

PRESS —

20 April 1980 — 28 May 1980

Dispatch

bid to free reporter

BY RAY JOSEPH

TRANSKEI is holding a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sidney Moses, since he asked the Prime Minister about a reported offer of asylum to the Shah of Iran

Dispatch editor Mr George Farr said yesterday lawyers were trying to determine under which law he was being detained in a bid to get him freed.

The newspaper has been banned in Transkei and its offices locked

Mr Farr said the office in Umtata was being kept under constant watch by members of Transkei's security police.

He added that Mr Moses, when he was released, and another Transkei-based staffer, Mr Stanley Mzimba, both Transkei citizens, would be kept on the Dispatch payroll despite the closing of the office

"If they do not wish to leave our employ we will honour our obligations of employment and offer them jobs in South Africa

"Our attitude towards Transkei is one of goodwill and always has been

"We will continue to report in an honest and fair way as we have up to now and we will continue with the historical role we have always played in Transkei

"We believe that this whole affair can be solved by negotiation."

243

20/4/80

243

103

BY RAY JOSEPH

Court plea to stop publication

Argus 21/4/80

243

THE Church of Scientology today made an urgent application to the Supreme Court, Cape Town, to prevent Readers Digest publishing its May edition containing an article, Scientology. Anatomy of a Frightening Cult.

The applications for an urgent interdict was brought by the Church of Scientology in South Africa Incorporated, Association not for gain, and the Church of Scientology in California.

Readers Digest Association South Africa (Pty) Ltd, opposed the application.

'GRAVE HARM'

In an affidavit, the deputy guardian of the church in South Africa, Mr Gordon Douglas Cook, said the publication of the article would gravely harm the church.

It had seven congregations in South Africa and about 36,000 adherents.

If the membership of the church were to be reduced by a number of its members discontinuing their association . . . because of their distrust of the probity of its administration, induced by an unlawful attack upon the church, it would be gravely prejudiced in the conduct of its affairs,' Mr Cook said.

In an answering affidavit, the editor of Readers Digest in South Africa, Mr Hugh Patrick Vaughan-

Williams, denied the article would be injurious or damage the good names of church members.

In a second affidavit, Mr Brian Charles Barends, the deputy managing director of the Readers Digest, said 279,000 copies of the May edition of the magazine had already been printed at a cost of R67,375.

To print the magazine without the article would cost an extra R16,167.

The deputy general counsel of the Readers Digest Association of Pleasantville, New York, Mr David Filler, said in his affidavit that he was responsible for the legal aspects of all articles published in the magazine.

He was satisfied the magazine could legally publish the article, Scientology. Anatomy of a Frightening Cult.

UNDERMINED

Leading argument for the church, Mr L R. Dison, SC, said the article undermined public confidence in the church.

The writer, Mr Eugene Mehm, obviously had a grudge against the church and used the opportunity to 'put the knife in and twist it.'

It was designed to cause the church as much harm as possible.

Miss Justice van den Heever was on the Bench. Mr J Unterhalter SC assisted by Mr Dison and Mr J J Gauntlett, and instructed by Bor-kums of Johannesburg, is appearing for the church, and Mr H Smitcher QC with Mr P B Hodes instructed by Lionel G Murray and Co, for Readers Digest.

(Proceeding)

S.D. 2/4/80 (107)
**Dispatch man
still detained**
(248)
(327)

EAST LONDON — Senior Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, who was detained in Umtata on Thursday, is apparently still being held by Transkeian Security Police

Mr Moses was questioned on Thursday in connection with queries he put to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call concerning the Shah of Iran

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, could not be reached yesterday. He has not disclosed which section of the security legislation Mr Moses is being held under, nor when he will be released

Mr Moses' wife said yesterday the only news she had received of her husband was from an anonymous telephone caller who said he was being held in the Stekspiruit maximum security prison near the Lesotho border. "Naturally, I am extremely concerned," she said

Mrs Moses' telephone was disconnected on Thursday but reconnected the following day

Meanwhile, Dispatch reporter Richard Wicksteed, who was also on the Umtata bureau staff before the newspaper was banned in Transkei last week, returned to East London on Saturday

He will start duty today as a reporter in East London

The third Umtata bureau reporter, Mr Stan Mzimba, who was in East London last week to familiarise himself with new editorial techniques, returned to Transkei on Friday

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Fall, said because Mr Mzimba and Mr Moses could no longer operate as reporters in Transkei, they would probably be offered posts outside of Transkei and would be kept on full salary pending decisions about their future - DDR

PAGE ONE COMMENT

DiD. 21/4/80 (103)

Set this man free!

(248)
(227)

It is bad enough that Transkeian citizens employed by the Daily Dispatch in Umtata can no longer do their jobs because of the Matanzima Government's ban on the newspaper

It is worse, however, that a senior journalist among them, Mr Sydney Moses, has been detained by the police since Thursday of last week and is being held incommunicado

His family do not even know where he is being held, nor has his wife been allowed to see him

The Daily Dispatch, as Mr Moses' employer, has sought legal help in East London and in Umtata to try to establish if perhaps he is being held under some section of Transkei's security laws. So far we have no information. Nor has there been any statement from Transkei's Minister of Justice or from the country's Commissioner of Police

All that is known is that Mr Moses was called to police headquarters originally for questioning about an interview he sought with the Prime Minister of Transkei relating to the possibility of the Shah of Iran coming to Transkei

According to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, Mr Moses had received information about a private telephone conversation Chief George had conducted about the Shah with an overseas caller

Mr Moses has admitted he received an anonymous tip off that the Prime Minister had received a telephone call from Johannesburg about the Shah. As a result of this he immediately sought information from the Prime Minister himself about any developments in negotiations with the Shah (as any dedicated journalist would do). Later he also responded to a police request to make a statement about the anonymous tip-off, in the form of an unsigned note, he had found on his desk when he arrived at his office on Thursday morning

The Prime Minister apparently suspects that someone at the international exchange in Umtata broke confidence by informing Mr Moses of the telephone call. He has asked the Postmaster General to investigate this possibility

We ask in all fairness how this can justify holding Mr Moses, who did no more than approach the Prime Minister about the unsigned note he had found on his desk

As a relevant witness in the inquiry investigated by the Prime Minister, Mr Moses could be available, as a person resident in Umtata, to give any further evidence if required

There seems to us to be no justification to hold him in police detention and we call for his immediate release

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Mr Richard Wicksteed

CT. 21/4/80
243

A correction

Staff Reporter

MR RICHARD WICKSTEED, a reporter on the Daily Dispatch in East London, appeared as a witness on Friday at an Umtata inquiry into a charge of attempted murder, or a conspiracy to commit murder by an unknown person

Mr Wicksteed, 21, was NOT charged with attempted murder or conspiracy to commit murder — as was incorrectly reported in the Cape Times on Saturday.

He gave evidence at the inquiry and was allowed to leave Transkei at the weekend and return to East London

Mr Wicksteed's appearance as a witness at the inquiry — he was subpoenaed to give evidence — followed a recent report he wrote for the Daily Dispatch

He reported on a rumour that 25 tribesmen had been arrested in connection with the attempted assassination of the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima

Mr Wicksteed was one of three Daily Dispatch representatives who were based in Umtata

When the Transkei Government issued an order last week banning the Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said Mr Wicksteed and a colleague, Ms Vatswa Ntshanga, would be escorted to the border if they did not leave the country on their own volition

The third Daily Dispatch reporter based in Umtata, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by Transkei police and has not been released

The magistrate who presided at Friday's inquiry, Mr A H van Wyk, said he could not give any information about the outcome of the inquiry, which was held *in camera*. No other details of the charges or the inquiry were available

Mr Wicksteed was represented by an Umtata lawyer, Mr Knowledge Guzana.

The Cape Times regrets the error and apologizes to Mr Wicksteed for any inconvenience or embarrassment caused by its incorrect report on Saturday



Mr Richard Wicksteed

is not offset by disadvantages if the more secure job. employed by the firm, even the hired on a similar variety of usually with more explicit con- (that is, borrow) capital funds in plant and equipment. The e on longer-term loans is con- period and the firm continues is even during recessions when ans is lower. The firm also uses usually bank loans, of a few at interest rates that are more term business conditions than borrowing rates. These short- aid off ("laid-off" or "unem- firm reduces output in tran- used in the firm is available risk-bearing, insuring arrange- s to make risk sharing ar- employer, probably because (less security) for an em-

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another. Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffers inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during transient, high demand, the employees with these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere.

There is an unusual constant share each would stay with bearing the risks of finding a relatively stable higher-security employment. During short interval. During short so quickly lay off maintain their wages would, of course, jobs during that tra player would not hi to displace his "rel fore observe many at wages higher than seeking those jobs demand for the firm tact agreement will ployees. Otherwise, run costs of getting normal conditions, b so willingly work for

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21/4/80
Paper to
apply for
dismissal
of action

243
Staff Reporter

THE Sunday Times is to apply on May 6 for a R327-million libel claim against it, by a Middle East businessman, Mr Salim El Hajj, to be dismissed

The claim is a sequel to reports in the Sunday Times in recent months regarding the activities of Mr El Hajj, Transkei's former Middle East ambassador

It arose from three articles, the most recent of which described Mr El Hajj's alleged transactions with two independent homelands, Transkei and Venda. The transactions had subsequently been cancelled

Yesterday the Sunday Times reported that the publishers of the newspaper, South African Associated Newspapers, and the newspaper's editor, Mr Tertius Myburgh, would apply to the Rand Supreme Court on May 6 for the claim — believed to be the largest ever in South Africa — to be dismissed

They would ask the court to rule that the suit for damages brought by Mr El Hajj and Middle East Commercial and Investment Services SAL was an irregular or improper step or proceeding

SAAN and Mr Myburgh would also ask that Mr El Hajj and the company be ordered to pay costs

Coordination of Joint Production 213

ployee to borrow single handed against the of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing against the security of one's house or other salable assets. The employer in effect becomes a financier of short-term "loans" to his employees who retains them at the pre-stated (but otherwise high) wages during recessions, while the employees repay by continuing to work during boom periods at lower wages than they could have obtained transiently elsewhere.

Employees who are more steadily valuable to employers over intervals of business fluctuation—for example, administrative, nonproductive security, and maintenance staffs—are more likely to have job stability. Employees who have acquired special knowledge about this particular firm and whose replacement would involve high costs of familiarization are also more likely to remain. People who have worked with a firm longer will have more job security (seniority) since they have shown a greater probability of staying with the firm without insisting on consistently higher wages during transiently high demands. Younger people just entering the market, still searching out career features, are less likely to remain employees of a given firm. The employer's ability to judge their future productivity is less than for "proven" employees, hence the likelihood of such contracts will be lower.

Those who are self-insuring providers of services to the firm suffer greater fluctuations of income than do those whose income is insured by the employer. During recessions, losses of the firm will increase as the firm continues to pay employed inputs more than they are worth at that moment—but at other times earnings are larger because insured incomes do not rise as readily.

larger fluctuation in returns to labor is not some necessary, natural feature of the world. It reflects voluntary, risk-sharing by the contracting parties in response to future demands and economic uncertainty, not perfectly and costlessly predictable. For example, a lender of money to a borrower can make a very short-term loan for a fixed rate. Normally he will be repaid with little risk of any interim events that affect the security of that loan. Others, however, make 20-year period and expose themselves to longer-term risks and greater uncertainty. The sale value of that bond in the interim may choose to invest in some firm other than as a lender, and experience a wide range of potential values of his investment depending upon how well the firm does. Employees—sellers of their services—can make contracts on a shorter-term basis for a fixed wage or an adjustment that depends on business conditions.

- Another source of increased output over independent production, requires team organization, supervision, and monitoring.
1. Team organization, monitoring, and supervision can prevent wasteful team sizes.
 2. Team organization, monitoring, and supervision can prevent wasteful team sizes.
 3. Different property arrangements of jointly used resources affect the efficiency of team sizes. Private-property rights to resources permit efficient team organization. Communal rights can lead to excessive congestion and overuse of facilities.

Moses held

Post 22/4/80

243

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THE Umtata-based journalist, Mr Sydney Moses who was held by the security police last Thursday when Prime Minister George Matanzima banned the East London Daily Dispatch from Transkei, is still in detention

that her hubby is being held in Sterkspruit on the Transkei-Lesotho border.

The head of the Transkei security police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, was not available for comment.

Before his detention, Mr Moses said he was questioned by the Umtata security police on an inquiry he had made to Prime Minister Matanzima about the deposed Shah of Iran who it was reported accepted Transkei's offer of political asylum.

His wife Mrs Nomabongo Moses is worried that unless he is released this week, he will not be able to attend the Fort Hare University graduation on Saturday when his eldest son, Daliwonga, will receive a law degree.

Mrs Moses is also worried that a sleeping bag requested by her hubby has been returned undelivered to Mr Moses.

"We handed the bag over to the Umtata security police at the weekend but it was returned to me undelivered this morning," Mrs Moses told POST.

According to Mrs Moses, enquiries made by the family have revealed

Curious banning by
the Transkei

THE TRANSKEI Government's record of erratic behaviour is such that it is difficult to know what to make of its decision to ban the East London Daily Dispatch, which has been the Transkei's principal newspaper for more than half a century

In recent years we have seen the Transkei Government break off diplomatic relations with South Africa even though it had perforce still to depend for its survival on South African aid. We have seen it ban the Methodist Church of South Africa, as well as a string of secular organisations — some of which do not even exist. It has arbitrarily detained members of the Parliamentary Opposition. It has deported one of the ablest newspaper correspondents ever to work there, Mr Peter Kenney of the South African Morning Group, and it summarily detained a reporter of the Daily News, Mr Peter Honey.

Now it has banned the Daily Dispatch, accusing it of having a "malicious attitude towards the Transkei" and of "trying to incite the people to revolt". Even though the Dispatch has been critical of the Matanzima Government, and even allowing for excessive sensitivity on the part of a government

that must feel deeply unhappy about its continued failure to gain any international recognition, these accusations are absurd. A few years ago, while the Dispatch was being edited by the flamboyant Mr Donald Woods, it might have been easier to understand but not today

What will happen if this ban on the Transkei's traditional newspaper is not lifted? Will Transkeians simply have to go without a local newspaper? Or is the Transkei Government hoping that someone else, more favourably disposed towards it, will step into the vacuum it has created?

One possibility is the Nationalist newspaper company, Perskor, which has a large printing works in nearby King William's Town. It is clearly interested in extending its publishing activities in the area, since it recently made an unsuccessful bid to buy the Dispatch

Is the Transkei Government considering making an approach to Perskor to produce a pro-Government paper for the Transkei? Perhaps it has already done so, which may explain why Perskor's Citizen knew about the banning of the Dispatch even before the Dispatch itself did.

A revised budget (if you think revisions are called for), adhering as far as possible to the same order as that used for the data above, showing which job you (as a director) prefer, with short notes explaining your guiding principles and any calculations. Both jobs would be

Required:

- (b) Manual labour is hired locally from week to week.
- (d) All the plant needed for Southampton has been owned for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. If the Hull job is taken, less plant will be required, and the surplus items will be hired out for the year on similar work at a rental of £750. Interest is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of original cost, in the cost records.
- (f) Office and general expenses amount to about £1,800 every year.

supposed to be 60,000 people there. Most lived in houses just under 50% of

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ADM 22/4/80
Release reporter demand

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON. -- The editor of the Daily Dispatch, in East London, yesterday called on Transkei to release Mr Sydney Moses, one of the newspaper's journalists who has been detained in Umtata

"It is worse, however, that a senior journalist among them, Mr Sydney Moses, has been detained by the police since Thursday of last week and is being held incommunicado. His family do not even know where he is being held, nor has his wife been allowed to see him. All that is known is that Mr Moses was called to police headquarters originally for questioning about an interview he sought with the Prime Minister relating to the possibility of the Shah of Iran coming to

Transkei. Mr Moses has admitted he received an anonymous tip-off that the Prime Minister had received a telephone call from Johannesburg about the Shah. As a result of this, he immediately sought information from the Prime Minister himself about any developments in negotiations with the Shah (as any dedicated journalist would do). There seems to us to be no justification to hold him in police detention, and we call for his immediate release."

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I did see were

This is what Mr George Farr said, in part, in an editorial. "It is bad enough that Transkeian citizens employed by the Daily Dispatch in Umtata can no longer do their jobs because of the Matanzima Government ban on the newspaper

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old mine compounds described above. They were just as crowded, less solidly built, and there was less open space between the buildings. No food or recreational facilities were provided and the whole 'feel' of the compounds was not unlike the temporary camps in which road-workers live when out on the job. The hanger through which I walked measured roughly 100 ft. by 20 ft. and contained 40 rather wobbly double-dekker iron beds (i.e. space for 80 men). Each man was provided with a wire locker to keep his belongings. Although it was the middle of the morning a few men were in the hanger, some of them busy cooking on primus stoves set down on the floor. Like all hangers this one felt hot in the summer and looked as though it would be very cold in winter. There were no stoves.

The second compound was less bleak than the first. The buildings were more solid and much smaller. There were only 12 men to a room however the beds were the same as in the other compound and the space just as cramped. But, in addition to the eight dormitories there was a room in which the men could store their primus stoves and do their cooking. As in the other compound the floors were made of concrete and there were no ceilings.

More significant, however, than these 'temporary' compounds which are to be found in other parts of the country as well, are the plans for Alexandra's future. Work has already begun on the implementation of the plan to turn Alexandra into a hostel complex housing not 20,000 as envisaged in 1963 but 60,000 men and women, on a single basis only. To this end families living in Alexandra are being moved either to Diepkloof, south west of Johannesburg, or to Thembisa a rapidly growing

Bury apartheid, says writer

Arms 23/4/80

227
243

SOUTH AFRICA will not be rid of censorship 'until apartheid is buried', writer Sipho Sepalma said yesterday at the University of Cape Town censorship conference.

Mr Sepalma said that in the same way that blacks were not interested in hotels and restaurants being opened, so they were not interested in 'improvements' in the censorship system.

Censorship was a form of discrimination, and blacks wanted the entire system of discrimination scrapped.

He had been told that he would be 'broken by the system', and if this happened, it was 'my lot'.

Writers, he said, 'are going to be saying these things, because that is our life'.

Dr Richard Rive said censorship should not be seen chiefly in its 'moralistic sense', but essentially in terms of 'political thought control'.

With the banning in April 1968 of a large number of black writers, he said, only Nadine Gordimer had raised her voice in protest against this use of political machinery as literary censorship.

The banning of the writers — many of whom were in voluntary or forced exile — had shifted the em-

phasis from banning 'writings' to 'writers', and South African literature had become 'white by law'.

Dr Rive said he would never submit a book to the Appeal Board, since this would give legitimacy to the principle of censorship.

He said writers did not write to 'influence' readers 'And you can't really ban books, because you can't ban ideas.'

That, he said, was a problem for 'the other side' — not for him.

The other writers taking part in the symposium were Jan Rabie and John Coetzee.

A RECENT judgment of the Eastern Cape Supreme Court goes to the very heart of the rights of the Press to inform the public. The question at issue was: Does a newspaper have the right to take a photograph of a person against his will?

The facts were somewhat sensational. A freelance photographer, under commission from an Eastern Cape daily, was physically prevented from taking photographs of a captain and a sergeant in the Security Branch who had been 'nominated' by counsel in the Mophah trial (an action for damages flowing from the death of a detainee) as having been the members of the Branch responsible for the death.

Until this case, the law had dealt only with the publication and not also with the taking of a photograph.

The rule is that a threatened publication without consent is not sufficient for the 'victim' to prevent it. There has to be an extra element affecting his dignitas, or personality — for instance if the photograph showed him in criminal circumstances, or suggests (wrongly) that he is a professional sportsman being paid for the publicity.

Beyond this there was no clear authority. One textbook writer believed that, although everybody has a right to privacy this was always subject to a public interest which permitted publication of anything 'newsworthy'.

Another writer took it further.

'Even though a person is not a public figure, disclosures concerning him may well be in the public interest. Cases occur when a person is catapulted into the public eye, often against his will,

Argus 23/4/80

Right to take Press photos

(243)

and finds himself regarded as an instant celebrity or a legitimate object for a news item'

This is certainly the position for example in the US where it has been held that 'community custom gives publishers a privileged right to satisfy the curiosity of the public as

By
**BRIAN
BAMFORD,
MP, SC**

to the appearance of a newsworthy figure'.

In the present case, Mr Justice Kannemeyer refused to elevate this into a right to take photographs:

'I am unpersuaded that the applicant has a right to require unwilling subjects to submit to being photographed or that he is entitled to an order enabling him to do so. It may be that to publish a photograph of a person which is taken against that person's will would not ground an action for injuria if that person had

been "catapulted into the public eye" against his will. This, however, does not mean that the photographer can compel such a one to submit to being photographed or require him not to take steps to prevent such a photograph being taken. There was nothing to prevent the first or second respondent from avoiding being photographed by, for instance, shielding his face with a newspaper.'

What is now the position in South African law? The following are ground rules

1 An individual may, by the grant of an interdict in court, prevent the publication of a photograph in circumstances which the law regards as injurious. If no such circumstances exist, the newspaper may publish.

2. An individual cannot, by a court order, be stopped from preventing his being photographed.

Naturally, however, if he uses force, he may be liable in damages to the photographer for assault

At first sight, this Eastern Cape case may seem to put an unacceptable curb on Press photographers, but the crucial aspect was the nature of the relief which the applicant claimed.

Even so, the last word will not have been spoken until a similar situation comes before the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein.

Diko criticism of Dispatch Journal

243 (327)
23/4/80

LONDON — Top level reaction to the banning of the Daily Dispatch by Transkei is strongly critical of the newly independent territory.

Sydney Moses in and out of hospital

EAST LONDON — Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei Security Police since last Thursday, was yesterday taken to hospital for a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure complaint.

The doctor who treated Mr Moses at the Umtata General Hospital, Dr D Magubela, said he had admitted him to Ward F and added his condition was 'not serious'.

When further inquiries were made at the hospital last night, a nurse who did not reveal her name, said Mr Moses had been transferred to Wellington Prison.

Daily Dispatch reporter Mr Sydney Moses who is ill.

Transkei gloom over news blackout — MP

MTATA — The banning of the Daily Dispatch has left a pall of gloom over the country and the whole Transkei had been upset by the sudden news blackout, Chief D D Mhinzwe said in the Assembly here yesterday.

Leading the debate on the motion which seeks a commission of inquiry or select committee to look into the Transkei Public Security Act and consider amendments, Chief Mhinzwe said:

"The government should have considered the people's feelings on the removal of their daily paper. When there is no newspaper in any community, the people are left in darkness and ignorance about what happens inside and outside their country.

As a result of this banning the standard of reporting in those papers that remain is going to deteriorate as they are going to be expected to carry

news of cheap scandals," Chief Mhinzwe said.

Examples of harassment in Transkei where the deportation of Mr Peter Kenny of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of two Xhosa weekly papers, Isaziiso and Isizwerand, the detention and questioning of reporters by Security Police.

If a referendum could be held, Transkeians would say they preferred that the Daily Dispatch be charged in a court of law rather than be banned. The Transkei Parliament should also have been given the opportunity to discuss the newspaper before it was banned.

He said the Security Act had the stink of the white man and seemed to legislate against the freedom or independence of its own people.

"Legislation must not be detrimental to sovereignty and democratic principles."

our newly born state which desperately seeks acceptance and recognition," Chief Mhinzwe said.

The black man had one common enemy, the white man. The white man's laws were against the black man.

Chief Mhinzwe said paramount chiefs and chiefs were attracted by the Transkei constitution and wanted to take part in politics, but the government was now using the Public Security Act against them.

A government front bench and Chief Whip Cromwell Diko, said he opposed the motion because the mover wanted to get rid of the Act so that firearms could be smuggled into Eastern Pondoland.

Mr Diko accused opposition members of trying to revive the struggle perpetrated by the

283

23/4/80

Congress and the Pan Africanist Congress, using the Assembly as their platform

He accused Chief Mlindazwe of collecting firearms in his area and allowing them to be smuggled into Transkei through Bizana.

"When Transkei gained self-government, a top security officer in Kokstad told me we would face the problem of firearms infiltrated through Bizana," he said

He contended that persons held under the security law were tried in courts of law and convicted — SAPA

that all people detained under the security laws must be transferred to the prison as their relatives and friends had easy access to them in hospital

Transkei's Commissioner of Police and head of the Security Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said he had no knowledge of Mr Moses being taken to hospital yesterday

Mr Moses' wife said she saw him at the hospital yesterday.

"I even kissed him and when I did so the security policeman in attendance — I was told it was a Mr Nomnganga — said I had no right to get that close to him without his permission," Mrs Moses said.

When her husband was to be admitted to hospital, a female member of the Security Police she knew as Miss Jafta, had said he should not be admitted

"She said he could not be admitted to the hospital because his family and friends would have access to him," Mrs Moses said

She had shaken her husband's hand and felt his temperature was high

ment with the police about his admission to hospital but Sydney asked me to go," Mrs Moses said

From her husband's outward appearance she said he seemed to be drawn and she could see he was not well

Mrs Moses said she had written a letter to Brig Ngceba yesterday explaining that her husband was due to see a doctor this week and requesting that he be taken to a doctor for a check-up

"I also asked that the doctor who sees him should contact our family doctor for his history and treatment"

Mr Moses is detained in connection with a telephone call he made to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone conversation the Prime Minister was supposed to have had with an intermediary about the deposed Shah of Iran

Mrs Moses said she was preparing to go to Fort Hare University on Saturday where her eldest son, Mr Daluwonga Moses, would be receiving a B Juris degree. — DDR

AD 23/4/80

Author: bannings won't surprise

243
327

PRETORIA — Black writers would no longer be surprised when their works were banned, they almost expected it, Mthobi Motloatse said yesterday

Mr Motloatse, chairman of the Johannesburg branch of Pen, was reacting to the news that the Publications Control Board had decided to outlaw his anthology of short stories, *Forced Landing*.

The banning came five weeks after it had appeared in bookshops and it was the ninth black publication to be declared undesirable in South Africa in the last 15 months

Other works by black writers which have been banned during this period include *Staffrider* (Raven Press), *Africa My Begin-*

ning (Ingoapele Madingoane), *Muriel at Metropolitan* (Miriam Tlali), *Just the Two of Us* (Miriam Tlali), *Call Me Not a Man* (Mtutuzeli Matshoba) and *Wietie* (Sable Books).

"Censorship in South Africa is the epitome of white arrogance and the banning of books by black South Africans is part of the new deal to control and regulate the black man's mind and dignity as well."

"The black writer for this boldness is going to be called all sorts of names like agitator, activist and subversive simply for defending black dignity

"The banning fortifies the impression that there is a lot to hide in South Africa," Mr Motloatse said. — DDC.

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23/4/80
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23/4/80
up Info
23/4/80 243
Prof

CAPE TOWN — The primary motivation behind the Advocate-General Act was to "keep from the public, knowledge of whatever instances of corruption and maladministration may from time to time be reported, investigated and uncovered"

This was said yesterday by Prof J D van der Vyver of the University of the Witwatersrand School of Law, when he addressed a University of Cape Town conference on South African censorship laws

He said the sovereign right of the news media to fearlessly disclose information and comment freely on topical issues was important enough to warrant special attention

There had been a trend towards the "gradual abridgment of the right of the Press to publish reports dealing with the maladministration of the affairs of State by the Government"

Referring to the 1957 Defence Act, the 1959 Prisons Act and recent amendments to the Police Act, Prof Van der Vyver said the onus on reporters to show they had taken all reasonable steps to verify their report, created a convenient method to stifle reporting on maladministration in the State departments concerned

"By refusing to speak to the Press, the officials of the prisons service, mental health institutions and the police force, may make it impossible for a reporter to verify information at his disposal to safeguard himself and his newspaper against conviction, if it should appear that his information was not entirely true," Prof Van der Vyver said

Concepts such as "the interest of the State" had proved to be convenient generalities that could be turned and twisted by the government of the day to suit its own "whims and fancies", he said

"Statements by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, which led to the introduction in Parliament of the Bill, leave no doubt that the Act was in fact inspired by the abortive efforts of the Government to conceal the Information Scandal," Prof Van der Vyver said

"The Press may be required to follow rumours, to uncover irregularities, to stimulate public consciousness and give credit where it is due

"An inquisitive and meticulous Press is for these reasons feared and detested by top persons in authority with excessive powers at their disposal," he said — Sapa

24/4/80

243

MP hits out over Dispatch banning

UMTATA — The deputy leader of the opposition, Mr Caledon Mda, said here yesterday that the banning of the Daily Dispatch had blackened the Transkei Government internationally.

Speaking in the National Assembly during the debate on a motion which seeks the review of the Public Security Act, he

said Transkei's image had become even worse than South Africa's.

He said newspapers each had their own philosophy and it was natural that "a degree of bias" should be reflected as newspapers were written by people

SAPA.

Mda attack, page 10.

Freee MI OSES Johannesburg SASJ: Transkei abuses the press STROWS

JOHANNESBURG — Transkei's actions against the Daily Dispatch and a member of its editorial staff drew more international protests yesterday.

such actions with horror and dismay as being examples of a crude, mediaeval approach which has long been discredited," he said.

Meanwhile, Anthony Rider reports from Washington that the president of the Overseas Press Club of New York, Mr Henry Gellerman, also deplored the banning of the Daily Dispatch.

He said "We protest the action taken against the Daily Dispatch as a violation of the universal concept of a free press and a gross interference with human rights."

The editor of the leading press journal, Atlas World Press Review, Mr Alfred Balk, said in a statement "I deplore this because of its effect on the press and on the information scene in Southern Africa.

"At a time of change in Southern Africa the fewer the restrictions placed on the flow of information the better governments and people will be."

Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers and a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, yesterday called on Transkei to release the detained Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses.

In separate identical letters addressed to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, and the country's Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, Mr Louw appealed to them "to release Mr Moses immediately."

"I understand his detention arises from a desire by your officials to obtain information from Mr Moses and that he is being held incommunicado," Mr Louw said in the letters.

"As a member of the international executive board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2 000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60

anybody else, be left alone to do his or her work

"This has not been the case in Transkei and being a journalist there has become a very hazardous occupation. Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism

"The Transkei authorities must not be surprised if the recent incidents besmirch their reputation," he said.

The decision to ban the Daily Dispatch showed the Transkei authorities could not tolerate the regular distribution of a newspaper of international standard in their country. — DDR

to be informed

"The most serious case of abuse of a pressman is the detention of Mr Moses." Mr Mattison said "Although he is not a member of the SASJ there is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders

"Transkei's attempts to coerce him into disclosing how he obtained a legitimate news story of world-wide interest—the possible arrival of the deposed Shah of Iran in Transkei—shows the authorities there do not understand the meaning of a free press

"To operate effectively a journalist must, like

AST LONDON — Transkei is developing a formidable reputation for abuse of the press, the president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Mattison, said yesterday

In a statement issued on behalf of the SASJ, he said the banning of the Daily Dispatch, the banning of the SASJ, the banning of former Dispatch reporter, Mr Peter Kenny, from Transkei, the detention of journalists, Mr Peter Oney, Mr Richard Leksteed and Mr Sydney Moses and others and the repeated questioning of newspapermen in Transkei showed that the Transkei Government had shown no concern at all for the rights of the public

24/4/82

243

227

105

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24/4/80

243.

Moses' travel papers seized

EAST LONDON — Transkei Security Police yesterday took away detained Daily Dispatch reporter Sydney Moses' travel document, his wife said last night

Mrs Bella Moses said a man called and asked for her husband's travel document. He did not tell her why he was taking it away

"The man also took down details of the dates

of birth of our five children," Mrs Moses said

"All I can say is I don't mind what they do about the travel document as long as they release my husband," she said

Two other members of the Transkei Security Police had visited her later and delivered clothes Mr Moses wore when he was detained

Mrs Moses had sent him

a change of clothing the previous day

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said yesterday Mr Moses had been taken to a doctor on Tuesday to meet Mrs Moses' request that he be taken for a check-up. He did not elaborate

Mrs Moses said she believed doctors had said her husband should be brought back for another

check-up on April 28

Mr Moses was detained last Thursday — the same day the Daily Dispatch was banned in Transkei. He had put questions to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about information concerning a telephone call Chief Matanzima made in connection with the ex Shah of Iran — DDR

SAAN boss asks Transkei to free journalist

Staff Reporter

MR RAYMOND Louw, General Manager of South African Associated Newspapers, SAAN, and a member of the Executive Board of the International Press Institute, was called on Transkei to immediately release detained journalist Mr Sydney Moses.

In separate identical letters addressed to the Prime Minis-

ter of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima and the country's Minister of Justice Mr Tsepo Letlaba, Mr Louw appealed to them yesterday 'to release Mr Moses immediately'.

Mr Moses, a reporter on the East London newspaper, the Daily Dispatch, was detained by Transkeian security police last week.

"I understand that his deten-

tion arises from a desire by your officials to obtain information from Mr Moses and that he is being held incommunicado," Mr Louw said in the letters.

"As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2 000 editors and publishers in newspapers and publications in

60 countries in the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.

"The actions of your officials are totally contrary to accepted forms of democratic justice in the Western World and can only bring opprobrium to the name of Transkei and its government.

"The same view applies to

your government's action in banning the Daily Dispatch from your territories. The international community views such actions with horror and dismay as being examples of a crude mediaeval approach which has long been discredited," he said.

The Daily Dispatch is a member of SAAN's Morning Group of newspapers.

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243

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SAPA

Mda attack, page 10

FREE WITH OSSES GETOWS

24/4/82

243

321

103

SASJ: Transkei abuses the press

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to be informed.

"The most serious case of abuse of a pressman is the detention of Mr Moses," Mr Mattison said. "Although he is not a member of the SASJ there is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders."

"Transkei's attempts to coerce him into disclosing how he obtained a legitimate news story of worldwide interest—the possible arrival of the deposed Shah of Iran in Transkei—shows the authorities there do not understand the meaning of a free press.

"To operate effectively a journalist must, like

anybody else, be left alone to do his or her work.

This has not been the case in Transkei and being a journalist there has become a very hazardous occupation. Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism.

"The Transkei authorities must not be surprised if the recent incidents besmirch their reputation," he said.

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MR LOUW

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243

24/4/80

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Mrs Moses said she believed doctors had said her husband should be brought back for another

check up on April 28.

Mr Moses was detained last Thursday — the same day the Daily Dispatch was banned in Transkei. He had put questions to the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about information concerning a telephone call Chief Matanzima made in connection with the ex-Shah of Iran -- DDR.

Focus is on paper ban

TRANSKEI's banning of the East London Daily Dispatch and its continued detention of reporter, Sydney Moses, is attracting increasing attention in South Africa and overseas, says the paper's editor, Mr George Farr.

The banning and detention go into the seventh day today.

The Southern African Society of Journalists and the general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Raymond Louw, added their voices to the growing protest.

In letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of Transkei, Mr Louw said: "As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60 countries in the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.

"The actions of your officials are totally contrary to accepted forms of democratic justice in the Western World and can only bring opprobrium to the name of Transkei and its government"

The president of the SASJ, Mr John Matisonn, described the detention of Mr Moses as the most serious case of abuse of a pressman, after citing previous actions against journalists.

"There is no doubt his detention and temporary hospitalisation in detention will cause an outcry far beyond Transkei's borders," Mr Matisonn said. "Transkei's short post-independence history is a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism."

Mr Farr said the detained reporter's wife now has been allowed to deliver fresh clothing for her husband. Another development was a police visit to take away Mr Moses' travel document.

Handwritten notes on the left side of the page, including: "The Southern African Society of Journalists and the general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Raymond Louw, added their voices to the growing protest." and "In letters to the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice of Transkei, Mr Louw said: 'As a member of the International Executive Board of the International Press Institute, which has a membership of 2000 editors and publishers of newspapers and publications in 60 countries in the world, I appeal to you to release Mr Moses immediately.'"

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Handwritten numbers and scribbles: "25/4/85", "27", "263", "27", "263", "27", "263".

A man named Sydney Moses

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Moses has been held because he has not been able to reveal who his former was, under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act.

Sydney Robert Baba Mxolisi Moses, of the Daily Dispatch's, Transkei news bureau in Umtata, is now in his second week of detention in Transkei. His tremendous anxiety for his wife and family, particularly as Mr Moses has a health problem requiring regular medical attention.

He suffers from a kidney ailment for which he should have daily medication.

Six days after Mr Moses was detained and held incommunicado in terms of Transkei's stringent Public Security Act he developed a urinary tract infection, accompanied by high blood pressure, and had to be taken to hospital in Umtata.

The doctor who treated him found happily, that his condition was not serious, but felt he should be admitted to a hospital ward.

Mr Moses was, in fact, admitted to a ward at the Umtata General Hospital for a while but before midnight he was taken back to prison.

The reason apparently why this was done was to satisfy Transkei security requirements that friends and relatives should not have access to a detainee.

What sort of a man is Sydney Moses who has been the target of such special police cautions restricting his right to freedom of movement or to communication with anyone except the 'security police'?

He was born in Germany 48 years ago and it is there that he received primary and secondary education.

Thereafter he obtained Teacher's diploma at the Leberforce Institute at Umtata and he taught at a school for one year before

joining the services of the South African Department of Justice.

He was employed by the Department of Justice as an interpreter and clerk at Kempton Park until 1958, when he joined the South African Broadcasting Corporation.

He was attached to the Bantu Programme of the SABC as an announcer, producer and translator while pursuing these various occupations, Mr Moses added to his qualifications by taking a correspondence course in journalism with Bennett's College in Sheffield, England from this source he gained a diploma in journalism.

Always interested in writing, he submitted articles to various newspapers in Johannesburg.

When the SABC transferred him to Grahamstown, in the Eastern Cape, he continued to do freelance work as a journalist and his contributions from Grahamstown to the Daily Dispatch during that time, in the early 1960s, first brought his talents to the attention of this newspaper.

Meanwhile he was mainly involved, of course, with radio broadcasts for Radio Bantu as well as for the regional and national services of the SABC.

In April, 1964, he was transferred to Umtata, in Transkei as a full-time news man for the SABC. In that capacity he covered sessions of the then Transkei Legislative Assembly, among other duties.

His progress was such that he was eventually, seven years later (in 1971), promoted to the post of Senior Announcer.

It was in that year that Mr Moses applied for a reporting post in Umtata with the Daily Dispatch that would become available early in 1972.

The newspaper had no hesitation in taking him on, considering his proven talents, his good reputation in Transkei, the confidence and respect he commanded there among people in all walks of life and even in high places of authority.

The decision from his point of view to transfer to full-time newspaper journalism from the different medium of radio work was a testing one considering he was a married man with five children.

But he accepted the challenge and he has progressed during the eight years he has been with the Daily Dispatch in Umtata to senior ranking in that office.

At the time of his detention, Mr Moses had been nominated by the Daily Dispatch as our selection for a Journalism Workshop to be held in Cape Town in May under the auspices of the United States International Communication Agency and the American Cultural Center in South Africa.

This workshop is to be conducted by Professor Ray Hiebert, a highly-qualified former American journalist who worked for the Washington Post and other major news

organisations prior to becoming Dean of Journalism at the University of Maryland, USA.

In an endorsement of his nomination I wrote, as Editor, in a communication addressed to Mr Ray McGunagle of the American Cultural Centre in Cape Town that Mr Moses was a man educationally and temperamentally suited to benefiting from the opportunity the workshop would afford journalists to improve their skills in

Transkei Government confidence following his clash with the Prime Minister. This clash was caused through his journalistic interest in reported negotiations between Chief George Matanzima, as Prime Minister, with an intermediary overseas about the possibility of the exiled Shah of Iran accepting asylum in Transkei.

The issue that led to Mr Moses' present plight is a simple one. On the very

day that the Transkei Government announced its ban on the Daily Dispatch from circulating or being read in Transkei, Mr Moses arrived at his office (still unaware of the intended action against the newspaper) to find an unsigned note on his desk. This note told him there had been a new development in the negotiations about the Shah that related to a telephone call to the Prime Minister that morning.

Mr Moses immediately called the Prime Minister's office to seek

I have no reason to retreat from that assessment, albeit that he has now fallen foul of details

I described Mr Moses as a highly intelligent, perceptive and articulate man of great charm, who mixed well with people, who had high standards of integrity, who coupled with serious application to his duties a delightful sense of humour and whom I regarded as a gentleman in every way.

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We at the Daily Dispatch are as concerned about the welfare of Sydney Moses as we are at the arbitrary banning of the newspaper he served.

We believe both issues could be resolved, given good faith from Transkei's side as well as from our own.

We assert with confidence that against every accusation of publication irritable to the Transkeian Government that has been made against the Daily Dispatch and its staff, we could produce proof down the years, and particularly in recent times, of solid support for Transkei in many of its standpoints and many of its ventures.

We have reported Transkei events prominently, honestly and fairly. When we have published inaccuracies, which is always a risk in journalism, we have been quick to correct them.

Our staff have always

The newspaper ban

We do know, too, that under this legislation Mr Moses can be denied access to legal representation and that there is an obligation on the state to bring him to court or to press charges against him within a specified period.

However, Transkei's Commissioner of Police Brigadier Martin Ngebeba has said Mr Moses will be 'haaged' 'with some subversive matter'.

Our goodwill towards that state in its brave effort to achieve viability and international recognition remains undamaged.

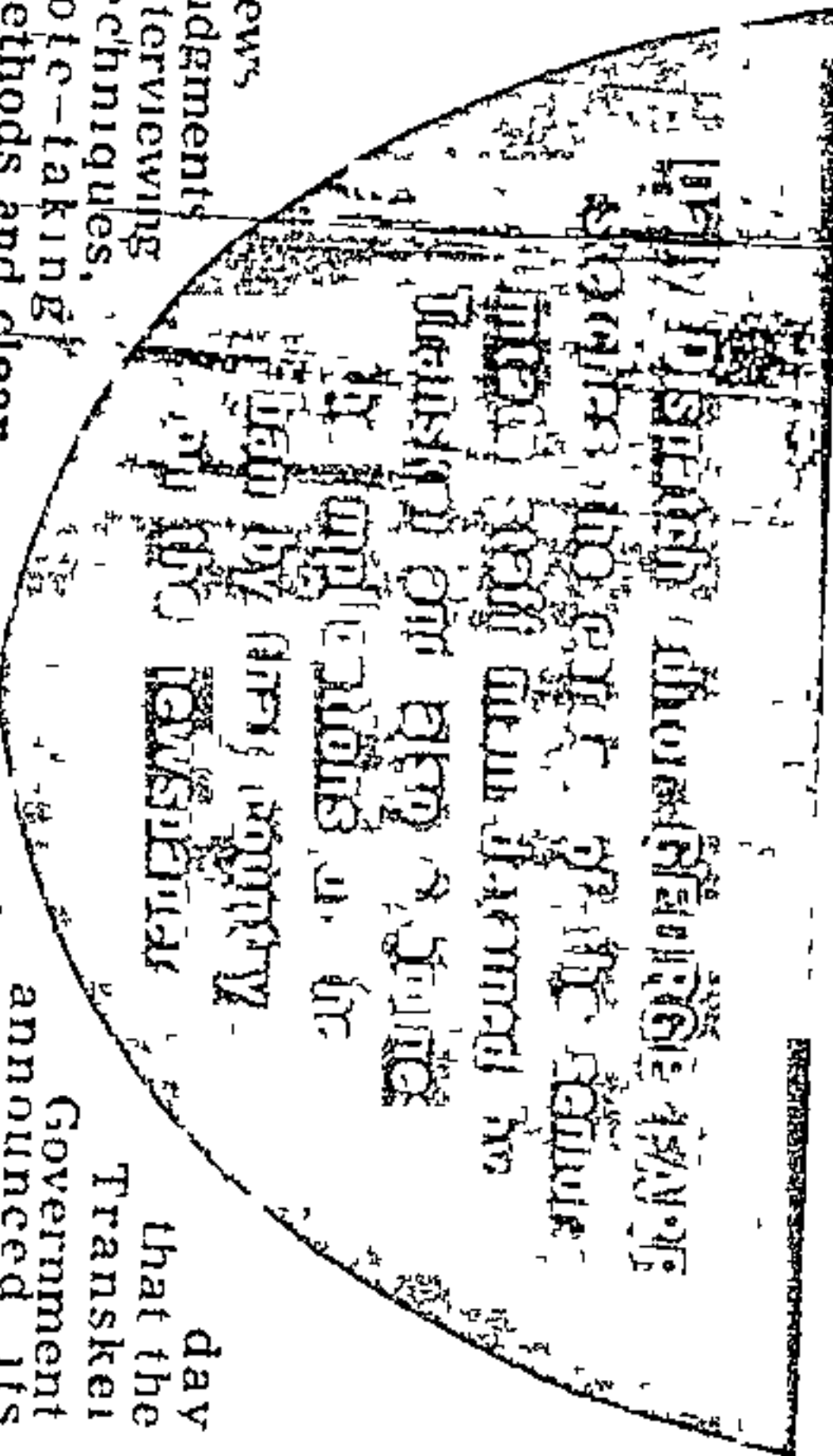
We believe we have already played an important role in publicising these efforts and we believe we are better placed than any other newspaper serving Transkei to continue doing so.

We are convinced of the interdependence of all the geographic and political segments of the total region the Daily Dispatch is able to serve because of its complex editorial, advertising, circulation and distribution structure.

We have the infrastructure to act as a vital communications link in ensuring continued advancement and interdependence.

It is in this dimension that the effects of the present situation should be assessed.

We stand ready to



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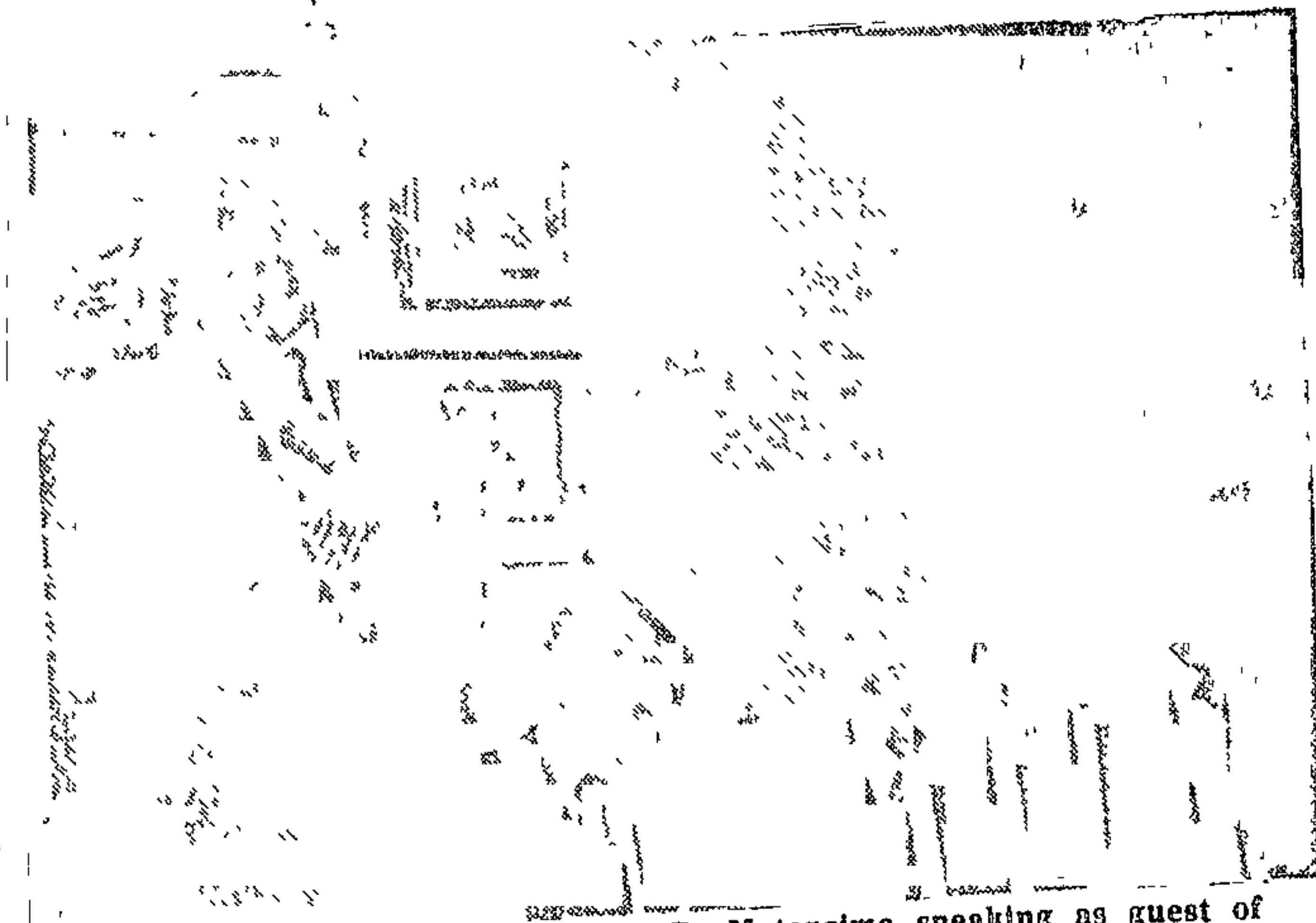
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DD 25/4/80

243



In happier days — President K. D. Matanzima speaking as guest of honour at a Transkei journalists dinner in Umtata. Next to him is the editor of the Dally Dispatch, Mr George Farr. Others in the picture are the then head of the Dally Dispatch office in Umtata, Mr Colin Bower, and the programme manager of Radio Transkei, Mr Theo Meinga.

The small 10-man press corps in Transkei's capital, Umtata, is turning into the most beleaguered group of journalists in Southern Africa.

They have been detained, deported, interrogated by Security Police, subpoenaed to appear in court and subjected to all forms of pressures, including public warnings by the government leaders.

Yet, in the finest traditions of journalism, they have persevered in trying to get the facts — and their stories.

No one reflects that tradition more than one of its longest standing members, Sydney Moses, now in his second week of detention.

Syd, as he is known to his colleagues, has been detained twice, subpoenaed twice to give evidence against opposition leaders and his family threatened.

Even his telephone contact book, that precious tool for any journalist, has been removed by the Security Police.

Yet, Syd has persevered in trying to get his stories.

And with his incredible cross-section of contacts and sources of information in Transkei, he has succeeded.

His first serious brush with the authorities came with a story he had written about a speech delivered by the much-detained former leader of the defunct Democratic Party, Hector Ncokez.

Even though he had not been present at the meeting where the speech was delivered — he told the police he had been given a copy of it and had passed his story on that — he was subpoenaed to give evidence for the state.

The prosecution lawyers eventually decided not to call him to give evidence.

Then, last year, he was again subpoenaed, this time to give evidence against the leader of the Democratic Progressive Party, Paramount Chief Sabata Dalindyebo, who had been charged under the country's wide-ranging security laws.

Detained journalist upholds traditions

In this case, he gave evidence for the state about a story he had written in which Paramount Chief Sabata had expressed the view that Transkeian passports were useless and should be returned to the government.

It was during the drawn out proceedings in the Sabata trial that Syd, and another Umtata journalist, Victor Tonjeni, received bomb threats and their families warned they would be harmed if they gave evidence for the state.

In February this year, Syd was again in trouble with the authorities. He was detained overnight after the Security Police called at his home, which was searched.

