

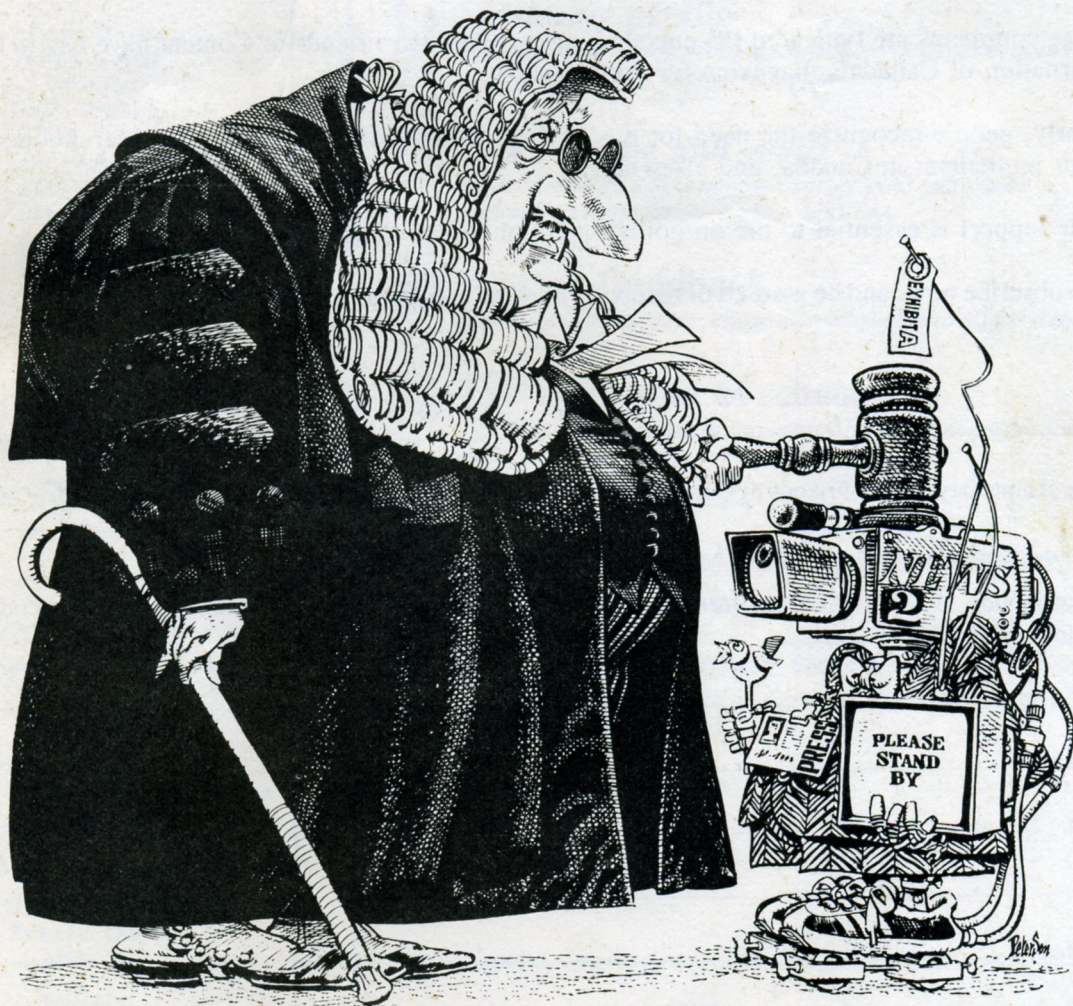
# *content*

for Canadian journalists

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November-December, 1984

## **Cameras in Court**



**Catch a falling Star — Sudbury's**

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# content

for Canadian journalists

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER  
1984

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## Thanks

Illustrations this issue: special thanks to Roy Peterson, Vancouver Sun, for the cover; Canapress — 4, 6, 20; John Marshall — 9, and scattered elsewhere; Bryan Schlosser, Regina Leader Post — 11, 21; Globe and Mail — 14, 15, 24; the late David Annesley — 23, Agnesky — 19.

## Letter from the Editor

# Stronger by the issue

This is the fourth issue of reborn *content*, and it's a good time to bring readers up to date on our progress.

First, as they still say sometimes on television, the good news. And, then, even more good news.

Indeed, there isn't a lot of bad news to report about the so-called resurrection of *content*, a magazine for journalists and those interested in journalism, which has had its ups and downs since its birth in 1970.

The response to the magazine, as produced by Friends of Content, has been uniformly positive. People have been volunteering to do even the most menial of tasks, they've been calling from across the country to submit story ideas and stories, subscription cheques have been coming in at a fairly steady rate, advertisers have started to recognize the importance of the publication....

In short, the magazine's future has never looked as healthy as it now does. Which is not to say it doesn't still need support.

We continue to run a house ad that encourages people to send along \$15 for a standard subscription — or, ideally, \$65 for a sustaining subscription which includes a direct contribution to the magazine's continued operation.

While we think we've been proving ourselves in terms of what we said in the May-June issue — more substantive coverage of journalism issues, produced regularly — some readers have not renewed their subscriptions.

So we are in the midst of a subscription campaign, where we've sent you and potential readers a package that explained what *content* has been doing and will be doing. We hope for a strong response...but that's up to you.

Advertising remains a staple for *content*, as it is for most magazines, and we're pleased that the ad base is building. We welcome back Southam Inc., for instance, with a special thanks to that group for recognizing the magazine's role in helping to raise standards in journalism.

The real peg for this Letter-from-the-editor, however, is the Gannett Foundation and its Canadian subsidiary, Mediacom Inc.



In response to a request by us, the Foundation has awarded a grant of \$10,000 "to assist in establishing a sound economic base" for the magazine.

The Foundation has been generous in its support of journalism training in both the United States and Canada, and the Friends of Content are grateful that its aid has been extended to this country's only national publication for journalists.

The grant will enable us to conduct a comprehensive readership survey while covering some of the operating costs until we can implement the suggestions from that survey. Leonard Kubas of Communications Research Centre is working on our behalf to help determine what the magazine should be doing and where it should be going for the balance of the '80s.

The Gannett Foundation is one of the largest philanthropic foundations in the United States, with assets of some \$331 million. It is a private foundation established in 1935 by Frank E. Gannett Co., Inc.

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Gannett Foundation grants in Canada have totalled more than \$1 million since 1980. (Apart from the Foundation, Mediacom annually donates more than a half million dollars worth of free advertising space to Canadian charitable and public service groups.)

As you pass a billboard in most parts of Canada, give a little thanks for its indirect help to this magazine.

Finally, the Friends of Content have been incorporated as a non-profit organization. Transfer of ownership from Humber College to the group will be completed before year's end, and new premises should be established soon.

The magazine remains a labor of love for all those associated with it. We plan to eventually start nominal payments for contributors, but must abide by the selfless notion that people work for this magazine because they believe in it, for what it represents, for, in short, better journalism. Those people include the brilliant Canadian cartoonists whose works have adorned our covers — Aislin, Larter, Jenkins, and Peterson. ☺

Dick MacDonald  
Editor

for Friends of Content



# Cameras in court

*To SEE justice being done*



by Gord McIntosh

*Said the queen, "First the sentence and then the evidence,"  
"Nonsense," cried Alice.*

*—Lewis Carroll,  
Alice in Wonderland*

**F**or justice to be done, it must be seen to be.

That's a principle few would challenge after two centuries of jurisprudence. But whether we can see justice being done with our own eyes rather than through a second-hand account is another question in Canadian courts.

Although media cameras and microphones have found their way into American courts in one way or another in 43 American courts in recent years, Canadian electronic coverage of the courts has largely been those cliched shots of people hiding their faces as they leave the courthouse and the reporters accounts of what happened on the steps.

It's a situation neither judge nor reporter likes. Yet it will probably stay that way until judges can make up their minds to put the same trust in television and radio as they do in newspapers.

About as close as modern electronic media can get to Canadian courts in this country is the courthouse steps, although Ontario will allow electronic coverage of ceremonial functions such as the yearly opening of the courts at Osgoode Hall in Toronto. And if an electronic journalist can convince a judge his intent is educational rather than editorial, he and his camera will now be allowed in under Section 67 of Ontario's Judicature Act.

CBC cameras were allowed into a murder trial in Kingston this year for the making of a documentary on lawyers. In 1982, the Ontario Bench and Bar Council authorized an experiment proposed by the Radio Television News Directors Association. A crew of television journalists on loan from several stations was allowed to videotape

50 hours of proceedings from traffic court to the Ontario Court of Appeal.

The result was a five-part series the council was satisfied was purely educational. It was shown in the supper hour newscasts of every English-language television station in the province in the week of Sept. 13-17, 1982.

Why film from the courtroom can be used for documentary or educational purposes and not for day-to-day news coverage should perhaps be best left to the lawmakers to explain. But in evaluating the RTNDA experiment, the bar and bench council had this to say:

"The cameras and microphones were unobtrusive, there had been no interference with the rights of the accused to a fair trial, and the dignity of the courts had been preserved."

Members of a special committee the council set up to deal with the media experiment were unanimous in their satisfaction with the series.

In New Jersey, the Ontario delegation attended a televised armed robbery trial. More than 100 trials, mostly criminal, have been televised in New Jersey, but Howland would go on the record to say what he saw in that state was not for him, mainly because of handheld cameras causing disruption. "It was just unacceptable and the atmosphere was not proper at all." The RTNDA would probably agree with him. In the various briefs and representations it has been giving to judges, lawyers, and legislators in the past four years, the association has been urging strict controls on cameras and microphones once in the courtroom.

The resolution came after the Law Society of Upper Canada had agreed to prepare a questionnaire on any objections its members might have had to cameras in the court. After the resolution was passed, the law society decided it did not want to spend the money

to send the questionnaires out, even though some of them had already been circulating for two months. The RTNDA believes lawyers answering questionnaires were evenly split among pros and cons, but since the program was stopped we may never know what Ontario lawyers think about the issue.

But the council's endorsement didn't turn out to be much of a testimonial. A year later in St. John's, Nfld., the Canadian Judicial Council passed a resolution that television should not be allowed in court proceedings. Period. No explanation was given.

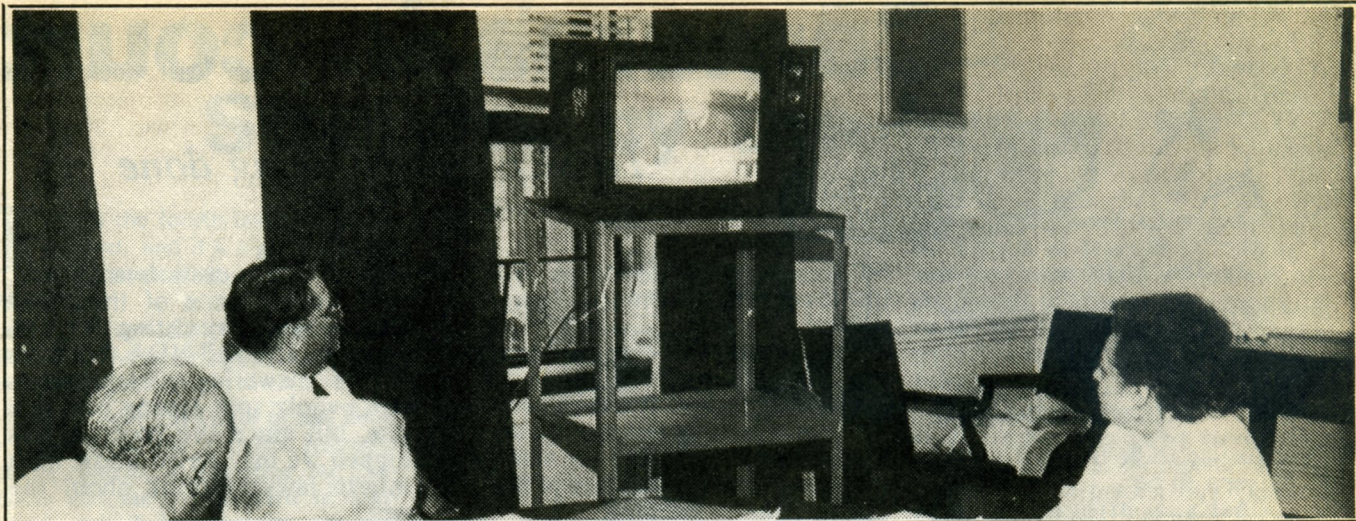
Since then, Ontario Attorney-General Roy McMurtry has concluded the Judicial Council's view was so strong, definite, unqualified, and final that it would be very difficult for him to adopt a contrary position unless there was some overwhelming evidence that the council's position was contrary to the public interest.

Although the Judicial Council's resolution is binding on no one, it very obviously had influence. Ontario Chief Justice William Howland acknowledges the resolution's most dramatic effect was to stop more than two years of deliberations between Ontario judges, lawyers, and journalists in their tracks.

Mr. Justice Howland, although being careful not to take sides, also acknowledged in an interview that the council's position was surprising in its severity and also in the fact it was made in apparent isolation from the more than two years of discussions in Ontario.

Howland has written the chief justices of several American states on how courts there fared with cameras and microphones. He was told there were no serious problems. He heard much the same thing when the judge, McMurtry, and five other top legal officials visited courts in New York state and New Jersey in June, 1983.

In New York state, television is permitted in appellate courts, but



*Canadian legal committee sees video tapes in New York of court coverage*

the state's civil rights law prohibits televising of proceedings that include witness testimony. Howland says New York Chief Judge Lawrence Cooke favors extension of television coverage to trials, and necessary amending legislation has been winding its way through both houses of the state legislature.

The RTNDA wants no more than one or two cameras in the courtroom with an unobtrusive microphone. Anterooms would be used to house equipment; audio-visual coverage would be pooled with all stations free to take excerpts from the videotape. This is the system used in the five-part experiment and in this year's Grange commission inquiry into the mysterious baby deaths at Sick Children's Hospital in Toronto.

Con Stevenson, news director at CKOC radio in Hamilton and a member of the RTNDA's committee, says there would probably be less disruption of proceedings under this system than there is now with reporters constantly leaving and entering courtrooms to file on deadline. The proceedings could be viewed from the anteroom.

Proceedings probably would have been disrupted by the bulky equipment of former years, he says. But today a tiny condenser microphone, out of everyone's view, can pick up the entire proceedings and witnesses would be no more conscious of the camera than they would be of the court reporter or the lawyers listening.

He believes the Grange inquiry

may turn out to be the finest hour for both televised court coverage and Susan Nelles, the nurse charged with murder in connection with the deaths before her case was thrown out at a 1982 preliminary hearing.

It was here that Nelles finally got her day in court in the public mind. Coverage of her preliminary hearing had been prohibited by law until its conclusion.

"She was vindicated because of the television and radio coverage" says Stevenson. "In the preliminary process the press couldn't report anything except she wore a pink dress today. She was able to stand on camera and she got to say what she said at the preliminary hearing."

Although cameras picked up 188 days of proceedings and testimony from 64 witnesses, Stevenson says he knows of no objection from any witness or lawyer during the course of the inquiry.

This might be surprising since at the beginning of the inquiry Nelles's lawyer, John Sopinka, objected to the camera's presence. But inquiry chairman Mr. Justice Samuel Grange ruled the cameras could stay as long as there were no disruptions.

About the only public objection to the Grange coverage came from McMurtry. But the attorney-general was complaining about the fact that television coverage seemed obsessed about the testimony of Nelles and other nurses. Doctors' testimony received scant attention. It may be a valid point. But it could have just as easily

been aimed at the newspapers.

When Grange made the ruling to let the cameras in, he said his decision would be tested by how inobtrusive the cameras were. Although he was referring to the inquiry itself, he could just as easily have been referring to the entire issue.

This inquiry wasn't Grange's first exposure to TV cameras either. Grange headed the royal commission into the Mississauga rail disaster in 1980.

Cameras from all networks were admitted. They were all lined up near the witness stand, often making it impossible for those in the room to see. A witness once tripped over an extension cord a radio reporter was using to drive his tape recorder. That inquiry showed some signs of being a media circus. No one complained about the electronic media's presence there, either.

Still Stevenson and the RTNDA may have some trouble taking their case further. Although the judicial council had one of its committees look at the RTNDA's five-part experiment as well as asking for a copy of one of the news directors' briefs, the association never got a chance to make a representation to the judges.

