

in 1923. From 1917 on, CP had accepted an annual subsidy of \$50,000 from the Federal Government to pay the cost of bridging three geographical gaps in its wire services, but in 1925, fearful that its independence was being threatened by the acceptance of such aid, it resolved never again to take such assistance from any source. The CP is a co-operative organization of which 100* daily newspapers are members. Its head office is in Toronto, and it has bureaus in Halifax, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Vancouver, New York City, and London, England. It keeps staff men in St. John's, Nfld., Saint John, N.B., London and Windsor, Ont., Regina, Sask., Calgary, Alta., Victoria, B.C., and Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Its major exchange services are with the Associated Press, the United States co-operative, and with Reuters, the British agency. For a long time, CP provided service to members in English only but in 1951 a French-language service was introduced. CP serves, in addition to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, 198 privately owned broadcasting stations, 162 radio and 36 television stations. Many weekly newspapers also use CP material.

The British United Press, the British Commonwealth branch of the American organization, the United Press, was begun in 1922, largely at the instigation of Charles Crandall, managing editor of the *Montreal Star*. Both the parent company and its subsidiary are private agencies; that is, they depend on the writing and reporting of their own reporters for all copy. The principal area of operations of BUP has been Canada, although there is a branch office in London, England, and correspondents are situated in other parts of the world. Until May 1958, the board of directors of BUP consisted of five men, three from BUP and two from UP. In that month United Press and International News Service in the United States merged to form United Press International. To the Canadian company this has meant only a change in the credit on its news reports from BUP to UPI. British United Press has remained the company's official name. At the time of the union the board of directors of the Canadian body was enlarged to seven men: BUP's managing director, BUP's assistant general manager, the chief of BUP's London bureau, the president and three vice-presidents of UPI. Head Office for Canada is in Montreal, while bureaus or correspondents are located in Halifax, N.S., Quebec City, Que., Toronto, Ottawa and Windsor, Ont., Winnipeg, Man., Regina, Sask., Calgary and Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver and Victoria, B.C. In 1958, BUP had 183 subscribers taking full or partial services; 56 of them were private broadcasting stations.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

Early in the twentieth century the body of libel legislation, which had had its beginning in Victorian days, was completed. This achievement came about when Saskatchewan and Alberta (which had been served in the matter by c. 30 of the Consolidated Ordinances of 1898 while the two provinces were part of the North-West Territories) put their own libel and slander Acts on the statute books. The Saskatchewan enactment was assented to in 1909 and that of Alberta in 1913. These two Acts and previous laws passed by the Federal Government and by the other provinces went a long way to ensure a free and responsible press. Even so, such legislation can never be a completely effective guarantor of enduring press liberty. There has been in Canada during the modern journalism period recurring evidence that freedom is always in danger, that Goethe's dictum is true: "That which thy fathers have bequeathed thee, win it anew if thou wouldst possess it"

One demonstration of the impermanence of a guaranteed newspaper liberty was provided by the Alberta Press Act struggle in the late 1930's. Soon after Premier William Aberhart came into power in the oil province in 1935 he clashed with the press. Stung by newspaper criticism of his monetary and other policies, he barred certain opposition reporters from his press conferences, engaged in bitter controversy with J. J. Zubick and the anti-Social Credit *Rebel*, and argued with J. F. B. Livesay and the Canadian Press. Climax of the worsening situation came in 1937 when Aberhart introduced "An Act to Ensure the Publication of Accurate News and Information" Its principal provisions

* Some newspapers elsewhere considered as separate editions of the same newspaper are, in the CP computation, considered separate newspapers.