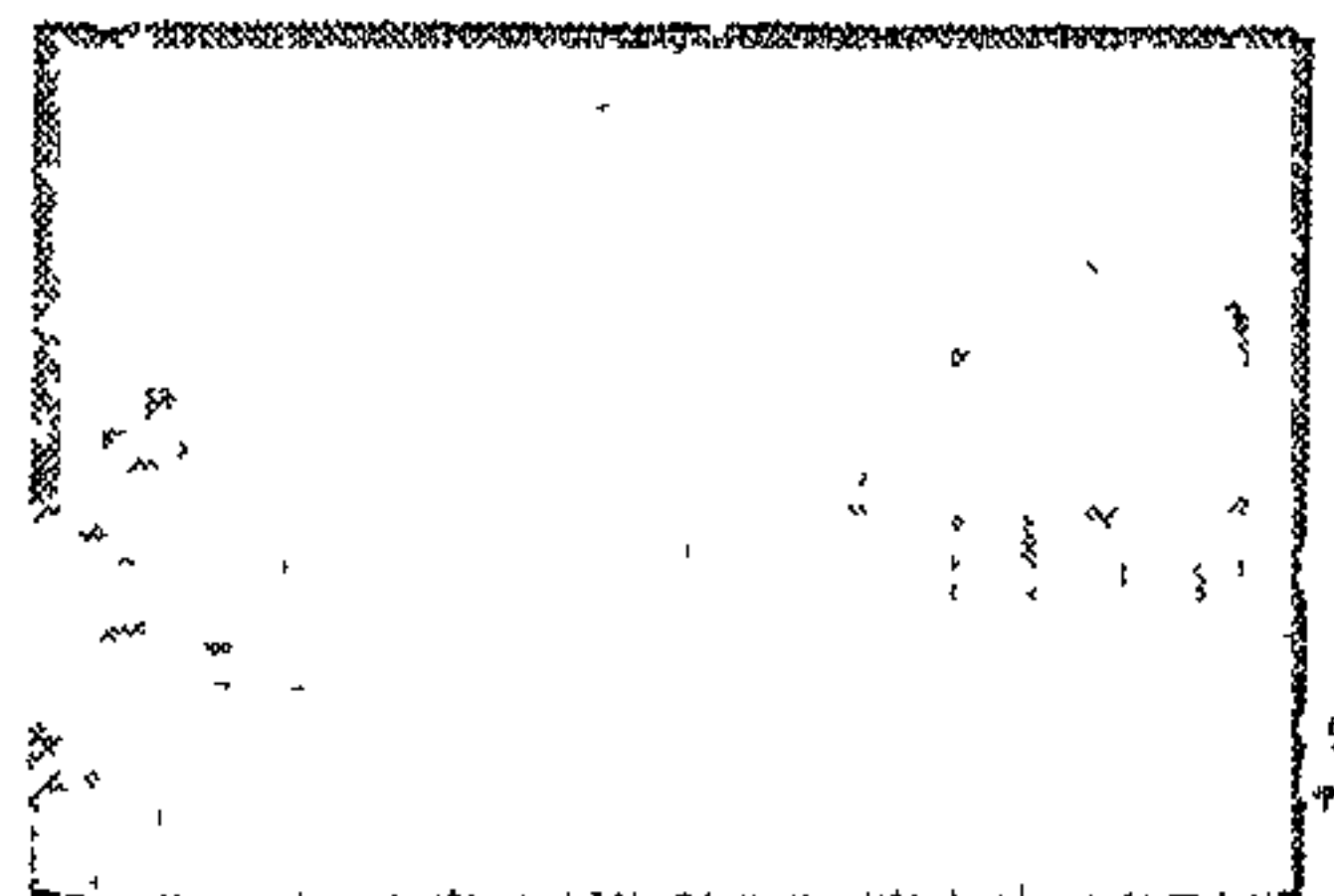
The next day he was taken to the Daily Dispatch offices in Umtata by three Security policemen who searched the offices.

He was released after they took away his contact book, one of his shorthand notebooks, two statements signed by Hector Ncokez when he was leader of the old DP, two publications put out by the Methodist Church of South Africa which is banned in Transkei, and four copies of the defunct Union of Black Journalists constitution.

After this episode, ten Umtata-based journalists defiantly issued a protest statement against what they called "persistent police harassment" of journalists in Transkei.

They also said, "No amount of police intimidation — be it detentions without trial or other forms of harassment — will deter us from reporting current events without any favour or bias, and reporting the truth as we see it."

The journalists had issued a similar statement seven months earlier. At that time they were protesting against Security Police interrogations about their stories.



Sydney Moses: success through perseverance

These visits "expose us to suspicions by the public that we are hand-in-hand with the police."

Among the three journalists mentioned in this statement as having received Security Police interrogation about their stories was, not surprisingly, Sydney Moses.

They added bravely: "We take strong exception to the police using us as Gordon Winters. We refuse to be intimidated, harassed and interfered with in the execution of our work."

"The police must leave us alone. We have built a reputation among our readers under difficult and trying conditions. It has taken us years to do so and we do not want this reputation tarnished overnight."

Then, just over a week ago Sydney Moses was detained for a second time after he had contacted the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call he had received concerning the possibility of the Shah of Iran taking up residence in Transkei. It was, again, because someone had put him on the scent of what would have been a good story.

After his first period of detention, Syd was very disappointed in his com-

an Israeli academic about the Transkei Development Corporation.

The police have also raided the offices of Imvo, a Perskor-owned weekly, to take samples from typewriters. Imvo's Victor Tonjeni has been subpoenaed to give evidence for the state twice.

Only last month the editor of a Catholic newspaper in Transkei agreed to pay an admission of guilt rather than reveal the source of a story which claimed Transkei Battalion soldiers had been involved in counter-crime operations in the Lady Frere district.

In spite of all these pressures, the Transkei journalists have continued to get their stories, although the banning of the only local daily newspaper will inevitably have its restricting effect.

The reporters, like Sydney Moses, have maintained the highest traditions of their profession — and the Transkei authorities have given the very clear impression that they have something to

Barry Streek

Concern for Moses' health

EAST LONDON.— Mrs Bella Moses, wife of the detained Daily Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, said yesterday she was getting more concerned about her husband's health as he spent more days in detention.

"I feel very disheartened today," she said as she packed some of her things to attend her son's graduation at Fort Hare University today.

"If he was in hospital it would be all the better but when I hear where he is, it's hard to say whether he gets time to have his medicine," she said.

"Our eldest daughter, Nombuzelo, who was always reminding him

about taking his medicine at home, was saying she wondered who reminded him to keep to his treatment where he is."

Mrs Moses believed the fact that her husband could not join his son when he receives a B. Juris degree at Fort Hare today is something they would always remember.

"Only yesterday a man called to say Sydney had arranged for a minibus to take his family and friends to Fort Hare but now I have had to ask a friend to drive me and my son in the family car," Mrs Moses said.

What worried her most was that her husband's blood pressure was high when he was seen by a doc-

tor on Tuesday.

"The Security Police say they have acceded to my request to have my husband taken to a doctor but why did they not follow the doctor's instruction and have him admitted to hospital so that he is kept under constant observation?" she asked.

What was also of concern to the family was that Mr Moses had been seen being driven around in a police vehicle in Umhata on Thursday.

"My son Dalwonga saw him and I got a glimpse of him too.

"The question is when does he get rest when he is being driven around? Doctors will tell you a man with a blood pressure com-

plaint needs rest," she said.

She felt the law could take its own time but when the health of the person concerned was at issue, other considerations had to come in.

"But above all I will never forget that my son could not be seen by his father receiving his degree only because of the laws of this country," Mrs Moses said.

The Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, said yesterday that the newspaper's attorneys had been asked to investigate legal means of hastening Mr Moses' release.

It was also possible, he

said, that an application to court might be made by Mr Moses' wife.

It is understood that Senior Counsel's advice is being sought.

Mr Moses was detained by Transkei police on Thursday, April 17—the day the Daily Dispatch was banned in Transkei.

His wife later appealed to the Security Police to take him to a doctor for a checkup because he had to see his doctor regularly for a kidney complaint and treatment for high blood pressure.

On Tuesday he was taken to a doctor who prescribed that he be kept in hospital but police refused DDR.

Barry Streek, page 6
Matanzima, page 7

Check on reporter

Umtata 29/4/60 (243)

UMTATA — Mr Sidney Moses, a Daily Dispatch reporter who was detained when the newspaper was banned in Transkei 12 days ago, was taken to the Umtata General Hospital yesterday for another check-up.

He was allowed to chat to a friend — and told him that he was "feeling better".

Mr Moses was detained after telephoning the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about political asylum for the Shah of Iran in Transkei.

It is understood representatives of the paper are arriving today for talks about the ban.

— Sapa.

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243

29/4/80

Dispatch ban: ed

EAST LONDON — Nineteen editors of leading South African newspapers have commented in their individual capacities on Transkei's ban on the Daily Dispatch.

Mr John Colman, Deputy Editor of The Argus, in a statement endorsed by the Editor, Mr John O'Malley, said: Transkei has placed itself in the familiar category of states which fear to stand examination in the light thrown by unfettered newspapers and their reporters.

The banning of the Daily Dispatch inside Transkei and the detention of its reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, are heavy blows on the battered South African press and on personal freedom in this part of the world. I urge the Transkei Government to lift the ban on the Dispatch in its country's

best interests without delay and to release Mr Moses, who was arrested when evidently merely doing what he would be expected to do in the line of duty in a democratic country.

Mr Moses is an ill man and needs hospital treatment. The Government's treatment of him will be a test of its standards of humanity.

Mr Ton Vosloo, Editor of Beeld: Vryheid van die pers is 'n kleinood wat bewaar moet word en 'n mens is altyd jammer en betreur dit dat owerhede so optree. In hierdie geval het ons geen kennis van die omstandighede wat aanleiding gegee het tot die optrede teen Die Dispatch nie. Dit bly dus 'n saak wat Die Dispatch en die regering van die onafhanklike staat van Transkei moet oplos In

die belang van die algehele perswese van Suid Afrika is dit van belang dat hierdie inbreuk op kommunikasie herstel word.

Mr Harry O'Connor, Editor of the Eastern Province Herald: By summarily banning the territory's most widely-read newspaper, Transkei has taken another decisive step along the road to dictatorship. The people of Transkei, like any other, have a need for and a right

MR ALLISTER SPARKS ... shocking and sad.

to information from a source other than their rulers. The ban on the Daily Dispatch, constituting as it does a threat to the press in general, is a direct violation of that right.

Mr Rex Gibson, Editor of the Sunday Express: Transkei is the loser. By banning the Daily Dispatch and locking up one of its inquiring reporters it brings discredit only on itself. This is the sort of action tinpot autocracies indulge in.

What dreadful news is it trying to keep from its own people by banning an honest newspaper? What questions dare a reporter not ask if he wants to keep his freedom?

If it does not undo the harm quickly, Transkei's tattered reputation for

Editors give their views

arding press and personal freedom could be destroyed

Mr Ian Wyllie, Editor of Sunday Tribune: Our sympathy lies with the people of Transkei in the banning of the Daily Dispatch. Once again a whole community in Africa is under threat of being full and free contact with the outside world. For this is what the action against the Dispatch ultimately does. It is an attempt to

or civil action. By banning the Dispatch the government has removed from Transkei an essential element of freedom of speech.

Mr Ted Doman, Editor of the Cape Herald: I am dismayed that the Government of Transkei has chosen to suppress free and fair comment by banning the Daily Dispatch in that country, and detaining and questioning members of the newspaper's staff in Umtata

the imprisonment without trial of a member of its editorial staff, is reprehensible.

I am in no way taking the fight for the Daily Dispatch — as I am more than convinced that the newspaper can handle its own fights — but I am speaking as a newspaperman who sees the ban on the Dispatch as a threat to a free press in this country.

An unjust act perform-

Mr Andrew Drysdale, Editor of Pretoria News:

Transkei's ill-considered action against the Daily Dispatch is a denial of the democratic principle of a free press. It is not only harmful to the interests of open debate and the free flow of information, but it is detrimental to good government. Far better that Transkei looks to improving communication with the public and the media. It should restore access to

is doing its cause infinitely more harm than good by acting in this way.

The Daily Dispatch has a high reputation in the outside world, and this banning will bring the Transkei Government into greater international disesteem than ever. If it is wise it will withdraw the banning as soon as possible.

Mr Harold Pakendorf, Editor of Die Vaderland: Met die politieke filosofie van die Daily Dispatch van Oos-Londen het ons nie juis simpatie nie. En as daar waarheid is in Premier Matanzima se beweringe dat die koerant 'n lang geskiedenis van valse beriggewing oor Transkei het, is daar vir die land sekerlik rede tot ergenis.

Maar in beginsel kan ons nie die besluit van die Transkeise regering om die koerant uit sy land te verbied goedkeur nie. Transkei is nog 'n demokratiese land, 'n erfenis van Suid-Afrikaanse invloed. En vryheid van die pers is 'n onlosmaaklik deel van die demokrasie. Die Transkeise optrede sal as 'n stok gebruik word om sy regering mee te slaan, selfs deur diegene wat self nie persvryheid duld nie.

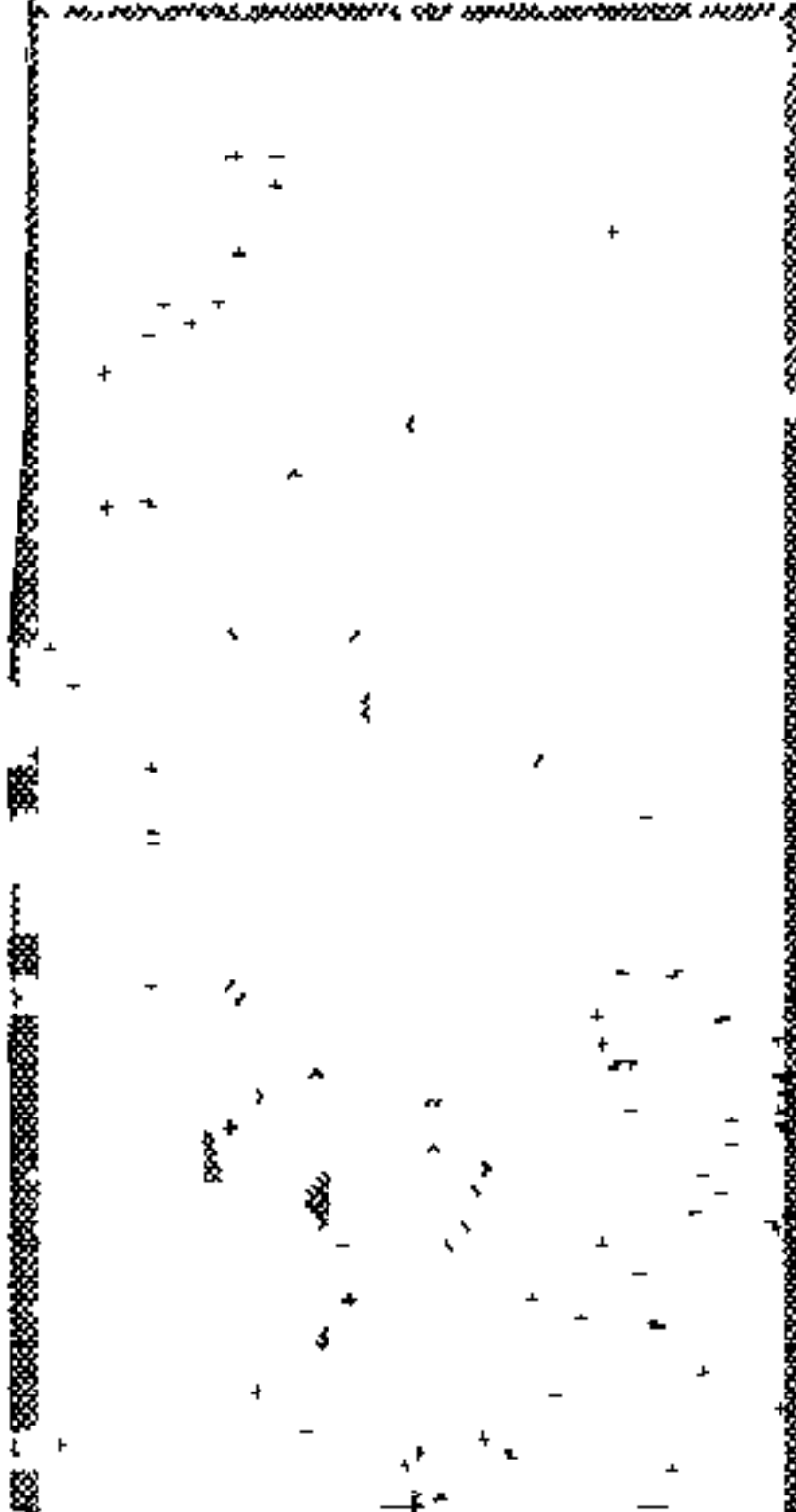
Maar miskien kan die saak in der minne beredder word. En miskien kan die gebeure ook die redakteur en sy personeel tot nadenke stem.

Mr James McMillan, editor of the Natal Mercury:

The Transkei Government and the Matanzimas in particular have often railed at an unjust world which refused to grant them recognition. Their cry has been about the "injustice" of it all.

But what then of the arbitrary and unjust banning of the Dispatch — unjust because not one jot or tittle of the evidence which it is claimed brands the newspaper as objectionable has been substantiated or tested in court.

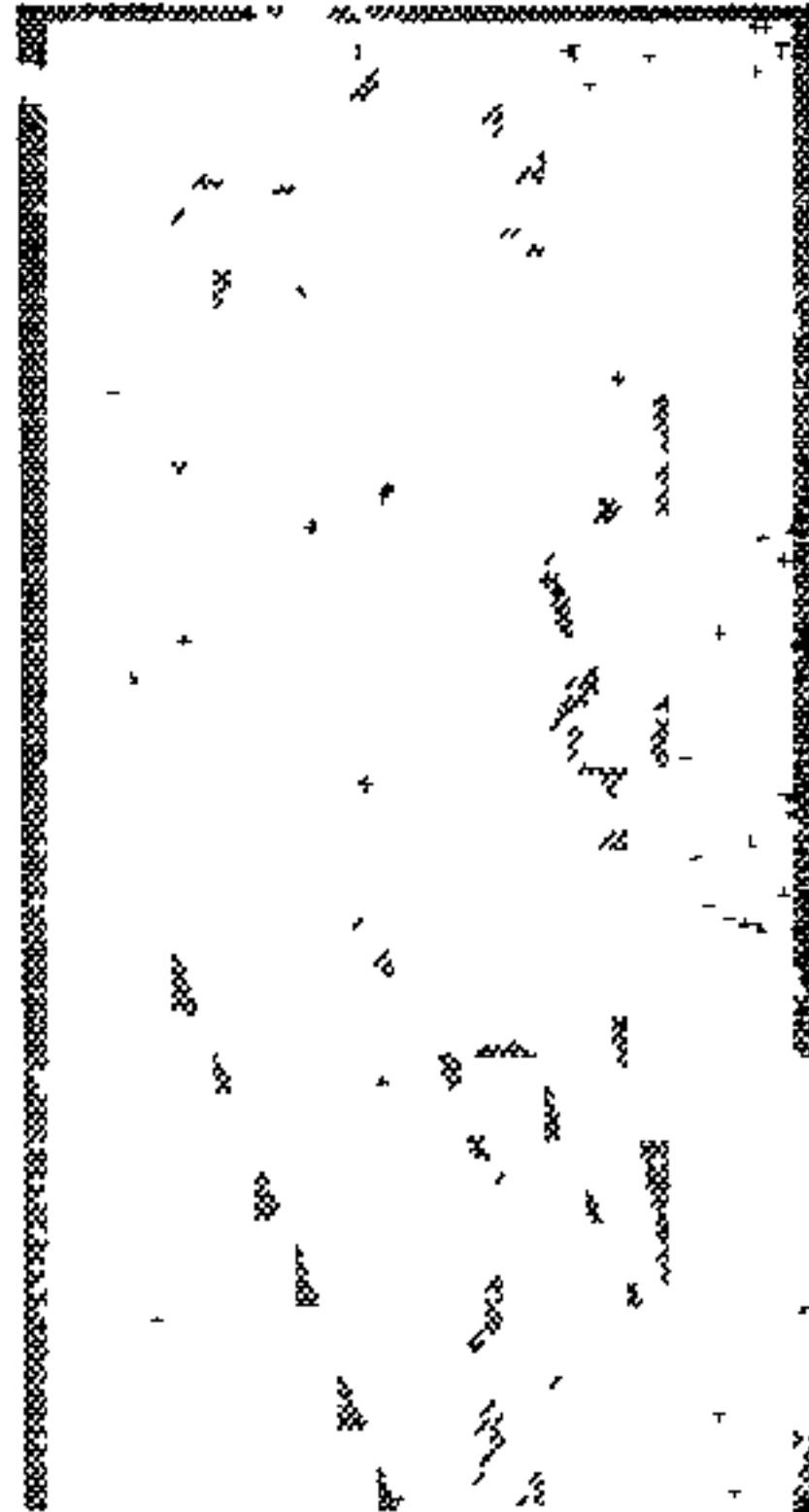
If it is indeed evidence at all it is of the Transkei's miserable understanding of the meaning of freedom of speech and the democratic process. —



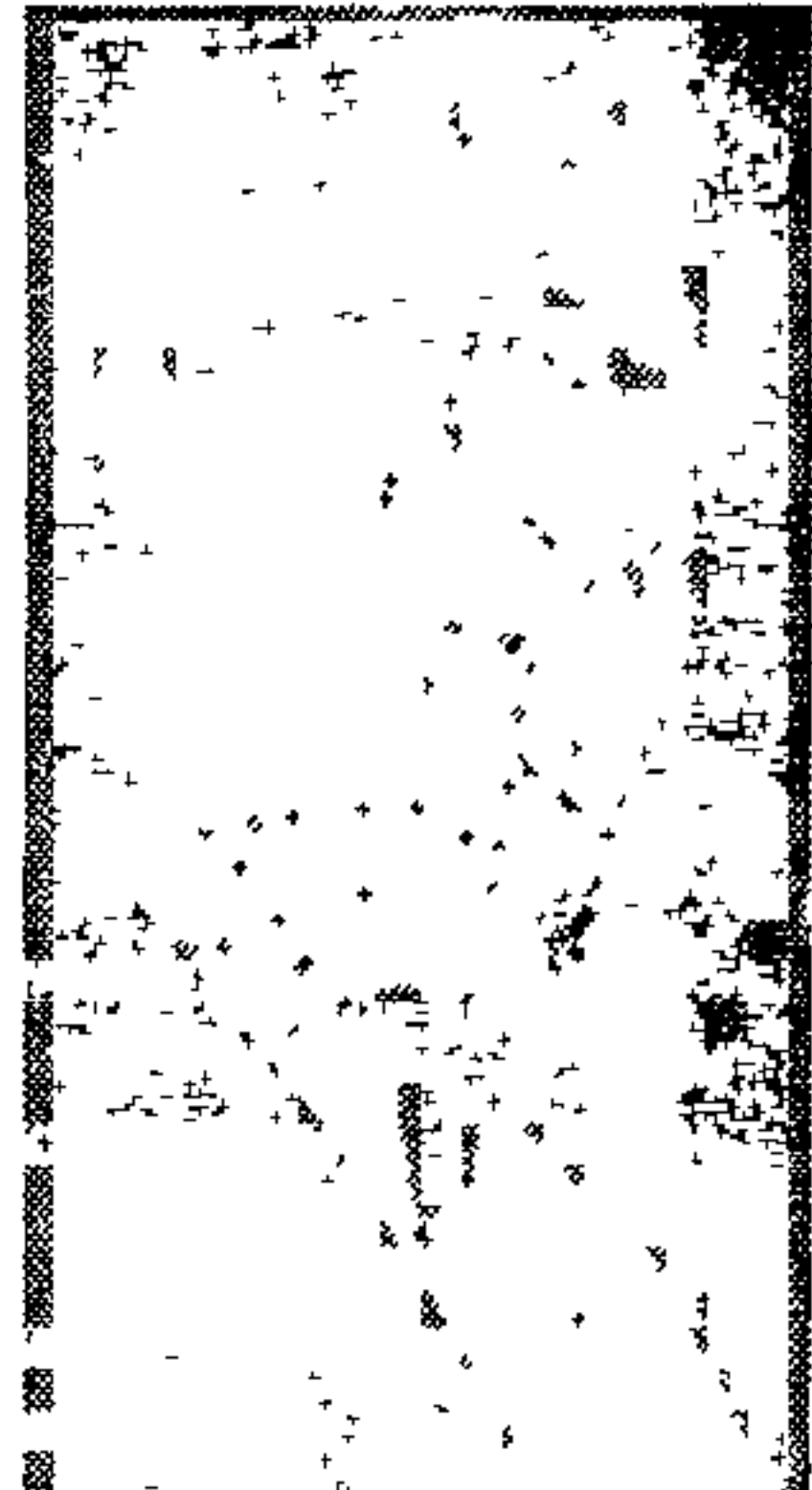
MR ANTHONY HEARD ... deplore the ban.



MR PERCY QOBOZA ... threat to free press.



MR REX GIBSON ... Transkei is the loser.



MR TERTIUS MYBURGH ... greater wound on himself.

close off an important source of information to the people of Transkei and no people anywhere can develop to full freedom and full vitality without a fully free and politically vital press.

Mr Richard Steyn, Editor of The Natal Witness: The Natal Witness expresses its strong disapproval of the arbitrary measures taken by the Transkei Government against the Daily Dispatch and its journalists, and urges Transkei to reconsider urgently the implications of this invasion of the rights of its citizens, and of free speech in Southern Africa.

Mr Neville Woudberg, Editor of The Evening

Actions such as these throw suspicion on the motives and actions of a government which appears to have something to hide. Actions such as these show that Transkei does not believe in press freedom, and that it seeks to impress its own will on its people by keeping them ignorant of facts which should rightly be theirs.

I call on the Government of Transkei to release any Daily Dispatch staff members still in custody, and to lift the ban on the newspaper without delay.

Mr Percy Qoboza, Editor of Post Transvaal: The ban on the Daily Dispatch by the Transkei

ed against any section of the press is an injustice against all newspapers. For what the Matanzima Government has done to the Dispatch is something that can easily be done to any other newspaper. Press freedom can never be selective. It's the Daily Dispatch today. Tomorrow it will be somebody else.

Mr Tertius Myburgh, Editor of the Sunday Times: The Daily Dispatch has served the Border area well, and has shown a greater concern than most for the welfare of the black underprivileged.

Mr George Matanzima may yet find that in banning it he has inflicted a greater wound on himself.

the Daily Dispatch and remove restrictions on legitimate journalistic activity.

Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of Rand Daily Mail: I find the banning of the Daily Dispatch from Transkei both shocking and sad. Shocking because this arbitrary action, coming as it does on top of a number of other despotic steps, reveals a deplorable lack of concern for the fundamentals of democracy on the part of the Transkei Government.

Sad, because the Daily Dispatch is the traditional newspaper of that area, which has served the people of Transkei well over scores of years.

The Transkei Govern-

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29/4/80

243

placed on the Daily Dispatch by Transkei and support you in your efforts to have it lifted.

Mr Anthony Heard, Editor of The Cape Times, the action of the Transkei Government in banning the Dispatch newspaper from its territory, is a blow at Transkei is seriously concerned to win the respect and recognition of the international community. If this is a strange way to go about it. Similarly, the detention without trial of a Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, can only bring opprobrium to the name of Transkei, as a spokesman for the International Press Institute has pointed out.

Mr Harvey Tyson, Editor of The Star. As we have stated editorially, we are totally opposed to the Transkei Government's apparent policy of reacting to routine press coverage by detaining journalists concerned. Such action not only endangers the freedom of speech which is every individual's right, but also endangers the government which takes it. It is unjust and reprehensible.

Mr Tim Ross-Thompson, Editor of The Friend, Detaining newspapermen and banning newspapers might give the government of Transkei the illusion that it is acting arbitrarily and unnecessarily, but in fact such actions are an admission of weakness. They give the impression that the rule of law has become of no consequence in Transkei, and that the Transkeian Government is so unsure of itself it cannot tolerate criticism.

Mr Etherington, Graham Diamond Fields Advertiser: Transkei's post-independence treatment of the press has been correctly described by the president of the South African Society of Journalists as a sorry catalogue of harassment of individual journalists, newspapers and organised journalism.

Its latest actions in banning the Daily Dispatch and detaining one of the paper's reporters, Mr Sydney Moses, must be condemned in the strongest terms. The banning of the Daily Dispatch should be released, and any justifiable complaints against the newspaper or the reporter should be taken to court.

Mr Michael Green, Editor of The Daily News: The Government's banning of the Daily Dispatch is a blow against press freedom and therefore against the rights of individual citizens of Transkei. If the accusation of persistent false reporting were justified the government could have taken the paper to court by way of criminal

UMTATA — Discussions between the Transkei Government and the editor of the Daily Dispatch might lead to a decision by the Transkei authorities to revoke the ban on the newspaper, the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday.

"It depends on what happens when and if we discuss the matter," he said in an interview yesterday

Chief Matanzima, who invited his Foreign Minister, Mr Digby Koyana, and Minister of Justice, Mr Tsepo Letlaka, to the interview yesterday, said "The editor of the Dispatch has not approached me for a meeting"

The Dispatch editor, Mr George Farr, said yesterday "The Daily Dispatch remains anxious to solve the problem with the Transkei Government and will willingly enter into discussions at any time"

On the detention of the Transkei-based Dispatch journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Chief Matanzima said "That is a matter for the Security Police. I won't be able to reply to that"

He added, however "I will reveal to you that a curious incident happened in my office. I received a phone call from overseas and had discussions with the person. Half an hour afterwards Sidney Moses phoned me and asked me about the same discussion"

Matanzima: ban could be revoked

DD 29/4/80
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Claiming that Mr Moses was "in possession of the whole conversation," he said "I think the Security Police might have been justified in detaining him to find out how he got the information"

Describing the implications of the situation as "very serious" Chief Matanzima said "It means I cannot discuss matters with anybody without the Daily Dispatch knowing"

Asked whether it was not possible for information about the conversation to have been leaked to Mr Moses from his office, Chief Matanzima replied "I don't know about the possibilities. But Mr Moses is the person to tell us"

In reply to a question about whether he was satisfied that Mr Moses was being properly looked after in detention, Chief Matanzima said, "Detainees have to be visited by magistrates, to whom all complaints have to be submitted"

As no complaints had been referred to him he

assumed all was well, particularly as "Mr Moses has not even approached me as the Minister of Police"

Mr Letlaka said "The magistrates who attend to detainees are very senior men and one has to assume they carry out their duties responsibly"

In a separate interview the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied reports that Mr Moses had been taken to hospital in a serious condition last week and then taken back into detention against the wishes of the hospital staff

Brig Ngceba said "Mr Moses did not complain. I referred him to the district surgeon after Mrs Moses had told me he needed to take tablets but did not have any with him. The doctor referred him to the hospital."

Mr Moses was taken to hospital again yesterday for a "routine check up," Brig Ngceba said "He was taken at my insistence"

— DDC

243

188

Ngceba: pressmen my friends

From PATRICK LAURENCE
of the Rand Daily Mail

UMTATA — The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who has acquired a reputation as a tough minded interrogator of journalists, yesterday described journalists as his friends

He was responding in an interview to his role and that of Security Police in the detention and interrogation of journalists about the sources of their reports

Denying that he or his men had harassed journalists, Brigadier Ngceba, who is also the Transkei Commissioner of Police, said "They are my friends I only quarrel with them

when they do not report objectively"

Among the journalists who have been interrogated by Brigadier Ngceba are Mr Sydney Moses, currently being held under the Public Security Act, Mr Peter Honey, who was detained last year, and Mr Richard Wicksteed, who was subpoenaed to give evidence

Asked when Mr Moses

would be charged or released Brigadier Ngceba said "Nobody knows He is still being investigated It is unwise to say when he will be charged or released"

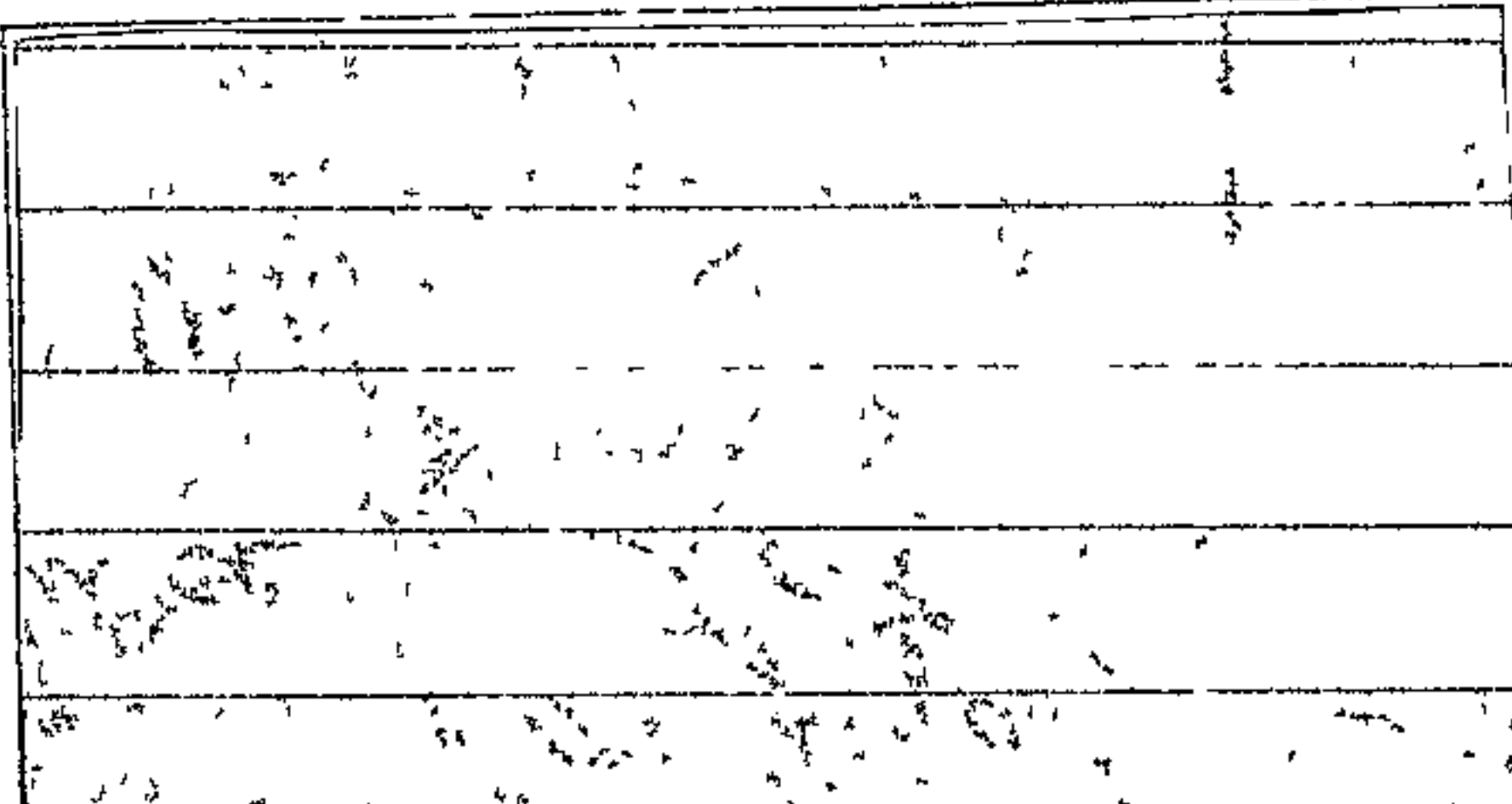
Brigadier Ngceba, 46 who has previously served in both the uniformed and security branches of the South African Police said he did not expect foreign journalists to be guided by Transkei patriotism but

by a professional commitment to report responsibly and objectively

On the relationship between Transkei Police and the South African Police, Brigadier Ngceba, whose phone rang repeatedly during the interview, said "We cooperate with them"

But, he added, Transkei Police co-operated with the police of neighbouring Lesotho as well "I get on well with the Lesotho Commissioner of Police and the Lesotho Security Police," he said.

Brigadier Ngceba declined to say how many detainees were held in Transkei at present, but he said they included foreign trained African National Congress and Pan Africanist Congress insurgents



Two newsmen held on Riot Act charges

STAR 30/4/80

Two journalists, one of them on The Star, will be among 32 people who will appear in the Mamelodi District Court on May 8 to

answer charges for public violence

Mr Willie Nkosi of The Star and Mr Willie Bokala of Post Transvaal, were among the 32 people arrested in Mamelodi, Pretoria, while on their way to the Atteridgeville cemetery for the unveiling of the tombstone of hanged terrorist Solomon Mahlangu

They made a brief appearance before Mr N A Welgemoed and were not asked to plead. Mr Nkosi and Mr Bokala were released on bail

A spokesman for attorneys representing The Star said today that since the two journalists were arrested a legal team was twice refused permission to interview them

An advocate has been briefed to represent the two journalists.

Press are friends, says Kei SP head

By PATRICK LAURENCE

UMTATA — The Transkei Security Police Chief, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, who has acquired a reputation as a tough-minded interrogator of journalists, yesterday described them as his friends

He was responding in an interview to his role, and that of the Security Police, in the detention and interrogation of journalists about the sources of their reports

Denying that he or his men had harassed journalists, Brig Ngceba, who is also the Transkei Commissioner of Police, said: "They are my friends I only quarrel with them when they do not report objectively"

Among the journalists who have been interrogated by Brig Ngceba are Mi Sidney Moses, who is being held under the Public Security Act, Mr Peter Honey, who was detained last year, and Mr Richard Wickstead, who was subpoenaed to give evidence in a murder charge against an unknown person

Asked when Mr Moses would be charged or released, Brig Ngceba "Nobody knows He is still being investigated It is unwise to say when he will be charged or released"

Brig Ngceba, 46, who has served in both the uniformed and security branches of the South African Police, cited cases of what he considered unobjective reporting

One related to a report which, he said, referred to police action against an alleged assassination plot on the basis of an anonymous source, in spite of police assurances that their action related purely to a quarrel over cattle

Questioned on reports that he had summoned the Transkei journalists and admonished them to report in a "patriotic" manner, he said "I say you must be patriotic You must be able to quote your source"

He did not, however, expect foreign journalists to be guided by Transkei patriotism but by a professional commitment to report responsibly and objectively

On the relationship between Transkei Police and the South

African Police, Brig Ngceba, whose phone rang repeatedly during the interview, said, "We co-operate with them"

But, he added, Transkei Police co-operated with the police of neighbouring Lesotho, as well

"I got on well with the Lesotho Commissioner of Police and the Lesotho Security Police," he said.

Brig Ngceba declined to say how many detainees were being held in Transkei

But he confirmed they included foreign-trained African National Congress and Pan-Africanist Congress insurgents intent on overthrowing the governments of South Africa, Transkei and BophuthaTswana

Alleged insurgents were arrested in Transkei late in 1978 and the Transkei police were congratulated by the former Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger

At first Transkei denied reports that it had arrested ANC and PAC insurgents, but later the then Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr Digby Koyana, confirmed that the arrests had been made

Brigadier Ngceba said Transkei Security Police had completed their investigations, handed a docket to the Attorney-General and expected the men to appear in court soon

○ The present educational crisis brings back bitter memories of 1976 and the brutal actions against journalists and the Press, says Mr Phil Mthimkulu, national secretary of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa)

In a statement issued yesterday, reports DOC BIKITSHA, he says "The days of crisis are back and typically, black journalists are again made the scapegoat of the situation Two of our colleagues have been arrested and one detained. A fourth is being held in Transkei

"The focusing of attention on black journalists does not solve the problems, it merely compounds them We find it strange that police should require our members to produce police Press cards for identification, when police won't even grant them these"

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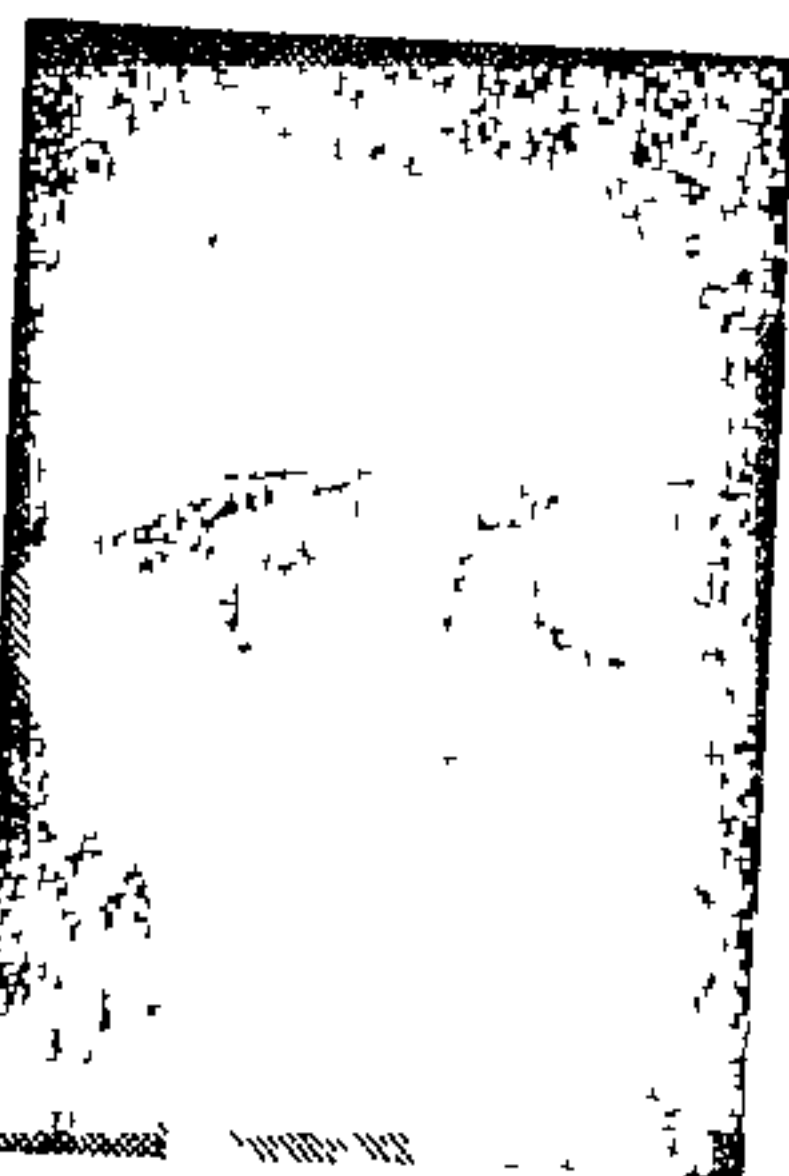
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Leave the Press alone, Strauss tells Govt

STAR
1/5/80

243
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Professor S A Strauss news coverage is a safety valve

If newspapers could not report freely the affairs of a country without the intimidating tactics of the Government, the Press would lose its credibility, a leading expert in Press law, Professor S A Strauss of the University of SA said today.

He condemned the interference of the Government in newspaper affairs and said that in fact, the South African Press was 'of the most balanced' in the world

"Leave the Press alone People must be informed of what is happening, be

it pleasant or not. The news coverage then operates a safety valve"

Professor Strauss explained that if the Press — or "safety valve" was removed, grievances could explode dangerously

The professor, who is also author of a book on South African Press laws, said there were many people in South Africa who did not have a say in the Government

The only way their grievances could be aired was through the Press

Mr M A Johnson, editor of The Citizen, agreed the Government should not interfere with the reporting of the coloured schools' boycott

He said he felt all newspapers had covered the boycotts in a balanced way "The reporting these past weeks has, I think, been more restrained than during the 1976 Soweto riots. Newspapers have not been inciting"

The editor of The Star, Mr H Tyson, today described the Prime Minister's warning as "a stock performance of kragdadigheid in full civ"

The resort to threats and the old trick of blaming the Press was pitiful, Mr Tyson said.

SELECTIVE

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said. Responsible newspapers strive only to report the news as they find it."

Mr Myburgh said "Since Mr Botha appears to have quoted rather selectively from the Steyn Commission report, he should perhaps be reminded of another observation by Mr Justice Steyn, that 'there is a tendency towards vague and generalised accusations against

The judge had also warned against cover-

'All pretence gone of SABC being independent body'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Opposition spokesmen today sharply criticised the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for his latest threats against the Press, and said all pretence of the SABC being independent had been dropped

Mr Dave Dalling, the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on the Press, radio and television, said "In threatening the Press, once again Mr Botha failed to give any substantial example of any failure to report objectively in very difficult circumstances

"Mr Botha is, however, reacting true to form and is trying to bully the Press into docile servility. His remarks on the SABC were astounding. Over the years, whenever the Opposition

for editorial content "This facade has now been torn down and the truth is out. When the SABC is doing what the Government wants, Mr Botha will allow its independence

"If it steps out of line, Mr Botha has said he will crack the whip

"It is therefore clear that the SABC is nothing but an adjunct to the Nationalist Government's strategy and is promoting its policies and doctrines," Mr Dalling said

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party's spokesman, said "The Prime Minister's utterances in respect of the SABC have served once and for all to remove any shadow of doubt as regards the National Party's control over this powerful medium

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243

the argument has been that the SABC is autonomous, and is not responsible to the Government - falls under the State and has indicated that it will take instructions from the Government"

tion of information that might be embarrassing to the authorities but which had nothing to do with national security, Mr Myburgh said.

BORING

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, said "It has become boringly predictable that when the Government is in trouble it attacks the Press.

"Indeed, these recurring attacks on the Press are a predictable barometer of Government ineptitude, and it is unlikely that the Press will be intimidated by this attack," Mr Sparks said

CT 1/5/80 (243) (327)

Botha warns press, SATV

More reports, picture, page 2
Leading article, page 10

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The Prime
Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned news-
papers yesterday to stop giving prominence
to revolutionary and subversive activities.

CT
11/5/80
243

CT 11/5/80 (243) (327)

A From page 1
terest under the guise of freedom
Some newspapers had interpreted the Steyn report as support for their actions, while it had actually given them some serious advice
"I expect the press and the

NPU to state firmly what they are going to do about that recommendation I will in time say what I am going to do"

Mr Botha also replied to points raised by the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, about the shareholdings of South African Associated Newspapers, owners of the Cape Times, and the Argus group

"Both SAAN and the Argus companies have furnished me with a list of shareholders and information on shareholdings by nominee companies," he said

"I do not think it would be right to make it public, but this information provided to me is under consideration by the government. At a later stage we will take a final decision as far as this is concerned"

Mr Wiley then asked whether consideration would be given to disbanding nominee and trust holdings and making the shares available to the ordinary shareholding public

"That is a matter under consideration," Mr Botha replied

Mr Botha said the SABC television service fell under the state and would also be instructed not to make headline news out of the assault of revolutionaries on the country

Replying to the debate on his department's budget allocation, Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission on security reporting had shown how radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy

"I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for your own newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment," he said

"If the editors do not do this then the government will take steps to see that it is done"

The state would stand against revolution and would fight to the last ditch to preserve order and stability

Mr Botha also accused a section of the press of misusing

It was his view that the NPU did not have any real influence with the South African Society of Journalists, and that there was a large gap between the two bodies. He also believed the SASJ regarded the NPU "with a bit of contempt"

Misuse of freedom

An example of the misuse of press freedom was the boycott of coloured schools, which had been encouraged by a section of the press

A cartoon in a morning newspaper yesterday was an encouragement to the strikers, telling them they had broad support

Mr Botha said the press played an essential role in a democratic country and he appreciated the work done by both government-supporting newspapers and the reasonable opposition press. He also appreciated the pressures of work and time journalists faced

"I can understand that mistakes can slip in and errors of judgment can be made. But no self-respecting state can live with an organized process of negative propaganda day after day for the sole purpose of heightening conflict

"Newspapers must guard against spreading revolutionary objectives, wittingly or unwittingly"

Mr Botha said a key finding of the Steyn Commission was a statement that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated, that press freedom did not mean the press enjoyed more or fewer rights than the individual and that the media could not propagate self-in-



Mr P W Botha

press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) to prevent this

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the state is left little option"

NPU officials were always friendly in discussions but took little action. The NPU had to accept its responsibilities

Mr Botha said he had received a letter from the NPU on the Steyn Commission's recommendations, but would not give details at this stage

Botha's toughest attack yet on Press

243
WDM 1/5/80

By HELEN ZILL -
Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

THE Prime Minister yesterday issued a strong warning to the Press not to give prominence to "radical and revolutionary elements" — or face Government action.

Speaking during the debate on his Department's vote, Mr Botha ordered SABC-TV to abide by the same policy.

And in an immediate response to the Prime Minister's toughest threat to the Press to date, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said Mr Botha was using intimidation tactics in an attempt to stifle views that conflicted with the Government's strategy.

"This threat falls into the general theme of the Prime Minister's attitude that the Government's 12-point plan is the only, non-negotiable alternative and any person or organisation that does not go along with it, risks being defined as part of the total onslaught against South Africa," Dr Slabbert said.

Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission on security re-

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1/5/80

203

ical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy

"I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up proposals for their newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment

"If the editors do not do this then the Government will take steps to see that this is done"

He also ordered SABC-TV — as a Government body — to abide by the same policy

Mr Botha accused a section of the Press of misusing Press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) to prevent this

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the State is left with little option," he said. NPU officials always came "with friendly faces" to discuss matters with the Government, but took little action.

Mr Botha also revealed he had received a letter from the NPU on the Steyn Commission's recommendations, but would not give details

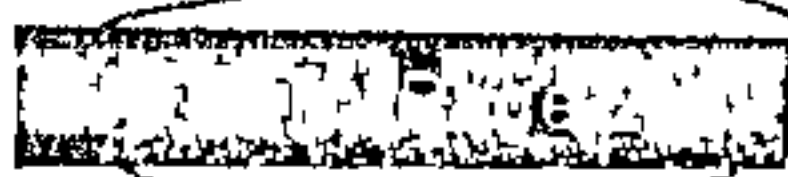
In his opinion, the NPU did not have any real influence with the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), and there was a large gap between the two organisations. He also believed the SASJ regarded the National Party "with a bit of contempt"

Mr Botha said the boycott of coloured schools was an example of how the Press had misused its freedom

The boycott had been encouraged by a section of the Press, he said. Although the Press played an essential role in the democratic process, it had to guard against spreading revolutionary objectives, "wittingly or unwittingly".

"I can understand that mistakes can slip in and errors of judgment can be made. But no self-respecting State can live with an organised process of negative propaganda day after day for the sole purpose of heightening conflict"

Mr Botha said a key finding of the Steyn Commission was a statement that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated.



FORRESS,

BARBARA

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(243)

PAVED STRIPS

THE ASSEMBLY — The Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, warned newspapers yesterday to stop giving prominence to revolutionary and subversive activities or the government would do it for them.

Remark causes concern

PORT ELIZABETH — The Prime Minister's reference to the SABC as "an instrument of the state" which would be "instructed" not to give prominence to reports on incidents like the current schools' boycott caused consternation in senior circles of the corporation last night.

The only public comment came from Mr Hein Jordaan, secretary of the SABC Board and head of public relations

He said "A statement like this from the Prime Minister requires comment from the chairman regarding the autonomy of the corporation."

The phrase "instrument of the state" was used in the early television news bulletin yesterday evening, but was changed to "falls under the authority of the state" in subsequent bulletins.

In all bulletins, news on the schools' boycott was given the same prominence it has received since the start of the trouble

In law, the SABC is a charter company with complete autonomy, subject only to Parliament. It received its charter through the Broadcasting Act of 1936, broadly based on that of the BBC.

