

content

Canada's National
News Media Magazine

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51

FIFTY COMMON ERRORS IN NEWSWRITING



By BEN METCALFE

BLIND DATE WITH HISTORY

*How corporate profit-mindedness
robs CP of money for reporters
at least here and there
around the world
and why it matters so much.*

ANTI-CENSORSHIP DOLLARS NEEDED
TO AID GERRY McNEIL

BLIND DATE WITH HISTORY

By BEN METCALFE

Soon after the military “golpe de estado” in Chile destroyed the late President Salvador Allende and his government, a voluntary Toronto group called the Canadian News Synthesis Project reviewed and analyzed the coverage and comment that appeared in French-language and English-language Canadian newspapers.

The group’s opinion of the English-language press was that it gave Canadians a “distorted, misleading and at times erroneous” analysis of the events leading up to and including the destruction of Allende’s government.

It continued: “With the exception of some French-language newspapers and a minority of English-language newspaper reports, most Canadians were misinformed about the revolt and thus were deprived of the opportunity to make a well-reasoned judgment and respond accordingly.”

Now, that is a studied opinion but not necessarily a fact about the coverage and the analysis.

But if it *is* true — and, on the basis of my own study of the same newspapers, I believe it is true — it is based on the more fundamental and, ultimately, the more gravely relevant fact that there was no truly representative Canadian reporting

from Chile before, during and after the overthrow of Allende.

The vastly larger proportion both of news and analysis carried by Canadian newspapers of either language was either American (*AP*, *UPI*, *New York Times* and other syndicates); British (*Reuter*) or French (*AFP*), plus a few other miscellaneous foreign agencies, freelance commentators, periodicals, and so on.

The reason for this is obvious and its effects spread much further than Chile.

The reason is this: none of Canada’s three major newspaper monopolies — that is, Free Press Publications, Thomson newspapers and Southam Press, which together control the majority of Canada’s daily press and some of its electronic media — covers, directly and on its own responsibility, major events in Mexico, Central and South America, a portion of our Western Hemisphere whose history and destiny sooner or later if not now will clearly have an incalculable impact on our own.

The separate corporate delinquencies of the newspaper chains themselves are further entangled and compounded by the fact that, together, they comprise the main membership of and control the co-operative news agency or wire service called *The Canadian Press* — which also has not posted a permanent correspondent to or established a bureau in Mexico, Central and South America, not to mention the Middle East, Africa, the Soviet Union, India, Oceania or other epicentres of future shock.

The dimensions of their monopoly control over *The Canadian Press* are of vital interest to this case.

The *CP* co-operative has some 114 members, representing 114 votes on *CP* policy. The three monopolies control 58 of those votes in this order:

Thomson Newspapers	34
Free Publications	15
Southam Press Ltd.	9

The circulation of these three totals some 2,600,000 readers — which is the massive majority of daily Canadian newspaper readers affected.

So, the absence of Canadian journalists from democracy’s notorious interlude in Chile was no *professional accident*, nor were the media merely scooped by events which they failed only to foresee and foremeasure in their international ramifications — though that happened, too.

Their absence was rather a matter of policy, long-standing corporate policy; so long-standing, indeed, that it is best described as tradition.

And it was a tradition that was emphasized, and with ineluctable absurd-

dity, somehow endorsed and emulated by the absence of our own ambassador from his post in the Chilean capital during the most crucial days of Allende's destruction.

And we cannot escape the fact that it was on the basis of absentee diplomacy and journalism that Canadians were called upon to make their judgment of those events.

But I refer to the case of Chile only for the sake of taking a memorable and exemplary vantage point from which to review, fore and aft, the remarkable inadequacy that has characterized the voyage of Canadian journalism on the high seas of international affairs since the Second World War.

There have been many and even more dangerous Chiles in the post-war era from which to adduce, as fact, that the study and coverage of world events directly by our newspapers has changed very little in degree and not at all in essence and tradition during our time as compared with the pre-1939 period.

My own study of major Canadian newspapers of the pre-1939 period leads me to conclude that the Canadian people entered the Second World War virtually uninformed as to their own particular interests.

The Dafeos and the Sandwells notwithstanding — for even they travelled only intermittently and confined their facts and analyses to the sanctum of their editorial pages — Canadian newspapers of the pre-Second World War period maintained no listening posts of their own in the capitals of the world and depended by and large upon the British-American wire services ... as they do today.

This is *not* to say that what those services produced was factually untrue or in its interpretations distorted and misleading, any more or less than it is today. Neither is it to say that Canada might have chosen another course on the basis of a Canadian journalism.

But it *is* to say that the information we did get was not addressed to *our* interests by journalists who understood our interests — as it was addressed, say, to the interests of the people of Britain and the United States.

The best we can concede in historical hindsight is the coincidence of interest.

The national assumption in those days was, of course, that Canada had no national interests which in world affairs could be separated from the interests of Britain or the United States and the posture of our press was in that time both the cause and the effect of that assumption.

That fact is not remarkable to us now. What is remarkable is that, in spite of the new assumption that Canada has a distinct and unique place in world affairs,

Thomson profit higher

Thomson Newspapers Ltd. reports consolidated net profit for 1974 of \$29,707,466 compared with \$25,966,008 in 1973.

Earnings on each Class A and Class B share for 1974 were 58.6 cents, based on

the weighted average number of shares outstanding, compared with 50.9 cents for 1973.

The profit realized on sale of the investment in Speidel Newspapers Inc., amount-

ing to \$640,000 after taxes, has been included in income. Certain non-recurring losses on disposal of buildings and equipment, totalling \$478,000 (net of tax), have been charged against income.

with its own unique interests, our journalism continues to function in the style of the old assumptions, with the same old delusions that our foreign reporting is adequate to the task at hand.

Only in the inescapable tumult of the Second World War itself did Canadian corporate journalism respond to its national imperatives; and it did produce then a small corps of correspondents and a body of work, so to speak, although in retrospect the work is perhaps of more service to jingoism and Remembrance Day booze-ups in the Canadian Legion than it is to an informed appreciation of how Canadians truly fared in the machinations of the war.

When the war was over, the overseas press corps came home, leaving a tiny *Canadian Press* wire service outpost in London and another in Washington to attend to what would be known as the Canadian angle while the preponderance of news gathering and analysis was left again to *AP*, *Reuter*, *UP*, *INS*, and boiler plate reprints from the world's greater newspapers.

All of it was good stuff, of course. But for a people and a nation that were taking on airs above their station as a colony, it was truly little better than hearsay.

There was in Canadian journalism itself this curious incompatibility between pretension and practice, especially noticeable to the new generation of journalists who came out of the war, and they found the problem all but unbearable and insurmountable.

On the one hand, they were fed by Ottawa (and even by their corporate lieges and peers) with the concept of Canada as an emerging nation, still sitting somewhere below the salt in the councils of the world but a guest nevertheless, and on name-dropping terms with the head table. They were encouraged and sometimes even admonished to play up the Canada-as-an-emerging-nation idea, and for the most part they did.

But, on the other hand, they never quite seemed to be able to take it for granted, or to check out the truth of the

story for themselves, or even make it come true.

They merely repeated it, as loyal colonialists always do tend to repeat the gossip from the capital, with pride in their role of town crier to the king.

The behavior of Canadian correspondents like the late James M. Minifie who almost single-handedly tried to check out the new myth against the old reality was an abrasive exception to the code upheld by his peers.

The unwritten implications of that code later were starkly illuminated during the Vietnam War when Bruce Phillips of *Southam News Services* bureau in Washington trespassed into the forbidden area of free interpretation of United States policy in Vietnam and was withdrawn by his own superior in Ottawa acting under pressure from the United States Information Agency.

Charles Lynch, the head of *Southam News Services* and at least penultimately responsible for that particular action, has since confessed that it was a shameful episode in Canadian journalism.

But while Mr. Lynch's personal contribution may be of interest to our compassion, it is barely relevant to the fact. For Southam together with the other two newspaper monopolies continue to maintain their own subservience to foreign reporting and interpretation.

As we trace the truth and consequences of this subservience from the Second World War to the present day and beyond, we find any number of benchmarks, and the wars are only the obvious ones in the laminations of recent history.

Korea, Suez (and its much-told tale), Cuba, Vietnam, Chile, Cyprus, and now the Middle East again — if not always.

I got my own first hazing in the colonial domesticity of Canadian journalism in the outbreak of the Korean War. There have been others, too humorous to mention, but Korea for me was the watershed of my own awareness of the syndrome.

I had begun my career as a journalist in Paris with the now-defunct *Continental Daily Mail* and returned to Canada in

1950 to become night editor of the *Winnipeg Tribune* morning edition.

I recall that there was a three-alarm fire in St. Boniface that lovely June evening when over the *Associated Press* wire from Washington came the report of an attack on South Korea from the Communist North.

About midnight, the associate editor, my immediate superior, telephoned me in his routine way to see what I had lined up for the front page and, though I did not forget to mention the fire in St. Boniface, I reserved my keenest professional excitement for the events in Korea.

I told him that I was planning to spread the Korea story under Harry Truman's now historic headline "Go Get 'em." Whereupon my superior demanded to know where Korea was; when I told him, he warned me that this sort of thing was always happening in those little countries. The fire in St. Boniface was a much more important mainline story according to his superior opinion.

Well, to make a long and acrimonious story short and acrimonious, we split the front page down the middle in a compromise which I like to think saved the importance of the war from being lost upon our readers as it was upon my associate editor until Ottawa decided to put Canada into it.

The truepoint of my personal experience did not come into focus, however, until Ottawa did make its

Southam Press profit restated

APR - 1 1975

Profit of Southam Press Ltd. of Toronto for 1973 and 1974 has been restated from previously reported figures because of changes in the method of accounting for employee benefits.

Restated operating profit is \$19.2-million or \$1.54 a share, compared with a restated \$18.3-million or \$1.47 a share a

year earlier. The company reported in early February that 1974 profit was \$19.3-million or \$1.55 a share, up from \$18.4-million or \$1.48 a share.

The latest period excludes a restated gain of \$813,000 on redemption of debentures and sale of investments and fixed assets, compared with a restated \$302,000 a year earlier.

Final profit is a restated \$20-million or \$1.61 a share, compared with a restated \$18.6-million or \$1.49 a share.

The restatement of special items reflects a change in the presentation of accounts.

St. Clair Balfour, president, says the company "looks forward to at least maintaining profits" this year.

decision — a decision which was greeted by a unanimous ovation from the national press, including an editorial written by my superior, who only days before had not known exactly where Korea was located in the world, let alone in the affairs of Canada and our readers.

If the Canadian people marched into the Second World War all but totally uninformed at first hand by their own press, then the Korean war can be characterized as our first truly blind date with history as a sovereign nation — but only the first of many.

It may still be a matter of controversy as to whether the United States was taken by surprise in Korea, but there is no question that Canada, its government and its people, and its press were intoxicated by ignorance and confusion from the beginning to end, and our press of course was

to blame, before, during and after the fact.

For all practical political purposes, Canadian journalism left the coverage and interpretation of the Korean war to the United States wire services and army public relations handouts, while it contented itself with reports by a lone *Canadian Press* wire service man from the foxholes of the Canadian contingent.

In other words, the Ernie Pyle home town stuff.

Occasionally, as in the later case of Vietnam, an itinerant correspondent was dispatched to Korea by the *Toronto Star* or *The Globe and Mail*. Southam once sent Bill Stevenson there, briefly. But only for the so-called local news and the emotional hype.

content

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The war and its rationale, not to mention its apocalyptic brinkmanship, were complacently left to AP or UP or Reuter. On the basis of Canadian coverage of the war, the Canadian people were utterly deprived of a true opportunity to make a well-informed judgment and respond accordingly.

Ottawa, of course, did not attempt to close the gap. Why should any government expose its own judgment and decisions to reappraisal when the national press is going along by not being there?

Likewise Vietnam, a war which involved Canadians in every way but the eyeball-to-eyeball slaughter, but which our newspapers reported almost exclusively from American news agencies and Washington handouts.

The blame for the years of confusion among individual Canadians as to either the justice of the Vietnam War or Ottawa's secret support of it can be laid in its entirety on the doorstep of the Thomsons, Southam and Free Press monopolies.

But perhaps the most clear-cut example of Canadian corporate journalism's sins of omission in the international field with the widest possible ramifications is the case of the Middle East.

From the crucial post-Second World War period when Canada, under Mackenzie King, broke with British foreign policy and fell in with that of the United States and the Soviet Union to assist at the birth of Israel, until the present moment, Canadian journalism has never established a presence in the Middle East nor studied and reported events there within the context of the Canadian interest.

In the Suez War of 1956 there was actually a forerunner of the Washington case in which Bruce Phillips was hauled out for breaking the Ottawa-Washington-Canadian press code; it involved Southam again. Southam had sent a man to report from the inside of the Franco-British-Israeli attack — but he failed in the heat of war to identify with the so-called friendly side and went over to the enemy.

For a few days, readers of Southam newspapers were treated to an unprecedented combination of dispatches from both sides of the questions raised by the 1956 war: AP, UP, Reuter and AFP versions from within the attacking forces and that of their own man from the receiving end in the streets of Suez.

But only briefly. Under pressure from advertisers, *Souham News Services* first began to spike the man's copy, then recalled him.

For it is notably syndromatic of post-war Canadian journalism that, while it does not dig the Canadian interest for

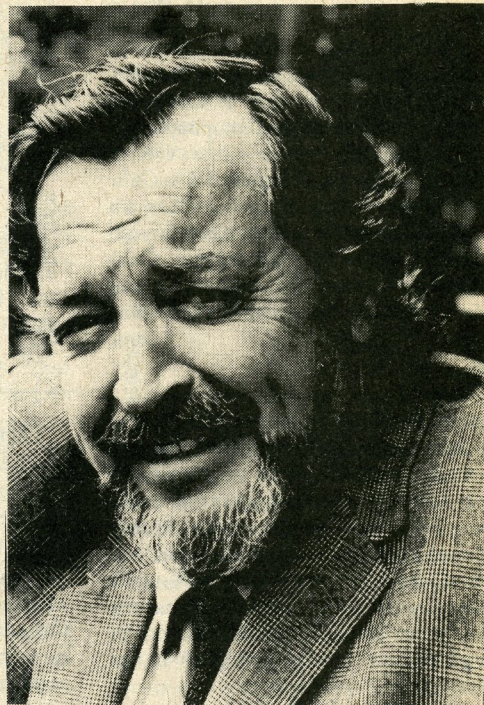
Metcalfe Named West Coast Editor

Winnipeg-born Ben Metcalfe, who since 1962 has been a freelance writer and broadcaster in Canada, South America, Europe and Mexico, becomes *Content's* first Contributing Editor, West Coast, with this issue.

He joins Dick MacDonald, founder and former editor and publisher of *Content*, who is Montreal contributing editor. Similar editors are being sought this year for The Prairies, Maritimes and possibly Ottawa.

Since 1946 Metcalfe has worked for newspapers, wire services and radio in Canada and abroad. He was the first foreign journalist to gain an interview with General Juan Velasco Alvarado, the current dictator of Peru, soon after the coup of 1969. The interview was carried on the CBC network.

Metcalfe has been based in Vancouver for the past 19 years. Since 1960 he has broadcast a regular morning commentary for CBC radio's West Coast region. He is frequently heard on the CBC national network as a commentator or in documentaries. He contributes regularly to CBC radio's Capital Report, as a press reviewer.



Ben Metcalfe

A member of ACTRA (Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists), he has been nominated for this year's Gordon Sinclair Award "for outspoken opinions and integrity in broadcasting." There are five nominees.

Notable stints during his journalistic career have included his reporting from Paris for the *Continental Daily Mail* from 1946-50. He also served *The Mail* as sports editor.

From 1950 to 1953 he served as night editor and telegraph editor of *The Winnipeg Tribune*. In 1953-55 he freelanced in France and Spain then joined *Reuter* staff.

For a couple of months in 1956 he was editor of *The Flin Flon Daily Reminder*. That year he left to become a reporter and later associate editor of *The Vancouver Province*, where he remained until turning to freelancing again in 1962.

He is a member of the Canadian Institute for International Affairs and a Fellow of the Royal Commonwealth Society.

Metcalfe is a fanatical fly fisherman and now is building an ark on Shawnigan Lake, Vancouver Island, "as a hedge against the apocalypse and gallery for my collection of fine split-cane fly rods and other angling gear and books, wife and three children."

His piece in this issue on his assessment of foreign news coverage Canadians don't receive is the first of a two-part series. The companion article — on domestic news coverage he believes Canadians miss out on — will appear in a subsequent issue. — B.Z.

itself in these world crises, it nevertheless (almost automatically) identifies with specific causes along predictable lines and allies its readers with them.

Broadly speaking it is the United States line, as manifest in the long-term preponderance of United States wire service and newspaper syndicate copy from every crisis centre of the post-Second World War period.

