

content

Canada's National News Media Magazine

April 1977 Number 73 Sixty Cents

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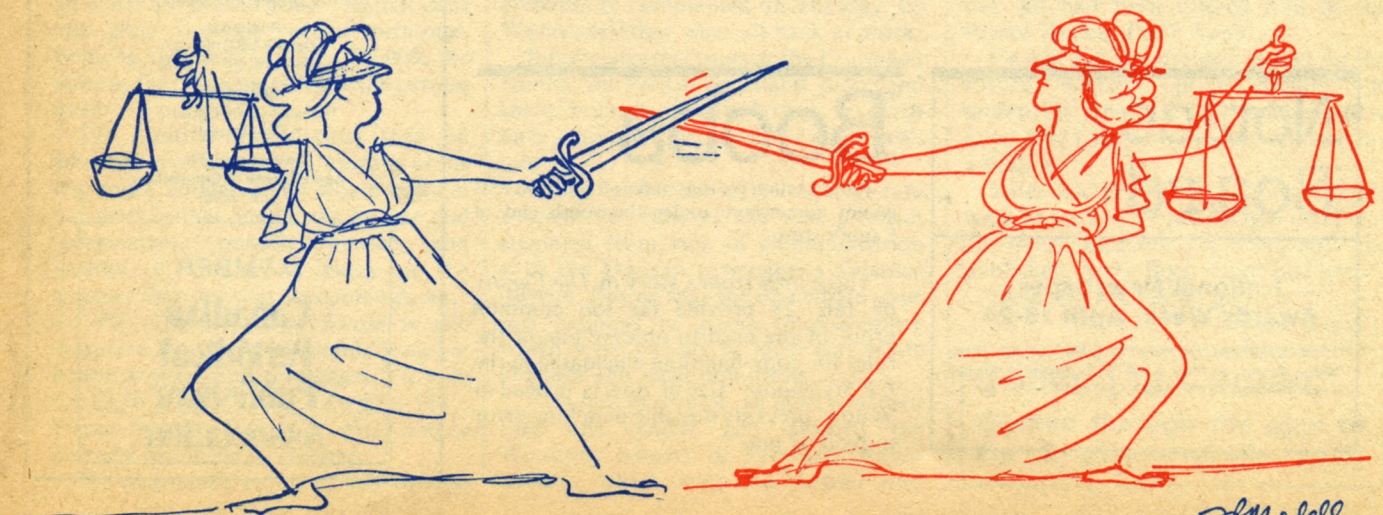
SQUEEZE AT TORSTAR CORP.

Review

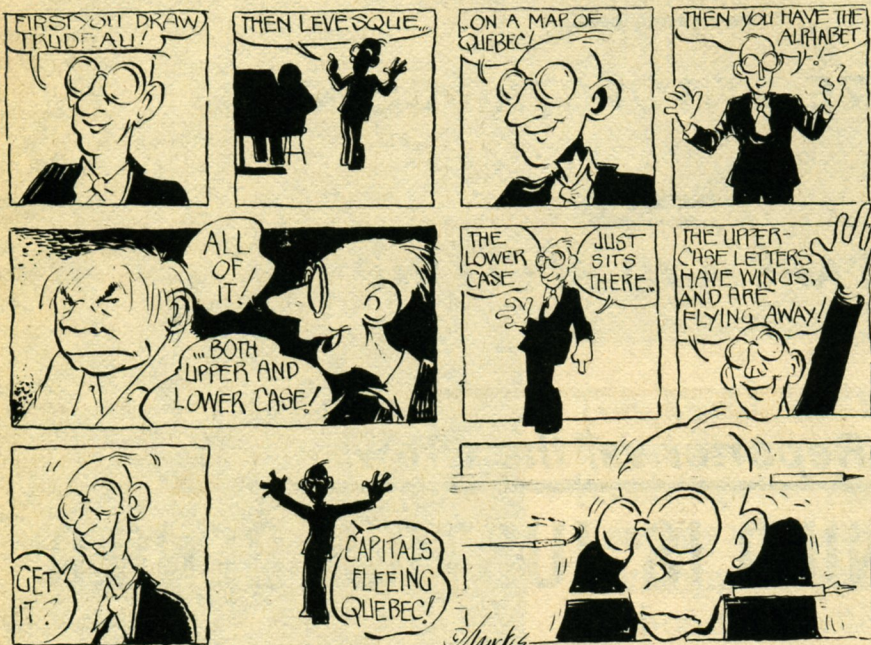
CP CAPS AND SPELLING

Court Reporter vs. the Crown

ACCESS DENIED IS JUSTICE DENIED



WILHE FILLER



Notice Board

National Newspaper Awards Week, April 18-24

John Diefenbaker is slated as guest speaker at the NNA dinner on the 23rd. For information call Toronto Press Club (416) 362-4266.

Boobs

Trinity sat on the axis of the street. That axis is not somewhere under the south end of Eaton's store.

These lines from a story in *The Varsity* of Jan. 25 provide far too common proof of the need to observe one of the rules for copy-handling elucidated in the *CP Stylebook*: "Use of 'now is' instead of 'is now' prevents possible punching error to read 'is not.'"

content

Established 1970

Editor and Publisher
Barrie Zwicker

Co-editor/Layout
Ken Popert

Special Projects
Ray Bendall

Contributing Editors
Prairies — Dennis Gruending
Ottawa — Lin Moody
West Coast — Nick Russell

Correspondent, Montreal
David Pinto

Consulting Editor
Terry O'Connor

Business/Circulation Manager
Norah Zwicker

Cartoon p. 2 by Don Hawkes.

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LUCKY LOGGER ON THE BEAM AND GROWING

Few publishing moguls would consider a magazine on log house construction as a sure-fire new money-maker. Perhaps that's why it's Mary Mackie — and not some mogul who wouldn't realize the extent of the market — who's publishing *The Canadian Log House* in Prince George, B.C.

It's a sizeable market, as the Canadian Periodical Publishers' Association discovered during a promotion of its members' magazines last year. More people wrote for information on *The Canadian Log House* than any of the others. About 25,000 people in this country live in log houses or dream of the primal thrill of building a home of solid timber. Mary Mackie reaches them.

The magazine began after her husband Allan, an industrial arts teacher, wrote and published a textbook on timber house building. It sold well, helped by word-of-mouth advertising. Readers began writing letters asking for solutions to their home-building problems. The volume of questions indicated a magazine with answers would sell.

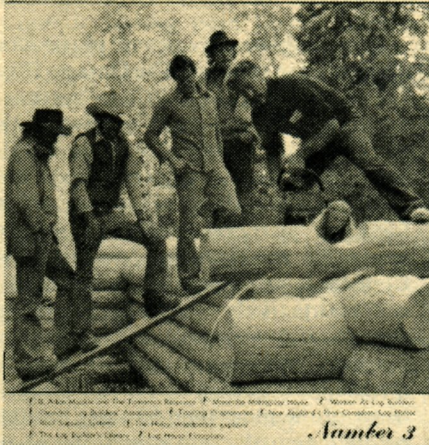
The first issue, in 1974, had a press run of 5,000. The fourth, now on the presses and due in the stores for the first day of spring, will have a run of 25,000. There's been enough work involved in putting out an issue a year that a plan to go quarterly has been scrapped.