Mr Botha said the SABC television service would also be instructed not to make headline news out of the assault of revolutionaries on the country

Replying to the debate on his Defence Department's budget allocation, Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission on security reporting had shown how radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy

"I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for your newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment," he said

"If the editors do not do this then the government will take steps to see that it is done"

The state would stand against revolution and would fight to the last ditch against revolutionaries

Mr Botha also accused a section of the press of misusing press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union to prevent this

"If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the state is left little option"

NPU officials were always friendly in discussions but took little action. The NPU had to accept its responsibilities

It was his view that the NPU did not have any real influence with the South African Society of Journalists and that there was a large gap between the two bodies. He also believed the SASJ regarded the NPU "with a bit of contempt"

An example of the misuse of press freedom was the boycott of Coloured schools, which had been encouraged by a section of the press

Yesterday's Cape Times' cartoon was an encouragement to the strikers, telling them they had broad support

Mr Botha said the press played an essential role in a democratic country and he appreciated the work done by both government-supporting newspapers and the reasonable opposition press. He also appreciated the pressures of work and time journalists faced

"I can understand mistakes can slip in and errors of judgment can be made. But no self-respecting state can live with an organised process of negative propaganda day after day — for the sole purpose of heightening conflict

"Newspapers must guard against spreading revolutionary objectives, wittingly or unwittingly"

Mr Botha said a key finding of the Steyn Commission was a statement that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated, that press freedom did not mean the press enjoyed more or fewer rights than an individual and that the media could not propagate self-interest under the guise of freedom

Some newspapers had interpreted the Steyn report as support for their actions, while it had actually given them some serious advice.

"I expect the press and the NPU to state firmly what they are going to do about that recommendation. I will in time say

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Mr Botha also replied to points raised by the leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, about the shareholdings of South African Associated Newspapers, owners of the Cape Times, and the Argus Group

"Both Saan and the Argus companies have furnished me with a list of shareholders and information on shareholdings by nominee companies," he said

Mr Wiley then asked whether consideration would be given to disbanding nominee and trust holdings and making the shares available to the public

"That is a matter for consideration," Mr Botha replied — PS

ossible exclusion from the

COOL IT ON
BOYCOTT
S.P. PRESS

71 BOT PW WARNS NM 1/5/80
243

ern African Society of Journalists, and that there was a large gap between the two bodies.

He also believed the SASJ regarded the NPU 'with a bit of contempt'

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Essential

Mr Botha said the Press played an essential role in a democratic country and he appreciated the work done by both Government-supporting newspapers and the reasonable opposition Press.

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I expect the Press and the NPU to state firmly what they are going to do about that recommendation I will in time say what I am going to do'

Parliamentary Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Prime Minister P. W. Botha warned newspapers yesterday to stop giving prominence to revolutionary and subversive activities or face possible Government action.

Mr Botha said the SABC television service would also be instructed not to make headline news out of the assault of revolutionaries on the country.

Replying to the debate on his Vote, Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission on security reporting had shown how radical elements used democratic instruments to undermine democracy

'I appeal to newspaper editors to sit down and draw up a policy for your own newspapers which will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment,' he said

'If the editors do not do this then the Government will take steps to see that it is done

The State would stand against revolution and would fight to the last ditch against revolutionaries.

Freedom

Mr Botha also accused a section of the Press of misusing Press freedom, and said it was up to the Newspaper Press Union to prevent this

'If the NPU is powerless to take steps, the State's left little option.'

NPU officials were always friendly in discussions but took little action. The NPU had to accept its responsibilities.

Mr Botha said he had received a letter from the NPU on the Steyn Commission's recommendations, but would not give details at this stage

It was his view that the NPU did not have any real

Journalists charged

243 Pretoria Bureau 227
Two Johannesburg journalists appeared briefly in the Mamelodi Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act. Willie Nkosi, a Star photographer, and Willie Bokala, a senior Post reporter, appeared before Mr H A Welgemoed. They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to May 8.

They were each released on R50 bail. (on 1/5/88)
The state alleges that they took part in a procession with students during the unveiling of the Solomon Mahlangu tombstone last Sunday. Yesterday, 11 other students appeared briefly at the same court, also on charges of public violence. They were not asked to plead and were all remanded in custody until May 8.

Ominous threat of news management

WDM 2/5/80

243
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READERS of this newspaper will know that we have not been propagandising "radical and revolutionary" elements in our coverage of the coloured schools crisis over the past two weeks. We have been reporting what happened at those schools. And we have been at pains to ensure that those reports were as accurate and as balanced as possible. As readers will have observed, wherever facts have been in dispute, any allegation published has been balanced by a response to it from the other party involved.

Moreover, as professional journalists it is our opinion that all major newspapers in South Africa have done likewise.

Therefore we have no difficulty in responding to Mr P W Botha's injunction that editors should draw up a policy to avoid propagandising "radical and revolutionary" elements. We already have such a policy. It is inherent in the professional code of conduct to which we are all committed, which requires accurate and balanced reporting. You cannot be a propagandist if you give both sides.

Mr Botha gave no examples of any lapses from this standard — because, we believe, he had none to give.

One must ask, therefore, why he made this unwarranted attack on the Press.

There are two possible explanations. One is that the Government

always does this when it is in trouble. It did so when its own ineptitude and insensitivity landed it in trouble with the Soweto unrest of 1976: it tried to blame the Press, but the Cillie Commission has found that Press reporting was not a cause of the trouble. It did so when it got in trouble over the death of Steve Biko. Again when it got in trouble with the Information scandal. And now it is doing so once more as it gets into trouble over its mishandling of the very real grievances on coloured education.

The other explanation is more ominous. Mr Botha seems intent on managing the news to suit his own political ends. It is part of his "total strategy", which is an attempt to coerce everyone into going along with National Party policy as defined in his 12-point plan.

As we warned he would, Mr Botha is quoting selectively from the Steyn Commission's report on defence reporting to bolster his arguments in this direction, but he completely overlooks the main message of the Steyn Report — which is that it is important for the news media to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation.

Well, we are in an escalating conflict situation now — and as a responsible member of the news media we shall continue to try to discharge our duty to the public of South Africa.

CT 2/5/80 (327)
**Editors reject
Botha's warning** (243)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South African editors have reacted strongly to the Prime Minister's toughest warning yet to the press that they face government action if they give prominence to 'radical and revolutionary elements'.

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, Mr P W Botha said newspaper editors should draw up a policy that will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment.

Countrywide, white and black editors and journalists, English and Afrikaans-speaking, rejected what they saw as a blatant infringement on press

freedom and the right of the South African public to be informed.

They warned that hanging the bearers of bad news would not solve the root causes of the present unrest. Mr Botha's action was regarded by some as a repetition of his actions over the information scandal.

The Cillie Commission report had cleared the press of accusations that it had been one of the direct causes of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Only the director of the SABC, Professor Wynand Mouton, whose organization was instructed to abide by the same policy, would not comment until he had read the Hansard report of the debate.

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Section B



UNIVERSITY OF CAPE TOWN EXAMINATION ANSWER BOOK

EVERY CANDIDATE MUST enter in column (1) the number of each question answered (in the order in which it has

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JOHANNESBURG — South African editors have reacted strongly to the Prime Minister's toughest yet warning to the press that they face government action if they give prominence to 'radical and revolutionary elements'.

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, Mr P. W. Botha said newspaper editors should draw up a policy "that will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment".

Countrywide, white and black editors and journalists, English and Afrikaans-speaking, rejected what they saw as a blatant infringement of press freedom and the right of the South African public to be informed.

They warned that hanging the bearers of bad news would not solve the root causes of the present unrest.

The Cillie Commission report had cleared the press of accusations that it had been one of the direct causes of the 1976 Soweto riots. Only the director of the SABC, Professor Wyand Mouton, whose organisation was instructed to abide by the same policy, would not comment "until he had read the Hansard report of the debate".

Dr Wimpie de Klerk, editor of Die Transvaler, National Party organ in the Transvaal, said in an editorial yesterday morning his newspaper "stands firmly for press freedom as one of the positive aspects of our national

Editors condemn Botha's threat

to muzzle press

"In a situation such as South Africa's, the press has to maintain a balance between responsibility and informing (its readers)".

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said "responsible newspapers do not allow themselves to be manipulated by so-called radical elements or anybody else".

"They strive only to report the news as they find it—but it seems that if the news is unpleasant (as it most certainly is where the Coloured school boycotts are concerned) the government would prefer them either to distort it or to suppress it".

"Since Mr Botha quoted rather selectively from the report on the Steyn commission, he should perhaps be reminded of another observation by Mr Justice Steyn, i.e., "that there is a tendency towards vagueness and generalisation in accusations against the press".

"The Judge also warned against oversensitivity about publication of information that may be embarrassing to the authorities—but which has nothing to do with national security."

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, said "It was the stock performance of 'kragdadigheid' in full cry. Mr Botha has

but out vigorously at the protesting Coloured people, dealt firmly with the white teachers, threatened the press and battered down the hatches on TV news.

"It was a familiar, predictable, shallow performance calculated to hustle the faithful into the laager".

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, said "The Prime Minister's threats are ominous—not just for newspapers but for the public at large. The press, as any dispassionate observer can see, is not disseminating revolutionary aims and objectives. It is trying to give due weight to a dangerous situation under our noses."

"If Mr Botha succeeds in intimidating the press like the school boycott he may create an illusion that everything is going splendidly."

Mr David Wightman, assistant editor of the Sunday Tribune said: "The Prime Minister, as usual, is attacking the messenger, bringing the bad news, instead of going to the root cause of the present disturbances. If the government were to eliminate the reason for the unrest—in this case a grievance over unequal education—there would not need to be make threats against the press."

Mr John O'Malley, editor of the Cape Argus said "As far as the Argus is concerned, we shall continue to report important news developments as accurately and fully as we can. We shall not be deterred from this duty to keep our readers informed by threats from the Prime Minister."

Mr Tony Heard, editor of the Cape Times said: "Instructions to the media of this nature from the Prime Minister are inappropriate. His immediate responsibility is to get to grips with the student unrest and the root causes and certainly not to hang the bearers of bad news."

Mr M. A. Johnson, editor of The Citizen said: "I object to any interference in the reporting of what is an important news matter."

Mr Michael Green, editor of the Daily News said: "The press did not devise the education system that has caused the school boycott. If thousands of children stay away from school the press has a clear duty to report the facts."

"The Soweto disturbances of 1976 might have been averted or lessened if the government had heeded warnings from the press."

Mr James McMillan, editor of the Natal Mer-

cury said: "Disturbing headlines are part of the price one pays for living in a free society, but it is nothing compared to the price one eventually pays for trying to sweep the dirt under the carpet or minimise the importance of significant events."

Mr Richard Steyn, Editor of the Natal Witness said: "We are not here to doctor news. We are here to show it. We have no intention of becoming a printed version of the SABC."

Mr Zwellakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA), said: "The Prime Minister's statement was grossly irresponsible. We do not feel in any way intimidated."

Mr Rudolph Opperman, president of the Newspaper Press Union, said: "At the moment the Steyn commission report and the observations of the Prime Minister are being circulated to members of the NPU for proper discussion."

Mr Tim Ross-Thompson, editor of The Friend said: "With depressing monotony, whenever the government finds itself in trouble because of the consequences of its inept and unjust apartheid policies, it wields the big stick against those who drew attention to its shortcomings—the press."

Beeld said in an editorial: "In times such as these it is more necessary than ever that the government can rely on an informed public. This could not be achieved if a press obscured unpleasant truths and reality."

The Evening Post said: "Clearly any action to restrict the right of newspapers to report fully on matters in the public interest is a gross violation of press freedom." DDC

4 Do not write in the left hand margin.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

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Editor in (243)
Kei talks

EAST LONDON — Two senior representatives of the Daily Dispatch visited the Transkei President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, this week to discuss the banning of the newspaper in Transkei

A report in the newspaper yesterday says the editor, Mr George Farr, and the managing director, Mr Terry Briceland, were received by the State President and the Prime Minister at separate meetings

"Certain matters were drawn to the attention of the Daily Dispatch representatives which had not been known to them prior to the meetings

"Such matters included the information that prior to the banning of the newspaper, effective from April 18, Transkei's Prime Minister had warned the Daily Dispatch that its days could be "numbered"

12/19/80
**Broadside
for Press**

243 Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Prime Minister yesterday accused newspapers of distorting his speech on Wednesday about media coverage of revolutionary activities.

Speaking during the Defence Vote, Mr Botha said his statement had been put to the country in such a way as to increase misunderstanding instead of bringing greater clarity.

He again warned newspapers that if they did not co-operate he would ensure the policy was applied.

● See Page 5

By BRUCE STEPHENSON

SOUTH African editors have reacted strongly to the Prime Minister's toughest yet warning to the Press that they face Government action if they give prominence to "radical and revolutionary elements."

Speaking in the House of Assembly on Wednesday, Mr P W Botha said newspaper editors should draw up a policy "that will prevent radical and revolutionary elements getting the headlines you are giving them at the moment."

Countrywide, white and black editors and journalists, English- and Afrikaans-speaking, rejected what they saw as a blatant infringement of Press freedom and the right of the South African public to be informed.

They warned that hanging bearers of bad news would not solve the root causes of the present unrest. Mr Botha's action was regarded by some as a repetition of his actions over the Information scandal.

The Chile Commission report had cleared the Press of accusations that it had been one of the direct causes of the 1976 Soweto riots.

Only the director of the SABC, Professor Wynand Moulton, whose organisation was instructed to abide by the same policy, would not comment until he had read the Hansard report of the debate.

Editors reject PM's warning to Press

243

Die Transvaler

Dr Wimpe de Klerk, editor of the National Party's organ in the Transvaal, says in an editorial this morning that his newspaper "stands firmly for Press freedom as one of the positive aspects of our national life."

Judge Piet Cilhe came to the conclusion in his investigation of the Soweto riots that the Press was not a direct cause of the unrest.

"In a situation such as South Africa's, the Press therefore has to maintain a balance between responsibility and informing (its readers)."

"The Transvaler stands firmly for Press freedom as one of the positive aspects of our national life and we shall also strive to carry this out in a responsible manner."

"Everything taken into account, we assume the Government will see fit to raise all these matters through the organised Press and the NPU."

Sunday Times

The editor, Mr Tertius Murburg, said "Responsible newspapers do not allow themselves to be manipulated by so-called radical elements or any-

body else. They strive only to report the news as they find it — but it seems that if the news is unpleasant (as it most certainly is where the coloured school boycotts are concerned) the Government would prefer them either to distort it, or to suppress it."

Since Mr Botha quoted rather selectively from the report of the Steyn Commission, he should perhaps be reminded of another observation by Mr Justice Steyn — that there is a tendency towards vagueness and generalisation in accusations against the Press.

"The judge also warned against over-sensitivity about publication of information that may be embarrassing to the authorities — but which has nothing to do with national security. The judge's observations are particularly apposite at this time."

The Star

Mr Harvey Tyson, the editor, said "It was the stock performance of Krugladigheid in full cry Mr Botha has hit out vigorously at the protesting coloured people, dealt firmly with the white teachers threatened the

Press and battered down the hatches on television news. "If was a familiar, predictable, shallow performance calculated to hustle the faithful into the laager."

Sunday Express

The editor, Mr Rex Gibson, said "The Prime Minister's threats are ominous — not just for newspapers but for the public at large. The Press, as any dispassionate observer can see, is not disseminating revolutionary aims and objectives. It is trying to give due weight to a dangerous situation under our noses."

If Mr Botha succeeds in intimidating the Press into downplaying events like the schools boycott (he will have no trouble with SABC TV) he may create an illusion that everything is going splendidly. Then the country really will wake up to disaster one day."

The Cape Times

MR TONY Heard, editor, said "Instructions to the media of this nature from the Prime Minister are inappropriate. His immediate responsibility is to get to grips with the student unrest and the root causes and certainly not to hang the bearers of bad news. His instructions are to be totally rejected."

"The Cape Times' policy of giving news, within the ordinary standards of the law and of public taste, will remain unchanged."

The Citizen

The editor, Mr M A Johnson, said "I object to any interference in the reporting of what is an important news matter."

Daily Dispatch

Editor Mr George Farr said "Surely the Prime Minister cannot intend that honest reporting of factual happenings be suppressed?"

"I can understand the Prime Minister's statement that newspapers should not carry 'negative propaganda', but when he says the Press should not give 'radical and revolutionary elements' headlines, does he mean that an attack like that on the Silverton bank should not be front page news?"

"No responsible newspaper would allow itself to be wilfully used as a vehicle by revolutionary elements."

the facts of the Soweto disturbances of 1976 might have been averted or lessened if the Government had heeded warnings from the Press.

"The Prime Minister says the SABC television service will be instructed not to make headlines out of the present troubles. Well, at least we know now whose television service it is."

The Natal Mercury

MR JIMMY MacMillan, editor, said "Disturbing headlines are part of the price one pays for living in a free society, but it is nothing compared to the price one eventually pays for trying to sweep the dirt under the carpet or minimise the importance of significant events. The Prime Minister has an 'ostrich-like' instinct regarding news he does not like."

The Natal Witness

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Wasa

Mr Zwelakhe Shapi, presi-

dent of the Writers' Association of South Africa, said "The Prime Minister's statement was grossly irresponsible. We as black journalists have come to anticipate such utterances from the Prime Minister and other National Party officials."

"We, however, do not feel in any way intimidated by such utterances. I find it significant that such threats are always made at times of crisis. The Press does not create the problems of our society."

NPU

Mr Rudolph Opperman, president of the Newspaper Press Union, said "At the moment the Steyn Commission report and the observations of the Prime Minister are being circulated to members of the NPU for proper discussion and for the reaction of members of the South African Press."

The Friend

Editor Mr Tim Ross-Thompson said "With depressing monotony, whenever the Government finds itself in trouble because of the consequences of its inept and unjust apartheid policies, it whips the big stick

against those who drew attention to its shortcomings — the Press."

"It did so under Mr B J Vorster during the 1976 riots and the Cilhe Commission convincingly upheld the responsibility of the newspapers."

"Mr P W Botha tried the same tactics over the Information scandal and we all know that such threats are always made at times of crisis. The Press does not create the problems of our society."

SABC

The director, Professor Wynand Moulton, said "I will make a statement, if necessary, after I have studied the Hansard record of the debate."

Beeld

In an editorial, Beeld said "In times such as these it is more than ever necessary that the Government can rely on an informed public. Just as a Press which sparked dangerous confrontation would not achieve this objective, so could it not be achieved through a Press which obscured unpleasant truths and reality."

Evening Post

In an editorial, Evening Post

said "Clearly any action to restrict the right of newspapers to report fully on matters in the public interest is a gross violation of Press freedom. Indeed, even the threat to take such action constitutes intimidation and intolerable interference in the independent role of newspapers."

"We do not know of any newspapers in the country that support revolutionary or subversive activities — if there were one it would have been closed down a long time ago — and there is certainly no organised protest of negative propaganda for the sole purpose of heightening conflict, as the Prime Minister suggests."

Pretoria News

In an editorial, the Pretoria News said "In warning against headlining of radical activities Mr Botha — leader of a party often considered to be radical in its own right — is entering upon a field so vast that it would impinge upon reporting of such activities as the kidnapping of South African ambassador Eddie Dunn, the American hostage drama in Tehran, the current Dutch riots, Northern Ireland, the Zimbabwe war, our own border war against Swapo, the PLO and the present Coloured schools crisis.

"South Africa needs to know about these things, Mr Botha

Assistant editor Mr David Wightman said "The Prime Minister, as usual, is attacking the messenger bringing the bad news, instead of going to the root cause of the present disturbances. If the Government

were to eliminate the reason for the unrest — in this case a grievance over unequal education — then he would not need to make threats against the Press."

His statement should be of concern to all South Africans whose voice he is effectively threatening to stifle."

The Argus

Editor Mr John O'Malley said "As far as the Argus is concerned, we shall continue to report important news developments as accurately and fully as we can. We shall not be deterred from this duty to keep our readers informed by threats from the Prime Minister."

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See Page 10

SABC chief ready to talk to Botha

3/5/80

W.L.M.
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THE chairman of the SABC board, Professor W L Mouton, says he is willing to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to discuss the SABC's reporting of revolutionary and radical activities

Prof Mouton said in a statement: "The SABC board agrees with the Prime Minister that the treatment of information which concerns the country's security, radical and revolutionary activities and the maintenance of law and order, imposes a special responsibility on the news media, including broadcasting

"As the national broadcasting organisation, the SABC is bound by its charter, the terms of its licence and its own policy code to protect the national

interest, to avoid incitement to disorder and to promote sound human relations

"The SABC also has a mandate to reflect the newsworthy events of the day, in the Republic and abroad, factually, impartially and without distortion clearly and unambiguously

"The SABC is financially independent and draws its income from licence fees and advertisements. For the introduction and establishment of the present television service, the SABC had to negotiate loans locally and overseas. Because the corporation was not allowed to advertise on the television service during the first two years of its existence, the State helped the corporation on a limited scale during that period with the financing

of the service's operating losses

"Financial assistance is also being given by the State towards the introduction of a television service for the black people. In addition, the State finances the external service, Radio RSA

"The affairs of the corporation are managed and controlled by a board appointed by the State President. The board is responsible for determining and applying the policy of the corporation"

In response to the Prime Minister's statement that he desires to direct a request to the SABC board, Prof Mouton has said he would welcome the opportunity to hold discussions with the Prime Minister — Sapa.

SABC 'willing' to talk with PM

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

243

THE HEAD of the South African Broadcasting Corporation, Professor W. L. Mouton, said last night he was willing to discuss SABC coverage of radical or revolutionary activities with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha.

But, following criticism that Mr Botha was treating the SABC as an arm of government, Professor Mouton emphasized the SABC's editorial and financial independence.

Mr Botha told Parliament this week that the SABC, a part of the State and financed by the State, would be instructed not to give prominence to radical or revolutionary developments.

Sapa reports that Professor Mouton said "As the national broadcasting organization, the SABC is bound by its charter, the terms of its licence and its own policy code to protect the national interest, to avoid incitement to disorder and insurrection and to promote sound human relations.

"But the SABC also has a mandate to reflect the newsworthy events of the day, in the Republic and abroad, factually, impartially and without distortion."

NPU chief barred 242

Chief Reporter

THE Japanese Government has sent its representative in South Africa a message stating that Mr G G A Uys, manager of the South African Newspaper Press Union, will not be able to attend a meeting of the International Telecommunications Committee in Tokyo next week

However, there are conflicting versions on whether the barring of Mr Uys from the meeting of the committee was a deliberate step by

the Japanese Government, or resulted from Mr Uys making an incorrect visa application RDM 3/5/80

According to a spokesman for the NPU, Mr Uys was to have attended the meeting of the committee but had been refused a visa to enter Japan

However, according to a spokesman for the Japanese consulate in Pretoria, Mr Uys had made an application to visit Japan as a tourist, not for the purpose of attending the meeting

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WEEK

SUNDAY POST

MAY 4, 1980

243

We'll just carry on

HOW necessary is the Press? The attitude of this Government in the past may have given rise to a feeling that it may not be.

Given the complexity of today's society, however, and the real need a growing number of people have for regular information about what is happening elsewhere in a constantly expanding, ever more involved community, there are few who seriously maintain that the Press is not necessary.

But where disagreement often arises is on the question of what FORM the Press should take; what point of view it should adopt, what it should select to highlight as being important, and so on.

Great power for moulding public opinion is often attributed to newspapers, and because of this, considerable pressure is sometimes exerted on editors, managers and journalists by interest groups aiming to exploit one or more sections of the Press so as to achieve their ends more easily.

The Government is by no means excluded from this group, and what emerged from the debate on the Prime Minister's Vote in Parliament this week sheds considerable light on it.

Mr P W Botha spelt out the harsh reality of South African life that there has been no shift away from apartheid and promised that there never will be.

This was quickly followed by a threat that action would be taken against newspapers and, if necessary, the SABC if they continued to highlight "revolutionary elements".

Although these two subjects may not appear to be related, they are nevertheless part of a subtle, unstated political stratagem designed to force the Press and the television service (as if it needed to be forced) into displaying a posture of acceptance of the notion that there will be no change in the hope that their audiences might do the same.

Mr Botha has made much of

the view that more will be achieved in South Africa through negotiation than confrontation, and it is true that anyone can "negotiate" with his Government, until the cows come home if necessary. But they have to understand one thing: in the end they will have to accept its point of view.

If not, they will be accused of not having come in an attitude of constructive, positive dialogue, and if they protest their case in public for too long they will be-labelled as disruptive elements bent on confrontation and revolution.

Of course, neither Government speeches nor the web of legislation governing the Press define too specifically terms such as "revolutionary elements". This means they can be expanded to cover a multitude of otherwise unrelated people, activities, and points of view, between which the only thing in common may be a shared opposition to Government policy.

And this is where Mr Botha's warning to the Press comes in highlight their point of view and you are in for trouble. Put differently, give too much exposure to people who disagree with me and I'll retaliate.

This is a clear attempt at managing the news, and if it pays off the National Party will have a better chance at the Fauresmith by-election next week.

This newspaper does not intend to be a party to such a transparent fraud.

This newspaper will not be dictated to by the Prime Minister or anyone else in the Government, on how to present news within the constraints of the law.

When, for example, school-children take to the streets as a way of articulating their grievances, we see this as of decided importance in our community, and we intend to treat it as such — whatever discomfort it may cause to those in power.

We shall continue reporting as we have always done.

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TO ALL:

concept of Press freedom is controversial — unnecessarily and incorrectly so as the proper role of the Press is self-evident and should be beyond doubt

The argument for freedom of the Press in South Africa does not rest on what other countries will think of South Africa if we do not have one — it is much stronger and more basic than that.

The argument for a free Press rests simply on the notion that for people to feel secure, to be able to vote intelligently, remedy ills or detect malpractices, they first need to know what is going on around them. And in today's sophisticated world, that cannot happen unless there is a Press which is free to tell them.

The Times of London in the early 60s wrote

"Freedom of the Press concerns the fundamental right of citizens in a free society to have access to the facts on all public topics and to any variety of opinion, freely expounded to them by any man or woman who has anything to say

"The freedom of the Press is one of the liberties of the subject, which belongs to the very kernel of the rule of law. It has been established as the result of bitter fighting in past centuries and is never finally safe anywhere in the world"

It should be obvious to all of us from that definition that a free Press will always be found in the

The more pugnacious the Press the better for SA

S. Times 243
4/5/80

forefront of the fight for human freedom, and for a free and just society

And this is because a free society finally rests on the reconciliation of different and competing interests. A free society involves a tolerance of differing views, a tolerance of dissent and a tolerance of minority opinions. The Press is a vital catalyst in this process.

The traditional duty of the Press is not to appease or please, but rather to probe, to question, to expose, to dissent and only by so doing will it be true to the people it serves and true to its proud heritage in South Africa.

The *raison d'être* for the Press is to give the public all the facts. It can only do so if it is not under an obligation to anyone, to any vested interest or to a Government. An obligation to vested interests or a Government must inevitably lead to distortion, and finally, worst of all, to blatant propaganda.

To present the truth as it sees it, the Press must be courageous and bold; to be prepared to say what others perhaps dare not say, or are afraid to say, or cannot afford to say.

Shackle

In this respect the Press is the ears and the eyes of the public, and anything which is withheld from the Press is withheld from each of us. To shackle the Press is to shackle all of us.

The Press ultimately is the public, the whole public, and if it is to serve the whole public, it must be independent of any vested interests who may have selfish ends to serve.

It must be the watchdog of those in authority, not a lapdog. The more pugnacious it is, the better it is doing its duty.

Let us jettison, once and for all, the paranoid notion that criticism of those in authority implies a lack of patriotism — far from it, for it may well be evi-



IN a week when the Press has again been under fire, one of South Africa's leading young businessmen, MR TONY BLOOM, chairman of Premier Milling, has drawn attention anew to the importance of a free flow of information. He did so in an address at a banquet held in Johannesburg this week to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the founding of the Financial Mail.

dence of a deep and passionate concern for vital matters of national life and survival.

Let me read you something which I found to be chillingly memorable and very contemporaneous:

"All editors are ordered to keep out of the newspapers anything which in any matter is misleading to the public, mixes selfish aims with community aims, tends to weaken the strength of the country, outwardly or inwardly, the common will of the people, the defence of the country, its culture and economy or offends the honour or dignity of the country"

Sound familiar — something like the run up to our happily shelved Press Bill?

Well, the quotation is taken from the Third Reich Press Law of October 4 1933 and it provides a graphic example of the close connection between the suppression of the Press and the growth of dictatorships or one-party states.

At about the same time, in 1931, the then American Chief Justice — Justice Hughes — warned that the mere growth of Government brought with it opportunities for malfeasance and corruption, and he emphasised the primary need for a vigilant and courageous Press.

Since that date, governments throughout the world have grown infinitely more powerful and examples of abused authority have multiples. Watergate and our own Information scandal were merely examples of the culmination of a long trend in this direction.

Joseph Pulitzer pointed out

Secrecy

"There is not a crime, not a dodge, not a trick, not a swindle, not a vice which does not live by secrecy."

An informed public depends on accurate and effective reporting by the news media.

In today's complex world, it has become impossible for us to obtain for ourselves the information which is needed for the intelligent discharge of our responsibilities, political or otherwise.

Where would we get the information? How many of us are able to form an intelligent judgment of the advisability or otherwise of the campaign to release Nelson Mandela, when we are unable to know his views, to read his writings or even his statement in mitigation to his trial judge?

How many Americans would be able intelligently to assess whether or not to vote for President Carter in the forthcoming election if news of the recent abortive raid into Iran had been censored?

I would submit that our safety depends on our being told more, not less, about what is going on around us and the actions of those in authority.

Press has a particularly important role to play in all the usual respects, but more particularly in one additional and special respect. For in South Africa it is the voice of the voiceless — it has a special duty to convey information and attitudes which reflect as closely as possible the total reality of our society, and it has a duty to serve those in our society who lack power and privilege by giving expression to their conditions, their needs and their aspirations. I, of course, refer to those in South Africa who are other than white.

On balance we as South Africans can be proud of the battles which have been fought to preserve the tradition of a free Press. The name of people such as Fairbairn, Pringle and Greig are rightly honoured as some of those who in the early days risked their livelihoods and their personal liberty for the idea of a free Press.

More recently, when the proposal for a Press Bill was put forward by the previous Prime Minister Mr Vorster, it was a source of great satisfaction to me that the whole of the Press in South Africa — English and Afrikaans, black and white — without a single exception, voiced their protest and deep concern. With the benefit of hindsight and with some material assistance from the Press itself, one can now understand reasons for putting the proposal forward in the first place, a proposal, as I have said, happily never put into effect.

There is of course another side to the coin — for every right carries with it a concomitant obligation. Just as the Press has a right to be free so it has an obligation to be fair and to be responsible. The Press itself readily accepts this obligation. In South Africa certain safeguards exist to ensure that this happens and I believe that they are more than

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Exaggerated publicity given to radicals only served the cause of the revolutionary elements in South Africa, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, told a Nationalist youth congress in the Wilderness at the weekend

Mr Botha again dealt with the misgivings he expressed recently about the role of the Press.

He said the Press and the Government would have to come to an understanding in order to act in a more co-ordinated way in their psychological action against the threats facing the country

He said the conflict situation in South Africa was increased because there were people who thought that radical pressure could solve problems, without taking into account that others would then also want to do this.

PW again

points
finger
at Press

STAR
5/5/80
243
327

The radicals wanted to reject moderate leaders, while there was also an open attempt to divide the churches

Mr Botha said the extent to which the country had become the victim of the psychological and propaganda onslaught showed from the reaction last week to his call to newspaper editors

According to one report most of the editors of English newspapers had rejected his call and had stated that they would continue publishing what they thought should be published.

The facts were that the schools' boycott —

he did not deny that there were real grievances — was being exploited and used for greater resistance

This was helped on by the availability to children of newspaper and radio reports which indicated how the boycott was progressing.

The publicity was used to spread the schools boycott Mr Botha said that, as Prime Minister, he had knowledge of this.

A columnist in the Afrikaans Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday had the following paragraph under the heading "Achtung"

"I prohibit SATV from broadcasting any further news programmes. The awful realities of our society only gave me heartburn. Heidi never gave me heartburn and I went to bed peacefully at night. Therefore, bring back Heidi in place of the news. This is an order."

Judges uphold plea by silent Post journalist

STAR 5/5/80

243

139

327

331

Own Correspondent

Two Pretoria Supreme Court judges today set aside the nine-month sentence imposed on the news editor of the Sunday Post for refusing to answer questions put to him in court.

Mr Justice C Theron and Mr Justice P van der Walt upheld an appeal against the conviction of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu by a Pretoria magistrate last year, and referred the matter back to the magistrate.

The questions asked of Mr Sisulu in the magistrate's court involved two telephone conversations he allegedly had with Thami Mkhwanazi — a Post reporter based in Pretoria who has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for offences under the Terrorism Act.

One call allegedly involved the recruitment of

Atteridgeville youths for military training outside South Africa. The other allegedly concerned attempts to disrupt the Tate-Knoetze fight at Mmabatho.

Mr Sisulu's advocate, Mr I Mahomed SC, said the magistrate had erred in finding there was no just cause for Mr Sisulu to claim privilege against giving self-incriminatory evidence.

Mr Mahomed said the magistrate had failed to investigate Mr Sisulu's basis for refusing to answer questions put to him — namely that he could incriminate himself, and that he was laying himself open to possible criminal proceedings stemming from an offence about which he had not been properly informed by the prosecutor.

The advocate representing the state, Mr J. J. Pelsler, agreed the matter should be referred back to the magistrate.

Mr Sisulu is president of the Writers' Association of South Africa.

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ENGLISH PLANT NAMES

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ZWELAKHE SISULU APPEAL TODAY

Post
5/6/80
243

By JOE THLOLOE
THE appeal by SUN-
DAY POST news edi-
tor, Zwelakhe Sisulu,
against a nine months'
jail sentence will be

heard in the Supreme
Court in Pretoria to-
day.

Sisulu, president of the
Writers Association of
South Africa (Wasa), was

sentenced to nine
months' imprisonment by
a Pretoria magistrate last
August for failing to an-
swer questions after he
had been subpoenaed

He is on R200 bail.

Sisulu was subpoenaed
to appear before a magis-
trate to answer questions
in connection with alleged
offences under the Ter-
rorism Act

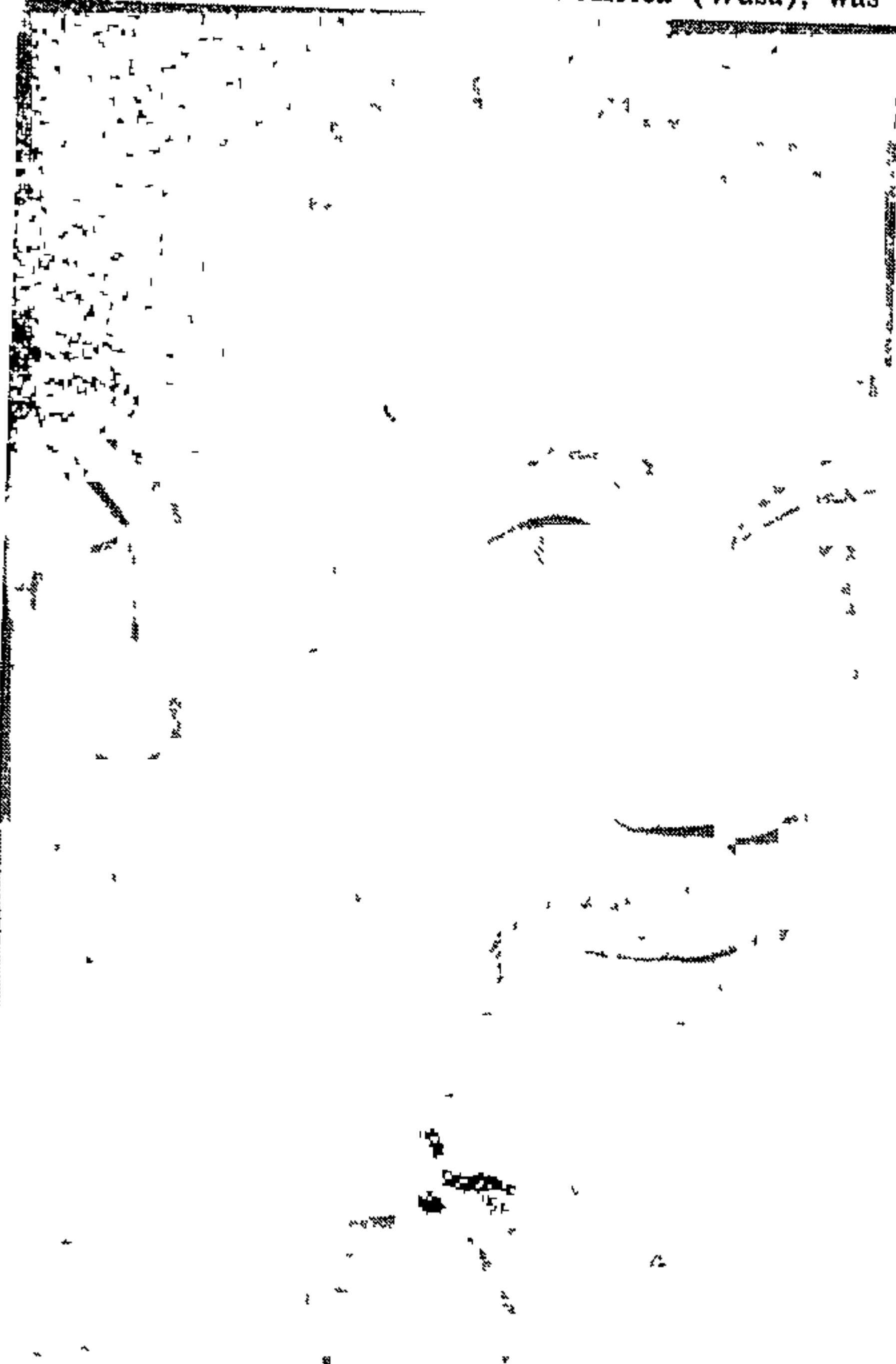
QUESTIONS

He was to answer ques-
tions about two conversa-
tions he was alleged to
have had with POST re-
porter, Thami Mkhwanazi.

One call was alleged to
have been a discussion of
a Press statement on sev-
en youths who wanted to
leave South Africa for mi-
litary training.

The second was on an
article on attempts to
disrupt the John Tate-
Kallie Knoetze fight in
Mmabatho last year.

Mkhwanazi, who was
chairman of the Pretoria
region of Wasa, was sub-
sequently sentenced to
seven years' imprison-
ment after being found
guilty under the Terror-
ism Act



Zwelakhe Sisulu . . . appeal today.

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243

MDN 5/15/80

New threat to SA media.



Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman
James McClurg
 takes a critical look at the media.
 If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

THE Prime Minister has speedily justified those who look a less than rosy view of the Steyn Commission's findings on the reporting of defence and police matters.

As I pointed out at the time, much depends on how the report is interpreted. Most newspapers, in my view, attached too much weight to the Commission's obeisances towards the abstract concept of Press freedom.

Such gestures, in the circumstances, were as obligatory as the old-fashioned American politician's legendary reverence for apple-pie, home and mother.

Mr Botha, from his corner, has chosen to see as the Commission's "key findings" that claims to media freedom were often exaggerated, that Press rights amounted to no more than the rights of the individual and that the media "could not propagate self-interest under the guise of freedom".

Like the Scriptures, the report can apparently be quoted to back up almost any argument.

What matters, tragically, is that Mr Botha is using these texts to justify actions for which, in the end, South Africa will pay dearly.

Will Professor Mouton, the SABC's new chairman, have the courage to meet the formidable challenge presented to him so soon after assuming office? It is at least encouraging that he has already reminded the Prime Minister that the SABC has a duty, formally imposed on it by the Government, to "report newsworthy current

events in the Republic and abroad clearly, unambiguously, factually, impartially and without distortion".

If Mr Botha wishes to attach his own interpretation to this requirement he should abandon pretence, close down the SABC and run broadcasting as an overt part of the civil services

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WHILE we have enough cause for concern about the future of Press freedom within our own borders, a glance at the situation in neighbouring states scarcely brings any cheer.

In Transkei the Government has banned the Daily Dispatch, the principal newspaper in that part of the world. It is also holding one of the Dispatch's senior reporters, Mr Sidney Moses.

There is now some hope that Chief Matanzima might think better of his recent actions. But his bad record on Press freedom inspires little hope for a permanent improvement.

In Zambia President Kenneth Kaunda is reported to have reacted "with rage" to an editorial and report in the Times of Zambia about alleged illicit dealing in emeralds by one or two leading figures in his party.

(Curiously, the Times of Zambia, though owned by Lomho, is controlled by President Kaunda's party.)

The President, it is said, has threatened to buy Lomho out and to penalize the newspaper's acting editor, Mr William Sandi, who criticized the gov-

ernment's failure to act against corruption.

For obvious reasons, it is too early to judge what is going to happen to the media in Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe.

As the Rhodesian Broadcasting Corporation had become a blatant propaganda machine for the old regime, changes there were to be expected.

Whether it will now be turned into an equally abject slave of the new state remains to be seen.

First indications, I understand, are not encouraging. But the fact that a team from the BBC is looking into its operations and making recommendations to Mr Mugabe leaves room for hope.

The Minister of Information, Dr Nathan Sharmuyarra (a Rhodesian journalist in the Federal days), has admonished the Press on the need to reflect the new Zimbabwe instead of the old Rhodesia and to report less negatively on doings in Black Africa.

This is understandable and would probably have happened anyway as the Press adjusted itself to the new situation.

All significant newspapers in Zimbabwe are owned by the Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Company, in which the Argus Company of South Africa holds 40% of the shares and the Old Mutual 12%.

Whatever practical advantages this situation may offer, Mr Mugabe is unlikely to find it politically satisfactory. So it will be interesting to see what moves take place in this area.

The news that the government is to establish its own news agency is discouraging.

In principle this kind of news agency cannot be justified. However, it has become so much the fashion and such a status symbol in Black Africa that the decision is not surprising.

It has been reported that the existing news agency, Iana, will be allowed to operate side by side with the new agency.

If that is so, and if Iana is reasonably insulated against political pressures, it is at least not yet time to go into mourning.

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ONE of the hazards of life for newspapermen is an obscure provision of the Reserve Bank Act making it an offence for a newspaper to reproduce South African bank notes without the bank's permission.

The penalty is no trifle imprisonment up to five years. Every now and again, not surprisingly, a newspaper slips up and publishes a picture showing a bank note.

The eagle-eyed Reserve Bank then descends on it, breathing fire and demanding, among other things, that the material used for the photograph be destroyed.

The ostensible object of the provision is laudable — to prevent scoundrels from cutting up pictures of bank notes, colouring them and passing them off on ignorant persons.

But I have known the bank to rise in its majesty when the offending pictures showed a note so small that it was laugh-

able to regard it as a basis for forgery.

In one case, if my memory serves, the note was being passed from hand to hand among a group of people.

It was to be expected, therefore, that the Rand Daily Mail would provoke the customary reaction when it published a photograph of a handful of notes, about life-size, to illustrate an article on basic economics.

The notes were crumpled up in the hand that held them, and they were in any case obsolete £1 or 10s notes issued in 1965.

But these facts made no impression on the official mind. The notes, said the bank's assistant general manager in a letter to the "Mail", were legal tender and the photograph thus "proscribed".

In explanation this dignitary added: "Those sub-sections 21 (c) and 21 (d) of the Act invest this Bank with an authority that shall be exercised after careful consideration of all the facts relevant to each instance in which it may be considered necessary to indulge in any of the activities referred to in those sub-sections."

Can an institution capable of such gobbledygook be expected to show commonsense in its administration?

Probably not. But it remains a pity that public time and money should be wasted on pictures of bank notes, colouring them and passing them off on ignorant persons.

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THE SABC seems to have let itself be "taken for a ride".

over the mysterious document on teachers' salaries.

The episode began with one or two portentous announcements that such a document had "come into the possession" of the Corporation's political correspondent.

(Perhaps the SABC was not aware that it had also "come into the possession" of a section of the Press.)

Next, when things were tense between the Minister of Education and the teacher's organizations, the political correspondent, Johan Pretorius, was given a special slot in TV news to read out a document purporting to prove that the teachers had received more than they had asked for.

If this was intended to aid the Government and discomfort the teachers — and unfortunately it gave that impression — it failed signally.

A representative of the teachers was soon on TV, glowing fiercely, to declare that they would not be meeting with the Minister until this misleading document had been repudiated.

It was — promptly. The unhappy Mr Janson said he knew nothing about the document and it had certainly not come from his department.

No one else was willing to accept paternally, though suspicious glances were directed to the Treasury.

I do not say that the SABC should have ignored the document.

It was news of a sort and deserved at least a cautious mention in a bulletin. But the timing and manner of its presentation left an unhappy impression.

□ □ □

FIRMS whose actions are challenged by Consumer Mail react in various ways. Some stonewall, some bluster, some threaten. Others, to their credit, investigate complaints promptly and, where they have been at fault, make equally prompt amends.

This kind of attitude was displayed recently by Cargo Motors when one of its branches was found to have charged a motorist R75.72 for a shoddy service.

Now the company's service director, Mr A M Ferreira, has written to the Rand Daily Mail through this column, to compliment it on the "accurate and fair" report it published on the incident.

This is a creditable ending to an unhappy episode — and an example to other firms of the right way to react to justified complaints.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS

The following qualifications are preferred, but not essential: Degree in business or psychology. Business experience. Experience in business administration. Integrity — Advertisment in Times-Picayune, New Orleans

AD 57/50 (4/5)
Moses: lawyers (243) (327)
may be called in

EAST LONDON — As Mr Sydney Moses, the Daily Dispatch reporter detained by Transkei Security police, enters his 19th day in detention today, his wife hopes to see lawyers to start a legal battle aimed at his release.

"I am hopeful something can be done but one can never be sure because this law seems to mean so many things to different people, Mrs Bella Moses said yesterday.

The family were still hopeful Mr Moses would be released soon but there was no indication from the security police on whether he would be charged or released.

Mr Moses was detained on April 17 — the day the announcement about the ban on the Daily Dispatch in Transkei was made.

Since then he has been to hospital twice for a check up and treatment.

His wife believed he would be taken to hospital for another check up today but had received no firm indication whether this would in fact be the case.

Meanwhile, the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said in an SABC television interview at the weekend that conditions for lifting the ban on the Daily Dispatch had become more favourable.

"My government is not antagonistic towards journalists. In fact, we believe that journalists are very necessary in spreading matters concerning a country to its citizens," Chief Matanzima said.

Asked what principles his government applied when taking action against journalists, Chief Matanzima said the action had been taken by the security police for "the safety of the state".

He and the President of Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, had been approached by the managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Terry Brice-land, and the editor, Mr George Farr, last week. "and I must say that many matters which caused some differences between us were ironed out" —
DDR SAPA

Botha: press must work with us

BD 6/5/80 (243)

WILDERNESS — The press and the government would have to act in a more co-ordinated way as far as psychological action was concerned, the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said here.

Speaking at a National Party youth conference on the national and international situation and the conditions of survival, Mr Botha said a solution would have to be found for the problem of excessive publicity for the activities of undermining and radical elements.

Mr Botha said he did not mean facts should be suppressed

He referred to the press reaction to his request that editors work together in the execution of a recommendation of the Steyn Commission's report, in which it referred to the dangers of excessive publicity for terrorists and revolutionaries

Mr Botha said the conflict - potential was increased because some people believed radical pressure could solve problems without reckoning that others would then also want to do the same.

The radical element rejected moderate leaders,

while there was also an obvious effort to divide the churches, he said

There should be clarity over the nature of the internal and external threat, the results and the fact it was a concentrated effort to overthrow South Africa, Mr Botha said.

It was a struggle in the political, military, diplomatic, psychological and propaganda arenas to overthrow the South African way of survival

Mr Botha said some of the editors' reaction to his request showed "how far we had become the victims of the psychological and propaganda attack."

Most English newspaper editors had rejected his appeal and said they could continue to publish everything which they thought should be published

The facts were that the schools' boycott was being exploited and used for a greater resistance.

This was helped by the

availability of radios and newspapers for the children in which it was indicated how the boycott was progressing. This publicity was used to extend the boycott to schools not previously involved, Mr Botha said.

"Through the exaggerated publicity given to radicals, we serve the cause of the revolutionary element in South Africa," he said.

After the Booyens and Silverton attacks, the terrorists liked to have publicity because, even if they only succeeded in getting publicity, their cause was helped

"For that we will have to find a solution. I do not mean that the facts must be suppressed, as I have asked.

"I say there should be an understanding between the government and the press to make a brave stand against the enemy. This is one of our greatest problems," Mr Botha said. — SAPA.

DO 6/5/80 243 123

Transkei to lift ban on Dispatch

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced yesterday that the Transkei Government had decided to lift the ban on the Daily Dispatch with effect from the publication of the Government Gazette this week.

Chief George made the announcement in the Transkei National Assembly, but gave no details.

He said from his office he had nothing to add, except that the unbanning would be effective from publication of the announcement in the Government Gazette.

The head of the Security Police and Commissioner of Transkei Police, Brig Martin Ngeeba, said the detained Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was still being interrogated by his men and would not be released as a result of the ban being lifted.

Mr Moses is in his third week of detention. — SAPA

'Press and Govt accord needed'

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Govt
10/6/5/30
accord

CAPE TOWN — The Press and the Government would have to come to an understanding to act in a more co-ordinated way as far as psychological action was concerned, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said at the Wilderness during the weekend.

Speaking at a National Party youth conference, on the national and international situation and the conditions of survival, Mr Botha said a solution would have to be found for the problem of excessive publicity, undermining activities, and radical elements.

Mr Botha said he did not mean that facts should be suppressed.

He referred to the reaction in the Press to his request in Parliament last week that newspaper editors work together in the execution of a recommendation of the Steyn Commission's report, in which it referred to the dangers of excessive publicity given to terrorists and revolutionaries.

Mr Botha said the conflict-potential was increased because some people believed that radical pressure could solve problems without reckoning that others would want to follow suit.

There should be clarity over the nature of the internal and external threat, the results thereof and the fact that it was a concentrated effort to overthrow South Africa.

It was a struggle on the political, military, diplomatic, psychological and propaganda arenas to overthrow the South African way of survival.

Mr Botha said some of the reaction to his request to editors in Parliament last week showed how far we gone in becoming the victims of the psychological and propaganda attack.

According to a report most of the editors of the English newspapers had rejected his appeal and said they would continue to publish everything which they should be published.

The facts were that the schools boycott — and he admitted that there were real grievances — was being exploited and used for a greater resistance.

This was helped by the availability of radios and newspapers which indicated how the boycott was progressing. This publicity was used to

involved, Mr Botha said. "Through the exaggerated publicity given these radicals, we serve the cause of the revolutionary element in South Africa," Mr Botha said.

After the attacks in Booyens and Silverton, even if the terrorists only succeeded in getting publicity, their cause was helped.

"For that we will have to find a solution I do not mean that the facts must be suppressed, as I have never asked for that.

"What I do say is there should be an understanding between the Government and the Press to act in a more co-ordinated way in our psychological action as well as in order to make a brave stand against the enemy. This is one of our greatest problems," Mr Botha said.

(News by P Grayling 30 Keurum St Cape Town) — Sae3

Case referred to magistrate for retrial

DOM 6/5/89 (243)
(24)

Pretoria Bureau

AN APPEAL by Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, a Sunday Post news editor, against his nine-month jail sentence imposed last year, was set aside in the Supreme Court, Pretoria, yesterday.

