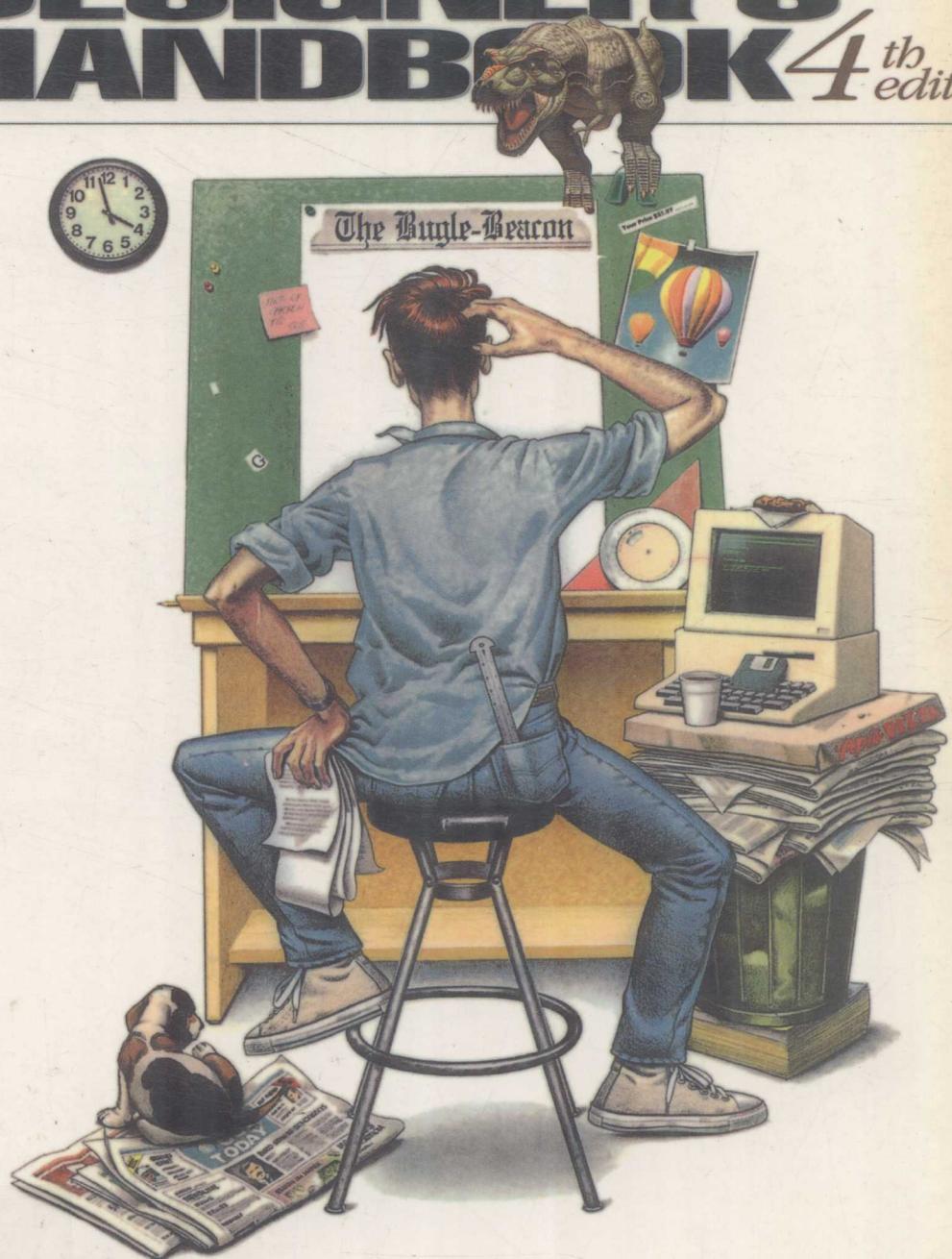


報刊編輯手冊

The
**NEWSPAPER
DESIGNER'S
HANDBOOK** *4th edition*



美商麥格羅·希爾
社會學 系列叢書

作者 Tim Harrower
譯者 于鳳娟

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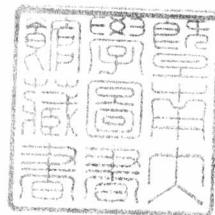
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報刊編輯手冊

