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**MEDIA AND THE LAW  
PART 2**

**PROTECTING SOURCES  
DOSSIER Z**

**A QUESTION  
OF JURISDICTIONS**

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# THE JUDICIARY IS A FICKLE THING

## MEDIA AND THE LAW

by E. U. SCHRADER

While contempt of court usually means curbing prejudice at the jury box, to ensure fair trial, its power also crushes any journalist who intemperately criticizes the courts or judges, and who honors his pledge to conceal his sources.

(In addition, photographers must keep their distance from court facilities, and thus the battle of television reporting of trials has never been joined.)

Professor Anthony Hooper, of the Faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia, thinks Canadian journalists should criticize more. He wrote, in the *University of British Columbia Law Review* (Vol. 3 No. 1): "If the press wishes to ensure a free society, let it criticize the law and the procedures to enforce the law, and not just rely on criminal courts to give cheaply-obtained news."

Ignorance of the scope of contempt promotes caution, and a timid press cannot be truly free. In England, Lord Shawcross, at a 1965 justice committee enquiry, in co-operation with the International Press Institute, reported that "a substantial minority of witnesses thought that the press was extremely cautious in criticizing the judiciary because of uncertainty on what precisely constitutes contempt" and others hesitated for fear of creating a bias in a judge in case the newspaper might subsequently be involved in litigation before his court.

Lord Atkin wrote: "The path of criticism is a public way; the wrong headed are permitted to err therein; provided that members of the public abstain from imputing improper motives to those taking part in the administration of justice, and are genuinely exercising a right of criticism, and not acting in malice or attempting to impair the administration of justice, they are immune. Justice is not a cloistered virtue: she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, though outspoken, comments of ordinary men."

In a 1968 series in the *Toronto Star*, Alan Anderson wrote: ". . . in the magistrates' courts, the danger is that the forbearance of the press has become a cover for incompetence, a protection for privilege, a shield for shameful abuses of the judicial process."

Mr. Justice J. C. McRuer complained in his 1968 Royal Commission on Civil Rights: "This commission endeavored to get facts and figures as to the state of criminal work in the County of York (Ont.) but the records were insufficient to enable us to compile any satisfactory information. Without such information, proper supervision of the court system is impossible." Yet, the press remains benign.

Reporter Anderson complained: "All the official bodies--the Law Society, the Bar Association, the departments of government--have had their way for 100 years. They have made the legal profession, and the law itself, a mystery to which ordinary mortals have no access."

Lord Devlin (former chairman of the British Press Council and an eminent U. K. jurist) wrote: "I do not think that the administration of justice would suffer at all if nine-tenths of the archaic process of contempt was dismantled . . . . In the general reform, the opportunity should not be lost of clarifying the law, which at present is almost entirely judge-made."

Reporter Anderson's series referred to magistrates presiding while drunk, of the cosy friendship of magistrates, prosecutors and police, and of outright incompetence. He skirted names but asked: "Shouldn't the public be aware of that (incompetence)?"

Lord Shawcross asserted: "A large measure of responsibility rests upon the press to keep a constant watch on the proceedings of the courts at all levels and to make such criticisms as appear necessary in the interests of justice."

Lord Devlin cautioned: "The press . . . must always remember that it must criticize in a way that retains the respect of those who are criticized."

And perhaps that is where Eric Nicol erred. His bounty of awards attest to his professionalism. Although his *Vancouver Province* commentaries usually deal with human foibles, in a Leacock style, Nicol expressed his repugnance for capital punishment by writing an allegory. He was fined \$250 and the *Province* was fined \$2,500.

In his column of March 20, 1954, Eric Nicol pictured himself as being tried before God for the murder of William Gash, a man recently convicted of murder and sentenced to hang. His column told God:

"Although I did not myself spring the trap that caused my victim to be strangled in cold blood, I admit that the man who put the rope around his neck was in my employ. Also serving me were the 12 people who planned the murder and the judge who chose the time and place and caused the victim to suffer the exquisite torture of anticipation."

Nicol accused society of having provoked Gash to kill. "Hunger, temptation, worldly desires--can I say that I am innocent of all responsibility for these incitements to kill?" Mr. Justice Clyne took exception to the writer's belief that society was responsible. He noted that, at 19, Gash was strong and healthy, of average intelligence, and "he did not appear active in his search for employment . . . . There is no doubt that he wanted money, but apparently was unwilling to work for it."

These facts were important, Mr. Clyne wrote in his judgment, because "if the jury's verdict had been perverse the newspaper would have had a perfect right to criticize it."

By seeking to relieve the accused from any moral responsibility by blaming society at large, Crown counsel argued, "the writer . . . and the *Vancouver Province* are attempting to undermine the administration of justice."

Mr. Justice Clyne wrote that the case for contempt depended on the reference to the jury as "the 12 people who planned the murder . . . . The word 'murder' is a term of opprobrium . . . . I have reached the conclusion that the court cannot permit juries to be accorded this sort of treatment." He also had in mind the effect on future juries. "It would not be surprising if they should express unwillingness to serve if they are to be exposed to undeservedly shameful epithets cast upon them by a newspaper."

As for the personal slur on "the judge who chose the time and place and caused the victim to suffer the exquisite torture of anticipation," Mr. Justice Clyne said "the test should be whether or not they discredit the court and bring the administration of justice into disrepute."

At the University of New Brunswick, the editor of the *Brunswickan* wrote, Dec. 3, 1968, his impressions of the trial of Dr. Strax, a professor who attracted international attention when he refused to budge from his office after being suspended.

Tom Murphy described the court as "a mockery of justice." Of Mr. Justice J. Paul Barry, he wrote: "I am in no position to accuse a man of being biased; his manners have been self con-



vincing." He stated that "the courts of New Brunswick are simply the instruments of the corporate elite. Their duty is not so much to make JUST decisions as to make RIGHT decisions. Court appointments are political appointments. Only the naive would reject the notion that an individual becomes a justice or a judge after he proves his worth to the establishment."

For thus "scandalizing the court", student Thomas Raymond Murphy spent 10 days in jail.

In Corner Brook, Newfoundland, *Western Star* columnist Edward Finn jr. criticized judges of the Supreme Court for a warning issued to the press. Following a spate of publicity in connection with the arrest of Dr. Alfred Valdmanis, one-time brilliant economic adviser to Premier Joseph Smallwood, the court cautioned publishers against "anything which may come within the classification of contempt of court, that is to say, anything said or done in public which may tend to prejudice fair trial."

In the May 22, 1954 issue of the *Western Star*, columnist Finn wrote:

"The stern warning intoned earlier in the week by the Chief Justice and his colleagues, taking the St. John's press and radio to task for publicizing the Valdmanis case, has a faint tinge of the iron curtain to it. It is intimidation of the most blatant variety (the shut-up-or-else type, that is). After reading the articles to which the eminent jurists objected and finding them, in my opinion, quite innocent of anything that might tend to prejudice fair trial, I can only assume the admonition was another move in the 'jump-on-the-press' campaign. The next step will be the seizure and shutdown of all the island's papers (except one) à la Juan Peron."

The "except one" was Premier Smallwood's government-operated newspaper.

In his judgment, Chief Justice Walsh wrote: "It is clear that the article . . . exceeds the bounds of temperate and fair criticism and imputes improper motives to those taking part in the administration of justice. Apart from its contemptuous tone and insulting words, it accuses them of assumption of dictatorial powers and the issue of a threat of punishment if anything at all should be publicly said about the Valdmanis case . . . . The article then proceeds to suggest that the court is party to a campaign for the suppression of a free press in this island."

He fined Western Printing and Publishing Ltd. \$100 and the writer \$250.

When Vancouver's *Georgia Straight* labelled Magistrate Lawrence Eckardt "a Pontius Pilate" July 26, 1968, the Crown responded, not with a contempt citation, but with a charge under Section 251 of the Criminal Code. On January 27, 1969, County Court Judge C. W. Morrow found the reporter and publisher guilty of criminal libel and fined each \$250, plus another \$1,000 against the newspaper.

Magistrate Eckhardt had convicted a student under Vancouver's anti-loitering bylaw. The University of British Columbia student, Stanley Persky, had been standing in front of the court-house fountain. At the trial, Magistrate Eckhardt said he disagreed with the bylaw because "the multitude who seek rest, recreation and pleasure at summer and winter resorts and at seashores are at best little more than idlers or loiterers." However, he was obliged to enforce the law, and he gave Persky a six-month suspended sentence. Persky chose to go to jail.

*Georgia Straight* columnist Robert Cummings offered Magistrate Eckhardt the Pontius Pilate Award:

"To Eckhardt, Magistrate Lawrence--the Pontius Pilate Certificate of Justice--unfairly maligned by critics, Pilate upheld the highest traditions of a judge by placing law and order above human considerations, and by helping to clear the streets of Jerusalem of degenerate non-conformists." He said Magistrate Eckhardt had "closed his mind to justice, his eyes



to fairness, and his ears to equality (and) has encouraged the belief that the law is not only blind, but deaf, dumb and stupid."

The first such Canadian case since 1938, criminal libel had fallen into disuse. In 1962, lawyer J. J. Robinette said, "to constitute a criminal libel, it is necessary to do something more than merely do injury to an individual's reputation. It has to be considered as so outrageous as to offend the state's concept of what is right and proper." The 1965 Commission on Hate Literature went further in defining criminal libel: "Often it is applied in practice only in situations where the libel gives rise to a threat to the peace."

At columnist Cummings' trial before Judge Morrow, Prosecutor John Hall said the article could harm the reputation of the magistrate and the duties of his office. Defense counsel John Laxton quoted an English law report of 1606 which said the origin of criminal libel was the security of the state.

Whether the *Georgia Straight* ran afoul of the law of contempt or of criminal libel, their supporters seemed to take the matter lightly. Twelve bands offered to stage a 12-hour musical "marathon" to raise money for the fines.

What criticism, then, is acceptable?

Lawyer Robinette told a Thomson Newspapers seminar: "Temperate criticism in good faith of a judge . . . is fair comment, and not contempt of court. The problem is the conflict between freedom of discussion and upholding the dignity and impartiality of the court." He warned journalists of the peril of criticizing "a judge personally or suggesting dishonesty or bad faith."

Lord Devlin told the Winnipeg Press Club: "If it ever comes to a battlefield, the people who will fight for the freedom of the press against erosion are the more highly-educated members of the public . . . . Surfeit of trivialities tends to forfeit (goodwill) . . . I suppose we have all suffered from people who are sarcastic, who are malicious . . . . It leaves a grievance, and that grievance festers. The rule of the press must always be--criticize fairly whenever you want, wound if



you must wound, but leave a clean wound and not one that festers."

Journalists also invite contempt proceedings when they shield their sources.

"The ends of justice demand full and frank disclosure of the truth," Mr. Justice J. C. McRuer wrote in his Ontario report on civil rights. He quoted Sir Owen Dixon, chief justice of Australia:

"No one doubts that editors and journalists are at times made the repositories of special confidences which, from motives of interest as well as of honor, they would preserve from public disclosure if it were possible. But the law was faced . . . with the question how to resolve the inevitable conflict between the necessity of discovering the truth in the interests of justice . . . and the obligation of secrecy or confidence which an individual called upon to testify may in good faith have undertaken to a party or other person . . . . An inflexible rule was established that no obligation of honor, no duties of non-disclosure, arising from the nature of a pursuit or calling, could stand in the way of the imperative necessity of revealing the truth in the witness box."

Mr. Justice McRuer allowed that "the court has a discretion which may be exercised to lighten that burden. The court may in its discretion decline to order disclosure where the slight advantage gained by the testimony is outweighed by the damage which may result from its disclosure."

Only solicitor-client secrecy is protected in law as vital for equality in the due administration of justice. The law does not recognize doctor-patient or priest-penitent confidences, and certainly ignores the journalist's plea that his duty to inform the public would be jeopardized if information, particularly political and police information, could not be received in confidence.

Three countries--Austria, the Philippines and Sweden--grant journalists the right to protect sources. In the United States, journalists are protected in 14 states. In 1961, Ontario Judge Dalton Wells (now chief justice) ruled that reporters do not have to reveal their sources during a pre-trial examination for libel. During the trial, reporters may be required to disclose sources. The case was a libel suit against the *Toronto Telegram* and reporter Frank Drea.

It was during the pre-trial examination of a libel action brought by the late B.C. Attorney General Gordon Wismer against *Maclean's Magazine* that the late Blair Fraser refused to divulge his sources for a political article. *Maclean's* was obliged to sacrifice its defence of fair comment, and without going to trial, *Maclean's* settled for \$11,514. The B.C. Court of Appeal upheld Mr. Justice Whittaker's action, and the Supreme Court of Canada refused to hear the ultimate appeal.

In a memorandum to his editor, the late Ralph Allen, Ottawa editor Fraser named a Liberal member of Parliament from British Columbia who had approached him with a request that he expose a situation in the B.C. legislature. Fraser wrote: "Conditions were so rotten he was seriously alarmed." Fraser listed other sources, which read like a roster from the federal and provincial Parliamentary Guide, and included the names of Liberal party association officers, Conservatives, a former premier, an ambassador, and a lawyer. Aside from his personal ethics of protecting his informants, one wonders whether a political commentator would ever again have heard the confidences of politicians had he revealed the names as required by Mr. Justice Whittaker.

The Feb. 15, 1952, article that invited Attorney General Wismer's libel action stated, in part:

"On the Liberal side, rebels talk about the friends of Attorney General Gordon Wismer. The friendships go back to the days when Wismer was the smartest police court lawyer on the west coast.

"B.C. liquor laws forbid the sale of spirits by the glass. A

legal way around this is the establishment of 'private clubs' for the thirsty. In one such, the annual membership fee is a dime; others run as high as two dollars. Most of the club licenses are held by friends of Wismer, several of whom worked their way up from humble beginnings by diligent service in the Vancouver Centre Liberal Association.