The line in this copy happens to coincide with the foreign policy of Canadian governments. The Canadian people do not, consequently, possess the wherewithal to agree or disagree with Canadian foreign policy. It is therefore no mystery to political science that foreign policy has never been an issue in Canadian federal election campaigns and rarely a point of debate in Parliament.

Canadian foreign policy has always been hermetically sealed off from the disinfecting purgatives of an informed and widely-travelled national press and it has consequently become the natural breeding ground of such virulent absurdities as our blind non-recognition of the People's Republic of China, our participatory hypocrisy in Vietnam, our entrapment in Cyprus and our fearful ambiguity in the Middle East.

But the press never learns.

Surely it is remarkable that in spite of Canadian journalism's embarrassing lesson in its own inadequacy in Chile, it did not follow through from that lesson and when the Organization of American States held its last major conference in September 1974 in Quito, Ecuador, Canadian opinion was left again to be informed only by the AP/UPI/Reuter machine.

CLOSE YOUR EYES WHAT DO YOU SEE?

The *Canadian Press* made a decision, *Content* was told by a senior CP staffer in Ottawa, that for budget reasons CP would not staff the March trade mission of Alastair Gillespie to Cuba and Venezuela, nor the April trip to Africa by External Affairs Minister Allan McEachen (CP subsequently revised its decision on McEachen after discussions with External Affairs) nor the April visit to the Middle East by Finance Minister John Turner. A CP staffer was assigned for 10 days to Florida to cover the spring training camp of the Expos. That is hardly covering all bases.

That conference voted by a slim margin to continue its political and economic sanctions against Cuba, which is contrary to Canadian foreign policy but, we might suppose, of vital interest to it.

Canada is not a member of the OAS; whether that's for better or worse, Canadians will never know in the circumstances, nor for so long as our press continues its *own* sanctions in our behalf.

But even if we can somehow rationalize corporate Canadian journalism's almost total absence from South America — say on the grounds that the Third World War is not likely to break out there — then we must, by the same token, find it inexcusably reprehensible that we have no permanent fact-gathering outpost in the Middle East where a Third World War is at least in rehearsal.

We are truly eyeless in Gaza.

It is perhaps enough that, even when the fighting was on during the Six-Day War and the Yom Kippur War, our newspapers and magazines depended for the most part on foreign reporting.

But I think it is actually worse for us that, between those wars, our press was not galvanized by the wars' ramifications, and even now still does not see its place there.

Nor does it seem to see that by not doing so it is again, reprehensibly, depriving the Canadian people of the opportunity to make a reasoned judgment.

Once again, as in the case of China, Vietnam, and Chile, Canadian foreign policy is conducted beyond the range of critical public appraisal — before, during and after the consequences.

The monopolies themselves might claim — and, indeed, even in the light of their enormous profits and power they will claim — that they separately cannot afford to be everywhere.

But the existence of their cooperative wire service, *The Canadian Press*, and their obvious capability for jointly funding it to put it on a balanced footing in foreign coverage, thoroughly invalidates that claim.

They will claim, too, that their established correspondents in major world capitals such as London, Paris, New York, Washington (and recently Peking though not Moscow) are enough, given the decisions that are made in those places.

This clearly is a delusion of adequacy, for it blinds itself to the real point of an informed journalism, which is to make it possible for imputs to flow to government from people, as well as merely pas-

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Nous pouvons vous aider a réaliser
ce que vous voulez.

sing on to the nation's outposts, that is, the decisions.

From our *Canadian Press* correspondent at the United Nations in November 1974 we heard that external affairs minister Allan MacEachen, with nebulously-pious assurances of concern for the 1,000,000 Palestinian refugees, had declared categorically that Canada endorses the continuing existence of the state of Israel.

For better or worse, here was another classic example of the Canadian people's blind date with the future, as arranged for them in this case by their foreign minister. He, no doubt, was well-informed by Marc Lalond's visit to Israel and Mitchell Sharp's dinner in New York with the Bronfmans, shortly before the announcement. But the Canadian public was denied, because the policy was announced as a *fait accompli*, an opportunity to shape that policy. Had opportunity for discussion been provided, the public's state of awareness of the ramifications would have been diluted severely through lack of Canadian correspondents trying on the spot to observe and understand.

Why does the press of this nation by and large accept a premise that foreign

“We wish media owners, as an industry, would think again about the policy of maximizing profits by skimping on the quality of the product. The maximizing is their business. The skimping is everybody's business.”

— Senator Keith Davey

policy is no business of the people until the government hands down policy, policy based on behind-the-scenes decision-making by a few? When was the last time Parliament debated foreign policy?

The inarticulate assumption by press and government must be that Canada is good people and good people always know who the bad people are.

This comfortable assumption that foreign policy no doubt is unfolding in the directions it should makes the modern Canadian foreign correspondent for the corporate news media little more than a glamorous, itinerant filing clerk waiting in the ante-room of history for his travelling papers to the next “big story.”

The metaphor became laughably manifest in the case of the Cyprus War.

Canadian foreign policy was trapped in Cyprus, along with Canadian forces and Canadian civilians and there was no Canadian journalist within sight of the island for the first week of the war.

Syndromatically, they waited to be flown in by the Canadian Armed Forces; and, syndromatically again, allowed themselves to be evacuated by the same travel agency within a matter of hours.

We got the news, of course, from *AP*, *UPI*, and *Reuter*, *CBS*, *NBC*, *ABC* and *BBC*, as usual.

But even if our boys *had* got there in time for the war and *stayed* there to wrap it up, the essential function of a truly national journalism would not have been served.

The best that Canadian readers would have got would have been a competent and colorful cops-and-robbers story based on the traditional assumption that our Canadian foreign policy has already safely identified for us who are the cops and who are the robbers which, by the way, it has not yet done in Cyprus.

And it is not to labour the point that there is again no Canadian journalism in the Mediterranean theatre to assist us with its scholarship in time for future events. Our External Affairs department, meanwhile, also volunteers to tell us nothing and, to square the circle of our dilemma, our press volunteers not to ask.

Scholarship is not, as a matter of course, characteristic of journalism. The craft is still very much as Macaulay described it in the 19th Century — the

business of writing history on the run, although our expectations of it tend to embarrass it even on that level.

But it was one thing in those days to dash away to foreign wars in the fashion of a Jack London or even a Richard Harding Davis; and it is quite another thing in the inescapable and fateful promiscuity of our time to anticipate the apocalypse, which I suggest is the only useful function of contemporary journalism.

That is, to be there now, in its gathering storm, taking temperatures, measuring the winds and perceiving the directions whence they come, and above all, indicating the policies in which we might take shelter.

Until Canadian journalism does this, Canadians will continue to be sucked into the vortex of the storm — not necessarily in total ignorance (for we always have *AP*, *UPI* and *Reuter*) — but without information and interpretation directly informed by and addressed to our natural and national interests. And our government — especially our ministry of External Affairs — will continue to make decisions and commit us to actions on which we ourselves can make no reasoned judgment, moral or otherwise.

It isn't a new situation. As I said at the outset, it has ever been so.

What is remarkable is that it still obtains four years after Senator Keith Davey conducted his expensive inquiry into Canada's mass media.

The blame, however, does not rest with Senator Davey. Or with Parliament.

In a free society, it must rest with the free conscience of a free press.

The melancholy fact is that Canada's corporate press — that is, the owners and publishers, the men who always hasten to remind their readers of the inseparability of freedom and responsibility — find the burden of the blame so light as to be imperceptible to themselves.

And the reason for that may be that our press is not essentially free, but totally and happily enslaved by its own desire to make lots of money without spending very much to do so.

STAR REPORTER BREAKS STORY; NOTHING HAPPENS

By BRUCE GARVEY
Star staff writer

OTTAWA

Most Canadians have at least a dim awareness of the code words for the great global struggle that soon will break out all over their front pages and TV screens.

These are the words like “underdeveloped nations” and “haves and have-nots” and also “the Third World.”

Amazingly, very little of what Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau says about the subject is ever reported; there's no real national debate or dialogue. Yet the events of the next few months could push Canada into drastic new foreign-policy initiatives with far-ranging implications.

As External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen puts it: “We are embarking on a very difficult

From story headed “Canada meets the growing challenge from poor nations,” *The Toronto Star*, page B1, March 29.

Ben Metcalfe is Content's Contributing Editor, West Coast. This article was adapted from a talk on CBC's national FM network. We appreciate the help of

A REPORT TO EVERY READER

Many *Content* readers' subscriptions are due for renewal, or overdue.

Other readers have never become paying subscribers since *Content* was founded, according to the magazine's records.

The business and subscription history of each magazine is unique. *Content*, in the past, has not followed standard subscription fulfilment practices with regard to regular billing by first-class mail, or cut-offs. The magazine has carried a number of subscription information and solicitation notices. Each reader is unique. No single judgment by us about the arrears situation would be appropriate.

We do know from personal, telephone and mail contact with readers from coast to coast that there is confusion and some guilt hanging around concerning subscription renewal dates and payments. The number of spontaneous renewals has tripled.

We feel we understand the situation adequately now, and the time has come to act decisively. We are moving as quickly as possible to having a standard renewal letter sent to each subscriber as his or her subscription approaches renewal time. We will otherwise rationalize the lists. But this is not as simple as it may sound and will take some time.

Until we are able to implement all our plans, readers can help us save time, money and energy.

Would you look at your address label on this issue? If a code on it reads "5-75" you're due for renewal.

(The subscription rate is being held at the low \$5-a-year that it has been since 1970, and new low extended rates have been introduced: just \$9 for two years and only \$12.50 for three.)

If you are due for renewal, or in arrears, why not forward payment **now**? This will save us the trouble and expense of folding, stuffing, addressing and mailing you a first-class letter. We'll use the time and energy and money saved to improve editorial content. It's that simple.

If you're far in arrears, or have never paid (in which case there will be no code on your label), we can do nothing other than ask you to assess *Content's* value to you past, present and future, then make out a cheque accordingly. We think this is

To build *Content's* financial base — directly and through membership as soon as possible in the **Audit Bureau of Circulations** — the magazine is moving into a **100-per-cent subscriptions-paid** policy.

Originally the magazine was free to journalists and \$5 a year to others. This policy is no longer appropriate for funding an independent and expanding forum for Canadian reporters and editors.

Readers who are not paid up will not be dropped from the mailing lists arbitrarily but are asked to read "**A Report to Every Reader**" on these pages.

more than fair, and that each individual reader is in the best position to make that judgment.

If you're renewing, or coming on board as a paying subscriber:

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- C. Add postal code, please.
- D. Make out cheque (see above).
- E. Make out instructions, if required,

as to how the payment is to be used (for instance, if you have never paid and you forward \$15, how much is to be considered back payment?).

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CONTENT RECEIVES \$2,000 GRANT

A grant from the Ontario Arts Council is gratefully acknowledged.

With this issue, this line — or any line like it — appears for the first time on *Content's* masthead. Since our Number 50 edition went to press, *Content* received \$2,000 under the Ontario Arts Council's program of grants for periodicals based in Ontario.

Were *Content* a poetry magazine, we perhaps would feel no need to do more than report the fact. Given our nature we owe readers a statement, at some risk of attracting comments of the "methinks-the-lady..." variety.

Because our pages have carried, and will carry, comment on the vital question of funding the media, it would be hypocritical of us to take a government grant — or any other income — without fully disclosing it. And even though no one to our knowledge has questioned the propriety of *Content* accepting money from the private sector, we anticipate at least some critical questioning about our application for, and acceptance of, an Ontario government grant. Fair enough.

The following only summarizes our views; we consider it a minimum statement. *Content* believes:

1. Dangers to the creation and maintenance of unfettered, diverse and

antagonistic voices in every form of funding, including advertising, donations, philanthropy and pure subscriber support.

2. The number, size and influence of advertiser-funded media in this country is disproportionately large.

3. This country would be better off with more diverse and antagonistic voices, and these would more likely stay diverse if they were funded in a variety of ways: by private enterprise advertisers, as co-operatives, by special-interest groups, by subscribers alone, through philanthropy and by government alone. (We do not think consideration of the possible positive values of a government-run newspaper, for instance, should be shut off after a full five seconds' deliberation.)

4. Non-mainstream voices have a duty to develop multiple sources of income as a means of increasing their chances of survival and growth. For *Content* this means subscriptions (which we intend to make a key financial base), newsstand sales, advertising, and government grants or philanthropy when these are available with no strings attached (as is the case with the Ontario Arts Council grant, which can be ascertained from the public record).

THE MYSTERIOUS CASE OF THE "MISSING" JANUARY ISSUE

Readers and librarians who called and wrote regarding the "missing" January issue have been sent personal letters. We feel a responsibility to satisfy the curiosity of any others who feel they missed an issue of *Content*.

Readers have **missed no issues**, unless it be through an administrative or postal problem with an individual mailing plate.

If you will bear with a little explanation, the mystery will be solved before your very eyes...

What has happened is that the month-of-issue of the magazine has been changed.

Number 48, the first under the new ownership, went into the mails Jan. 14. In line with the new policy, it was dated "February," a practice general among magazines. Formerly *Content* was dated

with the month it came off the press.

We were precluded from announcing this change until now because Number 47 (Dec. 74), Dick MacDonald's final issue, had mysteriously disappeared. For reasons too complicated to explain here, for some time no one could find out why. Any announcement about the frequency of the magazine that failed to mention the missing issue would have added to the confusion.

You finally received Number 47 in late February. To sum up, subscribers have received six full issues during the past six months as follows:

Issue No.	Date of Issue	You Received Issue
45	Oct. '74	Nov. '74
46	Nov.	Dec.
47	Dec.	Feb. '75
48	Feb. '75	Jan.
49	Mar.	Feb.
50	April	Mar.

Six issues, with six consecutive numbers, in six months. Somehow.

L A T E N E W S

Candide Temple of Victoria and Farrell Crook of The Toronto Star have been awarded the Louis S. St. Laurent Fellowships in Legal Journalism 1975-6.

Temple is a member of the B.C. Legislative Press Gallery freelancing for dailies and broadcast media; Crook is his paper's senior court reporter. The Fellowships pay the equivalent of \$18,000 per a. at Laval or Queen's university.

Moving?

If you are going to move, please use this form, and let us know as far in advance as possible. If you use this form, boy, will it ever make the business/circulation manager happy.

**NEW
address**

Name _____

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Business/Circulation Mgr.
22 Laurier Avenue,
Toronto, Canada.
M4X 1S3

ATTACH MAILING LABEL HERE

Content — PLEASE CHANGE MY ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS:

PLANS FOR MEDIA 75 ALMOST COMPLETE

Author and raconteur W.O. Mitchell will be one of two main speakers at Media 75, the conference where journalists and members of the public concerned about journalism will mingle May 23, 24 and 25.

Titled In The Public Interest, the conference will be held on the Keele Street campus of York University, Downsview, in the northern part of Metropolitan Toronto.

Seminars, films and the presentation of awards will be part of the conference, which is the responsibility of a non-profit organization being incorporated under Mediaconference Inc. Sponsoring organizations are the Canadian Broadcasting League and Media Probe, a group of mainly Toronto-area journalists and others. Organizations with representatives on the steering committee include York University, Media Probe, Media Club of Canada, Toronto Newspaper Guild, Canadian Periodical Publishers' Association, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Canadian Broadcasting League,

Carleton University, Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and the Independent Publishers Association.

Co-chairmen of Media 75 are Dick MacDonald, former publisher of *Content* who got the annual media conferences rolling, and Earle Beattie, a former feature writer who teaches media at York, and edits *Media Probe* newsletter.

Six topic areas will be the focus for discussions at Media 75:

- Ownership, control and decision-making.
- The media-aware citizen.
- The alternatives to the mainline media.
- Distribution and availability.
- Government and public agencies and the media.
- Technology of the media today and tomorrow.

New awards — for people, institutions or organizations which have made a distinguished contribution to the mass media but who would otherwise go

publicly unrecognized for the contribution — will be presented by Media 75. The Canadian Broadcasting League will present its award at the conference.

Films will probably include *Action*, *Why Rock The Boat?*, *Lord Thomson Of Fleet* and *L'Acadie, L'Acadie*, among others.

Secretary of Media 75 is Arnold Amber, a news producer for *CBC-TV* who founded the weekly *Toronto Citizen*; treasurer is Sheryl Taylor-Munro, executive co-ordinator of the Canadian Periodical Publishers' Association.

Registration fee is \$10 for students, \$20 for others. Lower rates will be considered in special circumstances. Rooms for \$8 a night will be available at York University.