The Newspaper Designer's Handbook 4/e

Tim Harrower 著

于鳳娟 譯



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前 言

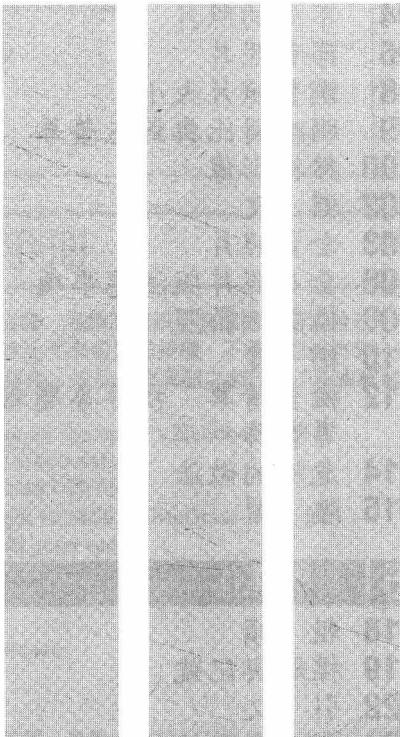
很

久、很久以前，人們真的很喜歡看報紙。想像一下這個畫面：

他們丟個銅板給街上的報童，從高高的報紙堆中拿起一份，啪的一聲打開，瞪著上面的斗大標題：

國會議員考慮調整工資費率

然後瀏覽版面上灰色長方形欄框中的文字，他們會驚嘆：「哇！好多新聞啊！」



如今可不同了，到處是彩色電視、家用電腦、手提CD音響、各類設計精美的雜誌，我們可以從不同的管道得到資訊，不需要、也不會選擇閱讀報紙上那些又臭又長的灰色文字框。

事實上，許多人會瞪著塞滿印刷字體的版面，不屑地說：「哇！真是浪費時間！」現在的讀者要的東西和以前大不相同，他們要求快速、垂手可得的資訊，並且能夠立刻吸收知識。

身為編輯，這就是你要達成的目標。

如果你有辦法設計出引人注意、具有豐富資訊，又容易閱讀的報紙版面，你就可以——至少一天內有幾分鐘的時間——和電視、電腦、CD音響以及雜誌等競爭，並且成功的讓一項高貴的制度繼續存活一天。

面對現實吧，對許多人來說，報紙就像恐龍，龐大、沉重又遲緩，雖然已經存在多年，但不用多久可能就會落到這樣的下場：

◆絕種〔還記得曾風行一時的大眾傳播工具——電報嗎？〕

◆與另一種新崛起的工具結合〔想像一下，如果電子報與電視購物頻道結合在一起，讀者可以隨時從當地的電子商場收看體育節目、掃描漫畫、瀏覽特價流行服飾。〕

前 言

在上述理想國實現之前，目前我們還是必須盡力善用現有的資源：白紙、黑字、線條、標點符號、字母以及數字。優秀的設計者必須能迅速而自然地將這些東西放在一起，讓新聞看起來既熟悉又新鮮。

不過問題來了，哪裡才能找到好的報紙設計者？一個小孩絕對不會以編排報紙版面當做長大後的志願，也不會有大學生告訴你他主修太空科學，副修體育新聞處理。

不，大部分新聞從業人員都是意外被推進設計領域的，事先毫無徵兆，也沒有預警。

你可能是一家週報的記者，有一天你的編輯告訴你：「恭喜你、我要升你當助理編輯，從星期一開始。喔！對了，你知道如何編排版面吧？」

或者你剛加入一份學生報，你想當記者、寫電影評論或是體育專欄，所以你開始寫你的第一篇報導，完成後送上去時，你的督導找你聊聊：「呃，我們現在人手不足，你可不可以自己設計你的報導要上的那一版？」

談到版面設計，有關新聞的教科書通常講的比較空泛，僅僅給你一些模糊的概念，如平衡、和諧、節奏等等，然後出示一些紐約時報或今日美國的得獎版面就算交代過去了。

看過這些傑出設計，你可能讚嘆一聲好酷，卻仍然感到困惑：「我該如何完美結合這張照片和這個標題？」教科書幫不了你，你需要的是可以立即上手的技術。

這就是本書要教給你的東西。

我們假設你必須盡快學會報紙版面設計的所有規則，也假定你是那種看了老半天報紙卻從未注意過像標題大小、專欄刊頭或是欄數等細節。

本書將介紹所有與編排報紙版面有關的概念與工具：標題、內文、照片、圖說等，並教你如何加以運用，讓新聞報導具體化，再學習同時處理數篇報導的技巧，使之形成一個版面。接著再研究一些可以幫助我們設計出較複雜版面的小工具，如：

- ◆ 刊頭、引題。
- ◆ 圖表。
- ◆ 字體變化等。

甚至幾種能夠引人注意的小花招，例如小標。另外還將探討如何運用引文，來吸引讀者的目光。

我知道許多作者會想盡辦法吸引讀者把前言讀完，如果你已經看到這裡，問自己一個問題：版面設計和這篇文章到底有什麼關係？

“I am not the editor of a newspaper and shall always try to do right and be good, so that God will not make me one.”

— MARK TWAIN

報紙的沿革

起源

Publik Occurrences是美國的第一份報紙，大約三百年前問世，和大多數殖民地報紙一樣，它的紙張尺寸比這本書還小，看起來比較像裝訂粗糙的小冊子或地方通訊。

大部分殖民地週報的新聞都是一篇接著一篇，以又長又寬的文字框表現出來，上面沒有標題，也很少做設計〔雖然年輕的班法蘭克林 Ben Franklin於1754年在這裡刊登了美國的第一幅報紙漫畫〕。