"Three years ago, the federal government bought land for a new Vancouver customs building. Two holding companies got \$140,000 for lots that had been bought for \$85,000 (more than a year earlier, a director explained although by some oversight the sale wasn't registered until a month before Ottawa bought them out. Anyway, the profit on the deal was sixty-five per cent. Both those foresighted holding companies were owned by about fifteen shareholders. Among them were one club proprietor, one club director, two club stewards, and Attorney General Gordon Wismer."

*Maclean's* proposed to plead fair comment. As Norman Smith explained in the *Ottawa Journal*, ". . . if a man is to plead fair comment . . . he must be prepared to prove that his sources of information were reasonable and not either obviously ill informed or malicious. If he didn't state his sources, he would lose his defence in the libel action." Blair Fraser stubbornly defied the court order to reveal his sources and *Maclean's* paid the consequences: \$5,000 plus \$6,514 in legal fees and court costs.

The *Victoria Daily Colonist* wrote: "One of a newspaper's most important functions is to bring to light scandals, abuses, intrigues and bungling in national and local government, which those in authority would like to hush up."

*Maclean's* editor Ralph Allen wrote to Donald Cromie, then publisher of the *Vancouver Sun*: "From now on anyone who wants to find out anything whatever about the identity of a news source need merely launch a libel suit, charge malice in connection with it, and thereupon elicit the names of all the reporter's sources. If he so wishes, he can then drop the suit."

The press of Canada reacted. Wrote the *Calgary Herald*: "The Supreme Court ruling may well have the effect of drying up these sources." The *Globe and Mail's* late J. V. McAree wrote: "If informants cannot be protected, they will not give news stories to reporters, which may be extremely vital in the public interest." Canadian *Printer and Publisher* magazine summarized the alarm from across the nation.

A member of the Ontario legislature, W. M. Nickle, Q. C., said March 23, 1954: "If we are going to have fearless press comment, and the freedom of the press as we know it, no reporter should be forced to divulge his sources . . . . Until the law is changed, freedom of the press can be throttled."

Curiously, a spokesman for the department of external affairs was quoted in a government bulletin: "Discretion should be observed concerning sources of information. Professional secrecy should be observed in matters revealed in confidence; and this privilege may always be invoked to the furthest limits of the law."

Mr. Justice C. H. O'Halloran, the dissenting judge in the B.C. Court of Appeals, vainly argued that, in oral examination for discovery prior to a libel trial, "the examining party is not entitled to ascertain how the case against him is going to be proved. He is merely entitled to know what his opponent's case is."

Canadian journalists would no doubt support Gordon Young, who wrote of the English Vassal Tribunal in *IPJ Report*: "Without the ability to guarantee a measure of safety to his informants, the journalist may be hampered in his democratic duty of obtaining facts, which the public has a right to know--even though government officials may wish to hush them up."

In March, 1969, John Smith, a CBC television journalist, was ordered imprisoned for seven days by the Montreal fire commissioner. He had interviewed a young Québécois who



said he had been involved in a terrorist fire bombing. Although police already had identified the man, the fire marshal insisted that reporter Smith give his name, and Smith refused. To compound the irony, there was evidence that the interviewee was not what he purported to be.

The Davey Committee did not agree that the public interest would be served by granting journalists legal protection of their sources. "Besides," Vol. 1 of the Mass Media report stated, "journalism is a profession where no clearly established professional standards exist."

The Senate report leaves this benediction to journalists: "If instances arise where reporters feel a personal, moral obligation to go to jail rather than betray their sources, so be it

. . . . If the jail term were short, most newsmen would find the experience refreshing, educational, and possibly, even profitable."

Meanwhile, be temperate in your criticism, and be prepared to suffer the consequences of honoring the confidence placed in you by your news sources.

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*This is the second in a series of articles dealing with Media and the Law by E. U. Schrader, retired chairman of the Journalism Department at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto, and secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Society of Professional Journalists. The first article was published in the March (Vol. 1, No. 5) issue of Content.*

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## YES, VIRGINIA, THERE IS A DOSSIER Z

### MEDIA AND THE LAW

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Of the literature distributed prior to and during the Media 71 conference in Ottawa, probably none aroused as much discussion as "Dossier Z". For English-speaking journalists from outside Quebec it was, frankly, something of an eye-opener, if a frightening one.

Compiled by the *Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec*, Dossier Z is a summary account of police and political interference in journalists' work as occurred during last October's kidnapping crisis. It was released April 15, but few of the news media within Quebec or outside carried details. The dossier was translated from the original French for circulation at Media 71 and, since then, newspapers and broadcast stations have carried excerpts from the 26-page report.

Some editors have justified not carrying the dossier on such grounds as, 'reporters have always been shoved around; let them stand their ground', or, 'this is an internal matter'.

Surely, though, that journalists have always been subject to outside pressure cannot be invoked as a valid reason for virtually ignoring attempts to impede the flow of information, even given shades of journalistic paranoia. Additionally, that there are attempts to impede that flow must be seen as a matter of concern for the public in a democratic society.

In the interests of the profession, *CONTENT* herewith publishes the English-language version of Dossier Z. It speaks for itself. As the *Fédération* notes, the cases cited are meant to be illustrations of a general situation. It can be assumed, perhaps, that these examples are but the tip of an iceberg and that there have been many more--involving not only journalists in their line of duty, but chunks of the citizenry as well.

#### 1 UNMOTIVATED ARRESTS OF JOURNALISTS

**A.** During the evening of October 15, reporter René Mailhot of the CBC and his team, of a cameraman, a sound technician and a lighting man, were being followed around Station 18 by three unidentified cars of the anti-terrorist squad. Ordered to come to the station, the four men followed the policemen quietly, when Mailhot quickly jumped into his car to call his news director by radio telephone. The police knocked on the door of the car, asking Mailhot to come along. Mailhot held the mouthpiece of the telephone up to the sergeant telling him to arrange it with the news director of the CBC. The good policeman refused to do it. Mailhot therefore went with them. Kept in a small room in Station 18, the four men were induced to turn over personal belongings and questioned. In the room next door, it was announced that the federal government was going to promulgate the War Measures Act. The reporter moved towards the room to find out what was happening, but a policeman stopped him brutally, shaking his fist in his face. To Mailhot, who wanted to find out what was happening because that is his job, the policeman retorted: "Goddam bastards, one of these days you're going to get it; we're fed-up to here!"

After an hour and a half of explanations, the group from the CBC was freed. However, this was not the only time René Mailhot was confronted by the police. On several occasions, he was even roughed up. This happened notably on the night of the discovery of the house on Armstrong St. (where Pierre Laporte was found) . . . Mailhot was the first to arrive on the scene, and was roughed up by Sergeant Litvak.

During another assignment, the evening when the rumour was around that the house where Cross was kept was known to the police (there was a tight roadblock outside which Mailhot had succeeded in getting through) he was assaulted by some young policemen in a dark lane and molested. A blow on the arm which he received still hurt several days later.

**B.** Entering his home at 5 a.m. on October 16, Michel-Belleau, a reporter with *L'Action* in Quebec City, was surprised to find four or five policemen who shone a flash light in his eyes, put him in handcuffs and, without explanation, took him to Orsainville prison. Eight days later, he learned he would be released. But he had to wait another 24 hours--the time it took his jailers to find more discharge forms, their stock having run out--to be set free, with no one giving him reasons for his arrest in the first place.

**C.** For Nick Auf der Maur, of the CBC, the arrest was made by telephone, the police having arranged a meeting with him the day after they raided his home in his absence. Not able to meet him at home, the RCMP agents decided to contact him at the office and arranged a meeting at the corner of Dorchester and Stanley Sts. After several minutes of discussion, they took him in. Destination: the Parthenais Street jail. He remained there three days without even being asked a question.

**D.** The case of Uwe Siemens, reporter for the German magazine *Der Stern* (equivalent of *Life*); or, the misadventures of a foreign correspondent in Montreal.

Siemens arrived in Montreal after the kidnapping of Laporte. He stayed at the Queen Elizabeth Hotel. He hired Labelle as a photographer, interviewed Pierre Vallières, took walks, in short, was doing his job.

On October 16, at about 7 a.m., he was awakened, and with good reason: four policemen were in his room in the Queen Elizabeth, accompanied by a member of the hotel's staff. Siemens was sequestered in his room for the whole day, until late afternoon. He was questioned, his baggage searched, he even had to translate notes from German to French which he had in his notebooks. Towards the end of the day, he learned that contrary to arrangements he had made, "his room was rented to another guest" --in other words, the Queen Elizabeth politely showed him the door. A fact worth noting: Siemens had just come from Brazil, where he covered the crisis arising out of the kidnapping of another diplomat (Bucher). In Brazil, yes Brazil, nothing of this nature occurred.



**E.** Claude Dulac, at that time publisher of the *Buckingham Bulletin*, was arrested and then jailed for four days. Questioned by the victim, the police said they really had nothing on him but they could not release him before being ordered to do so. After these events, Dulac resigned as publisher of the *Bulletin*. As a journalist, he did this because of the difficulty of informing the public and the working conditions which prevailed at that time at the newspaper. He said that these conditions existed before his arrest, and were only aggravated by what happened.

**F.** Jean Gagnon (then at *Point de Mire*) and Jacques Massé of the same paper received a visit from the police in an apartment they shared a few days after the kidnapping of James Cross. Taken to the station early in the morning, they were released that evening. Their freedom didn't last long. The morning of October 16 at 5 a.m. the two journalists were picked up again and offered room and board at the expense of Her Majesty. Gagnon was there 18 days and Massé for nine days. Four other persons who were with them were also kept for nine days.

**G.** Rhéal Casavant, of the CBC public affairs department in Ottawa, producer of the regional program *Sur le Vif*, was arrested at 5 a.m. on the morning of October 16, and kept incommunicado for 13 days. He had no idea of the motives for his arrest. Six policemen, four in uniform and two in civilian clothes, disturbed his sleep telling him that they had come to arrest him. Casavant asked if they had a warrant. To which they replied that because of the War Measures Act, they didn't need one. He was then questioned on whether he had guns, a back door entrance to his place, or a telephone. They then disconnected the telephone and began to empty the drawers and cupboards. After an hour and a half of work, the police left the place taking some documents. Some 30 minutes later they returned and arrested Casavant. At the station, he was told to take off his glasses, his shoe laces, his tie and his belt; then he was sent to join the other prisoners.

Casavant never knew why he was arrested; the "War Measures Act" was what he was told when he asked. Two hours later, he was transferred to the Hull jail where he was kept incommunicado until October 29. On the 28th, he was questioned for 10 minutes, and that was all! It was on the pretext of questioning that he had been arrested 12 days before, but once in their hands the police seemed less in a rush to question him.

**H.** Colette Duhaime of the *Journal de Montréal*, was arrested in the newsroom of her paper and was incarcerated for several days, then released without being charged.

**I.** On October 16, Gilles Bourcier and Roger Bélanger, a reporter and photographer for *Montréal-Matin*, were in Toronto to cover the Paduano-Frazier fight and the quarter finals of the Grey Cup. At noon, the Ontario provincial police burst into their room, pointing their guns. Bourcier and Bélanger were made to face the wall, their arms in the air, while the police made a thorough search of the place. Then they were taken, handcuffed, to the police station.

Bourcier was released right away. As for Bélanger, he was kept in a cell for 35 hours. Finally, he was released during the night of Saturday and Sunday. He wasn't able to take the pictures he was assigned to take and he didn't know why he was arrested. During this time, at Pointe aux Trembles in eastern Montreal, the police forced their way into his apartment. Summoned to appear at Parthenais St. court on Monday morning, he then learned that he was the victim of a gross error.

**J.** Ronald Labelle, a freelance photographer, was arrested and detained for a week at the Parthenais St. jail (see "searches").

**K.** Gérald Godin, reporter for *Québec-Presse* and secretary-general of the Co-operative Association of Les Editions Parti-Pris, was awakened suddenly at 5 a.m. on the morning of October 16. Four policemen, including one in civilian clothes, arrested him saying that they didn't need a warrant to search or detain people because the War Measures Act had been in effect for several hours. Taken to the Parthenais St. jail, he was questioned the same day on his civil status only, and then fingerprinted and sent to the cells. The next day, in the afternoon, he was questioned on the FLQ. Then he was sent back to his cell. He was freed on the following Friday at 9 p.m.

**L.** Louis Fournier, then a reporter for *CKAC* and freelancer with *Québec-Presse*, received a visit from Constables Rossi and Guertin in the afternoon of October 9. Acting on a verbal warrant (at that time the War Measures Act had not been proclaimed) issued by Coroner Laurin Lapointe, the constables led him to the headquarters of the Montreal police to question him about a Caisse Populaire holdup in the east end of the city. Fournier tried several times to telephone a lawyer, but each time the phone was taken from him. At no time was he questioned on the Cross kidnapping. The arrest was made to keep the reporter at bay while his house was searched, completely illegally under the circumstances because it was necessary to have a written warrant for the search at that time. The police seized original documents from the FLQ, namely the first, second and third communiqués and a copy of the FLQ manifesto. They also took his typewriter. About 8.30 that night he was freed.

**M.** Célestin Hubert of the CBC and Robert Pilon of *Le Quartier Latin* (the University of Montreal student newspaper) who were at Fournier's when the police arrived were also taken to the police station and questioned.

**N.** Raymond Bernatchez of *Montréal-Matin* was arrested in the newsroom of his newspaper and taken to his house by the police, who raided his office. It was an unsuccessful operation and he was released.