The Canadian Log House is part book, part magazine. Unlike most magazines, all issues are kept in print. The first issue has gone through several printings, bringing the total to about 25,000, the same as the initial press run of the current issue.

The position the Mackies took on advertising reflects the philosophy of the log house builder. "The whole basis of our work is that people can be free and independent, proudly housed and healthy, if they avoid many of the commercial traps that are cunningly set." So *The Canadian Log House* is one magazine that can't be found "pimping booze, smokes and mortgages." It sells for \$3.50 a copy (from P.O. Box 1205, Prince George, B.C. V2L 4V3) and it makes a profit for its owners.

The magazine's aim is to upgrade the

The Canadian **LOG HOUSE**



Number 3

skills of log house builders — one always builds one's own log house — and to wage war on the American stereotype of the "lawg caybin." To the Mackies and their readers, solid timber provides superior, rare and privileged housing. The log cabin, on the other hand, is just a pile of badly-butchered timber. — Reg Silvester.

REALTORS PRESSURE B.C. PAPER

VANCOUVER — Reporter Leslie Yates was fired on a Sunday (Dec. 5 last). His two newsroom colleagues quit in sympathy the next day. Members of the community complained on Tuesday. By Wednesday they were all back at work.

But the bizarre events at the *Cowichan Leader*, on Vancouver Island, didn't end there, because all three writers involved have since quit the paper for other news jobs.

Yates, in the eye of the storm, told *Content* he believes the real problem stemmed from lack of communication with the Duncan newspaper's absentee owners. But he says the immediate issue was columns he wrote in November which were critical of local real estate dealings and local politicians.

First hint of trouble, he said, was word that one realtor had phoned the Winnipeg owners of Westpres Publications, which runs the *Leader* and

several other B.C. weeklies. (The owners of the company, formerly known as Powell River News Town Crier Sechelt Times Ltd. are listed with the B.C. Registrar of Companies as Martin Eva, Constantine Ethans and David Smith, all of Winnipeg.)

"There was talk then that the local real estate association was going to have a meeting and talk about placement of their advertising, which was getting everybody at the paper suitably paranoid," said Yates.

Subsequently, at a meeting of real estate people, one man told another *Leader* reporter that he planned to pull his ads, because "we either get no publicity or bad publicity," said Yates.

Following another Yates column, one real estate operator did cancel his ads in the *Leader*, and Yates says he was then told by the newspaper's manager that he was "upset" by what he (Yates) was doing.

Later, he says, the manager told him people were travelling up and down the island, trying to get advertisers to cancel space in the *Leader*, so the owners were coming out from Winnipeg "to deal with that."

When they arrived Dec. 5, he was fired . . . or laid off, depending on whom you talk to. The following day, editor Sharon Currie and reporter Chris Leroux quit in protest. On Tuesday, the story was picked up by the Victoria *Daily Colonist*, members of the community protested, and the three were reinstated.

In a *CBC* interview a couple of days later, Yates said he hoped the whole affair was over. He already knew of one out: all had been offered jobs at the Prince Rupert *Daily News*.

He and Leroux decided to take up the Prince Rupert option despite the settlement. They are both working there now. And Currie went to the *Colonist* as a deskier.

Yates said he just was not comfortable back at his *Leader* job though there was no overt pressure on him, and the publisher, Andy Bigg, supported him.

"And no, I wouldn't go back."

—Nick Russell.

Coming in *Content*

Quebec through the eyes of the English-language press

Lede Copy

SPEC CITES JULES VERNE PARALLEL

The latest round in Gerry McAuliffe's fight with Southam Press's freebie-taking travel editor unfolded before the Inquiry Committee of the Ontario Press Council on Feb. 4. A sole reporter, from *Content*, was politely but firmly excluded. Toronto's Royal York Hotel conference room doors closed behind Council executive secretary Fraser MacDougall, members of the Inquiry Committee, travel editor Frank Scholes, John Doherty, who is Scholes' executive editor at the *Hamilton Spectator*, and Gerry McAuliffe, a *CBC* journalist who in his capacity as a disgruntled reader had brought the complaint before the Council.

The February hearing was more than just a simple inquiry into Southam's and the *Spectator's* policy of permitting travel writers like Scholes to accept free

transportation and accommodation while on assignment. The issues had broadened. From the usefulness and objectivity possible in freebie journalism they now included the relevance of similar press ethics decisions in the United States, the effect of freebie journalism on the profession's credibility, the ethical behaviour of both parties in handling the dispute and the efficacy of the Ontario Press Council itself.

The last issue may be one of the most interesting in the case. The Ontario Press Council was formed in 1972 to "serve as a medium of understanding between the public and the press and to encourage the highest ethical, professional and commercial standards of journalism." Its founding members included Southam papers like the *Hamilton Spectator*. The Council is an appointed rather than a representatively elected body; its professional members are named by member newspapers and its ten lay members are elected by the full Council. Most of the more than 60 cases brought before it annually — it adjudicates about one in five — concern accuracy and fairness. The McAuliffe-Southam

dispute is the first time the 5-year-old Council has been asked to investigate conflict of interest.

On May 25, 1976, McAuliffe filed with the Council a complaint which raised three main points. Basing his grievance on Scholes' article, "Around the World in Twenty Days" (*The Spectator*, February 14, 1976), he questioned whether freebie travel articles were not merely "paid advertising" and whether a paper could "consciously carry news stories on conflicts of interest by politicians and remain smug and silent about its own." He added that, since Scholes was accorded treatment on his assignment which no ordinary tourist could expect, his article was neither useful nor legitimate journalism.

More than eight months later, Southam filed a statement in its defense. Its three points were that a statement was made in the story's fourth paragraph that some of the trip was "first class courtesy CP Air," that a service or "destination" travel piece should be distinguished from a narrative adventure ("Mr. Scholes' piece was akin to a jet age version of Jules Verne's *Around the World in Eighty Days*"), and that "the ultimate fairness of

SWEDISH PRESS COUNCIL HAS TEETH . . .

MONTREAL — Sweden's first press ombudsman, Lennart Groll, discussed his job and the role of the Swedish Press Council in a talk to Concordia University journalism students Feb. 8. Groll's job, the first of its kind in the world, was created by the Swedish government in 1969 to protect citizens against press abuse.

The interest of Swedish journalists in creating an effective form of self-discipline is a direct result of Sweden's liberal press laws, says Groll. Although press freedom is written into the Constitution, legal action can be taken against libellous statements. However, a newspaper can plead as a defence that the statement was true or even that, although it was not true, the newspaper had sufficient reason to believe so and published it in the public interest.

Swedish press legislation underwent a series of reforms in 1969 in the face of harsh public criticism alleging that newspapers lacked respect for the ethical rules and that the Press Council was ineffective in upholding journalistic standards. Groll blames the tabloid journalism boom of the 1960s for the decline of Swedish press ethics.

As a result of amendments in Parliament to the Press Act, the composition of the Council was

broadened to include two members of the general public. There are now six members — the chairman, who is an active or retired judge, three members who have been nominated by the press organizations, and two members of the public.

Another amendment was the creation of the office of press ombudsman. Critics of the Press Council suggested that an ombudsman was necessary to focus the attention of the public and encourage the use of grievance procedures. Groll, a 51-year-old former appeal court judge with experience in press legislation, was appointed.