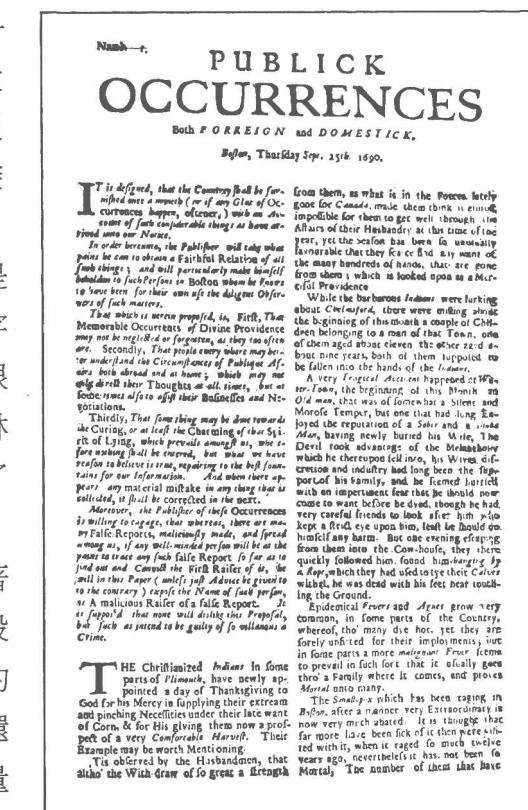
美國獨立戰爭結束之後，隨著日報的問世，也開始出現全新的設計風格：文字框變窄，平鋪直敘的標題，例如大寫字母的一行題，還有——這也是意料中事——廣告量激增，通常放在頭版最下面。

十九世紀

整個十九世紀，所有的報紙看起來都差不多，長長的文字框像壁紙一樣垂下來，欄與欄之間以線條區隔，偶爾運用地圖與插畫做為裝飾。

在南北戰爭期間，標題有了更多表現的空間，一般是由同樣的字體將標題以垂直的層次加以排列，例如芝加哥論壇報(Chicago Tribune)報導1871年的火災時就用了15層標題：大火！芝加哥付之一炬！面積兩百畝的建築物被毀！……。

第一張新聞圖片出現於1880年，但直到二十世紀初期才成為報紙的常態。



殖民地報社的印刷部門，無法處理大尺寸的紙張，所以當Publik Occurrences於1690年九月二十五日創刊時，版面寬度只有七吋，放置兩個各三吋寬的文字框。這份僅四頁的報紙有三頁全版新聞（最後一頁空白）。



費城詢問報(The Philadelphia Inquirer)1865年報導林肯總統遭暗殺一案時，也用了十五層標題。和大多數當時的報紙一樣，該報也運用垂直的方式排列內文，如果版面的最下面一行走文未完，就跳到第二欄繼續。

報紙的沿革

二十世紀
初期

到了1990年左右，報紙終於看起來——怎麼說呢——比較像報紙了。標題字體比較大而且用粗黑字體，也不再使用垂直的多層次排列以節省空間。版面設計較為多樣，以適應更多元化的新聞種類，如犯罪、國際與體育新聞等。

1920年代小報興起，這種小尺寸版面的報紙使用較多照片以及聳動標題。隨著時代進步，一般報紙的內容也更有變化，增加了許多照片、報導與廣告。

不久之前
的過去

以今日的標準而言，即使是二十年前被視為最棒的版面，現在看來都過於粗糙且過時。至於其他水準平平的報紙，例如右圖所示，版面下方的設計就令人不敢恭維。

然而，目前一些版面編排的流行趨勢，其實都是從1960年代開始的，例如：

- ◆照片愈多愈好，愈大愈好。
 - ◆使用常用的標題字體（除了特稿以及頭版橫跨全頁的大標題）
 - ◆從一頁8至8欄文字框演變為標準的6欄
 - ◆兩欄間的區隔以空白取代線條。
- 隨著印刷技術的進步，從1980年代初期開始，使用全彩照片變得更平常，報紙設計也因此進入另一個全新的領域。



1898年紐約新聞報(The New York Journal)報導緬因號戰艦被炸毀這則新聞時，用了十分聳動的標題，請注意它的標題、圖片以及走文都是以兩邊對稱方式橫跨整個版面。



這張奧勒岡新聞報1966年的體育版真是醜得嚇人。不過，公平點，這可是六十年代中期典型的版面風格。形狀詭異的照片與走文方式，交織成一個毫無組織的混亂版面。在編排多年後，編輯們終於發現，把版面設計當作一回事其實也不壞。

目前趨勢

和過去的版面比較，現在的報紙看起來生動活潑多了，也更賞心悅目，科技的進步功不可沒。但編輯也知道，從電影、網站到商業廣告，讀者已被浮誇、華麗的媒體包裝給寵壞。說來悲哀，大部分消費者僅以包裝來判定一項產品的價值，他們就是沒辦法去尊重一個看起來過時的產品——或報紙。

為了跟得上時代，現在的報紙常使用：

◆色彩：全彩照片的運用在全國所有報紙都很普遍，而色彩對版面而言同時具有裝飾性（如廣告與插圖），與功能性（例如照片、圖表、刊頭等用來將版面組織起來，指引讀者閱讀重點）的作用。