## 2 DIRECT INTERFERENCE

**A.** On October 10, 1970, Claude-Jean Devirieux questioned Pierre Pascau of

*CKLM* and an old associate of Pierre Laporte (who had just been kidnapped) on the French network of the CBC. Pascau had received several communiqués from the FLQ, and his daily work keeps him in contact with his listeners. The program which Mr. Devirieux was moderating had just ended when he received a telephone call from the Minister of Justice, Jérôme Choquette. Devirieux cannot say if Mr. Choquette was speaking in his official capacity, but according to him, Choquette gave the impression of being both very emotional and very angry. First, Choquette reproached the reporter for taking part in the special program, saying to him among other things and in an apparent allusion to him and Pierre Pascau: "If this continues, it is you who will be blown up." Devirieux then told the minister that he was only doing his job as moderator--work which he had been asked to do--and that he was convinced he had respected the rules of objectivity. When he asked the minister if he was putting his objectivity in doubt or if it was a question of threats, Devirieux received this reply: "I know that you are objective but now one can no longer sit on the fence. Objectivity now means to denounce." Then the minister went on to say that he was not threatening but that he was reproving the initiatives of certain journalists in the tragic times we were passing through.

**B.** Journalists covering the trials arising out of the October events have been the victims of numerous problems and disagreeable incidents. First, the extraordinary security measures they had to submit to, even until the last two or three days of the Paul Rose trial: identification needed to obtain a provisional pass card, valid for a half-day only (the press card given by the provincial police was judged insufficient); minute searches both in the morning and afternoon. After a general protest, it finally ended with authorization for all journalists to enter the court freely without searches, with their usual press card.

**C.** Claude-Jean Devirieux also pointed out the extraordinary security measures during the trial of Paul Rose, particularly at the Parthenais St. headquarters. The security was carried out by police in civilian clothes mixing among the reporters in the public section which was reserved in the court, or during the recesses, surveillance so obvious that it would have been laughable if it had not at times constituted a genuine hindrance to the private conversations that all reporters hold in such circumstances. Devirieux had the disagreeable impression of being the particular object of this surveillance (colleagues at the court house and Parthenais St. corroborated the stories). He protested personally to the responsible authorities.

**D.** Yves Fabre, a photographer for the *Journal de Montréal*, was interrupted in the practice of his profession several times, when he was not expelled outright from the place he went to do reporting. The first time, last October, when he was talking quietly with a policeman outside Station 18, four detectives in civilian clothes approached him and asked him to follow them into the "terrorist" section of the station. In a room in Station 18, they confiscated a film they found in his pocket and exposed it. A second time, when a labourer was killed falling from the police



*We are pleased to announce the  
names of the successful applicants for:*

## THE SOUTHAM FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS

---

Mr. Dennis C. Anderson

Mr. John P. Brown

Miss Marian Bruce

Mr. Bruno Gauron

Mr. David L. Stein

*Toronto Globe and Mail*

*The Edmonton Journal*

*The Vancouver Sun*

*Radio-Canada*

*The Toronto Star*

---

Under the terms of the fellowships these journalists will spend the academic year 1971/72 attending classes of their choice at the University of Toronto.

We congratulate them and wish them a rewarding year of study which will enhance their careers in journalism. They join the ranks of the 43 journalists from print and broadcast who have been selected as Southam Fellows over the last nine years.

We also take this opportunity to thank all candidates who applied for selection.

The next selection, for the academic year 1972/73, will take place in March, 1972.



**The Southam Newspapers**

MONTREAL GAZETTE ■ OTTAWA CITIZEN ■ HAMILTON SPECTATOR ■ NORTH BAY NUGGET  
OWEN SOUND SUN-TIMES ■ WINNIPEG TRIBUNE ■ PRINCE GEORGE CITIZEN ■ MEDICINE HAT NEWS  
CALGARY HERALD ■ EDMONTON JOURNAL ■ VANCOUVER PROVINCE (Published for Pacific Press Ltd.)



building on Parthenais St., he was expelled from the parking ground, a public place, when he photographed ensuing scenes. He escaped from soldiers who wanted to nail him by taking off in his powerful Mustang.

**E.** During a seminar on "information during the October crisis" organized by the Association of English Media Journalists of Quebec, Pierre Pascau (CKLM) confirmed that he had experienced direct pressure from the department of justice:

PASCAU: "As far as I'm concerned it's not an opinion, it's a fact. I have not been allowed to broadcast the news that I had in hand. It's been direct censure."

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: "Who didn't allow you?"

PASCAU: "By the authorities."

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: "What authorities? The authorities didn't allow you, or your station management didn't allow you?"

PASCAU: "I can do exactly as I like at my radio station because I have complete freedom. The ministry of justice, if you like . . . and all the police forces in Quebec . . . did not allow me to broadcast several pieces of news that I had. It's as simple as that. And since I was not allowed to broadcast it, I am not able to tell you what it is."

(Later)

PASCAU: "First of all, Mr. Choquette would not give his legal opinion. He said, whatever opinion he gave, the law is stronger and he could be wrong. But he said you are not allowed to broadcast anything about the FLQ, that's what he told me. There was a communiqué which was received and not published, only parts of it were published. The FLQ sent me the original copy of the communiqué and I was not allowed to broadcast that."

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: "What do you think would have happened if you had broadcast it?"

PASCAU: "I would have been put into prison. I couldn't take the chance."

UNIDENTIFIED VOICE: "Is it your impression that a normal complaint would have been laid against you which you could have defended in the normal way, or do you mean you think you would have been arrested under the War Measures Act and simply taken out of circulation for a period of time. It makes a great deal of difference."

PASCAU: "If you say too much you can be taken out of circulation for 90 days. Nobody has yet threatened me with arrest or anything like that, but I just do not want to be arrested. And nobody can tell me what I must not do in order not to be arrested. And the minister can't tell me either."

(Later)

PASCAU: ". . . When the government passes a War Measures Act and the minister of justice forbids me to publish some sort of news, and I say publicly I am not allowed to tell you what I know, that, I think, is not very dangerous. It's only temporary . . . in a moment of crisis. What is very dangerous is what was done to a certain extent to Rod Dewar (CJAD) and many other people in direct pressures to suppress news."

**F.** The government learned that the

*Gazette* intended to run a story based on information that it had received from a high-ranking police officer, to the effect that police investigations of the kidnappings were getting nowhere. A representative of the *Gazette* was asked to come to a meeting where a Choquette aide and a Liberal Party official tried to dissuade the *Gazette* from running the story. A police officer was called in to explain that "promising leads" were being diligently followed. The *Gazette* assessed this new information, modified the story slightly, but decided to run it despite the government's attempts to dissuade them.

**G.** The *Gazette*, through reporter Albert Noel, managed to obtain a description of the photo of James Cross in FLQ captivity, which had been sent to *Québec-Presse* and subsequently retained by the department of justice. After they had run a story describing the picture, an aid to Justice Minister Jérôme Choquette called the *Gazette's* city editor informing him that he, the executive editor and the reporter in question would be arrested for having done so. The validity of the caller was verified by the *Gazette*, as was the substance of his statement. A few days later it was learned that the department had changed its mind, and no prosecution was likely to occur.

**H.** In the first few days after the soldiers came to Montreal, photographer André Hébert of *Montréal-Matin* and *Dimanche Matin* took pictures from his car of Canadian army trucks. A soldier took down his licence number, but did not stop him from taking pictures. A few minutes later Hébert was stopped by two trucks as he headed for his newspaper and taken to the station. There he was searched and taken to a cell without being allowed to make phone calls and without getting an answer to his questions. "There's a charge against you," was all they would say. Five hours later he was let go with an apology for the error.

The next day, as he left the newspaper for an assignment around 10 a.m., the photographer was arrested again by the anti-terrorist squad and held for over an hour despite vigorous protests. Once again he was denied the right to make phone calls. Finally, at police headquarters, they told him it was another error--someone had forgotten to cross out his name the night before, so police and the army were still on the look-out for his car licence number.

### 3 SEARCHES OF REPORTERS AND PRESS PHOTOGRAPHERS

**A.** The home of Antoine Désilets, photographer for *La Presse*, was searched October 24. Police looked everywhere but took nothing away. Désilets has covered pretty well all demonstrations and separatist meetings for many years.

**B.** A more serious case concerns freelance photographer Ronald Labelle. He was visited by both the RCMP and the QPP four days after the magazine *Perspectives* published a feature "Palestine--Salim and Salem are Quebecers in training", written by

Pierre Nadeau and illustrated by Ronald Labelle. He was interrogated three times during the month of August, refusing to reveal the identity of the Quebecers interviewed in Palestine (he maintains that he does not know who they are). The third time police came with a warrant and asked for his negatives. Labelle no longer had them in his possession. The police reacted badly: "We could be mean and frame you . . . but we'll catch up with you sooner or later."

On October 16, a few hours after the War Measures Act was invoked, four policemen arrived (Montreal, QPP and RCMP). They searched Labelle's eight rooms and seized photographs taken among the feddayim. They searched his files and took 63 rolls of film (40 shots each) showing mainly demonstrations, assemblies, student protests, Company of Young Canadians, Manseau pop festival, Murray Hill, etc. They also took his typewriter, some books and literature. And they took away his passport and his wife's (which is significant because Labelle as a freelancer goes abroad often and sometimes has only a few hours' notice).

Labelle was held at Parthenais St. for a week. Two interrogations for a total of one-and-a-half hours. The police wanted to know where Cross was (!) and why Labelle had been hired as a freelance by *Stern*. It did not occur to them that it was because Labelle was competent. It must have been because he knew all the ins and outs of the FLQ! Labelle still has not got his passport back nor his wife's (she was not detained). "Write a letter and send it to Quebec," he was told by Corporal Archambeault at Parthenais ST.

He got back his typewriter--broken--some of his books and literature. He was not able to get back any of the negatives. He sued the police for \$1,000, the equivalent of one week's pay he lost while under contract to *Stern*. He will sue for compensation if the negatives are not returned because they are part of his equipment. (A freelancer must keep photographic files.)

**C.** When Pierre Nadeau got home last June after a month filming feddayim and interviewing Salim and Salem, a QPP sergeant phoned him to ask if he could screen the film. Nadeau sent them to Roger Cardinal, owner of Mondo-Vision. Cardinal refused to let the police screen them without a warrant. They came back with a warrant (two policemen, one from the RCMP and one from the QPP and a special federal prosecutor for the RCMP), watched the films and left without a word.

The CBC program *Weekend* showed the filmed interview of Salim and Salem one week after the kidnapping of Cross. The program *Format* showed it again in French. The police phoned Nadeau again, and he refused to be interrogated: "I know no more than what I wrote in *Perspectives*." Nadeau informed Claude Piché of the FPJQ and consulted the Federation's legal advisor, Serge Ménard. He did not hear from the police again.

**D.** The police went three times to the home of Gilles Proulx, journalist at CKLM, while he was out. He was very indignant at finding his home in a mess. A week after the last visit Proulx received more policemen from the anti-terrorist squad. Reason: some scatterbrain had informed them that Gilles Proulx intended to blow up the studios of station CJMS.



**E.** Rhéal Casavant, producer of a regional CBC program in Ottawa, was in prison for 13 days. They seized several documents from his home, including old files on the RIN, literature on the regional Parti Québécois congress, an address book, an envelope from the Vallières-Gagnon committee, a list of members of his Caisse Populaire and an old line-up list on which were written two addresses.

**F.** Pierre Foglia, sports-writer at *Montréal-Matin*, was visited twice by police. They found about 10 copies of the revue *Révolution Québécoise*.

**G.** Jerry Trudel, at the time news desk editor at *Montréal-Matin*, was visited in the middle of the night by police looking for something unspecified. They left as they had come, empty-handed.

**H.** Searches were conducted in the home of Jean Gagnon and Jacques Massé, both of *Point de Mire*. Police took their typewriters and many documents and files relating to their personal professional business.

**I.** Police came to the home of Adèle Lauzon, writer for *Point de Mire* and *Québec-Presse*, while she was out at the end of November. They apparently took nothing.

**J.** The home of François Demers, *Point de Mire* photographer, was searched during the night before the invocation of the War Measures Act. Police arrived without a warrant, took him to headquarters and questioned him for a long time about current events.

**K.** Another *Point de Mire* photographer, Mr. Angers, was also visited by police.

**L.** One sunny Sunday afternoon a squad of at least 20 Canadian soldiers surrounded the home of *Journal de Montréal* photographer Yves Fabe, while inside Montreal police made a routine search. They took all his police-radio monitors--for which he had a valid licence--and gave them back later after looking them over very carefully. They also searched his parents' home.

**M.** Jacques Geoffroy, a senior staff member of *Le Quartier-Latin*, was arrested twice. A lot of the copy which was to make up the October 24 issue was taken in the course of a search a few days before the invocation of the War Measures Act.

**N.** On November 7 at 7.45 p.m., three Montreal policemen arrived at the offices of the *Last Post*, 207 Craig Street West, room 18. They searched the two rooms thoroughly while asking editor Drummond Burgess about the magazine ("Is it socialist?"). They also wanted to know what type of readers the magazine had, how many copies of each issue were printed, what sort of stories would be in the next issue, etc. They took down the names and addresses of people working for the magazine and took away copies of the four issues published to date plus two special

supplements. Mr. Burgess said the police acted at all times in a courteous and correct manner.

**O.** In the course of searching for *Cross*, police conducted a search in the offices of the magazine *Our Generation* (3934 St. Urbain) and at Trait d'Union (youth drop-in centre), ADC commune (for American deserters), underground newspaper *Logos* and three independent printers. In the latter cases police had search warrants relating to false lottery tickets. In some of these searches the police were armed.

Another search October 18, this time at the home of several people working on the staff of *Our Generation* (a house on Sewell Street, not far from the OG office). Police seized five or six hundred issues of the revue *Noir et Rouge*, whose editors share space with *Our Generation*. Headline on that issue was "Direct Action and Non-Violent Revolution." Police also seized personal documents, manuscripts, tools, etc. They hit a young man who asked them to identify themselves. They arrested all residents of the house and took them for questioning to the police station, then released them without charges. Between October 18 and Christmas, nine other searches were carried out in that house. In the meantime police closed down the three small independent printshops and arrested several people.