The RTNDA wrote the late Chief Justice Bora Laskin asking to be heard at the meeting where the resolution was made. Laskin wrote saying it would be premature to hear from the news directors because a committee looking into the question had not made its re-

port. Then the council made its resolution opposing cameras.

"It was not a high water mark for Canadian justice," said the RTNDA in a brief to the Ontario legislature's justice committee.

Still the RTNDA plans to push on. After all, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled in 1981 that cameras and microphones posed no danger to the judicial process after deciding the opposite in 1965.

It won't be easy. A year after the judicial council's decision in St. John's, a RTNDA delegation travelled to the same city to appeal to the Canadian Association of Provincial Court Judges. The reception the delegation got bordered on the hostile. Judges grilled the broadcasters on their motivation, and other jurists complained that news reporters are too often sensational or inaccurate and could prejudice the rights of the accused to a fair trial. Said Judge Joseph Kennedy of Bridgewater, N.S.: "What is newsworthy... may have little to do with what the (judge or jury) thinks is important or relevant."

Such complaints against electronic coverage are common. In fact, if newspaper reporters were struggling today to bring their pencils and notebooks into the courtroom as the tools of their trade they might be having the same difficulty, says Dan Henry, CBC counsel and a member of the RTNDA's committee.

Clearly, much of the opposition is emotional and stems from the overall distrust of the press in society, he adds. "I think it boils

down to just a feeling. A feeling. They just don't want (cameras and microphones) there."

Although Edward Greenspan, the prominent Toronto criminal lawyer, has said by either glamorizing or inhibiting witnesses, the camera disrupts the adversarial process, other reactions from the legal community aren't too articulate, or temperate.

The editor of *Canadian Lawyer* magazine accused the broadcasters of simply wanting cheap programming to stick between Gilligan's Island and Lucy reruns. Sara Bowser also cautioned her legal readers to remember what television did to Richard Nixon in 1960. "Do you want to start hearing from viewers who've decided your client is guilty of murder because he squints?"

Last summer, Chief Justice Brian Dickson of the Supreme Court of Canada hinted it may be time to consider the question again.

But if there isn't a change in legal attitudes, there is always the courts themselves and that's where the RTNDA's next round may be, says Henry. Since Canada's new constitution now makes a distinction between print and electronic media and says both have fundamental freedoms, there may be a strong legal argument that broadcasters have the right to use their tools.

The RTNDA, however, would be taking their case to the very people who have upheld the rules they are opposing. It could make

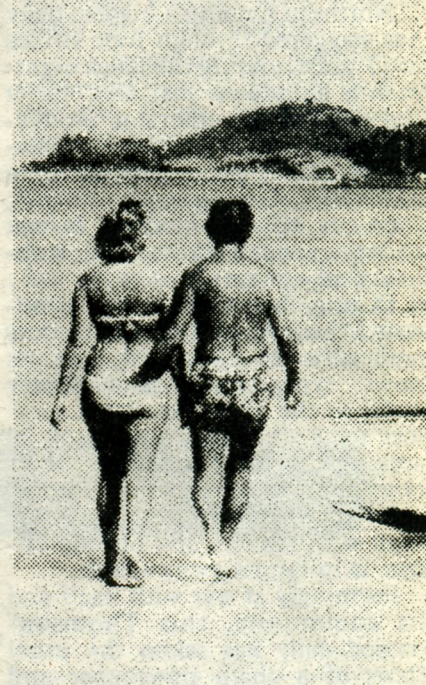
for an interesting case in Canadian legal history.

"As cameras get into courts one by one, people will really wonder what the big deal was," says Henry. Says Stevenson: "We just want to do our jobs better." <sup>(30)</sup>

*Gord McIntosh is a reporter with The Canadian Press in Toronto.*

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# Catch a falling Star

*Four Sudbury strikes in eight years!  
Unkindest cut? The readers  
only missed the obits*

by Wendy Parker

If Canadian print journalists have a nightmare vision of the future, it might well take the shape of the Sudbury *Star*.

Northern Ontario's biggest daily has staggered through four strikes in 11 years, ending the latest eight-month shutdown just Oct. 15. It has endured innumerable production slowdowns and labor show-downs. It has gone through three publishers, four managing editors, four city editors, assorted format changes, policy shifts, and technological upheavals.

During that time, it has eliminated the jobs of its proof readers and editorial cartoonist, cut its news, typographical and library staffs to the bone, restricted services to the public, drawn back its area of coverage, and watched its circulation slip to less than 29,000.

Its reputation, once reasonably high with readers and outside critics, is in tatters everywhere.

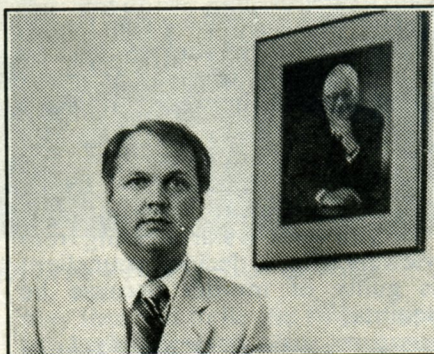
Seemingly at war with itself and its community, this Thomson-owned daily has taken the usual flaws of a chain newspaper and turned them into something of an art form. Something has gone monstrously wrong with daily print journalism in Sudbury.

The situation is an unhappy one for Sudbury itself. But it raises more disturbing questions for Canadian journalism. Is the disease contagious? Can it be cured? Or is this, in fact, the future of Canadian print journalism?

There are many explanations offered for the *Star's* malaise.

Labor problems, cost-cutting, Thomson chain ownership, inexperienced reporters, fewer reporters, incompetent editors, misguided management, too little space, too few resources, too little time, too little local news — factors, yes. But somehow they miss the mark.

All those problems exist, to varying degrees, at other Canadian dailies. Some of them are facts of



Herron — Need mutual respect

modern life; others are inevitable results of chain ownership.

On other papers, reporters might bitch among themselves, resign themselves to their fate, go on with their work, or move to better papers. Not so at the Sudbury *Star*. With a hard-nosed pugnacity that seems peculiar to Sudbury, *Star* reporters don their helmets, prime their guns, and take to the streets. They do not resign themselves. They will not be moved.

In its own small way, the *Star* is one of the great contradictions of Canadian newspapers.

Unlike many chain members, it could never be accused of complacency. It is an intense paper trying hard to be a good paper. Sometimes it succeeds. Sometimes it trips over its squabbling, sweaty, near-hysterical efforts. Too often, the newspaper that lands on the reader's doorstep reflects little of the dogged, driving work that went into it.

George Grace, a veteran newspaper man who spent 41 years at the *Star*, dates the decline from the mid-1970s, when publisher J.R. Meakes was eased out by Thomson's head office. Meakes was a local boy who had started in the *Star's* composing room when he was 16. A strong Tory in a union city, Meakes used the *Star* as his personal mouthpiece, but he loved Sudbury and covered it well.

In Meakes' day, the paper had a comparatively large news staff and a staff cartoonist who gave local

impact to the editorial page, Grace said. Today's staff is smaller, the cartoonist is gone, and the district bureaus have disappeared.

Grace is also critical of the "tremendous number of errors in the news columns." Since the change-over to photocomposition seven years ago, the *Star's* pages have been rife with typographical, grammatical, and factual bloopers, he said. "It's amazing to me. No other papers are that bad."

He is baffled, too, by the relentless hostility in labor relations, by the long negotiations that go nowhere until either the workers strike or the publisher locks them out.

Publisher Don Herron got his first real taste of labor strife during this year's eight-month shutdown. He called it "a learning experience."

If he had the answers to labor discord, "we wouldn't have been shut down for eight months," he said. To him, though, the "obvious thing" now is to try to work together, to "listen to each other and respect each other's viewpoint," to learn to "disagree without being disagreeable."

Ron Gibbons, *Star* district editor and president of The Newspaper Guild local, points to staff cuts as the source of the paper's problems.

Since he joined the paper 15 years ago, the number of reporters has dropped by about 50 per cent and the photographic staff is less than half what it was. Staff reductions started in response to union activity in 1973. The paper then established a pattern of further staff cuts after each of the following strikes.

Gibbons thinks the quality of reporters has gone up since he started, but they're restricted in what they can do by the lack of space and time. Stories have to be immediate, and they have to be short. There is no room anymore for the background pieces and human interest features reporters



could "get their teeth into."

Bob Keir, a former *Star* reporter who serves as the region's executive and communications officer, said the paper's news staff is of poorer quality than it used to be. He recited a long list of well-known journalists who worked at the *Star* during the '50s and '60s. "The good journalists aren't here now," he said. "They don't want to come."

Keir said wages are too low to attract top writers. And the paper's reputation is so shabby that no one would want to admit working for it.

In a Toronto news story earlier this year, Bob Fera, the city's deputy mayor, seemed to be suggesting the *Star* should close and an outside newspaper should take on the job.

That's not quite what he meant, Fera said.

"I said if they can't make a commitment to the community, let's have another organization come in and do the job for them."

He believes the paper's "absentee landlord" has a lot to do with the problem. "That's the crux of the problem. What chance does anyone — the 50 or so employees on strike or the community — have against a multinational giant?"

Ron MacDonald, president of Local 6500 of the United Steelworkers of America, thinks labor-management strife is destroying the *Star*. When it's out of production, people learn to do without it. They don't always go back when the paper resumes publication.

The *Star's* recent eight-month absence didn't hurt his members, he said, and the only thing he missed personally was the obituary column.

The rest of the community seemed to share MacDonald's view. When the *Star* went out in late February, readers responded with bemused indifference. They turned to the Toronto *Star*, the *Globe and Mail*, and the twice-weekly *Northern Life*. If they missed anything, it was the obituaries.

As Macdonald said, the obituaries may seem like a minor thing, but they are the only way of learning about the deaths of acquaintances and the times of funerals. Almost everyone in the city can relate stories of missed funerals and painful social gaffes. Hundreds

of grieving families can tell tales of hard hours on the telephone.

In an act of contrition to those families, the *Star* carried almost 700 belated obituaries last month after it reappeared.

The people who were planning social events or campaigns also found their jobs a little harder without a daily newspaper. Jim Grassby, chairman of the Sudbury United Way campaign, said he had to run "about 100" extra television and radio ads to fill the gap.

Otherwise, life went on as usual. Local swimmer Alex Baumann won gold and Sudbury's heart at the Olympics. Federal election campaigns were won and lost. The Queen opened Sudbury's new Science North and cheered the rain-drenched spirits of thousands of residents. All without the local daily.

Don Chapman, news director at *CICI TV*, said his station was already heavy on local news before the *Star* shutdown. Basically, the station just continued doing what it had been doing.

He pooh-poohed the idea that

broadcast news lives off its print counterpart. "The proof is in the pudding," he said. "Some nights during the summer we ran 10,12,15,18 local news items. The *Star* has been off the streets for 7½ months and most of that time our news package has been filled with local and Northern Ontario items."

There were some changes, however, and they might be foreboding ones for the paper.

The weekly *Northern Life* went twice weekly just before the shutdown. Originally planned as a "lifestyle" features package, the new weekend edition grew progressively fatter and newsier.

As a twice-weekly, *Northern Life* expanded its staff, glutted itself on lucrative flyers, and snapped up yards of classified advertising.

And the Southam-owned North Bay *Nugget* began to nibble tentatively at the *Star's* territory. About two weeks before the end of the *Star* shutdown, the *Nugget* moved to get more Sudbury news in its pages. It then began to distribute same-day newspapers at selected Sudbury outlets.



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According to the *Nugget*, these incursions were just part of the paper's efforts to improve coverage of northeastern Ontario.

The *Star's* critics may be divided on reasons for the paper's difficulties, but they agree on one thing — the Sudbury region, with a population of 150,000, needs its own daily newspaper, it deserves its own daily paper, and it is big enough to support its own daily paper.

To George Grace, the route to a better paper is "pretty basic."

The *Star* needs enough competent reporters to do the job well, with competent editors to guide and train them, he said. Then it needs "a good enough size paper" for proper display of news and pictures.

He'd also like to see a system of proofreading, later edition times, and adequate coverage on the weekends. The Saturday city page, made up Friday afternoon, is "a joke," he said, and "it's incomprehensible to me that you can't have anyone on the weekend."

Pretty basic, maybe, but it takes money and staff. And publisher Herron refuses to commit himself on the *Star's* staffing plans. Will the paper cut staff as it has in the past? Or will it increase staff to meet its front-page pledge of "an even better newspaper?"

"No comment," said Herron.

Herron describes his paper as a vigorous, aggressive publication that is working hard to improve.

"For the product, our attitude has always been to improve and we're going to continue to do that," he said. "We will aggressively work to improve our product."

Part of that commitment is to recognize the wants and needs of the readers, he said. He and managing editor Brian Gannon "look to local news as being the lifeblood of our paper."

On the other side of the *Star's* dual reality, Guild president Ron Gibbons describes journalists who have accepted the "challenge" of their jobs because they have chosen to stay in Sudbury.

The reporters are a close-knit group, and the lockout intensified their sense of family unity. Despite the new labor climate, "I think they're going to do a good job because they're professionals."

Gibbons said pressure for change must come from local

Guild members, not from the union's international office, and he suggested it might be time for the local to start looking at non-traditional bargaining issues such as product quality and professional standards.

Some Guild members are toying with the idea of a professional ethics and standards committee that would use other media outlets to publicize management's more blatant sins.

Others are pursuing the dream of buying the newspaper themselves, an idea that surfaced briefly, but loudly, during the shutdown. "Perhaps that's the way we should go," Gibbons said.

So the *Star* struggles on, scrambling to hold its subscribers, fighting off the challenge for its advertising dollars, and trying to soothe the best of its savage labor relations record.

Meanwhile, its six cityside reporters will wrestle with the challenge of trying to cover an immediate region of seven municipalities and a district that runs from Elliot Lake to Sturgeon Falls, from the French River to Gogama, an area almost half the size of England.

They'll still have trouble getting cars (editorial doesn't have any), authorization for long distance phone calls, taxi slips, steno pads, pencils and pens. But at least they won't have to worry much longer about their aging typewriters.

The *Star* plans to convert soon to video display terminals — an innovation that will, in the words of

publisher Herron, put the onus for accuracy back on the reporter "where it belongs." That's a nightmarish thought for a paper where editors are worked like sled dogs and proofreading doesn't exist.

Still, the place must have a certain allure for reporters. No one drifted away during the eight-month shutdown and even the people who have left during the past few years show a marked nostalgia for the old newsroom. Of three reporters who "graduated" to Toronto jobs, one has returned and another is back in the city for a freelance career. Two more *Star* escapees have reapplied to the *Star* without success. As much as they complain, they can't stay away.

The *Star* is, in fact, very like the city that spawned it — split by fierce ideologies, imprisoned by past battles, and torn by rival factions convinced they alone have the answers.

Like the community itself, the *Star* is brash, resentful, stubborn, quick to take offence and slow to forget.

For all its internal bickering, it will, like Sudbury, probably endure until the last chunk of ore is skimmed and the last ounce of profit shipped south.

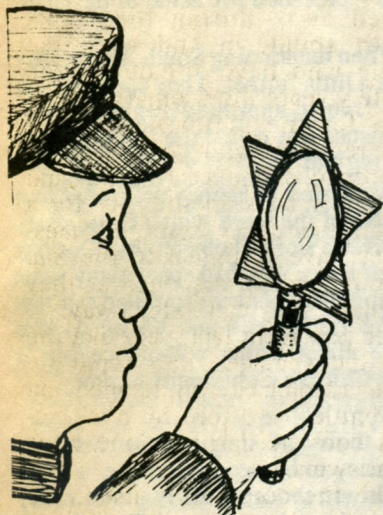
That might be the real nightmare of the Sudbury *Star*. And the real tragedy for Canadian print journalism. 30

*Wendy Parker is a freelance writer living in Sudbury and a former Star reporter.*

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# One side to every story?



by John McCallum

I don't know about you, but I am a victim of my own profession. The media, which, I am convinced, honestly tries to portray the world, very often only succeeds in contorting and distorting it.

When I went to Russia in the days of Khrushchov, I really knew what to expect. In this, the mother of all super-police states, I knew half the people were kept busy following the other half of the people. The first day I was there I learned how cunning they were at it too.

Wherever I looked — over my shoulder, the other side of the street, on rooftops, in parked cars — I could not see the one who was assigned to follow me. Or, had I been neglected?

