if they did a Westchester section in the newspaper, they would cover a larger issue affecting Westchester, you know, like, a real estate boom or something like that, you know, or a major story or something.

It wasn't like a little mom and pops like that little story about the mom and pop bread baking that I did. you know. the bakery. they wouldn't have been able to cover that. It's just not that it wasn't important. It just wasn't on their radar or they couldn't get too much other stuff. Yeah. So that's what the community papers tend to do, well, used to do, a lot better. They brought their community [closer together].

Did--

I used to have an editor in, in, um, Amsterdam that told me I could take any topic and make it and find an interesting story, you know?

I, one of the best compliments I got was from my editor. He's like you could take, uh, a village board meeting, and make it interesting. He was like, you all, you can always find some little tidbit and write about it. That's what he used to say. He always used to say it was one of my positives. It was that I could find something that was interesting for people to read. Yeah. So, and that's what I liked about it. I think every there's, there's a story in everything. I still find myself doing that, finding little stories and wishing I could write them, you know?

Well, and you know, this is definitely something worth thinking about. I think you should, you know, try it again. I like to say my mom was a journalist. That was cool.

Yeah.

Yeah. How does that sort of, I know you, you stopped working in the early 2000's.

Uh, I started in. Oh boy. See, my last newspaper job was in 2006. [and then] I got a state job.

And uh, is there anything that carries over from [journalism into your job for the state]?

Yeah, well, my writing. I mean, I do feature a lot of features with what I do, but I do a lot of different things and I, yeah, it's just different writing. Like, I write speeches now or I write press releases very right. Um, but I do a lot of employee news, so I'll be interviewing employees about interesting things they've done. Like, I just did a story about a guy who works for us last year. One of my last stories before the pandemic was, um, how he's a beekeeper and his spare time, you know, it was an employee story, but interesting thing that this employee does.

Yeah. So,.

Um, yeah. Uh, what kind of stories would you think you would right now? I mean the pandemic or,.

Yeah, I mean, I, sometimes I, you know, one of the things I used to like to do is find trends and localize them. So like, you know, um, one of the things that it actually was a story that I sent the Times Union, except that it might be an interesting feature. Cause I was working at Stewart's and this woman came in and said, she's a nurse. And she says, Hey. I said, how are you doing today? She said, I'm really tired. There were 10 babies born at St. Peter's today. I'm like, you're kidding. She goes, no, it's their COVID babies.

I asked, I mean, what else ? She said, it's been like that for like a month or so now people are starting to have babies. Lots of them are being born, which I think is probably a huge story. And then that's a great way to localize. I mean, it's a great story. Uh, that came about due to COVID. You know, people are having babies now, what else are you going to do [at home]? So I, you

know, sent a note to the Times Union. I mean, I haven't seen anything. I have no idea if they were even going to do it. they might probably get story ideas all the time.

But, um, so yeah, I still see things and wish I could write them or wish I knew people that, you know, would write them.

Do you think that, uh, if you were to retire, would you go back to that?

I wish I could. I don't know if it would be. I think they'll be the newspapers, but maybe not. I mean, they're adapting because they have to be online. Um, so it's just a different way. I mean, I would love to go back and do that. There's not a lot of, most of the papers I used to work for. There are very few reporters working [at the other places] anymore. In fact, some of them, one of The Recorder doesn't even exist anymore. It's owned by the Daily Gazette and they sorta repurpose stories and print them.

So the actual newspaper people aren't really even doing that job anymore. Um, there's very few people. It used to be a huge, uh, staff now, maybe there's four or five people that work there. So I don't know. I, I, I would love to do something. I would love to do that, but I don't know if it's even ceasing to exist.

Well, even if it's not explicitly what you did, would you,.

Yeah. I wouldn't mind doing it as a freelance job or as a part-time thing or just something to, cause I think that's what a lot of people do now. A lot of writers, um, they make their way writing for different publications or different things or online stuff. Yeah. It's just a different way. Journalism has, um, you know, may remake itself or keep going or whatever.

So.

Yeah, I would, I would like to do that.

Right. Well, thank you for allowing me to interview you.

You're welcome. Um, cool. Yeah cool.

Thank you. I hope you get a good grade in this. What class is this for?

Um, for English.

END OF INTERVIEW.

I learned about the layout of newspapers. My mother spoke a lot about her days as a journalist, and how she had to be in close contact with the photographer, the editor, and the trucks that would literally be out front waiting for her paper at eight in the morning to be sent off to the local locations. She worked for a few local newspapers, and explain to me the difference between local centralized paper, and some larger regional papers the New York Times, or rather what the New York Times is now, as the behemoth of a company, and can cover anything in the entire state (and even in tri-state area), rather than just in NYC. Other things, like a dark room for making photos, and rolodex, etc are some things I know are before my time and knew a little about, but were explained in more detail to me.

Samira Weinstein

Writing for the Humanities and Arts

Interview Profile

5/11/21

When Nicole Weinstein started out in journalism, Facebook and Twitter had not been invented -- and the Internet was unheard of.

“It was in the dark ages,” she joked.

Weinstein grew up in Ballston Spa, NY, and first knew she wanted to study journalism when her 11th grade English teacher suggested it and introduced it as a career to her. She researched places she might go to college and found SUNY Morrisville, which at the time was a two-year journalism technology program, starting in 1988.

“I went and did the tour and met the journalism teacher and that clinched it for me,” she said.