To register early, fill in the registration form printed in this issue of *Content* and mail to:

Media 75,
P.O.Box 5716,
Terminal A, TORONTO, Ont.
M5W 1N8

REGISTRATION
INSCRIPTION

MEDIA 75

Name _____ Tel. Home _____
Nom _____ Tél. à domicile _____

Position/employer _____ Tel. Office _____
Poste/employeur _____ Tél. au bureau _____

Mailing address _____
Adresse _____

Registration fee: Cheque Cash Money order
Cotisation: \$20.00 Chèque Comptant Mandat

<input type="checkbox"/> Please reserve room for me:	For nights of:	Pour les nuits du:
<input type="checkbox"/> Veuillez me réserver une chambre:	<input type="checkbox"/> Fri. May 23	<input type="checkbox"/> Vendredi, 23 mai
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sat. May 24	<input type="checkbox"/> Samedi, 24 mai
	<input type="checkbox"/> Sun. May 25	<input type="checkbox"/> Dimanche, 25 mai

- Please arrange billeting if possible
- Veuillez, si possible, me loger chez un particulier
- Will arrange own accommodation
- Je ferai des démarches personnelles au sujet du logement

Make cheques and money orders payable to: Media 75
Établir tout versement à l'ordre de: Média 75

Send registration form to: Media 75, P.O. 5716, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1N8
Retournez cette formule d'inscription à: Média 75, C.P. 5716, Terminal A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1N8

WESTERN ONTARIO NEWSPAPER AWARD WINNERS

KITCHENER, Ont. — Female journalists celebrated **International Women's Year** by winning a record four first prizes in the **Western Ontario Newspaper Awards** for work done in 1974. The results of the 21st competition were announced by the **Kitchener-Waterloo Press Club**. Altogether 32 reporters and Photographers — plus a news team from the Owen Sound *Sun-Times* — shared in the awards.

The awards competition is sponsored by **Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited** and **B.F. Goodrich Canada Ltd.** in conjunction with the **Kitchener-Waterloo Press Club**. In addition the **Joan May Memorial Trophy** for columnists, sponsored by the **London City Press Club**, is included as part of the Western Ontario awards.

The four women winners were **Thelma Morrison** and **Margaret Rodger** of the *Stratford Beacon-Herald*, **Wendy Koenig** of the *London Free Press* and **Catherine Ford** of the *Brampton Daily Times*. Wendy is the only repeat winner, taking the women's feature writing trophy for a second year, and Catherine, after winning a record eight honorable-mention plaques in the past few years, finally came up with a first prize — the Joan May trophy.

The big winner this year was **Del Bell** of the *London Free Press*, who won the in-

vestigative reporting award and gained honorable mention for feature writing and in the Joan May class.

R. Michael Hanley of *The Spectator*, Hamilton, whose picture of a policeman standing in water up to his middle in the Cambridge floods won the Canadian Press picture of the year award, won the spot news photography award with this picture. Another picture of the same flooding took an honorable mention.

Two other writers were double honorable-mention winners. They were **Paul Vasey** of the *Windsor Star* and **William Heine** of the *London Free Press*.

WINNERS OF FORD AWARDS

Investigative reporting: **Del Bell**, *London Free Press*; honorable mention, **Mary-Beth Hawrish**, *London Free Press*, **James Travers**, *The Spectator*, and **Frank Etherington**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*.

Spot news photography: **R. Michael Hanley**, *The Spectator*; honorable mention, **Ernie Lee**, *London Free Press*, and **R. Michael Hanley**.

Feature photography: **Ed Heal**, *London Free Press*; honorable mention, **Richard Sutton**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, and **Gerry Bookhout**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*.

Women's feature writing: **Wendy Koenig**, *London Free Press*; honorable mention, **Margaret Terol**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, and **Mike Walton**, *The Spectator*.

Environmental writing: **Margaret Rodger**, *Stratford Beacon-Herald*; honorable mention, **John Kiely**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*.

Sports writing: **Ernie Miller**, *London Free Press*; honorable mention, **Don Lovegrove**, *The Spectator*, and **Jack Gatecliff**, *St. Catharines Standard*.

WINNERS OF BFG AWARDS

Business writing: **Bob MacKenzie**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*; honorable mention, **Paul Vasey**, *Windsor Star*.

Spot News writing: **Bob Chamberlain**, *Windsor Star*; honorable mention, **Paul Vasey** and *Owen Sound Sun-Times* news team.

Humorous writing: **Bob Burt**, *Windsor Star*; honorable mention, **Simon Wickens**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*, and **John Robinson**, *The Spectator*.

Editorial writing: **Stafford Johnston**, *Kitchener-Waterloo Record*; honorable mention, **William Heine**, *London Free Press*, and **Robert Hull**, *Owen Sound Sun-Times*.

Sports photography: **George Blumson**, *London Free Press*; honorable mention, **Leon Hloba**, *The Spectator*, and **Bill Ironside**, *London Free Press*.

Feature writing: **Thelma Morrison**, *Stratford Beacon-Herald*; honorable mention, **William Heine** and **Del Bell**.

Joan May Memorial Trophy for columnists: **Catherine Ford**, *Brampton Daily Times*; honorable mention, **Robert Hanley** and **Del Bell**.

Judges were: **John E.A. Brooks**, director of public relations, *The Toronto Star*; **Bob Johnstone**, *CBC* Radio news, Toronto; **Andrew W. MacFarlane**, dean, school of journalism, **University of Western Ontario**; **Ben Wicks**, cartoonist, **Toronto Sun Syndicate**; **M.V. James**, division information manager, **Bell Canada**, Toronto; **Chris Lund**, photo editor, *Information Canada*, Ottawa; **John Bradshaw**, columnist and broadcaster, Toronto; **Pat Marsden**, sports director, *CFTO-TV*, Toronto; **Prof. Donald R. Gordon**, faculty of arts, **University of Waterloo**; **Judy Creighton**, women's news editor, *Canadian Press*, Toronto; **Dave Brown**, columnist, *Ottawa Journal*.

MEDIA 75 PRELIMINARY AGENDA

Friday, May 23

- 4 pm Registration desk opens.
- 8 pm General assembly: opening remarks by Tom Sloan of Carleton University and the CDNPA, followed by five-minute introductions to each of the conference topic areas.
- 10 pm Films and cash bar.

Saturday, May 24

- 8:30 am Registration desk reopens.
- 9:30 am Six simultaneous workshops on topic areas.
- 10:45 am Coffee break.
- 11 am Workshops.
- 12:30 pm Luncheon. Speaker: W.O. Mitchell.
- 2 pm Workshops.
- 4 pm Coffee break
- 4:30 to 6:30 pm Workshops.
- 7:30 pm Cocktails.
- 8:30 pm Dinner: guest speaker to be announced. Presentation of CBL and Media 75 awards.
- 10:30 pm Cash bar.

Sunday, May 25

- 9:30 am Workshops.
- 12 noon Lunch.
- 12:30 pm General assembly.
- 2 pm Formal adjournment.
- 2:15 pm Meetings of organizations such as CBL, and Media Probe, and films.

FIFTY COMMON ERRORS IN NEWSPAPER WRITING

The prognosis for the ailing language is not good. I predict that it will not die in my lifetime, but I fear that it will be assailed by countless cerebral accidents and massive strokes and gross insults to the brain and finally will no longer be able to sit up in bed and take nourishment by mouth.

Perhaps I am wrong, and it may already be in the terminal ward, soon to kick the bucket.

Radio, television, the press, and all those other agencies that are dedicated to lulling and hoodwinking the public into talking falderal have so gummed up our language with solecisms and mongoloid bastards ("Vietnamize," "bodifier," "commonality") and knock-kneed metaphors and gibberish that a new kind of censorship should be in order.

The board should be made up only of persons demonstrably literate, precise, immune to the viruses of jargon and whimsy, and severe in their quarantine of carriers of the aforesaid.

— Jean Stafford, novelist, essayist and short-story writer in the *Saturday Review/World*, Dec. 4, 1973.

This quotation was selected to introduce *Fifty Common Errors of Newspaper Writing*, the final report, for 1973-74, of the writing and editing committee of the Associated Press Managing Editors association.

"There's plenty of room for quibbling about the list," Wallace Allen, managing editor of *The Minneapolis Tribune*, notes in the report. He headed the committee.

The committee members encourage managing editors to adopt — or adapt — the report to their own uses. In the version below, we have replaced a couple of U.S. examples (i.e., Congressmen) with Canadian equivalents.

Allen told *Content* of one quibble the committee thought justified; we have incorporated that correction here, and we have had the temerity to clarify other points. (Was there ever a piece of copy that required no further editing?)

The bulk of *Fifty Common Errors* was assembled and written over several years by Dick Reid, an assistant managing editor at *The Tribune*. His observations on style and language have been printed in staff memos under the heading "Common Flaws, Ltd."

Allen, by the way, now is chairman of APME's foreign news committee. We will be interested to read that committee's report, especially if Allen can track down a Dick Reid of the foreign coverage field.

Okay, here they are (by the way, there's a reward at the end — another Jean Stafford passage):

THE 50

1. **Affect, effect:** Generally, **affect** is the verb; **effect** is the noun. "The letter did not **affect** the outcome." "The letter had a significant **effect**." BUT **effect** is also a verb meaning **to bring about**. Thus: "It is almost impossible to **effect** change."

2. **Afterward, afterwards:** Use **afterward**. The dictionary allows use of afterwards only as a second form. The same thinking applies to **toward** and **towards**. Use **toward**.

3. **All right:** That's the way to spell it. The dictionary may list **alright** as a legitimate word but it is not acceptable in a standard usage, says Random House.

4. **Allude, elude:** You **allude** to (or mention) a book. You **elude** (or escape) a pursuer.

5. **Annual:** Don't use **first** with it. If it's the first time, it can't be annual.

6. **Averse, adverse:** If you don't like something, you are **averse** (or opposed) to it. **Adverse** is an adjective: Adverse (bad) weather, **adverse** conditions.

7. **Block, bloc:** A **bloc** is a coalition of persons or a group with the same purpose or goal. Don't call it a block, which has some 40 dictionary definitions.

8. **Compose, comprise:** Remember that the parts **compose** the whole and the whole **comprises** the parts. You **compose** things by putting them together. Once the parts are put together, the object **comprises** the parts.

9. **Couple of:** You need the **of**. It's never "a couple tomatoes."

10. **Demolish, destroy:** They mean to do away with **completely**. You can't partially demolish or destroy something, nor is there any need to say **totally** destroyed.

11. **Different from:** Things and people are different **from** each other. Don't write that they are different **than** each other.

12. **Drown:** Don't say someone was **drowned** unless an assailant held the victim's head under water. Just say the victim **drowned**.

13. **Due to, owing to, because of:** We prefer the last.

Wrong: The game was canceled **due to** rain.

Stilted: **Owing to** rain, the game was cancelled.

Right: The game was cancelled **because of** rain.

14. **Ecology, environment (ecosystem):** They are not synonymous. **Ecology** is a **science** — the study of the relationship between organisms and their **environment**. The total living and life-supporting environment can be called the **ecosystem**.

Right: The laboratory is studying the **ecology** of man and the desert.

Right: There is much interest in animal **ecology** these days.

Wrong: Even so simple an undertaking as maintaining a lawn affects **ecology**.

Right: Even so simple an undertaking as maintaining a lawn affects our **environment (ecosystem)**.

15. **Either:** It means one or the other, not both.

Wrong: There were lions on **either** side of the door.

Right: There were lions on **each** side of the door.

16. **Fliers, flyers:** Airmen are **fliers**. Handbills are **flyers**.

17. **Flout, flaunt:** They aren't the same words; they mean completely different things and they're very commonly confused. **Flout** means to mock, to scoff or to show disdain for. **Flaunt** means to display ostentatiously.

18. **Funeral service:** A redundant expression. A funeral **is** a service.

19. **Head up:** People don't **head up** committees. They **head** them.

20. **Hopefully:** One of the most commonly misused words. **Hopefully** should describe the way the **subject FEELS**.

For instance: Hopefully, I will present the plan to the president. (This means I will be hopeful when I do it.)

Bad usage: Hopefully the war will end soon. (This is attributing hopefulness to a non-person.)

If you want to write that you hope the war ends soon, write: I hope the war will end soon.

21. **Imply and infer:** The speaker implies. The hearer infers.

22. **In advance of, prior to:** Use **before**; it sounds more natural.

23. **It's, its: Its** is the possessive; **it's** is the contraction of **it is**.

Wrong: What is **it's** name?

Right: What is **its** name? **Its** name is Fido.

Right: **It's** the first time he's scored tonight.

Right: **It's** my coat.

24. **Lay, lie:** Lay is the action word; lie is the state of being.

Wrong: The body will **lay** in state until Wednesday.

Right: The body will **lie** in state until Wednesday

Right: The prosecutor tried to **lay** the blame on him.

However, the past tense of **lie** is **lay**.

Right: The body **lay** in state from Tuesday until Wednesday.

Wrong: The body **laid** in state from Tuesday until Wednesday.

The past participle and the plain tense of **lay** is **laid**.

Right: He **laid** the pencil on the pad.

Right: He **had laid** the pencil on the pad.

Right: The hen **laid** an egg.

25. **Leave, let: Leave alone** means to depart from or cause to be in solitude. **Let alone** means to be undisturbed.

Wrong: The man had pulled a gun on her but Mr. Jones intervened and talked him into **leaving her alone**.

Right: The man had pulled a gun on her but Mr. Jones intervened and talked him into **letting her alone**.

Right: When I entered the room I saw that Jim and Mary were sleeping so I decided to **leave them alone**.

26. **Less, fewer:** If you can separate items in the quantities being compared, use **fewer**. If not, use **less**.

Wrong: The Argos are inferior to the Lions because they have **less** good linemen.

Right: The Argos are inferior to the Tigercats because they have **fewer** good linemen.

Right: The Argos are inferior to the Roughriders because they have **less** experience.

27. **Like, as:** Don't use **like** for **as** or **as if**. In general, use **like** to compare with nouns and pronouns; use **as** when comparing with phrases and clauses that contain a verb.

Wrong: Jim blocks the linebacker **like** he should.

Right: Jim blocks the linebacker **as** he should.

Right: Jim blocks **like** a pro.

28. **Marshall, marshal:** Generally, the first form is correct only when the word is a proper noun: John **Marshall**. The second form is the verb form: Marilyn will **marshal** her forces. And the second form is the one to use for a title: **Fire Marshal** Stan Anderson, **Field Marshal** Erwin Rommel.

29. **Mean, average, median:** Use **mean** as synonymous with **average**. Both words refer to the sum of all components

divided by the number of components. **Median** is the number that has as many components above it as below it.

30. **Nouns:** There's a growing trend toward using them as verbs. Resist it. **Host, headquarters** and **author**, for instance, are nouns, even though the dictionary may acknowledge they can be used as verbs. If you do, you'll come up with a monstrosity like: "Headquartered at his country home, John Doe hosted a party to celebrate the book he had authored."

BOOBS

Reporters, editors! Send *Content* your nominations for common news writing errors.

We would also be interested in receiving correct spellings of commonly mis-spelled place names and persons' names of your region.

We would like to see examples of good and poor usage, punctuation, grammar and construction.

We need to preserve good language; we need also to help language grow. How about new or little-used terms deserving of introduction into general usage?

Especially interesting would be readers' favorite examples of words, phrases or ideas widely used but widely misunderstood. How about historic references more myth than history?

If we receive enough, we'll publish them as a collection. If too few come in to justify this, we'll make them into highly useful fillers.

Why not send **at least one** item now, and then keep them coming? Send them to: **Boobs, 22 Laurier Avenue, Toronto M4X 1S3.**

31. **Oral, verbal:** Use **oral** when use of the mouth is central to the thought; the word emphasizes the idea of human utterance. **Verbal** may apply to spoken or written words; it connotes the process of reducing ideas to writing. Usually, it's a verbal contract, not an **oral** one, if it's in writing.

32. **Over and more than:** They aren't interchangeable. **Over** refers to spatial relationships: The plane flew **over** the city. **More than** is used with figures: In the crowd were **more than** 1,000 fans.

33. **Parallel construction:** Thoughts in series in the same sentence require parallel construction.

Wrong: The union delivered demands **for an increase of** 10 per cent in wages and **to cut** the work week of 30 hours.

Right: The union delivered demands **for an increase of** 10 per cent in wages and **for a reduction in** the work week to 30 hours.

34. **Peddle, pedal:** When selling something, you **peddle** it. When riding a bicycle or similar form of locomotion, you **pedal** it.

35. **Pretense, pretext:** They're different, but it's a tough distinction. A **pretext** is that which is put forward to conceal a truth. Example:

He was discharged for tardiness, but this was only a **pretext** for firing for general incompetence.

A **pretense** is a "false show"; a more overt act intended to conceal personal feelings. Example:

My profuse compliments were **pretense**.

36. **Principle, principal:** A guiding rule or basic truth is a **principle**. The first, dominant, or leading thing is **principal**. **Principle** is a noun; **principal** may be a noun or an adjective.

Right: It's the **principle** of the thing.

Right: Liberty and justice are two **principles** on which our nation is founded.

Right: Hitting and fielding are the **principal** activities in baseball.