I hadn't been there long before it was obvious that my room was not bugged and nobody was following me. Had my room been bugged, I certainly would have been arrested, because I once gave a new shirt to a Russian film producer after having been warned that such an act was a criminal offence.

Until 1950 I used to make regular trips to New York City. Then, there was a gap of 30 years when I didn't go there at all. When I visited New York in 1980, I was prepared to be mugged, robbed or in some other way molested.

Again I found that I had been a victim of the media. I walked the streets of New York at three in the morning. Nothing happened.

I've just returned from two years in

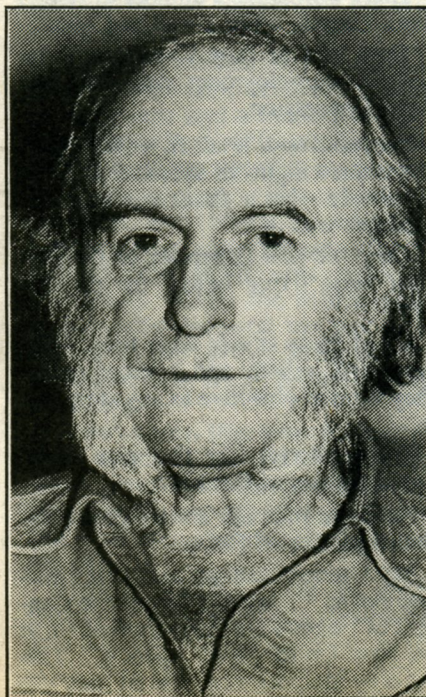
*Culture-colored reporting magnifies simple distortions into big lie*

China. Just as I knew what to expect in the Soviet Union, I knew what awaited me in that massive wall-to-wall Chinatown. Again, I knew my phone would be bugged, my mail would be opened and I would be followed.

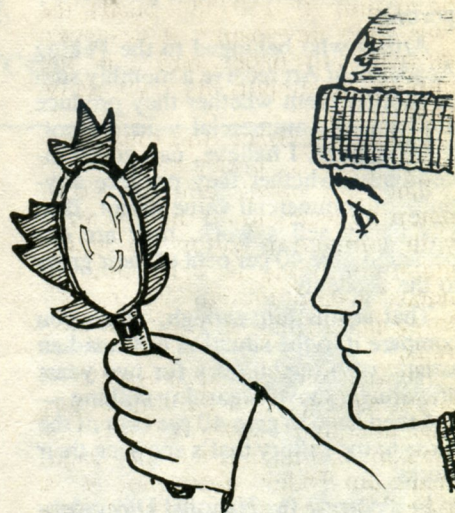
I hadn't been there a week when I noticed a mysterious wire coming out of one part high on the frieze of my room and disappearing into another hole just below the ceiling. That was it. I knew. I pulled it out and broke the wire.

I didn't have a phone for two days.

Although I am a journalist, I was not



McCallum — saw both sides



there as an accredited journalist for a foreign newspaper. My master was UNESCO who had sent me to work for the New China News Agency.

I know accredited journalists are spied on. Often when I would phone Stan Oziewicz of the *Globe* we would be cut off in mid-call. I would think nothing of it and phone back.

One day I was calling Richard Pascal of the BBC when we were cut off. When I got him on the line again, he said, "Godammit. I wish they would put a longer tape in the tape recorder."

Accredited correspondents know they are watched. Their interpreters tell them they have to report the journalists' activities to the ministry every Saturday afternoon.

Because they live in a police state — because their activities are observed and reported on — this colors their copy.

Because I did not live in such conditions, my Chinese environment was different. I knew more Chinese families. I was in more Chinese homes. My mail was not opened. My phone wasn't bugged.

Once I received my Visa account from Toronto which had enclosed a raving piece of anti-Chinese propaganda in Chinese. Had my mail been opened, I certainly would have heard about that.

Because my situation differed from that of an accredited reporter, my picture of China is not like theirs.

In September, the *Globe and Mail* had a story about "China's Pavarotti" who had won a sizeable award at an international competition in Vienna. The story said he perhaps would be allowed to keep some of it.

I know many Chinese artists. I have been in their homes. One painted my portrait.

Artists who belonged to the Peking Academy of Art receive a monthly sum to support them whether they produce anything of commercial value or not. Such support, I believe, can go on indefinitely, whether they produce anything of commercial value or not. But, when they sell a work, they are expected to give 40 per cent of their gross to the academy.

That seems fair enough, when you compare it to the situation of Canadian artists, who might work for two years preparing a show — earning nothing — and then have to give 40 per cent of the gross to the gallery that's showing their works.

In reporting the National Day celebrations in Peking, the *Globe's* Allen Abel wrote of militia women carrying "...menacing tommy guns, preceding a show of araments — 'for defensive purposes only,' the Chinese insisted..."

When the Queen was here recently, on more than one occasion she reviewed march pasts of Canadian regiments. The infantry carried their weapons — rifles and machine guns.

Nowhere did I read that they were "menacing", although they were likely 30 years younger than the weapons the Chinese women were carrying and, therefore, probably 30 times as "menacing".

And, for defensive purposes only? Of course.

## At last —

... AS THOUGH  
evidence to prove the

### Man bites dog

DURBAN, South Africa (Reuter) — A Durban man who was being savaged by a bull terrier bit one of the dog's ears, forcing it to release its grip on him, a court has heard.

The man, who sued the dog's owner for \$2,500, was awarded \$500 by the court.

Before China's National Day, Abel wrote in the *Globe*, "A survey of university students finds that two-thirds do not believe in communism."

Indeed?

Perhaps that is true. I don't know. But it is such a significant and shocking statement that it is unacceptable and unbelievable without some attribution.

Who did the survey? If it were the ministry of education, why would they ask the question? And, if that was the answer, why would they release it? There are many more questions I would like answered before I could consider that statistic credible.

If surveys were done by political parties in Canada, could you believe that the Liberal party would release the results of a survey if they showed the party had support from only 25 per cent of the people?

But everyone does it. Maclean's, in a recent cover story on the Hong Kong settlement, spoke about the "red-carpet splendor of Peking's Great Hall of the People."

Quite a distorted overstatement. I have been in the Great Hall many times. It could be better described for its cavernous austerity.

The other half of the world gets the same distorted picture of us, and I am convinced that, just as is the case with our world, the intention is to tell the truth, not to distort. But distortion is the result.

There were quite a number of stories about Canada while I was in China.

They told of how Canada had the highest unemployment rate since the Great Depression.

They told how Trudeau went on television three nights in succession to tell the people what a disastrous state the economy was in.

They told how fishermen on the East coast were living below the poverty level.

All of these stories were true. They were well written and without color. They were as objective as any story can be.

But do stories like that give a balanced picture of Canada?

No more than our stories give a balanced picture of China.

My Unesco contract said that I was required to "...try to improve the standard of English-language journalism at the New China News Agency." This not only included criticism of their use of the language, but of their news coverage, their emphasis, and of the

gaps they left in their coverage of the world, and the words they used to paint the world's picture.

There are four countries that were obviously regarded as China's enemies: Israel, Afghanistan, Vietnam and South Africa. Each time anything was said about any of them, the word "regime" preceded the name of the country.

When mentioning South Africa, they went a little further. They spoke of it as the "racist apartheid regime." Afghanistan was called the "puppet Karmal regime".

I protested to agency officials about the use of the word which consciously deprives a story of objectivity. One day one of them, who had spent many years in capitalist countries, pointed out that during the 50s, 60s and 70s we seldom wrote about China without calling it "the Chinese Communist regime."

So we did.

A thousand simple distortions accumulate to become a massive lie. The words and thoughts we use must be by choice, not by chance. There's too much at stake — you, me and everybody. (30)

*John McCallum is a journalism instructor at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.*

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# Breaks out of the pack

*"I still think at some point  
I'll have to go to jail  
for not revealing my sources"*

by Peter Edwards

**W**hen Soviet defector Igor Gouzenko hit journalist John Sawatsky with a lawsuit, he hoped to continue his reign of fear over the press. Instead, Gouzenko sparked Sawatsky's often-unflattering biography, *Gouzenko, the Untold Story*.

Gouzenko was suing because of comments made in Sawatsky's book on the RCMP Security Service, *Men in the Shadows*. The lawsuit meant Sawatsky was faced with the possible loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars in damages, plus \$13,000 in legal fees, and the delayed release of the paperback edition of *Men in the Shadows*.

"It was ironic," says Sawatsky. "He sued me to try and suppress the story and preserve his name in history. He was very conscious about his name in history."

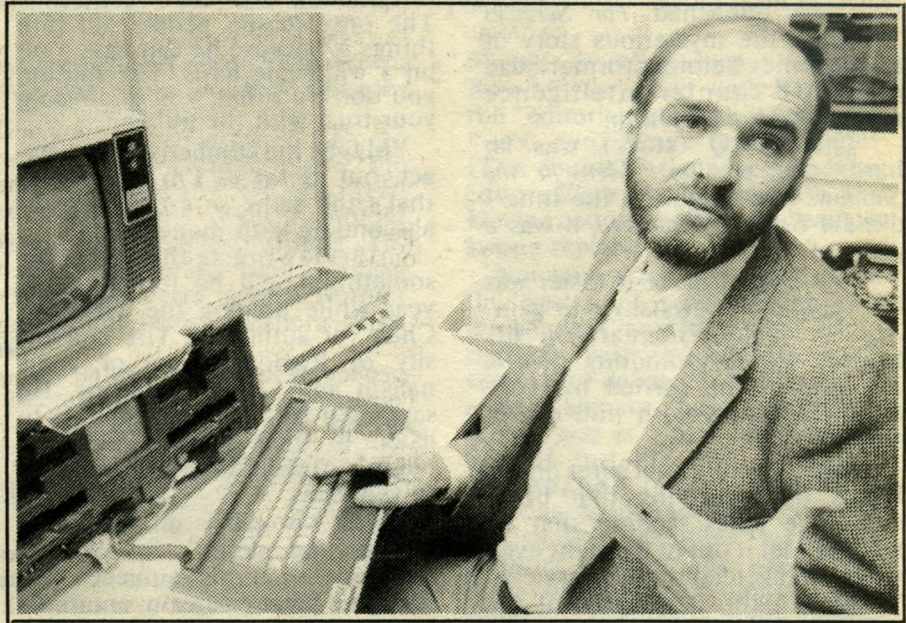
"He caused me to look into him further."

Gouzenko died of natural causes weeks before their scheduled court date in 1982.

Sawatsky has concluded Gouzenko carefully crafted his public image by threatening reporters with lawsuits. At one point, *Canadian Forum* was going to run a Lloyd Tataryn article on Gouzenko's harassment of the press. The story was dropped for fear of a Gouzenko lawsuit.

"My whole philosophy of journalism is to look at the stories the media aren't covering," says Sawatsky. "By doing that, I think I can make the best contribution to society."

That's an attitude Sawatsky honed in the late '60s and early '70s at Simon Fraser University, when he wrote a muck-raking column called Merry Go Round for the student newspaper, *The Peak*. A reader survey showed Merry Go Round was the best-read item in *The Peak*. One item on conflict of interest caused a department head



*From van to the vanguard, he digs where the media doesn't*

to resign. Another story led to a change in the university library's loans policy.

Sawatsky moved to *The Peak* by an odd route that involved student government and a beaten-up 1955 van. Sorely lacking funds, Sawatsky lived for eight months in his van. First he parked it on university grounds, and when he could no longer dodge campus security, he moved into bush area near the university. When the Municipality of Burnaby declared his van a fire hazard in the spring, Sawatsky was forced to look for alternate accommodation.

It was about this time he learned that student council members were given offices. Sawatsky ran for council, was elected, and spent the next four months living out of his office.

Simon Fraser had a well-deserved reputation for radicalism, and Sawatsky was caught up in the crusading spirit, but found himself frustrated by polarization in student politics. At this point — in-

spired by the research-intensive city columns of the Vancouver *Sun*'s Allan Fotheringham — he decided to join *The Peak*.

"I felt by exposing things and exploring things, I could make a better contribution," he says. "There was too much partisan rhetoric, I tried to break the logjam."

After finishing his Canadian politics studies, he was hired on by the Vancouver *Sun*. When he'd finish his shift as a city reporter, he'd work for free tracking down leads for Fotheringham.

When the *Sun* sent him to Ottawa, he quickly decided that many of the press corps suffered from a pack mentality and that too few of them looked beyond Question Period in the House of Commons.

"I never did join the pack in Ottawa," he recalls. "Between the CBC National and the *Globe and Mail*, they really control the news in Ottawa. So I didn't read the *Globe and Mail* and I didn't watch the CBC National."

Instead, he went out on his own, and uncovered the RCMP break-in into the offices of the Agence de Presse Libre du Quebec (APLQ), which won him and the *Sun* a Michener newspaper award.

"I was going down blind alley after blind alley," says Sawatsky. "There were times I'd get so frustrated, I'd say to hell with it, I don't want any more of it."

His reputation grew with *Men in the Shadows* in 1980, and, two years later, he published *For Services Rendered*, the mysterious story of Leslie James Bennett, former head of RCMP counter-intelligence against the Soviet Union.

"The APLQ (story) was so hard," he recalls. "*Men in the Shadows* was tough. By the time I did *For Services Rendered*, it was a piece of cake."

What helped make it easier was the reputation Sawatsky was gaining for jealously guarding his sources. While promoting *Men in the Shadows*, he carried his confidential records with him everywhere.

"I still think I've got sores on my hands from carrying that briefcase," he jokes, adding that he wouldn't let it out of his sight even when doing television interviews. "I put it right at the foot of the cameras, the one I was looking at."

While *For Services Rendered* was easier, it wasn't without its problems. On April 20, 1983, two RCMP officers searched his Ottawa home for information on an investigation described in the book called "Operation Cutknife" and its principle character "Long Knife."

The case may go to the Supreme Court, and Sawatsky could end up in jail for contempt. "I still think I'll have to go to jail at some point for not revealing my sources," he says. He doesn't lie awake worrying about it.

He gives two reasons for not revealing sources. The first is theoretical: "A reporter should not be an agent of the Crown. They should make their own case and leave our role to that of informing the public."

The second reason is practical; his stock as an investigative reporter would be next to worthless if prospective sources didn't trust him.

While he's careful not to leak the names of sources, he also

refuses to take off-the-record information or pay for interviews. When he first approached Mrs. Gouzenko, she gave him a list of conditions, including the right to pre-read the manuscript. One by one, she dropped the conditions, and when the interviews took place, they were totally on-the-record. "The source I keep confidential, but the information, I don't," he says, "... A reporter has a duty to inform the public of the information that he's gathering. The only reason people tell him things is because he can pass it on on a widescale basis. The minute you don't do that, you're abusing your trust with the public."

"Maybe the comparison isn't exact, but as far as I'm concerned, that's the same as a civil servant absconding with money."

Interviewing techniques are something he'll be teaching this year while holding the Max Bell Chair for authors at The University of Regina School of Journalism and Communications. He says he'll try to teach students to listen to their subjects and not begin interviews with preconceived ideas.

While Sawatsky's an interested listener, he doesn't try to get chummy with his subjects. Instead, he places a heavy emphasis on professionalism, which has helped him cultivate usually tight-lipped police sources. "I never socialized with them, but they told me things that were quite amazing," he says.

"I do a complete account, so nobody can accuse me of doing a knife job. After awhile, they respect you for that and they know you're an honest, independent person. They can't buy you and they can't avoid you."

While in Regina, Sawatsky will be working on a book on lobbying, which may be ready for release in the fall of 1986. "I saw the process in Ottawa and I was always wondering why the media didn't do it."

"We tend to think we don't have lobbying here like they do in the United States. That's not true at all. In the United States it's open. Here they go where the real power is and that's the bureaucracy. That's all behind closed doors."

Three groups have stood out behind these closed doors, says Sawatsky: the now-defunct Quebec Liberal caucus, banks, and agriculture groups.

"Vested interests are necessary," he says. "I don't knock them. I'm just saying it should be open."

More openness in government wasn't behind the federal government's new Access to Information Act, Sawatsky says. He has yet to make an application to use it.

"I find I can get information more efficiently and more completely through my traditional means — through interviewing, and that kind of thing. The act, I've become convinced, was a method by the government to try to contain the release of information."