Mr Justice Theron with Mr Justice van der Walt concurring, referred the case to the trial magistrate for a retrial.

The judges ruled that the magistrate had to make an inquiry into privileges which Mr Sisulu claimed he had against self-incrimination and that the prosecutor had to explain the charge against him.

The judges also said the magistrate had misread portions of Section 203 of Act 51 of 1977, which stipulates that the accused has a right not to answer questions which might incriminate him.

Mr Sisulu, who is on R200 bail, was sentenced to nine months' jail last August for refusing to answer questions relating to a telephone conversation with Mr Thamu Mkhwanazi, a Post reporter, last May.

Mr Mkhwanazi allegedly had telephone conversations with Mr Sisulu about seven youths who intended leaving the country for military training and about an article on attempts to disrupt the John Tate-Kallie Knoetze boxing fight in Mma-batho last year.

Mr Mkhwanazi was found guilty under the Terrorism Act last March and was jailed for seven years by a Pretoria Re-

gional Court magistrate

According to papers before the court, Mr Sisulu, who is also president of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) was appealing against his sentence on the grounds that the magistrate erred in applying Section 204 of Act 51 of 1977 alternatively that the Act was irregularly applied.

(Under the Act an accused is obliged to answer questions, including those incriminating him.)

He further claimed that the magistrate erred in finding that Section 203 of Act 51 of 1977 was not applicable.

Mr Sisulu also claimed the magistrate was wrong in finding that there was no just cause entitling him to claim privilege against self-incrimination, and that the sentence was severe and produced a sense of shock.

In addition, he claimed he was given no chance to address the court before sentence was passed.

The court proceedings which led to Mr Sisulu's conviction were held in camera and therefore cannot be published.

Mr I Mohammed, SC, who appeared for Mr Sisulu with Mr P J Birrel, argued that Mr Sisulu had answered all questions except those relating to telephone conversations with Mr Mkhwanazi, but that the prosecutor did not explain the nature of the charge involving the questions he was required to answer.

Sisulu sentences set aside

(243)

5/5

Post 6/5/80

TWO Pretoria Supreme Court judges yesterday set aside the nine month sentence imposed on the news editor of the **SUNDAY POST** for refusing to answer questions put to him in court.

Mr Justice C Theron and Mr Justice P van der Walt upheld an ap-

peal against the conviction of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu by a Pretoria magistrate last year, and referred the matter back to the magistrate

The questions asked of Mr Sisulu in the magistrate's court involved two telephone conversations he allegedly had with Thami Mkhwanazi — a **POST** reporter based in Pretoria who has been sent-

enced to seven years imprisonment for offences under the Terrorism Act

One call allegedly involved the recruitment of Atteridgeville youths for military training outside South Africa.

The other call allegedly concerned attempts to disrupt the Tate-Knoetze fight at Mmabatho.

Sisulu's advocate, Mr I Mahomed SC, said the

magistrate had erred in finding there was no just cause for Sisulu to claim privilege against giving self incriminatory evidence

Mr Mahomed said the magistrate had failed to investigate Sisulu's basis for refusing to answer questions put to him — namely that he could incriminate himself, and that he was laying himself open to

possible criminal proceedings stemming from an offence about which he had not been properly informed by the prosecutor.

The advocate representing the State, Mr J Pelsier, agreed the matter should be referred back to the magistrate

Sisulu is president of the Writers' Association of South Africa



Zwelakhe Sisulu

193 (243)
Transkei
to lift ^{ADM} 6/5/80
paper ban

UMTATA — Transkei will lift the ban on the East London Daily Dispatch

The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, said yesterday the ban would be lifted with the publication of the Government Gazette this week.

Chief Matanzima made the announcement in the Transkei National Assembly but gave no details.

Last week representatives of the newspaper, the editor, Mr George Farr, and the managing director, Mr Terry Briceland — met President Matanzima and the Prime Minister at separate meetings.

One of the newspaper's reporters, Mr Sidney Moses, who was detained the day the ban was announced, is still in detention. — Sapa

Sisulu sentence set aside

243

Post 6/5/80

POST, Tuesday, May 6, 1980

Page 3

TWO Pretoria Supreme Court judges yesterday set aside the nine month sentence imposed on the news editor of the **SUNDAY POST** for refusing to answer questions put to him in court.

Mr Justice C Theron and Mr Justice P van der Walt upheld an ap-

peal against the conviction of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu by a Pretoria magistrate last year, and referred the matter back to the magistrate.

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possible criminal proceedings stemming from an offence about which he had not been properly informed by the prosecutor.

The advocate representing the State, Mr J J Pelsier, agreed the matter should be referred back to the magistrate.

Sisulu is president of the Writers' Association of South Africa.

Zwelakhe Sisulu



Kei ban on Dispatch is lifted

103
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227
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45/100 on why people is

THE Transkei government has lifted its ban on the East London Daily Dispatch ending nearly three weeks of virtual news blackout in the territory.

The Dispatch had also taken note of complaints raised against the newspaper when the Umtata government decided to ban it, the Prime Minister said.

One of the complaints was that the newspaper had a long history of persistent false reporting and that its malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against orderly government.

STILL HELD

Meanwhile Umtata's Dispatch reporter, Sydney Moses who was held by the security police three weeks ago, is still in detention despite his reported illness.

Asked whether Mr Moses' case would now be reviewed in the light of the new developments concerning his paper, Prime Minister Matanzima said this depended entirely on the security police and on what progress they had made in their investigations.

"What I will ensure is that the man is not detained unnecessarily," the Prime Minister added.

Announcing this in the Umtata National Assembly yesterday Prime Minister George Matanzima said the decision to lift the ban was taken after he and his brother, President K D Matanzima, had had talks with representatives of the Daily Dispatch, including the editor, Mr George Farr.

The Prime Minister also disclosed that the State President under whose seal the ban was imposed, had agreed to relent after the Dispatch printed an apology and retracted a news story it had published on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate the President by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The demand for hold onto money

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Precautionary demand

People may be afraid to invest their money, due to a deteriorating economic climate.

Warfare may induce people to become as liquid as possible for fear of not being able to redeem their assets for cash at a later date.

Transkei thinks again 243

TRANSKEI'S unbanning of the Daily Dispatch is a welcome development — as long as the Brothers Matanzima mean it wholeheartedly, with no strings attached. *ROM 7/9/80*

But that in itself is unclear. By last night, the editor and managing director of the East London newspaper had not been told directly of the unbanning. Though they had personally made representations to the President and Prime Minister, news of the lifting of the ban — to be gazetted on Friday — reached them by proxy through the news agencies

And in the territory, the situa-

tion as regards the Dispatch is unrelieved. Its offices remain unmanned and under lock and key. Veteran reporter Sidney Moses is still in detention.

If Transkei wishes to regain some measure of credibility on this issue, it should release Mr Moses without further delay — and give some sort of public assurance that there will be no further acts of harassment of the media and interference with the free flow of news in and from that territory.

Otherwise Transkei will find that its already dubious image will grow more tarnished than ever, both here and around the world.

BD 7/1/80

PHONE TAPS WERE IRREGULAR — A.G.

THE ASSEMBLY — Security taps on the telephone of the editor of the Herstigte Nasionale Party's newspaper, Die Afrikaner, were not properly authorised, the Advocate-General found yesterday.

FROM BARRY STREEK

Mr Justice P J van der Walt, the Advocate-General, stressed that privacy was "one of the most important rights of a citizen in a democratic state" and in a democratic state "brightening up of telephone tapping provisions of the Post Office Act

The report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday, prompted the Progressive Federal Party's Mrs Helen Suzman, to seek more legal advice from senior counsel about the tapping of her telephone

And the leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said he expected charges of crimen injuria to be laid against the government by individuals whose telephone calls had been intercepted by the National Intelligence Service

In a special statement in the Senate yesterday afternoon, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the government accepted the report and said changes in the law would be studied

Mr Botha emphasized the tapping of the editor of Die Afrikaner, Mr Beaumont Schoeman's telephone had been in the interests of national security and this had been confirmed by the Advocate-General

Mr Botha referred to the paragraph in the report which said "From the written memorandum upon which the application was based and which had been compiled for the information of the applicant, I am satisfied that at the time of the application there were in fact grounds for the interception of such communications in the interests of state security"

Mr Botha said the government, like the Advocate-General, had come to the conclusion that the disclosure of the documents and notes would not be in the interests of the security of the state

However, the Advocate-General did say, and Mr Botha did not quote this section, that "The only conclusion I can come to is, therefore, that the provisions of Section 118A of the Post Office Act, 1958, were applied in good faith, but negligently, since neither the applicant nor the functionary was aware of the fact that the telephone number of Mr Schoeman was allocated to the HNP as well during the year of interception"

He also found the grounds for the tapping "were never conveyed to the functionary, either orally or in writing" and the Post Office functionary could not, therefore, exercise the discretion vested in him by the Post Office Act. In her reaction, Mrs Suzman said the

might call for a special debate on the report. She accused the Prime Minister of being "partial" in his comments aimed at the Fauresmith by-election, and of selecting parts of the report

"The report bears out what I said in Parliament this year during the Post Office budget that things are going on in the Post Office of which neither the Minister nor the Postmaster General are aware

"The Minister said everything had to be channelled through the Minister or the Postmaster General. This report clearly establishes this was not so," she said.

Apart from the Prime Minister, the only government spokesman to comment was the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr Hennie Smit, who said the recommendations would be attended to either by the Rabie Commission into security legislation or through legal opinion

See also page 7.

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WARNING

to liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

POLITICS

AG: tapping of phones was done unlawfully

Post Office Act may be altered over bugging

THE ASSEMBLY — The government would give consideration to a recommendation by the Advocate-General that the Post Office Act be amended for more effective control over the tapping of telephones, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said here yesterday.

He was reacting to the first report of the Advocate-General tabled yesterday.

The acting Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, reported on an inquiry by him into a complaint by the leader of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais.

The Prime Minister said the report was the end result of steps announced last year to ensure clean and effective administration.

The Advocate-General's Act stipulated that the incumbent of the office had to investigate complaints of maladministration based on reasonable grounds and report to Parliament.

Mr Marais' complaint was based on information contained in newspaper reports arising from documents disclosed to the press by Mr Arthur McGivern, a former employee of the Department of National Security.

Mr Botha said the Advocate-General had been satisfied there were grounds for the interception of communications to the HNP headquarters in Pretoria "in the interests of state security".

Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the HNP newspaper, "Die Afrikaaner", received communications from various people in which the former Department of National Security could have been interested and had a duty to investigate.

All calls on Die Afrikaaner's exchange line were recorded and transcribed, and not particularly those of Mr Schoeman.

"In other words, this was how certain information came to the department's attention".

The Government had noted the first report of the Advocate-General and had no objection to the contents, Mr Botha said.

The Minister of Posts and Telecommunications would now attend to a recommendation that the Post Office Act be amended to ensure more effective protection of a citizen's right of privacy. If necessary the Minister would introduce legislation, Mr Botha said in his statement — SAPA.

THE ASSEMBLY — The Advocate General has found that the Department of National Security (Dons) tapped the telephones of the Herstigte Nasionale Party illegally and that two Post Office officials gave permission unlawfully for the interception of phone calls by the editor of Die Afrikaaner, Mr Beaumont Schoeman.

He has also recommended the controversial Section 118A of the Post Office Act, which provides for the interception of mail and telephone conversations in the interests of state security, be changed to enforce stricter control over its application and to protect the privacy of the individual.

The report of the Advocate General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt, on a complaint by Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the HNP, that Dons gained information about the party by intercepting telephone calls at the HNP headquarters in Pretoria, was tabled in the House yesterday.

The complaint, said Mr Van der Walt, was based on information contained in newspaper reports arising from documents disclosed to the press by a former Dons employee, Mr Patrick McGivern.

He reports that on February 16 last year, at the request of a person designated by the State Security Council in terms

of Section 118A of the Post Office Act, a functionary, as an authorised representative of the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, directed that all communications be intercepted at telephone numbers in Pretoria subscribed to by Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the HNP mouthpiece, Die Afrikaaner.

He was satisfied that at the time of the application there were grounds for the interception of such communications in the interests of state security.

On January 25 this year an application was made for an extension to the period of interception of Mr Schoeman's calls and this was authorised for a year — till February 1981.

When the original application was made the telephone numbers were, according to the 1978/79 Pretoria telephone directory, those of Die Afrikaaner only.

But in the 1979/80 directory which appeared in the second half of 1979, the telephone numbers of the HNP were the same as those of Die Afrikaaner.

Although there was apparent authority to intercept communication on the telephone registered in the name of Mr Schoeman, there was no authority at all to intercept conversations of office-bearers of the HNP at their head office.

The care with which the powers under Section 118A were being exercised disturbed him, Mr Van der Walt said. In this case the provisions were applied in good faith, but negligently.

He said it was clear to him the interception of telephone calls in this case — and probably other cases as well — did not take place in accordance with the provisions of the Section 118A, or in accordance with the views of the former Minister of Posts and Telecommunications when he introduced the Bill providing for the section in Parliament in 1972.

"Although I am convinced the officials concerned acted in good faith, the failure to comply with the essence of the section has the effect that the interception of the communications was in fact never duly authorised and expenditure incurred should probably be regarded as unauthorised expenditure."

In terms of Section 118A, an application for interception must be made in writing setting out the grounds on which it was believed necessary for the maintenance of the security of the state, he said.

The section also provided for a functionary to authorise an interception only if he was satisfied the interception was necessary in the interests

of security.

"The relevant section therefore expressly requires that the functionary must exercise an independent discretion with reference to the grounds placed before him."

"From the interview I had, it is clear to me that although the applicant had a written memorandum with convincing reasons in his possession, the grounds were never conveyed to the functionary, either orally or in writing, at the time of the application or thereafter. Neither did that happen when the application for extension was made."

Mr Van der Walt recommended that Section 118A be improved by limiting the definition of functional officials to the Postmaster-General and his deputies and by allowing interception to take place only in consultation with the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

In terms of the present section, a Minister who was a member of the State Security Council could order an interception of communications handled by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications "without the knowledge of the Minister who is responsible for that department and who has the right to protect the citizen's right of privacy in his communications" — SAPA.

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DO (103)
Dispatch
(243)
office (327)
8/5/80
reopens

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch reopened its office in Umtata yesterday and members of its circulation staff began work immediately to re-establish previous distribution arrangements for the newspaper.

The distribution network is a complex one which ensures arrival of the newspaper in most parts of Transkei on the day of publication.

The Daily Dispatch is indeed the only daily newspaper reaching Transkei that has such a comprehensive delivery system.

The first vans carrying the Daily Dispatch into Transkei since the ban on the newspaper was imposed will cross the border in the early hours of tomorrow morning.

The lifting of the ban has been widely welcomed in Transkei and there is expected to be a heavy demand for Friday's issues of the Daily Dispatch and Indaba now to be sold separately in Transkei.

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G. A. Farr, said yesterday that a statement in a Johannesburg newspaper that neither the managing director nor he had been told directly of the unbanning was not correct.

"In fact, we spoke to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, by telephone late on Tuesday afternoon. He confirmed to us that we were free to occupy our Umtata office immediately and that our newspapers could be sold again in Transkei on the day the official notice would appear in the Government Gazette, namely Friday.

"The Prime Minister also made it clear to us that he shared our pleasure that our differences had been resolved and he certainly attached no strings to our restored right to serve Transkei with news," said Mr Farr. — DDR

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Journalists' bail is extended

5742
9/5/80

Pretoria Bureau

Two journalists, Mr Willie Nkosi of The Star and Mr Willie Bokala of Post, appeared yesterday with 29 others before Mr R J Jordan in the Mamelodi Magistrates Court on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

They were not asked to plead and the case was postponed to June 3 pending a decision by the attorney-general on whether the accused should stand trial.

All 31 were arrested on Sunday April 27, at the unveiling of the tombstone of Solomon Mahlangu who was hanged last year for his part in the 1977 Goch Street shooting.

Bail of R50 each for Mr Nkosi and Mr Bokala was extended while the others were given bail ranging from R50 to R100.

Mr J Fasser, briefed by Malul-keke Serithi and Moseneke, appeared for 29 of the accused

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EAST LONDON — Senior counsel has been retained by the Daily Dispatch to consider the case of one of the newspaper's reporters, detained by Transkei police.

The reporter concerned, Mr Sydney Moses, of the Daily Dispatch's Umtata news bureau, has been in detention since April 17.

Senior counsel has been asked to advise on whether an application for the release of Mr Moses can be made to the Transkeian High Court.

Attorneys instructed by Mrs Bella Moses, wife of the detained reporter, and the Daily Dispatch have drawn up affidavits and

SD 9/5/80 (243) 327
SC probe into Moses' release

have obtained other information which has been submitted to senior counsel

Mr Moses was detained 22 days ago in connection with questions he put to Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, relating to a telephone conversation the Prime Minister had about the deposed Shah of Iran possibly coming to Transkei

Transkei's Com-

missioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said after Mr Moses' detention that he was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act and that he would "soon be charged with some subversive matter"

Since his detention Mr Moses is known to have been taken to hospital for examination and treatment at least twice.

On his first visit to the hospital the doctor who

examined him diagnosed a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure and, although he said his condition was "not serious", he admitted Mr Moses to the hospital Mr Moses, however, was taken away to Wellington Prison. Nurses said they had been informed they should not admit any people detained under the Public Security Act as it was easy for friends and relatives to communicate with them in hospital.

Mrs Bella Moses said yesterday she had not heard news of her husband since he was taken to hospital on April 28. She said she was still concerned about his health. —
DDR

Paper in new move to free detained reporter

Own Correspondent
EAST LONDON — Senior counsel has been retained by the Daily Dispatch to consider the case of one of the newspaper's reporters detained by Transkei police.

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Mr Moses was detained 22 days ago in connection with questions he put to Transkei's

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would "soon be charged with some subversive matter."

Since his detention, Mr Moses has been to hospital for examination and treatment at least twice.

On his first visit the doctor who examined him diagnosed a urinary tract infection and high blood pressure and although he said his condition was "not se-

rious" he admitted Mr Moses to hospital.

Mr Moses, however, was taken away to prison. Nurses said they had been told they should not admit any people detained under that Act.

Mrs Bella Moses has not had news of her husband since he was taken to hospital on April 28.

Le Grange outlines on-the-spot liaison

10/5/80

243 (257)

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY. — The police will set up on-the-spot Press liaison centres for emergencies like the Silverton bank siege, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

The announcement came as something of a surprise — soon after the Silverton raid, Mr Le Grange threatened to put a blackout on all information during a prolonged terrorist action.

Yesterday the Minister said police in any area where terrorist action might be launched would immediately notify the

police directorate of public relations in Pretoria

The divisional commissioner would then send his Press liaison officer to the scene, where he would set up an information centre.

Mr Le Grange said the Silverton siege had resulted in widespread praise for the police from the majority of people. There had, however, been criticism by some who questioned whether the police had not acted over-hastily.

"But if the events there are viewed dispassionately, I am satisfied that there are very few grounds for real criticism."

Silverton, he said, was the directorate's first major crisis.

A departmental investigation was launched immediately afterward so that problem areas and errors could be identified.

The investigation had led directly to Mr Le Grange's decision to introduce the new system.

But he stressed that he would not allow journalists to come and go as they liked at the scene of such events as this would be dangerous.

The Minister also announced a new system to improve the flow of urgent information to the Press when the directorate

was unable to do so. The editors, and four other senior members of every newspaper would be able to approach the Commissioner of Police, either of the commissioner's two deputies, the head of the Security Police or Mr Le Grange himself on urgent matters.

The names of the newspaper editors, the political correspondent, assistant political correspondent and two crime reporters would be provided to the five top men in the police department.

"The Commissioner and I will go out of our way to help the Press at all times," said Mr Le Grange.

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37

Terror siege: pledge to press

THE ASSEMBLY — The police will set up on-the-spot liaison centres for the Press should South Africa again experience a terrorist siege like the Silverton bank raid, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday.

The surprise announcement came in the light of warnings from Mr Le Grange soon after the Silverton siege when he threatened to put a blackout on all information of police action during a prolonged terrorist action.

Mr Le Grange said during the debate on the police vote yesterday that police in any area where a terrorist action was launched would immediately notify the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria.

The divisional commissioner would then

send his press liaison officer to the scene where he would set up an information centre for the press and other media.

He stressed that he did not envisage allowing journalists to come and go as they liked at the scene of such events. There was danger to themselves and to other members of the public and the police.

The Directorate of Public Relations would take over the liaison link with the media after the action had ended.

"The commissioner of police and I will go out of our way to help the press at all times," Mr Le Grange said.

There had been times, he said, when relations between the police and the press had been strained.

"But that relationship is improving all the time. It needs to be as pleasant as possible" — DDC

Transkei lifts ban on paper

UMTATA. — The East London Daily Dispatch, banned from circulating in Transkei 22 days ago, appeared again yesterday after a Special Government Gazette announced the withdrawal of the banning

proclamation 10/5/80
The lifting of the ban followed meetings last week between representatives of the newspaper and the State President and Prime Minister, Chief

George Matanzima
After the meetings, the newspaper published an apology in connection with a report mentioning rumours of an assassination plot against the State President of Transkei — Sapa

243

DAILY DISPATCH BAN WAS LIFTED UNCONDITIONALLY

243
S. Post
11/4/63

SUNDAY POST Reporter THE Transkeian government has set no conditions for the lifting of the ban on the Daily Dispatch, the newspaper's editor, Mr George Farr said this week.

The newspaper appeared again in Transkei on Friday, after the lifting of the ban was gazetted on the same day.

Mr Farr met with Transkeian Prime Minister, Mr George Matanzima and the State President, Chief Kaizer Matanzima, in an attempt to get the ban on the newspaper lifted.

"All differences were resolved and the ban has been lifted unconditionally. There are absolutely no strings attached," Mr Farr said.

He described the two meetings he had with the Transkeian Government as dignified and courteous.

"The meetings were conducted in a fair and mature manner. We are happy to go back to Transkei."

After the meetings, the newspaper published an apology in connection with a report referring to rumours of an assassination plot against Chief Kaizer Matanzima.

However, Mr Farr said this was not a condition of the lifting of the ban.



George Matanzima

"We did publish a correction of a particular story after the meeting and this was done of our own volition," he said.

The Dispatch, an East London newspaper, has served as the only English daily newspaper in Transkei since 1963.

Referring to the newspaper's detained journalist, Mr Sydney Moses, Mr Farr said the detention was not connected to the banning.

"His detention was not related to the banning, it merely coincided with it. We and Mr Moses are seeking legal advice on his detention," he said.

The lifting of the ban on the newspaper was published in a special government gazette on Friday, 22 days after the banning.

12/15/50 AREAS
 (245)
 Call to relax
 Press curbs
 on defence

INCREASING despondency among women who have men on the border may be due to restriction on reporting, which result in little news except official communiques about people being killed or injured says the National Council of Women

An article in the current issue of the NCWSA magazine says South African journalists can be relied on to act responsibly and the dissemination of reliable information by an independent Press is the only counter to distortion abroad and subversive rumour-mongering at home

DESPONDENCY

The article states "In contact with the women of South Africa, members of the NCWSA have become aware recently of an increasing air of despondency among the women who have men on the border

"This feeling of unease and depression, resulting in a drop in morale which could have a negative effect on the future safety of South Africa can we believe, be attributed to ignorance about the places called "the border" and "the operational area".

"It is appreciated that security considerations must govern the type of news which emanates from these areas

However while a close analysis of news reports of activity in the area might reveal a different picture the overriding impression many South Africans have is that the only reports are official communiques from Defence Headquarters of servicemen and others killed or injured

It is important for the Press to be able to inform the public accurately and to prepare the public for future happenings

"The great strength of the Press in South Africa today was its credibility. If the Press was too severely controlled its credibility would vanish

No society was in control of its own destiny unless it had access to information on every facet of that society and the influences being exerted on it

IN A WAR

Rumour, which flourishes when reliable information is not forthcoming, has it that South Africa is presently engaged in a war situation. People do not know whether they are reading the truth or only as much as the authorities think they ought to know

The NCWSA believed that the right of the citizen to information was without limit except in marginal matters of direct military and other security

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Reporters slam SAP directorate

STEPS by the South African Police to improve their relations with the country's Press have been a dismal failure say crimewriters on English and Afrikaans newspapers all over the country.

They say that the SAP's Directorate of Public Relations, set up six months ago to sweeten police-Press contacts and streamline the flow of news, is "obstructive, cumbersome, officious and inefficient."

Most of the reporters approached by POST asked to be unidentified as they feared that voicing their opinions of the Directorate could jeopardise their "beats."

But they agreed that the directorate was "inefficient" and had no sense of immediacy where vital information was needed to corroborate facts in stories which often had nation-wide relevance

- The main criticisms they raised were:
- The Directorate often impeded them from obtaining information about stories they were working on.
 - There was officiousness in releasing information to newspapers and the Directorate's insistence that information had to be fed back by telex delayed reporting and was "extremely thwarting" It often took several days for replies to be received to questions for stories, which were by then long-dead
 - Good contacts built up over the years by crime reporters had been muzzled and reporters were missing stories they previously obtained through these channels.
 - "Vicious circle" situations often arose Reporters contacted station commanders and were told to telephone the Directorate There they were told to contact station commanders

COMMENT

Post 14/5/80

The Directorate was asked to comment on the criticisms and yesterday stated that it could not understand why some crime writers seemed so unhappy about the services rendered when the majority of experienced crime writers and also other senior journalists had openly expressed their gratitude for the service

- It must, however, also be borne in mind that in the region of 30 newspapers, magazines and other news networks, some from abroad, constantly seek information from this office.
- Where the request that certain questions be put in writing via the telex, can therefore not be regarded as officiousness
- In this regard the Directorate must stress that some journalists somehow always succeed in publishing incorrect information in spite of the fact that the true facts were given in writing. Various examples in this regard will be tabled at the next meeting next month.

243 321
Mervis

attacks

Govt RDM 15/5/80 on Press

Political Reporter

A FORMER newspaper editor, Mr Joel Mervis, this week made a scathing attack on the Government for its "sustained and intensifying onslaught" on the Press

Speaking in the no-confidence debate in the Transvaal Provincial Council, Mr Mervis, the Progressive Federal Party MPC for Orange Grove, also accused the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, of applying a "totalitarian strategy" against the Press

"The Government is becoming a positive danger to the security of South Africa," he said

But Mr Mervis had to withdraw statements that Mr Botha was unfit to be Prime Minister and that he was manipulating the Press and State departments to do the work of the National Party

The chairman asked him to withdraw the remarks after an objection by Mr Theo Martins, MEC

Mr Mervis said the "onslaught" on the Press was "part of the total strategy to meet the communist onslaught and the international terrorist onslaught"

He referred to a report by the Newspaper Press Union showing how concerned and alarmed its members were about what the Government was doing

"In Soviet Russia this is exactly the position," Mr Mervis said, and warned National Party MPCs "Don't cry the day when Die Transvaler and Beeld are like Pravda and Izvestia, because it is what is going to happen to them"

He outlined warnings made by the Prime Minister on reporting on the schools boycott and said "In a democratic country, that is disgraceful"

By saying he would order the SABC not to give prominence to radicals and revolutionaries, Mr Botha "does exactly what a dictator does in an authoritarian state"

Before the Cillie Commission report on the riots in Soweto and other townships, there was talk among the Nationalists blaming the Press. But the report had exploded the myth, Mr Mervis said

"There is a repetition today. The Prime Minister is again threatening to close the Press"

Mr Mervis also referred to the Defence Department document which told of blunting opposition attacks in Parliament and muting criticism of the Government

He severely criticised Mr

Botha for attacking the Sunday Times and its editor for publishing the document when they had nothing to do with drawing it up

But NP MPCs hit back at Mr Mervis and the Press

Mr S J Schoeman (Pretoria East), said Mr Mervis' charges were not true. He agreed with the PFP that there could be more of the recent schools-type boycotts and protests "if they get this publicity".

120
121

03 SOURCE-TABLE-LOADED-FLAG VALUE 'NO'
88 SOURCE-TABLE-IS-LOADED VALUE 'Y'
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Press salaries low - arbitrator

578R 15/5/80

349 151 243

Journalist salaries are low and newsmen have difficulty in maintaining a good standard of living, according to the arbitrator in a pay dispute between English-language newspaper journalists and their employers.

Mr Arthur Chaskalson SC made this comment yesterday when he awarded what the journalists said were increases substantially higher than those offered by employers.

A spokesman for the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ).

said preliminary estimates showed that the difference between the award and the minimum pay offer made by employers was at least 10000 a year.

Mr Chaskalson ruled that January 1980 salaries of editorial employees who had remained with the same newspaper throughout 1979 should be at least 10 percent higher than their January 1979 salaries.

He also ruled that total salary bills payable to these staff should be at least 14 percent higher

than those in January last year. The extra four percent will be distributed at the discretion of editors.

Mr Chaskalson said it appeared to him that there had been a lack of communication between the SASJ and employers.

He recommended that machinery should be set up to ensure the collection of relevant statistics and that if arbitration was resorted to again it should take place within the terms of the Arbitration Act.

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160	01	CURRENT-VALUES.	
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163	03	CURRENT-SYL-POSITION	
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166	01	SELECTION-HEADING1.	
167	03	FILLER	VALUE SPACES
168	03	FILLER	VALUE 'BLOCK'
169	03	FILLER	VALUE 'SOURCE LANGUAGE'
170	03	FILLER	VALUE 'TARGET LANGUAGE'
171	03	FILLER	VALUE 'ACTION TAKEN'
172	*		
173	*		
174	01	SELECTION-HEADING2.	
175	03	FILLER	VALUE SPACES
176	03	FILLER	VALUE 'SEQUENCE-NUMBER'
177	03	FILLER	VALUE 'LABEL'
178	03	FILLER	VALUE 'ORTHOGRAPHY'
179	03	FILLER	VALUE 'QUALIFIER'

NEWSPAPER POLICE-STATE BRIT

WDM 17/5/80

By HELEN ZILLE, Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

THE Government yesterday introduced legislation making it a crime for newspapers — or any individual — to disclose the names of any other information about people arrested under security laws.

The shock new Bill immediately led to charges that South Africa was becoming a police state, and the official opposition likened the draconian measure to the situation in Russia.

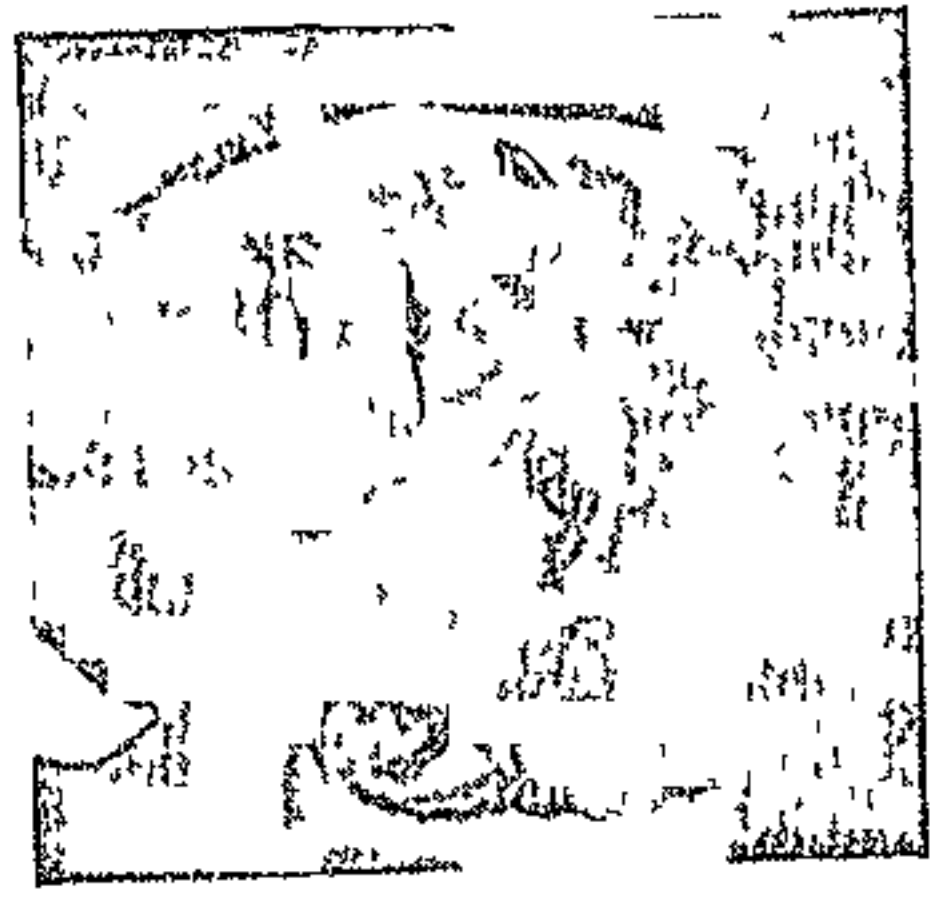
A wide spectrum of leading South Africans — ranging from the Azanian People's Organisation to the extreme Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party — expressed outrage. The Bill which amends the Police Act of 1958 imposes a fine of R15 000 or eight years' jail, or both, on any person who discloses information about anyone arrested under the detention-without-trial provisions of the General Law Amendment Act and the Terrorism Act. Information may only be published with the permission of the Minister of

Police, Mr Louis le Grange, or the Commissioner of Police Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police affairs, last night described the Bill as "the most drastic single move yet to stifle information regarding the whereabouts of detainees". He described it as the "rubbing-out Bill".

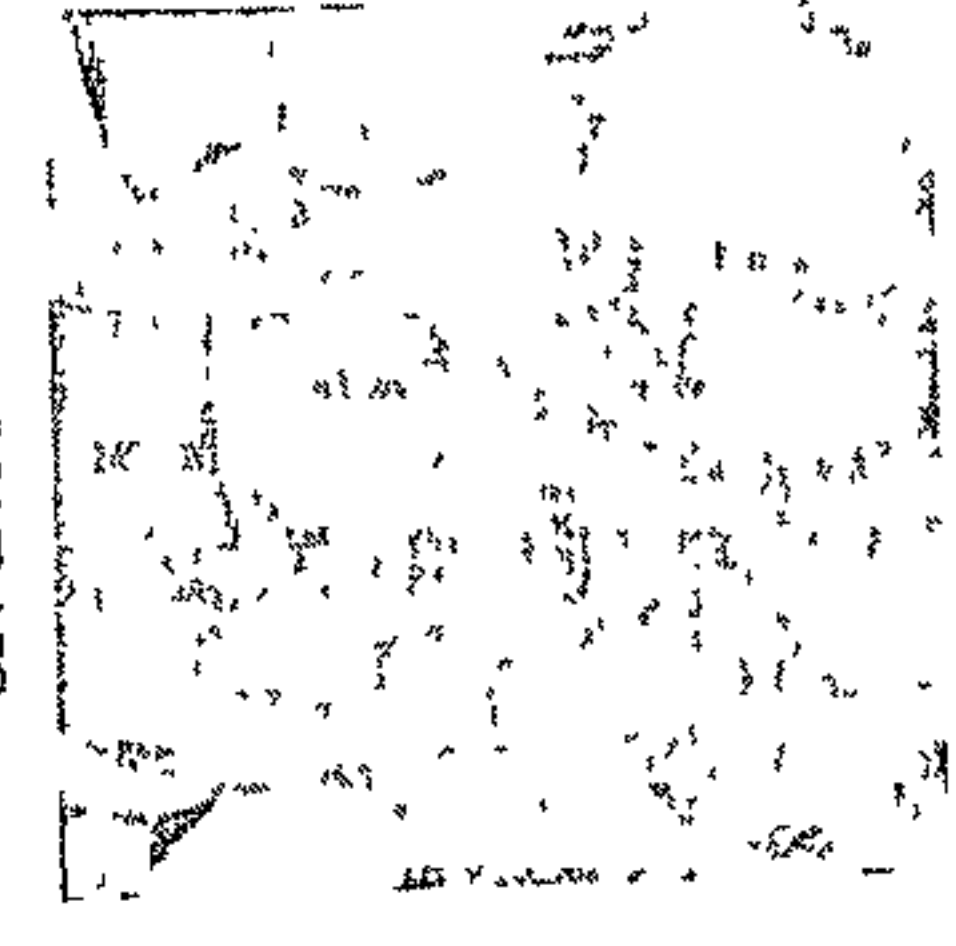
"It can rub people out of society without society knowing where they are. It is the kind of measure that one associates with Nazi Germany and Sovi-



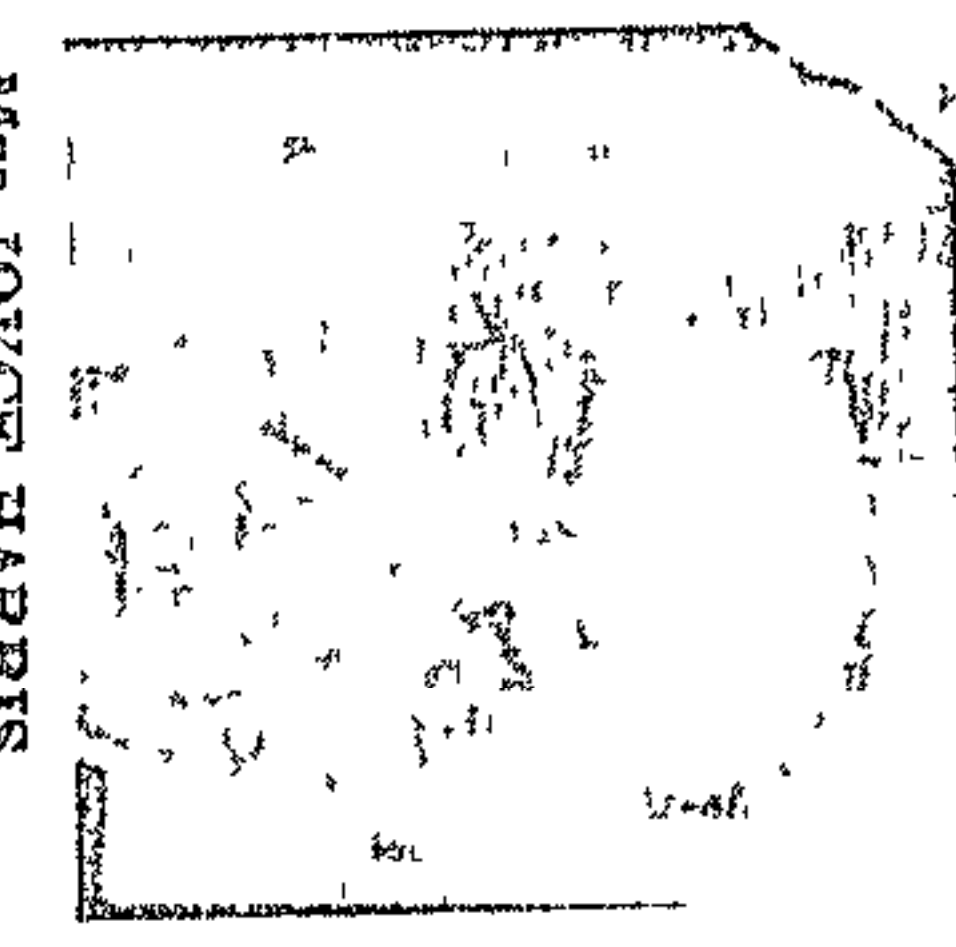
MR LE GRANGE... "sensitive operations"



MR MOTLANA... "how a police State?"



MR JAAP MARRAIS... "invasion of the law"



Mrs JOYCE HARRIS... "broad and rebellious"

Bill is damned by all, from Azapo to the HNP — Page 2

et Russia, enabling the State virtually to erase people from society. Apart from the ban on publication, "if a father is taken away and the children of the household ask their mother where their father is, it is a crime for her to give them any information, in terms of this Bill". But Mr Le Grange, interviewed yesterday on the sweeping implications of the Bill, said it was not his intention to

press ahead with absurdities". Conceding that the Bill, in its present form, would make it a crime for any person to tell anybody else the name or other information about a security detainee, he said "That is certainly not the intention". "The Bill is aimed at stopping publication of this information. It is not aimed at individuals telling others about it."

Asked whether he would amend the Bill to remove the prohibition of word-of-mouth disclosures, he said "I am not giving any assurances, but I am always open to reasonable suggestions to improve this Bill". He said the Bill was to enable the police to perform very sensitive operations and duties without particulars thereof being made known. He gave the assurance that the police

would always inform the family of a person detained under one of the Acts involved. However, if a police station was attacked, and the attackers escaped different parts of the country, the police follow-up could be hampered if the Press published names of individuals arrested. "If we arrest one of the men and others elsewhere in the country re about this arrest, they will immediately move somewhere else," Mr Le Grange said. "However, this law will not enable people to vanish off the street. As law stands at present, a person has be visited by a magistrate within certain period of time." The far-reaching measure, which follows the recommendations of the State Commission, also drastically curtails Press reporting of police follow-up actions after attacks by insurgents. It stipulates that no information should be disclosed about the constitution of movements, deployment or methods used by police acting to prevent combat terrorist activities as defined by the Terrorism Act. It also prohibits information about any person or group against whom a police action is directed.

Press awards: 'Mail' blazes winning trail

RDM 17/5/80 (243)

Staff Reporter

THE Rand Daily Mail has won more national and international Press awards than any other South African newspaper

The awards were given in all the main fields of journalism — news, sports, finance, consumerism, photography and newspaper design

On the international front, the "Mail" won the 1966 American Newspaper Publishers Association, which was presented annually "to one or more newspapers for distinguished service to their countries and their citizens over a continuing period"

In May last year, the "Mail" notched up another top international award when the Editor, Mr Allister Sparks, shared the honour of International Editor of the Year with Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express.

The award is made annually by the American magazine, the Atlas World Press Review, and was presented to the two editors for their newspapers' exposes on the Information scandal

At home, the "Mail" has a record number of wins in the Stellenbosch Farmers Winery awards — South Africa's premier Press awards. Since the SFW awards started in 1966 the "Mail" has had five overall winners

The SFW winners were

● 1967 — Former "Mail" photographer Selwyn Tait for a series of pictures showing a crocodile attacking an impala.

● 1969 — Mervyn Rees and Chris Day for an investigation into drug abuse among South African teenagers.

● 1971 — Lin Menge and Wilmar Utting for exposing slum conditions among Johannesburg whites.

● 1973 — Bob Hitchcock, former senior journalist and specialist writer, for a series of articles on Zambia, including an exclusive interview with President Kenneth Kaunda.

● 1976 — Photographer Peter Magubane for his coverage of the Soweto riots.

Other "Mail" journalists have won a string of SFW commendations

And "Mail" journalists have also featured strongly in other fields

● Consumer Mail editor Vita Palastrant won the Checkers Award — the first award for consumer journalism — The Checkers Award — in 1978.

● Sportswriters Jon Swift and Sy Lerman were voted the best English language sports writers in South Africa in 1977. ● Mining Editor Adam Payne won the 1976 Afrox award for industrial reporting.

● Financial Editor Howard Preece took the first Sanlam Financial Reporter of the Year award in 1975.

● Former Editor-in-Chief, Mr Laurence Gandar, won the Pringle Press Award in 1971 for outstanding service to journalism and the defence of Press freedom in Southern Africa, and

● Former Editor, Mr Raymond Louw, won the Pringle Press Award in 1977

The "Mail" has also won the prestige Frewin Trophy for newspaper design six times

17/05/80
Reporter
leaves SA

REC US
208

JOHANNESBURG — Mr Enoch Duma, a Sunday Times reporter who has been missing from his home for about a fortnight, has left South Africa

A Botswana Government spokesman said Mr Duma, 39, reported to the Botswana Security Police this week. He believed Mr Duma was on his way to the United States. — Sapa

Journalist

(243) (330) (12)

flees to Botswana

Staff Reporter
MR ENOCH Duma, a Sunday Times reporter who has been missing from his home for about two weeks, has left South Africa

A Botswana Government spokesman said yesterday that on Wednesday Mr. Duma reported his presence to the Botswana security police. He believed Mr Duma was on his way to the United States

Mr. Duma, 39, a former Transvaal chairman of the Writers' Association of South Africa, failed twice last year to have his passport renewed

He visited the US during 1975-1976 as a member of a group of journalists who participated in a Press programme at the University of Indiana

In 1977 Mr Duma was arrested and held for nine months. He appeared with Aitken Ramudzuli in the Krugersdorp Circuit Court on charges under the Terrorism Act. Mr Duma was acquitted and Ramudzuli jailed for 24 years

IFJ hits at SA

Govt's attacks on Press

Political Staff

THE International Federation of Journalists has adopted a wide-ranging resolution protesting against the South African and Transkei governments' handling of the Press

The resolution was adopted by the IFJ's annual congress in Athens this week. The IFJ is a federation of journalists' unions in most Western countries, and two South African journalists' associations are affiliated to it.

In the resolution, the IFJ specifically condemns

- The continued detention by the Transkei Government of Mr. Sidney Moses, a journalist employed by the East London Daily Dispatch (Mr Moses was, however, released yesterday);

- "Recent SA Government attempts to prescribe to the Press how it should report events, such as the coloured schools boycott,"

- The "unsuccessful attempt to obtain information, on threat of imprisonment", from Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writers Association of South Africa, and Mr John Matisonn, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists — both organisations affiliated to the IFJ,

- Recommendations of the Steyn Commission into Defence reporting which call for "even more selective issuing of Press cards and the formulation of a national policy for the Press,"

- The arrest of two black journalists while covering the schools boycott,

- The banning of the SASJ in Transkei, and

- The Transkei Government ban, since lifted, on the Daily Dispatch

The IFJ instructed its executive to examine ways in which journalists' unions could take positive action in support of our South African colleagues.

The IFJ executive has also been instructed to call for an assurance that Mr. Sisulu will not be brought to court again — his case was recently referred for re-trial — and to call on the Government to drop charges against Mr. Matisonn.

Mr. Sisulu faced charges for refusing to give evidence in a prosecution against a fellow

Another thing: the release of evidence in a prosecution against a fellow...
One is left wondering, those other substantial sections that have still not been because of the familiar old that they might affect "Styly". And by the fact that the to be lodged in the Prime Office

82 + 41 = 123 = 62% (2)

SA POLITICAL STATE 100mins

ADP-1 17/5/80

Political Staff

HARSH new Press curbs contained in the Government's proposed amendment to the Police Act yesterday drew outrage and charges that South Africa was becoming a totalitarian police state from a wide spectrum of leading South Africans — from the black left to the white far-right.

And at least one major public figure vowed to organise protests to fight the proposed legislation. The general secretary of the SA Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, said the move sounded like something out of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn's "Gulag Archipelago", "where people just disappeared without trace."

"It is quite outrageous I am going to try to persuade the Bar Council and the law societies to protest against one of the most serious abrogations of law. The lawyers have been keeping a low profile," he said.

Bishop Tutu vowed he would not allow the Bill to go through without strong protests. "I will do everything in my power to organise protests against this type of thing."

"Already, some people have been brought to court without family or lawyers knowing about it."

"This latest inroad is breathtaking."

The vice-president of the Law Society, Mr Etienne le Roux, said the society had taken note of the amendment and "we are giving urgent attention to it."

He said he could not comment further because he was awaiting comment from regional law societies.

□ □ □ □
The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs Helen Suzman said she was "appalled" by the amendment.

Mrs Suzman, a long-time campaigner for civil liberties, added "I always knew that once we departed from the rule of law we were on the slippery slope that would put us in the same category as countries behind the Iron Curtain and those countries elsewhere who have no respect for democratic procedure."

She said it was "bad enough" that information about detainees was not released "as of right" under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act, "but now to know that this principle is to be incorporated in the Police Act makes it that much worse."

□ □ □ □
Mr George Wauchope, publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation, said South Africa was now a police state, and anyone who had doubts about justice in the country should be convinced by this latest erosion of the rule of law.

Mr Wauchope pointed out that since the era of the former Minister of Justice, Mr Jimmy Kruger, the black consciousness organisations have been worst affected by detentions and hearings.

Azapo and other organisations had to a large extent to depend on the Press to inform the public of actions against its members and other individuals and organisations.

□ □ □ □
The chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, Dr Nkhato Motlana, said "Aren't we now completely a police state?"

proposed move. "It means a great setback for the voiceless people because the Press has been their conscience. One of the most effective ways of bringing about positive reaction from the Government was through the Press."

For example, if Mr Zinjiva Nkondo's detention after his flight was diverted to South Africa had not received such wide publicity, I doubt he would have been released."

Mr Thula, who is also Kwazulu's principal urban representative, added "I have known of many families who had people disappear and who were then traced through the inquiries of the Press."

"Through the Press coverage of their plight legal assistance has also been obtained for people who have suffered in detention."

□ □ □ □

Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, said that, because the courts were no longer permitted to intervene in detentions, the amendment removed "the sole remaining protection of the detainee — publicity."

He added that present legislation had brought South Africa to the "brink of a police state." If the amendment was passed, "it will be difficult to avoid the conclusion that the country has stepped into the realm of the police state."

The amendment would bring down "an iron curtain between police and public" and would allow the police "to take people away and keep them forever."

The authorities were exempted from disclosing information about people held under the Terrorism Act and the Government had "consistently refused" to give this information.

It had been left to organisations such as the now outlawed Christian Institute and the SA Institute of Race Relations to compile lists of detainees.

Many of the publications detailing this information had been banned, "which suggested that the Government has for some years been determined to prohibit such disclosures."

□ □ □ □

Press representatives also reacted angrily. Mr Joel Mervin, former Sunday Times editor and now South African representative of the International Press Institute, said "The proposed amendment illustrates clearly how the so-called total onslaught against South Africa is driving the Government into extremist counter-action that destroys the foundations of a democratic state."

"This does not constitute merely a further restriction on the freedom of the Press, it also constitutes a very serious restriction upon the public's right to know."

He added: "This represents the final destruction of civil liberty."

It will drag the South African system down to the same level as that which prevails in Soviet Russia. In short, we are apparently determined to use the refinements of a communist police state like Russia to combat what is described as the communist onslaught or the international terrorist onslaught on South Africa."

□ □ □ □
The president of the black workers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelake Sisulu, said "This is yet another..."

people of this country. Mr Sisulu said black journalists and writers had constantly warned that the country was on the verge of white nationalist dictatorship, "but now we are already caught up in that cauldron."

A vice-president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr Chris Smith, commented "If the Government is serious, this appears to be following the pattern set by Hitler shortly before the Second World War."

□ □ □ □

The assistant director of the SA Institute of Race Relations, Mrs Hazel Moolman, commented "The steady erosion of the duty of the Press to inform the inhabitants of a country is to be deplored."

"This further gag on the South African Press, which has on numerous occasions proved to have acted with remarkable strength, is an action we would urgently request the Government to reconsider."

□ □ □ □

The president of the Black Sash, Mrs Joyce Harris, said the Bill amounted to "the death" of the rule of *habeas corpus*. "The ban on the Press is really just a symbol of the total rejection of the right of the individual to be tried in a court of law," she said.

"The security laws are so broad and nebulous — anyone could transgress them at any time and the police cannot be answerable to anyone or be held to account for something nobody knows has happened — who is safe," she asked.

□ □ □ □

The leader of the Labour Party, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said that if ever proof were needed that the country was a police state, then the new Bill proved it conclusively. "People can simply disappear without mention," he said. "This will destroy any hope people inside and outside the country might have had that Mr P W Botha is trying to not into a new era."