Right: Robert Jamieson is the school **principal**.

37. **Redundancies** to avoid:

Easter Sunday. Make it **Easter**.

Incumbent MP. **MP**.

Owens his own home. **Owens his home**.

The company will close down. **The company will close**.

Jones, Smith, Johnson and Reid were all convicted.

Jones, Smith, Johnson and Reid were convicted.

Jewish rabbi. Just **rabbi**.

8 p.m. tonight. All you need is **8 tonight** or **8 p.m. today**.

During the winter months. **During the winter**.

Both Reid and Jones were denied pardons. **Reid and Jones were denied pardons**.

I am currently tired. **I am tired.**

Autopsy to determine the cause of death. **Autopsy.**

38. **Refute:** The word connotes success in argument and almost always implies an editorial judgment.

Wrong: Father Bury **refuted** the arguments of the pro-abortion faction.

Right: Father Bury responded to (or denied) the arguments of the pro-abortion faction.

39. **Reluctant, reticent:** If he doesn't want to act, he is **reluctant**. If he doesn't want to speak, he is **reticent**.

40. **Say, said:** The most serviceable words in the journalist's language are the forms of the verb **to say**. Let a person **say** something, rather than declare or admit or point out. And never let him grin, smile, frown or giggle something.

41. **Slang:** Don't try to use "with-it" slang. Usually a term is on the way out by the time we get it into print.

Wrong: The police cleared the demonstrators with a sunrise **bust**.

42. **Spelling:** It's basic. If reporters can't spell and copy editors can't spell, we're in trouble. Some ripe ones for the top of your list:

It's **consensus**, not *concensus*.

It's **restaurateur**, not *restauranteur*.

It's **dietitian**, not *dietician*.

43. **Temperatures:** They may get higher or lower, but they don't get warmer or cooler.

Wrong: Temperatures are expected to warm-up in the area Friday.

Right: Temperatures are expected to rise in the area Friday.

44. **That, which:** **That** tends to restrict the reader's thought and direct it the way you want it to go; **which** is non-restrictive, introducing a bit of subsidiary information.

Example: The lawnmower that is in the garage needs sharpening. (Meaning: We have more than one lawnmower. The one in the garage needs sharpening.)

Example: The lawnmower, which is in the garage, needs sharpening. (Meaning: Our lawnmower needs sharpening. It's in the garage.)

Example: The statue that graces our entry hall is on loan from the museum. (Meaning: Of all the statues around here, the one in the entry hall is on loan.)

Example: The statue, which graces our entry hall, is on loan. (Meaning: Our statue is on loan. It happens to be in the entry hall.)

Note that **which** clauses take commas, signalling they are not essential to the meaning of the sentence.

45. **Under way**, not *underway*: But don't say something got under way. Say it **started** or **began**.

46. **Unique:** Something that is unique is the only one of its kind. It can't be very unique or quite unique or somewhat uni-

que or rather unique. **Don't use it** unless you **MEAN unique**.

47. **Up:** Don't use it as a verb.

Wrong: The manager said he would **up** the price next week.

Right: The manager said he would **raise** the price next week.

48. **Who, whom:** A tough one, but generally you're safe to use **whom** to refer to someone who has been the object of an action. **Who** is the word when the someone has been the actor:

A 19-year-old woman, to **whom** the room was rented, left the window open.

A 19-year-old woman, **who** rented the room, left the window open.

49. **Who's, whose:** Though it incorporates an apostrophe, **who's** is not a possessive. It's a contraction for **who is**. **Whose** is the possessive.

Wrong: I don't know **who's** coat it is.

Right: I don't know **whose** coat it is.

Right: Find out **who's** there.

50. **Would:** Be careful about using **would** when constructing a conditional past tense.

Wrong: If Soderholm **would not have had** an injured foot, Thompson wouldn't have been in the lineup.

Right: If Soderholm **had not had** an injured foot, Thompson wouldn't have been in the lineup.

* * *

Something in there for everyone, right? Here's Jean Stafford again:

Countless useful, onetime respectable words have been so defaced and debased that those of us who look upon ourselves as the custodians of the mother tongue find our vocabularies diminished. We hesitate to use a word lest it be misconstrued in the incorrect but faddish sense.

One functional word I miss is "irrelevant." "Irrelevance" has come to denote the condition of "not being with it" ...

Lately the word "ethnic" has taken a fearful trouncing and for all practical purposes has, I'm afraid, been kayoed for keeps. I was invited once to an "ethnic" dinner party. The eight guests were American-born Caucasians: one was a Jew, one was of German descent, one of Hungarian, one of Norwegian, the other four of Scotch-Irish-English ...

But the official language of the United States is now cant.

Some bird in the Watergate hearings, testifying to his true-blue, snow-white innocence of any knowledge of the "fruits of the bug," said: "Myself and two other individuals proceeded to the aforementioned locations on Route XYZ, and Mr. Bandersnatch telephonically indicated to me that his answer to Mr. Jabberwock's inquiry was negative."

If H.W. Fowler, whose Modern English Usage is the most dazzling record of a temper tantrum ever written, were alive today, he would die.

CONGRATULATIONS!

We salute the winners of Ford of Canada Awards in the twenty-first annual Western Ontario Newspaper Awards competition:

Investigative Reporting

The award: Del Bell, *London Free Press*

Honorable mention: Mary-Beth Hawrish, *London Free Press*; James Travers, *The Spectator*, Hamilton; Frank Etherington, *Kitchener Waterloo-Record*.

Spot News Photography

The award: R. Michael Hanley, *The Spectator*, Hamilton.

Honorable mention: Ernie Lee, *London Free Press*; R. Michael Hanley.

Feature Photography

The award: Ed Heal, *London Free Press*.

Honorable mention: Richard Sutton, *Kitchener Waterloo-Record*; Gerry Bookhout, *Kitchener Waterloo-Record*.

Women's Feature Writing

The award: Wendy Koenig, *London Free Press*

Honorable mention: Margaret Terol, *Kitchener Waterloo-Record*; Mike Walton, *The Spectator*, Hamilton.

Environmental Writing

The award: Margaret Rodger, *Stratford Beacon-Herald*

Honorable mention: John Kiely, *Kitchener Waterloo-Record*

Sports Writing

The award: Ernie Miller, *London Free Press*

Honorable mention: Don Lovegrove, *The Spectator*, Hamilton; Jack Gatecliff, *St. Catharines Standard*.

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NATIONAL NEWSPAPER AWARD WINNERS

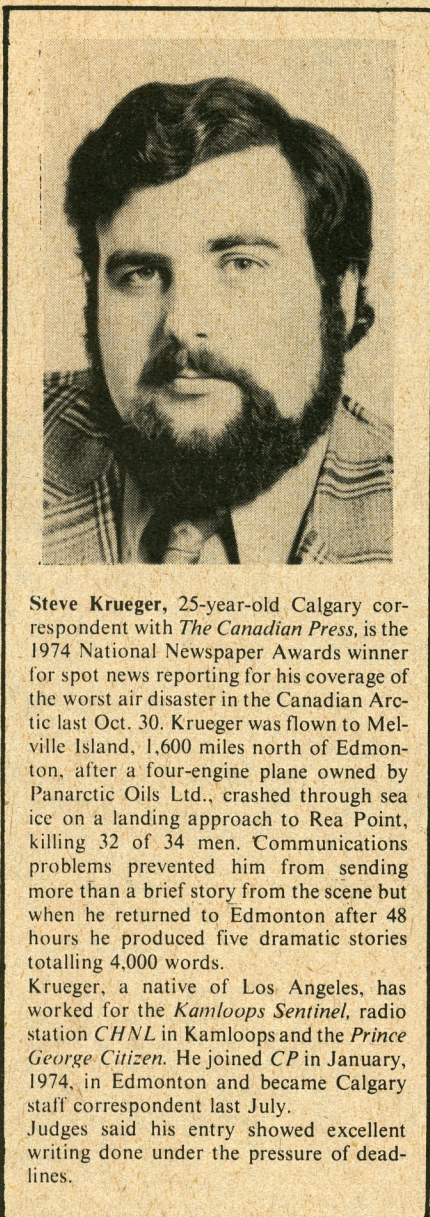
Four citations of merit were awarded by the judges for this year's National Newspaper Awards competition because of "the generally high quality of the entries."

Henry Aubin of *The Montreal Gazette* was cited in the enterprise reporting category for an extensively-researched series on factors contributing to fast-rising food prices. Aubin, 32, is a native of New Brunswick, N.J., who worked for the *Philadelphia Bulletin* and *Washington Post* before moving to *The Gazette* in 1973, the year he won the NNA for enterprise reporting.

Lydia Dotto of *The Globe and Mail* was cited in the feature writing category. *The Globe's* science reporter since 1972 entered an engrossing account of her experience diving beneath Arctic ice. Ms. Dotto, 25, was born in Cadomin, Alta., is a graduate of Carleton University's journalism program and has worked for *The Edmonton Journal* and *The Toronto Star*.

John W. Grace, 47, who has been on the editorial page staff of *The Ottawa Journal* since 1959, received a citation for editorials written with clarity, logic and understanding. Prior to joining *The Journal*, Grace had obtained a doctorate in English language and literature and had taught at The University of Michigan.

Jim Kearney, 53, sports columnist with *The Vancouver Sun* for 12 years was commended in a citation for his warm-hearted offbeat column about a veteran hockey player who had been with the same team in the Caribou Hockey League for 25 consecutive years and is a hometown hero. The years with a single team match Gordie Howe's run with the Detroit Red Wings of the NHL.



Steve Krueger, 25-year-old Calgary correspondent with *The Canadian Press*, is the 1974 National Newspaper Awards winner for spot news reporting for his coverage of the worst air disaster in the Canadian Arctic last Oct. 30. Krueger was flown to Melville Island, 1,600 miles north of Edmonton, after a four-engine plane owned by Panarctic Oils Ltd., crashed through sea ice on a landing approach to Rea Point, killing 32 of 34 men. Communications problems prevented him from sending more than a brief story from the scene but when he returned to Edmonton after 48 hours he produced five dramatic stories totalling 4,000 words.

Krueger, a native of Los Angeles, has worked for the *Kamloops Sentinel*, radio station CHNL in Kamloops and the *Prince George Citizen*. He joined CP in January, 1974, in Edmonton and became Calgary staff correspondent last July.

Judges said his entry showed excellent writing done under the pressure of deadlines.

George Gross, sports editor of *The Toronto Sun*, won the sports writing NNA for an exclusive on the escape from Czechoslovakia and signing with the Toronto Toros of former Czech national hockey team captain Vaclav Nedomansky. Gross, also a Czech, came to Canada in 1950 and resumed a journalistic career in 1959 when he began reporting soccer for the *Toronto Telegram*. In the 1960s he covered the NHL; he moved to *The Sun* when the *Tely* folded in 1972.



John Fraser of *The Globe and Mail* won the NNA in the critical writing category for work described by the judges as resourceful, articulate and knowledgeable. Fraser, 30, *The Globe and Mail's* dance critic since 1971, was born in Montreal and studied at Memorial University, St. John's, Nfld. and the University of East Anglia, Norwich, England. Previously he worked for the *Sherbrooke Record*, *St. John's Telegram* and *Toronto Telegram*.



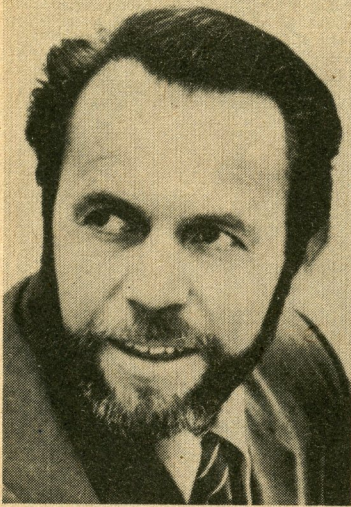
Doug Ball, winner of the NNA for feature photography, has worked with *CP* off and on since 1967 in Ottawa and Toronto following a brief stint with *United Press International* as a darkroom technician. Ball, 28, was transferred to Montreal last July. His winning entry, Robert Stanfield fumbling a football, was called one of the most controversial to come out of any election campaign. The judges apparently felt, according to the *CP* story on the awards, that the picture "...told the whole story of the federal vote and deserves a rightful place in Canadian history."



CP photo by Doug Ball, courtesy *CP*

Carol Hogg of *The Calgary Herald* took top honors in the feature writing category for a piece on the dwindling of children's movie matinees. It was written with humor and feeling, the judges said, after she watched many matinees and interviewed movie house managers. A Toronto native, Ms. Hogg is 32, a graduate in modern history from U of T and has been with the *Herald* for seven years. She won news awards from The Media Club of Canada in 1971 and 1973.

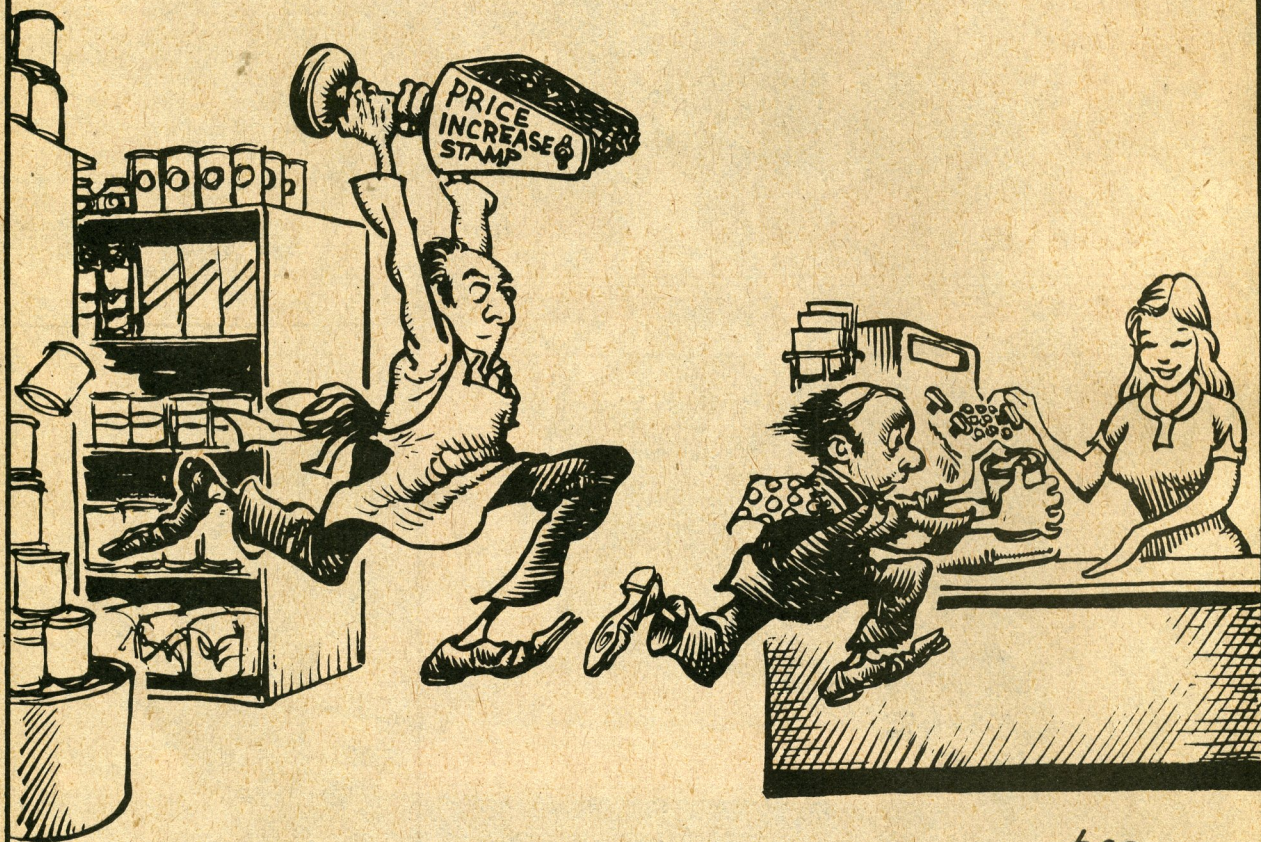
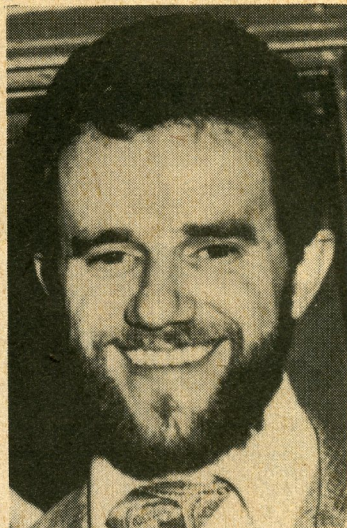




Don Dutton, a *Toronto Star* photographer, is the only repeat winner of a National Newspaper Award this year. His moving photo of the funeral of two murdered New Brunswick policemen won the spot news photography award, the same category in which he shared top place in 1973. Dutton's picture showed the sorrow in the face of a son of one of the slain officers, a face framed between uniformed pall bearers. Dutton, 46, was born in Victoria, Ont. He has been with *The Star* for 15 years. Previously he worked in Simcoe, Oshawa and Guelph.