"Traditional means" is another term for lots of legwork and interviewing. "You don't have to be brilliant or anything like that. You just really have to have a desire to do it."

Sawatsky's aggressiveness is disguised by his soft-spoken manner. he's the seventh of eight children of German-speaking Mennonite immigrants who farmed near Winkler, Man. He was eight when his family moved to B.C., and the rest of his childhood was spent in the Fraser Valley. A boyhood job selling encyclopedias helped pull him out of his shell. "I had to teach myself to be assertive," he says.

Thirty-six and single, Sawatsky's a self-confessed loner. The enforced solitude of writing a book doesn't bother him, and he doubts he'd be comfortable taking on an investigative partner.

His individualism is seen in his hobby of cycling. While he hasn't owned a car for more than three years, he has a fleet of bicycles and his touring jaunts include trips through the Rockies, along the Mississippi, and through New England. If he gets another vehicle, he guesses it'll be a van to hold the bikes.

Self-employed, Sawatsky's savings were absorbed by his early years of investigative journalism.

"I was brought up in a Mennonite family, but the religion thing I've left," he says. "Maybe you could say I do my job religiously. I like to think journalism is not an ordinary job. If I wanted an easy job, I'd find something else. If I wanted a lot of money, I'd also find something else." ☞

*Peter Edwards is a reporter with the Regina Leader-Post.*

# More Globe and myth

*Short-staffed, biased, lagging in awards,  
penny-ante journalism, cover-ups  
— and Journeyman finally quits*

by John Marshall

**M**y first *Globe and Mail* story was from a northern mine disaster in the '40s, but no editor knew I was involved. A *Globe* photographer had asked for help when he couldn't rouse an inebriated reporter to respond to calls for a matcher to a story I had filed as a British United Press stringer. The photographer phoned in my notes, saying they were from the reporter staunchly at his post at the mine.

Seven newspapers and 26 years later, I joined the *Globe*. And there were no editor's doubts about my involvement in my last stories for that newspaper in 1981 — follow up to the Royal Commission on Newspapers, which I had covered. The way those and earlier ones were handled — they were goading a sacred cow — prompted me to resign.

A treasured accolade came from one editor who, asked to contribute to a farewell gift, was overheard saying, "Anything to help get the son of a bitch out of here."

My only offence had been to mildly question the infallibility of the unquestionables: those transmitters of publishers' policies who believed they were the guardians of the greatest news medium since the stone tablets came down from the mount; like Moses, bearers of the only true word. Commission chairman Tom Kent was the journalistic Antichrist; any journalist seeing merit in any of his work, a Judas.

There's no question the *Globe* has been most influential. Historically, this could be attributed as much to its press time as to its content. Lazy or weak editors across the country have accepted its often weird news judgment (page-one headlines forwarded by the Canadian Press) as their own. And it reached political policy shapers in Ottawa who, in spite of

public postures about Hog Town, cherished a pipeline from the economic power center.

The *Globe* also attracted Toronto opinion-makers. They were the only ones with the leisure to read anything more than a tabloid before going to their business, law, medical, university, and political offices. The paper catered to their pretensions, adopting them as its own.

Just as that elite had to believe suits tailored to their conservative bias were superior, so they had to feel their newspaper represented journalistic quality. For a long while this meant dull and gray, "the dowdy paper," as it was described in a U.S. orientation bulletin for a Toronto convention.

It's true, of course, that it has been superior to most Canadian dailies. But though it has been equalled and often excelled by others in many ways, and is often very bad, something seems to happen to otherwise astute observers when they assess our national iconograph. Some get all genuflective, as did Kent. He ignored any evidence to the contrary and uncritically cited the *Globe* as an example for others. (That was before it displayed such unprofessional, hysterical and even factually erroneous reaction to his commission's work.)

Some of Kent's obeisance (see his footnotes) mirrored the reverence of establishment guru Robert Fulford. In April 1981, the ninth and last year of my stay there, the *Saturday Night* editor wrote a long piece about the *Globe* focussed on its editor, Richard Doyle. Somehow, he conveyed fulsome commendation even while documenting the attitudes and deficiencies we most decry in journalism.

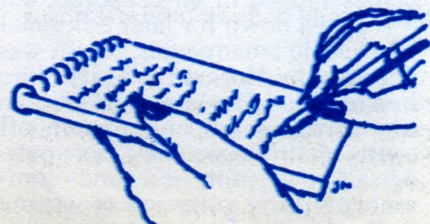
Fulford said in the 30 years Doyle has been at the *Globe* (editor since 1963) it has been the best paper in English-speaking Canada.

Further, under a new publisher, A. Roy Megarry, and with Doyle in full editorial control, there was "new confidence and energy." (The counter-balancing managing editor, Clark Davey, had left, and Doyle countenanced no equally strong replacement.)

Not long after that piece, came the post-Kent manipulation and arrogance ("anything that might interfere with the *Globe* is not a subject for debate"). Within about a year, already shaky newsroom morale was at a new low. I found myself outside the Thomson Newspaper office joining a demonstration against economy firings that included just-hired editorial workers and which violated collective agreements. Long-standing complaints about heavy-handed control of the news dictated by editorial-page policies and by penny-pinching were on the increase. (A story about staff members telling Megarry they felt betrayed got into one edition, then that factual and newsworthy reference was censored.)

The new publisher, a business office man attracted by the ego trip of a byline, was grinding his own axes on the op-ed page, just as had his predecessor, Richard Malone. (An editor grumbled to me about the chore of finding statistics moldable to Malone's naive economic theories.) Megarry was embarrassing his staff and diminishing their credibility even more by ill-advised anti-government speeches.

By the end of 1982, Fulford's ac-



claimed editor, who used summer students for work requiring experienced staffers, had a newsroom even more crippled than usual — down to 26 reporters from 32 the year before, only 11 on general. Two city-desk editors were doing work previously done by four. And the following year, Doyle became a sometime-columnist.

Fulford, his rear view mirror as cloudy as his crystal ball, also said the *Globe*, unlike most newspapers, had no sacred cows. One suspects he might have said the same thing about Calcutta while scraping the evidence off his shoes. He even noted that Doyle had killed a piece he had done years back about the power of television, because this editor who "persisted in his idea of a great newspaper" saw TV as a competitor. One might add: and to hell with the responsibility to report objectively about it. I had been trapped in that kind of penny-ante journalism, too, but with small-town dailies, not with the mythic *Globe*.

Fulford also noted Doyle's old-fashioned Tory stances included monarchism, and so it was well treated in the news pages. I had a royal tour story killed because it wasn't cliché correct. It was replaced with wire service pap, some of it erroneous, as I memored later. No correction appeared.

Possibly revealing his own bias, Fulford slid hastily over the greater significance of the way the paper ignored — I would say covered up — the threat to Canada's economic and cultural independence from excessive foreign corporate control. (Any sacred-cow flaps in the newsroom likely involved the rejection or softening of reports not favorable to this and other "editorial" support of big-corporation interests.)

The managing editor then, Cameron Smith, was noted for rewrites of stories that might fog the editorial board's mirror of society. (One story that featured the disproportionate number of layoffs by U.S. subsidiaries compared to those by Canadian companies slipped in un-censored, but was toned down for later editions.)

A Doyle amanuensis, Smith was demoted by Norman Webster who had replaced Doyle. Relegated to a tiny office — his name taken off status distribution lists for periodicals — Smith did one commendable and gutsy job of writing in the Middle East, and then, this



Doyle — Old broom (pro-royalty anti-TV) swept to side

year, took a job with the Club of Rome, a Megarry enthusiasm.

Michael Rylvl wrote in *Quest* May, 1982, about management "miracles" performed by "paper tiger" Megarry, who had taken over in 1978. However, laughably symbolic of how easy it could be to find things to improve were the newspaper box locations — on sidewalks not used by commuters. And there was that donated bus shelter for employees — also where it would never be used.

These were the equivalents of how editors handled a controversial nuclear-power expose I had crafted carefully to avoid scientific error and libel. Safely exclusive, it was time banked to await space. Editors filling out-of-town-edition pages that would be used later for civic election stories, dumping the last half, used it as a filler, then killed it.

I didn't even know it had appeared until I began getting calls about it from as far away as Los Angeles. Toronto experts were equally puzzled when they got queries from journalists and scientists elsewhere. Because it was incomplete, its main target in the government pro-nuclear lobby was able to write a legitimate critique of it. Like other reporters in similar situations, I had to apologize to my contacts.

Writer Rylvl, breathing the executive suite's rarified air, got the usual venerative high. While he did exclude editorial quality from

the reference, he said Megarry had made the paper "one of the leading, and few, successes in the Canadian newspaper business."

Few newspapers are financially unsuccessful. Many are successful, including the *Toronto Sun* and *Star*, in their cases, assisted by the *Globe's* inadequacies. Rylvl's optimistic picture also became blurred — another cloudy crystal ball — by Aug. 11 reports that Thomson second-quarter profits slipped with declines at the *Globe* a main reason.

To be correct, the decline was reported only in a Canadian Press story used by the *Star* with a three-line 30-point head over 6½ wide-column inches. In the *Globe's* demonstration of Kent-Fulford superior journalism, a brief hidden in the corporation-reports wrap-up told investors only that the half-year profits were up and concealed the second-quarter drop. The next day, a bit about softened profits got in, but diluted in a roundup showing other newspaper firms also suffering.

"Suffering," is too strong in the *Globe's* case, as Don Obe, now Ryerson journalism dean, indicated in a December, 1982, *Toronto Life* piece. Stripping away the mythological moss, he found richer journalistic veins to mine. (Such heresy prompted a futile, paranoid search through computerized telephone records for a deepthroat.) Obe had the "reclusive" Doyle paring budgets like an apple, through a profit was still being made when Megarry announced 50 layoffs in what Obe called an austerity program ridiculously out of hand. Shades of Thomson's other penny-pinched operations: Foreign affairs writer Lawrence Martin was paying for his own copies of the *Washington Post*.

As I said then in a syndicated radio commentary, Ken Thomson had increased Thomson newspaper dividends that year by an inflationary 15.1 per cent, skyrocketing the family's 1982 profits from that one source from \$26.5 to





about \$30.5 million. The increase more than tripled the \$1.2 million the layoffs saved. The workers' sacrifice of total income assured 10 "working" days of family profits of about \$117,000 a day!

Obe revealed the readers, too, were being short-changed. News space, important out-of-town assignment coverage, and freelance material were being cut. What lower-quality material they were getting was being railroaded through by fewer editors.

Not all of this was new. The novelty of Thomson-era budgets saw the first nervous diminishing of editorial quality. Minor example: For some years I had covered an annual addictions conference that produced up to four stories a day plus leads to future ones. A timid national editor cut that and other assignments. The congenital lack of staff saw a student on a two-week orientation doing a government budget sidebar about mortgages when he hardly knew what they were.

But even Obe cited the conventional whizzdom: About Doyle — a great editor with an eye to excellence whose allegiance to quality has never been questioned; the paper — a writers' paper still demonstrably Canada's best, a runaway leader in national, business and cultural coverage.

Well, I quit because of the paper's demonstrable lack of excellence in at least one area, one in which some papers, the *Hamilton Spectator* among them, displayed much higher journalistic and moral standards. The greatest test of an owner, publisher, and editor is of their readiness to report honestly on matters affecting themselves, in this case, involving the commission findings and the opinions aroused by them. It's the kind of conflict-of-interest test editors gleefully apply to others. The *Globe* failed miserably.

But beyond my personal experience (and bias) using that one test, more objective assessments are available: those of National Newspaper Award judges, mostly prominent ex-daily journalists.



Megarry — New broom finds easy management sweeping

In all categories up to 1983, the *Globe* won 32 awards, far behind the *Toronto Star*, first with 48. Still close is the *Toronto Telegram* with 24. It was leading when it was killed in 1971. The *Montreal Gazette* (which for years had the news staff of a small provincial daily) has 21.

In Toronto fire and police writing awards, the national paper, predictably though not excusably, lags dismally, with only 11 to the *Star's* 32, the *Tely's* 22, the *Sun's* 20.

But how about national-award areas where it is seen to be strongest? In critical writing it leads. (Only in its feature pages can it still be called a writer's paper.) In editorials, however, it's topped by both the *Montreal Gazette* and *Le Devoir*, six each to its four. The *Tely* could crow annually that its editorials were those most quoted by other newspapers. In foreign corresponding the *Globe* trails the *Southam News Service*, the *Toronto Star*, and (still) the *Tely*, in that order; two awards to the leader's five, tied with *Le Devoir* and *The Canadian Press*.

Then there's its big reputation, business journalism, not included in the above. It was the first winner in 1973, thanks to a general newsroom reporter, Gerald McAuliffe, now regularly scooping the paper on CBC radio. It won four more, two for distinguished service to business writing, not writing.

The *Montreal Star*, gone since 1979, still leads the *Globe* by one award as does the *Financial Times* of Canada. Uncatchable is the *Financial Post* with 15.

It's not that the *Globe* has lacked writing and desk talent, many having won honors and respect in their specialties. The most consistent element has been the inbred senior editing cadre with little fresh input from outside nor, until recently — with Webster and his managing editor, Geoffrey Stevens — from individuals with strong national and international field experience and reputation.

There have been improvements, including stronger local, national, foreign, and business, and special-interest coverage. Most recently, policy change was symbolized by one mildly-controversial royal tour story — amid all the "aint she radiant." There's also a mite more readiness to examine the elephantine pressure plays of the U.S., in spite of Thomson's pan-nationalist corporate conflicts. (He once petulantly threatened to take his billionaire investment ball and play elsewhere if such Canadians as Tom Kent continued to pick nits about his affairs.)

His involvement in the *Globe* (my forth Thomson paper) helped accelerate my growing sense of disaffection and disillusionment. In part, it could be attributed to aging irascibility but there were morale problems — also felt by many others — from such things as having to do cub-reporter work too often because of inadequate staff and organization. We were with a paper that too often inexcusably displayed a disdain for dedicated staff and for quality. And the dialectical dance performed by Thomson and his executives before consciousness-raising Kent hearings had a lot to do with my own dissatisfaction.

I pressed Thomson to accept the idea that he had a responsibility to be interviewed by his own flagship paper for a series to predate Kent's report. He not only declined, he wanted his rejection off the record. I said it would have to be in my report. "I'm in your hands," he said. He wasn't.

The series was cut, dropping Thomson's stonewalling and plaint about publicity: "it's all so downish, and no uppish." Doyle's managing editor then, the easy-going Ted Moser (who escaped to



run his own weekly), suggested readers were tired of the Kent coverage. Maybe so, but the rejected material included revealing stuff (winkled out of the Commission's still secret research work) about Thomson's top executives ludicrous obsession with petty-cash issues.

When Kent reported, it was well covered as had been the hearings. But after that I was increasingly dismayed at how readers could not depend on us for either facts or balanced analysis about the daily print media, an important part of their world, an integral part of my own. Even the one favorable op-ed analysis of Kent recommendations, a token elicitation from Senator Keith Davey, couldn't escape the bias. Correctly summarized with the first-edition heading, "Newspapers Jolted into Hysteria," it was quickly euphemized later to, "How Misreading Jolted the Press." Self serving pieces under Megarry's name had factual errors, concealed a *Globe* conflict of interest, and once had the kind of scare illustration normal in the most amateur, ideological press.

Always ignored were commission observations about deficiencies in journalism quality and proposals that the publishers support improvement programs. (The Thomson chain and the *Globe* itself have been particularly delict.)

Finally came the eight volumes of unprecedented research by highly respected specialists including journalists such as Walter Stewart and the *Globe's* own George Bain. They probed many facets of newspaper policy, quality, economics, and community impact. *Globe* readers had been misled in advance, told there was a lack of research, and that what had been done was shoddy and shallow and based on unidentified critics! Research reports of newsroom-level criticism of newspapers were dismissed by Megarry in a naive defensive speech to journalism students (he couldn't understand why the commission didn't tell about all the nice things newspapers do) as being based on gossip. When his paper runs stories about polls and assessments of public views through reporters' interviews, it's news; in a commission report, gossip.

Some pointed research statistics and a lot of that "gossip" were kept from readers. The reaction of the working press to the commission was also withheld. It wasn't even elicited, as say, at the *Windsor Star*, possibly because Doyle and Megarry presumptuously assumed they spoke for all. It also wasn't

getting to Ottawa officials rechecking commission findings for the government, as I discovered while doing a wrap-up piece.