□ □ □ □

The leader of the extreme Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jaap Marais, described the Bill as a "serious invasion of the law" and said it showed the Government was becoming increasingly dictatorial.

"We will fight this as a law which is not necessary and which can be misused," he said.

□ □ □ □

Mr John Barratt, director of the Institute of International Affairs at the University of the Witwatersrand, questioned whether the Government appreciated the implications of the Bill.

"My immediate reaction is that this will create a very negative impression overseas because there is already considerable concern about our security laws," he said.

"Recently, the Government indicated that it was reviewing security legislation and there were hopes that there would be some improvements which would make them more acceptable."

"But this seems to negate that."
"The Bill even creates the impression that the Government..."

Transkei
frees

Moses 17/5/80
EDM

EAST LONDON — Mr Sydney Moses, the East London Daily Dispatch journalist who had been detained by Transkei security police since April 17, was released yesterday

Mr Moses was detained after telephoning Prime Minister George Matanzima for comment in connection with the Transkei's offer of political asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran

— The newspaper was banned the same day, but this has since been lifted

The Transkei Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said in Umtata yesterday that Mr Moses had been released "after police interrogation had failed to yield anything" — but this did not mean the investigations were over

During his detention, Mr Moses was taken to the Umtata General hospital three times for medical checkups for a high blood pressure condition and kidney trouble. — Sapa.

POST

MAY 18, 1980

Gagging more than just the Press

243
22

LEGISLATION was placed before Parliament on Friday which, if passed, will effectively prevent disclosure of any information about police action against guerillas

The draft measures are very far reaching. They even set out to prevent disclosure of the fact that people have been arrested or detained for questioning in connection with guerilla activities.

Public reaction has been swift and angry. But it has so far concentrated almost entirely on how the new law will further restrict media reporting

The media, however, is not likely to be affected alone

Newspapers, radio and television will indeed be affected in the first instance, in that they are often the first to inform the public about police activities and arrests and detentions.

But the new law may not stop at merely silencing them. It may try to silence everybody

Perceiving the extent of the new measures depends on how the concepts of "publication" and "disclosure of information" are interpreted

In essence, they mean "to pass information on" or "to make public", which we all do whenever we tell somebody something and at least a third person is listening.

The law, therefore, in its present form, has been interpreted as even setting out to prevent members of a family telling other members that their father, say, was taken in last night under the Terrorism Act or the General Law Amendment Act

The penalty for doing so

without first having obtained the permission of the Minister of Police. Mr Louis le Grange, could be a fine of R15 000 or eight years in jail or both

On the basis of past experience, there can be little doubt that the proposed Bill will be passed. If public criticism is strong enough and if during debate the opposition parties are able to get the Government to agree to some changes, they are likely to be only minor

The Government, however, is unlikely to enforce this law against individuals to the degree of absurdity that its architects have written into it

It has neither the manpower nor the resources to do so in this country's teeming townships

But it could conceivably take action against a particular individual if he is sufficiently popular and discloses this kind of information where enough people can hear

The effect of this law could prove to be very serious for ordinary people

Because of the discipline that reporting on police matters imposes, where information has to be checked with the police before publication in order to avoid possible prosecution, newspapers particularly have become a vital source of dependable information on the possible whereabouts of friends and relatives who have disappeared

If newspapers are now to be prevented from publishing some of this information, families will have to depend on rumour and gossip, seeing that there can be no guarantee that the police will necessarily confirm or deny anything concerning the "disappearance" of certain people

As we have seen in the past and as the authorities always confirm whenever they set out to justify new laws to control them in the Press, these things create their own uncertainty,

243 327 252
Le Grange may ease

RDM 19/5/80
'police state' Bill —

but Opposition wary

By PATRICK LAURENCE
THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday confirmed that he was considering modifications to the controversial Police Amendment Bill, following discussions at the weekend, with Security Police officers

Introduced in Parliament on Friday, the Bill seeks to prohibit publication of the names of detainees. The ban — backed by a fine of R15 000 or eight year's imprisonment or both — was interpreted to be indefinite.

Mr Le Grange, however, confirmed a newspaper report which quoted him as saying that he had not intended the ban to be permanent, and that he was considering an amendment to limit the ban to the time needed by Security Police to complete their investigations.

His proposed amendment was cautiously welcomed by Mr Ray Swart, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, but rejected by Pro-

fessor A S Mathews, of the University of Natal, as ineffective.

Professor Mathews, an authority on South Africa's security laws, pointed out that the Defence Act already authorised the introduction of censorship by proclamation as an emergency measure for the prevention or suppression of terrorism.

Mr Swart said of the proposed amendment "Obviously any improvement on the published Bill will be welcomed. But one finds it amazing that a government which has been in power for 30 years should publish so ill-conceived a Bill, so hastily."

But, he added, Security Police investigations often took many months and a ban on publication of the names of detainees was therefore still "highly dangerous and offensive".

Referring to the Rabie Commission, appointed to investigate the fairness and effectiveness of security

laws, Mr Swart said: "The Bill seems to be anticipating some of the findings of that commission."

Professor Mathews said of the amendment under consideration by Mr Le Grange "It is not an effective limit at all. Following the Muldergate affair, there have been four or five new restrictions on the flow of information. It is unfortunate that there should be another one."

Author of a definitive study on secrecy in South Africa, Britain and the United States, Professor Mathews said "Leaving it to the Security Police (to decide when the ban was no longer operative) is just to give them another absolute discretion."

Summing up the implications of the Bill, Prof Mathews "We have a situation in which freedom is being eliminated, but the fact that it is being eliminated may not be recorded."

© Editorial
comment Page 8

Fierce Nat Press war in W Cape

Argus 11/5/80 (243)



By Hugh Robertson
A FIERCE new Press war has broken out between the National Party's two newspaper giants for commercial and political influence in the Western Cape and Transvaal.

Involves millions of rands in investments, the launching of at least two new newspapers, and takeover tussles for a string of small but influential platteland and regional publications

The 8 000 circulation Somerset West-based District Mail and the widely read Paarl Post are among the other newspapers which are said to be at issue between the two NP publishing giants

Perskor, meanwhile, has discreetly made it known to major retail advertisers in the Western Cape that it is to launch two new weeklies in Cape Town's northern suburbs and in the Tygerberg next month

This will be a direct assault on the major circulation area of the Burger, flagship of Nasionale Pers dailies and the largest Afrikaans daily newspaper in the country.

The two new publications are to be printed by Galvin and Sales, a Cape Town firm of printers and stationers which was bought out by Perskor in a surprise move on May 1 for an undisclosed amount.

Sources in Perskor confirmed, also, that the company was planning a Cape Town edition of The Citizen, the NP-supporting newspaper which was launched with the illegal

use of taxpayers' money by the former Department of Information and which was sold to Perskor in circumstances which the Erasmus Commission has said deserve further investigation

Senior officials of the two NP publishing groups were not immediately available for comment today

Perskor's entry to the Cape newspaper market has been expected ever since Nasionale Pers ventured into the Transvaal market several years ago to launch Beeld, which is

now said to be the largest Afrikaans newspaper in the Transvaal

Beeld competes head on with the Transvaal Perskor's major daily, and to a lesser extent with the rest of the Perskor stable in the Transvaal, and negotiations-between Perskor and Nasionale Pers to combine Beeld and the Transvaal into a single newspaper were abandoned some months ago

Since then, Nasionale Pers has entrenched itself in the Transvaal, buying

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Press War

(Continued from Page 1)

from under the nose of Perskor both the Vaal Weekblad and the Potchefstroom Herald for undisclosed amounts.

Both are profitable newspapers with steadily growing circulations and it is believed that Perskor had been interested in buying them before Nasionale Pers executed well-planned take overs.

A third Transvaal plateland newspaper the Iowvelder, was sold for R850 000 to political allies of Dr Andries Treurnicht, Transvaal leader of the NP, early in March.

Previous battles between the two NP newspaper giants have brought on bitter North South clashes inside the party. So serious did the fighting become when Nasionale Pers first announced plans for Beeld that the then Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, threatened to resign if the Cape group went ahead with its envisaged Transvaal venture.

The existing tension in the NP over the role of the party's Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, is widely expected to become more serious in the light of the new Press war and politicians expect it inevitably to draw the Prime Minister and Cape leader of the party Mr P W Botha, into the fray.

Le Grange accused of negligence

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WDM 20/5/80.

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was yesterday accused of "extreme negligence or irresponsibility" in his handling of the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill.

The accusation came from Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on police matters, after the Government's decision to withdraw the most contentious clause prohibiting the disclosure of names of people arrested under security laws.

The clause — described as the police-state clause — will be referred to the Rabie Commission investigating security legislation.

Commenting on the back-

down, Mr Swart said: "It is quite clear from all the statements by the Minister, that he was unaware of the implications of the Bill in its original form."

"Before the ink on the Bill had had time to dry, the Minister was indicating his willingness to review it. This points to hasty and careless planning, and indicates that the Minister was either extremely negligent or irresponsible in his handling of the matter."

The proposed amendments did not go far enough, as there would still be a severe clamp on the Press, he said.

"This measure is being introduced before the new police-Press liaison system has had time to work, and contradicts the conciliatory attitude taken by the Minister recently."

Yesterday, Mr Le Grange strongly rejected the suggestion that he had not reviewed the Bill before it was tabled last Friday.

"Of course, I gave it my attention before it was published. It is my right to review a Bill at any time in the interests of good administration and legislation. I am not going into my reasons for doing so as that is not a public matter."

The amendments that will appear on the Parliamentary order paper today involve two key changes:

- The blanket prevention of any disclosure of information on police anti-terror action will be limited to a ban on publication of such information in any media, and
- The ban on publication of names of people arrested under detention-without-trial security laws will be dropped and the matter referred to the Rabie Commission.

The moves follow a country-wide outcry and strong protest from the legal profession, political leaders and the Press.



The Argus

MAY 20 1980

Still a bad Bill

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ARGUS

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THE fact that the Government has withdrawn a particularly obnoxious part of the Police Amendment Bill should not be allowed to allay a proper public concern about the remaining restrictive provisions of the measure, as it is likely to affect the Press and other media and their function of informing the public about matters touching the public safety.

The Bill will put a clamp on all news about terrorists and police activity against terrorists. It gives the Minister of Police, the Commissioner or other authorised person the right to release information to the public but, of course, this does not necessarily mean the public will be getting the information it is entitled to.

The Bill is yet another measure to cloak official activities, to the detriment of the public interest. We can see no justification for it. We can think of no occasion when

the authorities needed to invoke such a measure to protect the State.

The South African Press has shown again and again that in its reporting of what these days are called 'sensitive' issues, it can be relied upon not to endanger the State or the public interest. So why this measure when already under the Official Secrets Act provision exists for curbing the publication of matters dealing with internal security?

True, the Steyn Commission recommended — unnecessarily in our view — a Bill to specifically prevent the improper disclosure of information relating to terrorism. But its proposed curb was clearly on information 'which can be of use' to persons taking part in terrorist activities. The Bill before Parliament contains no such qualification. It is a bad Bill and should be thrown out

(243) 259
21/5/80.

Smit evidence: journalist charged

NDM
By CHRIS OLCKERS

AN assistant editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Ken Owen, was last night questioned by police about statements he had made to the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry that the police did not follow up a lead on the Smit murders

He refused to identify the source of his information and was immediately charged under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

He will appear in the Springs Magistrates Court on May 30.

If he refuses to reveal the source of his information, Mr Owen may be jailed for up to two years

Mr Owen was met at Jan Smuts Airport by the officer in charge of investigating the Smit murders, Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, and the Divisional CID Chief for the East Rand, Brigadier Stan Schutte, shortly after he had disembarked from a flight from Zimbabwe. He had been working in Zimbabwe and had only booked his flight back to Johannesburg yesterday morning.

"As I entered the customs area, I was asked whether I was Ken Owen of the Sunday Times. When I answered that I was, air-



MR OWEN
... yesterday's picture

port officials escorted me to a room where I was met by Brigadier Schutte and Lieutenant Viljoen

"The meeting was very friendly and cordial. They asked me for the identity of the official and I answered that I couldn't do that until I had spoken to a lawyer and to the official concerned

"I was then handed the summons. They then allowed me to leave," Mr Owen said last night

Mr Owen told the commission that Dr Robert Smit had questioned a Government official at length about the affairs of the now-defunct Department of In-

formation only 10 days before he and his wife, Cora-Jean were murdered at their Springs home

Mr Owen told the commission he would under no circumstances identify the official. He said "After Smit was killed, he (the official), offered the police his co-operation. They never came to him. They never took it up

"He later became apprehensive and has not renewed his offer and does not want to."

FOOTNOTE: The national president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisson, last night condemned the police action. "Instead of taking up the offer of co-operation of the official at the time when it was made, the police choose to put severe pressure on an influential and senior journalist on a major South African newspaper. This zealotness would have been more appropriate then. But a pattern is beginning to emerge whereby journalists, acting in the course of their normal duties, are forced to risk jail sentences on an increasingly regular basis"

GEORGE MATANZIMA'S SINGLES WITH SUNDAY POST

943

THE Minister of Defence, Prime Minister George Matanzima, has accused Sunday Post of assigning itself the task to "belittle, abuse, distort and generally ridicule" the Transkei Defence Force.

Delivering his policy speech as Defence Minister in the Umtata National Assembly yesterday, Chief Matanzima levelled the same accusation against a local Xhosa newspaper, Intsimbi

He referred in particular to an article in **SUNDAY POST** on March 9 on the launching of the Transkei Navy.

"LIES"

"The article, besides containing blatant lies, is so malicious in its tone and intention that we have instituted legal proceedings against the newspaper," Chief Matanzima said.

Turning to Intsimbi, the Prime Minister said the newspaper had falsely accused the Transkei Defence Force of harassing residents in Cacadu district just because a murder had been committed in the district.

"I want to warn newspapers against this negativism towards our defence force. I wonder what they hope to achieve by being diabolical towards the TDF," he added

The Prime Minister said discipline in the Transkei Defence Force continued to cause anxiety. This could be ascribed to the fact that at the average age of 23, members of the force were basically very young—in some instances, teenagers.

There seemed to prevail in the minds of the youngsters the idea that because they were so-called "amajoni", they could make and break as they pleased. One wondered whether the label "amajoni" did not confer a false licence for them to misconduct themselves as did "amajoni" of the two worlds, Chief Matanzima said.

"We have had to tighten discipline and deal mercifully with undesirable

types such as dagga smokers, drunkards and criminals."

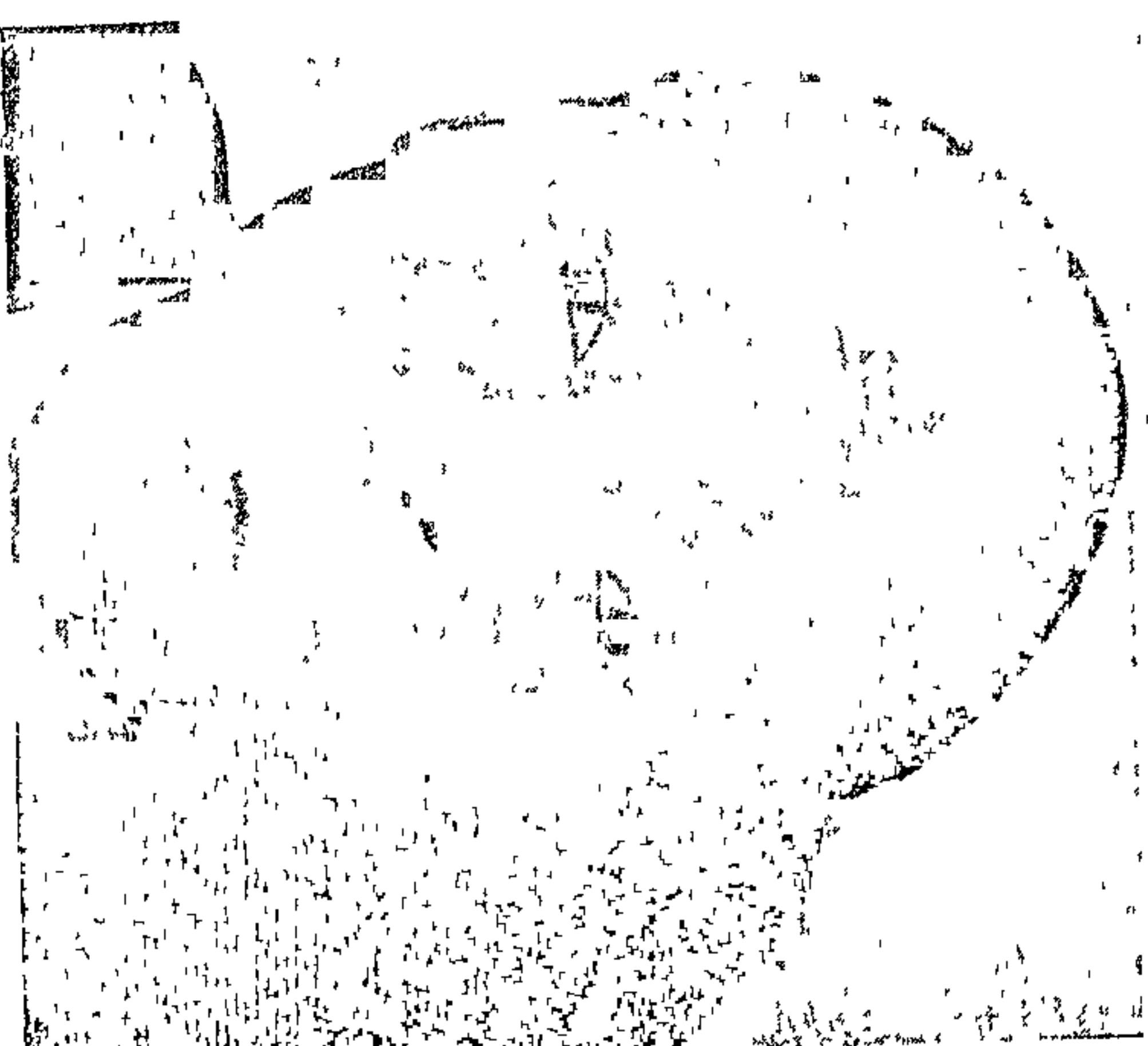
The Prime Minister revealed that a disturbing factor in the ranks of the Transkei Defence Force had been the discovery of a few individuals who had been stealing firearms and ammunition to sell them to the public.

SECURITY

"Thanks to the vigilance of our military police and the security police all these culprits have been arrested and will be dealt with according to law."

The Prime Minister said the defence department was to launch a programme to identify and re-emphasise social values to the young men in the army battalion.

"We want them to realise and to accept that they are the Defenders (abakhuseli) of this country in contradiction of the amajoni of old."



Transkei PM Matanzima

Police Bill still as bad as ever

(243)
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(251) WDM 22/5/80

THE Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has withdrawn one of the controversial clauses of his Police Amendment Bill, but he is still pressing ahead with legislation which remains as objectionable — and indeed probably has the same effect — as the withdrawn section

To sighs of relief, Mr Le Grange earlier this week withdrew the clause specifically prohibiting publication of the names of people detained under the General Law Amendment Act, which provides for renewable 14-day detention, and the Terrorism Act, which provides for indefinite detention. He sent it for review to the Rabie Commission, which is assessing all security legislation. But closer examination of the remaining sections of the amendments published in Parliament this week shows that the Government has retained certain clauses which appear to have the same effect as the one withdrawn.

In the first place, the Government still intends to prohibit publication of "any information in relation to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods" of the police "in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities." In other words,

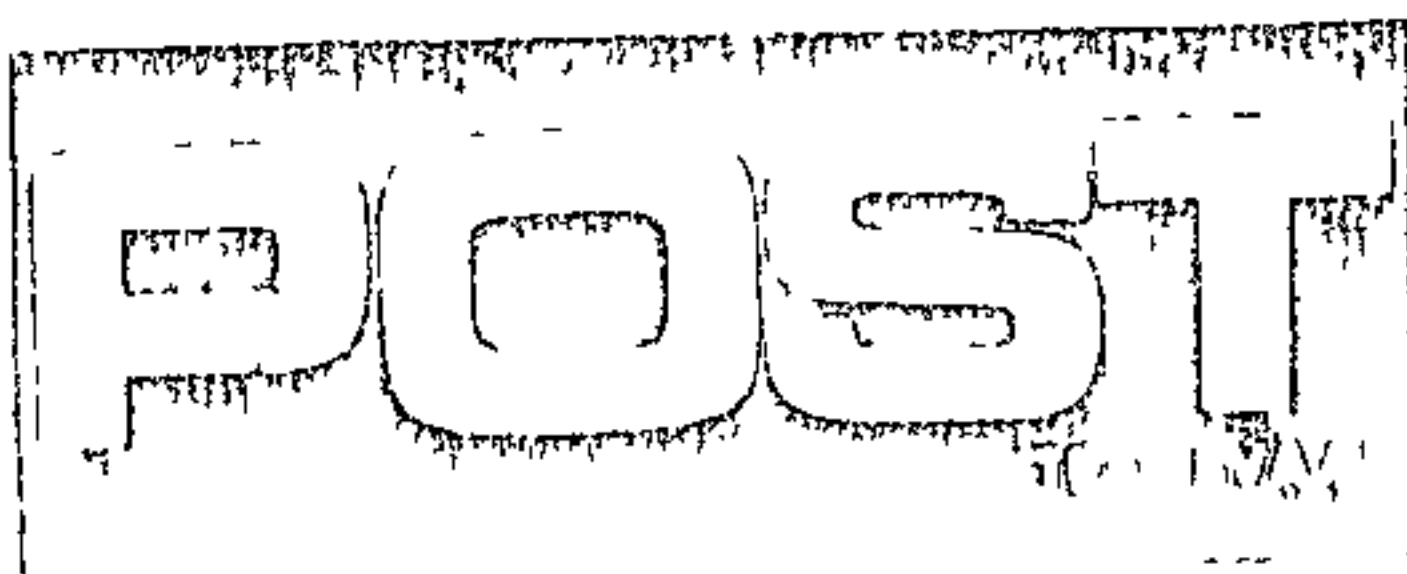
the Minister could impose a blanket ban on publication of such events as the Silverton siege or even the recent Carlton siege.

But the clauses retained in the Bill go even further. The next section specifically states that no person shall publish any information about "any person against whom, or group of persons against which", any action is taken to prevent "terroristic activities." In other words, if police detain a person under the Terrorism Act, it may be risky for newspapers to publish this information without the Minister's permission because the action could involve police "movements" or "methods." And even if it did not, this clause in itself may also place a prohibition on publication of information about people against whom action is taken.

Mr Le Grange has justified the retention of these clauses with the argument that publication of information would, for example, hinder the police in a follow-up action after a terror attack. But as the clauses stand now, it appears they can be used for action in almost all circumstances

There is only one option for the Minister now: he should withdraw the whole objectionable Bill and reconsider it all from scratch.

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Going against the spirit of Botha

THERE are several reasons why the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was now doubting the validity of proceeding with his controversial press gag bill. The major of them, must surely be the professional manner in which the Press and police co-operated during the Carlton Hotel siege.

This indicated that more information, instead of suppressed information, is the key to healthy relations between the press and police. If the police are seen to be suppressing information, it only goes a long way towards damaging their credibility and truthfulness and it also makes pressmen even more resolute to get to the real truth.

Far too much secrecy surrounds our daily life as it is. This is never healthy in the upholding and defending individual rights against the State's excesses and civil servant's enthusiasm.

The other reason we believe the Minister should drop this bill entirely is that the Government should be firmly committed to removing the causes of security concern from the nation, instead of introducing more repressive laws that only have the effect of worsening the situation.

The proposed bill goes against the spirit of the Prime Minister's declared intention of bringing about a transformation of this society. As long as laws like those proposed by Mr le Grange continue to flow from the Nationalist Party, then the longer our cynicism will grow that promises of change are merely big talk and nothing more.

This Government suffers from an acute dose of credibility gap. They need to restore the nation's confidence that they have the ability to change and they are firmly committed to that change.

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Staff Reporter

AN assistant editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Ken Owen, who was questioned this week by police about statements he had made to the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry, expressed misgivings yesterday about the transcription of his evidence to the commission

Mr Owen has been subpoenaed in terms of the Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to appear in the Springs Magis-

trate's Court on May 30 because he refuses to disclose identity of an official to whom he had referred in his evidence to the Erasmus Commission

He had told the commission that the official had been questioned at length by Dr Robert Smit about the affairs of the former Department of Information only 10 days before Dr Smit and his wife Cora-Jean, were murdered

Mr Owen said yesterday "It

is alarming to find that the transcription of my evidence to the Erasmus Commission, about which I am to be questioned, has been so inaccurately rendered as to be misleading or, in places, quite meaningless

"For example, the evidence was taken in the office of the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and at one point I referred to him as 'the gentleman whose office we are in' This is

rendered in the transcript as 'the gentleman whose office relieved him'

"At another point, I quoted my source as saying 'In this climate they will kill me' This is rendered in the transcript as 'This time they will kill me'

"It's unnerving to think that a document containing such errors might become the basis of further proceedings," Mr Owen said

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Police Bill's

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ADM 22/5/80

Press stays

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN

THE Government has retained two clauses in the controversial Police Amendment Bill that could still be used to prohibit Press reports giving the name or any details of Terrorism Act arrests.

This has emerged from a close reading of the Bill in its amended form.

It was amended earlier this week after an outcry against a clause prohibiting the disclosure of the name or any other detail of a person arrested under two detention-without-trial laws — the Terrorism Act and the General Law Amendment Act

The clause, described as the "police-state clause", was dropped -- but the amended form shows that the police may still have the power to prevent the publication of details concerning Terrorism Act arrests

And Mr Ray Swart, Opposition spokesman on police matters, said although the scope of the Bill had been narrowed, the Government would probably still be able to impose a ban on reports on people arrested under the Terrorism Act

The clause in question was slightly ambiguous, he said, "but he also said the clause was to be particularly suspicious"

"In the background of the Steyn Commission, which makes it clear the police want very tight constraints on the Press"

It was completely unacceptable for the Bill to remain ambiguous and the Government would have to clarify its intention

"If the Bill is not changed, the Government will probably still have the power to rub people out of society without anyone knowing about it"

The remaining controversial clauses read as follows.

"No person shall publish in any newspaper, magazine, book or pamphlet or by radio any information in relation to

• "The constitution movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the force engaged in any action for the prevention or

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22/5/80

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tivities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act, 1967.

© "Any person against whom any action referred to (in the above paragraph) is directed or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons"

Mr Swart said the second clause, read in conjunction with the first, still gave the Government sweeping powers to prevent reports concerning people who were targets of police action under the Terrorism Act

He said "Arrest is a method used by the police. If the Press is prohibited from publishing any information about a person against whom a police 'method' is directed, this could still be used to prevent disclosure of the names of detainees under the Terrorism Act"

The Government could not be allowed to leave the law in limbo, and no stated intentions that the Bill would be applied with discretion would be sufficient, he said

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, was unavailable for comment yesterday

PATRICK LAURENCE reports that two security law experts have echoed Mr Swart's misgivings

The ban seemed to apply even though the Minister had withdrawn the clause specifically prohibiting publication of the names of detainees, Professor A S Mathews, of the University of Natal, and Professor John Dugard, of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, said

Both Prof Mathews and Prof Dugard agreed that the two clauses would, on the face of it, prevent newspapers from publishing the names of detainees

© Editorial Comment

— Page 10

5778 21/5/89 (287)
Court for Journalist (357) (243) 62
over Erasmus evidence 13

Sunday Times assistant editor Mr Ken Owen has been subpoenaed following the disclosure of his evidence to the Erasmus Commission into the Information scandal

Mr Owen, who is to appear in the Springs magistrate's court on May 30, was questioned yesterday about evidence he gave concerning the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife, Jeanne-Cora

Mr Owen said the police had failed to follow a lead

on the Smit case Dr Robert Smit had questioned a Government official at length about the affairs of the former Department of Information 10 days before he was killed, Mr Owen said

The police had not questioned the man, who no longer wished to give evidence

Mr Owen now faces a possible sentence of up to two years' jail for not divulging the identity of the official to the police

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Le Grange

clams up

on his Bill

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23/5/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Mr Louis le Grange, Minister of Police, said yesterday he refused to continue the "public debate" on his controversial Police Amendment Bill, which legal experts say can still be used to gag the Press on Terrorism Act arrests.

The outcry against the Bill has continued — despite additional amendments — because of two clauses that could still be used to prohibit Press reports giving the name or any details of persons arrested under the detention-without-trial Terrorism Act.

Approached for comment on the continuing outcry against the Bill, Mr Le Grange said: "I refuse to say another word in public until the Bill is debated on Tuesday. Every word I say ends up in the London newspapers and I can see no

point in continuing the debate on this level."

Told that leading legal experts believed the amended Bill still gave the Government the power to prevent publication of names and other details of Terrorism Act detentions, he said: "I would advise the law advisers to read all the relevant provisions applying to these people and to change their interpretation."

Two security law experts, Professor John Dugard, head of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies, and Professor A S Mathews, of Natal University, have expressed severe misgivings about the amended Bill. Both experts agreed that the Bill would still, on the face of it, prevent newspapers from publishing the names of Terrorism Act detainees.

This could enable the police to arrest a person under the Act and the public would not know about it.

STAR 23/5/80

'Govt increasing pressure on Press'

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Despite a professed commitment to Press freedom a clear pattern of incursion into this freedom by the Government had emerged, the president of the South African Society of Journalists, said today

Speaking at the 1980 congress of the SASJ in Johannesburg, Mr John Matisonn said the Government had continued to increase pressure on the Press

The introduction of the new Police Amendment Bill had confirmed growing suspicion that whatever the new Prime Minister might have in mind politically, his Government was in the front line of incursions in the rights of citizens to be informed

A pattern of Government action had emerged

First the Government introduced a "horrendous" Bill containing one clause to act as a flak-catcher. After the flak the Bill was toned down and the clause removed

"While the country breathes a sigh of relief

what is left is a considerable erosion of the right to report on the most important of the civil rights matters in society"

Mr Matisonn said he believed the most important civil rights matter to be the physical holding of a person, and any law which prevented the public from knowing about a detained person's whereabouts would damage the role of the Press considerably.

He accused the Prime Minister of setting the S A S J up against the Newspaper Press Union.

"The NPU has been found wanting in courage and clarity of thought about the functions of the Press," said Mr Matisonn.

While the Steyn Commission's report contained some admirable sentiments in support of Press freedom, some of its remarks and recommendations provided great cause for concern Mr Matisonn mentioned the even greater limitation on the provision of Press cards, in particular

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 A ASHLEY, E. O.
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 I NOTES ON FORM AND STRUCTURE IN BANTU SPEECH.
 P AFRICA 15 : 4-20.
 R INCLUDES EXAMPLES FROM SHONA AND ZULU.
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 S THEMES, COMPARATIVE
 A BARNES, B. O.
 Y 1952
 I A VOCABULARY OF THE DIALECTS OF MASHONALAND. IN
 F LONDON, SHELDON PRESS. IX, 214P.
 C REVIEW BY G. P. LE STRADE BS 7/1933 250-1 : A PLEA
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 I A SHONA DICTIONARY, WITH AN OUTLINE SHONA GRAMMA
 F SALLISWY, JESUIT FATHERS. XI, 337P.
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Steyn report under fire

By PAT SIDLEY

SOUTH African journalists have opposed the Steyn Commission's recommendations on the reporting of police and Defence matters

A motion, proposed at the congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists' in Sandton yesterday and asking for clarification on the society's feelings on the commission, was scrapped in order to draft a resolution likely to condemn the report and its findings

Feeling at the congress, attended by journalists from most English-language newspapers in the country, was unanimous that the commission's recommendations ran contrary to journalist's commitment to

"independent journalism and the free flow of information" in a democracy

Fears were expressed that the commission, while paying lip service to Press freedom, was in fact "forcing the Press into the total national strategy"

In other motions supporting Press freedom, the congress

Deplored repeated warnings and threats from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and other Cabinet Ministers against newspapers which continued to expose irregularities in the civil service,

Expressed alarm at threat by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, to restrict Press reporting of urban terrorism and called on the Government to withdraw the Police Second Amendment Bill in full,

Deplored the "increasing trend towards secrecy" in the Government and the potential this trend had for increasing the possibility for power abuse and corruption,

Asked for the repeal of all Press "muzzling" provisions, especially those contained in the Police Amendment Act, the Inquest Amendment Act, the Petroleum Products Act, the National Supplies Procurement Act, the Advocate-General Act, the Prisons Act, the Internal Security Act, the Defence Act and Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, and

Noted the "absurdity" whereby information on the Salem oil scandal was available to the rest of the world but withheld from South Africa

DAY

AGE 18

'Press fails to reflect black issues'

Press freedom was being threatened by the failure of newspapers to report the relevant issues to their predominantly white readership, Professor Jakes Gerwel of the University of the Western Cape, said at the weekend

Delivering the Fanbairn Memorial lecture at a banquet of the Southern African Society of Journalists at the weekend, Professor Gerwel said Press freedom in South Africa was threatened by government action and the inability of the Press to reflect relevant issues

Developments and events in the black community which would be discomfiting to the white community were not receiving news coverage in the mainstream Press, he said

● Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, was chosen as the Newsmaker of the Year by the SASJ

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NDM 1403
Press' is
26/5/80
rejected

By PAT SIDLEY

JOURNALISTS have rejected any form of "partnership between the Press and the Government" as a possible attempt to draw the Press into an "official conspiracy with the Government".

In a hard-hitting motion, unanimously passed, the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) rejected the "fundamental philosophy underlying the Steyn Commission" into police and defence reporting

The society, represented by journalists from English language newspapers throughout the country, ended its annual congress in Sandton at the weekend

The philosophy underlying the Steyn Commission's report, the motion said, was that there should be a partnership between Press and Government based on the Prime Minister's total national strategy, which "is within the confines of National Party policy".

The motion abhorred the "lip-service" paid by the commission to Press freedom while "undermining these values by advocating the extension of State control through seducing the Press into a process of self-censorship".

The congress "rejected any attempts to draw the Press into an official conspiracy with the Government" and noted that there could be no neutrality between the Government's total strategy and democracy

The SASJ has also dissociated itself, in a unanimously passed motion, from statements issued by the Newspaper Press Union which "passively accepted, and even hailed, potentially restrictive and/or discriminatory legislation". The NPU, the motion said, was a collective newspaper management organisation and not representative of journalists

The SASJ also expressed its abhorrence "at the continued attempts by the Security Police and/or NIS (National Intelligence Service) to recruit journalists as informers"

The statement went on to say that the Government was creating an "unreal atmosphere", similar to that which prevailed in Zimbabwe before the recent elections, with laws which censor the Press

The Government was "sowing the seeds of alarm and despondency" with these laws which created a climate of mistrust and uncertainty

The public, therefore, did not know what to believe and was becoming susceptible to 'wild rumours and dangerous misunderstanding', the statement said

"We believe the Government is attempting to gain control of the minds of the people of South Africa by denying them the free flow of information required to make decisions

**Mugabe is
newsmaker**

WOM Staff Reporter 26/5/80

MR ROBERT Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, has accepted the 1980 Newsmaker of the Year Award from the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), for his statesmanship in a time of great crisis and upheaval in Southern Africa

26/05/80 ARYUS
SA Press is
203
free, says Nat

Provincial Staff

THE South African Press 'is one of the most free in the world,' while South Africans enjoyed freedom of speech, Mr F A Loots, MEC, Leader of the National Party in the Cape Provincial Council, said while speaking against the opposition's no confidence motion

Mr Loots said the National Party's principles committed it to protecting the rights of all people, with opportunity for 'the non-white races to develop themselves'

He accused the 'Progressive Federal Party of kicking up dust' in the

no-confidence motion, which he said was devoid of real content

Mr Loots said he had travelled overseas 'South Africa's Press is one of the most free in the whole world,' he added 'It says just what it wants.'

'The English-language Press is so negative towards South Africa it feeds and nurtures everything that would destroy the Nationalist Afrikaner in this country.'

Speaking of the three South African Party members in the council, Mr Loots said anyone who supported the Prime Minister would be 'welcome in the National Party.'



From left are Mr John Matson, president of the SASJ, Mr Harry O'Connor, editor of the Eastern Province Herald and winner of the 1980 Pringle Press Award, and Professor Jakes Gerwel, who delivered the Fairbairn lecture

Picture DAVID SANDISON

'Papers' ²⁴³³ responsibility ^{28/5/80} is to people'

By ARNOLD GEYER

ANY attempt to turn the Press into a compliant partner of the State had to be most carefully guarded against as the primary responsibility of newspapers was to the people Mr Harry O'Connor, editor of the Eastern Province Herald said at the weekend

Receiving the Southern African Society of Journalists' Pringle Press Award for outstanding service to Press freedom, he said there was a distinct danger of the Government bringing about a kind of confidential collaboration between it and newspapers in various fields

"In this the pretext of national security will be freely used," he said

Not only had authoritarian measures been extensively used against newspapers and individual journalists, but there were also intimidatory provisions which had not yet been given practical effect but which

hung constantly over the heads of journalists and especially editors

"It is not widely appreciated that our newspapers have had constantly to defend their freedom of expression and that they often exercise that freedom at their peril Mr O'Connor said

K=K

'New Bill will outlaw 1976 riots reports'

RDM 26/5/80

(243) (327) (251) (329)

By ARNOLD GEYER

If the controversial Police Amendment Bill came into effect it would be an offence to now publish what happened in Soweto in 1976 or that the black consciousness leader Steve Biko died in detention.

This was said in a joint statement made by the South African Council of Churches (SACC), the South African Institute of Race Relations and the Black Sash after a special weekend meeting convened to discuss the implications of the Bill.

They strongly condemned the Bill and stressed that despite the proposed amendments it remained as objectionable, sinister and vicious as before.

Police activity is to be hidden behind an impenetrable blanket of secrecy and no one

is to know what they are doing and to whom the statement is made.

After consultations with leading lawyers and attorneys and a close examination of the Bill we come to the conclusion that:

- It would be an offence to publish any details about the treatment of detainees.
- In fact the description of methods used by the police would be prohibited during court cases and inquests.
- It would only be possible to identify the name of a detained person by word of mouth.
- That the word "pamphlet" in the Bill could be so widely interpreted as to include publications such as church news letters asking for support for relatives of detainees.

• It would not be possible to publish what the police were doing even long after they had done it and that

• Purdy factual and dispassionate lists of detainees as have been published by the Institute for Race Relations, would become illegal.

During discussions with legal experts delegates to the meeting agreed that despite the far-reaching implications of the Terrorism Act, the Official Secrets Act and the Defence Act, the Police Amendment Act had far wider and more dangerous powers.

They expressed fear that in future an entire incident like the Silverton bank siege could be barred from publication and that people could simply disappear from the face of the earth.

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UCT

Challenge to Press: Use the real news

By ARNOLD GEYER

A TOP academic has challenged the English-language Press to concentrate on the "relevant" newsmakers — the black community — and thus reflect the South African reality.

The challenge was issued by Professor Jakes Gerwel, a poet and head of the University of the Western Cape's Afrikaans-Nederlands department, when he delivered this year's Fairbairn Memorial Lecture at the annual conference of the Southern African Society of Journalists.

He said "Such a decision would threaten the white public's comforts and if the Press did report on the South African reality, newspaper managements would be making a decision against their marketing principles.

"It is crucial for the English Press to re-assess its own role and identity."

Because these newspapers

catered mainly for the white marketplace, they were structurally constrained from freely reflecting the realities of the society

In fact, Prof Gerwel argued, a "really free Press was not possible in an "unjust, authoritarian and undemocratic society such as South Africa"

The view of South Africa was still predominantly projected by its Press as that of a "European man's land", he said.

He criticised the mainstream Press for relegating the majority of the country's people to the periphery of society, adding that this rejection of the black community lay at the heart of mounting tensions and unrest in education and industry

"The Press treatment of these unsettling and change-potential events would again reflect upon the Press' interpretation of its educative role

"The warning by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to the Press that it should not 'misuse the truth', is indicative of an awareness that the truthful presentation of the news can and does educate the public in a certain direction," he said

The onslaught on Press freedom in South Africa was twofold: externally, in the form of direct Government threats and control, and internally — and more insidiously — in the form of structural constraints of the political economy and the way newspaper management fitted into it institutionally

UCT

Fight in store for curbs Bill

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THE Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, is expected to run into fierce opposition today to his Bill to curb Press reporting of anti-terrorist actions

The Police Amendment Bill will be debated in the Senate before it goes to the Assembly later

Strongest opposition to the measure is likely to be shown in the Assembly

Although the Bill appears to have been watered down MPs say it is as draconian as ever in its curbs on the Press

The Minister has announced that a clause restricting reporting of detentions under security laws Bill will be dropped

But MPs say the Bill as it stands could still be used to withhold the names of detainees

Mr Ray Swart (PFP Musgrave), an opposition spokesman on police matters, said yesterday that he did not know whether it was the intention of the Government to maintain such a restriction

TERMS

"But it is still possible in terms of the wording for the authorities to place some restriction on disclosure of information when detentions take place," Mr Swart added

The Bill prohibits the publication of information relating to the constitution movements, de

ployment or methods of the police in combatting "terroristic activities" and also relating to any person against whom action is directed

This can be interpreted as placing a ban on reporting details of detentions

The Bill's main purpose, as spelled out by the Steyn Inquiry into reporting of security matters, is to assist the police in situations like the Silverton Siege where Press disclosures were said to have hampered police counter actions

The opposition is likely to say that the problem could be resolved by informal agreement between police and Press on disclosure of information as happened successfully in the recent Carlton Hotel incident

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To give an example : a semi-detached house sells at R9 145. R3 195 goes to the contractors. Normal overheads amount to R325. R2 500 is charged for the 'site', to cover the capital costs, and R1 125 is described as 'provision for finance charges' - the extra interest referred to above.

Because the total scheme has to be self-financing, the individual home-owner is legally committed to paying his share of the total cost. Therefore, the price he pays for his house is only provisional and is subject to adjustment. The extra expense of all the houses standing empty will ultimately be paid for by the purchasers of the occupied houses.

This system of financing is also used in other 'coloured' home ownership schemes throughout the country.

Pressmen harassed by police

Argus

27/5/80

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REPORTERS and photographers of The Argus have been harassed several times by policemen since demonstrations against 'unequal education' gained momentum at the weekend.

On Saturday during the baton-charge to disperse pupils in the Golden Acre in the city centre, two reporters were refused access to a staircase leading to a floor above.

They produced Press cards issued in terms of the 1976 Newspaper Press Union — SA Police agreement.

OVER-RIDDEN

The refusal by a non-commissioned officer, was over-ridden by a senior officer.

Also on Saturday, an Argus photographer's film was confiscated in Bellville by an officer, Colonel H O Ecksteen.

The photographer had been standing near a group of policemen who were loading pupils into a police van.

A policeman grabbed him by his lapels and demanded the camera. The photographer refused. The policeman then demanded the film quoting the Prisons Act as justification.

'THE LAW'

After agreeing to issue a receipt for the film, he refused to do so when it was in his possession, saying he was 'the law'.

Later as the photographer was taking pictures of a baton charge, he was told to move. He refused on the grounds that he was in a public place.

The policemen reported to Colonel Ecksteen, who told them to leave the photographer alone.

Colonel Ecksteen then threatened the photographer with charges.

Yesterday a woman reporter was stopped outside Bellville Magistrate's Court in which pupils were due to appear on charges under the Riotous Assemblies Act.

She produced a Press card.

The policeman on duty said he was acting on instructions. He could not cite a law under which he could refuse her entry.

She eventually gained access to the building and covered the proceedings.

NAMES TAKEN

A reporter and photographer standing opposite Caledon Square in Cape Town yesterday were asked to produce their Press Cards. Their names were taken.

Today a photographer was refused permission to take photographs of Claremont Station. A railway policeman said he could not photograph the area as it was 'railway property'.

A spokesman for the Railway Police said in a telephone interview from Johannesburg that in an unrest situation in which the public was excluded from railway property, Press photographers had to seek permission from the senior police officer on duty.

AGREEMENT

He said the Railway Police recognised the NPU — SAP agreement, and recognised Press Cards.

The cards state that the holder may 'enter and remain for the purpose of his professional work in any area under the control of the police from which the general public is excluded.'

(D) 28/5/80 243

Journalist will not have to reveal his source in court

By JAYNE LA MONT

THE SUBPOENA served on a Sunday Times assistant editor, Mr Ken Owen, to appear in the Springs Magistrate's Court and reveal the source of information he had passed on to the Erasmus Commission concerning the Smit murders, has been withdrawn.

Mr Owen's informant has made a voluntary statement to the police

Mr Owen said yesterday police told him he would no longer have to appear in court

The subpoena, under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, was served on Mr Owen last week by two policemen who met him at Jan Smuts Airport shortly after he flew in from Zimbabwe where he had been working

In terms of the Act, he could have been jailed for up to two years

Yesterday Mr Owen said "I have been assured by the police that the subpoena requiring me to appear in the Magistrate's Court at Springs on Friday is being withdrawn

"The source of the information which I gave to the Erasmus Commission concerning Dr Robert Smit's inquiries about the Information Department shortly before his death has, of his own volition, made a statement to the police

"I have, at his specific request and with his permission, subsequently confirmed his identity to the police I am not at liberty to reveal him publicly," he said

Mr Owen told the commission that Dr Robert Smit had questioned a Government offi-

cial about the affairs of the now defunct Department of Information only 10 days before he and his wife, Cora-Jean, were murdered in the Springs home

He told the commission he would, under no circumstances, reveal the identity of the official He said "After Smit was killed, he (the official) offered the police his co-operation They never came to him They never took it up

"He later became apprehensive and has not renewed his offer and does not want to"

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Govt admits to Police Bill gag

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HCRAM DWS

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By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE SENATE — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday conceded that the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill will, despite recent changes, prevent unauthorised Press reports of the names of security detainees.

During a heated debate on the Bill, Mr Le Grange made it clear newspapers would still be unable to publish the names or any other details of people arrested under security laws, unless the police granted permission.

However, he gave an assurance that the families of detained people would always be informed of an arrest or detention.

In a shock move, the New Republic Party supported the Government during the Second and Third Readings. The only opposition voice was that of Senator Eric Winchester, the lone PFP senator, who moved that the Bill be "read this day six months" — the strongest form of parliamentary censure.

After the debate, Mr Ray Swart, chief Opposition spokesman on police matters, said "In its gagging effect on the Press, the Bill is just as bad as it was in its original form. People will vanish from society — and the Minister and the Commissioner of Police will have the sole

discretion on whether society may know of their detention."

The measure will still prevent publication of police force constitution, movements, deployment or methods in any action for the prevention of "terroristic activities as defined by Section 2 of the Terrorism Act."

Mr Le Grange confirmed during the debate that "action" could also include arrests. He told newsmen afterwards that detentions were also included.

Mr Le Grange denied repeatedly that the measure was a move against Press freedom, but said it was necessary in the interests of State security.

"The intention is to ensure that certain information, under certain circumstances and for a certain period, will not be available to the enemies of the State," he said.

He referred to the Press curbs as "a small and insignificant aspect of the Bill."

"If you want to live in peace with your enemy — and I am not saying the Press is our enemy — then you come and talk to your enemy with a sword in your hand and then you can attain peace," he said.

"When necessary, we can talk in great friendship with a sword in our hand," Mr Le Grange said.

U.S.A.

Police Bill
243 327 357
attacked
ADM 28/5/80
in Senate

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government was eroding press freedom by introducing the Second Police Amendment Bill, Senator Eric Winchester (PFP) said yesterday. "Every time the Government introduces legislation which threatens Press freedom, democracy dies a little," he said, opposing the Bill's second reading.

Sen Winchester asked whether the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, could cite a single case where the Press had hampered the work of the police.

The Bill would foster rumour-mongering and the stage would be reached where the public would not believe the police any more.

Moving that the Bill be read "this day six months", Sen Winchester said the Government should have left it to the Newspaper Press Union and the police to negotiate an agreement on what could or could not be published concerning police action against terrorism. — Sapa

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Threat to ²⁴³~~247~~ Press now editor

Staff Reporter
NEWSPAPERS are less secure under the regime of Mr P W Botha than they were under the "ostensibly harsher" regime of his predecessor Mr John Vorster

This was said yesterday by the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, during his address entitled "Onslaught on the Press" at the University of the Witwatersrand

Mr Gibson described Mr Vorster as "the emperor without any clothes", and said his attempts to control the Press were so crude and transparent that the worst of them were beaten by world-wide protest

"Mr Botha is evolving a total strategy which aims at obtaining total support. There are disquieting signs that the Press is expected to be part of this strategy.

"And here is where the danger lies. If it is drawn in, it will become a sellout and if it is not, it will be labelled a traitor

"The trick is that the Prime Minister has changed the definitions. National Party policy has become national strategy and those who don't support it are no longer merely political opponents. They are opponents of the national interest," Mr Gibson said

He said it was a pity that a catch phrase like "Press Freedom" was invented, because an onslaught on the Press was as much an onslaught on the public's right to know

"Freedom is indivisible and needs to be guarded as jealously as, say, one guards the right to peaceful protest

Mr Gibson referred to the arrest on Monday of 52 church leaders, saying "How can we have come to this, that clergymen must spend a night in prison for walking in solemn procession down a public street, singing hymns?"

came across, but dared not tell the public for fear of breaking the law.