Blaine, who, according to *CP's* story on the National Newspaper Awards, insists on a single name, is a cartoonist for *The Spectator* of Hamilton. He won the NNA for cartooning with an "action-packed drawing of a supermarket employee with a giant price-stamp chasing a customer who is racing to the checkout counter before a new price can be put on his purchase." The cartoon appeared in March 1974 when food prices were changing almost hourly. Born in Glace Bay, N.S., Blaine began his professional career in 1961 with *The Globe and Mail*, Toronto. Later that year he joined *The Spec*.



Blaine THE SPECTATOR

Blaine's favorite, of the six Blaine submitted to the competition, "Canadian Gothic."



Robert Neilsen of *The Toronto Star* won the enterprise reporting National Newspaper Award for a series of stories on the relatively large number of job vacancies in different parts of Canada at a time of substantial unemployment. His articles were based on his experiences in actually finding jobs. It was described by the judges as an "impressively authentic report" and he was praised for "going out and getting his hands dirty and his back sore in the cause of research." The series was Neilsen's idea.

Neilsen, 52, has been with *The Star* since 1945. He has been a reporter in Ottawa, Toronto, London, England and Washington as well as being editorial page writer and editorial page editor. He was born in Plaster Rock, N.B., graduated from U.N.B. and was with *CP* for two years before joining *The Star*.



Pierce Fenhagen, 57, a native of Baltimore, Md. won the National Newspaper Award for editorial writing in *The Montreal Gazette*. His pieces were written in an unusual style which the judges said "might be mistaken by some to be more whimsy and humor than serious argument" but which effectively gripped the judges. Fenhagen worked at the *Baltimore Sun* and as an oceanographer at The University of Rhode Island before joining *The Gazette* where he has been an editorial writer for three years.

REPORTER BATTLES MARITIMES CENSORS STARTS FUND TO PAY LEGAL EXPENSES

By BARRIE ZWICKER

Reporter Gerry McNeil's lonely battle against the Nova Scotia Board of Censors, a battle with significant portents for free speech and free press in Canada, was reported in *Content* Number 49.

McNeil is a *Canadian Press* reporter in Ottawa specializing in justice and legal affairs. Until May 1972 he worked for *CP* in Halifax, Edmonton, Montreal, Quebec City and then Ottawa for seven years. He then left to become editor of the *Dartmouth* (N.S.) *Free Press*. He returned to *CP* Ottawa in March after control of the *Free Press* changed hands.

It was during his stay at the *Free Press*, in January 1974, that he discovered the censor board had banned the movie *Last Tango in Paris* and that the board gave no reasons for its action.

"It started as an argument, you might say," McNeil told *Content* from his Dartmouth home where he was holidaying over the Easter weekend.

He tried to get the provincial government to take some action against the board, but got nowhere.

So he had his lawyers take to the trial division of the Nova Scotia Supreme Court a claim that the legislation governing the censor board was illegal.

But before his lawyers, Robert Murrant and Dereck Jones, were permitted to submit their argument, they were faced with a Nova Scotia government contention that McNeil had no right, as an individual citizen, to take the issue to court.

He won that round but the government appealed the decision to the Appeal Division. He won again and a further government appeal, to the Supreme Court of Canada, is slated to be heard about the time you read this.

On March 21 the Canadian Civil Liberties Association asked the federal Supreme Court for permission to argue on McNeil's behalf. A few days previously the same court gave permission to intervene, presumably on the side of the Nova Scotia government, to the governments of Ontario, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

The governments' concern is double. If McNeil wins the right-of-standing issue, the precedent will be packed with significance. Individual citizens might be in a legal position to question or challenge provincial legislation and actions regarding hydro projects such as the so-called development of James Bay, offshore mineral rights and nuclear power stations.

After that win, McNeil would bring forward his original anti-censorship case, to the Supreme Court of Canada again, if necessary.

HOW TO HELP

Content readers wishing to help McNeil should send their contributions to **Censorship Fund, P.O. Box 812, Dartmouth, N.S.**

McNeil was hoping to avoid a wide-based appeal. He felt the legal battles could have been fought to a successful conclusion on Nova Scotian territory "but we've been undercut by the inability to get anything into print in this province. It's very much like censorship. It's a blackout."

McNeil said the two old Halifax dailies have run exactly two stories since the whole thing began. One was a *CP* story out of Ottawa and the other "an item resulting from a question in the Nova Scotia legislature which was reported so incoherently it couldn't be understood."

The Globe and Mail carried a substantial piece by legal reporter John Beaufoy on March 21. Twenty-two column inches on page two with a head-and-shoulders of McNeil were topped by a three-column two-line head. But although the lead was "An Ottawa reporter is spending about \$20,000 of his own money in an attempt to bring down the Nova Scotia Board of Censors," the *Globe's* "objective" coverage denied the address of the anti-censorship fund to any *Globe* readers who might want to contribute to it, even though the fund was referred to in the story.

A second win would threaten the existence of every provincial censor board in the country.

McNeil, if he wins the first round of battles, will argue that the Nova Scotia Board of Censors had no right to censor *Last Tango in Paris* because only the federal government can make laws relating to morality, in the Criminal Code.

McNeil said he will be liable for about \$20,000 in expenses for his lawyers in connection with the right-of-standing issue. Murrant and Jones are not charging for their services. Twenty thousand is the "skeletal" charge to reimburse them for travel, work fielded out and secretarial and office expenses, McNeil explained.

Murrant and Jones set up practice in Dartmouth about two years ago. Murrant had experience on the Law Reform Commission and so is "familiar with the law and social justice." All three are determined to succeed and see "definite chance of breakthrough on the question of standing," McNeil said.

"We should also win on the censorship question," he added.

Win or lose, the cost will be the same. In the U.S.A., McNeil explained, when the courts determine a substantial public issue is involved in a court case, the government assumes the costs. This is not the case in the Canadian system.

An anti-censorship fund has been set up by McNeil to help him and his lawyers pay for their struggle, and steps are being taken to establish it as a charitable foundation. If there is an excess of money when the legal battles are done (which seems at the moment a pretty remote possibility) it will be used for charity or to fight similar legal battles. "We're thinking there should be a permanent fund to put dollars into cases where an individual or association couldn't carry on even though they have an evidently good cause and case," McNeil said.

He noted that "wealthy corporate bodies will fight their opposition into the ground," and gave an example. Truth does not always win and financial might can make rights. "The judicial process favors the rich. There's a chance of changing it," McNeil feels.

McNeil could be bankrupt if the fund falls far short of its goal. "I am liable," he said. "This began as sort of an argument and all of a sudden I found myself involved in a war. Sometimes I wake up with a start. But if you have to take risks in your life, this one is worth it."

PROBLEMS OF PRE-TRIAL PUBLICATION: FROM TOUCHY TO TRAGIC

A recent adjudication by the Ontario Press Council, concerning the pre-trial publication of names of individuals charged with criminal offences, has turned out to be especially timely as it relates to a current situation in which the press is being strongly criticized for its reporting of police investigation of an Ottawa homosexual prostitution ring.

In a judgment announced in March, the Council says that until the matter comes to trial, decisions by newspapers about publishing names of individuals charged with offences should be made with careful consideration of all the circumstances involved.

However, the adjudication ruled as "not upheld" a specific complaint that publication by the *Ottawa Citizen* of names, ages and addresses of women arrested on bawdy-house charges in raids on body-rub parlors represented an open invitation to rapists.

The adjudication dealt with a complaint by Dr. John Baglow, who had no personal connection with the case.

His specific complaint concerned a story in *The Citizen* last December 16. He said he would welcome "a general statement of policy regarding the impropriety and indeed the irresponsibility inherent in the practice of naming..."

Text of the adjudication:

"Dr. Baglow's specific complaint that the publication of names in this case was an open invitation to rapists to assault the women concerned is not upheld. Evidence was not presented that would substantiate this claim.

"On the broader question of whether newspapers should publish the names of individuals charged with offences until the matter comes to trial, the Council believes decisions should be made with careful consideration to all the circumstances involved.

"The Council published a booklet in 1974 — *To Name or Not To Name?* — that deals with this general question. In it, the Council reached no conclusion, saying that publication of the forceful arguments for and against publication of names in lesser offences before trial formed a useful basis for wider public discussion."

Dr. Baglow, supporting his specific complaint, said Ottawa has a high reported incidence of rape and a "scandalously low conviction rate." Women not of "previously chaste character"

found it difficult to prove rape in court.

He provided letters supporting his complaint from such social organizations as the Toronto branch of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Elizabeth Fry volunteers in Ottawa, the Ottawa branch of the John Howard Society, the Ottawa Rape Crisis Centre and the Ottawa Women's Centre.

He argued that the general point was more important and that the particular story cited served simply as a shocking example of a practice which is generally invidious."

Publication of names before trial was unfair to the accused. It didn't silence rumor mills or protect the individual from arbitrary arrest, as some argued.

He felt names shouldn't be published in connection with any charges until all legal processes, including appeal, had been exhausted.

The Citizen responded that its reporting of arrests and trials is based on news value of the case. When a decision was made to publish, *The Citizen* felt names and addresses of the accused were essential to the story.

Where the identity of the accused was suppressed, as with any other imposition of secrecy in the judicial process, the possibility of abuse grew. Non-publication could lead to false rumor, spread of guilt-by-association and damage to the reputations of innocent persons who might be wrongly suspected of facing the charges.

Undoubtedly, publication created certain problems and damaged some innocent reputations. But the greater danger was in suppression. Newspapers had a responsibility to follow through and report the disposition of charges when they report arrest, especially all accused who are acquitted.

In the body-rub arrests, the paper said its decision to publish was justified by the public controversy and concern generated in Ottawa by the sudden growth and multiplication of such establishments.

The related case concerns press publicity of the arrest and charging of at least 15 men as customers or operators of a teen-aged male prostitution ring in Ottawa. At this writing, only one of the men had entered a plea, pleading guilty.

However, another man, charged with gross indecency, fell to his death from an apartment building the same day his name, address and occupation appeared

in Ottawa newspapers and were broadcast on radio.

That sparked the picketing of the Ottawa police station and the *Ottawa Journal* by 17 members of Gays of Ottawa on March 20.

"Names should be published only after a person has been convicted," said Gays of Ottawa president Charles Hill, a civil servant. "When was the last time anything was printed of men who were customers of female prostitutes? In heterosexual prostitution it is the prostitutes who usually get nailed, not their customers. Not one teen-aged prostitute has been charged."

The police countered by saying it was the media which published names and that names of people arrested in any prostitution raid are available to the media on court dockets.

Police also point out that under the Canadian Criminal Code homosexual acts are legal only between consenting adults aged 21 or over. Thus, charges can be laid against anyone involved with someone under that age. An anomaly is that in Ontario the age of consent for heterosexual activity is 16.

Police say the current case involves 10 boys, aged 11 to 17.

Further protest of press coverage came in the form of a letter to the *Globe and Mail* on March 26, signed by 16 faculty members of The University of Toronto.

The letter says, in part:

"The press has co-operated (with police) by using sensationalistic language such as 'vice-ring,' 'white slavery,' or 'prostitution scandal.' Names and/or occupations of the accused have been repeated mechanically in almost every story. No reporter has analyzed the charges and precedents for them, or investigated the political manoeuvring behind the police department's zeal. No background material has stressed the discrepancy in the Criminal Code whereby the age of consent for heterosexual acts is 18 and may drop as low as 14, but for homosexual acts the age of consent is never under 21.

"In the atmosphere thus created, employers have suspended or fired the accused and personal reputations have been ruined before any court has passed judgment....

"One does not have to advocate prostitution in order to feel the injustices and the irreparable damages which the handling of these cases has already effected."

LE JOUR, ONE YEAR LATER

By EVELYN DUMAS

They laughed when I sat at the piano. But then I began to play.

It's been a year now, Feb. 28, 1974, to be exact that *Le Jour* published its first issue. It has stood up to some major difficulties and now I am confident that, as with a baby taken out of the incubator, it will survive for quite a while. Of course it will die some time, we all do, and newspapers particularly. The vacant lot on Vitré where *The Herald* once stood is a silent reminder of all that. But at *Le Jour*, some of the worst crises are behind us. It has been from crisis to crisis all the way.

The most obvious problem was money.

One of *Le Jour's* directors confesses that four times in the year the operation almost closed down overnight. Jacques Parizeau, the chairman of the board of directors, says there were two major problem periods: the summer when no money was coming in, and the Christmas holidays.

We made do with a little help from our friends. From time to time, someone would contribute \$10,000 or so. And there were smaller donations, not actually donations but buying of shares, though there may be only a technical difference between the two.

Even this was not enough because with sold shares of some \$350,000 the paper was still heading for a deficit of about \$500,000 in its first year. That is why the public subscription was launched in January. It has gone comfortably beyond its target of \$100,000, and we are in the black again.

But what the subscription revealed, mostly, was that to some persons *Le Jour* is a cause, inseparable from the cause of independence for Quebec, and a sort of lifeboat that helps make the transition between the 1973 elections and the next one.

Sometimes at *Le Jour*, when we are in a silly mood, we say some of our readers would buy the paper even if it had only a masthead and a series of blank pages. Sometimes it is pretty near that. How many of our 25,000 readers are so devoted? Ten per cent, 40 per cent? It is hard to say.

Yet, *Le Jour* is not a party paper, and I am in a better position to assert this now, in 1975, than I was a year ago.

There have been no direct party pressures on the paper as far as content goes, and the reporters have been so desirous to maintain their independence from the

party that in some cases, if not all, Parti Québécois coverage in *Le Jour* has been the poorest in town. Maybe that is a sort of reverse kind of censorship, but it is certainly not party control. *Le Jour* is as free as *The Gazette* to write about the Parti Québécois. Editorials tend, though not always, to follow the PQ line, but editorials are notoriously a special part of a paper.

The real ordeal at *Le Jour* was

Federal Energy Minister Donald MacDonald in March cancelled energy conservation ads in *Le Jour* because, he said, the newspaper supports Quebec independence and should not expect federal support. Michael Davies, president of the Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association and publisher of the Kingston *Whig-Standard* said MacDonald's action, which was applauded in the House of Commons by Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, "shows just what we thought — that the government is not to be trusted."

reporters' control, an aspect that makes it most original compared to other newspapers. The ordeal was as much a matter of the actual persons involved as of the major issues at stake.

You take any newspaper in Montreal and no matter how exciting it is to read or work for, it is constructed on strictly hierarchial grounds. At every point in the system there is some well-identified boss.

There is no such thing at *Le Jour*, incredible as it may sound.

Instead there are interactions between groups of influence. Within these groups there are tensions. All this makes for the insecurity and the breeding ground of crisis that is generated by freedom, as opposed to the quiet security engendered by well-defined authority.

Five centres of authority can be defined at *Le Jour*.

First, there is the board of directors which meets every two weeks and whose guiding light is Jacques Parizeau, the well-known professor of economics, former counsellor to governments, and key man in the Parti Québécois. He is the chairman of the board and it is through him, mainly, that the board acts.

Another centre of influence is the trinity of the "three founding fathers." Parizeau, Editor-in-chief Yves Michaud and PQ Leader René Lévesque. The group is informal but what it says carries weight.

Then there is the Conseil de Rédaction (editorial board) on which sits the editor in chief, his assistant (currently Laurent Laplante), and two persons elected by the journalistic staff.

In theory, this group could make all decisions about editorial content. In fact, it deals with mid-term administrative issues, such as hiring and firing, who shall cover a major on-going story, who will go off for two weeks to Cuba, etc.

Fourthly, there is the Societe des rédacteurs (Editorial Society), made up of all editorial staff including the editor-in-chief and the photographers.

It has been the core of most tension because within it were at play all the opposing points of view about the paper: should it aim mainly at Montreal or look at the regions (circulation is 45 per cent outside Montreal); should it be serious like *Le Devoir* or pop like the *Journal de Montreal*? Should we this, should we that?

Often it felt like a huge talkathon but it

not see it as a laughing matter but as an issue of great interest for anyone who is interested in workers' control in industry.

The second issue was the five firings in January. They made more noise because their victims chose to be noisy. It is a simple matter. Some reporters did not live up to professional standards.

Fifth centre of power, but not least is the desk, that place where reporters bring their copy, where it is edited and put into the pages.

An elaborate and democratic process was set up to evaluate everyone. Some did not pass. It would be more comfortable if such a procedure were enacted by a hateful boss rather than one's peers. But here again *Le Jour* is different.

At *Le Jour*, as sometimes in other places, this was the real centre of power because it was based on the material reality of the paper that is coming out next morning. In a very real sense the city editor, Pierre Godin, ran *Le Jour* during its first year.