I arranged a Toronto meeting with the officials. "Just like the owners and publishers," I said in bulletin-board invitations to newspaper staffs, "you have the opportunity to lobby the power brokers of Ottawa... They are also interested in reaction to the reactions expressed in the editorial pages."

I mentioned the scheduled meeting in that wrap-up, and told city editor Warren Barton I had set it up, so could not cover it. *Cause celebre!* When managing editor Smith saw the story's proof, he accused me of trying to sneak a personal project into the story. He apologized when he heard I had reported my involvement, but suggested the whole story should be killed because I was part of it. I said that by such criteria, he had a greater conflict of interest, because he had voiced strong anti-commission opinions on network radio, and yet was editing news coverage. However, I also said that if the publisher could speak publicly, there was no reason why we employees should be second-class citizens. Smith said thoughtfully that he might have to rethink his own role in such matters. If he did, it didn't show.

But I sure was rethinking mine. The last straw in the wind — to combine metaphors about unbearable burdens and further revelations of indefensible policies — was his handling of a comparatively innocuous news story I did. My admittedly wordy lead: "With the shadow of the Royal Commission on Newspapers hovering in the background, a union grievance case in Ottawa is based in part on the contention that a journalist has a responsibility beyond that which he owes to his newspaper."

A *Citizen* reporter, Tim Harper, had been suspended and had lost a posted promotion for telling a TV station that his paper had killed a series he wrote about the state of Ottawa journalism since the death of the *Journal*. It happened on the eve of publication and after editorial approval. There were a

variety of excuses, but, among other things, that series reported criticism of the newspaper. The axe marks pointed to the publisher, though no one would confirm it, and I did not refer to it.

The point of my lead — aside from the fact that closing of the *Journal* and of the *Winnipeg Tribune* (where Harper had been a victim) inspired the commission probe — was in a Newspaper Guild official's quote: "Especially in light of the Kent Commission report, we feel reporters have a broader responsibility to the public as well as that to their employers."

So did I. And it applied right then to my story about the Ottawa story. The Guild was pointing out what strident editors avoided drawing to anyone's attention. Kent recommended watchdog committees that had absolutely no power, but they could publicly expose a newspaper's faults. This is the proposal that editorialists said put the government into the newsrooms. What they really feared was the fact that newsroom workers, who know skeletons and closets, would be on those committees. I doubt that even the commissioners fully realized the significance of their proposal: My God — employees able to go public. Freedom *IN* the press.

In spite of my objections, all references to the commission context were removed. So was the Guild quote. The mention of a journalist's responsibility was buried without explanation in the end of the story. It could be read in the *Globe's* executive offices without fear of apoplexy or complaint.

My first reaction, after removing my byline, was that I should go to the CBC-TV newsroom to see if I could get my editors to react as Pavlovianly as had Harper's. There was a frustrating impracticality to the idea. It was not a general-interest story in Toronto, and it was too convoluted for a 30-second news clip.

I resigned instead. ☐

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*Marshall sums up his 12-part series in the next issue.*



## Science? Never fear, help's here

by Joan Hollobon

The Canadian Science Writers' Association launched its most ambitious project yet — Science Information Sources — at a reception at the Ontario Science Centre, Nov. 27.

SIS promises to be a major resource for writers across Canada.

Scenario: City editor tosses wire copy onto desk of reporter "Check this out Charlie, will you? Give us a bit of background."

General reporter Charlie winces, looks at the clock — deadline, one hour. He looks at copy. "Another of those impenetrable science things on genetic engineering," he moans. "Where do I start? Who do I ask?"

But now, Scenario 2: Instead of floundering and sweating, Charlie picks up the phone, dials 416-425-5613 and asks to be put into touch with an expert in the field.

He's given the name of a scientist whom he then calls direct.

SIS has card files with 1,700 names of scientists across Canada who have agreed to co-operate with the press.

At present, the Toronto number will be manned only between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. (EST) Monday through Friday. As the funds increase, the CSWA hopes to expand the service.

The term Sources was used rather than Service, because SIS is a referral service, not an information service.

CSWA volunteers have worked for months to push the project ahead on a shoestring budget. SIS has a distinguished panel of scientific advisers headed by Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, director general of the Ontario Science Centre, which has donated a small office to be manned part-time by Hugh Quetton.

SIS is patterned after (although not identical to) the New York-based Media Resource Service, which has provided advice and seed money for the Canadian project. In fact, 52 per cent of the initial costs have come from MRS, with 48 per cent met by contributions from corporations, such as IDEA Corp., Spar Aerospace and Bell Canada, as well as from newspapers — Toronto *Star*, Hamilton *Spectator*, *Globe and Mail* and Kingston *Whig-Standard*.

Many Canadian journalists, especially science writers — like many in

the general public — get exasperated hearing and reading the pontifications of foreign experts when they know Canada possesses top-flight authorities for the subject being discussed. CSWA hopes SIS will help redress this uneven balance, increase accuracy and thereby raise standards of science reporting in all Canadian media — CSWA's *raison d'être*.

During the announcement session Hugh Quetton said SIS had already logged up six calls following Wally Immen's advance story in the *Globe and Mail* the previous day.

The reception was well attended by scientists, representatives of science and medical organizations, and also by a number of the sponsors of the CSWA annual science writing awards.

Dr. Wilson, whose long-standing support of the CSWA has been of immense help, was equally generous in his congratulations for the Association's efforts in setting up SIS.

The SIS organizing committee chaired by Wally Immen, included Mary Cocivera, University of Guelph; Nona Macdonald, University of Toronto; Lydia Dotto, science writer; Bob Whitton, University of Waterloo; Penny Jolliffe, York University; Bruce Findlay, Bechtel Corp.; Jim Steinhart, writer and consultant; Susan Boyd, McMaster University; and Bob Morrow, Ontario Hydro. ☐

Joan Hollobon is a *Globe and Mail* writer specializing in medical subjects.

## Doing a story about...

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# The newsroom as school

*Internships are looked on  
as a key part of journalism education,  
but there are a few hitches*

by Dick MacDonald

That roughly two-thirds of the three dozen college and university journalism programs in Canada include field placement in their curricula underlines the importance attached to such hands-on experience. Most of these schools, in fact, *require* internships on non-campus media as a condition of graduation.

Educators want students to apply the skills acquired in the classroom to real-life, on-the-job situations. Co-operating editors share their expertise as students develop their craft and raise their professional standards. All participants — editor, educator, and student — look on internships as a vital part of the learning process.

A parallel — indeed, more pronounced — attitude seems to prevail in the United States. There, for instance, fully 80 per cent of broadcast professionals who responded to a questionnaire said internships are a “must.” And in-depth interviews with those news directors and editors bumped support for the internship experience to 95 per cent.

That’s not particularly startling news, perhaps, but it is nice to have your assumptions confirmed, as I did earlier this year when I completed a study conducted in fulfilment of professional development requirements at Humber College, where I’m into my second year of full-time journalism teaching.

I learned that among the one-third of the schools which don’t have internship programs, at least some thought is being given to their practicality. I also learned the media industry generally is supportive of internships; in some sectors, in some communities, very actively so.

While the obvious benefit of an internship is the opportunity to apply skills and knowledge acquired on the campus, there are other values: The prospect of full-time employment upon graduation is a natural incentive to perform well; and the exchange of information facilitated by internship programs is of use both to teachers of

journalism and to their professional allies in the field.

That said, the waters are not altogether placid. Replies to the questionnaire sent to all J-schools in Canada said media organizations in some centres obviously need to be convinced of the mutual benefits to be derived from internships. Where students are accepted, supervising editors and news directors need to provide somewhat more direction and guidance if internships are to be true learning experiences.

There being no national organization of journalism educators — at least not in the sense that such exist in the United States — concerns about the lack of relatively similar standards and practices in internships cannot easily be resolved. A province-wide association does exist in Ontario, however, and if sufficiently motivated it might be a forum to consider the necessity and viability of common “rules of the game” — even taking into account the inevitable competition among schools for placing students in the mainstream news media.

While most people acknowledge that the experience gained through internship has been reward enough, there is a growing feeling that payment of some kind should be provided the intern. This need not be in the form of salary; collective agreements often preclude this anyway.

Schools could, however, encourage media organizations to offer honoraria and, at the very least, cover such out-of-pocket expenses as transportation. The argument goes that, while the news outlet is giving the student exposure to the so-called real world, the outlet in turn benefits from that person’s journalistic output and so should be prepared to put some modest value on the work.

Several educators mentioned an emerging inclination by college and university managers to reduce formal timetable recognition of the effort entailed in organizing and overseeing internships. Given the importance attached to the internship component of journalism programs, it would seem

that directors, co-ordinators, and faculty members need to do a better “selling job”, as it were, on their administrators.

That is not to sound glib, for it is not such a simple matter. Administrators must be persuaded of the numerous merits of internship — measured tangibly in eventual job placement, a definite yardstick in most professional programs and something quantitative to which they can relate.

They then might better appreciate the fairly typical Ontario instructor who included this comment with his completed questionnaire: “Lining up and overseeing a fruitful internship is the single, most important thing I can do for a student while he or she is with us.”

Another offered this observation: “A problem is getting editors to take the time to interview several students and pick one. They have been more and more happy to do that, though, since I threw the challenge back at ‘em: If you want a good person, *you* pick them; don’t blame me for assigning you a dud. This seems to work better for the students, too, because they are wanted, not assigned.

“Our internship program is probably the best thing we have, aside from the weekly paper, to launch our students into the real world.”

Among other highlights of my survey of journalism schools:

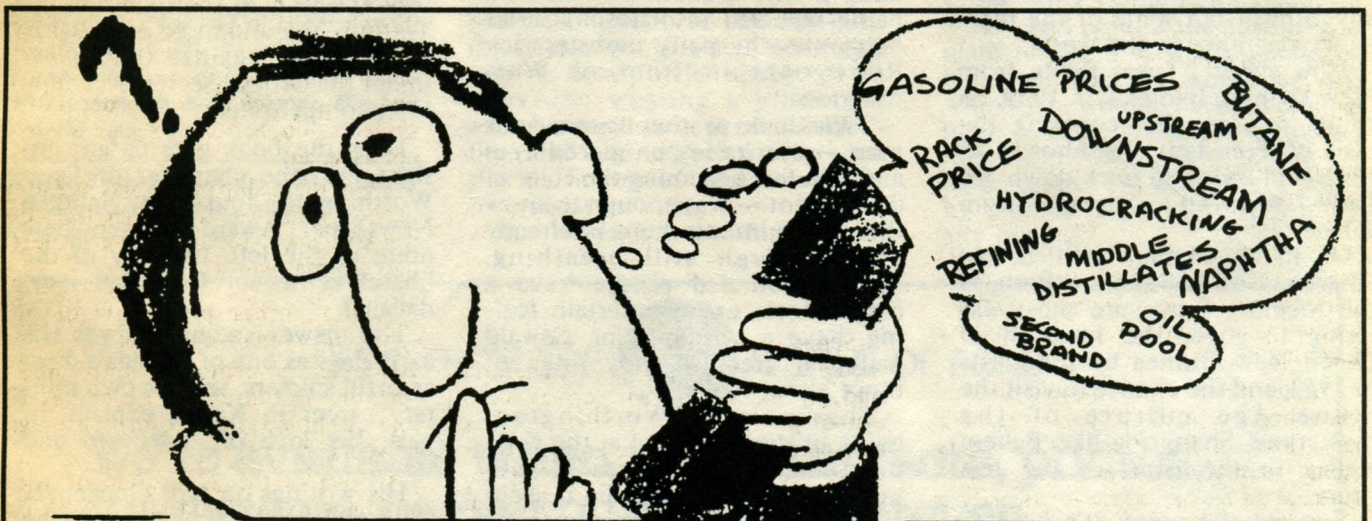
- Internship programs have been operating in Canada for as long as 17 years, as little as three, with the average 10 years.
- Twelve of the 22 institutions with programs require students to work on their own college or university newspaper in order to graduate. (A related question about voluntary service with school newspapers produced insufficient information for reporting purposes.)
- More germane is that 20 programs require internships in professional media in order to graduate. (Clearly, some schools require that students work on both a campus publication and off-campus media.) Two schools said

they have voluntary outside internships.

- Schools stress the importance of experience in several media. Daily and community newspapers and radio and television are used by about 90 per cent of the respondents. Half said they place students in magazines and in wire services, and a quarter said they occasionally accept placements in public relations and the like.
- More than 80 per cent of the respondents said they offer internships during the final year of their program and usually during the final semester.
- The average length of an outside news medium internship is the equivalent of about five full weeks. The range is from one to 15 weeks.
- About 60 per cent of the schools with internship programs regard field placement as a formal course of study, worth a predetermined number of credits. A few of the others award partial credits for outside work.
- All but one expect co-operating editors to submit progress reports on interns' performance and attitude; 16 of the 22 supply editors with written criteria by which they can evaluate interns.
- Only 14 of the 22 schools require students to submit reports on their in-

ternship duties and experiences.

- At 18 of the schools, initial internship organizational arrangements are made directly by faculty; at the others, contacts are made by students in consultation with faculty.
- Fifteen of the respondents described editors' interest in internship programs as "very co-operative, enthusiastic." The others said it was "lukewarm." No one said there was grudging participation or that editors were unwilling to share in the internship process.
- Sixteen schools said their graduating students often find permanent employment where they interned.
- Only two respondents gave definite affirmative answers when asked if their students are paid by participating media organizations. Three said interns are paid in some cases, but 17 answered "no."
- Eight of the 22 said interns' out-of-pocket expenses are routinely covered by the media. The same number said expenses "sometimes" or "occasionally" are reimbursed, and six said it is not done whatsoever.
- Educators were asked to assess students' perceptions of the usefulness of internships. Twenty of the 22 responded to "very useful" and only two indicated "moderately valuable." 30



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# Looking for Trouble

by Fraser Kelly

It's ironic that while Peter Worthington was touring the country touting *Looking For Trouble*, he got himself fired by the Sun group of newspapers for criticizing them. Ironic, but typical of the man.

In the predominately dull grey world of Canadian journalism, Worthington is technicolor. Always has been and always will be. He revels in blunt honesty and incorrigible irreverence and he markets both with considerable flair.

"In this business you get accustomed to using hyperbole to make a point," writes Worthington in his chapter about Dr. Albert Schweitzer. He knows. His mixture of hyperbole, homily, and first-class journalism makes for a very lively autobiography.

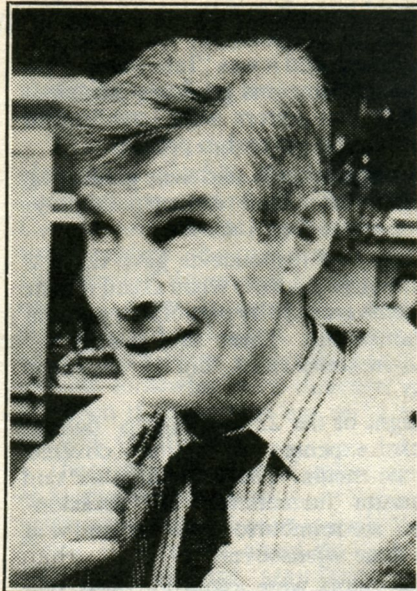
His book is, as they say, "a good read" — crammed with colorfully-crafted anecdotes, self-deprecating humor, and sheer blood and guts adventure from some of the most exotic datelines in the world.

How about: "I was flying from New Delhi to Bangkok in 1959, en route to Laos after covering the visit of President Eisenhower to India and trying to track down the Dalai Lama who had escaped from Tibet" . . .

Or, in his chapter entitled: No tabacco . . . no hallelujas, "Perhaps the memory I treasure most was trying to cover the invasion of Dutch New Guinea by Indonesia in 1962, and the chance to visit the Stone Age culture of the mysterious Shangri-la-like Baliem Valley in the heart of the territory."

You get the point. It's hard to think of any Canadian journalist, except perhaps the late Gordon Sinclair, whose career has been so packed with excitement in faraway places. For 15 years as the *Telegram's* international trouble shooter, he was absolute top of the heap.

Wherever there was war, revolution, famine, or just a great story to be told, he was there, telling it with all the sights and sounds and



Worthington — a good read

smells and moods, as well as the facts.