He describes his position as a "combined mediator and prosecutor." Each complaint is first received by the ombudsman who conducts a preliminary investigation to determine if it is justified. About 75 per cent of complaints are rejected without any blame attached to the newspaper. A complainant can appeal his case to the Press Council if he is not satisfied with the decision of the ombudsman.

If the ombudsman decides a case is worthy, he will seek a retraction or reply in the newspaper concerned. Groll says most newspaper editors are willing to print retractions or to give space to a reply. He maintains close relationships

wherever possible with newspaper editors and publishers and stressed this contact as being "vital" to his function as a mediator.

When a mediation between the two parties is not possible, the ombudsman must decide if the complaint merits a rebuke of the newspaper. If the complaint is of a minor nature, he can issue a censuring opinion which can be accepted and printed by the newspaper or appealed to the Council. Only 20 per cent of all complaints are transferred to the Council, effectively easing its workload and allowing it to concentrate on the more serious and difficult complaints.

The majority of cases transferred to the Council receive a rebuke. Of 89 decisions to rebuke in 1976, 60 were made by the Council and 29 by the ombudsman. The reforms of 1969 gave the Council the right to impose an automatic fine of about \$1,200 on any newspaper it censured. Members of the Swedish Newspaper Publishers Association have signed an agreement with the Council and, if they refused to print the judgments of the ombudsman or pay the fine, they would be sued for breach of contract, says Groll.

He emphasized that a swift retraction was generally preferable to a lengthy procedure before the Council or a court

any piece depends on the integrity of the writer and editor."

McAuliffe first questioned the accessibility and efficiency of the Press Council in the summer weeks following his applications. The Council decided it could not go ahead with the inquiry without "prima facie evidence" — i.e., Scholes' story, which McAuliffe had assumed the Council could obtain from *The Spectator*. "If I'd known he was going to go to all that trouble (tracking down, buying and mailing copies), we would have got our own," explains Council secretary Fraser MacDougall. Which the Council did on receiving from McAuliffe microfilm copies it found illegible. But the misunderstandings, month-long delay and out-of-pocket costs to the plaintiff were frustrations compounded by the Council's decision to consider the complaint about Southam's policy in its narrowest sense, against *The Spectator* only. The Council so ruled on the basis that McAuliffe had failed to obtain statements of their position on the situation from all other Southam papers carrying the Scholes story.

Moreover, the Council was slow to notify Scholes of the time and place of its

hearing and, since Scholes was unable to attend a November meeting on short notice, proceedings were postponed until February.

McAuliffe claims that all the correspondence he has sent the Press Council has been referred to *The Spectator* "but I've never received any correspondence they've had from Southam's except the written statement of defence."

Meanwhile, the McAuliffe-Southam correspondence ran in the June issue of *Content*, having been turned over by McAuliffe before the Press Council's hearing could begin. This raised cries of pre-trial judgement and threats of a lawsuit from *Spectator* publisher John Muir. In his Oct. 25 letter to McAuliffe he warned, "I have in no way abrogated my legal right to take action against you personally and *Content* for publishing your letters to me which . . . became my property under law the moment you posted them."

Spectator executive editor John Doherty, who represents Southam at the inquiry, will not comment on McAuliffe's tactics or the efficiency of the Press Council. "The jury's still out," he says.

(See *Spec* page 6)

. . . AND BITES HARD

of law. If a complainant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Council, he can sue the newspaper for libel. Prior to 1969, the decision of the Council was final and could not be appealed. Recently, a Swedish Royal Commission studied the need for a legal right of reply but concluded such a law was unnecessary in the light of the success of the press ombudsman in handling the cases brought before him in a fair and knowledgeable manner.

Most of the initiatives have concerned criminal matters. The Swedish Code of Ethics strongly protects people who are brought to trial — names or other identification of suspects should not be given, even if a conviction is obtained. The Code also protects the victims of a crime. Groll cited one instance where a newspaper printed the diary of a young girl who had been raped and murdered. He initiated a complaint against the publication and it was subsequently fined.

The Freedom of Press Act of 1949 guarantees press freedom in several important ways. Although Swedish journalists risk censure if they release the names of suspects or victims, their news sources are protected from investigation by state officials or prosecutors. The identity of sources does not have to be

revealed under any circumstances and all sources are exempt from liability.

"Swedish legislation is very favorable to newspapers in this regard," says Groll. He added that this was a "marked contrast" to countries such as the United States where reporters have gone to jail in recent years rather than reveal their sources.

A law which aids the general public as well as journalists is the Freedom of Access Act. Under this act, all government documents except those pertaining to national security are available for public inspection.

Groll stressed time and again that self-discipline on the part of journalists and their newspapers is the main tool used to control abuses, rather than press legislation. He explained that although the Press Council and the ombudsman can impose fines and force retractions, their basic function is that of a moral authority. Only the Chancellor of Justice and the general public have the right to prosecute the press in Sweden.

The same system of self-discipline is applied to the electronic media. The independently owned monopoly that controls radio and television broadcasting is subject to much of the same public criticism levelled at the press. — Valerie Gregory.

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SPEC (continued from page 5)

"We belong to the Press Council and we believe in it."

The acceptability and appropriateness of witnesses was a final obstacle at the hearing. McAuliffe had asked that Norman Issacs, a past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors and Publishers who now teaches press ethics at the University of Columbia School of Journalism, be invited by the Council to testify at the inquiry. In a Jan. 19 letter to the Press Council, editor Doherty asked of what relevance Issacs' testimony would be and what knowledge the American journalist had of "the confidence that *The Spectator's* readers have in its editorial integrity and that of Mr. Scholes." Issacs did not appear.

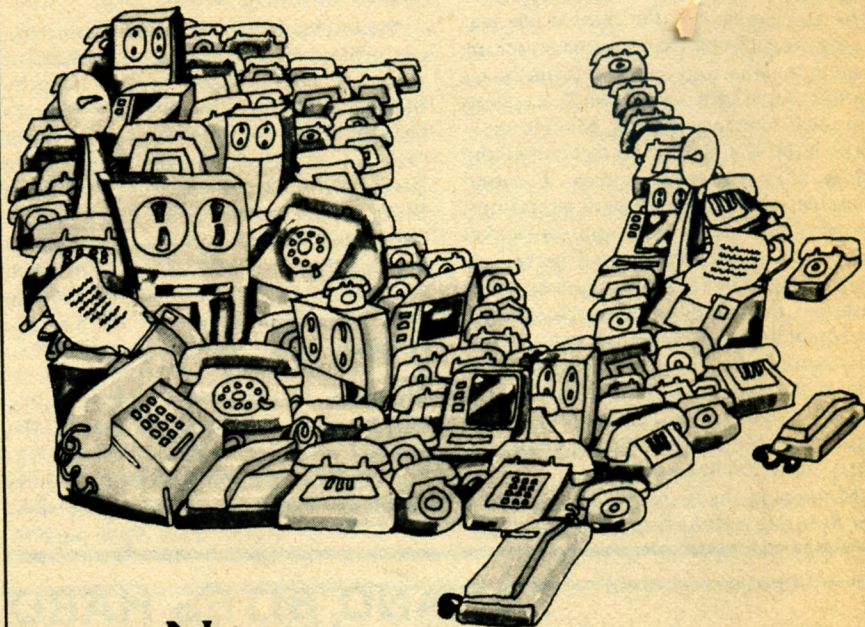
Nor did *Southam News Services* general manager Christopher Young, on the grounds that writer Scholes is not an SNS employee but answers to Southam vice-president of marketing John Ward. Ward also declined to appear at the Feb. 4 inquiry.