In any case there is no union and all contracts are for one year only. The firings case was a tempest in a teapot.

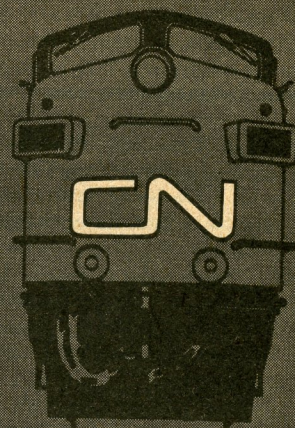
As to the issues within the editorial department: there were two main ones, authority and firing.

Let me just add that though I was content at *The Montreal Star* (the paper I left for *Le Jour*), not once even in my most depressed moments did I regret the move. We are experimenting with living.

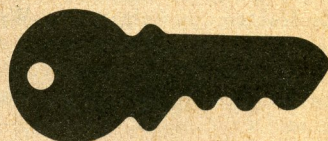
When I last wrote for *The Gazette* about *Le Jour* a year ago, I was assistant editor-in-chief, with in effect control of the daily operation. I was deposed, by the Editorial Society, and others would and have suffered the same treatment in that situation. The Editorial Society has control over the "foreman," so why accept the least stricture from him/her?

Evelyn Dumas has specialized in urban affairs reporting for Le Jour. Author of a book on the press in France, she wrote the above piece for The Montreal Gazette, to which we extend our thanks for permission to reprint.

We have not yet found a way of delegating authority while retaining control. I am confident this will come. I do



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WHEN REVELAMENT IS CONCEALMENT

From "Up Against the News," a review by Harold Rosenberg of Mary McCarthy's books, *The Seventeenth Degree* and *The Mask of State: Watergate Portraits*, in *The New York Review*, Oct. 31, 1974. Rosenberg's books include *The De-Definition of Art*.

Under Nixon (here we're only talking about him) "facts" were a means of concealment. The news media, applying their traditional techniques, could only present a mixture of data and distortion. As Murray Kempton summed it up in *Harper's* last August, "The journalist is, by habit and necessity, increasingly dependent for his rations upon government officials who are more and more inclined to lie."

Reporters went on interviewing and reporting what they were told, but honors were bestowed on those who played, or appeared to have played, the role of detective.

The problem was not to gather the "news" but to get behind it or see through it. The laurel-winning word is "revelation." In the July *Commentary* Edward Jay Epstein points out that Pulitzer Prizes this year went to the *Wall Street Journal* for "revealing" the Agnew scandal and to the *Washington Star/News* for

"revealing" the campaign contributions that led to the indictment of Mitchell and Stans. The point of Epstein's article is that "reporters at neither newspaper in actual fact had anything to do with uncovering the scandals."

If Epstein is right the prizes themselves are a cover-up of the limitations of the press in getting to the bottom of events. Taking credit for discovering the truth, it simply passes along to the public data that have been handed to it. In varying degrees the news media are part of the system of hiding what is happening by disseminating information about it.

(Journalism) needs to be put in its place as a catch-as-catch-can mode of communication kept at varying distance from the truth by the conditions under which it operates, by the formats evolved by each medium to spare its public the need for intellectual effort, by the conventions that spring up in all forms of thought to distort the transmission of experience. Journalism is by now an aging craft, all but paralysed by the hardening of its assumptions and procedures. With the million-dollar corps of reporters in Vietnam, the war in Cambodia was, as Kemp-ton reminds us, kept hidden for a year...

OMNIUM-GATHERUM

An award for **Best News Broadcaster** is one of three new honors established this year by **ACTRA (Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists)**. A record number of nominations were received. The Fourth Annual ACTRA Awards Dinner will be held April 23 at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in Toronto and will be broadcast nationally by **CBC** television that evening.

Nominees of interest to people within the news media include **Don McGowan** of Montreal, **Adrienne Clarkson**, **Barbara Frum**, **Helen Hutchinson**, **Larry Solway** and **Carole Taylor** of Toronto; **Marie Høhtanz** of Calgary and **Wendy O'Flaherty** and **Jack Wasserman** of Vancouver who were nominated for the award for Best Public Affairs Broadcaster in TV.

Nominated for the same award in radio are **John Robertson** of Montreal; **Pierre Berton** and **Charles Templeton** (as a team), **Harry Brown**, **Barbara Frum**, **Betty Kennedy** and **Bill McVean** and **Bob Hesketh** (as a team), Toronto; **Terry Moore**, Vancouver.

In consideration for the Gordon Sinclair Award, for outspoken opinions and integrity in broadcasting, are **Gordon Atkinson** of Montreal; **Jack Dennett** of Toronto; **Bill Fraser**, Calgary and **Jack Webster** and **Ben Metcalfe** of Vancouver.

The winner of the Award for the Best Writer in the Documentary Mode in the Visual Media (TV or Film) will be chosen from among **Neil Copeland**, Halifax; **Brian McKenna**, Montreal; **Pierre Berton**, **David Fulton**, **Harry Rasky**, **Bill Whitehead**, **Warren Wilson** and the OECA (Ontario Educational Communications Authority) writing team of **Martin Bronstein**, **Michael Magee**, **John D. Morgan**, **Hugh Webster** and **Paul Robin**, Toronto; **Bob Smith**, Vancouver.

Nominated to receive the same award for radio are **William Fulton**, Halifax; **Robert Duncan**, Montreal; **Douglas J. Byers**, **Doug Lennox**, **Malka Himel**, **Warren Wilson** of Toronto; **Leon Dufault** of Winnipeg, and **Rod Langley** and **Otto Lowry** of Vancouver.

The ACTRA Awards best sportscaster (TV or radio) will be one of **Dave Van Horne**, Montreal; **Don Chevrier**, **Bill Hewitt**, **Foster Hewitt**, **Pat Marsden**, **Howie Meeker**, or **Fred Sgambati**, Toronto; **Don Wittmann**, Winnipeg or

Jim Robson or **Jack Short** of Vancouver.

Nominated Best News Broadcaster (to a newscaster or news correspondent who transmits news by microphone or camera to the public; nominees do not need to be members of ACTRA) are **Bob Girolami** of Montreal; **Jack Dennett**, **Tom Gould**, **Michael Maclear**, **Lloyd Robertson**, **Joseph Schlesinger** and **Charles Templeton** of Toronto; **Garth Dawley** of Winnipeg; **Harvey Dawes** and **John Wilson** of Vancouver.

The winners are chosen by 60 judges from all parts of Canada, resulting in the usual Canadian geography problem. This is solved by technology and the assistance of the **CBC**. Television programs are put on the ANIK satellite and taped from the satellite in the areas where the judges are located. Judges in radio categories are sent cassette tapes.

* * *

An April hearing was expected to decide

Albert Boothe, as this was written, was being fattened up for the first roast in the history of the **Winnipeg Press Club**, slated for April 4. Boothe, managing editor of the **Winnipeg Free Press**, has served that paper 43 years. Two hundred friends and colleagues were expected to help stoke the coals. Among roasters are **Bill Metcalfe**, former managing editor of the **Ottawa Journal**, **Winnipeg Free Press** and **Winnipeg Citizen**; **Bill McPherson**, m.e. of the **Ottawa Citizen** who formerly held the same post on the **Winnipeg Tribune**; **Gene Telpner**; **Sid Green**; **John**

if **The Newspaper Guild** will become the certified bargaining agent for employees of **The Canadian Press** and its subsidiaries, **Broadcast News Ltd.** and **Press News Ltd.**

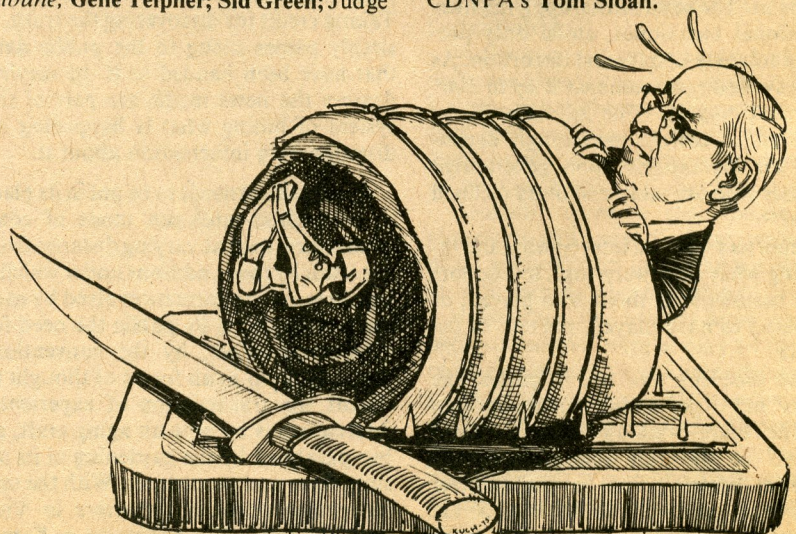
The Guild applied on March 27 to the **Canada Labor Relations Board** for certification. **William McLeman**, the Guild's Canadian director, said a "substantial majority" of the news co-operative's 250 to 300 employees who might be covered by the union had signed cards during a week-long recruiting campaign.

* * *

New officers of the **Canadian Science Writers Association** are **Joan Hollobon**, **The Globe and Mail**, president; **Betty Lou Lee**, **The Spectator**, Hamilton, vice-president; **Neil Morris**, **London Free Press**, secretary treasurer; **Jean-Marc Fleury**, **Quebec Science** and **Werner Meyfarth**, **Engineering Digest**, Toronto, active directors; **Raymond Burge**,

Roy St. George Stubbs; former chief of detectives **Jim Toal** and former **FP** staffers **Bob Noble**, **Bill Morris** and **Mary White**. Chairman of the roast is **Eric Wells**.

The lively **Winnipeg Press Club** also provides (through the efforts of **Roger Currie**) "bearpit" sessions which recently featured **Linda Lovelace**, Manitoba Liquor Commission chairman **Frank Syms** and **Winnipeg** police chief **Norman Stewart**. Future bears will include **Manitoba premier Ed Schreyer** and **CDNPA's Tom Sloan**.



Atm Energy of Canada, Toronto and Ed Murray, Bedford Institute, Dartmouth, N.S., associate directors. Burge and Murray are information officers.

* * *

Allan Slight of Toronto, president of **Global Communications Ltd.**, told a **Winnipeg** audience recently that Global anticipates breaking even financially in 1976.

Proposed changes in federal income tax laws that at present permit Canadian advertisers to deduct expenses from their taxes when they buy time on U.S. television stations will help Global, Slight said.

Slight said business considerations have caused Global to conclude the biggest audience is attracted by mass-appeal U.S. programs.

In the same speech he described as "repellent" the competition that private stations are getting from educational television, which he said is going after the mass market.

He apparently was not asked how educational TV stations which use very few mass-appeal U.S. programs could be gaining enough audience to worry him.

* * *

Control of three Trinidad newspapers, including the morning *Guardian*, largest paper in the West Indies, has been purchased by a Port-of-Spain company from **Roy Thomson**.

The price was not disclosed. Thomson retains 35-per-cent interest in the firm, which also publishes the daily *Evening News* and the weekly *Sunday Guardian*. The sale does not affect **Thomson Newspapers Ltd.** of Toronto, which publishes newspapers only in Canada and the United States.

A spokesman said there was no pressure from any source in Trinidad to sell but "we felt ultimately there might be and we wanted to move before it came."

* * *

The Gazette in Montreal, one of Canada's most-improved newspapers, recently announced the appointment of **Lindsay Cryslar**, managing editor, to the post of executive editor. Sports editor **Brodie Snyder** becomes managing editor and assistant city editor **Kevin Boland** becomes sports editor. Cryslar told *Content* that Brodie will be in charge of the day-to-day overall production of the paper, while news editor **Dave Bist** will devote most of his energies to the technological side. *The Gazette* is gradually moving into photo-composition, optical character reading for news copy and the diting of wire service material on terminals.

* * *

Larone, who pioneered the *Mirror*

newspapers of suburban Toronto after graduating from Ryerson's journalism program in the late 1950s, has been appointed an assistant managing editor at *The Toronto Star*, which now has extensive interests in the suburban papers.

* * *

Top print and broadcast newsman **Ron Haggart** is leaving Toronto's *CITY-TV*, where he created one of the best news shows in the country, because he is tired and is looking for something different. The *CITY* management had envisioned Haggart's going to **Vancouver**, his home town, to build a local news organization for a new TV station the firm has applied for permission to set up in that city. "I wouldn't rule out a role at a Vancouver station after one was established but I wouldn't want to start again from scratch," he said. He writes a city hall column for *Toronto Life* magazine. Haggart's *City Show* — on which he is producer, director, assignment editor and just about everything else — has pioneered, among other things, extended film coverage of council meetings rather than the brief package reports that have been conventional in municipal coverage. "The only people who could really understand what (council) was saying," according to Haggart, "and make any kind of assessment, were our viewers. Our

influence will be found in future, in more reality on news programs."

* * *

It may be a first in Canadian journalism a Canadian daily newspaper whose entire editorial staff was trained at the same journalism school. The addition of **John Wroe** to the newsroom of the *Northern Daily News* in Kirkland Lake gives North Bay's **Canadore College journalism school** a clean sweep of the four reportorial positions at the paper. The other Canadore grads at the *News* are **Doug Skeggs, Andre Wetjen** and **Pam Shortt**. "We've had nothing but success with reporters trained at Canadore," says news editor **Sean Finley**. Co-ordinator of the North Bay school is **D.G. (Mike) Carmichael**, formerly of *The Telegram, The Globe and Mail* and *Canadian Magazine/Star Weekly*.

* * *

John Tompkins is setting up as a freelancer out of **Vancouver** after five years on *The Edmonton Journal* during which he did stints on entertainment, labour, native affairs and political coverage.

* * *

Joseph Hanafin has joined the staff of the **International Association of Machinists** as public relations director for Canada and editor of *The Machinist*. Bilingual Hanafin, 27, was born in Montreal and

28 March 1975 Volume 1, Number 1 50 cents

TORONTO NEWS

Crombie's 45-foot failure

— by John Sewell —

All of us who loved the 45-foot bylaw finally ended up with broken hearts. We expected a happy ending but we saw it coming.

available until several hours after McKeough's statement. The Order-in-Council, which is the formal cabinet decision, was announced last night.

accommodated in the Modified Core Area Holding Bylaw council enacted just after the OMB decision came out in December. Toronto-Centred Region plan called for a 45-foot height limit.

Toronto has two new papers. Volume 1, Number 1 of *Toronto News* appeared March 28. The first issue was an eight-page newsprint self-cover demi-tabloid son of the defunct *City Hall*. That pioneering publication was a source of views about reform politics during the heady days of the reformers' first victories. *Toronto News*, in the words of one of the editors, **Charlotte Sykes**, will "get information out about municipal politics in Toronto that the daily media don't carry in depth or carry at all." The *News* will be published every Friday most of the year. Regular contributors will include the reform politicians but "anyone who has something to say about municipal politics and can't get it into the regular

media can get in touch with us," according to Sykes. Other editors are **Jeremy Carver** and **Polly Evans**. Editorial address is c/o Polly Evans, 361 Sackville Street, Toronto.

"Exceedingly frank nude photos," in the words of *Toronto Star* columnist **Michael Hanlon**, are one of the features of *The Toronto Ball*, which calls itself a sex and humor review. **John Eaton**, 27, is the editor of the new mag, which sells for 50 cents. He taught English as a graduate student at **The University of Saskatchewan** in Saskatoon and had several jobs in Toronto in the past 18 months since he came to the city, trying unsuccessfully to be a writer.

attended Loyola College there and Carleton University, Ottawa. For the past two years he has been a representative with **The Newspaper Guild**. Prior to that he was briefly in p.r. for the Canadian government and before that was a reporter with *The Montreal Star*. Hanafin replaces **Lewis A. Seale**, who has joined *The Montreal Star* staff as a feature writer.

* * *

The **Toronto Newspaper Guild** plans to move as soon as it can arrange to leave its present quarters at 347 Bay Street. The new premises are on the third floor of Marine Terminal 27, across Queen's Quay from the *Toronto Star* building.

* * *

Employees of the Winnipeg *Free Press's* editorial and advertising departments have voted 107 to 56 in favor of **The Newspaper Guild** in an election called by the Manitoba Labor Board, according to an item in *The New Lead*, the Toronto Newspaper Guild publication. The vote was held when the Guild contested an application by an "employee association" for certification. The Guild has been the certified bargaining agent since mid-1973 for editorial and ad workers at the *Free Press*.

* * *

The Winnipeg Tribune has opened an **Ottawa Bureau** to provide the paper with special coverage of news applying especially to Winnipeg and Manitoba. **Nick P. Van Rijn**, a **Southam Fellow** during the 1973-74 academic year at the University of Toronto, has been appointed bureau chief and Ottawa correspondent for *The Tribune*. The bureau operates out of the Southam News Services offices.