Take this description of Kennedy-killer Lee Harvey Oswald being wheeled into hospital after being shot by petty mobster Jack Ruby right in front of Worthington:

"One look at the unconscious man — his half-open glazed eyes and skin fast becoming the color of dry cement — was enough to know that to all intents he was already dead, though still breathing. Fatally wounded people have a certain look, exude a certain feeling, have a certain color. Oswald had that greenish grey tinge of those about to die."

That's classic Worthington, being in the right spot at the right time, and taking the reader with him. In those days, he did it again and again, something he now tends to toss off as more luck, than skill and ingenuity.

Sure, he was often lucky. But in journalism, as in sports, to be consistently lucky you've got to be good, and he was very very good.

Part of that was his daring, some would say slightly mad, determination to place himself right in the centre of whatever war or riot he was covering. Again he now tends to make light of his exploits, say-

ing, in effect, that's what the Tely wanted.

But perhaps the real Worthington, who was known as "Death's Head" by his competitors, and who insisted upon climbing a Himalayan mountain after two heart attacks and a triple by-pass, is revealed in these two sentences:

"Danger IS a narcotic, and surviving a dangerous situation unleashes such a surge of euphoria that it acts like a drug. One sometimes feels, after enduring stark terror, the need to go back for more."

There is, of course, more to *Looking For Trouble* than the mere repolishing of the author's glory days as a foreign correspondent. There are funny, textured descriptions of the glory days of the Tely and its flamboyant publisher, John "bugger the Arabs" Bassett.

His explanation of the death of the Tely offers little new, but his insider's view of the founding the Toronto *Sun*, and more particularly the charges against that paper under the Official Secrets Act more than compensate.

Does the book give us any insight into the character of Peter Worthington, four-time National Newspaper Award winner, bete noire of the left, bad boy of the liberal centre of Canadian journalism?

The answer is a qualified yes. His early days as one of Canada's most colorful soldiers, and his own military career in Korea, explain, in part, his love of adventure and travel.

His writings on Igor Gouzenko, Olga the Soviet translator whom he helped to defect, Czechoslovakia, and his two years as a Moscow correspondent explain what has become his constant preoccupation (perhaps obsession is a better word) with the Soviet system.

"I changed in Moscow from someone who could never be a Communist but who was tolerant of and unconcerned about it, to someone who sees Marxism as a curse and a menace to the values

that civilized people consider important."


Fair enough. Anyone who knows the Soviet record in the Ukraine, in Poland, in Hungary, in Czechoslovakia, and above all within its own borders, must despise it. If that's the definition of "right wing," then most of us are, or should be.

But does that justify the quantum leap to the assertion that somehow former Prime Ministers Trudeau and Pearson were both at best soft on Soviets or, at worst, sympathetic to the Soviets? Hardly.

That's Worthington's world of black hats and white hats and telling it as he sees it. Perhaps it merely proves he was better at manning the international fire brigade than writing and analysing events and people here at home.

When all is said and done, however, it must be said there's hardly a dull page in *Looking For Trouble*. It's as provocative as the man himself.

One is left wishing, somehow, that Worthington was 20 years younger, and that the corporate publishers of today were more like the adventuresome John Bassett of yesterday.

Then perhaps we'd be getting the stories we deserve from places like Afghanistan, El Salvador, and South Africa... to name just three. (Published by Key Porter Books, \$24.95) 

*Fraser Kelly is co-host of Newshour, CBLT's early evening magazine program in Toronto.*

# Gouzenko: The Untold Story

by Charles King

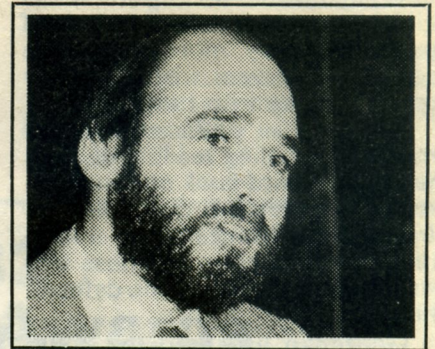
**F**or 36 years, from the night he slipped out of the Soviet Embassy in Ottawa with 109 top-secret documents under his shirt, he was one of Canadian journalism's most celebrated figures. Yet until his death in a Toronto suburb on Friday, June 25, 1982, few people knew his face.

Igor Gouzenko's testimony about a Soviet spy network operating in Canada sent 10 Canadians and one British scientist to prison for terms of up to six years. Another 10 were acquitted or had charges withdrawn.

Beyond providing RCMP protection and a new false identity for him and his family, however, Canada did little at the outset to sustain or honor this world-famous defector whose action, more than any other single event, launched the 30-year Cold War between East and West.

He made money — lots of money — from his writing and from interviews. With the help of Canadian journalists and interpreters, he produced two best-selling books, one of which was made into a movie. He appeared on television wearing a pillowcase over his head to conceal his identity, and sold interviews for what the traffic would bear — and it bore plenty.

But through a combination of



*Sawatsky — lays myth to rest*

high living, unprofitable investments, greed and mindless suspicion, he ended his life as a common bum, cadging for handouts from anyone who would listen. In his last years, diabetic blindness turned him into a forlorn figure.

A newsman remembers: "She (Gouzenko's wife, Svetlana) would cut his food up for him and he would grab it with his fingers and stick it in his mouth. We were at the Imperial Room, the Poseidon Room, and at the swank restaurant in the King Edward Hotel, and he would feel around the edge of the plate to see if it was a potato or whatever. His tie would be off, which you would expect of a blind man. And he had lost many of his teeth, which was a symptom of his diabetes, too. He wore pretty shabby clothes. He wasn't stylish by any means."

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His RCMP guards soon wearied of their task, and though they remained with him, there was no love lost between them. Gouzenko had a paranoia that the force was infiltrated with Soviet agents out to kill him. As for his frustrated protectors, they more than once confided a fervent wish that they could be done with him.

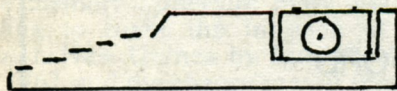
All of this drama unmasked makes compelling reading of John Sawatsky's third book on Canadian security matters, — *Gouzenko: The Untold Story*. Ironically, he undertook this volume in response to a writ for libel issued by the defector himself.

Gouzenko had used the courts shamelessly in previous successful attempts to extract handsome settlements from publishers and writers. Sawatsky, a skilled investigative journalist, decided not to bow to the legal challenge, and to probe further into the Gouzenko story instead.

What he uncovered and has now published might never have seen the light had Gouzenko lived. Other, less devastating accounts had been withdrawn from bookshelves under threat of litigation. But in this valuable collection of other people's recollections of the vain, self-centred egotist who coveted the Order of Canada and the Nobel peace prize but never received them, he has laid the Gouzenko myth to rest at last. And not before it deserved to be.

(Published by Macmillan of Canada, \$19.95.) ©

Charles King is a communications consultant and columnist for the Ottawa Sunday Herald.



## Our mistake

Possibly there are some who have covered politics for 15 years who should be fired, but the way Walter Stewart said it is not as we had him saying it over the September / October Podium by Donna Balkan. The correct quote, from his introduction to *Canadian Newspapers: The Inside Story* is:

“To be objective is to have no views, political, economic or social, about the key issues of the day. A journalist who has, for example, covered politics for 15 years and has no political views should be fired.”

# Just Watch Me, Survival of the Fattest

by Walter Stewart

There is this to be said for Larry Zolf's opus on former Prime Minister Trudeau — *Just Watch me, Remembering Pierre Trudeau* — it will not detain you long. The book's 101 pages of text — the total includes Zolf's preface — are fluffed out to imitate a book by including what the publisher's blurb calls “Zolf's own selection of more than seventy photographs of the photogenic PM, captioned to capture the essence of Pierre Trudeau.”

Like everything else about this effort, the blurb oversells. The photos are nearly all familiar, and, with one exception, were selected by Zolf from the files of The Canadian Press, which means they were cheap. If you think captions like “The Clown Prince”, “A man of the people”, or “The man of solitude” capture the essence of Pierre Trudeau, well, bless you, my child; the nation needs more people like you, willing to lay down \$20 and get back a nickel change for a thin gruel of Zolf's one-liners and badly-remembered anecdotes of the Trudeau years.

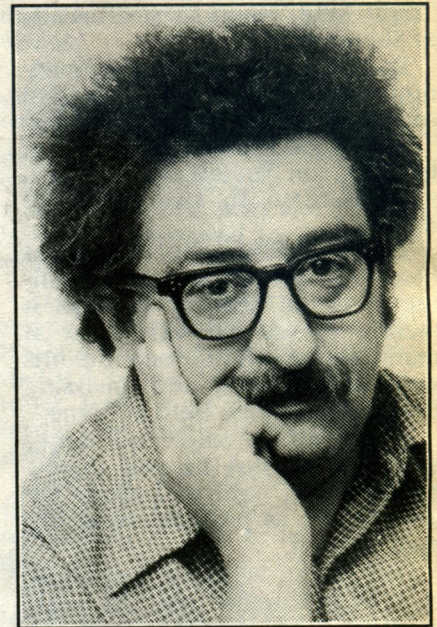
What is more irritating than the thinness of Zolf's near-book is its failure to come to grips with the subject. Zolf dances and sidles and slides around his store of memories, but he is damned if he knows what to make of them.

Was Trudeau an effective prime minister or a disaster? A hero or a bum? Zolf's searing insight comes down to this: “Let us judge ourselves first before we judge Himself, for so much of Himself is really ourselves.”

And this: “The Trudeau giant is in the tree, and the less than radical Jacks are in charge of the beanstalk.”

To which there is only one possible reply: Huh?

It's not that Zolf is unwilling to make judgments. He makes them all the time. He has Trudeau marked down as a “Socialist”, but there is no evidence in the text that this is so, or how Zolf arrived at the definition.



Zolf — bricked, bouqueted

He castigates John Gray of the *Globe and Mail* (why him? God knows; maybe he represents the press in general) for first being taken in by Trudeau and then turning against him. But Gray never wrote speeches for the man — as Zolf did — and never wrote so self-conscious a line as, “I was also probably the only mischief-maker Trudeau approved of or respected.”

What standards are being applied here, anyway? None, apparently.

Zolf's meandering essays achieve little except to batter the rules of logic and syntax almost beyond recognition. What is the reader to make of a sentence like, “Certainly, from 1968 on, the Elliott in Trudeau was a Kennedy-year one; the Pierre in Trudeau beat very much in rhythm with the tom-toms of a President de Gaulle and the politics of grandeur.”

Before you sit down to write a book about someone or something, two criteria should be met: you should have something to say, and know how to say it. In this mish-mash, Zolf fails on both counts.

What makes this book all the more embarrassing is that the



same Larry Zolf has another book out at the same time, with a different publisher, Key Porter Books, that shows what he can do. *Survival of the Fattest*, subtitled, *An Irreverent View of the Senate*, sells for the same price, but there the resemblance ends.

This 200-pager is better designed, better edited, better written, and funny, instead of being merely confusing. Zolf has some-

thing to say about the Senate; behind his puns and slender jokes there is a real anger at the institution.

He has actually done some research, too and although the final result is marred by his general sloppiness (thinks George III spoke only German; that was George I), the reader gets some learning, some laughs and a few insights for his twenty bucks.

*(Just Watch Me, Remembering Pierre Trudeau, by Larry Zolf, James Lorimer & Company, \$19.95.*

*Survival of the Fattest, An Irreverent View of the Senate by Larry Zolf, Key Porter Books, \$19.95.)*

30

*Walter Stewart is director of the School of Journalism, King's College, Halifax.*

## Byline: The 1982 National Newspaper Awards

by Enn Raudsepp

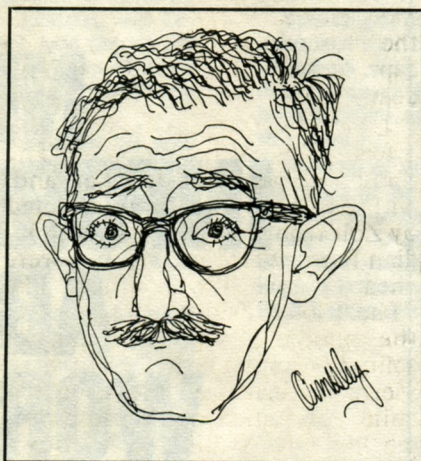
**B**ylines: *The 1982 National Newspaper Awards* is an idea whose time has come in Canada.

Similar anthologies of prize-winning newspaper articles have been a staple south of the border for several years and, together with the avalanche of U.S. media, textbooks, journals and critical studies, have helped to make American journalists just as well known here as in their own bailiwicks. Often, indeed, they are even better known than our own media stars.

This book should certainly help to redress that situation by fostering a wider recognition that our best journalism is every bit as good as the imported variety. It may even convince our aspiring young journalists that a Glen Allen or a Michael Farber is as inspiring a role model as a Woodward or a Bernstein.

As one would expect from a journalism educator and two-time winner of a National Newspaper Award, Andrew MacFarlane, the editor, has done an excellent job in packaging the material. The format is exactly what it should be: Each article is preceded by pertinent background and followed by a brief interview. If one is permitted to quibble, it would be only to question the omission of interviews with the recipients of the photography and editorial cartooning awards.

MacFarlane is a model interviewer. He has obviously done his homework and his questions are clear and succinct, gently steering the conversation to interesting areas. And while some of the



MacFarlane — points the way

responses may be more thoughtful or thought-provoking than others, everyone has something relevant to say, whether about the development of the story in question or about the craft of journalism itself.

Over the years, such a series should provide not only a readily accessible and enduring record of what constitutes excellence in Canadian journalism, but also a good cross-section of journalistic styles and methods. Even by itself, the book is as close to a Canadian textbook in journalism as we have. And it is even more valuable than the nuts-and-bolts type of text, precisely because it is such a "good read."

As that well-known auto-didact Benjamin Franklin tells us in his autobiography, he could find no better way to develop his style than to imitate the graceful periods of Addison and Steele in *The Spectator* papers. In another century and closer to home, crusading B.C. editor and politician Amor de Cos-

mos attributed a similar inspirational effect to the writings of his boyhood idol, Joseph Howe.

But the benefits of a book such as *Byline* go well beyond the possibilities for dissection, analysis and imitation of fine writing as a technique for learning the craft.

In an age when reporters are often little more than glorified stenographers, we need to be reminded that there is more to journalism than press conferences and sticking a microphone under someone's nose.

The best journalism — which *Byline*, as a whole, does exemplify — is not merely a way of writing, but an immersion in the deeper currents of thinking and feeling. It moves from the particular to the universal, raising along the way questions about social values and journalistic practices, about responsibility, ethics and the law.

Just how, for example, does a journalist relate to a Clifford Olson? How far can one go in publishing information that might jeopardize a judicial process or adversely affect someone's reputation? What kinds of values do media practices foster?

Obviously, there can be no pat answers, but journalists who have wrestled intimately with these problems can provide insights we can ill afford to ignore. The public, and the journalistic community in particular, need to examine and debate these kinds of issues if we are to have the media we deserve. *Byline*, to its great credit, points us in the right direction.

*(Published by Methuen, \$11.95.)*

30

*Enn Raudsepp teaches journalism at Montreal's Concordia University.*

# List — reporting from the inside

“A reporters’ reporter — known for his fairness, his accuracy, his honesty and the thoroughness with which he covers his subjects.”

That was how Geoffrey Stevens described Wilfred List when he paid tribute to the *Globe and Mail’s* veteran labor reporter at a retirement party held Oct. 30 at the Toronto Press Club.

The *Globe’s* managing editor said that after 42 years at the paper, “Wilf will be sorely missed in the newsroom,” but that his byline would continue to appear in the Report of Business, in the ROB magazine, and in the news pages.

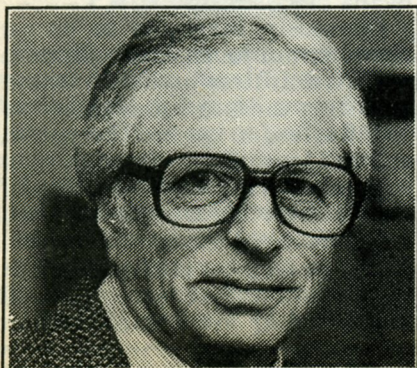
List joined the paper in 1942, was labor reporter from 1946 to 1952, and after a four-year break at city hall and writing features returned to the labor beat in 1956 for an unbroken 28 years in which “he has accumulated a long list of honors and accolades, including a National Newspaper Award back in 1951.”