◆包含豐富資訊的圖表：報紙不只報導新聞事件，同時也用插圖、表格、地圖、引文等將新聞內容展現出來，讓讀者迅速抓住複雜議題的重點所在。

◆包裝：現在讀者忙碌、挑剔，又缺乏耐性。所以編輯要想盡辦法設計簡介、摘要、引文等加以包裝，使每個版面所展示的資訊都很容易吸收。

◆模組這個題目稍後

再討論：簡言之，就是所有的報導都簡單俐落地以長方形格式表現出來。

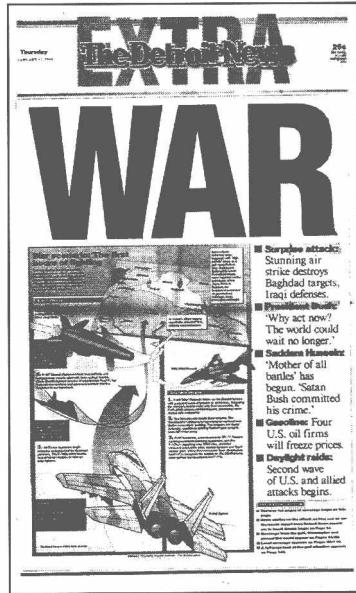
以前的報紙有各種不同的尺寸，現在則只有兩種一大型全頁（如今日美國或奧勒岡人報，見上圖）以及小報型式（半頁，如國家詢問報——好吧，也許這個例子不好——或是基督教科學箴言報）。

下面我們將舉幾個現代美國報紙的範例加以探討，其中大部分是全頁報紙，但是要記住，不論大小為何，基本的編排原則不變。



在這塊頭版可以看到現代的版面包裝方式，在版面最上方使用了今日新聞摘要，引導讀者注意最新的新聞事件。

報紙的沿革



位於華盛頓州不來梅頓的太陽報以頭版四分之三的篇幅，以及特稿方式報導當地的幫派活動。注意這篇報導的主新聞與標題處理得非常漂亮，旗幟下方的引題使得文章更有看頭；另外兩篇報導則放在版面右邊，未加任何設計。

不少報紙都曾考慮過把頭版當作今日版面內容簡介來用，匹茲堡郵報(Pittsburgh Post-Gazette)是少數付諸實現的報社之一。頭版完全不放任何報導，只有數則今日重要新聞的彩色照片與簡介。(這個版面只有在零售攤看得到，一般訂戶則不附送)

波斯灣戰爭爆發當天，大部分的報紙頭版都塞滿了文稿，底特律新聞報(Detroit News)卻獨樹一格。巨大的標題下方放了一張地圖，並以圖解方式說明軍方現有裝備，另外列出幾個重要事件，再加上一份索引。這樣一張簡潔的告示可以讓讀者立刻抓住事件的重心。

頭版設計

現在的報紙頭版融合了傳統報導與最新行銷方式，但卻仍不斷尋找下列問題的答案：到底什麼樣的設計才能吸引讀者？

是聳動的標題、大幅全彩照片、羶色腥的新聞內容，還是鮮豔的色彩？或者讀者寧願看具有深度與思想性的新聞分析？

很難說。報紙發行人花了大把鈔票進行讀者意見調查，卻仍無法確定哪一種頭版能得到讀者青睞。結果大部分報紙都還是選擇遵循下列的頭版編排原則：

◆傳統式：不要任何花招，老老實實地刊登今日頭條新聞。(小報通常是2到4則新聞，全頁報紙則有4到7則)編輯會將照片、標題與內文——一般都是長篇大論的稿子——平實而簡潔地呈現出來。

◆雜誌封面式：這種版面會運用許多技巧以及生動的標題來突顯特別重要的新聞。以小報而言，頭版大概就只放一則大新聞；全頁報發揮的空間較大，所以兩側可能再刊登幾則次要新聞。

◆資訊中心式：這種型式的關鍵在於數量和種類，像菜單一樣，使用圖表、照片、簡介與摘要告訴讀者各版面有哪些重要內容，快速提供讀者今日重要訊息。

除了上述三種形式，其實還有其他選擇，有的報紙把社論放在頭版，有的放漫畫。有的刊登訃聞、行事曆、比賽結果，甚至廣告。其實什麼都可以登，只要讀者接受——而且最重要的是願意購買。

報紙的沿革



這三個軟性版都刊登在波特蘭的奧勒岡人報。這頁生活消費版內容包羅萬象：徒步旅行應注意事項、八卦專欄、電視節目及藝術展介紹，左下角還有一個笑話專欄。和一般報紙的軟性版只刊登兩三則新聞比起來，這個版面顯然可看性較高。

一般人會在星期天放慢生活步調，因此編輯喜歡在週末設計討論單一議題的版面。這種版面通常被稱為海報版(Poster page)，醒目的照片與多變化設計是它的特色，一般用來報導時尚、家居裝潢或創意禮品包裝等。

這頁食品版用了很多大膽的設計技巧，注意左側各類辣椒圖片由上往下排列，還有版面下方的健美先生的台詞用漫畫形式呈現〔我可以證明，辛辣食物會改變你的生命〕。其標題、內文與風格結合了幽默與設計性，清楚地傳達出編輯希望提供給讀者的訊息。