We continued with her college career, how the first two years at Morrisville was aimed at getting a journalism technology degree; basically learning how to take photographs, work in a darkroom and learn how to process photographs on paper. She talked about the hands-on development of a newspaper. She learned how to create the layout using “cut and paste,” where you print your story from a word processor to paper that had sticky stuff on the back of it and then you cut it with what you called an “exacto knife,” and trimmed them to line up in columns. Then, she said they took a photo of it and the photo created the plate that would become the printed page.

She said she got involved with the school newspaper at the time, while also taking courses, learning how to write news stories, feature stories, sports stories, etc.

After Morrisville, she went to SUNY New Paltz and completed a journalism Bachelor's degree. At New Paltz, Weinstein took part in a six-month internship covering the New York State Legislature. She covered stories on social services, Medicaid, and even met the governor at the time, Mario Cuomo.

During her last few months at college, Weinstein looked for and was lucky enough to get a job in Hudson as an entry-level reporter for the Register-Star newspaper, covering towns and school districts and writing feature stories.

"I learned a lot of stuff on the job because, once you get on the job it is where you start learning the workings of the town, the school district and how to report it to make it interesting," she said.

Another job as a reporter was at the Amsterdam Recorder where she would cover city council meetings. While she mostly had to write two or three stories for the afternoon newspaper, she would occasionally get the surprise feature piece.

"One mid-morning right before deadline, we got the news that someone had been murdered," Weinstein added. "I had to do a feature piece, interviewing the family of the deceased. I covered the court case and the court appearances of the accused.

"So, it was really busy because you are doing your regular work and something comes up and you have to jump out and cover whatever it is," she explained.

She said that she enjoyed working at every paper she worked for because you had to work as a collaborative team to come up with stories. Some of her "war stories" come from covering a high school walk out and communicating with the photographer to get just the right photo for the front page.

Weinstein had mentioned before that she had worked at quite a number of newspapers like the Daily Gazette in Schenectady, the Hudson Register-Star, The Saratogian, the Gloversville Leader-Herald, the Amsterdam Recorder, and the Penn Yan Chronicle Express. Our conversation took an informative tangent, where I asked her to describe the layout of a broadsheet newspaper.

“The main story is above the fold, and the banner is the name of the paper, at the very top and all the subsequent articles below,” she said. “With physical copies of papers, you would fold them in half and they would be delivered that way.”

Some important stories that were above the fold, and one story she remembers vividly is the day John F. Kennedy Jr. died on July 16, 1999.

“You would put the most important stories above the fold,” She said. “I had laid out the page the night of the day that JFK Jr. died. My original story was a feature story that I put on the front page every Sunday morning. When we learned that he had died, I had to re-do the page and he was the lead story instead.”

We then moved to discuss the more modern, online media. Weinstein is a subscriber to the New York Times digital edition. Stories like the recent Derek Chauvin controversy -- the officer who was convicted of killing George Floyd -- and she said the Times was able to put out an editorial and opinion piece right after the verdict came out, and it was related to what was going on at the time. She says that there is a lot more that papers can do online, stating an obvious difference between what happens now and when she was working at a newspaper.

“Obviously, we never had video, so that is a whole different way of presenting the news,” Weinstein commented. “It adds a whole different level.”

We then began to speak about how and when journalism is done well and when journalism isn't done well.

"When it is not done well," she said, "it's sensationalistic. I think telling the news as a reporter you shouldn't have an opinion, and you shouldn't try to sway opinion. You should just be telling the news."

Noting the controversies surrounding Governor Andrew Cuomo, she said that as a reporter you need to make sure that you present both sides of the story. She further criticises that there are a lot of papers that use opinions and call it "news."

"But you know, that is the nature of the technical beast, I guess," she added. Weinstein further criticised by saying there are quite a number of blogs that are sometimes considered news, again saying they should have credible sources and credible facts and that it is not right just to spread misinformation.

This brought up a new topic in the conversation that still has some relevance: the Trump administration. Former President Trump has continuously criticized media outlets, skewing news reporters and facts, and has even been quoted as saying the media is against the people.

Sighing, Weinstein said, "Unfortunately, I think that technology has made it so that people can just put stuff out there and it is taken as fact. When I was a reporter, I really had to have things right -- how to spell people's names, have all the correct personal information, and be as accurate as you can be as a print reporter.

"Papers like the New York Post", she said, "are definitely skewed in the way that they write". She had seen the rise in sensationalistic writing even when she was writing for newspapers, and that some editors wanted her to write a story a certain way. She then said that it was strange to see that because she did not grow up in the information age with cell phones and the internet and all the different social media outlets like Facebook.

When she was younger and even through her journalism career, there were only a few basic tv channels (ABC, NBC and CBS). When things like CNN came along and USA Today those were considered “big news.” “It was like, well, crap, this whole channel just dedicated to the news,” Weinstein added.

She said when she was in college learning to become a college, USA Today was a huge deal, because it had color and graphics.

“I mean, I remember in college we had a subscription to USA Today because of a professor who thought it was just the most ground-breaking newspaper ever,” She said. “But now you see that everywhere.”

We spoke a lot about the evolution of journalism and the eventual birth of her children. She said it was hard to work at a newspaper and manage children.

“It was really hard because you wanted to work; I was a workaholic; I loved what I did, She added. “But that’s why I got the state job (in public information) where I am able to work regular hours and be with my kids.”

Since she was on maternity leave when 9-11 happened, we spoke on hypotheticals of what she might have done if she had worked during that time, such as trying to localize such a big story that affected virtually everyone. And then we moved onto the difference between local papers and national ones, like the New York Times; and the onto