He also won more recent praise from the Kent Royal Commission on Newspapers for the integrity of his journalism.

List was known and respected by labor, business, and governments for the range and depth of his knowledge. In the mid-1970s, Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau’s office asked him to join the Anti-Inflation Board set up to plan wage and price controls, but he refused the appointment.

Stevens also recalled some amusing incidents: as a young reporter he was once sent to the Royal York Hotel to “lend a hand” to List during some now-long-forgotten labor negotiations.

Stevens sat for hours waiting in the corridor until finally the door opened and out came negotiators for the union, and for management, and out came the mediators — “and out came Wilf List.



List, “reporters’ reporter”

So I phoned city desk and I said, ‘I don’t think Mr. List needs any help at all on this story.’ Wilf went back and wrote the story and they sent me off to cover a car fire.”

Another time, in the late 1960s, Stevens was again waiting interminably in a hotel corridor in Ottawa until late at night during postal negotiations. When the doors opened he approached the mediator, asking for a few minutes to find out what went on. “That won’t be necessary. I have already phoned Mr. List and told him,” the mediator said.

Wilf has had a career that has spanned everything, from repeated negotiations in the auto industry to union battles between the Steelworkers and Mine, Mill and Smelter workers in Sudbury; from the dock strikes in Montreal to the grain handlers disputes in Vancouver; postal strikes, every other sort of labor disruption and negotiations. And he’s covered all the great personalities from Claude Jodoin to Walter Reuther, from Hal Banks to Jimmy Hoffa. He’s known them all, he’s written about them all. (30)

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# Short takes



The *Globe and Mail* has lost one new one and one old one: former summer student Sue Goldenberg went to United Press Canada, and veteran labor reporter Wilf List retired after 42 years with the *Globe* — 36 of them on the labor beat. (see story opposite page). List is replaced on the labor beat by Lorne Slotnick, but will write periodic columns for the Report on Business (ROB).

ROB also gains David Olive, formerly of *Canadian Business*, and Judy Steed, who was at the *Globe's* Queen's Park bureau. She is replaced at Queen's Park by Duncan McMonagle, who used to work cityside. Kevin Cox moves to the Calgary bureau in 1985, and Tony McCallum comes back to Toronto....

From the Astounding Stories dep't.: New Brunswick nuclear physicist Stanton Friedman took the afore-mentioned *Globe* before the Ontario Press Council in September, alleging that the paper contributes to a cover-up of facts surrounding visits to Earth by UFOs. The *Globe* made light of UFOs in an editorial, and Dr. Friedman was less than impressed. The council paid the tab for Friedman's trip to Toronto to make his case, and put him up at the Royal York Hotel. I don't know if they also paid for him to Phone Home....

At the Toronto *Star*, the following summer students are now full-time, bona fide reporters: Jonathan Ferguson, Alfred Holden, Peter Cheney, Kenneth Kidd, and Chris Welner. The following Neighbors section reporters are now cityside: Paul Irish, David Greenberg, and Lynne Moore. Former *Star Week* editor Bob Crew replaces Gina Mallet as drama critic, and a new photographer, Alan Dunlop, joins the photo department.

At *Maclean's*, senior writer Gillian MacKay is leaving for parts unknown at this writing. Some said she might be headed for the *Globe*, but there's no time to nail it down for this issue; I'll tell you next time. Associate editor Ian Austen takes up a new post as Washington reporter first thing in '85. Jane Mingay is now the senior researcher. And they have a new assistant managing editor, Carl Mollins....

## — 30 —

Deadlines mean that some stories are missed, or reported late.

Such was the case with the deaths of three true veterans of Canadian journalism — Eldon (Stoney) Stonehouse, Patrick (Bob) McKay, and Jo Carson. All had in common, long experience at the *Globe and Mail*.

Stonehouse, 65, for many years was the agricultural writer for the *Globe*. Born in Lambton County near Wyoming, Ont., he first worked at the *Windsor Star*. Richard Doyle, editor emeritus of the *Globe*, called him "a consummate rewrite man...unflappable, cheerful, and always helpful."

McKay, 65, was a former editor of the *Catholic Register* and a copy editor at the *Globe*. He wrote his first news story when he was nine, an obituary of his mother, for the *Clydebank Press*, a local paper in Scotland. His first job in Canada was with the *Montreal Gazette* following military service during which he was the founding editor of the British Army magazine, *Khaki Street*.

Carson, 69, had been a lifestyle writer with the *Globe*. Since her retirement, she had won several prizes for her color photography; indeed, she died of an apparent heart attack after having been out photographing all day near Ottawa. Born in Portage la Prairie, she began her journalism career in the early 1940s as a part-timer with the *Toronto Star*.

## It's not your eyes...

The type really *IS* jumping around in this issue. Our apologies for a drop in standards (and delay in mailing). Content had to respect recent picket lines at Humber College and go into emergency mode.

From the I Said It My Way dep't: In Winnipeg, the Family Institute of Canada will launch a magazine in March which will be, according to a *Globe* story, "positive and non-controversial," and promote faith, hope, love, prudence, fortitude, temperance, and justice, not necessarily in that order. I don't see anything about chastity in my notes, but I suspect this is the subject of some heavy editorial conferences....

Changes at the Toronto *Sun*: Lester Pyette, whose appointment as executive editor was noted here last issue, is joined by Fellow Calgary *Sun* alumnus Hartley Steward, who is the new general manager. General assignment reporter John Payton and police reporter Gord Walsh were promoted to assistant city editors, respectively. The *Sun's* copy editing team also picks up former travel section editor Cam Norton. Deskman Bill Lankhoff becomes assistant sports editor, replacing John Iaboni, who fled to the CFL. And former city editor Lloyd Kemp is now night wire editor. Didn't I tell you last time that there would be things doing at the *Sun*?...

Speaking of the *Sun*, Peter Worthington got himself fired from his columnist's job during a hype tour for his new book. President Doug Creighton axed him after Worthington said publicly that the *Sun* does not cover the news as well as other papers do. Worthington's book is called, aptly, *Looking for Trouble* (See review elsewhere in this issue.)...

Short takes' connection in Ottawa, Donna Balkan, tells of musical chairs at the *Citizen*. The paper has yet to choose an editor to succeed now-general-manager Russ Mills, but there are other changes in the meantime. Former chief news editor Graham Parley is the new national editor, responsible for Parliament Hill. Replacing him is former city editor Alje Kamminga, with night city editor Rick Laiken moving up a notch to the city editor's desk.


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The *Citizen* has also created what is loosely described as its SWAT team — a group of reporters who will work as a team on special (investigative?) national assignments. Members are Neil Macdonald (who wrote the Mulroney "off the record" patronage story), John Hay (back at the *Citizen* after a stint at the *Maclean's* Ottawa bureau), Dan Turner (former CBC-TV host among other things), and former *Citizen* Living section editor Stevie Cameron. His Living spot is taken over by Roswitha Guggi....

Elsewhere in Ottawa, Mark Dunn has joined the reporting staff at the *Sunday Herald*. He is the son of Eleanor Dunn, one-time *Citizen* reporter/desker, now a *Herald* columnist and a business agent for the hotel restaurant union in Ottawa....

Frank Howard's *Citizen* column, *The Bureaucrats*, recently reported the doings of three former members of Ottawa's journalistic community. Ian Anderson, Phil Kinsman, and Patrick Doyle are working on "some sort of information project" based in the PMO. Anderson, you may remember, was Brian Mulroney's communications director when he was Leader of the Opposition....

Speaking of Mulroney's office: former Mulroney press aide — and close friend of Charles Lynch — Claudy Mailly was elected a Tory MP for the federal riding of Gatineau in the September federal election....

Yet another possible jumper to politics is Lowell Green, *Sunday Herald* publisher and long-time CRFA radio open-line host. He will seek the Liberal nomination in the provincial riding of Ottawa Centre. He'll be running against another former broadcaster, Evelyn Gigantes, a former MPP who once worked as a producer and commentator on CBO Radio....

At the Windsor *Star*, the newsroom will welcome back John Coleman Feb. 1, 1985. He was the paper's entire Queen's Park bureau for four years. The *Star* also hired a new photographer, Scott Webster....

At the Calgary *Herald*, former associate editor Bill Gold becomes ombudsman, replacing Larry O'Hara, who retired Nov. 1 after 44 years in the business....

At the Calgary *Sun*, Nancy Beasley and John Bachusky take over the crime beat, and the cityside reporter Tony Saloway goes to the Alberta legislature as a columnist. Assistant city editor Sean Durkin retains his title, but will also write a column out of city hall....

In Winnipeg, Curtis Jonnie is now editor of *Masenayegun*, the provincial native monthly tabloid....

Esther Crandall in Saint John provides the latest episode in the saga of an independent French-language daily versus a government-backed daily aimed at the province's 250,000 Acadians:

On Oct. 22, Premier Richard Hatfield and officials of Presses Francophones du Nouveau-Brunswick Co. and Canada Permanent Trust Company signed an agreement committing \$4 million in taxpayers' money to the publication of a Moncton-based French daily. At the signing, Hatfield said, "We are experiencing an historic day."

The \$4 million is in the form of a trust fund which will provide about \$400,000 in interest for the paper. The trust fund was one of Hatfield's election promises in the last provincial election. He pledged the money when *L'Evangeline* folded.

Meanwhile, in Caraquet, publisher Alpee Michaud interested 200 people in investing a total of \$250,000 in *L'Acadie Nouvelle*, which began publishing this year. But the board of directors appointed by shareholders dumped Michaud, and he has declared that he will launch a civil suit.

This whole thing has been a political football, and the government tried — and failed — to merge the competing dailies. The N.B. government also tried, and failed, to interest the Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island governments in supporting the Moncton paper. But the paper's publisher, Charles D'Amour, now says he might get some financial help from the Quebec government....

Stephen Cook, a Saint John freelancer and founder of the Alberta weekly, *Western Wheel*, is the new publisher and editor of *Atlantic Business*. Fredericton freelancer Sharon Fraser is the new editor of *Atlantic Fisherman* in P.E.I. *Farm and Forest* editor Heather Jones is now editor of *Farm Focus*, replacing Earl Maberley, who retired. And the new editor of the Kings County *Record*, Sussex, is Ann

Farrell of British Columbia. She was once children's editor at the *Toronto Star*....

The Woodstock *Bugle* of Woodstock, N.B., continues to publish after a fire took out the Henley Publishing building, destroying the company's printing presses and news and business offices. Printing was farmed out to Cadogan Publishing.

Here's a little tidbit that the Canadian medical association would rather you didn't know, so pay attention. Outgoing CMA president Dr. Everett Coffin was quoted in the October issue of the *CMA Journal* saying that too much public discussion of money by doctors is hurting their image. The article said, "He suggested a shift of emphasis, at least in public, to problems of health care...." Economics, he said, should be discussed "delicately and in committees rather than publicly." So medical reporters, please be informed that when money talks vanishes from CMA official concerns, it has only gone in-camera.

While we're at it, Dr. Coffin was also quoted saying that "it distressed him mildly to see the press go beyond what he sees as its duty to report the news," and allowed as how reporters should not go on to interpret the information they report. I guess that comment is one of the things the good doctor would prefer we did not interpret.

Three prominent women have been elected to the Ontario Press Council: unionist Grace Hartman, former Tory MP Jean Pigott, and lawyer/ethnic activist Susan Eng. They replace former Ontario NDP leader Donald MacDonald, women's activist Doris Anderson, and Jennifer Hosten-Craig. MacDonald and Anderson stepped down due to conflicts. They both write columns for the *Toronto Star*....

Speaking of press councils and women's issues, the B.C. Press Council recently upheld in part a complaint against the *Vancouver Province*, arising from a catfight between pro-life activist and columnist Anthony Ward, who really is not Anthony Ward but an unnamed freelancer, according to a press council handout. The complaint was brought by one Ross Labrie, who really is Ross Labrie, president of a local pro-life (i.e., anti-abortion) group. It was a reaction to a column that said pro-lifers use misleading language to deceive the public. Labrie contended that "Ward" misled the public because his column cited a pro-life newspaper ad as a case in point for deceitful advertising — and the ad had not, in fact, been placed by a card-holding member of Labrie's group. The press council bought that, and slapped the columnist's wrists. Labrie also complained that the column said pro-lifers were only "pro" the life of the fetus, and that was untrue. Two slaps....

The B.C. Press Council also upheld a complaint against the *Nelson Daily News*. The paper published an ad for workboots that was, by all accounts, declassé. It depicted a scantily-clad woman. The usual objections were duly forwarded to the paper, including some that prompted the publisher, after six days of letters on the op-ed page, to close off debate with the observation that letter-writers who saw sexual connotations in other parts of the ad — including an apple, an axe, and some trees — should have their heads read. The local Women's Centre didn't like that crack, or the fact that the publisher got the last word. The press council upheld the complaint. If you ask me, any paper that publishes any picture, in 1984, of any woman who is not dressed to the nines, deserves whatever it gets from fundamentalists, feminists, the anti-sex league and the B.C. Press Council....

In the B.C. press, some juicy news:

Trevor Lautens, brother of the *Toronto Star's* Gary Lautens and one of the most universally liked and respected journalists in B.C., returns in triumph to the *Vancouver Sun* as op-ed page editor. Lautens founced out of there two years ago after a row with then-publisher Clark Davey over control of the op-ed page. Since then, he has been freelancing for government.

Also at the *Vancouver Sun*, Valerie Casselton, ex of the *Province*, ex of the *Vancouver Courier* and ex of the *Victoria Times-Colonist*, joins the You section. Steve St. Laurent joins as a senior deskman from eastern Canada and Paul Marck comes from the ashes of the *Columbian* as night wire editor....

At the *Vancouver Province*, Patrick Dunne comes aboard from the *Vancouver Voice*, as a reporter....

— Dave Silburt



"Busiest damned convention yet" was the consensus Nov. 10 when members of the Radio Television News Directors Association (RTNDA) dragged their baggage out of the downtown Holiday Inn in Toronto. No little credit goes to Air Canada which offered 20 per cent off regular air fares and made possible attendance by broadcast journalists with budgets mangled after covering the federal election, visits by the Pope and the Queen, and the Olympics. A lot goes to organizers who tried to provide something for everyone for three days, highlighted by the election as president of 42 year old, *CJOB* radio N.D. Bob Beaton, Winnipeg.

Or, so it seems. Ed Newman of NBC News recently said on 60 Minutes that he had laid down six talks on the media as videotapes available to corporate speakers at \$4,000 per. In 20 years of writing news, I refused such training sessions as somehow disreputable. Now that "I" organize media encounters with off-line journalists and broadcasters, I've lost out on a couple to active news people because "after all, they have day-to-day experience." Somehow, there has grown up a feeling that such activity is no different than a particular announcer being requested for specific commercials....

Applications are due by Jan. 31 after a five-year moratorium for new FM radio stations in Montreal, Vancouver, and Toronto. At press time, applicants hadn't been named but in Toronto alone speculation included Telemedia and Maclean Hunter which have only AM stations in Toronto (*CJCL* and *CKEY*), Armadale Western International which owns Hamilton stations (*CKOC* and *CHML*), and Selkirk Communications (of *CHCK* television), Hamilton.... The CRTC also closes applications Jan. 31 for new FM radio services in Brockville, Chatham, Gravenhurst, London, Hamilton, Niagara Falls, and Parry Sound. The emphasis will be on providing something that listeners don't already have among 170 AM or FM stations in Canada's most-saturated radio province....

Two veteran consultants may be able to help. Super-salesman Ted Randal (general manager of *CKAM* Newmarket) and newsman Howard English (best known from *CKO* and *CKEY* Toronto) have created TRE Associates to consult in small-to-medium markets....

Something good is overdue for Radio. An American survey raised hackles when it placed radio as the number three source of news. People are suggesting that records don't sell without exposure as music videos. TV increasingly is crowding early-morning and noon hours with newscasts and stretching supertime as well as late-night news packets. Community newspapers are after ad revenue where radio lives, from the local merchants who supply two of every three radio ad dollars. There's concern but certainly not panic. The fall 1983 BBM showed that radio reached 95 per cent of all Canadians in an average week for an average 18.7 hours each (adult men, 19.1 hours, and women, 22 hours)....