軟性版與專欄

近年來，軟性版逐漸受到歡迎，所佔的篇幅也不斷增加。軟性版一般包括下列幾種：

- ◆ **生活方式**：消費指南、實用資訊、健康、健身、時尚——節錄了所有與讀者生活有關的個人與社會議題的知識。
- ◆ **娛樂新聞**：音樂、電影、戲劇、書籍與藝術等活動的資訊與評論(包括活動一覽表與電視節目表)。聳動的名人八卦一向很受讀者歡迎。
- ◆ **飲食**：食譜、營養指南、居家與廚房新產品，大部分廣告都附有折價券，可供讀者剪下使用。
- ◆ **連環漫畫、專欄、填字遊戲**：例如早期的「親愛的艾比」與「布朗黛」，以及星座運勢分析等都是讀者的最愛。

軟性版的版面設計通常是整份報紙裡最活潑、最有風格的，編輯可以盡情「玩」標題、照片與色彩，創意與實驗在這裡完全不受限制。

有些軟性版的頭版只用一則報導，以突顯其海報版的性質。有的報紙則偏愛豐富多元的設計風格，運用故事、摘要、行事曆與表格來區隔多則報導。

雖然大部分報紙都將軟性版放在內頁，但一些規模較大，撰文作家與設計者較多的報紙，每天都會製作不同主題的軟性版，例如星期一是金融理財版、星期二是健康與健身、星期三是飲食版等。

報紙的沿革



西雅圖時報體育版的編排方式非常具有吸引力，能立刻吸引讀者目光。體育版通常都塞滿各類的體育新聞，但十月中旬的美式足球大賽吸引了所有人的注意，因此編輯以大幅照片與巨大標題來表現。其他的報紙都是以新聞愈多愈好為原則，西雅圖時報卻試圖做些改變。

說到改變，請看西雅圖時報這頁相當具有紀念意義的體育版，就充分表現整個城市當時歡欣鼓舞的心情。只要當地球隊贏得冠軍杯，就是編輯一展身手的大好機會，他們可以設計新的刊頭，照片愈大愈好，然後把所有想擠上這個版面的新聞全都趕出去。請注意這塊得獎版面優良的印刷品質，以及對稱的編排方式。

體育版

電視似乎是最完美的體育新聞媒體：具時效性、絕佳視覺效果，而且還是彩色的。但是在許多城市，人們買報紙主要是為了看體育版。為什麼？

好的體育版結合了生動的照片與文字、誇張的標題以及深度分析。除了最基本的報導之外，報紙的體育版還擁有你在其他媒體找不到的東西：

- ◆ **統計數字**：包括比賽分數、球員排名或個人出賽紀錄、球隊以往戰績等。其實這些項目根本無法滿足真正的運動迷，所以報社通常都會特別製作一個戰績表，以饗讀者。
- ◆ **賽程與電視節目表**：一般而言，球迷多半是從報紙上得知體育活動舉行的時間、地點、球隊行程，以及電視與廣播的轉播情況。
- ◆ **專欄**：球迷可能偏愛或厭惡某一位堅持己見的評論家——不過，說得多總比沒說好。
- ◆ **內幕消息和八卦**：並不是到處都能看到關於分數、球員受傷、民調、預測、球員介紹以及分析等如此多元的報導。

體育版是編輯放手揮灑創意的絕佳機會，你可以大膽的使用巨幅照片、下轟動的標題，以及用圖表來達到展現勝利喜悅的視覺效果。

食古不化的編輯室偶爾也會靈光乍現，想出好點子。這是一份加州小報的足球專刊，版面的所有基本組成要素——照片、內文、賽程——都運用得恰如其分。但是在圖表的使用上卻有獨到之處：版面下方的球員簡介、左側的特別設計〔傑出球員介紹、足球紀事、回顧專欄〕。

Close game costs soccer tournament championship

Soccer fighters for 2nd place finish after close 1-0 loss to Del Mar

With an assist from his right, Michael Sciarra (left) takes a shot on goal during Saturday's 1-0 loss to Del Mar.

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報紙的沿革



這是佛羅里達州布卡雷頓新聞報的社論版，看起很普通，卻加上了一些新的點子：刊頭放在左上角，社論標題〔標示出議題欄與建議欄〕、眉標放在欄框裡面，以及右下角的讀者意見欄。

這是一個非常有創意的社論版面。愛荷華州小鷹市立高中校刊以大量各式照片與最少的文字，表達他們對特定議題的看法。〔注意每一則社論右下角的小方格，編輯細心地做了摘要。〕在版面右邊，編輯為各類議題都打了分數。

意見版與專欄

新聞與評論放在一起是很危險的。讀者該如何分辨冷酷的新聞事實與火熱的意見發表？這就是為什麼幾乎所有報紙都會開闢一或兩個版面，供讀者任意詆毀、中傷、高談闊論。這就是社論版的由來，也是美國報界最優良的傳統之一。