On November 18 at 5 p.m., seven or eight policemen burst into the *Our Generation* office. Four had machine guns, one a pistol . . . and another was armed with a pocket flashlight. Yet another was there to take notes. They made a meticulous search of both the outside and the inside, forcing open a filing cabinet. They read everything, letters, documents, etc. They wanted to know how the magazine is financed, what it published, who reads it, etc. They seized several documents. Later they called on the landlord, hinting that he should not rent to such people.

On November 20, at 9 p.m., there was another search, again by seven or eight plain-clothes men. They wanted to know the whereabouts of a printer they believed to be associated with the magazine. There was more questioning about the magazine: the board of editors, staff, financial support, politics, etc. They went through the filing cabinets as well as the personal possessions and letters of the managing editor, Miss Casselman. They also took possession of her keys. They opened mail addressed to other groups such as the American Deserters' Committee and the Women's Liberation Movement (this included government mail not yet opened). The police made threats: if the group did not co-operate, they said, they could put the whole operation into a truck and padlock the place. After an hour's search, they took Miss Casselman to Station 1, telling her she would be detained for 90 days. During this time, the police went to the Sewell Street house and picked up several people.

At the station, Miss Casselman was questioned for a couple of hours. The questions concerned the nature of her group and politics, the FLQ, and her personal sex life. On releasing her, one of the interrogators admitted that he knew the *Our Generation* group was pacifist and had no connection with the FLQ, but added that it was groups like this that gave the FLQ moral support.

One of the young people arrested at the

Sewell St. house--who, Miss Casselman notes, has no political involvement whatsoever--was given an ultimatum: either leave Montreal, or get his hair cut. In any case, they told him, they would come back to check on him in a couple of weeks. In Miss Casselman's case, her keys were returned, and she was told to remain available for questioning--and the police said they would be sending a couple of men to her house, to take care of any sexual frustration she might be having because of her political involvements.

**P.** In the autumn of 1970, the editors of *Scanlan's Monthly* decided to have their magazine printed at St-Jean, Que. (by Payette et Payette) after having difficulties with the American printers' union.

On November 30, the St-Jean printing plant and the Montreal Bindery Service were visited by the RCMP, Quebec Provincial Police and Montreal police. According to an RCMP spokesman, the issue of *Scanlan's* was not found to violate any article of the War Measures Act. On December 1, the Montreal Bindery Service broke its contract with *Scanlan's*. On December 10, more than 100,000 copies of the magazine were seized by Montreal police on the grounds that its contents might be seditious.

On December 16, the Quebec department of justice issued a directive to the magazine's distributor (Benjamin News) advising it that the magazine should not be circulated. On December 17, the Montreal police announced that the magazine had been cleared of possible sedition, but that it would have to pay a \$20 fine for not being officially registered in Quebec. On December 19, the copies that had been seized were released, but customs authorities held them for another week. The contentious issue concerned urban guerilla warfare in the U.S. (with no reference to Quebec). No distributor would take it in Montreal.

**Q.** On October 16, shortly after 5 a.m., the police searched the home of Gérald Godin, of *Québec-Presse* and *Les Editions Parti-Pris*. The search lasted two hours. The police took away two typewriters, cheque-books, bank-books and a mass of assorted documents ranging from a poster with the slogan "Québec sait faire . . . l'indépendance" to an issue of *La Claque*.

**R.** Shortly after October 16, five policemen arrived at the home of Jean Côté, owner of the magazine *Point de Mire*. They searched for several hours, but did not take anything away with them.

#### 4 POLICEMEN DISGUISED AS JOURNALISTS IN PRESS CONFERENCES

**A.** During the press conference given by Frank Cotroni (businessman) in Montreal last February, two men were circulating among the journalists, one was manipulating a camera and the other did nothing. Questioned by reporters who were intrigued by their presence, the two men said they were journalists from a Sherbrooke television station.

It was noteworthy that their camera was a Sony video machine, very compact (the communications media do not generally have



machines of this quality), and that the operator of the camera, after filming at length, switched machines and took pictures in the room with a Nikon of equally good quality which was equipped with a telephoto lens.

One of the professional photographers present (a man from *La Presse*) recognized a Montreal policeman among the two "representatives" of Sherbrooke TV. When enquiries were made later, it was discovered that this TV station had not assigned anyone to the press conference. In addition to the photographer from *La Presse*, CBC News reporter Peter Daniels was a witness to this incident.

**B.** Throughout the "political" trials at the Palais de Justice on Notre-Dame St. and at the Quebec Provincial Police on Parthenais St., plainclothes policemen identified themselves as journalists and sat in the seats reserved for the press. At one point during the trial of the "five", Judge Roger Ouimet expelled the public from the court, allowing into the room only court reporters and people who had a "press card". Among these people were policemen disguised as journalists. At Parthenais St., on some days, there were almost as many policemen as journalists in the places reserved for court reporters.

**C.** Claude-Jean Devirieux, a journalist with the French CBC-TV network, had already noticed the presence, during the press conferences held during the October crisis, of a team of technicians recording the speakers' remarks on a small Sony tape-recorder. When someone indicated to him that this was a police team, the CBC journalist at first found the matter amusing. Then he thought that perhaps it would be better if the police gathered its own information, directly from the source, rather than being obliged, as had previously been the case, to seize the tapes or films made by journalists.

One morning, during a press conference given at the Windsor Hotel by the Batonnier (president) of the Quebec Bar, Marcel Cinq-Mars, the team mentioned above was present. But instead of simply filming the speaker, the cameraman and his assistant focussed on Devirieux, thus recording his personal reactions as he asked questions and during Cinq-Mars' responses.

This was not only unpleasant but also abnormal. Some journalists use a well-known technique which is usually effective in getting their subject to talk: they act as the devil's advocate, so to speak. This is the case with Devirieux. But this journalistic technique, effective in a press conference or the exercise of the profession, can, if taken out of context, distort the image of the journalist in question. Fearing the use which the policemen-cameramen might later make of the tape of his questions or his gestures, Devirieux asked the two technicians to identify themselves. They claimed they worked for the National Film Board. Being well acquainted with the NFB staff and their method of work, Devirieux did not believe this. He asked them brusquely: "Are you from police?" and the answer, in these words, was: "We work for the police, but you mustn't say so."

Devirieux at once notified Cinq-Mars, then the management of the National Film Board and the President of the Fédération Professionnelle des Journalistes du Québec.

## 5 JOURNALISTS MOLESTED AND PROFESSIONAL EQUIPMENT DAMAGED

**A.** Marcel Rivard, a journalist with *L'Union de Victoriaville*, was given a bone to pick with the policeman Pierre Béliveau, the night Pierre Laporte was kidnapped. The journalist was driving in the streets of Victoriaville when he passed Béliveau's patrol-car, filled with people. He turned around, and took pictures as these people were entering the police station. Then one of the two policemen present told him he did not have the right to take pictures. "What! I'd sure like to see that!" said the journalist. "You'll see it, buddy," the other replied. Summoned into the police station, Rivard refused to go. There ensued a scrimmage during which the journalists' camera was damaged.

**B.** René Mailhot, a journalist with CBC TV News, was brutalized several times when he was covering events related to the Cross affair (details in Chapter 1). He also received blows during the demonstration against Bill 63 (a bill guaranteeing parents the right to choose in which language their children are educated, passed in 1969).

## 6 JOURNALISTS' APPEARANCES IN COURT

**A.** André Lauzon, a news reporter at *CKLM*, has complained of suffering damage from the judicial authorities, having been called into court many times in the trials of Paul Rose and Michel Viger. He fears further summonses to appear at future trials in connection with the Laporte affair. Lauzon says he has been inconvenienced in his work by having to testify, always on the same subject: an FLO communique which he went to find on Mountain St., in the course of fulfilling his professional function. Lauzon protests against the fact that journalists are obliged to testify about events that they have witnessed during the exercise of their journalistic functions. He also protests against the fact that he had to give his fingerprints to the Montreal police. Indeed, the police came to get the prints in the *CKLM* newsroom, during the journalist's working hours.

**B.** Pierre Lego, then at *CJMS*, was also summoned to appear in court in relation to a charge brought by the Crown against the union leader, Michel Chartrand.

## 7 CENSORSHIP IN THE COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA DURING THE OCTOBER CRISIS

**A.** A story by Rose-Anne Giroux (of *La Presse*, urban affairs section) was turned down by the newspaper's management on October 22, 1970. It concerned an interview with Robert Lemieux. Antoine Desroches, assistant news director at *La Presse*, returned Mme. Giroux's copy with this note: "My deep regrets, but in the opinion of our legal counsel, we cannot publish your interview with Robert Lemieux." The same day, she tried to learn from Desroches which legal points had caught the counsel's attention and

led him to recommend not publishing the article in question. The answer came the following day: "In transmitting the text of your interview to our legal counsel, the news director, Roger Mathieu, specified that in normal times I would authorise its publication without hesitation. The legal opinion which we received in response is clear," Mr. Desroches continued. "Our legal counsel says, in fact: 'Given the regulations decreed by virtue of the War Measures Act, I do not believe that one can publish the attached document.'"

**B.** On January 17, 1971, a new chapter was added to the dossier on censorship at "the largest French daily in America" (*La Presse*). This time the honored subject was Jean-Paul Sartre, no less.

As is known--or as perhaps is not known, since very few newspapers mentioned it--Jean-Paul Sartre recently made a long public statement on the socio-political situation in Quebec. In a video-taped interview with the actor Jean-Pierre Compain and two other Québécois, the eminent French philosopher delivered a relatively detailed analysis of the October crisis and its consequences. This video-tape was shown publicly for the first time in January in Montreal, before some 300 people at a seminar organized by the Quebec Committee for the Defence of Civil Liberties.

A short time later, reporter André Béliveau of *La Presse* came into possession of a complete transcript of Sartre's statement. In agreement with his immediate superior, who recognized the importance of reporting the document in strict terms of information, he wrote a resume of it, which he handed in to the desk for publication in the January 18 paper. It seems that obstacles came up along the way: the article was not published in the first edition (in charge: Pierre Loignon) aimed at the important readership outside Montreal. Did Loignon believe that the people outside Montreal are not mature enough to be given Sartre? The article was not published either in the recast of this edition, which came under the responsibility of Pierre Lafrance.

It was only in the second edition that it was mentioned for the first time, and again in a rather curious manner: the article, cut in half and with its writer's by-line removed, had been hidden deep in the paper, on page C-10, the page with the "in memoriam" announcements, the prayers to good Pope John XXIII and the death notices--which is really the best place for a first-class burial! Finally, the complete article was published in the final edition--with the very modest circulation of 15,000 copies, while the over-all circulation of *La Presse* is about 200,000. And naturally, Sartre was on the same page, C-10, with the same obituary announcements and the same prayers to John XXIII. A fine neighborhood for such a good pope . . .

But honor had been saved, one could say. It could have been believed, under the circumstances, that the article would be re-run in the next day's early editions, as usually happens when an important article was available only to the readers of the final edition. Obviously, nothing of the kind happened. The bad faith became evident.

**C.** On October 18, Louise Cousineau, a *La Presse* reporter, interviewed people chosen at random in the streets of Montreal to get their reaction to the army's interven-



tion. Several people blindly endorsed the government's position and were pleased by the arrival of the soldiers, without asking themselves any questions. Others were much more critical, even hostile.

The reporter then returned to the newspaper offices where she wrote her article in which she reported on the interviews she had just carried out. Then she went home.

The next day, her article appeared in *La Presse*, but her by-line and all expressions of opinion which were in any way reserved or unfavorable concerning the government decision had been removed: Pierre Loignon, assistant managing editor, appointed himself executioner and struck out all the parts of the article which might have shown the fragility of the popular-unanimity theory. The suppressed parts (they make up half the article) are as follows:

"People are saying: 'It's good that the army's here, it should even have been here for a long time. But the army is also disturbing, because it is the noticeable sign that democracy is finished.'

"They sometimes add, in a questioning tone: 'And is this army effective, since Laporte's murder happened right under their noses?'

"Some went further: 'It's a horrible situation, we didn't believe the FLQ would go that far, but we mustn't be terrorized by fear to the point of backing down on our ideas. There are still a lot of things to change, a lot of things, but we have to wait, this isn't the proper moment.'"

**D.** On November 3, 1970, at a news conference, the Syndicat Général du Cinéma et de la Télévision (SGCT) condemned the anarchy which had governed the coverage of the October events, more particularly in the days immediately following the invocation of the War Measures Act. Radio-Canada (the CBC's French-language network) owed it to itself to react!

On November 9, it fired the two main spokesmen for the Syndicat and the next day, it appointed members of the editorial staff (among the most conservative elements) to positions as temporary supervisors. A few months later, despite the freeze on positions and the abolition of hundreds of jobs, the news department's management obtained authorization from the general management to create five additional supervisory posts. Taking into account the other members of the news department's management, the 40-odd reporters of the CBC's French-language network in Montreal are now under the direct surveillance of 10 supervisors whose role is to see that "the CBC does not abdicate its management's exclusive responsibility to evaluate the orientation and effect of the information it provides to the public." (Excerpt from a statement issued by Radio-Canada, November 9, 1970.)

In this same communique, the corporation proclaimed that "the establishment of principles and norms governing the use of the corporation is its exclusive jurisdiction." This was the answer to the union's accusation stating that principles and norms were tragically lacking in the news department.

Since then, as before, one is obliged to depend upon certain indicators to understand the policy followed by Radio-Canada concerning news, in the absence of clear indicators which would be furnished to the corporation's personnel, administrative or

unionized.

Thus, the fact that television news programs are now broadcast in color instead of black-and-white has become an important criterion in the selection of news stories. The good employee is the one who chooses the color image, even out-of-date, rather than the more up-to-date black-and-white image.