The Press Council's decision on the hearing was to be handed down before the middle of March. "After the Council adjudicates the complaint we are going to open up a public discussion of the whole issue of freebies," says Council secretary Fraser MacDougall. "If I were guessing, I'd say that would be in early summer."

Notwithstanding the Press Council's plans, McAuliffe says he will fight the issue of freebies in a different ring. "A public discussion by the Press Council is useless because its own members ignore it," he claims. "What's needed is a full public parliamentary inquiry in which newspapers and broadcasters should be required to testify under subpoena about all their freebie junkets. The standards that we as journalists demand public officials should be no different from those we impose on ourselves."

Meanwhile, Southam Press policy has undergone a shift. Although he denies the existence of a memo forbidding freebies, Gordon Fisher, president of Southam Press comments "As a result of the controversy we have decided to be more careful, but we have not yet drawn a rigid rule. After all, remember that an offer of free travel is very attractive to most people, but for a pro like Scholes it's just part of the professional drudgery." — Val Ross.

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TORSTAR CORP. TIGHTENS UP

Torstar Corporation, the Canadian publishing conglomerate which owns *The Toronto Star*, has ordered the newspaper's editorial department to cut its budget by half a million dollars over the next nine months and has imposed a number of other economies which add up to a stringent cost-cutting campaign. In February Torstar reported corporate net income for the last quarter of 1976 down by \$950,000 from the 1975 figure of \$3,703,000.

The economy measure most likely to attract public attention is the cancellation of the *Star's* summer training programme which had already promised

jobs to six journalism students. Sources close to *Star* management say the austerity program includes the abandonment of plans for a Sunday *Star*, a freeze on hiring, the firing of most stringers, potential lay-offs in the editorial department and a ban on overtime and out-of-town trips.

When contacted by *Content*, *Star* deputy managing editor Tom Curzon maintained that plans for the Sunday *Star* were still underway and denied any editorial lay-offs are contemplated. Curzon agreed a hiring freeze was in effect but qualified it as being "by no means absolute." He said no stringers have been fired but conceded "there may be the odd community correspondent who has been let go." Curzon also denied there was a ban on overtime, preferring

Lede Copy

instead the word "controls."

Curzon confirmed the summer program had been cancelled but added there would be "some form of assistance for the students affected, either financial compensation or help in finding jobs elsewhere." But the students weren't waiting around for an offer. They hired Toronto lawyer Marvin Zuker with the idea of suing the *Star* for anticipatory breach of contract.

Each of the six had received a letter, dated Dec. 28, confirming their summer employment. The *Star* reneged on the agreement Feb. 23. The contemplated

(See *Star*, page 15)

CP Picture of the Month



Photographer: Ron Bull.

Situation: Bull caught this desperate response to the elements at the corner of Queen and Yonge in Toronto in the early hours of the Jan. 10 storm which caused millions to revise their

plans for the day.

Technical Data: 35-mm lens at f5.6 with strobe. Nikon camera.

Award: *Canadian Press* "News Picture of the Month," January, 1977.

Congratulations: This space is contributed regularly in recognition of excellence in Canadian photo-journalism by The Canadian Life Insurance Association, representing the life insurance companies of Canada.



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W H Y ? To relay regional and national radio and television programs, in the appropriate official language (English or French), to all unserved, or inadequately served, communities of 500 or more Canadians. This includes minority language communities within majority language communities - e.g. the Francophones of Vancouver and the English speaking residents of Chicoutimi.

W H E R E ? More than 450 locations in all ten provinces and the two territories. Predominantly small isolated unserved northern communities, as well as inadequately covered southern centres.

H O W ? Based on Statistics Canada information, locations were selected across Canada where 500 or more unserved, or inadequately served, English or French speaking Canadians could be served from a single transmitting point. Projects are still being added, delayed or deleted as population grows or shifts and as other factors change. As the ACP progresses, projects are confirmed and applications are submitted to the Canadian Radio-Television Telecommunications Commission (CRTC) and the Federal Department of Communications (DoC). CRTC approval is not given until the application has been included in a public hearing. DoC approves the frequency and technical aspects. Because many factors are involved -- transmitter site availability and accessibility, microwave or landline link to program sources, weather conditions, equipment manufacturers' capacities and capabilities, manpower availability, and many others -- the interval from application to on-air may vary from a year to 1½ or even two years.

W H O ? Implementation is in the hands of CBC's Engineering Headquarters in Montreal, working in conjunction with the Regional Engineers.

W H E N ? Officially announced by the Secretary of State in 1974, but in the planning stages since 1972, the first transmitter went on the air at La Ronge, Saskatchewan in July, 1975. The 50th was completed in September, 1976. Completion of the 100th project is anticipated for March, 1977 and the total plan for 1980/1981.

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Column by Morris Wolfe

The Canadian edition of *TV Guide* was recently purchased from its American owner by a Canadian, Philippe de Gaspé Beaubien. Although *TV Guide* now subtitles itself "Canada's Television Magazine," the people who are actually running the magazine editorially are two imports from the U.S., where they worked on the American edition of the magazine. They are Managing Editor Alex Joseph and National Editor Bill Marsano. The trouble is that neither Joseph nor Marsano knows anything about Canada. For example, when I reported by phone to Joseph on a piece I'd been invited to do on the CBC-ACTRA dispute, Joseph interrupted me, asking "The CBC. That's your government-run network, isn't it?" and "ACTRA. Now is that an American or a Canadian union?" Several days later I was phoned by a woman from *TV Guide* named Mary Jane Friesen who was working on "Canadianizing" an American article about TV critics. She needed to know the names of the best Canadian TV critics so she could insert their names in the appropriate places in the article. It quickly became clear that she didn't know what she was talking about. And understandably, too, since she'd just come up from the States. The first "Canadian" edition of *TV Guide* (Feb. 12) had the following slash on its cover: "Why Don't Canadians Cheer For CBC?" The American editors were unaware that in *Canada* we use the definite article in front of the name of our "government-run network." Sigh.

* * *

I've been following the career of *CBC* television reporter Don McNeil with interest. When he was in Washington covering the White House during Watergate, he was terrific. Always incisive and on top of things. Ron Collister in Ottawa, on the other hand, was a bore who never learned how to write TV news items that actually said anything; his items always seemed muddled. So when the *CBC* switched the two reporters' assignments, I was delighted. Putting Ron Collister in Washington, I wrote in *Saturday Night*, was a stroke of genius. It would do more to contribute to the notion that Washington wasn't really all that interesting a place than anything else could. And I was right. Collister's

Washington was much less interesting than Don McNeil's or Knowlton Nash's or James M. Minifie's.