* * *

Southam Fellowships for 1975-76 have been won by **John Brehl**, 48, *Toronto Star* feature writer; **Yvonne Burgess**, 41, a senior editor at *CBC Toronto*; **Ray Dick**, 35, day editor at *CP Ottawa* and **Gordon Fisher**, 30, assistant city editor at *The Edmonton Journal*. The Fellows will expand their knowledge in open study from next September to the following May. **Southam Press Ltd.** underwrites the cost of transporting the Fellow and family to and from Toronto, fees and the equivalent of the Fellow's salary. Fellows study at The University of Toronto and are made Junior Fellows of U of T's **Massey College**.

* * *

Changes at *The Globe and Mail* include the departure of **John Burns** of the Peking bureau to *The New York Times* and the departure of **James Anderson** from *The Globe's* bureau in London, England. Burns will be replaced in mid-June by Washington correspondent **Ross Munro**, a shift that was planned six months ago, according to **ME Clark Davey**. **Ross**

Henderson, a former long-time *Toronto Star* staffer who joined *The Globe* in the fall of 1973 to write on consumer affairs, has replaced Anderson in London. **John Picton**, who had been specializing in energy stories, goes to Washington. Picton in turn will probably be succeeded by **Ian Rodger**, according to Davey.

* * *

Blaik Kirby, *The Globe and Mail's* hard-working and often acerbic radio-TV-nightlife columnist and reporter, wrote a hellzapoppin comment March 20 thrashing the "yahoos of Parliament" who went after *CBC* president **Laurent Picard** on March 18.

"Apparently the (complaining MPs) were inflamed because the network had actually dared to show three dramas (out of 89) that contained references to sex life and four-letter words. Horrifying!" Kirby wrote in his column which should be required reading wherever the *CBC* is used as a whipping boy and where the censorious mind lurks.

"I suppose it does no good to tell those men, but let's tell them again anyway: they are a generation out of date. They apparently want everything on TV to be



Skinned-alive department: Paris newsstand owners are up in arms over a recent letter from the mayor's office which advises them that by law they are not allowed to sell publications which offend public morality nor exhibit magazines with "suggestive" pictures on the cover. The kiosk vendors claim they have been chosen as scapegoats in a half-hearted morality campaign which leaves pornographic movie houses and bookstores undisturbed.

fit for eight-year-olds. How would they like it if their newspaper was nothing but comics?

"One of the programs rather sensitively and poetically depicted the sexual awakening of a 17-year-old girl. Do the MPs think this does not happen in life? Do they think the feelings of a girl in this position are unworthy of being understood by others?"

This perennial carping criticism of the *CBC* in and out of Parliament helps create a situation in which the corporation is perennially robbed of sufficient dependable budget to do the jobs it's capable of doing in drama and news and public affairs.

Kirby should be syndicated.

* * *

The **Ontario Press Council** has come out against proposed federal competition and broadcasting laws.

The council, composed of eight Ontario dailies, said in a brief made public March 28, that the proposed new **Competition Act** would allow advertisers to try to influence editorial decisions of newspapers and broadcasting stations by joining together to withdraw advertising.

The council also said proposed laws to bring broadcasting and telecommunications regulations under a single commission could lead, inadvertently, to government control of telecommunications messages.

The briefs to government are the first from the council, formed in 1972.

The council agreed with an earlier **Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Association** stand that the proposed competition law would enable advertisers to financially punish a media outlet if the advertisers disagreed with its editorial content.

* * *

John Hylton, 39, has been appointed to one of the five permanent seats on the **Canadian Radio-Television Commission** in Ottawa. The appointment is for seven years. There are five permanent commissioners and 10 part-time ones. The appointment of Hylton, formerly in charge of the *CRTC's* staff, put to rest any hopes private broadcasters had for a relaxation of the commission's steady attention to its job.

* * *

Clarification: In *Content* Number 50, we reported that **Southam Press (Ont.) Ltd.**, *Windsor Star* publisher **J.P. O'Callaghan**, editor **Robert Pearson** and court reporter **Michael Frezell** were fined a total of \$6,750 for contempt of court. Our item noted that Ontario Supreme Court justice **Thomas Callon** found the parties guilty "...for publishing testimony from a preliminary hearing..." The hearing in

this case concerned a preliminary issue, at a murder trial, of the mental fitness of an accused, as contrasted with a standard preliminary hearing concerned with determining if sufficient evidence is on hand to warrant a trial.

* * *

Alastair Dow, assistant financial editor of *The Toronto Star*, for the second year in a row has won a **National Business Writing Award**. An October 1974 article on the plight of Bay Street brokers near the bottom of a steep stock-market decline was judged the year's best business feature in publications with circulation of 130,000-plus. In the 1973 competition, Dow won both feature and spot news awards.

Other winners include **Helen Henderson**, for best business feature in a publication with less than 130,000 circulation. She won for an article on Hawker-Siddeley Canada Ltd. in *Executive* magazine. She since has joined *The Toronto Star* as a financial reporter.

Clair Balfour, *Financial Times of Canada*, won the spot news award for an article about the Forbes report on the relative lack of consumer representation on agricultural marketing boards.

Henry Aubin of *The Gazette*, Montreal, won the investigative reporting award for a series about food marketing.

Winners receive \$450 each in the annual competition sponsored by the **Toronto Press Club** and the **Royal Bank**.

* * *

Globe and Mail sports editor **Jim Vipond** was awarded a Special Olympics Award for Outstanding Sportswriter in a March ceremony in Washington, D.C. **Patricia Kennedy Lawford** made the presentation on behalf of the Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. foundation in recognition of Vipond's two decades of effort on behalf of retarded children. Mrs. Lawford said Vipond has "worked as hard as any athlete or volunteer" for retarded children and the Special Olympics in which they compete in such sports as track and field, swimming, floor hockey and basketball.

* * *

Magazine Notes: *Canadian Pool and Patio* is the first English-language consumer magazine started by **Southam Business Publications Ltd.**, a subsidiary of **Southam Press Ltd.** The quarterly begins with a controlled circulation of 10,000. It is planned to convert to paid circulation in 1976.

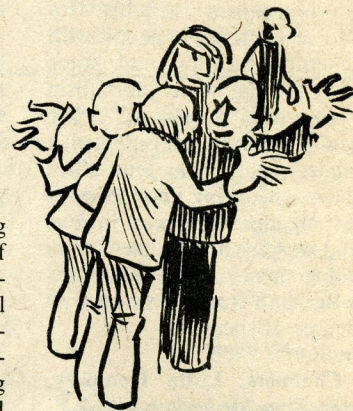
DuBarry Campau will be editor of *Applause*, a Toronto theatre magazine "with a light touch," to come out May 28. It will be published by **Flatiron Ltd.**, a Toronto graphics firm.

Maclean-Hunter Ltd. of Toronto is, according to a March report in *The Globe and Mail*, considering further action in



One for the book:

Stalls which give away books are going to be set up in the **Toronto** area as part of a study to determine why more Canadians don't read. The kiosks, which will be strategically placed in lobbies, lunchrooms and community centres, will include a questionnaire probing reading habits and reactions to the book read along with each free copy. The reluctance of Canadians to enter bookstores



(91% of them never do) necessitated the special book giveaway.

efforts to reverse a recent Quebec provincial court ruling upholding an earlier ban on the company's door-to-door magazine subscription sales in that province.

* * *

Summer training programs in editorial departments of Canadian newspapers were the subject of the first item in the most recent issue of the *Canadian Daily Newspapers Publishers Association-Canadian Managing Editors Conference Bulletin*. *Bulletin* editor **Tom Sloan**, supervisor of editorial services for CDNPA-CMEC, reported:

A total of 44 newspapers replied, with all 10 provinces represented. Of these, 27 from seven provinces said they had some sort of summer training or similar program. The only paper in the Atlantic region to reply affirmatively was *L'Evangeline* in **Moncton**.

The total number of trainees involved last year was 151, with the largest group (15) at the *London Free Press*. The length of time varied from 10 days to four months, with most papers favoring a longer rather than a shorter period. Slightly more than half the trainees were journalism students (80/151), with the rest having many different educational backgrounds.

Of the total, 91 went back to school after the training period. Editors reported that they made definite job offers in 43 cases, but that on the basis of actual performance, they would have been willing to have hired 85 of those involved.

Of the 27 newspapers that reported a

training program, only one replied with a straight "no" to the question as to whether in general the program was satisfactory. The paper, which describes itself as "relatively small," cited lack of time on the part of senior staff to give adequate training as the main problem; but even so it saw some value in the process "perhaps through osmosis" in the words of its m.e., and it would have been willing to hire one of the two trainees it had.

A larger paper, answering with a "yes & no" made basically the same point. The city editor of this daily praised the hard work and enthusiasm of the trainees, but noted that "the desk finds too little time to go over copy with them in detail." The same paper sums up the findings of many others that were generally satisfied: "The major assets of the summer interns were their willingness to learn and to work. Their shortcomings were lack of experience." The words were different but the conclusions the same in many other responses.

Other strengths noted include: ability in feature writing, good education, freshness of approach, intelligence. Weaknesses: writing style, spelling, syntax, inability to gather facts on routine stories, academic approach and in the case of one larger paper, a tendency to clock-watch.

The editors' experience with J-school students has apparently been mixed. Sample comments: "Our intern was in her final year of journalism.... She was very good." "The students make or break

OMNIUM-GATHERUM (CONTINUUM)

themselves, not their courses." "I'm not impressed with the quality of journalism students as a whole." "We do not rely solely on journalism schools for prospects. We seek intelligent people with a good general education and some proven ability." "The male journalism students were only mediocre." "We wrongly assumed that by the time such a student reaches second year journalism he would have a working knowledge of the English language. However, it must be stated that we have hired some interns who are real winners.... The trick is how to separate the chaff from the wheat with a greater degree of success."

* * *

Floyd S. Chalmers, Lotta Dempsey, Grant Dexter, Dan McArthur and A.F. Mercier have been named to the **Canadian News Hall of Fame** by the **Toronto Press Club**. Dempsey is the only active journalist honored this year. The number named to the hall now is 31.

Chalmers was editor of *The Financial Post* for 17 years. He became its publisher, then head of **Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co.** He retired in 1969.

Dempsey was described by the press club as "one of the most admired and respected women journalists ..." She has been a columnist and reporter for *The Star* since 1958. She began her career with the now-defunct *Edmonton Bulletin* in her home city, then worked for the *Edmonton Journal* before coming to Toronto where she worked for *The Globe and Mail*, *Star Weekly* and *Chatelaine*. She took time out to have a baby, became a *CBC* radio commentator, then returned to *The Star*.

Dexter joined the *Winnipeg Free Press* in 1912 and became its Ottawa political correspondent. He was *FP* editor from 1948 to 1954, and died in 1961 at 65.

Dan McArthur, who organized the *CBC* radio news service in 1940, retired in 1962 and died five years later. He also is honored in the title of awards ("Dans") for excellence in electronic journalism, sponsored by the **Radio and Television News Directors Association (RTNDA)**.

A.F. Mercier developed *Le Soleil* into **Quebec City's** leading paper and was an active director of *The Canadian Press* from 1946 to 1965. He was an ardent advocate of bi-culturalism. He died last year at 73.

The Star's story on Dempsey's honor noted that some years ago she was one of the reporters on a royal barge covering a

royal tour cruise on the Ottawa River. At the time of the tour her late husband, architect Richard Fisher, was listening to a radio account of the tour with their son.

When the announcer said that one of the women reporters had fallen off the barge into the river, Fisher said: "That'll be your mother."

The International Typographical Union and The Newspaper Guild moved a step



Silver Screen department: South Africa is gearing up for the nation's first television broadcasting with tests scheduled to begin May 5, and the regular programming to start January 1, 1976.

South Africans are trying to decide when to buy a TV set, and the government has decided to help them make this decision by providing \$315 million for credit at the retail level.

There are two motives behind the government's action. Credit is very tight in South Africa at present; second, the government wants to insure a large number of sets are in operation when the broadcasting begins, to help make the whole program a success.

The financial aid is badly needed, as South Africans will pay more for television than just about any other people in the world. Color sets are going to cost about \$1,500 and black and white sets will go for about \$700.

The broadcasting system will be supported by fees as in Britain. Viewers will have to pay \$54 per year for 35 hours of programming a week, much more than the British fee even after the controversial recent raises.

closer to ultimate merger with a "no raid" agreement. Under the pact both unions agreed to respect shops organized by the other and also to drop any raiding charges now before the **AFL-CIO** or **CLC**. Leaders of both unions emphasized that the introduction of video display terminals was wiping out jurisdictional lines and bringing all the staff on a newspaper close together.

* * *

In its first adjudication concerning cartoons, announced in March, the **Ontario Press Council** ruled as "not upheld" a complaint that cartoons published last November 1 and 5 by *The Toronto Star* denigrated and defamed Canadians who are Arabs.

The complaint was brought by **James Peters of Toronto** on behalf of the **Canadian Arab Federation**, the **Canadian Arab Friendship Society** and the Arab Canadian community in Toronto.

The November 1 cartoon depicted a giant figure in Arab dress holding a drawn scimitar. A tiny figure labelled "western economy" was perched on the blade in a pleading attitude. The November 5 cartoon showed a group of armed men in Arab dress and an underline reading: "U.S. ambassador, Munich Olympics, Ma'alot ... and now the United Nations!"

Text of the Council's adjudication:

"The function of a cartoonist is to present an opinion in pictorial, and often provocative, form. The cartoons in question would be offensive to some Canadian readers. However, each expresses a point of view which is legitimate for publication. Therefore the complaint is not upheld."

Mr. Peters in written and oral submissions contended that each cartoon was historically inaccurate and was drawn in a defaming and denigratory fashion.

He held that the November 1 cartoon erroneously implied that the western economy is dependent on the "bully" Arabs. Arab countries might have some of the most productive wells, but they were outnumbered by others in the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries**.

The underline in the November 5 cartoon implied erroneously that the **Palestine Liberation Organization** was responsible for the "unfortunate events of Khartoum, of Munich and of Ma'alot"

and that the same things might happen at New York.

Moreover, the November 5 cartoon focussed on folk-myth conceptions of Arabs and defamed a people. He would not object if it had caricatured an individual leader or political figure. Since the group in the cartoon was apparently intended to represent the PLO its members should have been depicted with the checkered head dress usually associated with that organization.

The Star denied that the cartoons were denigratory or defamatory. It held that they were legitimate comments, in accepted traditional form, on issues of international importance. Political cartooning rested on caricature and exaggeration. Hence it lacked the kind of balanced appraisal that is an ideal characteristic of written political commentary.

The paper said the November 1 cartoon reflected the new power of the Arab world with its portrayal of a giant Arab figure and a bloated western capitalist pleading for mercy.

The November 5 cartoon was a savage drawing but it was a reaction to a savage situation. It was not anti-Arab, but anti-terrorist.

Star cartoons had attacked with equal vigour activities of terrorists in other countries, including Canada, the Council agreed.

* * *

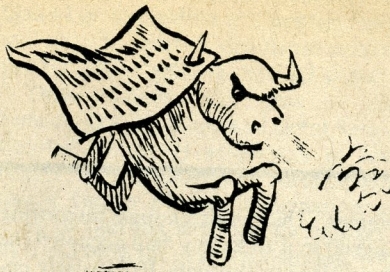
Editor and Publisher reports a loosely structured **Investigative Reporters and Editors Group (IREG)** has been formed in the U.S. specifically to provide a link between reporters who have to investigate the same stories taking place in several different locales. The group hopes to sponsor as well a clearinghouse for sharing knowledge, a resource file on reporters, a monthly newsletter and a clipping file on investigative reporting.

* * *

Op-pression Department (international division): Sometimes the brass is meaner on the other side of the fence. Consider, for example, these reports of government censorship from around the world...

A **Russian** writer and director, **Vladimir Maramzine**, is on trial in **Moscow** for having helped to smuggle manuscripts to the West. In an attempt to avoid a prison sentence which could be as much as seven years, Maramzine has published an open letter in *Le Monde* acknowledging his culpability and blaming his errors on unidentified visitors from Western Europe. The Soviet press is calling his collaborator a Trotskyite agent-provocateur.

The **Indonesian** government, fearful of growing criticism of corruption, crack-



ed down on journalists and newspapers. **Mochtar Lubis**, publisher of *Indonesia Raya*, was recently arrested for reporting on the anti-Japanese riot that took place in **Djakarta** during the visit of former **Premier Tanaka** more than a year ago. The move has prompted other journalists to tone down their stories, even to the point of not mentioning the arrest of Lubis.