Thus, the fact that the 11 p.m. *Téléjournal* is now put together in Montreal and in Yarmouth becomes the supreme criterion in the choice of news stories. A service note from the assistant director of the news department, dated December 15, 1970, as harmless as it appears at first glance, gives an indication. It says that "in the choice of news stories, it must be remembered that *Téléjournal* is more national than provincial, and consequently, it must be thought of in terms of the whole country."

The following steps, then, had been followed since the month of November:

1. First, the restructuring of the news service according to that which existed several years ago, and which had been abandoned towards the end of the management of Bruno Corméau, in 1964-65. The reporters do not have the confidence of management because they are unionized. So they must be placed under the surveillance of non-unionized people whose sole function is to see that management's wishes are followed;

2. Then the declaration of the corporation's absolute right to give the public the information it deems necessary to provide. We maintain that this is to deny, in fact, the public's right to information and the principle which subordinates all rights of the press and of journalists to this fundamental right.

Any direct or indirect statement to the effect that news media or ordinary journalists can set themselves up as the exclusive judges of the information that should reach the public must be fought and condemned. Otherwise, we shall soon become dictators of opinion. The facts must be reported as honestly as possible; otherwise, we shall be using our work for personal ends. All these principles are derived from the same philosophy that moves us to protest each time the news service management gives the police material for the purposes of an investigation, whether or not this material is used on the air.

Examples of the use of the airwaves for personal goals, or the use of material for police investigation, or for labor-management relations, are multiplying despite statements to the contrary from members of management.

Finally, in trying to set up a network, in trying to create an atmosphere intended to be favorable to national unity, in describing as provincial any news story of interest to Quebec, the corporation is no longer allowing information to reach the public. And the public is becoming aware of this. This new orientation gives us numerous insignificant news stories in the newscasts, stories which are carried only because they come from a province other than Quebec. At best, this will have the effect of diminishing the audience, at worst, of presenting an insipid image of Canada with the political consequences that will necessarily result.

This dossier is necessarily incomplete, because at the time it was prepared several


debates had not been decided. Thus, the case of the two firings, which raises the whole problem of freedom of association at Radio-Canada, has not yet been submitted to an arbitration board. Also, the union has not yet answered the request of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission to obtain more details on the request for an investigation of the operation of Radio-Canada's news department last October. The holding of such an investigation, according to the CRTC's reply, would be linked to the result of the grievances drawn up on the question by the union. This is also the pretext invoked by the corporation's spokesman in the Commons in refusing to comment on the firing of the two SGCT leaders.

Let us point out that the cases mentioned here are intended only to illustrate a general situation. This is not, in effect, an exhaustive report on unmotivated arrests, direct interventions by the police and the department of justice during journalistic work, etc. Examples of that kind are legion and we are reporting only the most significant.

PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU: "Very often when people in the south think of the north, they think of the oil, the mines and the wealth of the north... but the important questions are not those that have to do with the riches but with the people of the north... we know the value of the land will depend upon the value of the people... the hope that is expressed in the north will only be fulfilled if the people up here continue to have faith in the north."

*In Yellowknife, N.W.T.*

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# AND THE WINNER IS . . . .

In spring, journalists' minds turn to thoughts of awards. Some do, anyway. This time of year seems to be the equivalent of a farmer's harvest, though the credits will mount during the next several months. Three major competitions have ended; herewith capsule details.

The National Newspaper Awards, conceived in 1947 by the Toronto Men's Press Club, are granted for work done in eight categories. They were presented in April. The 1971 winners:

**CARTOONING**--Duncan Macpherson, 46, set a record this year as the only five-time winner of a National Newspaper Award. Macpherson, who received a \$15,000 Molson prize earlier in the spring, earned the NNA for his cartoon depicting the ghetto children of today as the urban guerrillas of tomorrow. He joined the *Toronto Star* in 1958 after a tenure as illustrator with *Maclean's Magazine*.

**SPOT NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY**--Franz Maier, 41, won his first NNA for a picture of William Kuntzler, lawyer in the Chicago Seven trial, dousing a member of the Edmund Burke Society at a University of Toronto meeting. Maier has been a freelance photographer for the *Toronto Globe and Mail* since 1967.

**FEATURE PHOTOGRAPHY**--Glenn Baglo, 22, took a correspondence course in photography while working as a bus boy for the British Columbia Ferry Authority. He joined the *Vancouver Sun* last year from the *Ladner Optimist*. He won a NNA for a picture of an elderly woman unable to get into a faith healing meeting in Vancouver.

**STAFF CORRESPONDING**--Anthony Westell, 45, won his third National Newspaper Award for a column on Prime Minister Trudeau's efforts to extend his personal-political reach by way of regional desks and greater voter feedback. Westell is chief of the *Toronto Star's* Ottawa bureau.

**FEATURE WRITING**--Michael Popovich, 28, earned his first NNA with a story on the life and death of a 28-year-old heroin addict. Popovich is with the *Toronto Telegram*.

**EDITORIAL WRITING**--Jacke Wolfe, 25, won for an expression of reservations about the War Measures Act. An American, she came to Canada in 1968 and joined the *New Westminster Columbian* in 1969.

**SPORTS WRITING**--Bob Hanley, 54, picked up his third NNA for a column from Atlanta,

Ga. on Muhammed Ali-Cassius Clay. Hanley has worked for the *Hamilton Spectator* since 1936.

**SPOT NEWS REPORTING**--Tom Hazlitt, 47, won his second National Newspaper Award for a report from Montreal on the elusiveness of three suspects in the murder of Quebec labor minister Pierre Laporte. Hazlitt joined the *Toronto Star* in 1966 from the *Vancouver Province*.

\* \* \*

Abortion in Ottawa, drugs in Vancouver, the Laporte death in Montreal and a sniper in London were the stories which won national awards for broadcast journalism in Canada in 1970. The awards are offered by the Radio and Television News Directors Association, and are named after Charlie Edwards, general manager of Broadcast News, and the late Dan McArthur, who founded the CBC's news service.

The Radio Charlie went to *CKAC* Montreal for its coverage of the Pierre Laporte killing and related events. The Radio Dan

was given to *CKLG* Vancouver for a series on drug use and misuse.

The TV Charlie was won by *CFPL-TV* London for its fast and competent camera coverage of the capture of a sniper who had been spraying the street outside his hotel window. The TV Dan went to *CJOH-TV* Ottawa for a documentary on abortion.

The four awards will be presented at the international RTNDA convention in Boston in September.

\* \* \*

The *Financial Post* and the CBC won the first annual Michener Award for Journalism for a joint report on "The Charter Revolution", a study of the potential hazards of the mushrooming air charter business.

The award, donated by Governor-General Roland Michener for meritorious public service by a news outlet as opposed to individual journalists, is administered by the Federation of Press Clubs of Canada.

The *Post* and the CBC collaborated last November in what must be seen as the first significant combination of national media for maximum exposure of a subject.

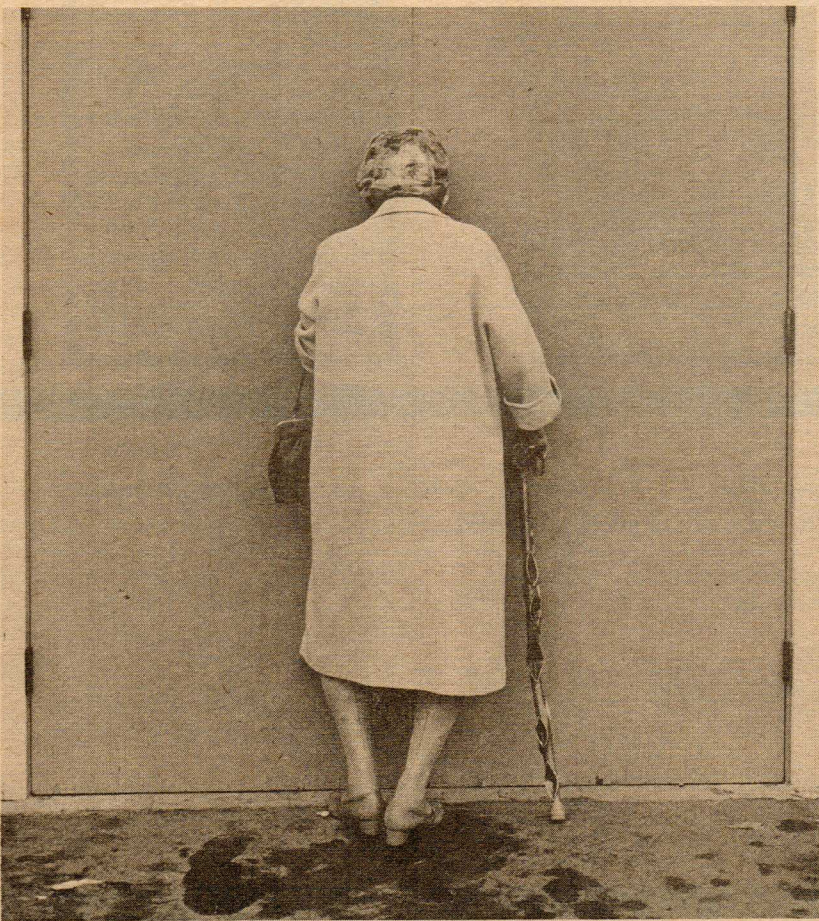


Cartooning: Duncan Macpherson





*Feature photography: Glenn Baglo*



*Spot news photography: Franz Maier*



# IN THE BEGINNING, IT WAS GIVEN AWAY ... WITH THE SEVENTH, WE ASK YOU TO PAY

Contrary to rumor, there are no angels associated with **Content**. A limited advertising base and the resources of the people directly involved in Reporter Publications Ltd. have assured its survival, supplemented by the odd voluntary subscription.

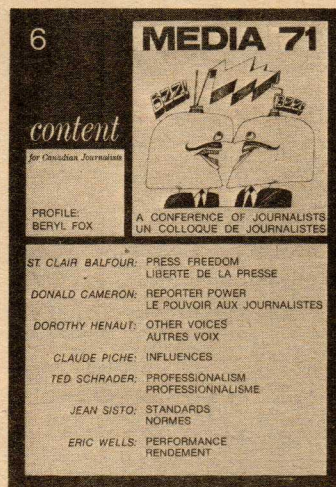
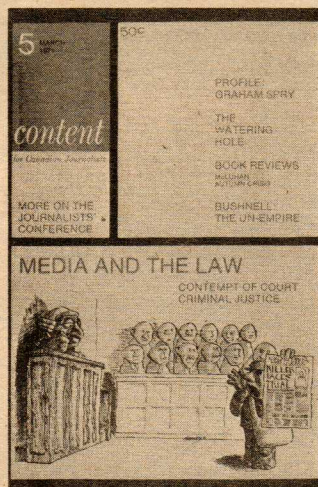
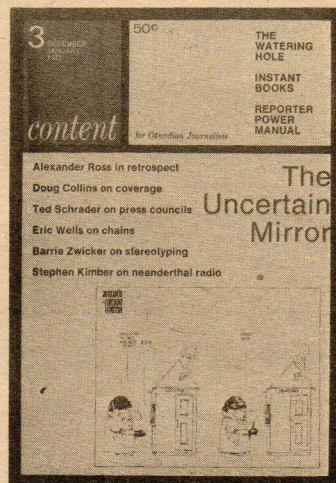
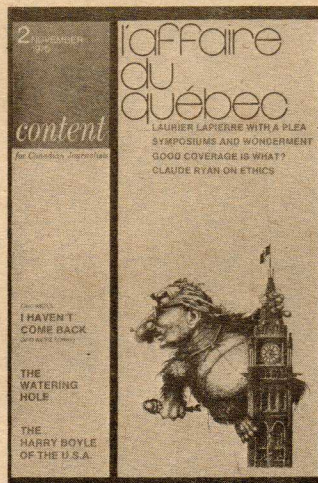
The magazine, a national monthly with a circulation of roughly 10,000, has been distributed free to media personnel in order to achieve a broad representation in as short a time as possible.

Non-journalists on the mailing list, those in public relations, advertising, universities, politics, were notified some time ago that their names would be dropped if we didn't soon receive \$5 remittances to cover the ensuing 12 issues. The response has been reasonably good.

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# THE STATE AND COMMUNICATIONS: WHAT ROLE?

by IAN RODGER

I've been getting a vision of every Quebec resident having a hot line red phone connected to the provincial government. And whenever a resident feels even the slightest uneasiness about what his government is up to, he has only to pick up his phone and

This vision, which, I confess, poofs out at that point, arises from study of the Quebec government's latest sally into the faddish communications field. In mid-May, the province's communications minister, Jean-Paul L'Allier, presented three bills to the National Assembly and released a "working paper" dedicated to developing a government communications policy.

The bills dealt mainly with claiming provincial jurisdiction for cable television, turning Radio-Quebec into a nuts-and-bolts production agency and eliminating (!) the Office d'Information et de Publicité, the province's approximate equivalent of Information Canada.

The working paper, on the other hand, after adding a few dutiful pages to the oft-reported lack of coherence in internal government communications, plunges into the fuzzy question of communications between government and governed.

As the paper poses the problem: "Government information agencies cannot claim always to offer first class information and, too often, the citizen does not know where to go to be rapidly and correctly informed."

Familiar? Conveniently, the paper quotes the same thoughts as expressed in Ottawa's 1969 task force on information.

In any event, the problem as-posed by either study group, is inaccurate because incomplete. It does not consider the possibilities that often governments don't want to give citizens "first-class information" and that, in many situations, citizens simply want to be left alone.

To improve communications between government and governed, the working paper has several proposals, two of which are of major importance:

"We must study the ways of installing a new means of broadcasting--by UHF antennas."

"To become informed or to make known his point of view and that of his milieu, the citizen must have access to all the means of communications so as to be able to get the services of the state. A modern and public system of communications must be planned and developed over Quebec's territory, taking into consideration technological evolution."