Conversely, I expected that putting Don McNeil in Ottawa would make *it* seem more exciting, especially at a time when newspaper and magazine reporting out of Ottawa had never been so dull. I was wrong, wrong, wrong. McNeil, who'd been so good in Washington, was atrocious in Ottawa — even worse than Collister. He was flabby, badly informed, boring. I began to hear it said, in and outside the *CBC*, that McNeil was dumb, the world's dumbest Rhodes scholar, some said. We saw less and less of him on TV until finally he disappeared entirely for a while. Then all of a sudden there he was again, covering the American elections. And he was great. Then he covered the Jamaican elections. He was good there too. He's only dull, it seems, when he's talking about Canada.

* * *

CORRECTION

A reference in last month's Column by Morris Wolfe to "the January 1977 issue of *Chatelaine*" should have read "the January 1977 issue of the French edition of *Chatelaine*." Editorial inadvertence was responsible for the error.

In his wonderful little book *The Press* (1961), A.J. Liebling suggested that there are three kinds of writers of news — the reporter, who writes about what he's seen; the interpretive reporter, who writes about what he's seen and what he thinks it means; and the expert, who writes about what he thinks things he hasn't seen mean. The comment appears in Liebling's chapter on the confused press coverage of Stalin's death and the events following it in 1953. I recently took time away from reading the confused press coverage of recent events in China following the death of Mao to re-read this chapter. I recommend it to others.

* * *

There's already a tough-to-beat contender in the running for my 1977 Typo of the Year Award. Readers will recall that Pierre Juneau was defeated in a Quebec by-election last year. He was accused by his opponents and by some editorial writers of being a carpetbagger. Subsequently, Prime Minister Trudeau appointed Juneau Chairman of the National Capital Commission. In its early edition on Feb. 3 in an article about that Commission, *The Globe and Mail* described Pierre Juneau as "National Carpet Commission chairman." Beautiful.

Lee Lester's U.K.

The Morning Star, Britain's Communist Party daily, is enjoying a windfall in legal notices these days. The reason for the sudden spate of solicitors' notices announcing the winding up of businesses is that the closure of insolvent businesses has to be announced in the press. And, if the business has its office within 10 miles of the principal entrance to the Law Courts in London's Strand, then it has to be announced in a London daily morning newspaper.

The Morning Star charges only a quarter of the rates of the *Times* and solicitors are well aware that a company which has gone belly up may not have even enough in its till even to meet their charges. So the pages of *The Morning Star* are littered with these announcements of more failures of capitalism.

Grania Forbes, 26, is to represent Britain's Press Association at Buckingham Palace from August 1. Born in London but brought up in Quebec, Miss Forbes is the first woman to be appointed as the agency's accredited Court correspondent.

Among her first tasks will be reporting on the Queen's silver jubilee.

Before joining PA in 1974, Miss Forbes worked in the press office of Rio Tinto-Zinc and on English provincial papers.

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for Content readers
Watch for it next month

A courtroom reporter can't be in every one of Metro Toronto's 70-odd at the same time, of course, so over the years a chummy relationship has developed between reporters and court officials. You hear word something is going on in a certain court, you drop in and take down the evidence you hear, and during recess you ask the clerk or the Crown attorney to fill you in on the background, including access to documents put before the court.

The buddy-buddy system is a bad habit, often enough leading to the reporter putting his relationship with a "good source" before his duty to get the news. It happens in politics, on the police beat and all too commonly in the courtroom, which probably gets the worst news coverage in the country.

Fortunately, I was never able to get very buddy-buddy with the Crown attorneys. They suspected me, from the first story I wrote for the old *Tel* many years ago, of the misdemeanour of doing my own thinking. I hope I was guilty.

Later, after some years away from the courts, I began writing a column we called "Justice" for *The Toronto Sun*. In one case, where Loblaw's grocery chain was charged with misrepresentation, counsel made reference to a letter written to Loblaw's. At the first opportunity, I asked the Crown if I could glance at the letter, which formed part of evidence.

I am able to say "please" as readily as the next man, and I have been known to take offence when the reason is good enough. So when the court resumed, I got up before the Crown attorney did. This is the official transcript of what followed:

"MR. ANDERSON: With the Court's permission, I would like to address the Court. My name is Alan Anderson and I represent the Toronto Sun newspaper. During recess, I approached the Crown attorney and asked him if he could give me a little background information, particularly about the letter to Loblaw's. I had to do this because I came into the proceedings late. It is not the way I prefer it.

"The Crown attorney declined to comment. I said I was not asking for a comment, that I was asking for legitimate information to which I was entitled. Such, at any rate, has been the practice of the courts during all times that I have been working in the courts.

"I wish to draw to Your Honour's attention the fact that the Crown in not only this court but in a few other courts has been instructed not to give information to the Press. I would like to

IN THE MATTER OF THE PRESS VS. THE CROWN:

“. . . the public never did get to know about what Judge McMahon conceded was 'all a matter of record'."

By ALAN ANDERSON

ask Your Honour to make a ruling on that.

"THE COURT (Provincial Judge F.J. McMahon): Initially, the Court would be of the opinion that the Court has no control over the Crown attorney, save and except in the manner, or save and except in regard to the proper conduct of a trial or of other matters before the Court. I know of no authority by which this Court could order the Crown attorney to do this, or even chastise him, and the Court makes no findings about this.

"MR. ANDERSON: As a representative of the public as well as of the Press, Your Honour, and in open court.

"THE COURT: As far as the Court is concerned, and I will now put it in the first person, I always did and I still do and always will believe in the silence of the

Judiciary. The matter is all a matter of record. The contents of the letter may be made available to you through the record. Although the Court does appreciate your position, the Court finds that it has no jurisdiction or authority to intervene in it."

Well, I never did get to see that letter. Neither *The Globe and Mail* nor the *Star* ran it. So the public never did get to know about what Judge McMahon conceded was "all a matter of record."

Word got around — Crowns are as open to bragging as any of us, I suppose — and the day after that I ran into a Crown named Bruce Young who decided, evidently, that the Press needed another lesson in humility. After Provincial Judge Robert Dnieper had left court, Mr. Young and I exchanged some short, sharp, and unseemly words.

In earlier years, on the *Tely*, I had been a sharp critic of Bob Dnieper. I did not rate my chances highly, but I went to see him in his chambers, where he promptly and soundly beat me at chess. I told him I had a problem I would like to raise in open court next morning, which explains the way this transcript begins:

"THE COURT: Is there anyone who wishes to address the Court prior to the recess?"

"MR. ANDERSON: Your Honour, I would request permission to address the Court.

"THE COURT: Please step forward.

"MR. ANDERSON: My name is Alan Anderson. I'm a reporter for the *Toronto Sun* and I wish to draw the attention of the Court, with the Court's permission, to an altercation between myself and Mr. Young which occurred just after you left the Court yesterday.

"THE CROWN: I don't know what this is all about, Your Honour.

"MR. ANDERSON: You'll soon find out.

"THE CROWN: Should this be a matter of the Court Record, Your Honour?"

"THE COURT: The man wishes to address the Court. I see no reason why any citizen should not address the Court.

"THE CROWN: He's not properly before the Court, in my opinion, Your Honour, and I think anything he says is just going to exacerbate the situation. If he has anything to say to me, Your Honour, I think it should be done privately and certainly anything that occurred was after Court adjourned and I can't see why it should be brought — it should be mentioned now.

"THE COURT: I'm sorry, Mr. Young, but a citizen wishes to say something, and my job is to listen.

"MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, Your Honour. It is precisely because I could not speak to Mr. Young yesterday that I raised the matter today.

"What happened yesterday, Your Honour, was that in the course of my duties as a newspaper reporter, having insufficient information about a case which was before the Court, I approached Mr. Young and asked him first, if he would tell me his first name and second, if he would give me some background material of the case that I was concerned with. He said, 'I have no comment to make to you.'

"I replied that I was not asking for comment, but for information. He left the Courtroom. I followed him and we met at the door out here. He was then coming back into the Courtroom, and he instructed a police officer — not this

gentleman, but another — and he instructed the Clerk of the Court not to give me access to any information whatsoever. Now, Your Honour —

"THE CROWN: I can't agree with these statements, Your Honour.

"MR. ANDERSON: If you'll please let me finish, Mr. Young.

"THE COURT: There's a rule in the Court that persons don't address each other; they address all their remarks through and to the Court.

"MR. ANDERSON: I raise the matter, Your Honour, not at all frivolously, but because this is the second time this has happened this week. I had occasion to address the Bench in No. 22 Court when Mr. Forsyth gave me the same response, 'No comment.'

"Now, as Your Honour knows, I have been coming to Courts in Toronto for many years, and I have never encountered this kind of attitude on the part of Crown counsel before. I can only describe it as both arrogant and insolent. I submit that I have as much right in this Court as a representative of the public as the Crown attorney has, and my role in this Court as a newspaper reporter is at least as honourable as his. If Justice is not only to be done but to be seen to be done, then that is my function rather than the Crown attorney's.

"Now, I wonder — I must wonder, in the circumstances — whether this is a new policy enunciated by the Crown Attorney for the County of York, and if so, whether it applies to all newspapers or only to me and my newspaper, or whether it is simply the action of a number of young men who still have a great deal to learn about their duties as servants of the public.

"In any case, I have felt compelled to bring it to the attention of the Court, and I would ask for the Court's ruling on any newspaperman's right to access to documents before the Court.

"I am finished, sir, thank you.

"THE COURT: I can certainly tell you what the situation is as to the right of a newspaper reporter to access to Court information. It is exactly the same as the right of any citizen to access to the Court documents, and that is, it is a matter of complete openness and any person may inspect any Court document at any time within reason. I'm sure two o'clock in the morning isn't going to be of any benefit, but during the Court office hours, anyone may inspect any document without charge and, so far as I know, our Court staff is always more than cooperative in bringing out any documents that have been requested.

"MR. ANDERSON: That has always been my experience in the past, Your

Honour.

"THE COURT: I suppose that's the ruling or information or statement as to the information that you wished: the Court documents are open to inspection at any time.

"MR. ANDERSON: Thank you, Your Honour.

"THE COURT: Thank you very much, Mr. Anderson."

I ordered a transcript to show the *Sun's* editors we were running into problems, with the idea that we might seek a better liaison through Arthur Klein, then chief Crown attorney. The editors thought I was proposing publication of the transcript. They paled, and one said: "Jesus, if we publish this they'll think we're starting a vendetta and they'll freeze us out."

I said I thought the vendetta was already under way, started by the Crown. Anyway, the transcript wasn't published, but for some time afterward I found it useful to carry a copy of it around with me. The most ill-mannered Crown was apt to become more eager to please when I showed him the Dnieper transcript (word of which had not circulated among the Crowns as rapidly as the first one, apparently) and suggested I could make another speech about freedom of the Press if I really had to. It was never again necessary.

But the vendetta went on in other ways. Ontario's Crown Attorneys' Association puts out, irregularly, *Crown's Newsletter*. Its editor, Crown attorney Ken Chasse, was given a copy of the Dnieper transcript. It was interesting, he said, but not interesting enough to publish.

More than two years later, however, Ken Chasse found a transcript he did think his brother Crowns should study. It was headed "Motion for Mistrial Based on a Newspaper Report," and it would have been even more interesting if an earlier portion of transcript from the same trial had been included. I asked that a letter from me including that page of earlier transcript be printed in the *Crown's Newsletter*. The then editor, Frank Armstrong, saw no reason for doing any such thing.

Crown attorneys tend to have the phrase "slanted report" ever ready to the tongue when it applies to a newspaper. But different standards apply to *Crown's Newsletter*, apparently.

Alan Anderson has worked for the Toronto Telegram, The Toronto Star, and The Toronto Sun, and CBC and CTV television networks. (30)

BOOK REVIEW

MOTEL ROOM NO PLACE TO FIND THIS BIBLE

By LARRY ORENSTEIN

CP Caps and Spelling. Canadian Press, Toronto, 1976. 110 pages. \$1.50.

Spelling, writes Tom Burnam in his *Dictionary of Misinformation*, is no indicator of intelligence, or even of literacy or skill. It is "simply an attempt to capture the sound of a word through conventional symbols." And although there is no real uniformity of pronunciation, printing has more or less fixed the forms of words.

The latest "conventional" spelling has been fixed in form by the 1976 *Canadian Press (CP)* edition of *Caps and Spelling*.

The grey-covered booklet (which has 15 pages more than the blue-covered 1973 edition) is called a "ready reference" for Canadian journalists, a Bible of "words, proper names and abbreviations most likely to be troublesome to deskmen handling news."

But unlike *The Encyclopaedia Britannica*, *Caps and Spelling* is small enough to slip into your pocket. And unlike Mao's Little Book of Red Sayings, the letters are not like water and the words are not like fish. And, of course, unlike the Bible, *Caps and Spelling* will not (or should not) be found in motel rooms.

What *CP* has done, in effect, is put out

a book that can be all things for all people. It can be as funny as your income tax return or as erotic as your telephone book.

A *CP* maxim is: "When in doubt, cut it out." However, says *CP*, "Never ditch a good angle without tipping Head Office." The following *CP* story is fresh off the wire and will serve, like *CP* rules, to illustrate any point you wish to make:

ILLECILLEWAET, B.C. (CP) — The lovable (not loveable) strip-teaser (hyphenated word) from Punxsutawney, Pa. (place names outside Canada are generally National Geographic Society spellings), who always favored (endings for such words as "favor" or "labor" — in which the "u" is not pronounced — are generally -or, not -our) her clientele (not clientel or clientele) with interpretative (not interpretive) tassel (not tassell) dancing, was taken (not rushed) to hospital yesterday by three (generally, numbers under 10 are spelled out) Scottish (not Scotch) gentlemen, who were AWL (not AWOL) from the Inuit Tapirisat (Eskimo Brotherhood), after she swapped (not swopped) her de luxe (two words) Band-aid (trade marks are capitalized) G-string for 9½ (figures are used for all numbers with fractions) lb. (used for sing. or pl. abbnv.) of doughnuts (never donuts). End.

Caps and Spelling contains a number

of tricky distinctions which can be a source of fun for the whole family. There is, for instance, **rape** (black material for mourning) versus **crepe** (crappy fabric except black for mourning). Or there is **aluminium** (chemical element, e.g. Alcan Aluminium Ltd.) versus **aluminum** (metal, e.g. Alcan Aluminum Corp.) Not to mention **Mississauga** (Ont.) versus **Massasauga** (rattlesnake).

There are also enough apparent contradictions to make you roar with puzzlement: **Northern Ontario** but **southern Ontario**, **businessman** but **business woman**, **ripoff** but **tip-off**, **girl-friend** but **avoid**.