During the 1975 invasion of Angola by South African troops, "South Africans were the only people in the world who weren't allowed to know that South Africa had gone to war"

Mr Gibson warned that subtle Press curbs were more dangerous than "brutal onslaught" which was easy to spot

Even with the removal of the controversial clause from the Police Amendment Bill, Mr Gibson said the bill still gave policemen too much power

The Steyn Commission came under fire from Mr Gibson who said some of the commission's remarks were "ominous"

"This commission believes that 'governmental credibility must at all costs be maintained and strengthened' But what does 'at all costs' mean? And since when does a newspaper have any onus to strengthen governmental credibility"

Professor John Dugard, Professor of Applied Legal Studies at the university, said the South African Government was engaged in a deliberate policy to conceal from the public, information about the "repressive nature of South African society"

"This accounts for the fact that most restrictions relate to prisons, police and army — the apparatus of repression," he said

Prof Dugard said the Police Amendment Bill would clearly lead South Africa into a police state, and was intended as part of the total strategy plan, dropping a veil over the activities of the Security Police

"Alas many white South Africans like it this way. Like the Germans of the Nazi period, we plead that we do not know — it should be added that we do not want to know"

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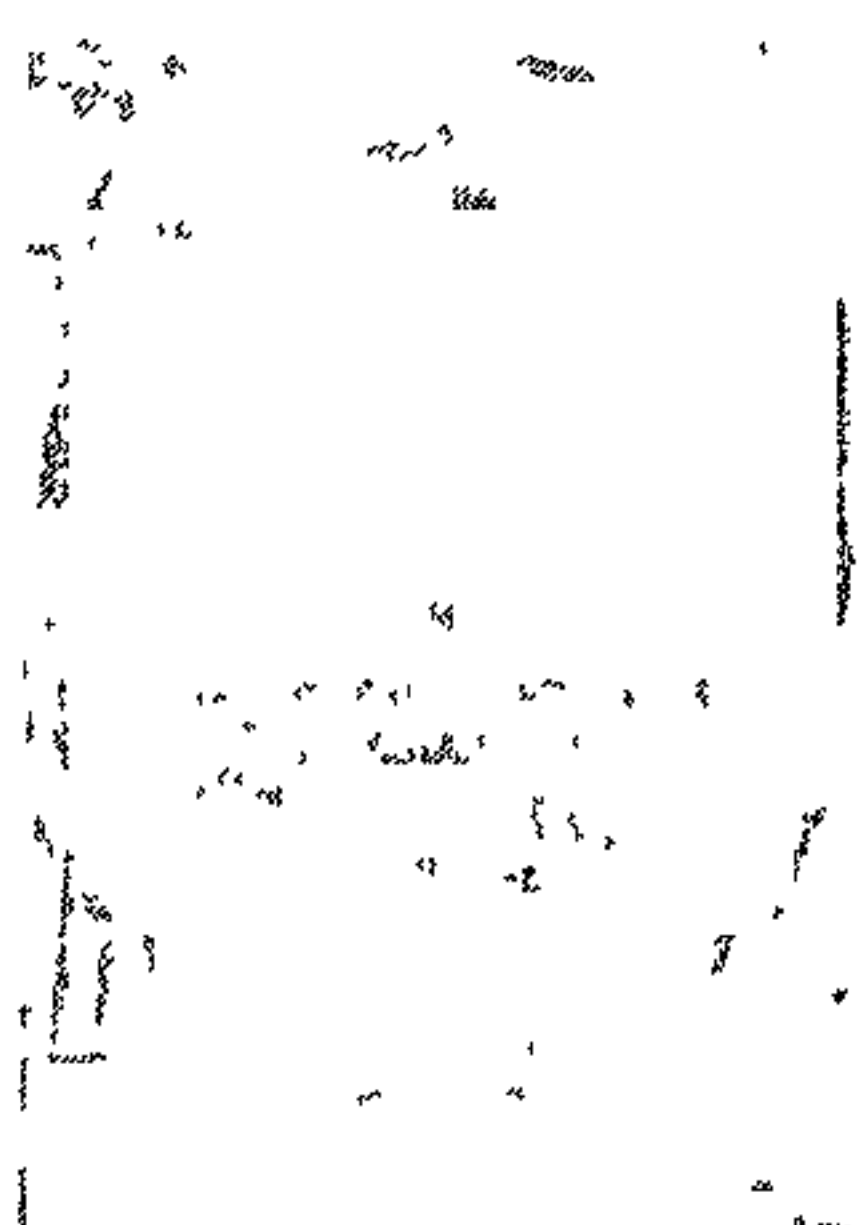
Colonel takes his hat off to Press

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POLICE Directorate of Public Relations officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, swears never to do it again. Wear his cowboy hat, that is.

His solemn promise comes after an international Press conference during the uprisings in May and June. Colonel Mellet greeted the world wearing a camouflage uniform — and what the police magazine *Servamus* later described as a “cowboy” camouflage hat. And the Press didn't like it.

One newspaper said the uniform was about as appropriate as a boy wearing a Superman costume to church. Another said he could hear in mind that he was not exactly



Mellet —
and the hat

the hero in a comic book romance.

The Press hounded him to such an extent, reports *Servamus*, the South African Police magazine, that

at one stage he went for 40 hours without sleep.

Colonel Mellet later commented: “The truth is the Press was right about the uniform. I shouldn't have worn that camouflage outfit. And as for that hat, you'll never see me in it at a news conference again.”

This does not mean, however, that the Colonel intends packing it away in mothballs.

He'll wear it again, he says, if “we are on the border or in the process of catching cattle thieves or dagga growers, where such a uniform is appropriate.”

South Africa has been called many things. Looks like Cowboy Country is the latest

NPU appeals ^{216/80} ^{RCMS} on ²⁴³ police Bill

MR H W MILLER, senior vice-president of the News-Paper Press Union, said today that the NPU had made representations to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, expressing the concern of its members about the remaining provisions of the Second Police Amendment Bill now before Parliament.

In a statement today he said: "The NPU considered that such legislation would make harmful inroads into legitimate and healthy news coverage by the media, and that without it the State and public security would be adequately protected by self-discipline on the part of the media, aided by effective liaison with the police and backed insofar as necessary, by existing legislation."

The Minister's response (published with his consent) was that he considered the enactment of such legislation to be an urgent necessity in present circumstances.

Though he had not consulted the NPU in advance, he had planned from the outset to invite the NPU immediately after the adoption of the legislation to discussions about its practical application, with the objective of reducing any unnecessary restrictive effects to a minimum.

In addition he would have no objection to the NPU making representations to the Rabie Commission, which was charged with the task of reviewing and making recommendations on the total structure of the country's security laws.

Mr Miller said the NPU remained concerned about the implications of the Bill and the fact that restrictive legislation should have proceeded this far without prior discussion with the media.

He appealed to the Minister to refer the whole matter to the Rabie Commission, if needs be for an urgent interim report, without proceeding with legislation at this stage.

RDM 3/6/80

Judgment in 'Mail'

case is handed down

243 244

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER
Pretoria Bureau

THERE is no law stopping public discussion of matters before commissions of inquiry, according to a judgment of three Supreme Court judges handed down yesterday

Mr Justice W J Human, with Mr Justice C D J Theron and

Mr Justice B L S Franklin, handed down the written judgment in the Pretoria Supreme Court after a successful appeal by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the former Deputy Financial Editor, Mr Hamish Fraser

They had appealed against their conviction on charges of prejudicing, influencing and an-

icipating the findings of the Erasmus Commission and thus being in contempt of the commission

A Johannesburg magistrate had fined Mr Sparks R50 in his capacity as Editor of the Rand Daily Mail and R50 as representative of the publishers, South African Associated Newspapers Ltd Mr Fraser was cautioned and discharged

Mr Justice Human said in the judgment "Even in the case of court proceedings, legitimate discussion of matters of public interest, which are the subject of court proceedings, is not suspended

"Freedom of speech should even in a case of contempt proceedings not be limited to any greater extent than is necessary, but it cannot be allowed where there would be real prejudice to the administration of justice

"A court of law is bound by the rules of evidence and pleading, but a commission is not"

© Part of the judgment will be published in tomorrow's Rand Daily Mail

INSIDE MAIL

Contempt of Commission: a vital judgment

RDM 4/6/80

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A FULL BENCH of three judges of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court yesterday delivered an historic judgment on freedom of speech in finding that 'there are good reasons why the law of contempt of court should not be made applicable to a Commission of Inquiry'

The judgment followed a decision by the three judges on May 17 when they upheld an appeal against conviction of contempt of commission by Mr Allister Sparks Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, its former deputy financial editor Mr Hamish Fraser, and South African Associated Newspapers, which owns the "Mail"

The hearing followed deductions by the 'Mail' in November, 1978, on evidence released by Mr Justice Mostert on the Information Scandal. The "Mail" published this report which referred to balance sheets of the Info-sponsored "Citizen", while the Erasmus Commission was still sitting

The appellants were found guilty in January 1979 by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L P Francis of anticipating the findings of the commission. That led to an appeal in the Supreme Court in Pretoria, but no judgment was delivered because Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Preuss failed to reach agreement. The appeal was then referred to a full bench

Yesterday's judgment by Mr Justice Paul Human with the Acting Judge-President of the

Transvaal, Mr Justice Charl Theron, and Mr Justice Blen Franklin concurring is binding on all courts in the Transvaal and will carry much weight in the courts in all other provinces

The judgment can only be upset by a later judgment of the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein

BY TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

In one of its most important passages the judgment says "Freedom of speech should, even in a case of contempt proceedings not be limited to any greater extent than is necessary, but it cannot be allowed where there would be real prejudice to the administration of justice

"It is well settled that a person cannot be prevented by a process of contempt from continuing to discuss publicly a matter which may be fairly regarded as one of public interest"

Referring specifically to the court's view of differences between contempt of court and contempt of commission, the judgment said "There are good reasons why the law of contempt of court should not be made applicable to a commission"

It was well understood in terms of common law that opinions or statements of fact relating to pending proceedings in court could constitute con-

without sworn evidence" it said

Dealing specifically with the case against Mr Sparks, Mr Fraser and SAAN, the judgment said no evidence had been given by any member or official of the commission on the proceedings of the commission. The State had relied on the terms of reference of the Eras-

mus Commission "to indicate the possible findings and proceedings of the commission" — which the appellants had allegedly anticipated

Crucial to the hearing was the interpretation the court had to place on the word 'anticipate' as contained in Regulation 14, one of the regulations drawn up under the Commissions Act on which the appellants were charged

This regulation reads "No person shall insult, disparage or belittle the commission or a member of the commission or prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of the commission"

'Fundamental to the issues of this appeal is the proper meaning to be given to the word 'anticipate' in Regulation 14,' the judgment said

The court apparently derived some fun — and took no little trouble — in reaching its conclusion as to what precisely the word "anticipate" meant in terms of regulation 14

pate", the judges said "Had the Legislature wished to widen the net of liability simple language would have sufficed

"An offence could have been created by any person who had been guilty of conduct 'which tended to anticipate the findings' or which was 'calculated to anticipate the findings' or 'which anticipated any finding which was capable of falling within the terms of reference'

The court said it agreed with Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, for the appellants, that "anticipating" the findings of a commission meant doing so in advance of the commission's doing so itself, or stating in advance what the findings would actually be

"At most the word in this context would connote a prediction of the actual findings or evidence to be given, or an assertion of what they ought to be

"No offence is committed by merely saying something about a matter within the commission's terms of reference," the judgment said

The intention of the law, the court found, was to protect the commission from certain "specific acts or kinds of acts" — such as insulting, disparaging or belittling the commission or its members

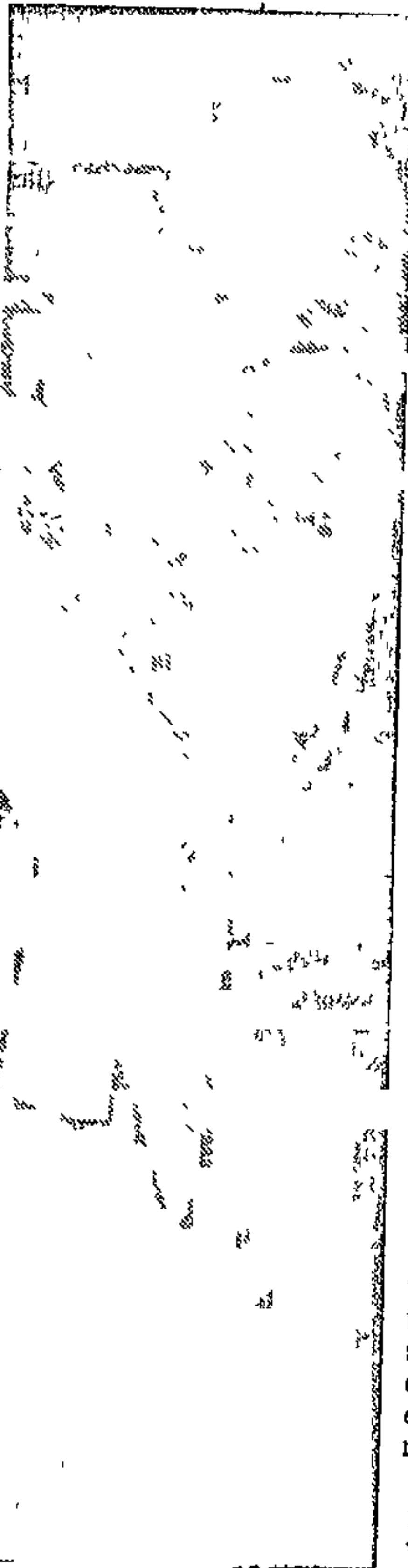
It was also an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of a commission

"The regulation does not provide that it shall be an offence

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Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, who represented the appellants.

tempt of court if these had a 'tendency' to prejudice the proper hearing of proceedings and it was not necessary for the prosecution in such a case to show that the statement actually prejudiced or influenced the Court

"An inquiry before a Commission is not a proceeding in which there are interested individual parties who are entitled to a hearing and a verdict on the evidence. A Commission of Inquiry deals with matters of public interest, frequently matters which have already been publicly ventilated

"There is no sub judice rule. It is not the intention of the Legislature to stop public discussion of a matter of public importance simply because a commission is sitting

"Even in the case of court proceedings, legitimate discussion of matters of public interest which are the subject of Court proceedings is not suspended"

Quoting from a judgment from Lord Atkin in a Trinidad and Tobago case of 1936, the judgment said "Justice is not a cloistered virtue she must be allowed to suffer the scrutiny and respectful, even though outspoken comments of ordinary men"

The judgment went on to underline the differences between a court and a commission, pointing out that where a court was bound by the rules of evidence, a commission was not

"It (a commission) may inform itself of the facts in any way it pleases --- by hearsay evidence and from newspaper reports or even through submissions or representations on submissions

The judgment stated that there were no less than nine meanings attached to the word in the Oxford English Dictionary and four attached to the word "voortloop" in the "Hand Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal", an Afrikaans authority

"By what canon of construction must Regulation 14 be interpreted? Must the court lean towards an extensive, widened interpretation of the words, or must they be narrowly or restrictively interpreted?" the judgment asked

The court went on to consult various Roman Dutch authorities and other legal sources including a well known judgment on freedom of speech by the Chief Justice, Mr Justice Rumpff

"Regulation 14 makes it an offence to anticipate the proceedings or findings of the Commission" the judgment said

"This clearly indicates that the findings referred to are the actual findings of the commission -- not any possible findings which the commission might make

"It is not enough if the accused is presumed to make findings which could be capable of falling within the ambit of the commission's terms of reference"

In the case under consideration, counsel for the State had disclosed that the words "prejudice or influence" had been removed from the charge, since the State was not in a position to establish that the commission had actually been prejudiced or influenced

In the case against the appellants, there was a complete absence of evidence on what the commission had found about documents (released by Mr Justice Mostert at his famous Press conference in November, 1978) and "therefore a conviction cannot stand", the judgment said

Ruling on the word "anticipate"

to do any act which is likely or calculated to result a member of the commission or to influence the findings of the commission," it said

In order to prove an offence the State should have proved that the "Mail" report had "actually anticipated a finding of the Frasmus Commission. No evidence had been given by any official or member of the commission in this regard

Mr J A D'Oliveira, counsel for the State, had suggested that this strict approach in defining the meaning of words used in Regulation 14 would deprive it of any effectiveness

On this the court found "The intention of the Legislature must yield to the clear meaning that must be given to the words used by the Legislature

"However much the publication of the article may have preceded the eventual official report of the commission, it has not been proved by the State that the findings contained in the article were eventually arrived at by the commission itself

"On that basis it has not been proved that the article in question anticipated the findings of the commission and consequently conviction cannot stand," the judges said

Commenting on the judgment an authority on newspaper law and Press freedom said it had clarified laws relating to commissions of inquiry

The judgment, which represents the latest in a series of cases won by the "Mail" and its sister newspapers, "upholds the freedom of the Press", the legal authority said

Other experts agreed and pointed out that Mr Kentridge had argued forcibly that a finding against the "Mail" would have affected public freedom of speech

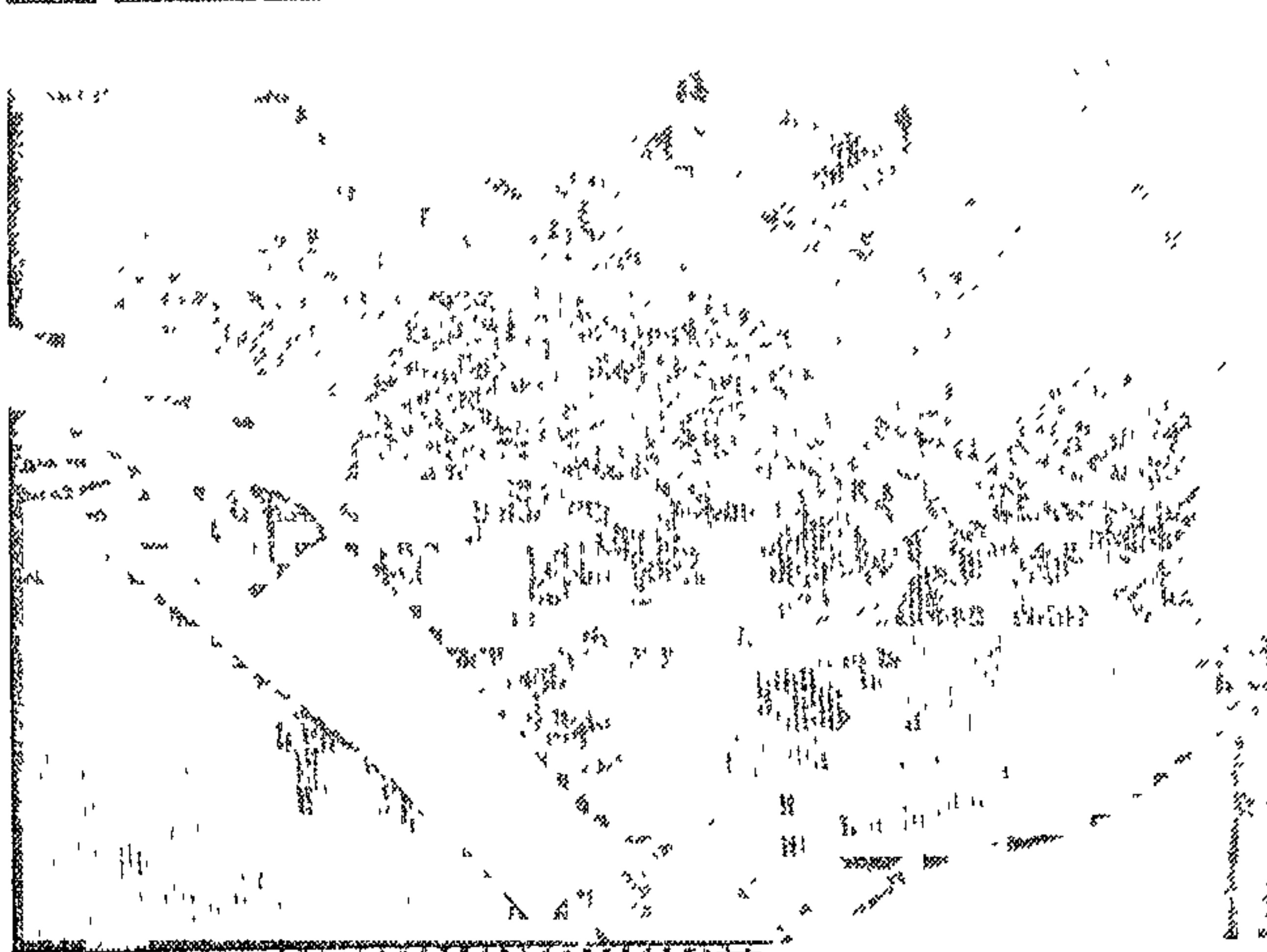
It was for this reason, he told the court, that the appellants had decided to fight the case as a matter of principle



Mr Allister Sparks, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail



Mr Justice Erasmus head of the Erasmus Commission



Mr Justice Blen Franklin he concurred with judgment

thing to do with a pro-Govern-

243
Contempt
of not
contempt
3/6/80

Staff Reporter

THE sub judice rule is not nearly as gagging as many people imagine

This emerges from a judgment handed down by a full Bench of three judges of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court

The judges upheld an appeal against contempt of the Erasmus Commission by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks; the newspaper's former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, and South African Associated Newspapers

Mr Sparks and the two other appellants were convicted of contempt of commission in January 1979

An authority on newspaper law said yesterday that the judgment handed down by the three judges showed the law of contempt of court did not apply to contempt of commission. It also showed that even in court cases there was no such thing as a "gagging writ" to stifle discussion on matters of public interest

© Editorial comment

— Page 10, Full details

— Page 11

NDM 4/6/80 (243) (1/1/80) (1/5/80)

Le Grange: Press curbs to be selective

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, told Parliament yesterday that the Press curbs in the Second Police Amendment Bill would be applied "selectively".

Speaking during the Bill's Second Reading, Mr Le Grange said it would not be used to stifle "legitimate criticism".

But Mrs Helen Suzman (PFF Houghton) immediately attacked Mr Le Grange's statement, saying "selective application" was in line with the tendency in South Africa to concentrate massive powers in the hands of Ministers and officials.

"The situation has reached the stage where justice is not only applied

selectively, but must be seen to be applied selectively," Mrs Suzman said.

The Bill prohibits the Press from publishing unauthorised reports giving the name or any detail of security detainees.

It also prohibits the Press from publishing unauthorised reports giving any details of police action to combat "terroristic activities".

Mrs Suzman pointed out that if the law was applied selectively it would be impossible for the Press to know whether a report could lead to prosecution.

"Will the Minister be at the other end of a telephone, day or night, like the international hotel monitor, to decide whether a report can be authorised or not?" Mrs Suzman asked.

Defending the Bill, Mr Le

Grange said the interests of the State were "greater than those of the individual or the Press".

"That is why this legislation is justified," he said.

He said he was not prepared to give any additional undertakings regarding the application of the Bill, or how long he would keep secret news of arrests or detentions.

He said he would discuss the Bill with the Newspaper Press Union at the earliest opportunity — he had given the NPU this assurance — but could not do so before the Bill was passed because of the urgency of such legislation.

Mrs Suzman described the Bill as a gross invasion of the right of the public to know what was happening.

• See Page 5

Barred journalists want protest

RDM 4/6/80.

EIGHT West German journalists who have been denied visas to visit South Africa have sent a letter to their government urging it to lodge a protest with the South African Government

A copy of the letter, made available to Sapa in Johannesburg, said "We belong to a group of journalists who have

been prevented by the government of the white population of the Republic of South Africa from taking up an invitation from the Christian churches of the country and from informing ourselves about the opportunities and problems of South Africa by talking with people of all races

"Shortly before the beginning

of the tour, we were told that the visas — applied for nine weeks before — would not be granted. No reason was given

"While we were unpacking our suitcases, 50 clergymen who took part in a peaceful demonstration for the basic human rights of the majority of the people of South Africa were

arrested in Johannesburg. They were to be our hosts

"We ask the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to protest against this action in Pretoria"

The letter was signed Foelsing, Fischer, Henkys, Horstmeier, Schmidt-Bielalski, Schmale, Witt, Hajek — Sapa

251
243 32
**Minister
Stands**

firm on
DM 4/6/80
measure

THE ASSEMBLY — The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday he was not prepared to give the Opposition any 'additional undertakings' regarding the application of the Police Bill

"I'm not prepared to go any further than what is contained in the Bill itself or to give any undertakings regarding time limits," he said

"The interests of the State are far more important than those of the individual or the Press and that is why this Bill is justified," Mr Le Grange said shortly before the Second Reading was passed

He said he was to discuss the Bill with the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) at the earliest opportunity. He had given the NPU this assurance, but he could not do so before the Bill was enacted because of a lack of time and the urgency of the need for such legislation

It was wrong for the Opposition to say that a detained suspected terrorist would "disappear into a twilight world" because of a ban on Press coverage in terms of the Bill

"They know very well what the Terrorism Act demands. Such a person must be allowed to contact his family at the earliest possible opportunity"

The Bill itself stipulated that the name of a detainee must be supplied to the Minister of Justice at the first opportunity and that the Minister must be given a monthly report and motivation as to why the detainee should not be freed

The Opposition was aware too that there was a Commissioner for Detainees who visited detainees on a regular basis to hear complaints

In the past year 1 002 such visits were made. This had resulted in seven complaints being received of which two were referred to the Attorney-General for appropriate action. Three complaints were unfounded

The Commissioner of Police had appointed a colonel to duplicate this work for the Police Department to ensure a further check on irregularities affecting detainees

Mr Le Grange said he did not understand the Opposition's viewpoint regarding the non-disclosure of the names of detained terrorists — Sapa

Judges uphold free press

CAPL Tim t'S

4/16/80

242

JOHANNESBURG — Several important aspects relating to freedom of speech and press freedom were dealt with in yesterday's judgment by a full Bench of three judges of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court, in which they set out their reasons for upholding an appeal against conviction of contempt of commission against the Erasmus Commission.

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, the newspaper's former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, and South African Associated Newspapers' (SAAN) were convicted last January of contempt of commission arising out of a report relating to the financing of the Citizen newspaper from evidence released by Mr Justice Anton Mostert.

The appeal was upheld by the full Bench in April, but the judges — Mr Justice Charl Theron, acting Judge-President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Blen Franklin and Mr Justice Paul Human — reserved judgment till yesterday.

The main points to emerge from yesterday's judgment were:

- That no offence was committed by merely saying something about a matter within a commission's terms of reference.

- That the law of contempt of court did not apply to commissions, and there were good reasons for not making it applicable.

- That there was no *sub judice* rule applicable to commissions.

- That public discussion of matters of public importance was not stopped simply because a commission was sitting.

An authority on newspaper law said the judges had found that, to succeed in its prosecution, the State would have had to prove that the accused anticipated the "actual" and not the "possible" findings of the commission.

"This it failed to do and the accused were entitled to their acquittal," he said. "This judgment upholds the freedom of the press."

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Govt 'using the enemy's weapons'

Cape Times

4/6/80

243

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — By introducing the Second Police Amendment Bill the government was using the same weapons to protect democracy as South Africa's totalitarian enemies were using to destroy it, Mr Rupert Lorimer said yesterday.

The bill, which will enable the Minister of Police to dictate to newspapers what they may or may not publish about police activities to combat terrorism or the arrest or detention of people under the Terrorism Act, again came under sharp attack from the Progressive Federal Party

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange who guided the bill through its second reading yesterday, said he was not prepared to give any assurances about for how long he would keep secret news of arrests or detentions.

He said the need for the law was bigger than individuals and bigger than the press.

The PFP opposed the bill, moving that it be read this day six months.

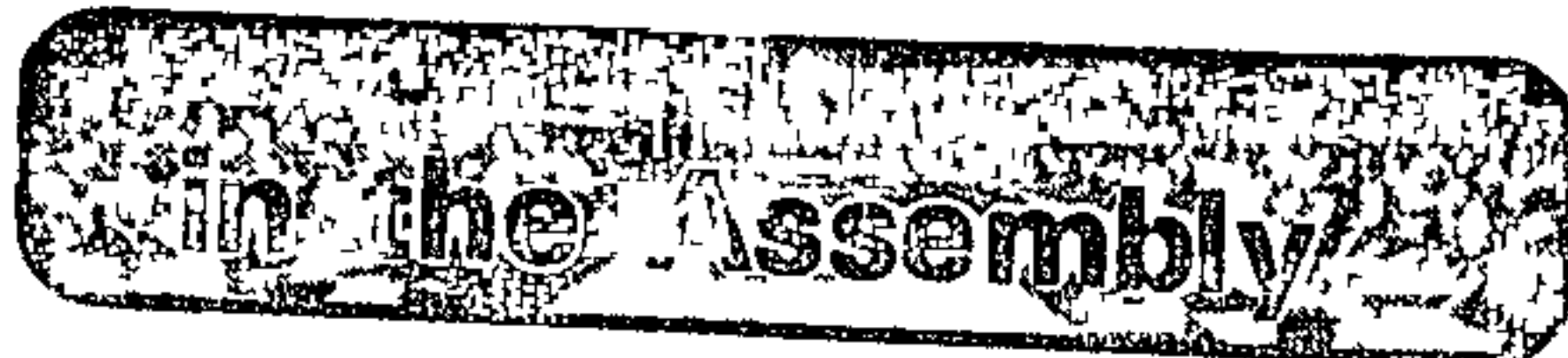
While the NRP supported the bill, Mr Lorimer said everybody in the Assembly opposed terrorism and communism.

Best weapon

"But what we are talking about here are the methods that the government is prepared to use to defend democracy. Do we really need to use the weapons of our totalitarian enemies to defend democracy?"

He said that by allowing the public to see and know the truth of the situation the government would be using the best weapon to defend democracy.

Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton) described the bill as a gross invasion on the right of the public to know what was



happening in South Africa. It gave the Minister of Police the right to prevent publication of arrests and detentions for any period he wished. In addition, there would be no accountability for six months every year while Parliament was in recess.

She did not accept Mr Le Grange's explanation that the bill stemmed from the Steyn Commission because the bill went much further than even the recommendation of the report.

"Is any information, for instance, going to be forthcoming and replies given to questions tabled in this House on detentions or arrests under the Terrorism Act?"

The safeguards Mr Le Grange had mentioned were useless unless they were written into the law.

Ninety days

"We have had many examples of how various ministers have given assurances about how proposed legislation would or would not be used.

We have the example of 90 days detention. When we were assured this would be a maximum period, however we found that people were let out for five minutes after serving a 90-day detention only to be immediately slapped back into detention for another 90 days.

Mrs Suzman said Mr Le Grange had stressed that there were safeguards in the law already to ensure that people would not merely disappear and that relatives would be informed of arrests and detentions.

"But what happened in 1976 during the riots? I was besieged by parents whose children had simply disappeared."

"Once we depart from the rule of law it all too easy for policemen to simply grow tired of applying these safeguards."

Somebody will

She asked whether the press would be allowed to publish scenes they witnessed at school boycotts, protests or demonstrations or police using teargas, batons or even firearms.

Even if the present minister of police did not use the powers now being vested in him in terms of the bill, sooner or later somebody would.

"These powers are just too irresistible. There will be a blackout on any news that is at all embarrassing to the government."

"The country will seethe with rumours. This measure puts South Africa into the category of countries behind the Iron Curtain."

That's
why
there's
a bill

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY —

The interests of the state were far more important than those of the individual or the press and that justified the bill, the Minister of Police, Mr Le Grange, said shortly before the second reading was passed after a division in which the PFP voted against it.

He said he was to discuss the bill with the Newspaper Press Union at the earliest opportunity. He had given the NPU this assurance, but he could not do so before the bill was enacted because of a lack of time and the urgency of the need for such legislation.

It was wrong for the opposition to say that a detained suspected terrorist would disappear into a twilight world because of a ban on press coverage in terms of the bill. They know very well what the Terrorism Act demands. Such a person must be allowed to contact his family at the earliest possible opportunity.

The bill itself stipulated that the name of a detainee must be supplied to the Minister of Justice at the first opportunity and that the minister must be given a monthly report and motivation as to why the detainee should not be freed.

A commissioner

The opposition was aware too that there was a Commissioner for Detainees who visited detainees on a regular basis to hear complaints.

In the past year 1 002 such visits were made and this had resulted in seven complaints being received of which two were referred to the Attorney-General for appropriate action. Three complaints were unfounded.

The Commissioner of Police had appointed a senior colonel to duplicate this work for the Police Department to ensure a further check on irregularities affecting detainees.

Mr Le Grange said he did not understand the opposition's viewpoint regarding the non-disclosure of the names of detained terrorists.

Some men leave the country for years. Their families know they have gone overseas and there are no complaints to the police or in public about their absence.

When that man returns to do mischief and he is arrested, the opposition want us to announce to the world that he has returned and has been apprehended.

“Is this in the interests of South Africa?” — Sana

Would the bill prevent terrorism?

CAPE TIMES 4/6/80 (243) (327)

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The definition of terrorism as applicable to the Second Police Amendment Bill would make it very difficult for newspapers to decide which news reports were within the ambit of the bill, Mr John Malcomess (PFP East London North) said

The Terrorism Act deliberately covered a wide field because it had to ensure that "every little fish was caught and that terrorists, when charged in court, did not get away on a technical point, he said in the second reading debate on the Second Police Amendment Bill

'But in this bill we are not seeking to put anyone in prison because he is a terrorist

The aim of the bill was to put people in prison because they wrote about possible terrorism

Terrorism as defined in the Terrorism Act would also apply to

the Second Police Amendment Bill and the definition was far too wide for the purposes of the bill

Mr Malcomess said no government member had quoted a single concrete example to prove why the bill was necessary

He had gained the impression that the previous speaker, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay), felt that if the bill had been law the sabotage at Sasol and Secunda would never have happened

In what way would the bill have helped to prevent the Sasol and Secunda incidents?

Would it have helped if the press had not published reports of the events, or if it had not printed that a security guard had been shot and injured, or if it had made no mention of holes cut in the security fencing? — Sapa

Some appear to think it would

CAPE TIMES 4/6/80

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The government was as concerned as anyone else about the freedom of the press, Dr H M J van Rensburg (NP Mossel Bay) said

The Second Police Amendment Bill would in no way hamper the organizational operations of the press, he said during the second reading debate of the bill

It could be accepted that in

theory the bill, which prohibited the disclosure of certain information in police actions against terrorism, would impair press freedom

But the question was whether the effects of the bill would be excessive and whether its provisions were in keeping with the purposes for which it was being enacted

The current situation had become so urgent that it would be

irresponsible if the government delayed the introduction of the legislation any longer

The blasts at Sasol and Secunda were proof of the necessity of the bill

How many more Sasols and Secundas had to occur before appropriate legislation could be introduced?

The proposed legislation would not block further consultation. If the Rabie Commis-

sion of Inquiry into South Africa's Security Legislation could come up with suggestions to improve the bill, the government would look at them sympathetically

Dr Van Rensburg said the security and welfare of the state should receive priority over all else, including the rights of individuals however much they were treasured — Sapa

A captive audience — which is every advertiser's dream — is the promise of two free sheets the *Soweto News* published by SAAN and the *Sowetan*, from the Argus stable

Behind both publications, launched within two weeks of each other in March, lies the same objective — 100% coverage of all Soweto dwellings. Once a week, distributors from both groups ensure that the township's 126 000 dwellings get their newspapers. This saturation coverage cannot be matched by other publications with wider circulation areas.

Says Nigel Twidale, SAAN general manager: "In the past, advertisers complained about the lack of media penetration into Soweto, the most affluent black community in SA. The blacks who commute to the cities have access to the *Rand Daily Mail* (RDM) and the *Post* (combined circulation of 250 000), but most of the township's 1m inhabitants have no access to these publications. The free sheets are aimed at anyone occupying a home in Soweto.

Also, the RDM's June 9 price hike from 15c to 25c indicates a desire to concentrate more on the sophisticated end of the market, forfeiting many black readers in the process.

Qualitative research on the free sheets conducted by advertising agency, J Walter Thompson, indicates that the most receptive readers are females who don't come into contact with other publications. The research also noted that respondents preferred the free sheets to the more conventional black editions of white newspapers which were seen to be giving white versions of black news.

Dick Reed, the agency's media director feels the captive market provided by the free sheets makes them ideal vehicles for retail advertisers aiming their products directly at Soweto consumers.

At present, advertising comprises 55% to 60% of free sheet content — a similar percentage to other newspapers. Bob Barker, SAAN circulation manager, de-

Financial Mail June 6 1980

SOWETO NEWS
 FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE TOWNSHIP 12c

COURT BATTLE OVER BODY

SANNIE'S A VERY BRAINY BEAUTY

A SOWETO woman this week won a court battle to recover the body of...

Black free sheet... reaching a new market

...nies that a lack of free sheet cover-charge will ultimately result in more space being given to advertisers at the expense of editorial copy. "Because Soweto is a compact area, it reduces our distribution costs. While it costs us 10c to deliver each RDM in a white urban area, the SN only costs us 2,4c."

However, advertiser response to the free sheets has been cautious. "The simultaneous launching of both publications has confused advertisers and some have refrained from committing themselves to either publication, preferring to wait and see which free sheet proves to be the more successful," says Twidale.

Tommy Gorton, Kenyon Wiles advertising agency, points out that because many of the free sheet adverts appear in other publications and are also broadcast on Radio Bantu, it's still too early for advertisers to gauge their effectiveness.

Similarly, Reed notes that circulation, being fixed, cannot be used as a readership barometer.

UDM 7/6/80
243

Le Grange stands firm on Police Bill

THE ASSEMBLY. — It was time for the PFP to react more responsibly towards legislation introduced in the Assembly for the security of South Africa, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said yesterday.

Replying in committee to the Second Police Amendment Bill, he said he was not prepared to admit that the Bill was unnecessary.

The PFP had supported a previous Bill providing for secrecy regarding the publication of information on armaments.

When he, however, asked for a similar measure to enable the police to maintain law and order and to prevent enemies of the country from reading vital information in newspapers, the PFP did not want to give its support.

There were circumstances necessitating police operations which could take hours or days and he was not prepared to jeopardise their effectiveness by allowing free publication of strategy. He was prepared to say that the Bill, once it became law, would be used selectively — Sapa.

'Mail' ranks as one

243

NDM

STAFF REPORTER

THE Rand Daily Mail has been named as the only South African newspaper among the world's top 50 daily newspapers

A book by two top American academics which has recently been released for sale in South Africa states: "For courage, public service, quality journalism and defence of libertarian

principles, the Rand Daily Mail justly deserves a place among the world's elite dailies."

"The World's Great Dailies — Profiles of Fifty Newspapers", written by Professor John Merrill of the College of Journalism, University of Maryland, and Associate Professor Harold Fisher, of Ohio State University, defines newspaper greatness as those journals "that are serious, intellec-

tually orientated, courageous, impressive, reliable, and socially-concerned

Other newspapers the top world 50 a Rand Daily Mail Christian Science Figaro, The New York Times Street Journal, Fr gemaine, and th Post.

Mr Douglas Mphahlele, leader in the Transvaal Provincial Council, said yesterday he regretted that Mr Basson had made statements which had resulted in the PFP Parliamentary caucus disciplining him

"Mr Basson has given me his assurance that he has no intention of moving to any other political party. I accept this assurance."

Mr Gibson added "The Bezuidenhout constituency fully supports the leader of the party, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert."

The MPC would not be drawn into speculation about Mr Basson's future. But former United Party colleagues are convinced the rebel MP, now 62, will accept nomination to the President's Council

leagues say, he would then have no constituency responsibilities

That Mr Basson is keeping politicians guessing about his future is true to form. An ex-colleague yesterday described him tartly as "a rebel without a pause", referring to the MP's maverick political career spanning more than 30 years

Left, Right and Centre — he has been through almost the entire white political spectrum

Mr Basson is one of the three longest-serving MPs — the others are both former colleagues in different parties — the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, with whom he was a member of the National Party, and the Minister of Community Development, Mr Marais

Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, over the move to scrap black representation in Parliament

Mr Basson denounced the Bantustan Bill, and said abolition of black representation in Parliament was a "breach of faith by whites" after the NP had undertaken to scrap black representation only from the Senate

The rebel Nat was expelled after once being tipped for a Cabinet post

He sat as an Independent in Parliament, and formed the National Union as a bridge between the NP and the UP

He did not immediately join the UP, because it opposed a Republic and he was a Republican. With white South Africa voting for a Republic, the way

7/16/80

It's no easy life for SWA newspapers

RDM 9/6/80.

VIEWED from the distant Republic the media scene in South West Africa may seem something of a side show. Yet newsmen there are at the "sharp end" of South Africa's active military involvement and in the cockpit of the international dispute over the territory's future

What happens there will vitally affect our own future. We should therefore be concerned that the reporting of events in the territory is as full and accurate as possible

It is a fascinating scene and, as I discovered on a visit I have just paid to SWA, a complex one

The Press corps — leaving television and radio aside for the present — is divided into those who serve South African or overseas media and those who produce the local newspapers. All meet in loquacious intimacy in Windhoek's coffee-shops and bars and in the lively Press Club in the Kaiserhof Hotel. But their interests, though closely interwoven, are by no means identical

For Windhoek's six main newspapers — a startling number for so small a place — the territory's politics are of obsessive concern. Not surprisingly, newsmen working for newspaper groups or agencies outside SWA take a broader view of political developments and place a good deal of emphasis on the reporting of the warfare in the north

The predominant mood when I was in Windhoek was of discontent, bordering on exaspera-

tion, with the restrictions on the release of military information. This, of course, applies particularly where details of an incident are widely known in Windhoek — which is no place for keeping secrets, military or otherwise — but suppressed by decree of the army

The man in the hot seat is General Geldenhuys, GOC of SWA Command. He takes relations with the media seriously and is noted for his friendly and helpful attitude in personal contacts with newsmen. But inevitably he has to walk a tricky tightrope between the demands of the media and his heavy responsibility for military operations

In addition, newsmen tend to believe, rightly or wrongly, that he is largely bound by the iron rules and equally iron rulings of SADF headquarters in Pretoria. No doubt the local Press liaison machinery could be improved, but whether that would make a radical difference if the last word continues to lie with Pretoria is doubtful

This, of course, is how things look to an outside observer

Replying with characteristic courtesy to my questions, General Geldenhuys assured me he accepted the Steyn Commission's dictum that the maximum, not the minimum, information consistent with military security should be released to the public

As often as not, he said, when he was slow to release news it was because he simply didn't have enough definite and

adequate information on a particular incident. He was the unwilling victim of the tenuous line of communication between himself and the scene of the incident

He pointed to the difficulties involved in dealing with what has become a relatively large media representation in Windhoek. The average attendance at his weekly Press conference is now about 25. The group, General Geldenhuys says, is so riven by political differences and the competitive factor that it can't even agree on a suitable day and time for the conference

It is possible to sympathise with him on this point. Perhaps things will improve if current moves, initiated by the Administrator-General, Dr Viljoen, to set up some Namibian equivalent of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union succeed

Even so, many of the reporters General Geldenhuys deals with represent South African groups who will not fall under the aegis of the new body. A matter of concern to the Army, too, is that the final editing of SABC-TV material takes place in Johannesburg, not Windhoek, and SWA Command cannot control what is ultimately broadcast.

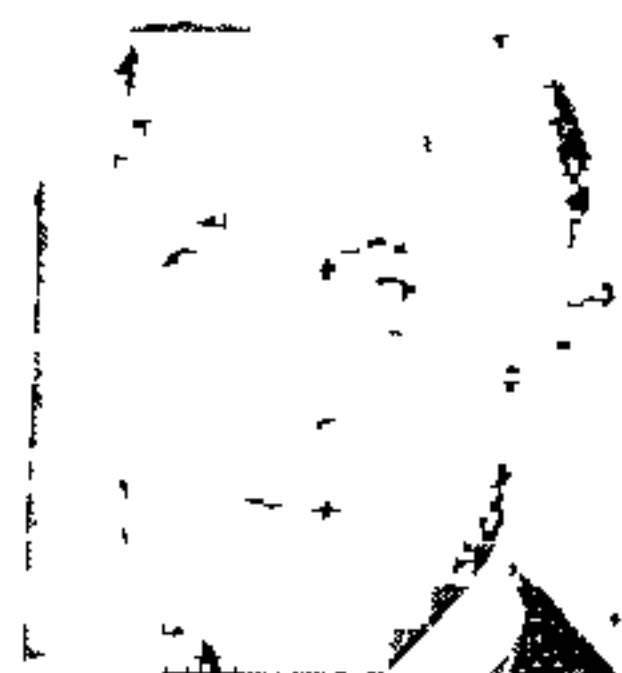
But these are questions of mechanics. The nub of the matter is the contention of many journalists that the Army, whether in Windhoek or Pretoria, takes too rigid a view of what information should be

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

James McClurg

takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



grounds that it could be of use to the enemy

Some newsmen believe that with so much news suppressed they are being forced to cooperate in misleading the public and that in the end South Africa and Namibia, like Rhodesia, may pay a heavy price for self-deception

□ □ □

IF THE political partisanship reflected in the Windhoek newspapers is any guide, the new organisation will not readily form a united front in the face of officialdom. Partisanship is indeed the name of the game, from the Windhoek Observer to the Left of the ruling DTA to Aktur's Die Suidwester on its Right

Firmly in the centre and supporting Dirk Mudge's DTA are Die Republieken, the Windhoek Advertiser and the German-language Allgemeine Zeitung

The editor of Die Republieken is Dr Jan Spies, author and television personality. Dr Spies, voluble and charming, is a newcomer to journalism and makes no bones about his newspaper's role as official organ of the Republican Party (Dirk Mudge's break-away group of former Nationalists) and "vehicle" of the DTA

His pride is that his newspaper, published in Afrikaans, tries to serve all of Namibia's 11 cultural groups and that more than a third of its circulation (about 11 000) is among people outside the white nonu-

conviction, is "a cultural phenomenon"

Dr Spies is not disposed to criticise the authorities for withholding information. He thinks they strike a correct balance and that "morale must be maintained"

A more independent line is taken by Joe Putz, editor of the Allgemeine Zeitung (circulation about 5 000). A fourth-generation South-Wester on his mother's side and a graduate of the University of Cape Town, Putz describes his newspaper's policy as "liberal" and despite its general support for DTA, does not see it as playing a propagandist role

Under the same ownership as the Allgemeine Zeitung is the Windhoek Advertiser (both newspapers were established in 1915) with a circulation of about 4 000. Its interpretation of DTA policies is regarded as slightly to the Left of the Zeitung

The most striking figure in Namibian journalism is undoubtedly Hannes Smith ("Smithy"), owner-editor of the weekly Windhoek Observer. Fiercely individualistic, almost manically energetic, with an incongruous touch of the 18th-century pamphleteer about him, Smith edited the Windhoek Advertiser when it was owned (with the Allgemeine Zeitung) by the old-established firm of J H Meinert and Co.

When the two newspapers changed ownership in 1978, Smith...

243

9/8/80

ed between the DTA and Akitir. He resigned and risked his life's savings to found the new independent paper.

It now commands a circulation of about 7 000 and dispenses an intriguing blend of sex, scandal (with a marked lack of respect for those in high places) and a political policy which, in Namibian terms, is about as far to the Left as the most elementary prudence could allow.

With the slogan "One country, one nation" the Observer's masthead proclaims its opposition to ethnic elections and its belief that the white man need not fear a future dominated by a black coalition.

How effectively does this hydra-headed Press serve its urban community of some 70 000 and the rest of the far-flung country? A well-qualified local observer who watches the Press with growing anxiety told me bluntly: "No community in need of proper information at a crucial time in its history has ever been so poorly served." He castigated the entire range of newspapers for their superficiality and their slavish adherence to partisan politics.

That sounds a harsh judgment. But it is a sad fact that anyone in the territory who seeks objective information about events there has to find it beyond its borders.

The vitality that marks the Windhoek Press is attractive, but that is no substitute for the most fundamental requirement of all — news.

EX-Info main secret media VVBI

243

NSA 10/16/82

ROLAND HEPEERS tells "Mail" Pretoria Bureau Chief, DON MARSHALL, how his long battle for reinstatement in the Government Information Services ended in bitterness — after he waged a one-man press campaign in Europe for the

A FORMER civil servant who says he resigned from the Department of Information under duress after clashing with Dr Eschel Rhoodie was last year paid by the Government to report favourably on South African affairs for newspapers in Europe.

Mr Roland Hepeers who resigned early in 1978 after 14 years service with the former department says he received R6 000 from the Information Service of South Africa for work he did over a six-month period last year.

According to him the agreement was concluded after a meeting with Mr Pk Botha the Minister of Foreign Affairs at his official residence in Brnostron in Pretoria on February 22 last year.

Details of the agreement were subsequently worked out between Mr Hepeers and Mr AJ Engelbrecht Director-General of the Information Service.

In terms of the agreement Mr Hepeers provided 35 newspaper articles for the South African and West German, with news reports at least twice a week which reflected a favourable image of the South African situation.

The Government contract continued for a trial period of months and the decision by the Information Service officials to renew it was a bitter one for Mr Hepeers.

He had regarded the contract as the first step towards his reinstatement in the Government Information Service.

Government officials say the agreement with Mr Hepeers was not regarded as a secret project and that he was not paid from secret funds.

But, according to Mr Engelbrecht, there was an element of secrecy in the deal.

"This was a contract that was concluded in the strictest confidence, in which it was mutually agreed that neither party would disclose details of the contract to an outside party," he said.

Mr Hepeers has had one burning ambition since leaving the former Department of Information — to gain reinstatement.

He became a controversial figure in May 1978 when The Citizen named him as the so-called 'Deep Throat' behind the Info scandal.

The paper named Mr Hepeers as the person who leaked details of the former department's operations to the Press.

Mr Hepeers has denied the allegation and has since instituted civil action against The Citizen.

In the meantime his battle for reinstatement has been a long and bitter one.

In spite of a demand by Dr Eschel Rhoodie that Mr Hepeers was forced to resign Mr Hepeers has taken his case to the Civil Service Commission.

the Advocate-General the Erasmus Commission and at least one Opposition MP.

In its reports on Info the Erasmus Commission found that steps taken against Mr Hepeers appear to have been irregular.

On leaving the department Mr Hepeers joined the Transvaal Administrator in the Department of Hospital Services as a clerk. And despite his resignation from Info, this move was later treated as a transfer by both central government and the TPA.

It was from an office in the Johannesburg General Hospital that Mr Hepeers started to campaign for his reinstatement.

He launched his one-man information 'war' on behalf of the Government by becoming a correspondent for newspapers in Europe particularly in Switzerland.

Once a week he would take his latest results, in the form of newspaper clippings to show Mr Engelbrecht. He also sent clippings to Mr Neil van Heerden a senior Foreign Affairs official.

In one of the accompanying letters to Mr Van Heerden he wrote "It appears that I am being ignored by my own country. For years I have been delivering evidence of my capabilities."

bilites

"I am presently representing 15-million readers in Europe, and ask for nothing more than to be transferred back to my old job in Information. Because I was a victim of the Rhoodies this would be just and fair."

"I am making a friendly request to you to raise the matter with the Minister so that I can use my potential to the advantage of our country."

On February 24 last year, Mr Hepeers met Mr Pk Botha and put his case. Mr Botha returned to the meeting well. He said he had finally agreed to the meeting after persistent requests from Mr Hepeers.

"I told Mr Engelbrecht to investigate the matter, and if an injustice was done to Mr Hepeers, then we would have to consider reinstating him."

Three days later, Mr Hepeers was transferred from the General to the H F Verwoerd Hospital in Pretoria — 'to facilitate' his work for the Information Service, he said.

Mr Engelbrecht said his department had arranged the transfer.

Mr Hepeers said "It meant I had easy access to the Information Service in Pretoria. They would supply me with the information they wanted published overseas and I would receive

payment from the department to cover teleiving and administration costs.

Believing his reinstatement was only a couple of months away, Mr Hepeers stepped up his overseas media campaign.

But when he had received no payment from the Information Service after six months he says he realised the Government was not interested in his reinstatement and that he would have to apply pressure to obtain the money owed him.

He said "I decided to resort to the kind of action I knew Government officials would respond to. I placed an article critical of the Dr. Verwoerd in a Swiss newspaper, the Schaffhauser Nachrichten."

He was summoned to Mr Engelbrecht's office a couple of days later.

Mr Engelbrecht confronted him with a copy of his report and asked why he had written it, Mr Hepeers said "He said I had shown my true face."

"I denied the allegation, saying that I needed the money. I was owed in order to carry on."

Mr Engelbrecht differs with Mr Hepeers's version of this meeting.

"The article I discussed with Mr Hepeers contained a lot of derogatory remarks about the

South African situation. His quotes, his figures and assumptions — the whole message — was devoid of truth."

No article about the Broederbond was discussed. The article at issue was an attempt to degrade the Afrikaner, Mr Engelbrecht said.

Last September Mr Hepeers received a letter from Dr E Van Wyngaard, the Superintendent of the H F Verwoerd Hospital to remind him that the TPA concession enabling him to work as a freelance journalist had been withdrawn.

The following month he received a cheque for R6 000 from the Information Service as 'personal remuneration for the journalistic services' he had provided and advising him the contract would not be continued.

Mr Engelbrecht told the 'Mail' "We gave Mr Hepeers ample time. We did everything required by the rules to see whether he could be reinstated. He has been weighed and found to be incompatible."

Mr Hepeers has since resigned from the TPA and has opened an independent news agency in Pretoria's Poynton's Building.

But his desire to be reinstated in the information services continues to burn.



Mr Roland Hepers . . out on his own now — but still burning for Government reinstatement.