In other words, the government wants to install its own UHF television network for educational programming and it wants to develop a province-wide, wide-band (coaxial cable) telecommunications network to enable citizens to telecommunicate in all kinds of ways with the government and, presumably, each other.

The UHF network gambit will almost certainly be posed later this year, and it

promises to provoke a fascinating fight with Ottawa. Ottawa has clear jurisdiction over the assignment of airwaves. Provincial governments are not allowed to have broadcasting licences. Those wanting UHF stations for educational programming use CBC-leased antennas.

Ontario is the only province which has gone along with this policy and used a UHF channel and it now is making noises about being unsatisfied with the arrangement.

Quebec would like to play the same game Hydro-Quebec played for its microwave network last year. Ottawa had just announced a policy of restraint in issuing microwave licences and suggested to electric utilities that they rent channels from telephone company microwave systems. Hydro-Quebec simply went ahead and built its system and then demanded a licence when the system was ready to go. Ottawa gave in.

Even if Quebec does succeed in building its UHF network, what then? Will the stations be answerable to the Canadian Radio-Television Commission?

The second proposal, that of a wide-band communications network, is only generally articulated and exists against a plethora of blue-sky forecasting of "wired cities" and the like.

Try and imagine a citizen sitting at home watching a government minister on TV explaining the virtues of some new welfare law. The citizen doesn't understand or doesn't like it so he picks up a phone, perhaps a video-phone, pushes a few buttons, and states his case to a government recording device.

Perhaps he sets up a video-phone conference call with his neighbors to develop some sort of consensus first. Perhaps, at the end of his spiel, the minister invites viewers to express their approval or disapproval of his proposals through pressing their vote buttons.

Alas, there are innumerable possibilities for system design, all of which require complex and expensive hardware. And the managing of this kind of telecommunications development is a delicate affair for, as government officials readily admit, if you build a system that people find offensive and therefore won't use, you can waste a lot of money.

As a start, however, Quebec has claimed jurisdiction over cable television. While several immediate motives--dissatisfaction with Canadian Radio-Television Commission guidelines and the belief that cable rightfully belongs to the province anyway--provoked this move, the long-term design is to rationalize the development of the cable industry with that of the telecommunications industry.

Instead of building a telephone network and a cable TV network, Quebec officials, along with an ever-widening group of technical and economic experts, would like to see the two developed together so that ultimately both services, and others, could be delivered to the home on one high-capacity cable.

(Interestingly, the "battle" between Ottawa

and Quebec so far over cable is a dialogue of the deaf. Quebec Communications Minister L'Allier talks of making cable a public utility while Secretary of State Gérard Pelletier insists cable systems must be integrated with the broadcasting system. One talks of ownership while the other talks about content. The two positions are not mutually exclusive.)

Whatever happens, the important point for journalists, I suppose, is that these moves are simply part of the trend within governments to find new and more ways of conversing directly with the governed.

In many instances, this is clearly needed. In others, it's the manifestation of a natural impulse to use the best cosmetics available to improve a government's image with its public.

And if a government or any other institution intensifies its cosmetic efforts, the media have no choice but to intensify their dig-the-skeleton-out-of-the-closet efforts.

*Ian Rodger is with the Financial Post in Quebec City.*

## COLLISION COURSE FREE PRESS VS. FAIR TRIAL

A pamphlet containing the verbatim transcript of a 1966 symposium held among journalists and lawyers at Osgoode Hall Law School.

The foreword by Prof. Graham Parker deals especially with press abuses in the U.S., and the Sam Sheppard contempt of court case. A thoughtful essay by Norman J. Freedman, then a law student, examines the entire problem of contempt of court. **\$1.00**

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# IN OTTAWA, MAY 1 AND 2, 330 JOURNALISTS TALKED

by DICK MACDONALD

Last January, in the third issue of *Content*, I concluded a commentary on Senator Keith Davey's mass media report with these words: "If we are serious about journalism, if we are committed to it as an enveloping occupation for our personal and the public good, if there's a shred of professionalism in what we're doing, if our egos demand excellence, if our consciences never let us be wholly satisfied with the end product, if we have respect for intellect, if we yearn for better understanding among men, if we have an insatiable curiosity, if we find a special delight in dealing with facts and ideas . . . well, these are the ingredients of journalism and we should dedicate ourselves to . . . overcoming the complaints served up by Keith Davey and Company. The Great Communications Think-in barely has started."

Less than four months later, 330 journalists, from all media and from all provinces (except P.E.I.), were sitting in Ottawa at Media 71. It was the first-ever national assembly of journalists. It was not the last, for before people left the Skyline Hotel May 2 they agreed a second conference should be held within a year.

That was one of the few formal resolutions adopted by the general delegate body. Because of time limitations, and partly because the people there wisely didn't attempt to speak for thousands of contemporaries across Canada, resolutions passed by six workshops merely were read into the conference record. They are reprinted in this issue of *Content*.

It also was agreed that the core planning group of journalists from Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto, with the national ad hoc steering committee, take necessary steps to organize a Media 72, or whatever it is to be called. This will include expanding the advisory council for the widest possible representation of the news media. Work already is under way in this respect.

Several resolutions related to those presented in workshops did get to the floor of the final plenary session. These were passed by substantial majorities:

That the journalists at this conference support the idea of a publications development loan fund as recommended by the Special Senate Committee on Mass Media; but that profit not be the criterion in considering applications, but rather the ability to achieve readership and audience.

Be it resolved that Media 71 recommend to the Canadian Radio-Television Commission that cable television operators guarantee access to cable on an absolutely non-exclusive basis with a right of appeal; and that appropriate remuneration for these facilities--specifically for program consultants and journalistic staff--be made available through development aid funds as recommended in the Davey Report and through the recycling of capital commensurate with cable company profits.

Resolved that the attorney-general of Ontario be asked to investigate and report freely to the public the circumstances



Keith Davey, Senator

surrounding the arrest of two journalists in Toronto under the War Measures Act, as outlined in Dossier Z.

Resolved that delegates to this conference endeavor to have all or part of Dossier Z published or broadcast in their own outlets.

One of the values of the conference was that some things didn't happen. It wasn't a highly-structured assembly, it wasn't a gathering of little vested-interest groups, it wasn't a of-the-left or of-the-right meeting, it didn't produce a national association of journalists.

Despite some initial, and not unexpected, paranoia--i.e., who's paying for the conference, who's behind it, what are the motives--there was a good exchange of ideas and concerns. It was fascinating, indeed essential, for someone from Calgary to be getting a thought off his chest and suddenly discovering a rapport with someone from St. John's.

And what must have been particularly valuable was that, for two days, English-speaking journalists from the other provinces were able to obtain an insight into the special conditions in which Quebec journalists--English- or French-speaking--work. Witness the attention to Dossier Z from the *Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec*, which is reprinted in full in this issue of *Content*.

While the Dossier is, without question, important not only to the profession but to the public-at-large, perhaps it is a trifle unfortunate that it has emerged as the seemingly-key item of Media 71. Probably the overriding theme of the conference was the concentration on journalists' performance, disciplines, standards and ethics.

The agreement that the conference be an on-going process is indicative of that thrust, surely. If delegates left Ottawa with a commitment to self-improvement, and if they can act as catalysts in their own newsrooms and their own communities, Media 71 will have been abundantly worthwhile.

It would have been premature to fumble through steps leading to a national organization of journalists. Activity at the

local and regional level would be preferable, against a backdrop of another national gathering. As it was, the French-language journalists made it clear that if a national body were to be created, well, 'good luck, we'll see what role we can play'. It became apparent very quickly at the conference that the Quebec-based journalists were light years ahead of others in the country in terms of professional awareness and organization.

That's no slight on the American Newspaper Guild or the Canadian Society of Professional Journalists or any other group in Canada which has strived for similar objectives. The fact is that French-language journalists in Quebec have *done* something. Their situation may not have exact parallels in other provinces, but it should provide guidelines.

And, as was explained at the conference, *Content's* many functions include conveying information about what's happening within journalism in such respects. Necessarily, then, it is a readers' magazine and has an obligation to heed and reflect the views and foibles and aspirations and problems of journalists everywhere in Canada, with a line out to journalism in other countries.

An obvious absence at Media 71 was representation from Toronto, the media capital of the country. There was, granted, somebody there from each of the three major dailies and broadcasting had a token delegation. Per capita, though, Prince Albert probably outnumbered Toronto.

The reasons? Many, undoubtedly, just as there may be many to explain why the Parliamentary Press Gallery was under-represented in terms of overall numbers.

Donald Cameron, Mysterious East

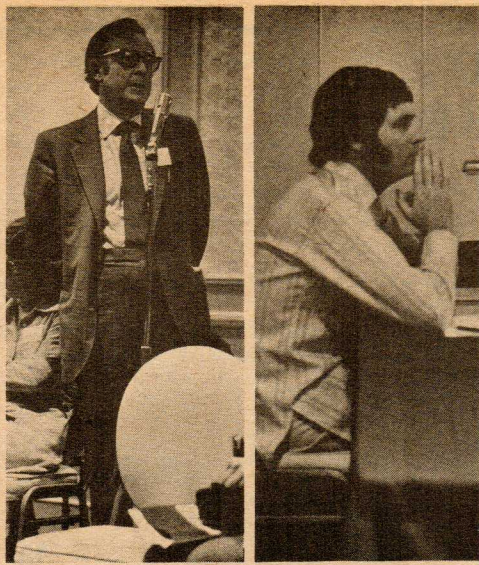






Peter Gzowski,  
Toronto free-lance

Elizabeth Gray,  
CBC Ottawa



Eric Wells,  
Info Winnipeg

Peter Desbarats  
CBC Montreal



Norman Depoe,  
CBC Toronto

Bert Cannings  
CFCF Montreal

There still may exist the cream-of-the-crop, insular attitude toward journalism in the rest of Canada. That attitude may well have been understandable, perhaps justified, a few years ago. But is it now valid?

It would be a sad comment on the business if this remark by a journalist for a Toronto daily spoke for his colleagues in the Ontario capital: "There is no connection between what these people are going to talk about and what goes on in Toronto journalism. I am going to be there. I am going to keep an eye on them. I am going to protect the name of this newspaper."

What was discussed at Media 71 had a connection to *all* journalism in Canada.

The position papers published in the last issue of *Content* helped set the scene for that sort of discussion. Keith Davey's attendance and participation were a focus for the conference. Mainly, in his comments, he repeated what had been written in the Senate committee report. And by Sunday afternoon, he recognized that a bear-pit session with him would have been pointless. By then, the conference had gone beyond the report, as was hoped, and he had achieved his goal of helping to inspire some response from the men and women who move news and information in this country.

Charles King, Southam



The catalytic spirit provided by the conference didn't take long to manifest itself: during the sessions, delegates from the western provinces got together to draw up tentative plans for a regional meeting later this year. And immediately following Media 71, a few newsrooms compiled newsletters with attending staffers' reactions and thoughts on where-from-here.

Some of these instant-responses now are being circulated to other communities. The fabric is being woven ever so gradually, and hopefully in the interests of the entire media industry. There should be nothing, for instance, to support a managing editor's remark Doug Fisher quoted in the *Toronto Telegram* after Media 71: "Most of the

Photographs for *Content* by Lorne Mallin.

Ted Schrader, Ryerson journalism



publishers would not recognize it, but I think something is taking shape here which they will wish they had killed."

Of course, the week before Media 71, publishers and their advertising managers had met in Toronto and delivered some unkind words to what Keith Davey and Co. had said. Almost the contrary was the case with the 330 journalists at Ottawa's Skyline Hotel. In many respects, the Davey Report had lent an official flavor to what reporters have been bitching about for years over mugs of beer.

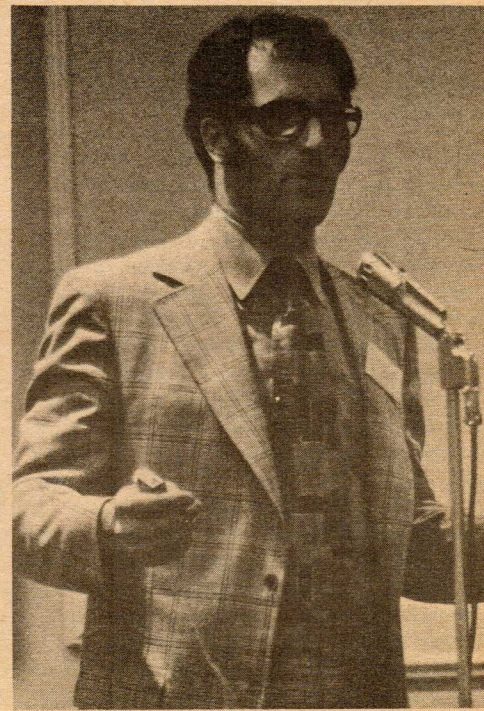
Philip Sykes had a relevant point in a *Toronto Star* yarn not long after Media 71: "Twenty-six years ago, when I joined the British journalists' campaign for a strong press council, the owners there saw it as a mischievous intrusion on their right to publish. They've come around now. Press councils, like the Davey Report, and like the professional organization of journalists, are on their way into the conventional wisdom."

And because this issue is tight as hell, that might be a good point on which to end.

Media 71 was a starting point.

Dick MacDonald is Editor of *Content*.

Paul Taylor, Newsradio Ottawa







Gilles Gariépy, *La Presse*; David Waters, *Montreal Star*.

## MEDIA 71

### APPRECIATION

Not surprisingly, one of the first questions raised as Media 71 got under way May 1 in Ottawa was, 'who's paying for this conference?' There was a hint of suspicion that publishers, or sundry other subversive elements, were financing an assembly of journalists.