Any more interesting gobbledegook? Well, **Dunkirk** is **Dunkerque** and **Fernando Po** is **Fernando Poo**. **Cap-aux-Meules, Que.**, used to be **Grindstone, Que.** The king of Tonga is **Taufa'ahau Tupou IV**. And you have lots of **hippopotamuses**, but all the rhinoceros in the world will still be **rhinoceros**.

According to the *CP* Toronto bureau chief, questions of style are ultimately settled by *CP* general manager John Dauphinee. Undoubtedly, he must also be responsible for any mistakes inherent in *Caps and Spelling*. In fact, two mistakes have been confirmed with *CP*: **Allan Blakeney**, premier of Saskatchewan, is spelled incorrectly as **Allen Blakeney**. And should the initials **AIB** which follow the listing for anti-inflation board, be used for a non-permanent body?

Usually, each Canadian newspaper relies to some extent on *CP* (and on the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which is the authority for *CP* spelling). Of course, some newspapers have their own style guide. *The Toronto Star*, for example, uses **Quebecer** against *CP*'s **Quebecer** and **Viet Nam** against *CP*'s **Vietnam**.

There are several words, however, that should have been included in *Caps and Spelling*, but weren't. For example: **Eaton's**, **Simpsons**, **Katharine Hepburn**. The following distinction should also have been made: Donald **Macdonald** (the federal cabinet minister), who is not related in any way to Sir John A. **Macdonald**, ate a Big Mac at **McDonald's**.

If you want the latest edition of *Caps and Spelling*, call *Canadian Press* at (416) 364-0321.

Larry Orenstein is an associate editor for *Ryerson Magazine*. (30)

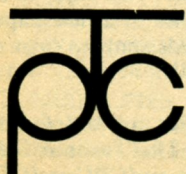
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TORONTO PRESS CLUB

Letters

CURIOUS CANADIANISM HIT BY ANGLOPHONE

I am puzzled by the apparent inability of much of the English-language media to employ correctly two simple words. The words are "English" and "French."

I am under the impression that English people are a group of individuals possessing British citizenship and generally resident in that part of Britain bounded by Scotland, Wales, the North Sea and the English Channel.

French people, on the other hand, are those possessing citizenship of the geographical entity bounded by the English Channel, the Bay of Biscay, Spain, Switzerland, Germany and Belgium . . . an entity commonly known as France.

Very few members of either of these groups (leaving aside landed immigrants) reside in Quebec or Canada in general. Nevertheless many Canadian journalists continue to refer to difficulties between "French" and "English" in Canada.

A case in point is Frank Howard's article in February's *Content*. Mr. Howard correctly refers several times to "the French-language press" and the "English-language press" but every now and again he falls into the error of using "French" and "English" to describe these two language groups.

During the recent uproar over Quebec's Bill 22 the media referred frequently to Canadians of Italian and Portuguese descent (to name only two) as part of the "English" community. Members of these groups usually become Anglophones or Francophones but so long as they carry Canadian citizenship they will *never* be either *English* or *French*.

Leaving aside the question of etymological accuracy, the media's misuse of the terms "French" and "English" in the Canadian context imparts (and perhaps unwittingly encourages) an ugly undertone of racism to a situation in which linguistic and cultural factors are basically at issue. Being anti-Francophone is difficult and a trifle awkward — being anti-French comes all too easily to the unthinking.

Is it too much to ask of journalists that they employ the appropriate words, "Anglophone" and "Francophone," when referring to the two predominant language groups of Canada? And apply the words "French" and "English" correctly . . . to citizens of the two

countries known as France and England?

G. Shane,
Toronto, Ont.

HOFSESS, CONTENT — BOO

John Hofsess's reply (March) to my comments (February) about his article on Jane Rule (January) is a wonderful demonstration of his skill at marble rolling. I congratulate him. (Anyone who's taught much will be familiar with marble rollers; they're the brilliantly perverse students who love attention and who delight in getting it by leading teachers down garden paths. They utter clever half truths and ask questions — i.e. roll marbles — that are often only tangentially related to the subject at hand. While the teacher is bending over to deal with one marble the marble roller has another one on its way to the teacher's other side.)

I pointed out in my February column based on information in Hofsess's January article that if *The Canadian* hadn't yet run profiles of good, heterosexual writers like Margaret Atwood and Robertson Davies it seemed questionable to suggest that anti-lesbianism was to blame for that magazine's failure to profile Jane Rule. *Since* I wrote that column, an article on Ms. Rule has in fact appeared in *The Canadian*. What marble-roller John Hofsess does is state in his March letter that I'd "noted that *The Canadian* . . . did publish a story about Rule . . . without seeming to realize (I'd) contradicted (my) own thesis." Very clever. And unfortunately, all too typical of Hofsess's approach to journalism.

But my concern about the Jane Rule article isn't so much with the hobbyhorse Hofsess has been riding for some months now but with the editors of *Content* for choosing to run the article. Because it's precisely their kind of knee-jerk liberalism that gives liberals a bad name. It may be that Jane Rule *is* discriminated against because she's a lesbian. But John Hofsess's article didn't prove it. That, I assume, is why the *Globe*, who'd originally commissioned the piece, chose not to run it. That's what the editors of *Content* should have done too.

Morris Wolfe,
Toronto, Ont.

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"A great newspaper, while it is a very powerful organ is, at the same time, a very very expensive undertaking financially. Normally speaking — and I speak with all deference — high standards and high intelligence are not allied with large quantities of money. A person with a large amount of money need not necessarily have high cultural standards or high literary standards at all, though he may have the knack of making money. Therefore, the freedom of the press may come to mean the freedom of persons who have a knack of making money . . ."

— Jawaharlal Nehru, 1952.

ATLANTIC

John Coutanche moved up in January from staff producer to executive producer for Radio Current Affairs at *CBC* in Halifax.

* * *

Harold Shea, previously the Canadian affairs editor for *The Chronicle Herald* and *The Mail-Star*, has been appointed editor-in-chief for both of the dailies. The position had been vacant for 20 years.

* * *

FACTS

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The six-month-old *Plain Dealer* of Fredericton, N.B., has reached a circulation of 5,000 and "has created a great deal of excitement in Fredericton and to some extent in Saint John," reported **Ralph Surette** in the Jan. 20 issue of *The 4th Estate* in Halifax. "Suddenly someone was standing up and saying what possibly a majority of people were thinking, and saying it straight about government, about McCain Foods, the destruction of local economies for corporate reasons, about Irving and his press and forest empire, and about a thousand and one other things . . . just lying around because the Irving press didn't consider (them) 'news.'"

* * *

The Maritime Co-operator became *The Atlantic Co-operator* Jan. 1. Only the name has changed; the monthly paper, which began publication in 1939, remains the organ of co-operatives in the Atlantic region. *The Co-operator* carries co-operative news, educational and promotional material to over 32,000 readers.

* * *

QUEBEC

Disc jockey **Jacques "Coco" Letendre** was dismissed by *CKOI* (formerly *CKVL-FM*) in January, apparently because his cosmopolitan approach to rock did not conform with the station's new policy of appealing to young, nationalist Quebecers. Ironically, Letendre was the only disc jockey who crossed picket lines during a six-month strike at *CKVL*. "I live for rock 'n' roll. I don't live for the union or the bosses," he explained at the time.