Gag Bill:
"Terrorists
don't need

the Press'
RM 10/6/80.
Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — The ban on Press publication of police action against terrorists would not guarantee that vital information would not filter through to terrorist organisations, Mr Tiaan van der Merwe (PFP Green Point) said last night

Mr Van der Merwe, speaking during the Third Reading Debate on the controversial Second Police Amendment Bill, said terrorist organisations would still get information about police actions and weapons without having to read the Press.

Mr Ray Swart, PFP spokesman on police affairs, said the police could detain protesting schoolchildren and prevent publication in terms of the powers conferred on the Minister and Commissioner of Police

Mr F J Le Roux (NP Brakpan) said the actions of the police was as important as the army's fight against military enemies

"The emergence of terrorist actions like those at Silverton and the Carlton Centre have clearly shown that the State must use all the powers at its disposal to eradicate terrorism," he said

100M 12/6/80

Muzzle on news: fears of 'alarm'

Political Reporter

TWO authorities on South African security laws, reacting to the National Key Points Bill, are concerned over the effect of withholding information from the public even more

Professor A S Mathews, dean of the law faculty at the University of Natal, and Professor John Dugard, director of the Centre for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, warned that proposed legislation would make it difficult for the public to make realistic political assessments.

The Bill, published yesterday, prohibits the publication of incidents at key points without the consent of the Minister of Defence — and he will decide what "key points" are

Prof Mathews said "Assuming the Bill tries to — and it seems to — suppress information about terrorist and sabotage attacks, I would seriously question whether it is neces-

sary or desirable. I can't see how the Government can argue that it is necessary to keep the public in the dark about what has actually happened. In fact, it is undesirable, because if people are not told what is going on, rumours tend to spread, and alarm and despondency can increase."

Prof Dugard said the Bill was in keeping with the present legislative policy of suppressing information about hostile acts directed at the State and strategic installations. "The danger of such legislation is that it will conceal information which should be available to the public so that it may form an opinion"

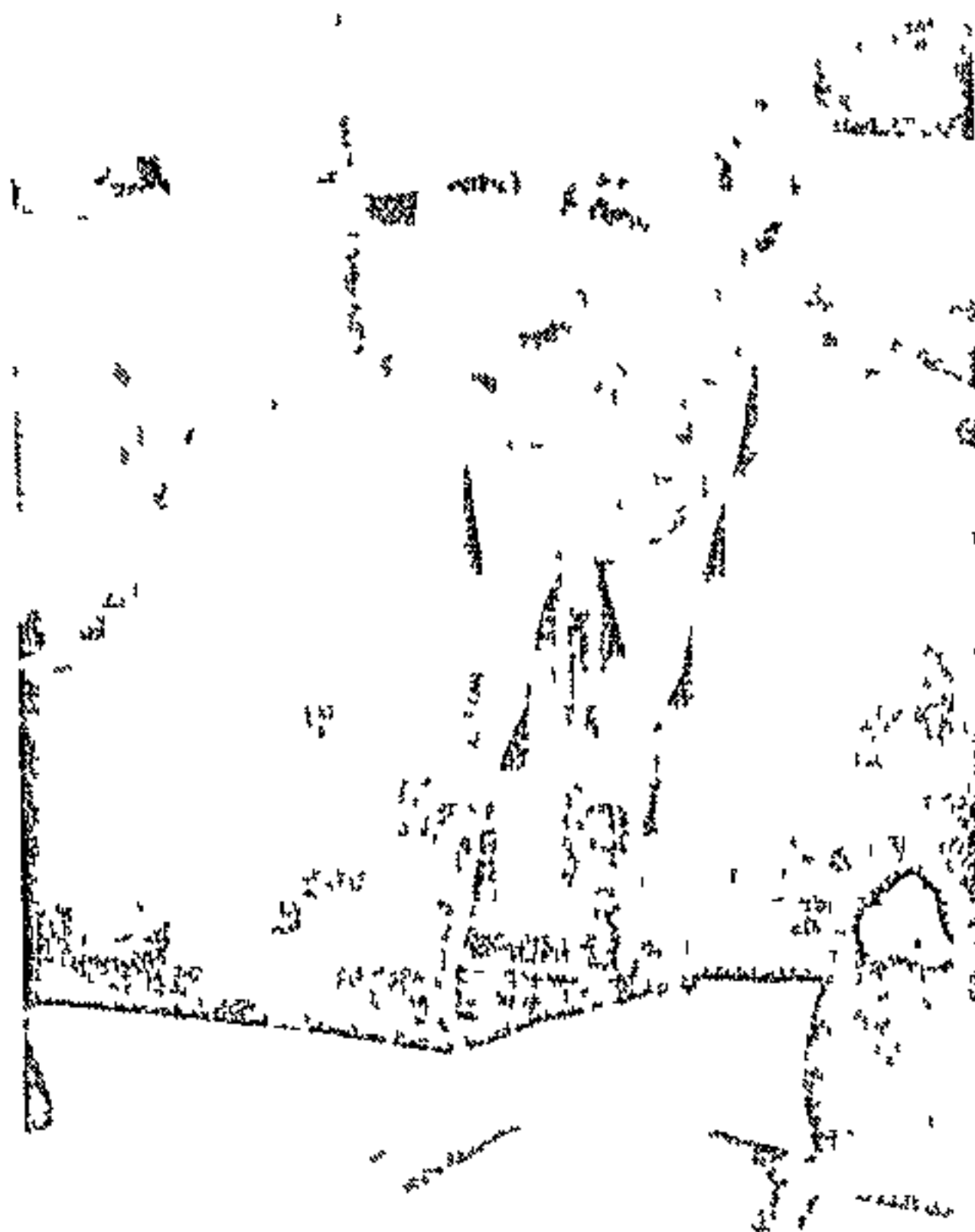
If Government policy led to hostile acts, he said, it was essential that the public was told "so that it can take such information into account in forming its own attitude towards the need for change"

● See Page 5

vin and Sales in Cape Town and Middelburg based O.H. Frowin (Pty) printers of the *Witbank News* and *Middelburg Observer*. In the pipeline are plans for acquisitions and expansions into Natal and the Eastern Transvaal. Jooste chokes to stonewall on these expansionary plans for the moment.

Rationale for the regional papers acquisition is simple. National dailies are hard hit by the advertising drain off into TV. Regional papers, however, concentrating on localised news and advertising thrive.

Jooste regards the Free State gold



Jooste we didn't pay all that much

fields. Kromstad, the Vaal triangle as the coming places for daily newspapers. I expect tremendous expansion of people, endeavour and money to be concentrated in these mining developments. Perskor has taken over most of the small newspapers in those areas.

He quotes the *Western Transvaal Record*, part of the Perskor group, as a classic example of a successful regional paper. Profits on the *Record* are expected to be in the region of R500,000 this year.

Galvin and Sales, in the heart of Cape Town, could be a beautiful small industrial press. It can print newspapers, magazines, envelopes, school books. It's all there, says Jooste.

Certainly, Perskor can afford its purchases. Financial year end results are due out end June. Talk is that profits have increased substantially over the interim results published at the end of December when pretax profits upped 45% to R45m. Jooste says, if the structure is looked at closely, dividend cover is likely to be at least six times and will further increase with future profits.

THE PRESS

Newspaper tiger

Perskor, the Afrikaners publishing group, is on a buying spree. With its fortunes continuing upwards, chairman Marinus Jooste is buying up country newspapers.

Says Jooste: I hate carrying around empty money without any use. I must think of Perskor's future. So Perskor, on the acquisition trail last month, added the *Witbank News*, *Middelburg Observer* and *Vista* (of the OFS Goldfields) to its stable.

Total purchase price is not disclosed. But says Jooste: we didn't pay all that much. One market source mentions a price of R800,000 paid just for *Vista*. Perskor refuses to comment.

Also acquired was jobbing printer Gal-

15/010

Post, Ilanga and Cape Herald Owns 51% of CNA and 39% of SAAN Owned 18% by JCI and 13% by Argus Pension Fund

Chairman L.F. Slater, managing director H.W. Miller

Capital structure 1.4m ordinaries of R2 Market capitalisation R25.9m

Financial. Year to February 29 1980 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R7.9m net short-term, R4.6m Debt equity ratio 20.6% Current ratio 1.6 Group cash flow R12.1m Capital commitments R22.8m

Share market Price 1.850c (1979-80 high 1.900c low, 1.500c, trading volume last quarter, 21 000 shares) Yields 26.1% on earnings, 8.1% on dividend Cover 3.2 P/E ratio 3.8

	'77	'78	'79	'80
Return on cap %	12.1†	15.3	20.3	17.5
Turnover (Rm)	148	139	147	171
Gross profit (Rm)	92	113	158	154
Gross margin %	72	82	107	90
Earnings (c)	275	298	484	484
Dividends (c)	120	125	130	150
Net asset value (c)	2 994	3 190	3 637	4 226

14 months † Annualised

Increased consumer spending this year will benefit the CNA group, and higher advertising demand and tariff increases will result in higher newspaper revenue -- the result will be an overall rise in group earnings. That is chairman Lavton Slater's prediction for the current year. Nonetheless, earnings growth will remain highly sensitive to cost increases in the newspaper industry. And they are still in an up-trend.

However, there were off-setting factors. In November newspaper prices were increased with no adverse effect on circulation figures. The result was a 10% rise in circulation revenue over the previous year. Since the year end, a further price hike has been introduced. Advertising revenue was 13.6% higher and volume rose by approximately 10%. Even so these advances failed to cover last year's 27% rise

in raw material costs. The trend could continue this year.

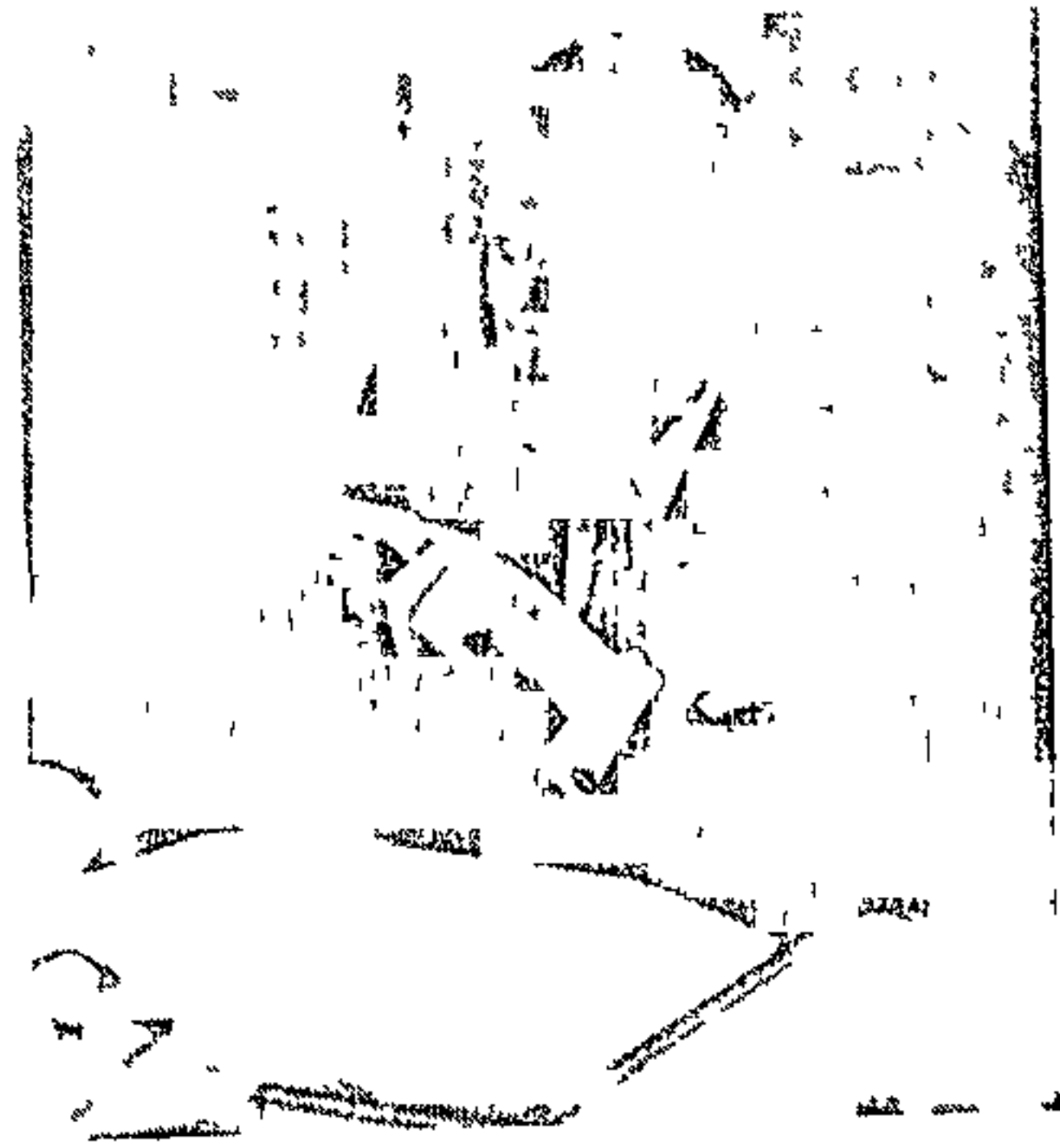
The effect on the stable of publications was mixed. The profits of major newspapers *The Star*, *The Argus*, *The Daily News* and the *Sunday Tribune* were lower, while 51%-owned *Pretoria News* showed a record profit. Of the balance, four were profitable and three incurred losses.

There was no doubt as to the performance of the CNA. Benefiting from higher consumer spending and extension of its product range it generated a 56.7% increase in earnings. With several new stores due to be opened and unprofitable sales being phased out the stationery chain will contribute more than last year's 117c (74.8c) per Argus share this year.

The group has approved capex of 22.7m, the bulk of which will be spent on web offset capacity for three newspapers, an electronic editing system for *The Star*, and alterations to a number of premises. Of this amount, about R8.3m is to be spent this year with the balance financed by a five-year loan.

No immediate effect on earnings arose from the newly acquired interests in Caxton and Hortors, but both are expected to contribute substantially in the longer term. The overall profit performance of the group has improved markedly over the last four years, and as these two investments begin to earn their keep could look even better. The share, at 1.850c yields an historic 8.1%. Despite the heavy up-coming capex programme cover is sufficiently high for dividends to rise in line with earnings.

Continued



Argus' Slater . . . predicting higher earnings

ARGUS

Cost squeeze

243 FM
13/6/80

Activities: Prints and publishes newspapers — *The Star*, *The Argus*, *The Daily News*, *Sunday Tribune*, *Diamond Fields Advertiser*, *The Friend*, *Pretoria News*,

RDM RAND
Daily Mail

14/6/80
Managed
news 243

ONCE the Key Points Bill is law, all the news reaching you about the incipient war of insurgency in this country will be subject to official censorship.

Already, in terms of the Defence Act, all news about the war in South West Africa — and indeed all military movements anywhere — must be passed by the military authorities before it may be published or broadcast.

In terms of the Police Amendment Act, all news about police anti-insurgency actions must likewise be passed by the police authorities before it can be published.

And now, in terms of the Key Points Bill, even news of an act of sabotage at any key installation (such as Sasol) will also have to be passed by the military authorities before publication.

Together, those provisions cover all conceivable aspects of this slowly developing war.

The Government can control exactly what you, as a concerned citizen, are informed about what is happening. It can delay the release of news or suppress it altogether; or it can excise certain details and selectively permit the publication of others, thereby manipulating the slant of a report on a particular event.

We are fully aware that security is an important consideration in any war; but we are also convinced these comprehensive censorship powers are not in the public interest.

Only recently the Steyn Commission went to some lengths to emphasise how important it was — especially in an escalating conflict

public to be as fully and frankly informed as possible.

If it were not, the commission warned, or if people lost confidence in the information they were being given, then rumours were likely to gain currency and panic could arise through uncertainty.

Any form of official news control must reduce public confidence in the fullness and frankness of that news.

Once the ordinary man knows that what he is reading or listening to is an officially sanctioned version he will inevitably have certain doubts, wondering whether anything is being kept from him.

He knows instinctively what the Steyn Commission put into words, that governments and bureaucracies are often oversensitive and use the pretext of "state security" to suppress information which in fact has nothing to do with state security.

The commission quoted Lord Shawcross: "The tendency of governments is to shield themselves behind a curtain of secrecy, in which the only window is controlled by a public relations official trained in the art of conveying the minimum of information with the maximum of self-righteousness."

Unfortunately, despite these cogent warnings so recently presented to it, the Government has not taken heed — and as our conflict situation escalates, so does the Government's recourse to even more censorship.

LAST week, in taking a look at the media scene in South West Africa, I pointed to the discontent among newsmen there with what they see as undue and unwise restrictions on the reporting of military operations

Another vexed area is the security aspect of installations and activities outside military control but susceptible to sabotage. Frequent targets for hostile action are the pylons that support the powerlines from Ruacana

Impressed by intelligence feedback indicating that details reflected in news reports were making the saboteurs' task easier, the Administrator-General recently called an informal meeting at which he discussed the matter with media representatives. I understand that the representatives, who included local newspaper editors, found Dr Gerrit Viljoen's arguments convincing and gave a good hearing to his appeal for greater caution in reporting these incidents

They are, however, less impressed by what they see as an attempt by official bodies — notably, the Roads Department, Water Affairs and the territory's power authority, Swawek — to use the argument of security as a barrier against awkward questions from the Press and the public. Local editors, especially, believe the security argument is often invoked on specious grounds and they fear it may be used to cloak questionable activities

The Administrator-General's Press secretary, Piet Coetzer, conceded that in the "low-profile, undeclared war" that was being waged in SWA, it was often hard to know where the security line should be drawn. Undoubtedly, he told me, the information about siting of pipelines and waterholes, the nature of road surfaces and the routing of power and telephone lines could in certain circumstances be useful to the enemy

No hard-and-fast rules could be laid down, and each case had to be treated on its merits. But as an experienced newsmen — he was until recently Perskor's correspondent in Washington — Coetzer supports the principle of releasing as much information as can be revealed with safety

He hopes some satisfactory basis of operation may be worked out if success attends the move, arising from a suggestion by the Administrator-General, Dr Viljoen, to set up a Namibian equivalent of South Africa's Newspaper Press Union

As I stressed last week, the acute political divisions among the territory's newspapers will probably make it hard to present a united front to the administration. But this must somehow be achieved if Namibia's Press is to fulfill its vital role as a public watchdog

The degree of unity achieved by the Republic's newspapers

'Security' RDM 16/6/80 a powerful

word in SWA

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138 Johannesburg

equally difficult circumstances may encourage their colleagues in SWA

□ □ □

TO complete the media picture in SWA a glance needs to be taken at the broadcasting service. This is now conducted by the South West African Broadcasting Corporation, set up just over a year ago to take over the SABC's local service in the indigenous languages and eventually to replace the programmes (English, Afrikaans and Springbok Radio) relayed from Auckland Park for the benefit of white listeners

The planned allocation of time to the three white language groups soon plunged the SWABC into controversy. While adopting in principle the "ideal" of full-time programmes in Afrikaans, English and German, the SWABC board decided that initially it could not afford more than two transmissions.

This meant abandoning the bilingual Springbok Radio and providing only two services — one full-time in Afrikaans, the other shared 50-50 between English and German

The English-speaking population feel they are being given a raw deal and doubt whether the proclaimed "ideal" will ever materialise — especially as they constitute only about 10% (or 10 000) of the territory's white population as against the German 30% and the Afrikaans 60%. (Originally, indeed the programme time was to have been allocated on a strictly proportional basis, which would have left English in an even

The SWABC's executive chairman, Piet Venter, stressed to me that the service in Afrikaans will not be for the exclusive benefit of whites but will be shared by other communities, including coloureds, Bastards, Namas and Damaras, whose home language is Afrikaans

As evidence of the SWABC's recognition of the importance of English as an international language, he added that there are plans for quite elaborate "English by Radio" programmes

Such gestures, however well meant, do little to appease the English-speaking people in Windhoek. They do not take kindly to the statistical argument and tend increasingly to see themselves as culturally displaced persons, threatened by a rolling wave of Afrikanerisation

Meanwhile the change-over to the new system proceeds slowly. All the main news bulletins and most other key material are still relayed from the SABC

The SWABC is under public pressure to introduce a television service and would like to do so as soon as possible. It has a committee investigating costs and feasibility, but it is clear that there is no hope of financing the services out of licence fees, even when augmented by the proceeds of commercial spots on radio and TV

Since the shortfall would have to be met by the administration, the final decision will be up to the Administrator-General

It will be interesting in due course to see how time is allocated to the territory's numer-

sumably be a single-transmission service

□ □ □

THE Town Clerk of Krugersdorp, according to Beeld, has been authorised by his management committee to brush off tiresome Press inquiries with a "no comment (geen kommentaar)"

What benefits Krugersdorp's ratepayers will reap from this haughty posture is not yet known. But it is the phrase itself, rather than the attitude it embodies, that has drawn Beeld's particular attention

In a special article the well-known Afrikaans writer, W A de Klerk, ranks "no comment" with such phrases as "low profile", "in depth investigation", "scenario", "dialogue", "keeping our options open" and their Afrikaans equivalents as the kind of jargon that blows over from the US and retains its foothold here long after its use has declined in its land of origin

What De Klerk does not mention and the Town Clerk of Krugersdorp possibly does not realise is that "no comment" is notoriously a two-edged sword. If you asked a man whether he had beaten his wife lately and he replied "no comment", what would you conclude?

Some politicians, in fact, find the formula useful as a kind of tacit admission that is difficult to pin on them afterwards

□ □ □

SINCE this column is based on the principle that both, or all sides of any controversy have a right to be heard, it might be expected to welcome a new publication based on the same principle

Such a publication is Frontline, a slim but pithy magazine that has recently appeared on South Africa's newsstands. As its owner-editor-advertisement manager, 33-year-old Denis Beckett, puts it, "Frontline's stock-in-trade is what's under the surface of South Africa — whether it's to do with pinball, the Group Areas Act, the trucking industry, the state of black consciousness. It is for the people who are interested in their society. All of them."

Two issues have so far appeared and the third is due towards the end of this month. A striking feature of the second issue was a hard-hitting article by Dr Nthato Motlana setting out the views of Soweto's controversial Committee of Ten. But "the Nationalist case" was also put (by Stoffel van der Merwe) and Beckett tells me he would be glad to feature the views of the HNP, strongly though he disagrees with them personally.

"Frontline," he says "does not claim to be neutral. It does claim to be objective"

With sales of about 9 000 for its second issue and some stirrings in the vital advertising area, this bold venture looks as though it just might succeed. It will be a poor reflection on the "thinking" section of our soci-

Incitement:

17/6/80

ARC 115

Pressmen 'identified'

Political Staff

THE police have identified pressmen who they say encouraged violence at trouble spots.

But no charges of incitement are being considered at this stage, according to the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Minister was approached about the new police restriction on access by journalists to unrest areas following police allegations that foreign TV crews encouraged stone-throwing in Soweto.

He was asked whether police knew who the journalists were and why they were not charged.

'We know who they are. But it is too soon to talk about charges,' Mr le Grange said.

The restrictive measures had been taken to prevent interference. The police had a job to do in dealing with the unrest and should not be hindered.

The Minister said he had asked Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to withdraw all permits allowing pressmen into black areas.

The bans were temporary. 'When this whole business is over we can talk to the editors about it again,' he said.

Asked about reporters ordered, out of areas this morning, he said it was not the intention to exclude local pressmen unnecessarily.

'We won't exclude their representatives. Colonel Mallet (police public relations) is up there and he knows the people,' said the Minister. 'We can't allow South Africa to become a big film studio.'

Asked about today's situation, Mr le Grange said: 'Things are going well.'

'We had few problems this morning and if things continue like this we will soon be through our problems.'

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Gelderhuys, announced through Sapa in Pretoria

'It has come to the notice of the police that certain pressmen, especially those attached to foreign news media and television networks are

openly inciting black youths in Soweto and other parts of the country to stone-throwing and riotous behaviour.'

'Certain members of the South African Press informed the police that they were eye-witnesses to these incidents.'

'In view of the seriousness of the situation, which could lead to unnecessary bloodshed it has become necessary for the South African Police to allow only a select group of pressmen under police escort into troubled areas.'

'All divisional commissioners will decide which pressmen on merit they will allow to enter troubled areas under police escort.'

The Minister of Industries, Dr S W van der Merwe, said there were no indications that the stay-away had affected industry significantly.

His impression was that the stay-away had not been particularly successful, except in a limited way in certain areas in the Cape.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27 6081

Another bit of bungling

STEPS taken by the police to control the movements of journalists yesterday look to us very suspicious. We just do not like them one bit. Editors are now required to submit the names of journalists to the police and in case of any trouble brewing in the townships, only those accredited journalists can be allowed in the affected area and only if they are accompanied by police officers.

These steps, following unsubstantiated accusations that certain pressmen were inciting young people to throw stones, smack to us of an attempt to control the flow of information. If there had been journalists guilty of incitement — and the Commissioner of Police has made the categorical accusation, especially against foreign media — then there are enough laws to deal with that type of incitement.

But to limit editors as to who they can send to particular assignments is clearly unacceptable.

What happens if the particular journalist is off sick when trouble breaks out? Or what happens if he is detained under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act? These things have happened to us before and we are not taking any chances. And no journalist wants to be taken on conducted tours in the event of trouble. Worst still by police officers.

This is yet another bit of bungling that will harm this country, both inside and in the eyes of the international community. It will be seen as a measure designed to suppress just what is going on in places like Soweto. It is not only the freedom of the Press that the Government is messing around with. But it is also the right of the people to know that is being threatened.

We sincerely hope the authorities will have a re-think on the matter.

ADM 18/6/80

NPU to discuss the police Press ban

243 324 251

Staff Reporters

THE standing committee of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) will gather for a special meeting this morning to discuss yesterday's police ban preventing newsmen from entering areas affected by unrest.

This was disclosed last night by the general manager of the NPU, Mr G G Uys, who said he was unable to make any further comment about the ban.

In another development yesterday, a noted legal figure, Professor John Dugard, questioned the legality of the "blanket statement" by police that journalists were not allowed to enter Soweto.

Prof Dugard, who is director of the Centre for Applied Legal Sciences, said "In terms of the Black Urban Areas Act, the local authority, the West Rand Administration Board, has the authority to issue permits to whites entering Soweto and to revoke such permits.

"In this case it is doubtful whether Wrab has revoked the permits issued to the journalists."

His remarks followed a stormy Press conference during which Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Di-

rectorate of Public Relations, announced that newsmen, including foreign correspondents and both foreign and local television crews, were being barred from Soweto and other trouble spots on the orders of General Mike Geldenhuys, the Commissioner of Police.

He said police had evidence that some newsmen had been inciting black youths to violence and that certain overseas television news coverage had included snippets of unrest from 1976.

These newsreels also contained snippets of the military display held during the recent Republic Day parades, giving the impression that this assortment of armour was presently being used to contain the unrest, he said.

"If you could, among yourselves, determine which representatives were responsible for sending out these distorted reports, the police will reconsider the ban," he told about 30 foreign correspondents and television crews.

He added that both police and Pressmen had witnessed television crewmen standing behind cameras and inciting

people to give black power salutes. A video film existed which showed this incitement.

Earlier in the day, Col Mellet had told newsmen that foreign journalists were being barred from Soweto but that selected local journalists would be allowed into the townships. He said they would have to travel in convoy under police escort.

After one such convoy, when all was reported quiet, Col Mellet addressed a second conference and then announced a total ban on newsmen entering the area, but added that those selected newsmen could still be taken in under police escort if there was trouble.

Foreign correspondents angrily challenged Col Mellet to produce proof of the allegations he had made and he later undertook to see what he could do about showing them the film which had been made of the incident.

They also asked on what basis journalists allowed to enter the area had been selected. He said local media representatives had been asked to submit names and only those people would be able to enter the area.

● See Pages 2, 11

When the Police PRO met the Pressmen

2423
~~2424~~
~~2425~~
8/19/88

Police PRO Colonel Leon Mellet met the foreign Press yesterday to explain the decision to screen newsmen intent on going into Soweto and neighbouring black areas to cover the current disturbances. This is an edited transcript of what followed. (JOURNALIST, as in the tag-line below, obviously applies to different questioners.)



Lt-Col Leon Mellet talking to the Press

JOURNALIST. Of course, but these people are using us to some extent to push their message and their protest throughout the world.

What you are now doing is to stop them from doing it.

MELLETT. What we are doing is trying to stop the situation of bloodshed.

JOURNALIST. Excuse me, can you tell us which areas in Soweto are operational areas?

Is it the whole of Soweto or what?

MELLETT. I don't know where the words operational area came from, there is no such

JOURNALIST. One of your men used it days ago.

JOURNALIST. Yeah, they used it on Sunday afternoon (He said) "Well sir this is an operational area. You must leave it within five minutes, one mile from this spot."

MELLETT. That is operational when the police is in fact in an operation but somebody announced or claimed this morning that the whole of Soweto is operational area.

I don't think that is correct.

JOURNALIST. Only where the police are acting?

JOURNALIST. If we saw this film I am sure could identify the cameraman and his camera which you might not be able to do.

MELLETT. Well, you see if you dispute it or think that I am not telling the truth.

JOURNALIST. No, we are anxious to help you. We really want to clear our name.

MELLETT. I can see if I can arrange that for a certain select group of the foreign Press but I don't want to promise.

JOURNALIST. Well, it shouldn't be difficult, Colonel.

With all respect.

We would like to outlaw this fellow because he brought this ban on us. I mean you see it is evidence of something we are being charged with.

MELLETT. I will see if I can arrange that.

JOURNALIST. Do you have any other evidence to substantiate what is really a blanket accusation?

MELLETT. Not photographic

evidence as such.

JOURNALIST. But evidence of an eye witness?

MELLETT. The evidence is of an eye witness of the police side.

JOURNALIST. Is it not South African journalists as you have made?

MELLETT. No, there are South African journalists as well.

JOURNALIST. Who are they?

MELLETT. I am not prepared to identify them.

JOURNALIST. I am Bill Nicholson, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents Association.

How is it that we can be banned on the premise that somehow foreign correspondents are guilty of inciting people, without giving us names without showing us photographs?

Without allowing us to see this video tape?

MELLETT. I have said I will see if I can arrange for you to see it.

JOURNALIST. Well it is a bit like telling us or asking us will you stop beating your wife, without...

MELLETT. Well, I have said I will try and arrange it.

JOURNALIST. Why don't you charge somebody with an offence?

MELLETT. Well, I'm only here on behalf of the Commissioner and he said, and they made this point which was widely published last night and this morning and I can only repeat what he said.

That it has come to the notice of South African Police that certain Pressmen and including foreign Pressmen, he did not say it was only the foreign Pressmen.

JOURNALIST. That is what was reported.

MELLETT. Well, that is not so. Well, then it is bad reporting. He said that the statement was written out and typed out and it said that certain Pressmen, including the foreign Press and certain television news networks.

JOURNALIST. That what was...

MELLETT. Well that has nothing to do with us.

JOURNALIST. Yes, but could you answer that question. Why have you not charged anybody with incitement to riot?

MELLETT. I am not able to answer that question.

I am only here to give what the Commissioner has asked me to.

JOURNALIST. Can you tell which network it is?

MELLETT. I don't know.

JOURNALIST. Now that you have fixed this ban on us going into riot areas, one would assume that only information we will have about the riot incidents is the police version.

MELLETT. No, Not at all. N.O. That is very wrong. It is not so. If there is a situation we will not ban the Press from being there but we do not want the Press to start a situation.

And I want to make this quite very clear. We do not want the Press to start a situation which we saw an hour ago, what could could very well happen.

The moment you lift those cameras those people will start throwing stones.

And there are representatives here from Post newspaper who not more than half an hour ago went through one of these areas which were very quiet until they arrived and their car was rocked and they had to hurriedly get out of the situation.

And the people then knew that they were present. And I think that those Post people are here now at this moment. Some of them.

JOURNALIST. No, we don't know of such things.

MELLETT. Okay, there were four members of Post here now.

Who told us that story outside here early not more than ten minutes ago. And I think this gentleman was standing next to us when this happened.

So it is very, very clear that the people here at the moment, at this moment are seeking publicity.

JOURNALIST. Colonel Mellet, do you mean that a journalist other capacity — to visit a friend?

MELLETT. I don't know. I think you people don't understand the situation. Let me try and define it in this way. If you go to visit a friend and you go out and they don't know you are a journalist that is something completely different.

JOURNALIST. That is all right?

MELLETT. But where you go into a situation where the Press, as a group for instance, like we have just witnessed, a riotous situation, and the people are just waiting for the Press to start an incident, we cannot allow that.

JOURNALIST. Sir, that is very different from accusing us last night of incitement.

That is very different, what you have just said is very different from the statement.

MELLETT. No, but there has been defined cases of deliberate incitement and I have said now that we have got evidence for that.

JOURNALIST. Who? Who? What evidence.

MELLETT. We've got it on a video.

I said I would try to arrange for it to be shown to certain members of the foreign Press.

JOURNALIST. Our permits are still valid in Soweto to go and visit friends and talk to people, visit orphanages.

MELLETT. That I don't know, I have nothing to do with the permit system. That is a different department.

JOURNALIST. Can you explain to us then what the Press, the future Press is going to do.

You said selected Press would be allowed into these areas accompanied by the police.

Now how will you select these Press? What will be our credentials or lack of?

MELLETT. Well, we know most of the Pressmen in this country. We know who they are and it is the individual Commissioner, his right to decide who we are going to allow in.

JOURNALIST. Can we have the names of the people who are not allowed, or we are allowed.

If something happens in

Soweto and we want to come here, I mean how long is it going to take us to find out whether we can go, whether we are selected?

MELLETT. Well, as I said at the moment there is a total ban on foreign newsmen.

JOURNALIST. I am asking about the future. What is your plan?

MELLETT. I don't know about the future. We are talking about the present situation.

JOURNALIST. Your total ban means that permit I have which say I can come into Soweto.

MELLETT. That permit has got nothing to do with the South African Police.

JOURNALIST. Surely it must do because.

MELLETT. No. That dating my permit to come and cover news here?

MELLETT. We did not invalidate that. That is issued by another Department.

JOURNALIST. In other words my permit is still valid. I can come in and report news.

MELLETT. Let me answer your question. That permit has not been issued by the South African Police.

Whoever issued that permit, you must take the matter up with the people who issued that permit.

JOURNALIST. Yes, but you are saying that you might stop me despite the fact that I have this permit? So you can't ignore it.

MELLETT. In what way?

JOURNALIST. You just said there is a total ban on foreign news coverage.

MELLETT. That's right.

JOURNALIST. In other words it invalidates. Listen. Can any foreign newsmen holding such a permit come into Soweto this afternoon or tomorrow morning or the next day?

MELLETT. As far as my knowledge goes that permit has been withdrawn.

JOURNALIST. By whom?

MELLETT. Not by the police, you had better take that up by the other Department, I don't know which department issued

that permit.

JOURNALIST. But you said it was the Commissioner of Police that said that.

MELLETT. I am talking about the permit. I don't know, I believe Minister Koorhof withdrew that permit.

JOURNALIST. But Colonel, your men arrested us if we didn't have the permit so you can't really disallow the

MELLETT. At the moment is somebody goes into this area without the police permission he will be arrested.

JOURNALIST. What do you mean by this area?

MELLETT. The Soweto area. Well for all troubled areas for that matter. But we are now in Soweto and talking about Soweto.

JOURNALIST. Colonel, you have laws prohibiting incitement to riot, do you propose to arrest and charge the people

you say did that?

MELLETT. I am not here on a legal point. But I can tell you that if anybody deliberately incites a riot situation then that person is liable to be arrested.

No matter who he is.

JOURNALIST. Colonel, does it mean that reporters who are not here, say reporters from Post, who can go to an area

Handwritten notes: "243" circled, "120", and "B/S".

where there has been an incident. What will happen to him?

Are the police going to arrest him?

MELLETT: If there is an area under Police control, under the Police Press Agreement, there is an agreement that if police will then take control of the situation and then the police will decide if that Press, whether the Press will be allowed or not.

JOURNALIST: So the whole of Soweto is now covered by that, is it?

JOURNALIST: Excuse me, Colonel, does this affect even people who live in that area? Let us say I live next to...

MELLETT: Well...

JOURNALIST: If I go home and I am a Pressman - I could be arrested right there.

MELLETT: No this is the same matter as for what happened at Silverton when it was under police control.

People who live in the area when it happened to be in control of police were not arrested. That is ridiculous.

JOURNALIST: If I am invited to dinner in Soweto, can I go?

MELLETT: If you haven't got a permit you cannot go.

JOURNALIST: But this permit, you are rescinding it.

MELLETT: I don't want to talk about laws.

I am explaining to you what is happening at this moment.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, the law to incite, or against inciting merely by our presence, even if we never raise our hand in a black power salute, even if we just stand there, our presence in an affected area in Soweto is enough in your eyes to incite. Whatever we do.

To stand, sit, not nothing except to be there that presence is enough in your eyes to incite?

Is that correct?

MELLETT: Well, I think it is quite correct to say, sir, that the presence of the Press at the moment where the situation is very troublesome, then if you want to define as such that the Press are inciting by their presence then that is the case.

But let us go into a little bit further.

What happens in this particular case. It is all quiet at the moment and the people there are mainly youngsters and they are sitting and they are waiting for a situation to develop. They are eager.

And the moment the Press arrive there they start the situation and there are others that join in the situation.

They start overturning cars, they start stoning busses, they start smashing windows, they start looting shops.

The police are forced to move in to restore order.

And in the midst of restoring

order, it happens, as it happened last night - I don't say the Press started on that last night - but it could very well

JOURNALIST: But the General said exactly that.

MELLETT: But if the situation starts and the police are in the position where they have to restore order, and they even have to fire with birdshot and the people are injured, is that the situation, is that the situation you are asking?

Is that now newsworthy or is that creating a situation where you people?

JOURNALIST: Let me just repeat, yesterday, for instance the Press were in Soweto for eight hours and nothing happened.

JOURNALIST: And there were no Press in Bloemfontein yet it started as well.

JOURNALIST: It was the presence of the Police in Soweto.

JOURNALIST: Okay, so take last year. The commemoration ceremonies in Soweto, in South Africa, there were not confrontations, no riots, not stoning, nothing. But immediately this time police came in there was of course stoning. Don't you think it is perhaps the presence of the police?

MELLETT: I just answered the questions. I said we, the police, we, police are not present at the situation in there, were are not also starting a situation.

JOURNALIST: You were there all day outside Regina Mundi.

MELLETT: When?

JOURNALIST: Yesterday.

MELLETT: Yes, but I wasn't there.

JOURNALIST: (Laughter) But the police were there.

JOURNALIST: With respect Colonel, there is a very large difference between what you are saying now and passive role of the police by encouraging or inciting riots by their presence and the heavy implication by the Commissioner of Police last night where he talked of the rioting which generally follows the presence of the foreign Press.

If you can clarify that now I think it would be a help to all of us.

MELLETT: No, I will stick to what the Commissioner said. That was a statement made yesterday.

JOURNALIST: On a point of clarification, Colonel, the statement said not only was this open incitement happening in Soweto, but in other areas of the country.

Could you identify which other areas there were foreign Press in?

JOURNALIST: But I have already asked that and I get no answer.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, what

you had in mind was to sort of exclude a section of the Press because they happened to be foreign Pressmen.

And accommodate South African Press.

Now, wait before you answer, what I saw and what I believe is that these fellows in the township will of course act or make some demonstration when they see a Pressman.

They themselves are not demonstrating for a local or overseas Pressman but for a Pressman.

You say the presence of the Press incites the public to demonstrate or to cause some act of protest. I say yes, it is so, that we have observed, we have seen it, I agree with you.

I say in excluding the foreign Press you are being unfair because the demonstrators are demonstrating for the Press in general. They are not aware that this one is foreign, this one is local.

They see a Pressman and say wait here is somebody to take our message across. Why ban the foreign ones?

Why not the Press in general?

For instance yesterday a journalist of the Star remonstrated with some young fellows at Regina Mundi for demonstrating and saying that by doing so you are going to cause the police to attack you. And we don't want you people to be killed and you are causing it by demonstrating for the Press.

At that time the TV man, it happened to be a TV man I know from SABC, and some others too, local photographers who took pictures there. Those were local fellows and you say the foreign ones, now why should the foreign ones be penalised when people demonstrate for the Press generally.

MELLETT: That was said in a statement yesterday by the Commissioner.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, considering the gravity of this plan and how widely it is going to be reported worldwide, why is it that you are in the hot seat, why isn't the Commissioner here?

MELLETT: He is busy in his office with a riotous situation throughout the country.

JOURNALIST: There is a riotous situation in this office.

JOURNALIST: He should be here.

JOURNALIST: Colonel, I still don't understand the distinctions you draw on this ban.

At one stage you said there is a total ban on the presence of foreign journalists in the townships, but I also heard you say it was perfectly okay to go for dinners and private visits.

Then I subsequently heard you say, I thought, that all

permits have been withdrawn and if you didn't have a permit you were subject to risk.

Could you just please take it step by step and tell us where we will be legal, where we won't be legal and what the circumstances will be.

MELLETT: Well in the townships at the moment if you haven't got a permit then you are not allowed in. Is that quite clear?

I believe and you will have to clear it by whatever department is concerned that all those permits have been withdrawn.

That is what I believe. It is not a police decision. It is not a police permit.

JOURNALIST: So in other words if we explained this to the Administration Board they would be able to tell us whether they have in fact withdrawn them. But you have just said Minister Koornhof...

MELLETT: I believe so. I don't know exactly who, but I believe so.

JOURNALIST: But I, mean your men must have orders presumably. I mean if we are stopped and if we produce the bit of paper we now have, the permit, what are your orders to your men? Are we then arrested or what? We are being given no guidance.

MELLETT: As I say I am not involved with the legal aspects of that and I am not involved with what orders are being given out. I am here merely as a PRO for the police.

JOURNALIST: Yes, but Colonel do you mean to say you don't know what is happening among them men of you command here in Soweto?

MELLETT: It is quite possible that those orders have gone out.

JOURNALIST: Well, shouldn't we know?

MELLETT: I can find out whether those orders have been given.

JOURNALIST: Coming to local unrest, who is going to be allowed into operational areas and what exactly is the criteria restricting them?

MELLETT: As I said earlier at the moment nobody is allowed in. Unless they are under police escort which we will decide.

JOURNALIST: But how are we going to decide. These are the people we get all our news from in there.

MELLETT: I just want to say this is not a permanent thing. It is a temporary thing. It is a temporary measure. It is not a permanent thing at this stage at all.

JOURNALIST: But this could stay for five years, 10 years, 20 years?

243 ~~243~~
RDM 18/6/50
**Let us know . . . to
help us let you know**

Staff Reporter

THE professional journalist in South Africa has become an embattled and harassed person in his daily efforts to do what he has been trained for — to gather facts that can be used objectively to inform members of the public about daily happenings in the world about them

In the current wave of unrest reporters, in their efforts to establish what is going on, have been warned and threatened by stone-throwing demonstrators on one side and by police on the other

They have been caught in the cross-fire in their assigned task of gathering information on all sides, and of projecting the facts in such a way that the public will be kept fully and timeously informed of events and developments.

Already hedged in by a multitude of restrictive laws and regulations of all kinds, that more than ever liken his job to walking through a minefield blindfolded, the South African newsman is now under constant surveillance as he goes about his daily fact-finding mission

He faces abuse, physical assault and arrest, interrogation and even imprisonment if he refuses, as he is obliged to do under the journalists' code of conduct, to divulge sources of information without which it would be impossible for him to project the truth

If it is accepted that the *raison d'etre* for the Press is

to give the public all the facts, without fear or favour and without obligation to anyone, then it must also be accepted that achievement of this ideal is becoming more difficult by the day

Newsmen are now being restricted in their coverage of all forms of unrest, and it is becoming increasingly problematic to find where the truth really lies, in a situation which is causing growing public concern and in which rumour, speculation and false information are among the enemies to be fought

About 20 years ago The Times of London wrote

"Freedom of the Press concerns the fundamental right of citizens in a free society to have access to the facts on all public topics and to any variety of opinion, freely expounded by any man or woman who has anything to say

"The freedom of the Press is one of the liberties of the subject, which belongs to the very kernel of the rule of law

"It has been established as the result of bitter fighting in past centuries, and is never finally safe anywhere in the world"

As a rider to this, one could add the statement by the famous American publisher Joseph Pulitzer, that "There is not a crime, not a dodge, not a trick, not a swindle, not a vice which does not live by secrecy"

It has always been accepted in the Free World that freedom

of the Press and freedom of the individual are indivisible and that anything that is withheld from the Press is also withheld from the public

The Press is the eyes and the ears, the watchdog of the public

Ultimately it is the public — the whole public — and it is in the public interest that the Press be allowed to fulfil its role in society, which is to inform, in all matters in which it cannot be argued that to do so would be to endanger the safety of the State

It is for this reason that the Rand Daily Mail today invites its readers to help it to carry out effectively the task it set itself more than 75 years ago — to publish the facts as they are, all the facts upon which you, the reader, can draw your own conclusions, and form your own opinions

If anything occurs in your neighbourhood which you feel should be brought to the attention of the Press and of the public at large, telephone the Rand Daily Mail newsdesk at 28 1500 Information provided in this way will be put to the police or to the relevant authority for comment Sources will not be divulged

If it is established as far as possible that information provided in this way is correct and if publication is considered to be in the public interest and not a contravention of the law, it will be published

X

INSIDE MAIL

RDM 18/6/80 (2)

MELLETT We took some of the Pressman into Soweto on tour and they can all tell you what they saw and it became very evident to us that at the moment the troublemakers are only awaiting cameramen and Pressmen

We ended up at a place in Noordgesig where a couple of hundred of the youths had been in the area since early this morning

That is where they last night looted the shops and as soon as we stopped it was very evident that within a couple of minutes we would have had a riotous situation on our hands.

And for this reason I would like to ask some of the Pressmen who accompanied us into that area what they saw Marius, could you explain to the people, perhaps?

JOURNALIST Well I can just tell them what I have seen and what not

We were around and the only evidence that something had happened was the glass in certain spots Then at a specific point where, when we arrived there, they were looking and they saw the police they turned their eyes backwards

When they saw us in the cars, in the cars behind, and most probably the cameras and reporters, they began to sing their songs and dance and clap their hands and shouting

That's all And then the moment that we took off it calmed down again

MELLETT As I said, the Pressmen that accompanied us, they are all here and you can ask them all They will all bear us out

JOURNALIST In the Commissioner's statement — all this stuff about foreign Press inciting blacks to riot — he said that members of the South African Press have identified members of the foreign Press as clenching their fists, shouting "Amandla", in fact causing incitement

Now, I presume that members of the South African Press who reported that are here I wonder if they can identify the foreign Press who are responsible if the foreign Press are here?

Is that possible?

MELLETT I can just say that shortly after our Press conference this morning I had a look at a video recording that the British took and there it was very obvious

Unfortunately it is not possible from the actual film to identify the actual newsmen but there it was very obvious that at the church in Regina Mundi where it was fairly obvious that a newsman with his television camera slung over his shoulder gave a black power salute and started off a riotous situation within a matter of seconds

And that we have on video cassette

JOURNALIST Can we see that film? I am sure we can identify the man

MELLETT I doubt whether you will be able to identify the man

JOURNALIST We can try

MELLETT I can assure you that is how, how

JOURNALIST Can I come back to my original question?

There are members of the South African Press who have complained about this specific thing, now, if there are any members of the South African Press who did contact the police, can they now attempt to identify any one of the foreign Press who they say is responsible?

Is there anybody here who

the police Was it Afrikaans Press or South African Press?

MELLETT No, it was South African Press

JOURNALIST South African Press Now can I just continue?

It obviously affects us tremendously Can you name the number of places throughout the country last night and this morning, yesterday and last night rather, where incidents took place, where there was rioting or confrontation with the police where there was not any member of any Foreign Press present?

MELLETT No, I cannot That is a difficult question

JOURNALIST Well, were there any foreign Press in Bloemfontein?

JOURNALIST There weren't You can take it from me, there weren't

There weren't any foreign Press in areas of Cape Town You see the point that I am getting at Although there may have been incidents yesterday in Soweto where there were foreign Press present and I won't argue whether we were responsible for incitement or not, but there were far more, far more areas nationwide where there was conflict and rioting where there were no members of the foreign Press or anyone from the South African Press as far as I know

You can't point the finger at us now and say we are responsible for the rioting that is taking place nationwide

MELLETT No Can I just also stress that I have just spoken to the Commissioner of Police and he has also placed a total ban at this stage on all Pressmen in the area

As long as this situation remains quiet because it is very obvious that the people behind this situation are seeking the publicity And at the moment all Press have been barred from these areas

We will allow people in as we have done, to see for themselves what is taking place and the Commissioner just stressed that that is the situation as it stands at the moment and that is the situation

JOURNALIST The point is that you are taking people into these areas where nothing is taking place

As this morning you took people in when you know the township is quiet We are not interested in a quiet township, we are only interested

MELLETT We are also not interested in a situation where the moment the Press appears on the scene that it becomes a riotous situation

We cannot allow that to happen The newspapers' duty is to give the news not to create news and that is the situation that we are in at the moment

JOURNALIST Well, most of the members of the Press here at the moment, television and myself, were at Regina Mundi at about 8 o'clock yesterday morning and most of us were there on and off throughout the day

Now the incident that was shown on the screen last night didn't take place until much later in the afternoon, around four o'clock

Now we were there for most of the day and nothing happened Now why suddenly at four o'clock is it a problem Because you know we had been there for at least eight hours

MELLETT Well some of these incidents that we have already got on film took place on Sunday already

JOURNALIST But Colonel, can I get clear on this

Are you actually saying — or

is anybody else saying — that without the presence of the Press there would be no trouble in South Africa?

Are we to blame for all of it?

MELLETT No, not at all The Press is we cannot say the Press is to blame but what is happening and I think if you can just understand the situation

What is happening at the moment — there is a riotous situation or a troubled situation within the country and at the moment the people behind this are seeking the publicity that they can get out of the situation and the moment there is a ban on the Press, the publicity, the whole thing has just petered out and it's quiet

It may not be the case but at the moment that is the case

JOURNALIST But we weren't in Soweto last night with our cameras and how many people were shot?

How much trouble was there?

You gave us a breakdown earlier There was a considerable amount

Yet we weren't there

MELLETT Yes, but by then, the trouble had already been, the agitators, the people had already been agitated to such an extent So at the moment this is the situation

I can only assure you I am only standing here on behalf of the Commissioner of the Police

This is the situation as it stands at the moment

JOURNALIST There is an awful suspicion that you are using these isolated incidents to prevent reporting of a conflict situation in South Africa

MELLETT Now, we are not And I want to stress this We are not trying to put a blanket ban on news coverage Not at all

No but that is the impression that that might be created

JOURNALIST Not an impression With respect, it is a fact

MELLETT As far as certain people are concerned, it may be so but there are still the South African Press Association who are represented

There are all the local papers who are represented here and they will still provide you people with the necessary

JOURNALIST Sapa don't carry TV cameras

MELLETT Well at the moment I can tell you If you lift a TV camera at some of these places within a minute you will have a riot

And that you can take as a fact

JOURNALIST Well I repeat what I said a few minutes ago We were there for eight hours on Monday morning, on and off, touring the area and no riot took place until after we left

And we had to rely on somebody's else's film — SABC's film — to transmit that to Europe last night because we had left the scene before that particular incident of rioting took place

MELLETT Well, SABC has also been banned from the area

JOURNALIST So there is in fact a total blanket ban

MELLETT I can tell you now, if you take a camera and show it now Come with me. And you point that camera where I can take you within a minute you will have the film that you want

JOURNALIST With respect, again, you are teaching grandmothers to suck eggs

We have been reporting riots throughout the world for the last 15 or 16 years

MELLETT Well there are people here who will tell you that

Bannings still 'govt's answer'

CASE TIME 18/6/80

SOVENGA — Bannings and banishments continued to be the white man's response to the black man's plea for human rights and respect for human values, the chairman of the Writers' Association of South Africa, Mr K Makhadu, said here on Monday night.