The fact of the matter is that the \$10 registration fee paid by each of the 330 people who attended covered administration costs--hotel space rental, preconference correspondence, literature, telephone et al. Part of that total, in addition to service charges for ear-phones, went toward covering the costs of the simultaneous translation facilities. The bulk of the translation expense, however, was handled by a \$2,000 grant from the secretary of state's department (Gérard Pelletier has stated publicly that his department will encourage conferences conducted in English and French).

It became apparent to the Media 71 organizers early in the planning stages that for the conference to be reasonably representative of the news media and of the nation, a travel fund, to which potential delegates could apply for assistance, was a necessity. Consequently, some 1,400 originally-typed and photocopied letters were despatched to practically every publisher and broadcast station owner in the country, requesting a freewill donation to the fund.

A bare fraction responded. Most didn't acknowledge the request, which was made, at least as the organizers saw it, in the interests of the entire industry.

Those who did contribute: Bushnell Communications, Canadian Geographical Association, Ottawa Citizen, Toronto Calendar Magazine, Kitchener-Waterloo Record, Reader's Digest Association, Montreal Star, Ottawa Journal, CFBC Saint John, Weekend magazine, Nelson B.C. Daily News, Montreal Suburban, Squamish Citizen, Alberta Farm Life, Windsor Star, Edmonton Journal, North Bay Nugget, Hamilton Spectator, Toronto Star, Don Mills Mirror. There also were a few individuals: Douglas Fisher of the Toronto Telegram and CJOH Ottawa, Joan Fraser of the Financial Times, Paul Taylor of Newsradio and film-maker Beryl Fox.

The travel fund had a boost from Air Canada, too. Six complimentary passes were granted for use by delegates needing a transportation subsidy from the west and east coasts.

Some publications and stations chose to underwrite the costs incurred by staffers who attended the conference. Some staffers chose to pay their own way.

To all who contributed, in any way, it goes without saying that Media 71 wouldn't have been possible without their help.

### BE IT RESOLVED

As the main story on Media 71 states, few formal resolutions were passed by the delegate body. But it was agreed that resolutions prepared by the six workshops be read into the conference record.

Additionally, since *Content* editor Dick MacDonald made it plain that the publication is the journalists' magazine, it was agreed that the material would be published in the post-Media 71 issue.

It is worth noting, by way of thanks, that workshop chairmen were: Peter Desbarats, CBC Montreal--power and ownership; Richard Spry, Under Attack--other voices; James Farabee, Montreal Gazette--media performance; Elizabeth Gray, CBC Ottawa--journalistic freedom, control and accessibility; Pierre Leduc, CBC Montreal--search for standards; Joe Scanlon, Carleton University--media upcoming.

David Waters, Montreal Star associate editor who is president of the Association of English-Media Journalists of Quebec, moderated the opening plenary session. Speakers were Senator Keith Davey, filmmaker Beryl Fox and Gilles Gariépy of *La Presse*, past president of the Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec.

Moderator for the Sunday morning plenary session, when Toronto writer and broadcaster Peter Gzowski spoke, was Earle Beattie, professor of journalism at the University of Western Ontario, London.

And chairing the closing session was *La Presse's* Claude Beauchamp, new president of the Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec.

The workshop resolutions follow:

1: Whereas those who produce news and editorial material for all media should be, and in the main, are qualified and responsive individuals, and whereas reporters and other editorial workers have insufficient control over their economic and professional destiny and too little control over the ultimate usage of their production; now therefore be it



resolved that this convention strongly supports organizing of journalists in all Canadian media to achieve a large measure of influence over the immediate and long-term editorial and personnel policies in their respective medium.

**2:** We resolve that journalists should work toward two ends: to develop professional standards, and to develop a collective method of ensuring that working journalists work under fair and professional conditions—i.e.: fair participation in editorial policy; fair pay; fair hours; and a general recognition by management of the importance of journalists in their own media and to society, and that we therefore form a group to study the proper associations, guilds, etc. that all journalists can support.

**3:** Recommended that participants work through means at their disposal—whether they be management-reporter forums, journalistic journals, regional or national press councils, a national institute of journalists or organized labour groups—to promote greater participation of journalists and the public in the decision-making on which the dissemination of news is based, with the aim of increasing the quality and integrity of the news media.

**4:** and **5:** Delegates were virtually unanimous in rejecting two motions that “journalists reject the proposal for an ownership review board” and that “the CRTC reconsider its position on the property status of airwaves.”

**6:** Resolved that the government consider a review of its tax structure in relation to the media to determine whether it encourages monopolies.

**7:** Resolved that this convention strongly supports detailed disclosure of revenues, expenses and profits of individual media outlets . . . i.e. individual radio and TV stations and individual newspapers. Resolved also that disclosure of media financial information is now inadequate.

**8:** Resolved that “a national convention of management and workers in news media be held within a year to form a press council and a national association of media participants, and, if not included in either of above, to establish means to lobby against all forms of censorship, legal and non-legal.”

**9:** Whereas the public has a right to complete and accurate information, and Whereas journalists and their employers alike must honour their public trust to provide such information; and Whereas in the making of decisions about the distribution of such information, the economic power of employers generally outweighs that of journalists, Be it resolved that **A.** This assembly recommends that journalists exert themselves to increase their bargaining power to a point of equality with their employers, in whatever way they see fit. **B.** And that journalists work to the establishment of general forums in which they and employers alike participate and to which they and employers alike shall be responsible.

**10:** Be it resolved that regional press associations be encouraged across Canada as grass-root instruments to study the problems of working journalists and to make recommendations to be considered by a national

press council or association.

**11:** Be it resolved that this meeting support in principle the expenditure of public money in support of daily, weekly or other publications, to the end of diversifying ownership and increasing the vigor of free expression.

**12:** Resolved that this meeting recognizes that journalists have little or no control over the ultimate decisions in their media where there is a conflict between the integrity of their work and the interests or views of media ownership.

**13:** Moved that the journalists at this conference make a serious effort to change the structures and systems of their own medium in order to make sufficient space for direct citizen expression; that such expression will aid the individual citizen and also groups of citizens to establish their self-confidence and self-expression while at the same time will aid to debate issues democratically by those who are personally concerned.

**14:** **A.** Moved that the journalists at this conference support the idea of a Publications Development Loan Fund as recommended by the Special Senate Committee on Mass Media, but that profit not be the criterion in considering applications but rather the ability to achieve readership and audience. **B.** This conference endorses the principle of federal government support for a national periodical distribution system to be owned on a co-operative basis by the publishers themselves.

**15:** Moved that this conference endorse the principle of a guaranteed right of community access to cable channels on a non-exclusive basis, this to include a right of appeal.

**16:** Moved that this conference, recognizing the difficulty of distribution of independent smaller-scale publications, urges that Information Canada provide a section in its offices across the country for display and sale (without commission) of new and small circulation printed media of information and opinion.

**17:** It is resolved that news media management must be made aware in the most impressive, forceful and straightforward fashion what journalists need and want to make their usefulness to their employers and to themselves more satisfying and fruitful.

**18:** It is resolved that this conference endorses a national journalism education fund to enhance existing journalism education institutions and to create new educational opportunities to train journalists such as scholarships, fellowships, and co-operatively-owned ventures in the news media, possibly supported by a tax on advertising, by the Canada Council and/or other means.

**19:** Considérant le fait que les plus importants media recrutent leur personnel chez les plus petits media, Considérant que dans ces cas les plus importants media sont souvent ceux qui ont le moins les moyens de former de nouveaux journalistes. Il est résolu que les plus importants media soient invités à créer des fonds compensatoires qui seraient répartis aux plus petits media chaque fois qu'un journaliste est recruté afin d'aider la formation d'un nouveau journaliste.

**20:** Whereas cable TV and other new media of communications are opening up new areas of exploitation of journalists, Be it resolved that we, as journalists, are concerned that people working as journalists on cable TV and other media are treated as professionals and given the resources to work on an effective professional level.

**21:** In the interest of a vigorous and free consumption of news, this conference rejects the logic of the Davey Committee's opposition to shield laws for reporters and endorses new laws to protect reporters from prosecution if they refuse to disclose the names of confidential news sources.

**22:** To promote more aggressive pursuit and dissemination of the news in the public interest, this conference endorses an easing of the unduly restrictive libel laws of this country to embrace the concept of non-malicious criticism of public officials and people in the public eye.

**23:** As professional communicators, we call for development aid funds as recommended in the Davey Report and a percentage of cable-company profits be channeled to professional journalists to act as communicator guides for community needs.

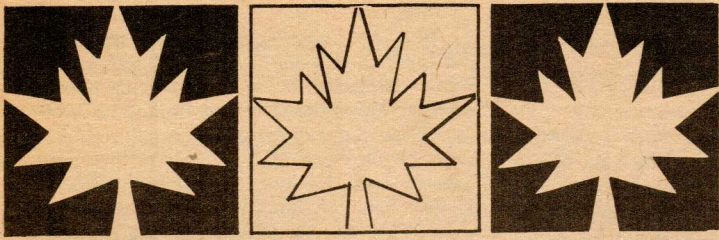
**24:** This meeting of Canadian journalists views with dismay the police and government interference with and limitation of working journalists during the October events and subsequent, and regards this as a serious attack on freedom of expression, and that we will attempt at our places of work to have published Dossier Z, prepared by the Fédération professionnelle des journalistes du Québec.

**25:** Resolved this conference constitute itself as a continuing conference of Canadian journalists, and that a steering committee be elected to organize a second national conference in a year or less to initiate a continuing discussion of matters of professional concern to journalists, to investigate new directions in editorial responsibility in other countries, and to make long-term proposals for a more permanent organization.

**26:** Because the news media are coming more and more under attack from all levels of Canadian society, because journalists are seeking to establish firm objectives and standards of professional activities, because the role of news media management is quite separate and distinct from the role of professional journalists, and, because there should be a more clearly defined link between journalists on the one hand and news media management and the public together on the other hand, be it resolved that this conference strike a committee of journalists which is representative of all the classes and kinds of journalists in Canada and instruct that committee to study the feasibility and advisability of establishing a national association of professional journalists or of working within the framework of an existing national association, and report back to Media 71 having given ample publicity to its findings and recommendations.

**27:** That cable TV outlets encourage the use of facilities by community organizations and that programming consultants and journalistic staff, when used, be appropriately remunerated commensurate with the financial success of the cable operation.





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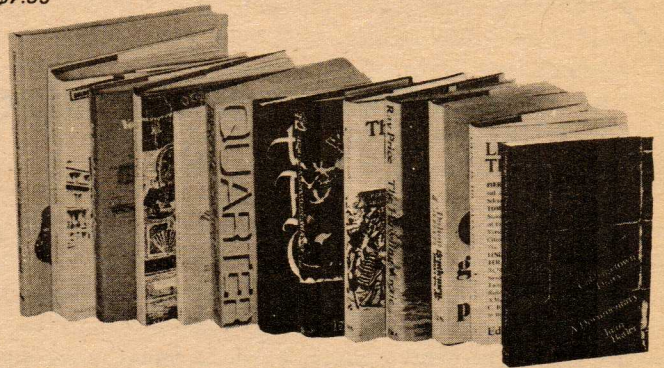
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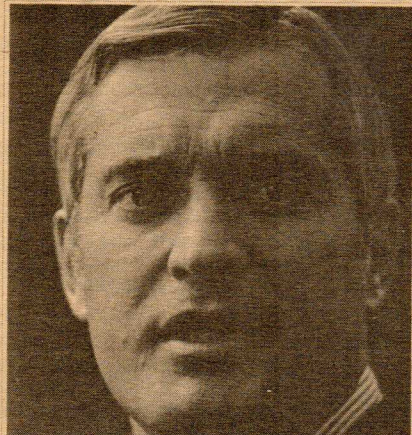
CON1



# MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE HAS CHANGED (AGAIN)

Jacques Plante: How to watch the Stanley Cup  
Claude Ryan & Peter Newman: Quebec & Canada  
There is so a (gorgeous, sexy) life after thirty

MAY 1971 CANADA'S NATIONAL MAGAZINE 25¢  
**Maclean's**



JOHN TURNER: The once and future contender

Maclean's Magazine, as many media people know, has had more than its share of personnel changes these past few years. Searching for a *raison d'être* and a personality, it has tapped the talents of some of Canada's most capable journalists. Nothing seemed to work, from the owner's or the public's point of view, possibly for quite different reasons. Peter Newman left the Toronto Star in February to assume the editorship of Maclean's and the May issue was the first under his hand. The reaction has been, as they say in news stories, mixed. Witness these words from four journalists across the country.

Under most circumstances, I would say it is unfair to judge a publication under a new editor after reading only the first issue. But this is not the case concerning *Maclean's* and its new front-man, Peter Newman (only time can tell if Newman will really hold a post in which he can describe himself as editor).

But the most recent issue of the magazine did have a distinctive Newman flavour to it. His introductory editorial was pompous, and there was an incredible naiveté in his assumptions about

Canada.

Peter Newman, if he follows the path charted in his first issue, belongs in the 1950s of Canadian journalism, not the 70s. The kind of patriotic crap, mixed with sex, sports and dull capital city reports, that Newman has put in his first issue just doesn't make it. The only article that was of any value was written by Christina Newman, her piece on John Turner.

Does the new *Maclean's* have no social conscience? Does it not have the guts to break through the impersonal facade which establishment journalism hides behind? And until it is willing to challenge the very things that organizations like its owners represent, *Maclean's* will be little more than casual reading material for middle-Canadians.

But Peter Newman is not the real culprit. The guilt rests on the shoulders of the owners of the magazine. A former editor of the magazine, Peter Gzowski, was just beginning to get some degree of public involvement and feeling into the pages of the magazine when he was harassed to the point of resigning.

Whether Newman lasts or not is irrelevant. I doubt whether *Maclean's* will ever again be a national institution, and with the kind of ownership behind the magazine, I wonder how many chances it deserves anyway.