Some sad news with the loss of young Mike Seniuk as news director of *CFGO* Ottawa. Married just a few weeks, he died of natural causes. Replacing him was Bruce D'Andrae. Assignment editor Tom Mathers doubles on Parliament Hill. Carla Armstrong is Ottawa's only woman sports reporter. Lori Gilles continues to correspond from Cairo, Egypt. And while pursuing a degree in law, Carleton University graduate Cindy Woods handles public affairs....

Five years ago, *CJNH* radio's staff was concentrated at the transmitter site on Highway 28 East near Bancroft. As staff grew, they were transferred to three rooms in the IGA Plaza. Now, studios and offices have been built on land the station already owned and everyone's once more close to where the words take to air....

In Barrie, *CKBB* News has chosen Apple computers to store and retrieve content. Martin Vanderwoude is back from *CFTI* Timmins while Donna Farrell has left for Lon-

don Life. A part-timer after graduating from the University of Syracuse is Chris Reich, while Georgian College grad Heather Mount is the latest full-time voice. Over at *CHAY* Barrie, Remi Canuel has come south to join the news department which includes George Montgomery (formerly, *CFOR* Orillia)....

There was a Trial by Media seminar with Quebec Judge Denys Dionne, colorful criminal lawyer Eddie Greenspan, and *CKOC* news director (N.D.) Con Stevenson of Hamilton. Among RTNDA spokesmen, there was optimism that TV soon will be allowed into judicial proceedings. At the Grange Commission inquiry into deaths at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, one camera inconspicuously provided a pool feed for telecasts. (See cover story in this issue.)

The subject of media training for dull orators and timid executives used to make broadcasters spit. At the RTNDA convention there was a seminar "for business people and anyone else who wants to know how to work most effectively with the media" with panelists Public and Industrial Relations chairman Gerry Brown, CBC English's Denis Harvey, and Canadian Chamber of Commerce president Sam Hughes. Since political campaign organizers have been widely recognized and politicians' coaching heavily-publicized, media orientation suddenly is acceptable.



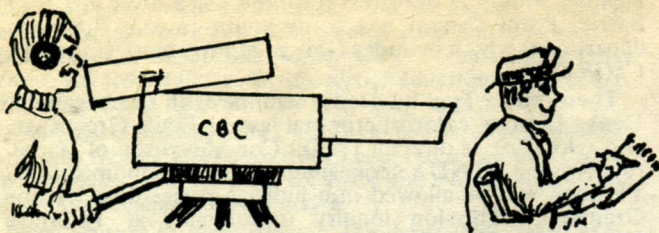
At *CHOO* Ajax, Humber graduate Kent Cousins is working now with Joanne Booth, a Fanshaw alumna who broke into news at *CKSO* Sudbury. Overnights at *CFJR* Brockville is Mike Wyler, formerly of *CKWS* Kingston....

The BN Report for November-December included these changes: Kim Hesketh, after six years as Selkirk News Service bureau chief in Victoria, has been appointed *CJVI* N.D. there; Grace Macaluso of BN has been transferred from Edmonton to Toronto; and two new BN Edmonton staffers are Anna-Marie Geddes from *CJWW* Saskatoon and Aerieanne LeBlanc of *CJME* Regina....

In the Moncton newsroom of CBC Radio, Ellin Bessner has been made reporter-editor after working there since April, 1983. She sent along some notes on other Carleton graduates: Blair Rhodes has moved from *CFNB* Fredericton to Newsradio as legislative reporter in Halifax; Lynn Herzog reports at CBC Radio/TV Fredericton; Cindy Weeks, formerly of *CKBC* Bathurst, covers the city beat for *CFNB*. Julie Williamson of CBC Radio Moncton has moved west to CBC News in Windsor, Ont. as reporter-editor....

## Share your news

*Short takes* is compiled by long-time broadcaster Bob Carr and freelance print journalist Dave Silburt, both based in Toronto. They're both adept at using the telephone to assemble the nuggets of information contained in this regular *content* feature. They can't do the whole task, largely for reasons of time, and yet we want *Short takes* to be as comprehensive and as current as possible, within the confines of publishing deadlines. So your contributions are welcomed. Other than items about people on the move — historically a popular element of the magazine — *Short takes* consists of information that might not, or not yet, justify longer treatment. On the broadcast front, contact: Bob Carr, 494 Richmond St. East, Toronto, Ont. M5A 1R3; telephone (416) 366-6306. For print news of any kind, contact: Dave Silburt, 2285 The Collegeway, Mississauga, Ont. L5C 2M3; telephone (416) 820-0535.



At *CJBO* Belleville, when John Henderson took up teaching at Loyalist College, Peter Thompson replaced him on the morning run. Former *CKLY* Lindsay N.D. Carolyn Clayson now researches *CJBO* open line host Milt Johnson's material. Replacing John Spitters at sister-station *CJTN* Trenton is N.D. Janice Alexander....

Moving to television from *CFNB*, Mike Cameron is the ATV reporter at Sydney, N.S. Jim Sunstrum is now CBC National TV in Halifax, since Michael Vaughn went to CBC National News In Ottawa. Tom Spear has moved to CBC TV Sports in Calgary from New Brunswick. Janice Stein's the new ATV reporter in Saint John, moving from Windsor and CBC TV. Both are Carleton grads, yes, yes....

Nancy Wilson of Global TV has returned to *CJOH* Ottawa and replaces Linda McLennan who went to CTV. In the West, gone to *CFCF* Sports in Montreal is Rob Fawlds of *CFRW*. Also in Winnipeg, CBC has lost announcers Gren Marsh, Ken Dunstan, and ED Derback and line-up editor Bill Mindess while after 39 years in broadcasting Bill Guest has retired....

Two radio types have been added at *CHCH* Hamilton — Andy Sparling from Newsradio Ottawa and Ken MacDonald of *CJCL* Toronto. It could be interpreted as part of the build-up as *CHCH* goes to 60 minutes at 11p.m. The station already programs an hour's news at supertime....

Leaving *CFTR* Toronto for *CKVR-TV*, Mike Yaworski now is weekend anchor. Moving to the Barrie station from North Bay is Toronto-born sportscaster Kevin Marks.

In November, *CITY-TV*'s Peter Gross turned over the Gretsky Song to accompany the Gretsky Book written by Wayne's father. Big Brothers may reap the financial daily human interest anecdote for Channel 57 in which "every day is a nervous breakdown," says Gross. Assignment editors can sympathize. *CITY*'s Pulse cameraman Rob Mulligan, meanwhile, has moved to *CFTO* in Toronto....

From CBC Television Windsor, Bob Pearce has moved to Vancouver TV while Sheila Bapti is freelancing. Freelancer Bill Fletcher (ex-*CHEX* Peterborough) and Sharon Hanson (CBC Sydney) are now reporting at *CBET*. Gone to The Sports Network on pay-TV is Peter Allies, who had been with CBC television in Windsor....

Accepting a fellowship at the University of Chicago is Eric Sorensen who was *CFPL* anchor. Now reporting is Ian Caldwell, whose career began at *CFPL* radio and took him to *CKLC* Kingston before he returned to London. Deputy news director with retirement planned next year for N.D. Ron Laidlaw is George Clark....

Replacing Kevin Marks in North Bay as sports director is Drew Wilson, formerly with *CHRO* Pembroke. *CKNY* and *CHNB* lost late-night anchor Tim Sheehy to *CFTO* Toronto but replaced him with Brian Thompson of Victoria and more recently of *CFBQ* Huntsville....

There's a whole new mood at *CBOT* Ottawa, partly with four Betacams coming on-stream to replace one ENG and all that film equipment, a larger office, and some management changes. Once-upon-a-time with the BBC London, Lionel Lumb is executive producer of news (he was producer of *WS*) and has been making changes with new program manager Gerry Janneteau....

Former city hall reporter Maureen Boyd is interviewing the government workers on the public service beat, replaced downtown by Cory O'Kelly; he formerly was with *CBQ* in Thunder Bay. Reporters include Albertans Mike Peitrus (Calgary) and Harvard Gould (Edmonton) while a Maritimer, Ian Parker, arrived in November to take over as reader Jan. 1. Newsday producer is Terry Matte, a one-time Tely reporter turned broadcaster....

Now doing research for *CBO Morning* is John Crump. Last we heard, Dennis Baxter (ex-CBC-TV) was freelancing; he had been John Turner's press secretary.... After failing to be elected as the Liberal MP in Lanark/Renfrew Carleton, Brooke McNabb is back reporting weather at *CJOH*....

At *CJOH*, where Nancy Wilson is news anchor, weekend news reader Jane Gilbert now is mid-day anchor person. When she moved from weekend anchor, Jim O'Connell replaced her; he was general assignment reporter. Ron Thibault, meanwhile, has become a contributing producer for House on the Hill, the Parliamentary public affairs program....

At press time, *CHRO* Pembroke hadn't found a permanent replacement for Tim Sheehy. However, Dan Nyznik (ex-*CHEX* Peterborough) had been named news director, although Drew Wilson still was in the newsroom....

In December, the CRTC was scheduled to decide whether *KCY* remains sister-station to the Sault Ste. Marie TV stations. *CKCY* and *CJIC*, meanwhile, are getting new production facilities, part of a general equipment upgrading in the industry. And a new face belongs to Vickie Rumble, ex-*CKSA* Lloydminster....

The Thunder Bay Press Club is staging regular seminars. From CBC Radio in Toronto, Gerry McAuliffe spoke about investigative journalism. "More good speakers willing to make the trip are welcome," reports Gary Rinne, news director of *CKPR/CHFD* Television which incidentally, is experimenting with an hour-long 6 p.m. package but "only Wednesdays while we measure demand of facilities and volume of news available." Rinne says that on some Wednesday there's enough material for a 90-minute show....

Bit of a break at *CFCL/CITO* when N.D. Jim Prince left to form his own video production company for Len Gillis who has operated the Timmins radio/TV bureau for *CKSO* in Sudbury the last five years. Gillis replaced Prince as N.D....

Former *CKNX* anchor Tracy Luciani found a way to devote time to her family by taking a posting to the bureau in Listowel of the Wingham TV station. Former bureau chief Gary Moon now is a photographer, full-time. Dennis Chippa, replacement for Luciani, was kept on staff as reporter....

In an expanded newsroom as part of a classy operation *CKWS* television in Kingston shares a vice-president for news and information, veteran Floyd Patterson, with its AM and FM radio sister stations. However, the shop of news director Dave Lewington (who was with *CKWS* for four years before he replaced Dave McGinn, now at *CJOH* Ottawa) is physically quite separate from the medium-without-pictures. *CKWS* and *CFMK* have brand-new facilities in the Kingston industrial park under N.D. Brian Dobbin....

Gone to television in Saskatoon is Ryerson graduate Jim McQuarrie, from Broadcast News and BNV Toronto....

Life is complicated for Angelo Persichelli, news director of *CFMT* in Toronto. Arriving in Canada in 1975, he put to work his experience with an Italian newspaper in Toronto. A five-minute Italian daily newscast of 1979, when *MTV* began, grew to 60. Now he has to juggle three daily packages in Italian, Chinese, and Portuguese with access to the same national and international items, and local stories shot by only three ENG camera crews. Fortunately, the editor of each packet writes his/her own copy.

— Bob Carr

University of Toronto



# **SOUTHAM FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS**

**1985-86**

The objective of these Fellowships is to encourage improvement in journalism by offering qualified men and women an opportunity to broaden their knowledge by study in a university setting.

For the academic year at the University of Toronto, from September, 1985 to May, 1986, five Canadian journalists will be chosen from the applicants by the selection committee next spring.

The successful candidates will be able to study in any field of their choice. Graduate or undergraduate courses at the University's schools and departments are open to them. A typical Southam plan of study combines general education with concentration in one or two areas. The program is based at Massey College, the graduate school in the University.

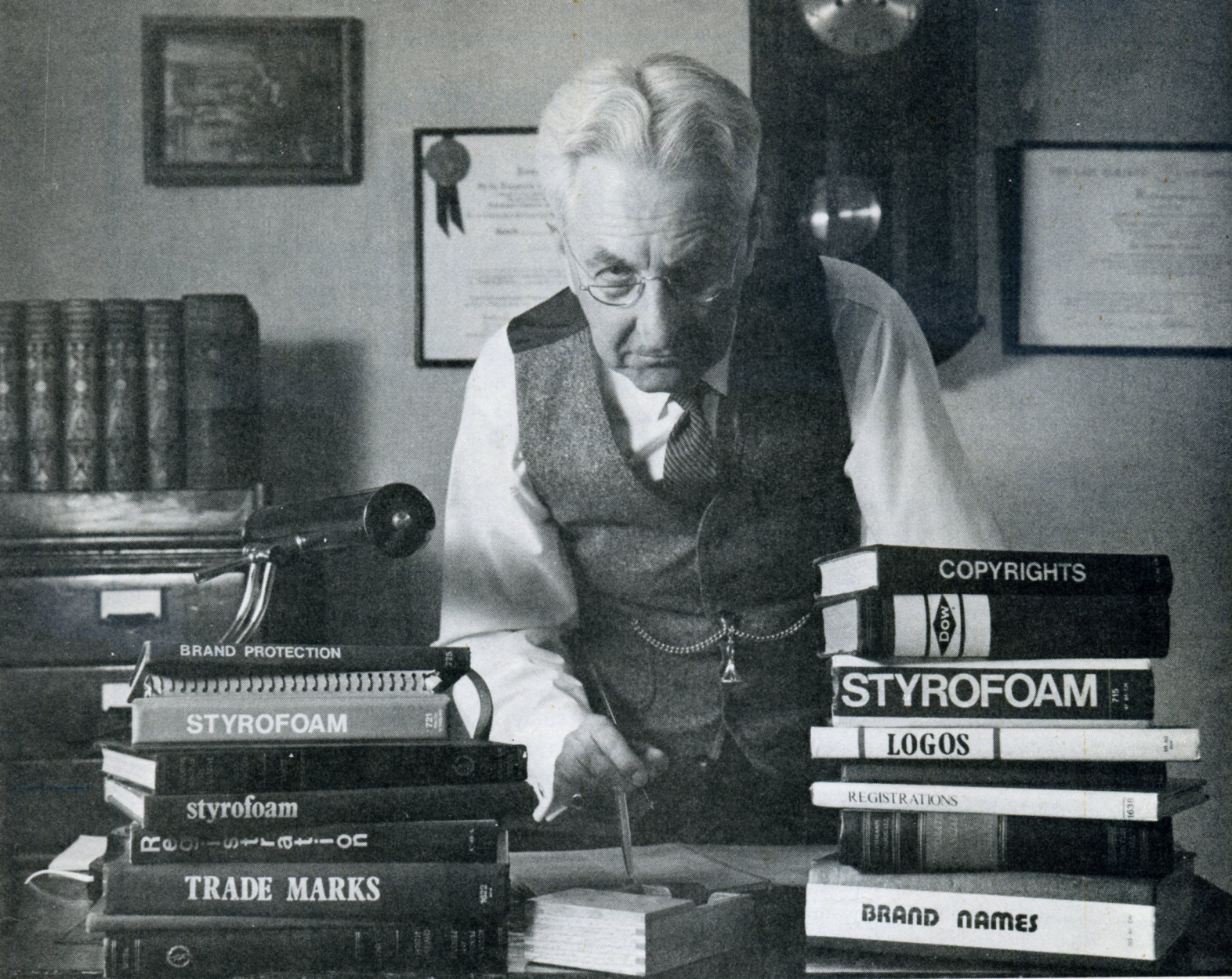
A parallel, extra-curricular activity is arranged, where Southam Fellows meet regularly in informal seminars to discuss contemporary issues off the record with distinguished figures from journalism, business, education and other professions, as well as from the art, public service and academic disciplines.

Applicants must ordinarily be full-time news or editorial employees with newspapers, news services, radio, television or magazines with at least five years' experience.

The Fellowships, for which there are no educational prerequisites, have been financed by Southam Inc. since 1962. For the eight-month university year, they pay two-thirds of the Fellow's regular gross salary at the time of selection up to a specified maximum; all university fees; travel expenses to and from Toronto, and a living allowance for out-of-town Fellows.

Applications will be available soon, with details of the program, from: Southam Fellowships, University of Toronto. Simcoe Hall, Room 107, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1.

Deadline is March 1, 1985, and early application is advised. Selections are announced in late April.



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