And in **Yugoslavia** political writer **Mihajlo Mihajlov** was facing a possible third prison term for his writings in a trial in which Mihajlov was charged with disseminating anti-Yugoslav propaganda in Russian emigre papers, *The New York Times* and *The New Leader*. Mihajlov has recently written a series of articles comparing the Yugoslav constitution to the Italian fascist one, and has spoken out in favour of a freer press in his homeland.

* * *

A Toronto reader sent us this, clipped from a recent issue of *Rolling Stone*: "Boston School Committee member John J. Kerrigan, after being splattered with paint by protesting students at Boston State College: 'They were just a couple of kids with low mentality — most likely journalism majors.'" Thank you, thick-skinned journalism major **Susan King**.

* * *

Another **King**, **Paul** of *The Toronto Star*, won a **Metropolitan Toronto Police Association-Toronto Press Club** award for feature writing on a police story. King did a series of articles examining the drug-dealing problem in Toronto and ways the police drug squad copes with it. Other winners of a \$300 prize were **Dorothy (Dottie) O'Neill**, *Toronto Star*, for news writing; **Peter Worthington**, *Toronto Sun*, for editorial writing; **Barry Gray**, *Toronto Sun* for news photography and **David Cooper**, *Toronto Sun* for feature photography. Within a week of copping the police-press club award, King of *The Star* was announced the winner of the \$300 annual writing award of the **Toronto Firefighters' Association** and the **Toronto Press Club** Holy Smokes.

* * *

The **Spanish** government has ordered the weekly, *El Cambio*, to suspend publication for three weeks and has condemned its owner to pay an \$1,800 fine. The move climaxes several months of pressure by the government against the paper which is considered among the most factual and politically daring in Spain. Apparently, a defence of the rights of Spain's **Basque minority** and a call for a basic reform of all laws was the cause of the fine and suspension.

Total circulation of leading U.S. consumer magazines was nearly stagnant in 1974 with sales registering a mere .01% growth. This breaks down into a subscription sales gain of .05% (150,781,803 in 1974 versus 150,060,924 in 1973) and a single copy sales drop of .09% (77,776,178 in 1974 versus 78,475,060 in 1973).

(See **Omnium**, Page 31)

THE MARKETPLACE AND NOTICE BOARD

The Marketplace and Notice Board offers the first 20 words (including address) free of charge for up to three consecutive issues. Each additional word, 25¢ per insertion. Indicate boldface words. Display heads: 14 pt., \$1 per word; 24 pt., \$3 per word. Box number: 50¢. Cheque must accompany text. Deadlines for 1975: Mar. 20 (for *Content* 51), April 16, May 20, June 23, July 21, Aug. 25, Sept. 16, Oct. 16, Nov. 19.

* * *

Wanted: Summer employment for Ryerson journalism student, I design and lay out *Content*; will work in any media-related field. Ian Martin, 315 Mutual Street, Toronto, Ont. Phone (416) 921-2377.

Experienced Editor/Writer/Photographer, 27, M.A. (UBC), at present editing two UK national magazines, seeks challenging position in Canada; Vancouver preferred. Write: Schofield, #5 - 225 West 15th, Vancouver, B.C.

MOTHER WAS NOT A PERSON, Second Edition, is an anthology of writings by Montreal women, dealing with the political, poetic, educational and other dimensions of women in Canadian society. Edited by Margret Andersen, an important book this year. Hardcover \$10.95, paperback \$3.95 from SAANES, Box 6666-A, Toronto M5W 1X4.

THE CRITICAL LIST, a magazine about issues of health and the illness-business, needs writers, artists, readers. 32 Sullivan Street, Toronto.

Lifeline

Newsletter designed as a meetingplace for writers, illustrators and publishers. Sample \$1.00. Lifeline, c/o Highway Book Shop, Cobalt, Ontario, P0J 1C0.

LETTERS

Editor:

I'm pleased to give the *NEW Content* a vote of confidence. I can't remember such a radical turnaround in a periodical since the *Saturday Review* of a few years ago! Keep up the good work. I might even try to write you something useful if time permits.

Peter Flemington,
Peter Flemington Broadcast Services,
Toronto, Ont.

Editor:

Just a quick note to accompany the enclosed cheque for a one-year subscription. I've enjoyed reading *Content* and *The Media Game*. They both manage to be incredibly entertaining as well as useful. I expect the magazine to get even better ... Good luck!

Ken Wyman,
Toronto, Ont.

Editor:

I just realized the other day that my subscription to *Content* runs out this month so enclosed please find a money order for \$5 to renew it.

Congratulations on assuming the editorship and the new format. It looks good. Keep up the good work.

I also have a suggestion to pass along. I think it would be a good idea if you could have a regular series of articles written by guys in different parts of the country. You might try to get Nick Fillmore in Halifax, David Waters in Montreal, Bill Gold in Alberta and Nick Russell in British Columbia.

Again, best wishes for the future and keep *Content* coming my way.

David Reddick,
Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Mich., U.S.A.

Editor:

For what it's worth, I think *Content's* content has greatly improved ...

Wendy Nicol,
Toronto, Ont.

ON NUMBER 49

Editor:

I've really enjoyed your efforts. The issue on the Canadian publishing scene is especially impressive.

Bruce Rogers,
Toronto.

Editor:

Congratulations on the March

Content. There was enough interesting material in it to keep a man occupied the whole evening through. Particularly enjoyed your piece on the magazine biz and Jock Carroll's piece on his experiences with Simon & Shuster (bad cess to them, as Jim Coleman used to say).

If this is an indication of the kind of issues you will be producing in the future, you will certainly have the rapt attention of everyone in Canadian journalism.

D.G. (Mike) Carmichael,
Co-ordinator, Journalism,
Canadore College,
North Bay, Ont.

Editor:

I wish you good fortune and a proper response. That heading "Only the Canadian public likes Canadian books — libraries and schools shun them" struck me as being apt.

I'm constantly amazed how Canadian firms, and I mean *Canadian* ones, go on tolerating paperback racks carrying only foreign products. The height of the ridiculous is to be in a hotel (often Canadian-owned) where people are earnestly crying about publishing and then going down to the newsstand filled with American paperbacks ... and tolerating it.

What would happen if they could only get American cigarettes and cigars or American beer in the bar? Then there would be a howl heard from Atlantic to Pacific.

Harry J. Boyle,
Vice-chairman,
Canadian Radio-Television Commission,
Ottawa, Ont.

Editor:

Your March issue on Canadian publishing should be *required* reading for every English teacher and librarian — and school board — in the country. The great betrayal begins in our schools, with our teachers. I'd like five extra copies of that issue ...

Elizabeth Cera,
Lenox, Mass., U.S.A.

Editor:

I have just received my first copy of your magazine — a most interesting and useful production. Although not in the media business myself — I teach history at a high school — I study media content, both what is put in, and what is left out. It seems that we have a working cen-

sorship in this country, whether we know it or not, and that this restriction on freedom of expression extends to our universities and schools as well as to our media. Teachers are simply low men on the propaganda totem pole. You are right to observe that Canadian studies in many schools really don't exist or are merely token. The real forces in our educational system come from the United States. Apparently, the time for the existence of Canada as a separate nation is drawing to a close, and it does not suit the interests of American capitalism to allow Canada to take control of its own economic destiny. But we must not blame the United States: for over a generation our businessmen have accepted the role of junior partnership in the North American economy, blindly clinging to the myth of private enterprise capitalism which has now almost disappeared, and only existed with government encouragement in any case.

One small comment on your article on page 2 of (Number) 49. It was not Hegel who turned the situation on its head, but rather Marx, and before him, Feuerbach. Hegel stated that Idea came before Being, i.e. matter. Feuerbach and Marx turned this concept on its head by stating that ideas derive from essence. Hegel made theology rational, whilst his opponents made it anthropological.

I look forward to receiving further issues of your magazine. Good luck with it.

Brian Thrippleton,
Oakville, Ont.

MAGAZINE RATES

Editor:

I've got used to male chauvinists taking it for granted that magazine editors are always men; but that kind of assumption from someone called Eileen is hard to take. Especially when I signed the letter which gave her the information she requested for her article "How much do Canadian magazines pay writers?" and Gloria is a rather unusual name for a man.

Gloria Shephard,
Editor,
Involvement.

Editor:

Eileen Goodman was right, as far as she went, in saying that Reader's Digest pays a minimum of \$120 per Digest page for Canadian material ("How Much do Canadian magazines pay writers?").

Content, April '75). This rate applies to adaptations of non-Canadian Digest material for the Canadian audience. For original articles we pay \$1000 for the first article, \$1200 for the third, \$1500 for the fifth and on. In some cases, higher rates are paid — if, for example, the article is picked up by the U.S. edition, if it involves particularly heavy research, if there is a pre-existing arrangement with a long-term Digest writer. Rates for material we pick up and condense from other magazines or books depend on the rights acquired and are available on request.

Charles W. Magill,
Editor,
Reader's Digest (Canada)

Editor:

Maclean's will continue to welcome contributions from writers across Canada when the magazine becomes a bi-monthly news magazine on Oct. 6.

The new format will include four major features in every issue, including an in-depth interview with a prominent personality.

Since the new magazine will be heavily news-oriented, the three additional features will also aim for currency and topicality.

Lead times have been moved up significantly to accommodate the change.

Maclean's rates, as reported in *Content's* April issue (Number 50), will be \$1,000 for established writers, \$800 for first-time-in-the-magazine, and negotiable rates for other material, depending on the nature of the assignment.

Peter C. Newman,
Editor, *Maclean's*.

* * *

NUFFO CUFFO

Editor:

God knows when the lousy postal service will deliver this, but I want to wish you and your wife all the best with *Content*.

I don't remember paying for it, but it comes regularly. If I've been getting a courtesy or cuffo subscription, please send me a bill to renew for a year for cash. I don't want to freeload on such a worthy publication.

Clyde Gilmour,
Toronto.

OMNIUM ERRATUM

Editor:

You were misinformed when you reported last month that *The Toronto Star* and Carleton University are collaborating to survey the job market for journalists and that I am supervising the project.

The facts as follows. Students in the School of Journalism at Carleton are required to complete a significant research project before gaining their BJ degree.

Three students this year — Ann Simons, Jonina Wood and Brent King — decided to survey employers of journalists in the print and broadcasting media and in PR and information services to find out what the job market is likely to be in the next few years and what sort of skills will be in demand. I am supervising their work.

The response to the mail survey has been encouraging and they are now following up by interviewing selected employers.

Their report will be submitted first to a board of examiners in the School of Journalism and may then be published.

The *Toronto Star* is in no way involved. The University is involved only to the extent that it has given modest support to the students.

Anthony Westell,
Visiting Associate Professor,
Carleton University,
Ottawa, Ont.

FACTS

The journalist who wishes to be better informed about petroleum in a global context can tap BP Canada for a variety of background materials.

For example, in print: the authoritative annual Statistical Review of the World Oil Industry; BP Shield International, a wide-ranging monthly; Hovercraft Today and Tomorrow, a colourful and informative brochure.

These publications, like our comprehensive Film Catalogue, are yours for the asking.

Public Affairs Department,
BP Canada Limited,
1245 Sherbrooke St. West,
Montreal H3G 1G7,
(514) 849-4789.

BP Canada 

Newsstand sales declined across a spectrum of publications and included such well known magazines as *True* (-28.6%), *Esquire* (-28.2%), *Signature* (-27.8%), *Photoplay* (-20.7%), *Reader's Digest* (-19.7%) and *Oui* (-15.1%),

The big losers in overall circulation figures were *Holiday* (-32.2%), *American Home* (-30.4%), *Saturday Review* (-21.1%), *Weight Watchers* (-17.7%), *TV Radio Mirror* (-12.1%) and *Fortune* (-10.5%). Tennis magazines in general showed big gains as did *Early American Life* (+66.9%), *Smithsonian* (+36.6%) and *Rolling Stone* (+23.2%).

A letter to *The Toronto Star* on March 27 touched on a topic being discussed among some newsmen. "The media (have) recently taken to categorizing the Hamilton harbor and related price fixing allegations as 'Harborgate,'" N.W. Ross of Toronto wrote.

"I find this characterization offensive on two grounds," Ross wrote. "First, the name implies that there exists a similarity between the recent illegal activities in the U.S. generally referred to as 'Watergate' and the Canadian price-fixing allegations. I suggest that no such similarity exists and that the implication that there is a similarity is deliberately misleading.

"Second, the use of the word 'Harborgate' is reminiscent of the actions of a hero-worshipping child who desires to emulate the actions of his hero. It suggests a blind desire to demonstrate that whatever the U.S. can do, Canada can do, too."

Ross concluded: "I suggest the media stop using this offensive and misleading appellation. At the very least, it shows an abominable lack of originality."

The quick acceptance of this terminology would seem related to the glib statement widely parroted that "Canadian politics are just as crooked as U.S. politics except our crooks don't get uncovered." We've wondered about the impulse toward self-degradation that unquestioning acceptance of this statement displays.

Time-and-Time-again department: It's practically a full-time job keeping up with events in the continuing saga of *Time* "Canada" and *Reader's Digest* vs. the Canadian government. First, introduction of legislation to end the special tax status of the Canadian editions of both publications has been delayed while the federal cabinet holds further discussions on the subject. The word now is that the cabinet wants to "clarify" its plans before tabling a bill in the Commons.

In a separate move, the **Revenue Department** is seeking opinions on the legal meaning of the provision that a Canadian edition of a magazine cannot receive tax

OMNIUM-GATHERUM (CONTINUUM AD INFINITUM)

privileges if it is "substantially the same" as a U.S. or other foreign edition. The Secretary of State's office and the **Justice Department** have been asked for their definitions of the term "substantially the same"

Revenue Minister Ron Basford has been quoted widely as saying the phrase means Canadian editions of *Time* and *Reader's Digest* would have to contain 80% different editorial content from the parent U.S. editions. In addition, the magazines would have to be 75% Canadian-owned. But now Basford says his comments were "misinterpreted." He says those were the criteria applied by the department in the past, but not necessarily those which will be enforced in the future.

Meanwhile, just in case, *Time* "Canada" is studying the possibility of significantly increasing the Canadian content of its edition and of selecting and editing in Canada what U.S. and international news the magazine would print. At the same time, *Time's* editor suggests that the government's stated hope that its new content requirements would "get a rid of *Time*" will set a dangerous precedent for press freedom in Canada.

And back at *Maclean's* publisher **Lloyd Hodgkinson** has announced that Canada's national magazine, to become bi-weekly commencing October 6, will change to a heavily news-oriented format.

The move is in line with *Maclean's* announced intention of becoming Canada's

"first indigenous news magazine." The new *Maclean's* will include a 16-page news section which will report U.S. and international stories as they affect Canadians. The magazine hopes to open bureaus across Canada and in Washington and London.

In its new form, *Maclean's* will narrow its circulation base and pare 90,000 subscribers from the present 740,000. The magazine will become more urban-directed, both in content and subscription lists, while publisher Hodgkinson sees the bi-weekly *Maclean's* as able to generate increased advertising revenues because of the "greater flexibility" the new format provides, as well as the increased scope of its coverage. No similar changes are planned for the monthly French-language *Maclean's*.

And how is *Time* taking all of this? The president of *Time* "Canada" says he welcomes the decision of *Maclean's* to switch to bi-monthly publication and add a news section. **Stephen LaRue** wished *Maclean's* "good luck" and said the move will make for a "very interesting competitive market" in the newsmagazine field. Meanwhile, *Time* is continuing to work on a deal to sell majority control of the company to Canadian interests.

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Obituaries: The chief editor of *The Chinese Times* in Vancouver, **Tommy Mum-Bun Chan**, 67, died recently after a long illness. He was secretary-general of the Chinese Freemasons in Canada.

Kenneth J. Brown, chief editorial

writer for the *Sault Star* and a member of the daily newspaper's staff since 1920, died March 17 at 68. He served as sports city and news editor.

In **London, Ont.**, **Rex McInnes**, night news editor of the *Free Press*, died after a long illness, at 59. He started work with the *Chatham News* and later joined the *Kitchener-Waterloo Record* as a reporter-photographer. He became a reporter for the *Free Press* in 1944 and later worked as an editor at the *Windsor Star* before rejoining the *Free Press* in 1963.

Veteran **CBC** radio and television announcer **Norman Kihl**, of **Montreal**, died in late March of an apparent heart attack, at 48. He worked with *CKSF*, Cornwall and *CJAD*, Montreal after graduating with a Commerce degree from the University of Ottawa in 1948. Subsequently he worked as a freelance interviewer for **CBC** television in **Toronto** and **New York**. He had worked recently for **CBC** radio and TV in Montreal.

Vincent Sheean, the U.S. foreign correspondent and novelist who created what he called "semi-autobiographical political journalism" with his reporting of events from the Russian revolution to the rise of fascism died at 75 in **Arolo, Italy**. He was best-known for *Personal History*, a study of events that were to lead to the Second World War. The style of the best seller, published in 1935, was widely copied. He wrote about 30 books. He witnessed Mohandas Gandhi's assassination.