Nick Fillmore  
Managing Editor  
*The 4th Estate*  
Halifax

With the first edition of *Maclean's* under the aegis of Peter C. Newman, Canadians, all Canadians, have their national magazine back again. *Maclean's* has been repatriated from Toronto where it resided under too many editors who thought that Toronto was the nerve centre of Canada. Newman has made *Maclean's* interesting for the non-Torontonian again.

This, to my mind, puts the knock to the thesis

## A few words about our editorial policy:

We don't have one.

There's no party line dictating editorial policy to editors of the Thomson Newspapers.

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And it sometimes takes more courage to write candidly about an issue on which your neighbors have taken up sides. You won't find much "Afghanistanism" (brave words about faraway places) on the editorial pages of Thomson Newspapers.

For example, both The Guardian and The Patriot, Thomson Newspapers published in Charlottetown, P.E.I., faced up to problems arising from the province's enactment of a controversial Public Gathering Act.

When the Act was passed, The Guardian wrote:


"We are in the midst of a period of social

change, and probably in each succeeding year society will be called on to face novel situations which have no parallel in the past. What to do? Clamp down with repressive legislation? Build a Fortress Prince Edward Island?"

And when the Act's repeal was announced, The Guardian concluded:

"... that iron heel, spiked with the \$5,000 fine and up to a year in jail, which is the Act to Provide for the Prohibition of Certain Public Gatherings, can be taken off the shelf and tossed into the garbage can. Islanders will cheer the resounding clunk."

Thomson Newspapers speak out. Read a few and you'll see.

 **Thomson NEWSPAPERS**



that Peter Newman is part of the Toronto Literary Mafia. Instead, this first issue of *Maclean's* by Newman reflects the Canadian that he is: a man deeply committed to Canada, a man who fully appreciates the importance of Ottawa, not Toronto, to the country; a man who knows how vital Quebec and its issues are to Canada; and, most importantly, a man who realizes the need for English-speaking Canadians to understand the aspirations of French-Canada, especially Quebec.

With one edition Peter C. Newman has put his stamp on *Maclean's*.

The positive factors are to be found in The View from Ottawa, The View from Quebec, and The View from the U.S. of A. Steven Langdon may yet prove to be Newman's successor in analysis of the Ottawa scene. Each piece--Ottawa, Quebec, and the States--adds something which was lacking from *Maclean's* in recent years. Other gains for *Maclean's* readers are the new reviewers for books and the arts. Here again there are fresher thoughts and perspectives.

There are some minor beefs about the "new" *Maclean's* under Newman, but they are inconsequential when weighed against the improvements. After all, this is the first edition turned out by the editor and it is too much to expect some of the holdovers from the years without a *Maclean's* identity to be dropped.

For Canadians expecting earth-shattering changes in *Maclean's*--well, they should forget about it. The magazine has never been, nor will it be, a *Last Post*, a *Canadian Dimension*--or a *Canadian Forum*--nor should it be. *Maclean's* is there to serve Canadians as a national magazine and I'm positive Peter C. Newman will do it better than anyone else, particularly if the May issue is taken as a benchmark.

Hugh Nangle  
Windsor Star

As Peter Newman wrote in his maiden editorial, "*Maclean's* stated aim for 65 years has been to provide a platform that allows the nation to speak to itself." His enthusiastic promise to transform *Maclean's* oft-restructured format into the so-far elusive platform is commendable. Surely any Canadian worthy of the name would wish Mr. Newman and staff well.

The first "*Newman Maclean's*", however, does not offer much cause for optimism. In the past, the magazine has been the handi-work of a small coterie of Toronto intellectuals and quasi-intellectuals. The product, although chronically proclaiming its national theme, related largely Toronto-based interpretations and evaluations of Canadian stories.

Mr. Newman has gathered a new staff of writers, altered the magazine's format, and promised revelation. To his credit, the subject matter of his first issue was of a scope wide enough to provide something for almost every reader.

But, even before winding up his symbolic oath of office, Mr. Newman offered what is, to me, a typical Toronto journalistic attitude: that "... all of Canada--from its centres of power to its brawling outbacks--will be our beat ..."

My original disappointment over this "outbacks" philosophy was further magnified by the handling of the Quebec story. As one who was considerably closer to the day-to-day events of the Quebec Affair (as Quebec Bureau Chief for CTV News), I did not, and do not, accept Mr. Newman's interpretations and pontifical writings on what transpired then, and of the situation today. Nor do I accept the writings of Claude Ryan and Claude Lemelin (both of the once-influential Montreal French-language daily *Le Devoir*), as accurate, representative works.

The two features on Quebec (Dear Claude and Cher Peter) and the "View from Quebec" column were, to me, irritating in their lack of objectivity and accuracy. For those Canadians who know only of Quebec what they read, the articles could only be described as misleading.

Mr. Newman's concern for the early resolution of Quebec's proper relationship to the other provinces cannot be questioned; he is, I believe, sincere. But, at a time when Canadians must be

presented with a much broader picture upon which to base their future beliefs, biases, and opinions, I find the attitude of the Newman prototype *Maclean's* to be of the traditional "Toronto sees all ... Toronto knows all ... and Toronto will resolve all."

Which brings us back to the challenge of creating a truly Canadian magazine.

Peter Kent  
CFCN-TV  
Calgary

The most encouraging feature of the "new" *Maclean's* is the hefty amount of advertising it carries, something around 42 1/2 per cent. This suggests that there will be a reasonable time for the new quixotic captain to find his sea legs and decide in just what direction he would like to steer the ship.

Otherwise, or so it seems to me, Peter Newman's first issue is a puzzling disappointment on several counts--editorial selection, format and design--resulting in a curious pistache that lacks originality and, I suspect, general reader interest.

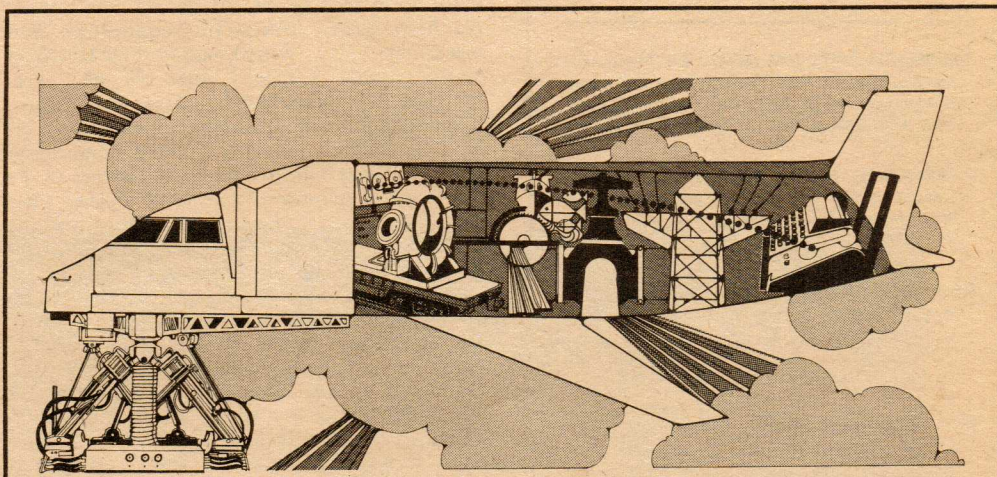
This need not have been so. The issue contains one important and absorbing article: the exchange of views on the Two Nations question between Newman himself and Claude Ryan of *Le Devoir*. Had this been featured, both in the book and on the cover, the new *Maclean's* would have taken on an entirely new character and given promise of meaty things to come.

As it stands, the public has been offered a melange, a shelf-worn macedoine of irrevelancies and trivialities.

I hate to say this. Peter Newman is a highly-skilled and fearless journalist. He is the most stimulating political commentator who has appeared in the country for a generation. What's more, he's a New Canadian, still in love with Canada as is and uninhibited by ancient fears and prejudices. With such attributes, he is better equipped to establish a national magazine than anyone I can think of.

But on a one-shot judgment, the best one can do is to wait and see in the devout hope that the Peter principle hasn't proven itself anew.

Merrill Denison  
Author etc.  
Montreal



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## PEOPLE

Georgs Kolesnikovs has left the Niagara Falls *Review* to launch a motorcycling publication, *Cycle Canada*. . . . Jean-Claude Charbonneau is news director at CFGL in Laval, Qué., replacing Gérard-Marie Boivin who is studying in Europe. . . . Claude Ryan, editor and publisher of Montreal's *Le Devoir*, is the 1971 recipient of the Quill Award granted by the Windsor Men's Press Club for outstanding contributions to Canadian journalism. . . . Harry Bruce, whose career has ranged from the *Ottawa Journal* to the *Toronto Star*, from the *Globe and Mail* to *Saturday Night*, from the *Star Weekly* to *The Canadian* and *Nucleon's Magazine* and who has just completed a Southam Fellowship at the University of Toronto

studying environmental matters, has joined the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company as executive editor. He likes the Maritimes. . . . recent changes at the *Montreal Gazette*: Malcolm (Mike) Daigneault, formerly city editor, has become managing editor. C. W. (Tim) Peters succeeds Daigneault as city editor. David Tafler, formerly assistant city editor, is new finance editor. . . . Karin Moser, previously with The Canadian Press in Montreal and Vancouver, has joined the *Vancouver Sun* as science writer. . . . John Burns, of CHML Hamilton, received second prize in the radio news part of the awards contest of the International Association of Fire Fighters. The entry was an on-the-spot report of an unsuccessful rescue attempt at a house fire in which four persons died and a separate story on the death of Sparky, the fire department's mascot. . . . Stuart Keate, publisher of the *Vancouver Sun*, is heading the committee in charge of the British Columbia Confederation Pageant to be held in Empire Stadium July 20. . . . Toronto *Globe and Mail* critic Herbert Whittaker said this on the death of the *Toronto Star*'s Nathan Cohen at the age of 47: "The force of Nathan Cohen's criticism bears witness to the present maturity of theatre in Canada. In taking from him the unrelenting discipline he administered to it, it learned to be strong. He was a good teacher--stern, consistent, quotable and memorable." . . . Betty Lou Lee of the *Hamilton Spectator* won a second prize for her "Pre-Marriage Counselor Matches Transplant Tissue" story in the Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory's annual Excellence in Science Writing Competition. . . . J. Oscar Gilbert, 82, former owner of *Le Soleil* and *L'Evenement-Journal* of Quebec City, died in April. . . . Margaret "Ma" Murray of the *Bridge River-Lillooet News* of B.C. will receive an honorary doctorate degree at the Simon Fraser University convocation. She's been in the publishing business for a half century. . . . Joseph Vaz, a deskman at the *Montreal Star*, died this month after a fall. . . . John Kelsey, who's worked for the *Vancouver Sun*, University of British Columbia *Ubysey*, *Globe and Mail* and Canadian University Press, has joined the staff of Capitol News Service in Sacramento, Calif. . . . add to the growing pool of talent in Carleton University's journalism department the names of Anthony Westell of the *Toronto Star* and freelance writer Patrick MacFadden. . . . Ray Argyle has left Carleton Cowan Public Relations in Toronto to devote full time to his syndicate, offering newspaper features and PR and advertising counsel. . . . the Quebec Press Council, Canada's first, is to start work in July. Journalists already chosen to serve: David Waters, *Montreal Star*; André Beliveau, *La Presse*; Jean Giroux, *Quebec Le Soleil*; Gilles Garipey, *La Presse*; Marcel Rivard, Victoriaville *L'Union*, and Louis Tardif, CBC Hull. The council also will have six representatives of media owners and six members of the public. . . . Frank Fillmore and son Nick have parted professional ways in Halifax. Nick and wife Brenda Large, formerly of The Canadian Press, are publishing their weekly *4th Estate* as an alternative media voice in the port city. Now Frank has launched his own twice-monthly tabloid, called the *Scotian Journalist*. Contributors include several CJCH staffers.

## MISCELLANY

There was a key difference this year in meetings of newspaper executives held in Toronto under the banner of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers association, The Canadian Press, and the Commonwealth Press Institute. For the first time in history, sessions of the CDNPA were open to journalists. There was heavy coverage in all media.

The decision to open up the meetings came a week after Senator Keith Davey had levelled criticism at publishers for demanding that everybody else's meetings be open but keeping their own closed.

The newspaper executives who meet in Toronto every spring normally are concerned with such matters as advertising revenues and labor and production costs. This year, such issues as open meetings, professional standards and press councils put another slant on the proceedings.

Perhaps of greatest significance, the CDNPA's 150 delegates decided to restructure the association so as to put more emphasis on that of a professional organization and less emphasis on the role of selling advertising. The association received a report to this effect from a committee headed by Gabriel Gilbert, president of Quebec's *Le Soleil*.

The biggest controversy, however, was on the subject of press councils. Most publishers appeared to be opposed to the concept and were even more vehement in their opposition to another proposal in the Davey Report--that of a press ownership review board. Only Beland Honderich of the *Toronto Star* supported the Senate committee's recommendations.

In other business:

The Canadian Press annual meeting was told that CP now has 16 full-time editorial employees abroad; The CP agreed to drop the requirement that new papers applying for membership must pay a year's dues as an entrance fee (this policy has led in the past to charges that CP is a "closed club");

Consumer affairs minister Ron Basfold told publishers the crackdown on misleading advertising would continue, but that his comments in his famous Boston speech about the possibilities of limiting advertising volume were merely to pass on proposals of others; lawyer John Robinette, long-time counsel to CDNPA and the CP, was honored at a dinner "as one of the greatest Canadians we have had in this generation";

The CDNPA went on record deploring B.C.'s proposed ban on liquor and tobacco advertising; and elected Earle B. Richards, president and general manager of the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, as president, succeeding Fred S. Auger of the *Vancouver Province*. G. B. Macgillivray of the *Thunder Bay Times-Journal* and John D. Muir of the *Hamilton Spectator* were named vice-presidents.

## CHANGING JOBS? TELL CONTENT

content

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