* * *

David Camp, who worked three years for *The Telegraph Journal* and *The Evening Times-Globe* in New Brunswick, moved to *The Gazette* as general reporter in January.

* * *

John Kalbfleisch, most recently associate editor for *Weekend Magazine*, has returned to *The Gazette* as deputy editorial page writer.

* * *

"I'm very glad to be home," says **Maurice Chénier**, who started as a *Gazette* deskperson in February. Chénier just completed a 5½ year trip around the world which included Alaska, Japan, the USSR, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, western Europe, north Africa, the Middle East, eastern Europe and South Africa.

* * *

Don Foley, former city editor and assistant managing editor of *The Montreal Star*, has gone to *The Gazette* as city editor.

* * *

Geoff Stevenson, an assistant managing editor for *The Toronto Star*, becomes managing editor of *The Gazette* April 18. He replaces **Lindsay Chrysler**, who will return to Ontario.

* * *

ONTARIO

Bill Prager, long-time Queen's Park correspondent for *The Windsor Star* and recently for *The Toronto Star*, has quit the gallery and purchased the *King County Weekly*.

* * *

Andrew Clark, *Ottawa Journal* and *CP* photographer, was named Ontario's best news photographer for 1976 by the Ontario News Photographers Association in January.

* * *

Elio Agostini, publisher of the *Mississauga News* since 1971, has resigned to become publisher of *The Barrie Examiner*. Replacing Agostini is former Brampton *Guardian* publisher **Doug Regan**.

* * *

Robert M. Pearson, editor of *The Windsor Star*, has moved up to publisher, replacing **E.H. Wheatley**. The *Star's* new editor is **Carl Morgan**, who was previously the paper's news editor.

* * *

Richard Brimmel has been appointed managing editor of the *Guelph Mercury*. He replaces **Alex Smith**, who resigned.

* * *

Don W. Mullan, former managing editor of the *Guelph Mercury*, has been appointed as managing editor of the *Niagara Falls Review*.

* * *

The Guardian, an Ottawa community paper, ceased publication as of Feb. 28 for financial reasons. "We're sorry, because community events which should be reported will now be left without coverage," said editor **Roxanne Moizer**.

* * *

Some changes at the *Hamilton Spectator*: slot man **Dave Dunn** has become telegraph editor, replacing **Ken Kilpatrick**, who now is an editorial writer. And editorial writer **Lillian Newbery** has moved to the newsroom as copy editor.

* * *

Paul Knowles, editorial staff member of *The Tillsonburg News* for the past seven years, has left to work for Compassion of Canada, a child-relief agency.

* * *

THE WEST

E.H. Wheatley, publisher of *The Windsor Star*, has been appointed publisher of *The Winnipeg Tribune*.

* * *

Ray Unger has resigned as news editor at Saskatoon's newest radio station, *CJWW*. Unger quit when management refused to carry a story alleging a conflict of interest involving an editorial writer at the *Star-Phoenix*. **Hank Goertzen**, Unger's replacement, resigned shortly after his appointment, but remains with the station.

* * *

Garry Grayson becomes the new program director at CFMQ radio in Regina as the station attempts to change its format from "talk" to more music.

* * *

Jonas Weinrach is the new editor of the weekly *Estevan Mercury*.

* * *

Wanda Stankiewicz becomes assistant lineup editor for *CBKRT-TV* in Regina and Moose Jaw. Stankiewicz comes from *CBC's The National* in Toronto.

* * *

The Calgary *Albertan* went to tabloid format on Feb. 28.

* * *

Bill Gold has been named chief editor at *The Calgary Herald*.

* * *

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The B.C. Labor Relations Board decided in January that freelance editorial employees at *The Vancouver Sun* and the *Province* cannot be considered employees under the provincial labor code.

* * *

Evelyn Harper, a *CBC* Vancouver agriculture and resources commentator, has won the top award of the Canadian Farm Writers' Federation in the category of radio commentary. It is the second time in two years that Harper has won an Award of Merit from the Federation.

* * *

Dan Bucholtz, former editor of the *Don Mills Mirror* in Toronto, has been appointed as managing editor of *The Kamloops Daily Sentinel*. He succeeds Tom McKay, who goes to *The Nanaimo Free Press* as managing editor.

LEGAL FRONT

Alex Kalnins, the freelance photographer who faces four charges, including a charge of assaulting police, and who has laid five counter-charges, including assault causing bodily harm, against police, appeared at a preliminary hearing Feb. 15 in Brampton provincial court. The court on Mar. 8 was to set a date for trial.

* * *

OBITUARIES

J.R. Meakes, former publisher of *The Sudbury Star*, died Feb. 11 of injuries sustained in a car accident last Nov. 30.

* * *

George Victor Ferguson, 79, editor emeritus of *The Montreal Star* and well-known commentator on international affairs, died Jan. 26.

* * *

Gordon Sedawie, 42, award-winning photographer and long-time employee of the *Vancouver Province*, died Feb. 21.

* * *

MISCELLANEOUS

Jean Cormier, CN vice-president for public relations, told the Hamilton Public Relations Association Feb. 24 that public relations has become one of the most important concerns of large organizations and attributed the

Classified

TELEPHONE ORDERS NOW ACCEPTED. Until Apr. 7 (guaranteed insertion), Apr. 12 (insertion not guaranteed) for next issue. Distrib. Apr. 19. First 20 words, including address, free up to three consecutive issues. Each additional word, 25¢ per insertion. Indicate boldface words. Display heads: 14-pt., \$1 per word; 18-pt., \$1.50 per word. Box number, \$2.

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Journalism graduate, Ryerson, seeks position. Will graduate in May/77. Resume and copy samples upon request. Please contact Rob Bradford, 3430 Homark Dr., Mississauga, (416) 270-5047.

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STAR (continued from page 7)

civil action will ask for lost wages of \$3662.88 for each student plus punitive damages.

The economy drive includes some token melodrama: free coffee at some departmental meetings has been dropped.

Torstar attributes the decline in net income from the *Star* to a slump in advertising revenue and the rising cost of labour and newsprint. The loss of advertising linage is the result of high unemployment and a slow housing market. Neither of these conditions is likely to improve soon and, when

development to "the extremely effective activities of consumer and other pressure groups and the growing involvement of government in the activities of many businesses." Cormier said the change requires a new approach by PR people.

* * *

combined with the scheduled appearance in March of *All About Homes*, a magazine aimed squarely at the new homes market, they may account for a tinge of desperation in the *Star's* cost-cutting measures.

Executive managing editor John Brooks told *Content* he would go along with Curzon's statements on a Sunday *Star*, the summer training program, the firing freeze, overtime and out-of-town trips. He added: "We have had a number of freelancers and stringers and will continue to have a number of freelancers and stringers."

Also evading the question of pending lay-offs in editorial, Brooks replied that security of permanent staff was foremost but declined to estimate the number of non-permanent staff in the department.

Finally, Brooks said: "I am determined not to let the quality of the product suffer." — K.P. (30)

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Our steady goal is to make **SOURCES** the most useful working companion for journalists ever published in Canada. We welcome comments, criticisms and suggestions from users and those listed. The space below is provided for your thoughts. Thank you.

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