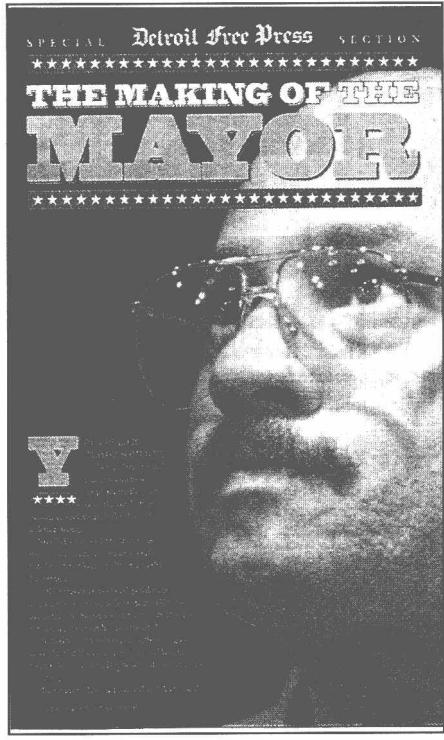
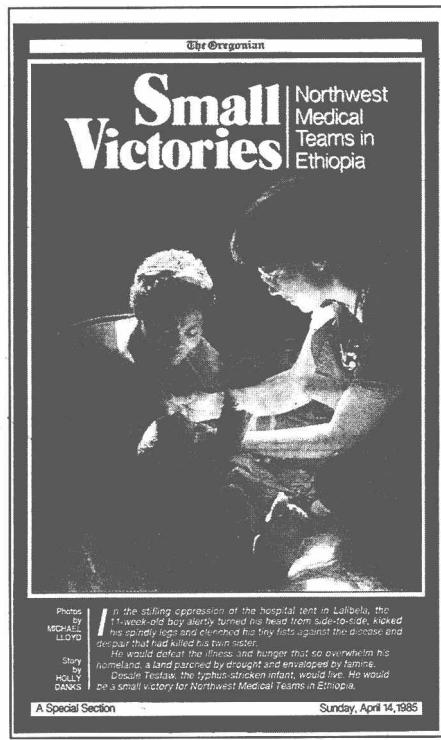
社論版的組成要素，大致上放諸四海皆準，通常包括下列幾項：

- ◆**社論**：未署名的評論時事文章，表達報社立場。
- ◆**意見欄**：通常由報社編輯，或當地作者，或全國知名專欄作家執筆。
- ◆**漫畫**：用來諷刺公眾人物或公共政策的誇張插畫。
- ◆**讀者投書**以及
- ◆**報頭(masthead)**：列出報社的高級主管姓名〔如總編輯、發行人等〕，以及報社地址與電話號碼。

此外，由於社論版的設計十分制式化，大部分的報紙都會另外製作一塊意見版〔見上圖中〕，供各界對時政發表具深度的評論與意見。至於體育評論與軟性議題的討論則不與一般的新聞版放在一起，版面設計風格也較生動而富有創意。

誇張的漫畫常刊登在社論版，用來諷刺時事。華盛頓時報的社論版主新聞的這張大幅漫畫，是在諷刺當時德州州議會發言人萊特，漫畫裡他坐在燒烤架上備受煎熬。相比之下，另外兩則次要新聞的處理方式便較為傳統。

報紙的沿革



一年裡至少有幾次，大部分報紙都會針對當前議題為讀者設計一些特別報導。這種報導有的是以連載的方式刊登，有的則是特刊，此處舉的例子就是屬於後者。這是奧勒岡人報在一九八零年代所製作的特刊，長達12頁，報導當地醫療小組救治伊索匹亞受飢荒所苦的難民的故事。

如何才能吸引孩子看報紙？很多報紙绞盡腦汁製作像這樣的特刊—聖彼得堡時報的「X報導」——吸引年輕的讀者。除了鮮豔的色彩、大膽的表現手法以及顛覆的編排方式，刊登漫畫、猜謎、嗜好、電影活動等也是讓孩子願意讀報的好點子。

底特律自由報在1993年市長選舉結果揭曉後兩天，刊登了這篇選舉特別報導。這份長達6頁的特刊內容豐富，包括各候選人的幕後側寫、選戰中拍攝的精采照片、選前民調、選舉的統計資料，並以圖表方式分析選民的投票傾向，封面設計非常具有說服力。

特別報導與特刊

大部分的報紙日復一日，按照既定的程序報導新聞、討論議題，重複相同的形式——新聞、評論、體育、生活〔其實這樣也不壞，至少讀者高興，編輯也能保持清醒。〕。但偶爾還是有機會做出風格完全不同的特殊版面。包括有：

- ◆ **特別企劃**：以熱門話題或趨勢為報導重點〔如：愛滋病、游民、環保等〕。
- ◆ **專題報導**：主要針對新聞事件，有的是預作版〔如：1995年棒球季或夏季奧運的評論〕；有的則是新聞回顧〔如：116號班機墜毀事件或鳳凰城太陽隊冠軍之路〕。
- ◆ **特殊興趣**：通常針對某一特定讀者群定期刊出〔如：婦女、孩童、青少年、銀髮族、農夫、獵人等〕。

種類繁多的雜誌和有線電視頻道提供消費者數不清的選擇，編輯應該瞭解，現在的讀者品味有多分歧。因此報紙也必須提供豐富的內容及多樣的版面，以符合讀者的不同需求：健身、電腦、宗教、滑雪，不一而足。調查過讀者意見之後，有的報紙開闢縫紉專欄，有的則專門討論南北戰爭。

每一個城市都是獨一無二的。你的讀者對什麼最感興趣？

未來的報紙

不，數位日報並不存在，至少還沒有。但請想像一下，有一種又薄、又平，還可隨身攜帶的電腦，你可以用來看電影、聽音樂，還能收看即時新聞。

你可以看到，這份電子報已經規格化：使用者可以先找到新聞類別，所有相關新聞便會顯示出來。

只要碰一下照片，新聞畫面便會出現，還加上音效；按一下箭頭，完整的新聞內容便會出現在螢幕上，這就是真正的多媒體新聞。



由於這是你個人專屬的報紙，它也可以幫你掌握你的生活。這是你一天的行程表，電腦會提醒你下一個約會的時間到了。

十年後的報紙會變成什麼樣？是否還會有這麼多種報紙存在，還是通通被數位電子報所取代？是否還會有大量廣告，或是報社全都宣告破產？

有愈來愈多的報社相繼倒閉，不少報老闆開始思考他們的未來，有些人甚至已經開始為21世紀的報業尋找另一條出路：



沒錯，報紙的技術不斷在進步。但問題依然存在：誰才能創造這種新媒介？誰該為這種昂貴的科技付錢？什麼樣的機器可以顯示電腦化的版面？

這是清晨七點四十分的電子報，即時新聞會不斷更新，你隨時都可以接收最新訊息。

螢幕右側顯示的是索引，按任何鍵便可知道最新相關消息、收看體育競賽、電影精采片段，或是線上購物、回覆電子郵件等等。有點概念了吧？最棒的是，如果對任何議題有興趣，想進一步查詢相關資料，還可以利用報紙圖書館的資料庫。

由於你大部分的財務狀況都輸入電腦，你的個人報紙會幫你追蹤最新的帳戶資料，甚至監督你持有的股票表現如何。

◆**語音稿件**：透過電話便可得知氣象、體育競賽結果、星座運勢分析或餐廳等資訊。

◆**傳真報紙**：只有一頁長的迷你報紙，可自動將標題、比賽分數與股市報導傳到你的傳真機上。

◆**網站**：這將是報業未來的走向。所有的新聞都會貼在網路上，甚至音效、畫面都可以即時傳送。

◆**個人化數位報**：在不久的將來，你可以在自己的筆記型電腦上收看生動的新聞畫面、收聽播音內容。你可以利用觸控式螢幕提出問題、發出命令或尋找資料。但除了是一種發行量驚人的出版品，這份報紙同時也是針對你的個人興趣所設計的。想要一份專門報導網球、龍捲風或是塔斯馬尼亞的報紙嗎？只要輸入以你的愛好為優先的程式，電腦會自動幫你編輯你想要看的版面。

還有一點更重要：沒有了報紙，你要拿什麼東西來包魚？

第一章 基本概念

毛看

過前言之後，你可能急著探索版面設計的奧秘。但在你一鳴驚人，設計出得獎版面之前，還是先瞭解一些基本概念。

你必須先知道一些詞彙，熟悉這一行所使用的工具，最重要的是版面設計的組成元素：標題、內文、照片與圖說。

如果時間不多，你可以跳過這一章不讀，或者稍微瀏覽一下，注意重點即可。所以不需要為了馬上記住所有資料而感到有壓力，不過話說回來，最好還是現在就搞懂這些基本概念，將來應用這些工具時會更得心應手。



基本詞彙介紹

做一行要像一行，第一件事就是必須學會行話。例如在編輯室，你會聽到一些如重打鉛字、掛了、大樣，甚至文沒走完等用詞。

這些行話並非放諸四海皆準，但大部分都是一般慣用的，以下就是一些頭版常用的詞彙：

引題(teaser)：
用來引薦內頁的
精采報導

標題
(headlines)：
新聞的題目或摘要，以粗黑大字表現出來，通常放在內文上方或兩側。

作者姓名欄
(byline)：
列出記者姓名與所屬單位

特殊字標題
(display head)：
一種較活潑的標題處理方式，用來突顯特別報導

首字大寫
(initial cap)：
內文首字大寫(也稱為drop cap)

固定標頭(standing head)：
用來包裝特殊短文(例如圖表、引題、摘要、專欄等)的標誌

目錄：
內容索引。

刊頭(logo)：
放在方框裡經過設計的小標題，用來標示特別報導或連載短文



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Linking drugs to crime

□ A sampling of men and women arrested in Portland showed one of the nation's highest rates of narcotics use, according to a study.

By KATHIE DURBIN

A national study of drug use among criminal suspects confirms strong links between narcotics and crime, particularly high rate of drug use among users.

The results are part of a two-year study called Drug Use Forecasting, begun in June 1986 by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Twenty cities, including Portland, have participated in the study, and 13 additional cities are expected to be added during the next year.

Test samples, involving men and women arrested for a variety of crimes, have been taken quarterly since the study began. Detailed results for most major metropolitan areas are not available. Results have been, from the second round of tests conducted this winter.

Portland was third place with Chicago among 10 cities, behind only New York and San Diego, for the highest rate of drug use among users.

When marijuana was excluded from the results, Portland's ranking among the test cities was 10th. The Oregonian reported earlier this month that the rate of use was 10 percent or more, ranking it with such cities as Boston, Atlanta and Detroit.

Portland was second highest for use of marijuanna and amphetamines among users, with 10 percent or more, ranking it eighth in the country.

Analysts caution that narcotics use is a complex and often difficult problem.

It is not clear if narcotics use is a cause or a result of crime.

■ Three out of four men tested positive for one or more illicit drugs.

Please turn to DRUGS, Page C2

■ Seventy-nine percent of the men charged with property crimes tested positive for one or more illegal drugs. 72 percent charged with violent crimes tested positive. Armed and armed robbery tested positive.

■ Women tested higher than men for every drug except marijuanna and claimed greater dependence on cocaine and heroin.

Proving drug-crime link

"This reconfirms the close and striking relationship between drug use and criminal behavior," Oregonian reporter Michael Dave Fronhoyer.

Analysts caution that narcotics use is a complex and often difficult problem.

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CITY-BY-CITY RANKINGS

Positive drug-test rates for property crimes, violent crimes, based on statewide results, from volunteers tested between November 1987 and March 1988.

Portland tied with Chicago for the third highest rate of positive drug tests, based on statewide results, from volunteers tested between November 1987 and March 1988.

Portland had the highest rate of positive drug tests for violent crimes, based on statewide results, from volunteers tested between November 1987 and March 1988.

■ New York had the highest positive drug-test rate for property crimes, based on statewide results, from volunteers tested between November 1987 and March 1988.

■ New York was excluded from the results.

Portland's ranking dropped to seventh.

(Comparative data were available for only 10 of the 52 states.)

Source: National Institute on Drug Abuse



報頭(flag)：
報紙名稱

反白字
(reverse type)：
黑底白字

資料圖表
(infographic)：
以圖解方式傳達資訊的圖示、表格或地圖

副標：
主標下方字體較小的標題，這裡所舉的例子是摘要式副標，用來簡介新聞內容。

人物照
(mug shot)：
新聞人物的小張照片(通常只有臉部)

參考(refer)：
告訴讀者相關新聞刊在第幾版

圖說(cutline)：
解釋照片或插圖內容的文字

跳頁
(jump line)：
告訴讀者未完內文續刊第幾版

HOME AWAY FROM HOME

□ Migrants naturally gravitate to a hospitable community that has a large population speaking their own language

By NANCY MCGINNIS
of The Oregonian staff

CORNELIUS — The lunch-time crowd at the Sunrise Cafe is like one big family as Angeline Martinez, 21, from Mexico City, from outdoor work, jogs with a young mother and father trying to feed fresh fruits to their 2-year-old son. They are among the many who have come to town to work for the strawberry harvest.

When Martinez first came to Cornelius, she was in full vacation mode. Now she is working in the fields surrounding the city.

For the migrants who have hit the Oregon coast, as they have for decades, the town's Hispanic culture has been the focus of their lives for several months. It is where they find food and clothing from social service agencies, and where they can find leaders for personal help and where they went for medical attention.

Called "Little Mexico," by some of the town's residents, the town is a haven on the highway between the bigger cities of Forest Grove and Hillsboro, and has for decades played host to thousands of migrants, desperately poor in their native countries of Mexico and Guatemala, moved into the county earlier than ever, lured by labor contractors who promised them jobs, and who now let them down, leaving them to fend for themselves.

Their experience may be easier than those who are packing their bags to leave the United States and go to Canada, as many have been doing for the past 25 years.

When the Martinez family arrived in the migrant camp, they were the only ones in the community who spoke Spanish. Now, however, they are surrounded by others from their home country.

In Cornelius, which has about 20 percent of its 3,000 permanent residents from Hispanic origin, the relationship of non-Hispanics and Hispanics is, on the surface, an easy one. Few Hispanics live elsewhere, and few Hispanics will say they have trouble getting along with non-Hispanics.

However, the Oregon office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service will not remove illegal migrants working in agriculture until Dec. 1, said Dave Beebe, INS district director for Oregon. The policy was made to allow for a transition period, to give the INS time to plan and to show how they will get legal workers next year, when new INS regulations mandating legal visas for using illegal migrants go into effect.

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But the report did not say anything about criminal charges against Marcos. Marcos was held without bail and was freed on Saturday morning.

■

Long-term nursing aid poses dilemma

THE COST OF CARE

Every day an average of 1.5 million Americans, nearly 50 percent of whom are elderly, need some form of long-term assistance. Perhaps three times that number get aid at home.

Quality of care vary widely, but costs do, too. In the world, appearance can be deceiving.

Long-term care is a subject that many older Americans seem to avoid. They are afraid of the cost.

Yet long-term care is a growing concern.

Everyone I know is thinking about it.

—Mrs. Herb Edna Jr., 74, of St. Petersburg, Fla., a volunteer worker at the Sunshine Center for the elderly.



Mrs. Herb Edna Jr., 74, of St. Petersburg, Fla., a volunteer worker at the Sunshine Center for the elderly.

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