Reading a June 16 commemoration address on behalf of the editor of Post newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, he told about 800 people at Mankweng township near Sovenga that imprisonment without trial was still the government's answer to the legitimate expression of the blacks.

"The structure of apartheid still remains intact and the monstrosity of its implications continues to play havoc with our communities.

'Whites have been kept captive by racism which has created untold tears which they use as justification for their perpetuation of domination over the majority of people of South Africa. As long as this domination persists, peace and stability will continue to painfully evade the nation.

Referring to the press laws, he said that if Dr Piet Koornhof believed that the laws were causing greater polarization among the races, then he should not improve them but abolish them. If the National Party was serious that every man had a right to self-determination, then they should prove it by extending the franchise to every man and woman in South Africa irrespective of race and colour.

The National Party should understand that blacks were refusing to be party to 'their dangerous and futile policies of separation'.

We do not want any part of your homeland. We refuse to adapt to your unilateral decision-making process and demand full citizenship in the land of our birth.

'Although the government has refused the black man's hand of friendship, I repeat that even at this late stage there is still an alternative to violence and unnecessary waste of human life' — Sapa

An invitation: Help us publish the facts

By ROGER WILLIAMS
Chief Reporter

243

THE professional journalist in South Africa has become an embattled and harassed person in his daily efforts to do what he has been trained for — to gather facts that can be used objectively to inform members of the public about daily happenings in the world about them

In the current unrest in the Peninsula reporters of the Cape Times, in their efforts to establish what is going on, have been warned and threatened by stone-throwing demonstrators on one side and by police on the other

They have been caught in the cross-fire in their assigned task of gathering information on all sides, and of projecting the facts in such a way that the public will be kept fully and timeously informed of events and developments

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"There is not a crime, not a dodge, not a trick, not a swindle, not a vice which does not live by secrecy."

It has always been accepted in the free world that freedom of the press and freedom of the individual are indivisible and that anything that is withheld from the press is also withheld from the public

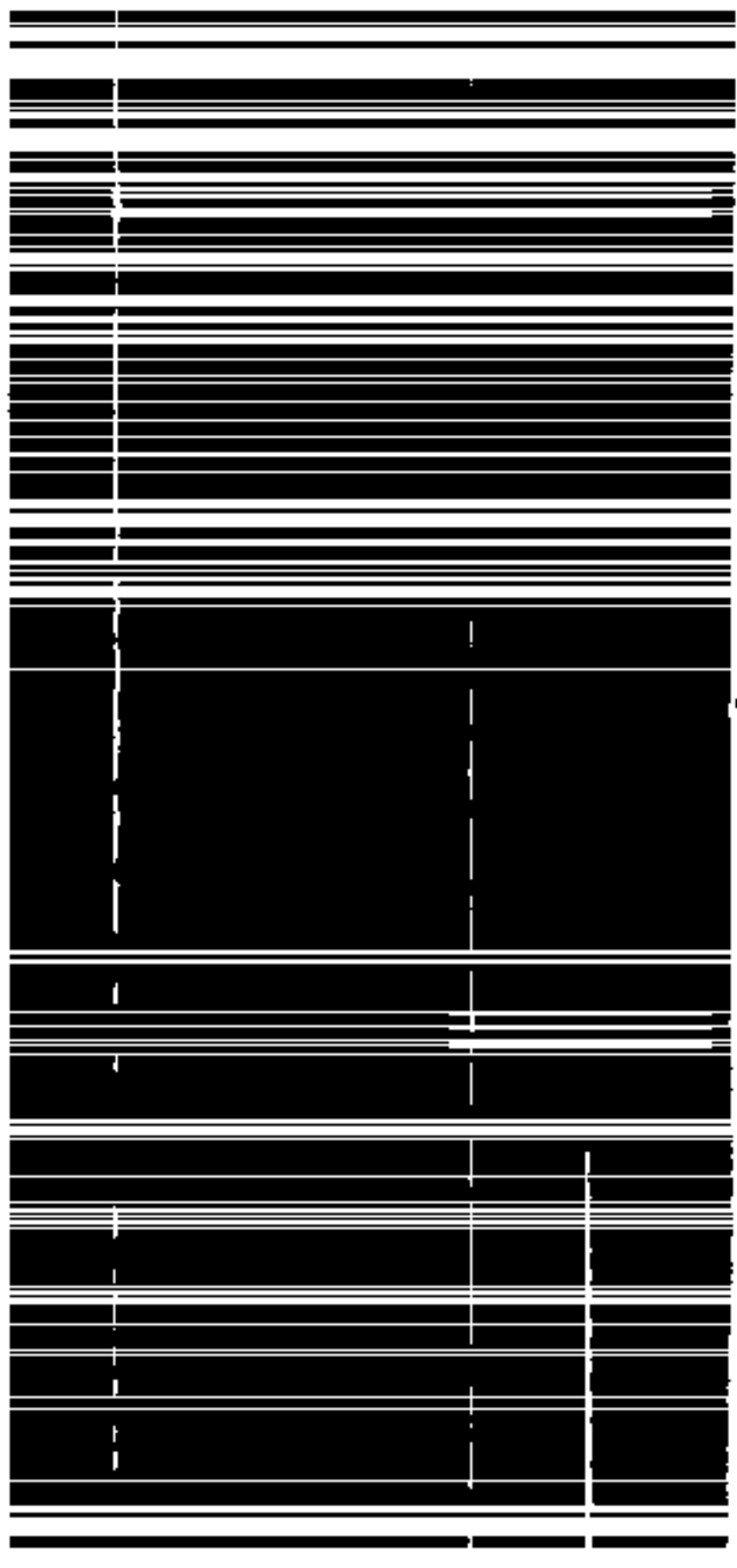
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public interest that the press be allowed to fulfil its role in society, which is to inform, in all matters in which it cannot be argued that to do so would be to endanger the safety of the State

● It is for this reason that the Cape Times today invites its readers to help it to carry out effectively the task it set itself more than 100 years ago — to publish the facts as they are, all the facts upon which you, the reader, can draw your own conclusions and form your own opinions

If anything occurs in your neighbourhood which you feel should be brought to the attention of the press and of the public at large telephone the Newsdesk at the Cape Times, ☎ 41 3361. Information provided in this way will be put to the police or to the relevant authority, for comment. Sources will not be divulged

If it is established as far as possible that information provided in this way is correct, and if publication is considered to be in the public interest and not a contravention of the law, it will be published



1916/80 News

Newsman again allowed to enter areas of unrest

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG

After five days of unrest since the anniversary of the 1976 Soweto riots and two days of the Press being barred from entering areas of unrest, the police have reversed their position and are allowing the Press into such areas

The ban on Press entering areas of unrest was announced at 8 am on Tuesday when Lieutenant Colonel Leon Mellet of the Police Directorate of Public Relations told foreign correspondents and television crews including SABC-TV that they would not be allowed to enter Soweto

He later announced that all pressmen were barred from entering trouble spots and their permits to enter black areas had been revoked.

He added that selected local newsmen would be

allowed into trouble areas, escorted by police.

Today a spokesman for the directorate announced pressmen would be allowed into all areas at the discretion of the divisional commissioner of the area.

He said newsmen wishing to enter trouble spots should first report to the divisional commissioner and they would then be allowed into the area, only under police escort if

there was a potential danger

Pressmen were taken in convoy to a burning shop under police protection yesterday because he wanted to ensure their safety, Lieutenant Colonel Mellet today.

'What more could anyone ask for?' newsmen, Foreign however, have ignored the ban on their going into troubled black areas in a number of cases, according to Mr William Nichol-

son, chairman of the Foreign Correspondents' Association.

They will continue to do so 'if they think they can get away with it,' he added.

He said that an American TV crew went filming in the riot-torn Cape Flats yesterday.

The night before, an American news photographer was in Soweto.

Neither encountered difficulties. They just

avoided the police,' Mr Nicholson said.

However, the dangers of defying the ban were underlined in the arrest of a West German TV cameraman yesterday, who was reportedly tear-gassed and bundled away for filming on a coloured boy lying on the ground in a riot zone

The ban was imposed on Tuesday by the police, after allegations that foreign newsmen had been deliberately inciting unrest.

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Press ban:
NPU to
talk to
Le Grange

Staff Reporter

THE Newspaper Press Union (NPU) is to meet the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, in Pretoria today to protest against the blanket ban on journalists entering areas of unrest.

The decision to approach the Minister and the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, was made yesterday morning at an urgent meeting of the NPU standing committee.

They will seek the immediate withdrawal of the ban, which was announced on Monday night after police alleged certain journalists had been seen inciting the crowds.

At a stormy press conference on Tuesday, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, alleged film footage of the 1976 unrest, and of military displays held on Republic Day, had been used overseas.

Angry foreign journalists demanded that police produce evidence, and take action against those responsible.

The chairman of the 70-strong Foreign Correspondents' Association, Mr Bill Nicholson, said yesterday he had heard nothing since police said they might show some journalists a videotape substantiating their allegations.

"The police made an allegation, and we are waiting for them to substantiate it. We will wait until such time as they provide some backing for their allegations, or until it becomes clear that they have no intention of doing so, before we take action."

"We do not want a confrontation. We want to be reasonable," he said.

POST EDITOR TO

defy

the

police ban



Mr Qoboza . . . great principle at stake



Mr Le Grange . . . ban confirmed yesterday

THE editor of POST
and SUNDAY POST,

Mr. Percy Qoboza,
said last night he
would defy the ban

POST REPORTERS

Mr Qoboza, in his statement said: "It is now clear to me that the choice facing me is between what I believe is the Minister is imposed on us under no law except ministerial edict. If it was issued under a specific law I would feel to know. I believe in the freedom of newspapers and also the right of my people to know what is It is a

203

Post

20/6/80

Police on journalists and TV crewmen from entering troubled spots.

The ban was confirmed by Mr Louis le Grange in a statement issued after discussions with representatives of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) at police headquarters in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr Le Grange had said the police would not "lightly withhold" permission for newsmen to enter such spots and the ban would be lifted as soon as possible.

Press to tell my people and South Africa exactly what is happening, or what the Government wants me to tell them.

"I have opted for the former, for there is a fundamental and great principle at stake. Because of this, I now feel a moral obligation to ignore and defy the ban that has been imposed by the police on my reporters.

"I have in the past few days critically observed the behaviour and action of members of my staff and am satisfied they have conducted themselves with dignity and integrity under very difficult and sometimes provocative circumstances.

"I have taken this unprecedented step because I do believe that the credibility of the Press at this particular stage is at stake.

"The ban announced by

it.

"I just want to make it clear that unless this ban is imposed on us under a specific law I have every intention of instructing my news-editor to send any reporter under his jurisdiction to go and cover the news as they happen.

"If those reporters get arrested he has my instructions to send in more reporters until he is the last man in the news-room in which case I will send him to cover the story. If he gets arrested I will send my assistant editors, and if they get arrested I will personally go out and cover the news.

"If I get arrested, then at least I will sit in that prison with dignity and honour both to my profession and in the defence of one of the greatest principles of democracy — the right of the people

related responsibility, and in a simple way I am saying to the Government, thus far and no further."

Meanwhile as Cape Town began to lick her wounds after days of fierce violence, scores of people were yesterday at hospitals and the government mortuary looking for missing relatives.

Violence simmered in the trouble-torn area as Thursday went by with no serious incidents, except for sporadic stone throwing and looting.

Heavy police patrols were again on the streets of the townships which still bore the signs of previous rioting.

Rail links between the coloured and black townships and Cape Town were paralysed for two hours yesterday morning by a

To Page 6

SAP lashed in UK Press riot reports

243 16 274 RDM 20/6/80

London Bureau

LONDON. — The unrest in South Africa dominated the British media yesterday at a level scarcely seen since 1976.

Condemnation of the SAP included a comparison between them and Hitler's Gestapo.

In a full-page feature in the Rightwing Daily Mail, under the headline "The police who cheered the order to shoot to kill", correspondent Peter Younghusband said there was a period of "commendable" police restraint after the first shooting of two pupils at Elsie's River.

But when rioting stepped up and a constable was stabbed to death, Younghusband says the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Goldenhuys, told the Prime Minister and the Minister of Police that he refused to "pussyfoot around", and the Government "let him have his own way".

In his verdict on what followed, Younghusband said that

"there are probably more sadists, racists and bullies to every 1000 men in the SAP than there has been in any police force since the Gestapo".

The mass circulation Daily Mirror, which carried the frontpage headline "Police gun down mob in riot frenzy — 60 die in rampage of hate", warned in a main leading article that bloodshed in South Africa was only beginning.

"The years of repression are bringing their inevitable violence," said the Mirror.

The front page of The Times was dominated by the headline "South Africa threatens relentless action to suppress rioting".

Many other newspaper front pages throughout Britain and Europe, including those of leading papers such as the Paris-based International Herald Tribune, were dominated by the crisis.

The British provincial Press is also concentrating on the

South African situation, and the conservative Scotsman yesterday carried an indictment of apartheid and the police in its leader columns that illustrates the depth of concern even in rural Britain.

The Scotsman said "In its way, the South African authorities' coyness about the number of dead and injured in the rioting in a coloured suburb of Cape Town is very revealing it is a sign of insecurity, of fear."

"The South African Government is always anxious to proclaim that a state of tranquility, of normality, prevails in its own domain, and there is a tendency in State-controlled broadcasts there (as in the Soviet Union) to gloat over, and to exaggerate, the problems of countries such as Britain."

But apartheid is a policy which provokes constant irritation among its victims, and when this boils over into outright rage, as in Cape Town this week, the only official

answer is repression. Unctuously, police chiefs deplore the violence, but routine police violence is a major part of the explanation both for peaceful and furious protest.

"The boycott by coloured students of their inferior education system has been, for the most part, peaceful, although the police contrived to shoot two children. This week's riots were an explosion of rage, a desperate gesture."

It is a tribute to the folly of the South African Government that the coloured community, traditionally docile and rather conservative, should now be showing its anger by rioting as well as by boycotts.

The Scotsman adds "So far, the Government has shown no sign of listening to black and coloured complaints, to white expressions of concern, or to the voice of business, at home and abroad, urging liberalisation before conflict reaches unmanageable proportions."

Police look into Press incitement allegations

RDM Political Staff 20/6/80

POLICE are investigating allegations that certain foreign correspondents and television newsmen incited blacks to stage stone-throwing and other incidents during nationwide unrest earlier this week.

Announcing the investigation at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, appealed to the Foreign Correspondents' Association to submit to the police any information its members might have on the alleged incidents.

But, challenged by indignant foreign correspondents to release information the police claim to have in their possession, Mr Le Grange said he was not prepared to go into details until the investigation had been completed.

Police banned the Press from entering unrest areas earlier this week after claiming they had obtained information that certain foreign correspondents and television crews were inciting blacks to stage stone-throwing incidents.

Mr Le Grange said yesterday that local and foreign Pressmen would be allowed into unrest areas under police escort, but he could not say at this stage when the ban on free entry would be lifted.

Police PRO's plea to the Press: Stop hitting me

2475

~~SET~~

RDM

21/6/80

~~SET~~

Staff Reporter

THE chief media liaison officer of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, complained yesterday that he was overworked, neither ate nor slept — and on top of that the Press kept "hitting" him.

There was a "concerted effort" on the part of the local and foreign Press to slam the directorate he said.

"We are going out of our way to help the media so that they, in turn, could keep the public well informed. But all the Press does is vilify us."

He was asked, in view of the international news coverage given to police action during

the present unrest, to comment on criticism of the police and, in particular, the directorate.

charging that

● There was still considerable confusion as to who issued the controversial "shoot to kill" statement.

● There was an apparent lack of co-operation between the directorate, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuis and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and that this led to confusion as to who was the official spokesman for the police.

● The police action had caused South Africa considerable damage abroad,

● The handling by Col Mellet

of the recent Press conference with foreign correspondents created the impression that the directorate was badly informed and could not answer journalists' questions, and that

● Police refused to keep the Press informed by declining to give the number of people killed and injured

"These are very unfair questions," Col Mellet said

"There is a concerted effort on the part of the local and foreign Press to slam the directorate"

Despite everything he was doing for the Press, newsmen were constantly "hitting" him, he said

"What are the foreign jour-

nalists complaining about? I took 40 of them into troubled areas to show them everything

"I'm not sleeping I'm not eating I'm working my backside off and then still get a kick in the backside"

Because the South African Police had made the headlines overseas there was no reason why they should be vilified in South Africa, he said

Col Mellet said Mr Le Grange had already answered all queries about the "shoot to kill" statement. And he said there had, in fact never been such a order

"The warning that in future no mercy would be granted to

looters and arsonists" was issued after the shootings

At a Press conference this week Mr Le Grange said Gen Geldenhuis had not read the controversial statement, issued on his behalf by the directorate, and that the "choice of words" in the statement was "most unfortunate"

Col Mellet said yesterday the directorate never denied the Press any information. He only received orders from the Commissioner and the Minister of Police to convey certain information to the Press

"We work under tremendous pressure and people must really stop hitting us," he said

Police bid to black out strike area

POLITICAL STAFF

POLICE yesterday declared the whole of Uitenhage an "operational area" as unrest again flared among striking workers who have brought key factories in the motor industry to a standstill in the Eastern Cape.

Birdshot and teargas were used by police on more than 1 000 striking black and coloured workers who marched through the town after collecting their pay at stricken motor industry plants.

A coloured man was wounded in the legs and two arrests were made, police said.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Eastern Cape, Brigadier B S J van Rensburg, confirmed that newsmen required his written permission to enter any "unrest area" and then only under police escort.

He said he was acting on instructions from the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, but declined to say under which law the action was being taken.

A Rand Daily Mail correspondent in Port Elizabeth said police termed the whole of Uitenhage an "operational area" and photographers were banned. The affected area included white as well as industrial sections.

Reporters could only enter trouble spots under police escort yesterday morning and were not taken to the industrial area, which was completely cordoned off.

The requirements for Press entry into the area caused considerable confusion among journalists.

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis L. Granger, was yesterday reported as saying that the ban on journalists and TV cameramen entering unrest areas applied only to black areas where permits were needed.

He said there was nothing to prevent media representatives entering coloured and Indian areas, where entry permits were not needed.

Sapa reports that a Port Elizabeth newspaper photographer, Mr Mike Holmes, was arrested in the centre of Uitenhage during the strikers' march through the town.

He was released, but his camera and film were seized.

However, a spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations denied that Mr Holmes was arrested, but con-

With 7 000 workers from nine factories on strike, three giant Eastern Province motor assembly firms — Ford, General Motors and Volkswagen — made fresh wage offers to trade union officials yesterday in a bid to end the strikes.

But the offer was rejected last night by a union committee at Volkswagen.

A union official said the offer fell so far short of the union's demand for a minimum wage of R2 an hour that the committee felt there was no chance of workers accepting it.

During the march by striking workers, trouble broke out only after they had entered the black Kabah township.

Police used teargas during isolated incidents of stone-throwing and shotgun fire was heard on at least 10 occasions.

Riot police under the command of Colonel E Pretorius accompanied the marchers through the town. Teargas was first used at the entrance to Kabah township when the chanting demonstrators ignored a police order to disperse.

Police vehicles were stoned and it was later established that powerlines in the township had been tampered with.

Stones smashed a number of shop windows.

Meanwhile, the official death toll in this week's unrest has risen to 32.

The police PRO, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, said two more people had died, one in a Bloemfontein hospital and the other in a hospital in the Cape.

According to the official toll, in the unrest so far, 29 people have died in the Western Cape, one in the Boland and two in Bloemfontein.

In the absence of an official list, two Cape Town newspapers have traced the names of 16 people killed since Sunday.

Other developments yesterday.

● The entire work force of 80 at the KBW valve factory in Prospecton, near Durban, were paid off after a two-day strike over a pay dispute.

Post 22/6/80

SUNDAY WORLD
SECRET



SAM MABE looks at the police clampdown on the Press entering trouble spots around the country.

245

which got the bulk of its evidence from the police, cleared us. We came out clean.

Now the police have banned the Press from entering what they call riot trouble spots or operational areas.

Although incitement can mean so many things according to Pretoria, it is however regarded as a serious crime.

They claim that some foreign journalists were seen by members of the public and some local journalists, inciting the protesting pupils. One of the most burning questions which police have so far failed to answer is, why were those damn journalists not locked up?

The police had many witnesses. They should have arrested these guys, hurried them to court and, if their claims are true, they would have been found guilty — and punished.

This would have given some amount of credence to the police pointing fingers at us. But as usual, they made a big error of judgment and chose rather, to make the entire Press pay for the alleged wrongs of a few journalists.

The whole thing has now drawn more attention to police treatment of the Press than to what some journalists are alleged to have done. And my analysis of the whole situation is, firstly, what have the police to hide?

... Secondly, it may not be true that some journalists incited pupils. By the way, journalists who supported police claims on this issue, all work for pro-Pretoria newspapers.

Lastly, if all their claims are true, the police may have an axe to grind with the Press. But, being too excited with what they thought was a good excuse to get even with us, the police forgot to do what the call of duty required — they did not arrest these journalists.

They have blundered. And this is going to add another scar on their already dented image.

IT IS well known that the relationship between the Press and the police has for a long time been at a very low ebb.

My feeling is that these guys think South Africa would be paradise if the Press, especially the English Press, did not exist. They are very wrong. Typical of them!

They have passed all sorts of restrictive legislation which has frustrated the Press and made our task as public watchdogs difficult. In times of unrest, we have been harassed and unsubstantiated accusations have been levelled against us.

Many of us have been detained. But we are seldom charged in an open court. We have even come to believe that journalists are guilty, until they prove themselves innocent. Not in court of law, but in some police cell in Modder Bee or Protea police station.

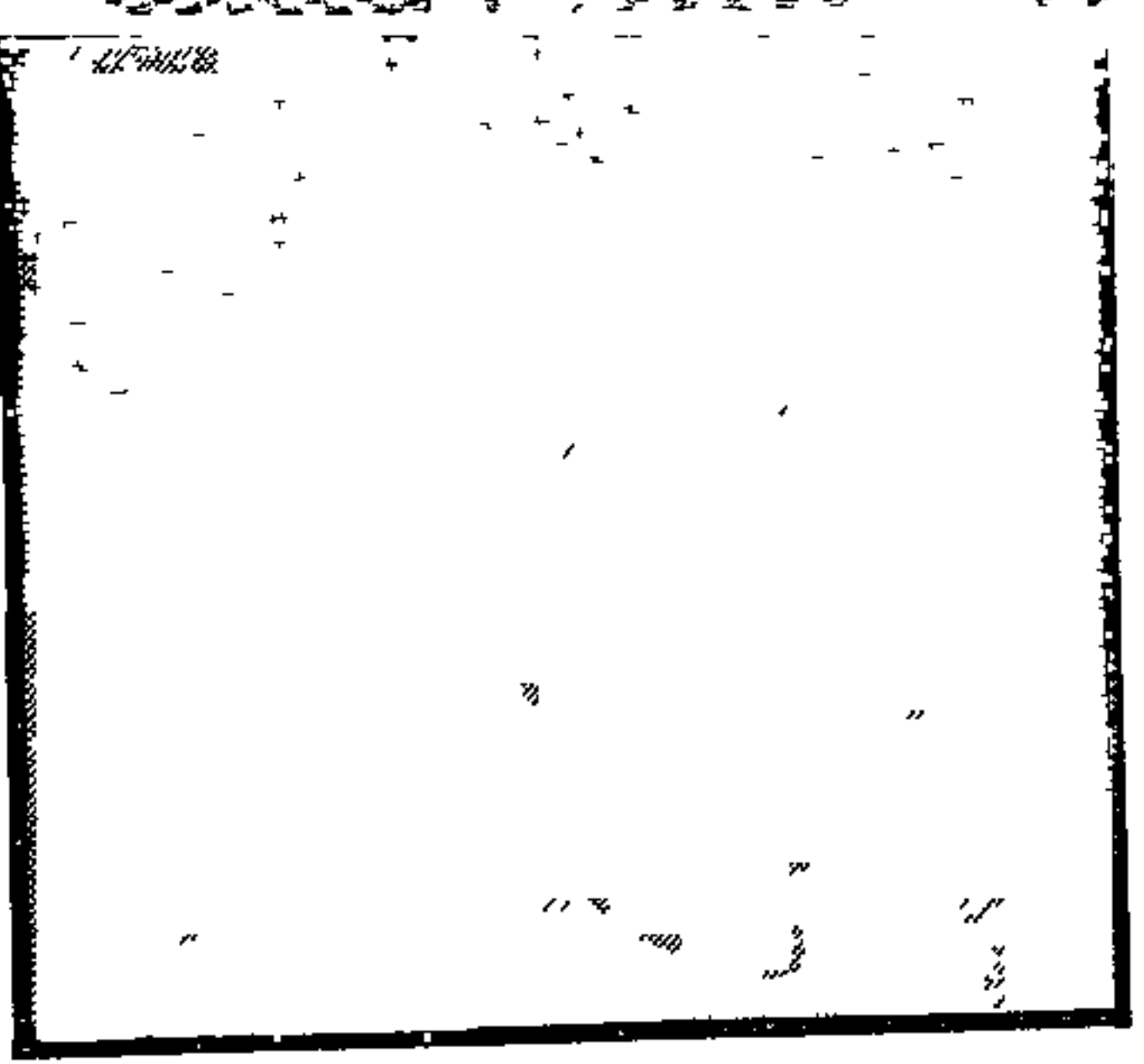
Baas Jimmy Kruger, who was Minister of Justice and Police during the 1976 unrest, wined THE WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD out of circulation.

An SADF publication, The Warrior, recently backed this step by claiming that the situation in the townships improved after the newspapers were banned. This is a lie, of course.

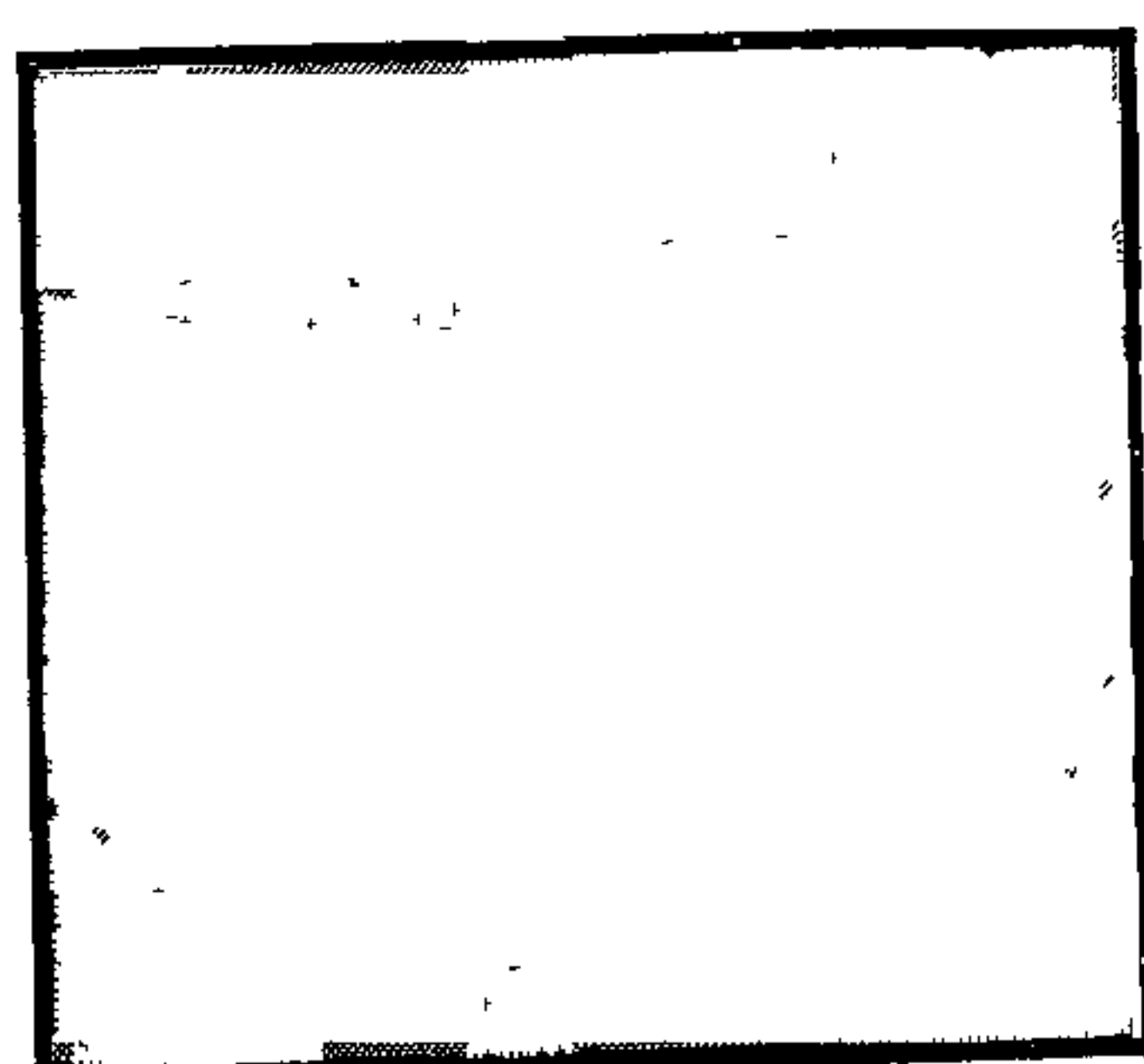
To the embarrassment of many, the Cillie Commission,

The men who watch South Africa

22/6/80 SAN TIM



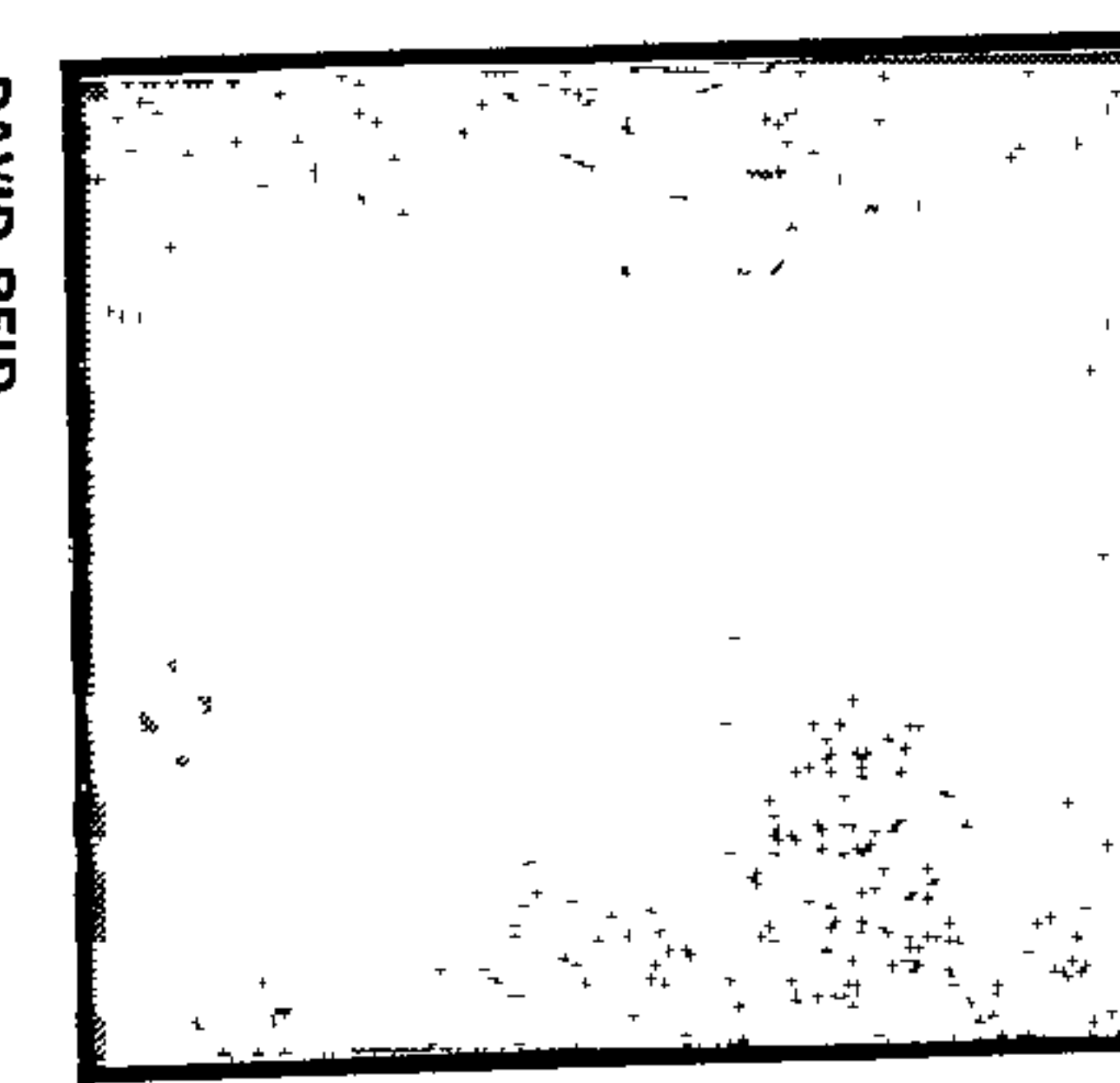
JORG WILHELMY
German correspondent



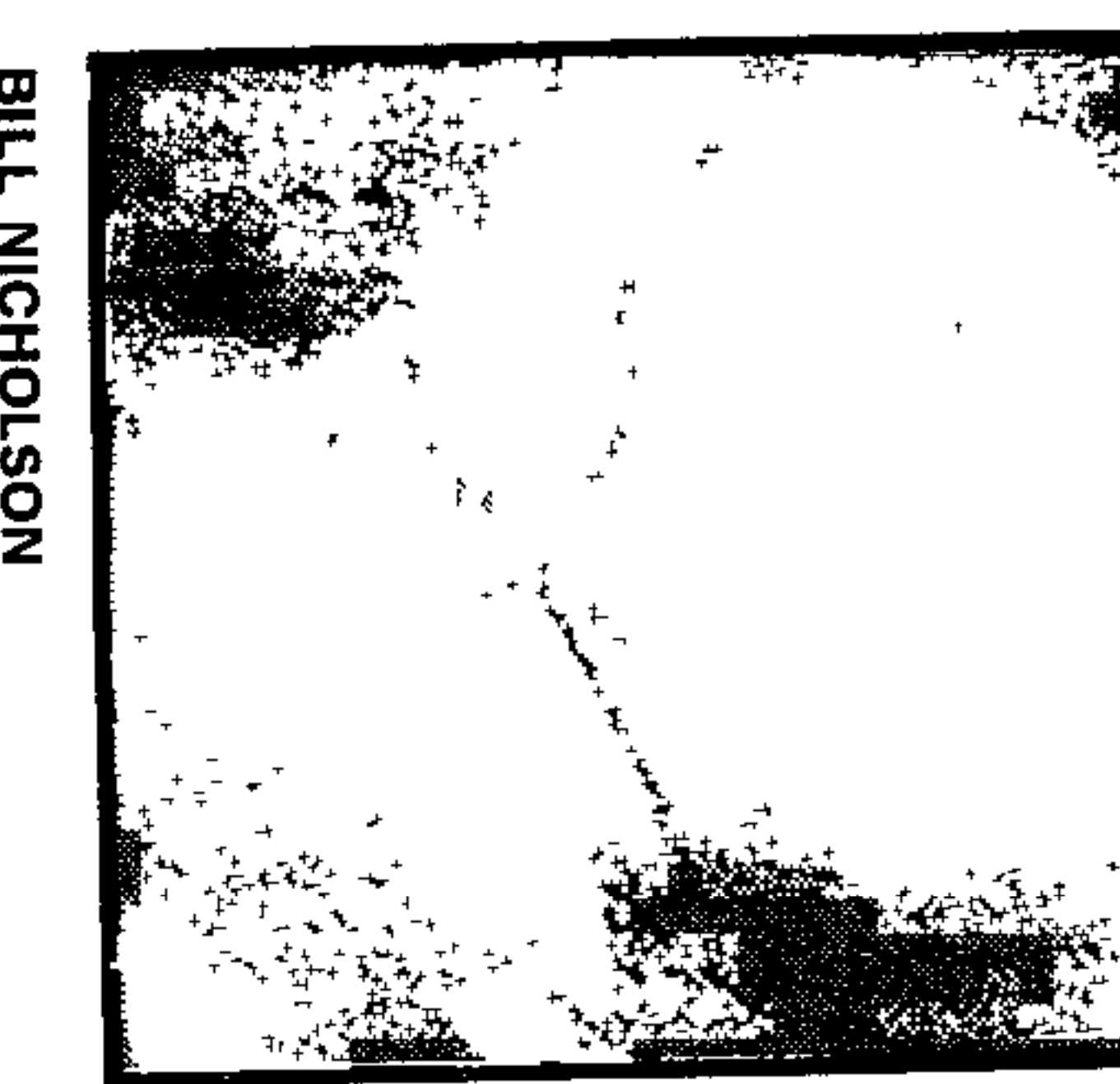
NICK ASHFORD
The Times



JOHN HUMPHRYS
BBC television



DAVID REID
Reuter's bureau chief



BILL NICHOLSON
Associated Press

Foreign correspondents follow troublespots

243

SOUTHERN Africa, torn by war and shaken by riots, has become a magnet for the world's foreign Press. Scores of foreign correspondents representing major news services, newspapers, television and radio networks around the world, have made Johannesburg their base. They now number about 70 compared with only a handful in the 1960s and early 70s.

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER

Police spokesmen and the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, faced cameramen and journalists who were veterans of the Iranian Revolution, Northern Ireland, Vietnam, the Middle East, Portugal, the United States riots, Central and

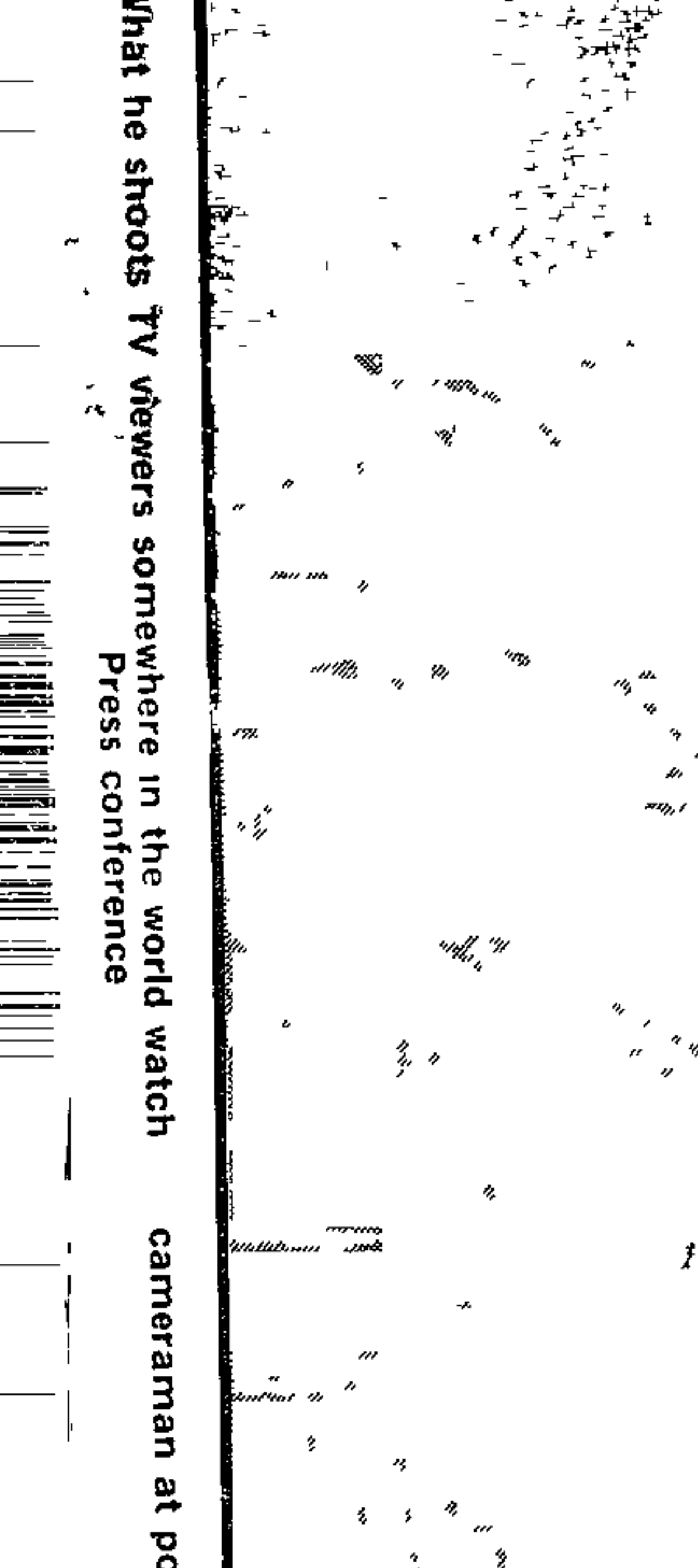
South America. Where trouble breaks out, there they want to be — and South Africa, like it or not, is now one of the world's hot spots. Nick Ashford, of the Times, London, came to South Africa five years ago after reporting in the Middle East and Portugal. He also covered the Angolan war and Zimbabwe.

South Africa," he said. BBC's John Humphrys, who was in the Far East, Northern Ireland, the United States, Central and Latin America, said the dramatic increase in foreign correspondents in the country was partly because of the Soweto riots but mainly because of Rhodesia. Mr Bill Nicholson, head of the Foreign Correspondents' Association and Associated Press bureau chief, said it was difficult to compare the country with other hotspots.

Robn Knight, of United States News and World Report, found the difference between South Africa and Northern Ireland was that there the trouble was spread more throughout the community. "In South Africa the trouble is isolated and, if not for the newspapers, I doubt if the majority of people would know what's happening."

Mr Ashford said: "In terms of writing, there have been no problems. But availability of information has been a problem. The South African Press wouldn't have to cope with the same problem in Northern Ireland."

Mr McWhirter found the main problem was the Government's encouragement of suspicion of the foreign Press and distrust in their intentions.



What he shoots TV viewers somewhere in the world watch cameraman at press conference

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22/6/80 243

RDM

23/6/80

Financial Mail

259

243

Memo from

THE EDITOR

To

READERS OF THE FINANCIAL MAIL

S.A.A.N

RE: INSERT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

Readers will have noticed that in many copies of last week's issue of the FM there appeared a mysterious insert praising the Government's new constitutional moves.

Many readers fell under the mistaken impression that this insert was editorial matter, prepared by the FM's staff and reflecting the FM's views. This was not the case.

The insert was an advertisement by the Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. The advertisement was placed by an agency acting for the Government. The insert was prepared and sent from Cape Town to Johannesburg in great haste and the agency concerned has apologised to the FM for the fact that the insert failed to state that it was being issued by the Government and that it was, in fact, a paid advertisement.

The FM believes in a free press and is therefore quite prepared to accept paid advertising from any reasonable source providing normal standards are met. However, any advertising which holds itself out to be editorial matter, as did the Government's insert in the FM last week, must state who the author is and it must also be made clear that the material is, in fact, advertising matter and not editorial.

We apologise to any of our readers who were confused by the nature of the insert and take this opportunity to reiterate that the FM is totally independent, does not support any political party and seeks only to serve the interests of truth and fairness and, therefore, the interests of the nation at large and all its peoples.

DEATH by a thousand cuts, all excruciatingly painful but none fatal until the last, was the punishment traditionally inflicted by tyrants on their most dangerous enemies. Is the Government doing the same sort of thing to Press freedom in South Africa?

This gloomy thought is prompted by the comments of Mr Kelsey Stuart, a noted authority on newspaper law, on the National Key Points Act hurried through Parliament last week during the death-throes of the session. This new enactment, Mr Stuart pointed out, raises the number of laws involving curbs on the Press to about a hundred.

The new law provides that without the permission of the Minister of Defence it will not be legal for the media to report incidents at installations that have been declared national key points. In practice this means that in the event of another incident like the recent attack on Sasol and Natref, the Press and the SABC will have to remain silent unless and until the Minister gives them the go-ahead.

As Mr Harry Schwarz pointed out in Parliament, the terms of the Act are so wide that newspapers will not be able to report a pall of smoke over a city until they have made sure it has not resulted from "sabotage or terroristic activities" at a national key point. The panic such a situation could create, especially if flames light up the night sky, can easily be imagined.

An editor who infringes the Act will be in an unenviable situation: the maximum penalty is a fine of R10 000 or jail for three years.

The National Key Points Act follows closely on the heels of the Police Amendment Act, which prevents the disclosure of the names of people arrested by the police in the course of anti-terrorist activity. This Act also controls the publication of information about police activities in fighting or preventing terrorism.

Its penalty clauses are even more drastic — a fine of R15 000 or eight years in jail.

No sensible person underestimates the difficulties the Government faces in safeguarding the country's security. But what guarantee have we that in an emergency it will give equal weight to the right of the public to know what is going on around them, vitally affecting their interests and safety?

More than once the Government has turned aside at the last moment from outright censorship or a statute aimed directly at Press control. Such action it realises, would instantly erase one of the few plus-marks still awarded to South Africa internationally.

Death by a thousand laws...

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

JAMES
McCLURG

takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg

But is it now, consciously or unconsciously, achieving much the same end through a multiplicity of specific enactments? Does Press freedom in South Africa face eventual death by a thousand laws?

□ □ □

IN contrast to this gloom on the legislative scene, it is encouraging to dwell for a moment on the judgment delivered earlier this month by a full bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court in a case arising out of the Erasmus Commission on the former Department of Information.

The court had heard an appeal by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, against their conviction by a regional court magistrate on a charge of "anticipating" the findings of the Erasmus Commission. The charge was based on an article in which Hamish Fraser analysed the accounts of The Citizen newspaper, after they had been released by Mr Justice Mostert, and drew certain conclusions from them.

The judges found, in brief, that to have been guilty of the alleged offence the appellants would have had to anticipate the actual findings of the Commission. There was no evidence that they had done this, and the appeal was accordingly upheld.

The first point of public importance in the judgment was that it re-affirmed a long-established principle of the administration of justice on South Africa, that statutes interfering with the freedom of speech are to be narrowly interpreted giving the benefit of the doubt to liberty.

In making this point the judges quoted at length from a historic judgment delivered in 1967 by Justice Rumpff, now Chief Justice. In one passage, which cannot be reproduced too often, Mr Justice Rumpff said: "When a court of law is called upon to decide whether liberty should be suppressed it should be anxious to steer a course as close to the preservation of liberty as possible. It should do so because freedom of speech is a hard-won and precious asset, yet easily lost."

Even more important, perhaps, was the judges' clear finding that the law of contempt does not apply to commissions of inquiry.

"There is," they said, "no sub-judice rule. It is not the intention of the Legislature to stop public discussion of a matter of public importance simply because a commission is sitting. Even in the case of court proceedings legitimate discussion of matters of public interest which are the subject of the court proceedings is not suspended. Freedom of speech should, even in a case of contempt proceedings, not be limited to any greater extent than is necessary."

This judgment has rightly been hailed as a victory for free speech. Had commissions of inquiry been brought within the sub-judice rule, both the public and the Press would have been prevented from discussing matters directly involving the welfare of the community.

We should be grateful to our courts for averting this threat.

□ □ □

THE recent mystery of the poisoned fishcakes that killed two

Eikenhof children and put six others into hospital was solved when it was established that the children had picked up the fishcakes on a rubbish dump.

The Rand Daily Mail's first report on the incident, on June 6, mentioned an unidentified motorist — "an Indian or a white man" — who was said to have stopped children in that area and handed out fishcakes. Doubt was thrown on this story next day, but because the surviving children were still critically ill, there was an unavoidable delay in confirming the facts.

On June 12 the "Mail" published a report headed "Poison food did come off a dump". This was all right so far as it went, but it failed to dispose of, or even mention, the original allegation that a motorist had given the children the fishcakes (He was, apparently, the figment of a youthful imagination).

A "Mail" reader who works in a multiracial community and is naturally sensitive to interracial overtones, believes this was a serious omission. Possibly, he said, it was not realised how much ill will and suspicion had been caused by the original report, even though published in good faith on the basis of the information available at the time.

I agree with the reader. It is easy for a reporter, busy extracting facts, to overlook the wider implications of a news story. But is this not a matter of training?

□ □ □

ONLY a smile was called for when an SABC-TV reporter, describing the SADF strike into Angola, referred to a woman guerrilla's diary as her "dairy". This was an easy slip of the tongue for someone speaking under pressure in a language not his own.

But no such indulgence can be extended to the news writer who, in the same bulletin, used "trajectory" for a section of a railway line. This inept translation of the Afrikaans "trajek" has no place on the air or in print — where, alas, I have also seen it.

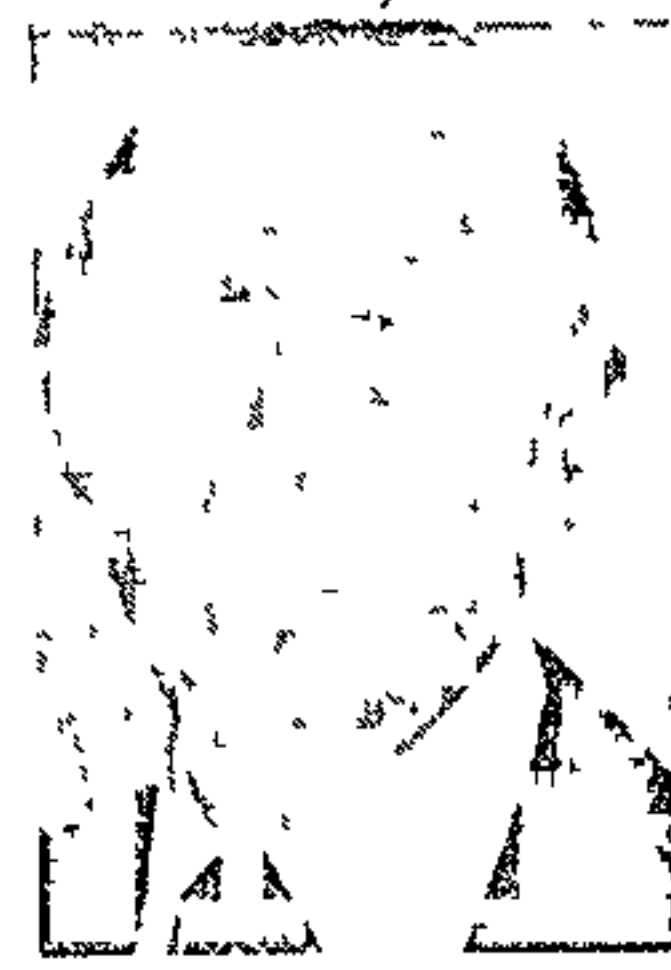
□ □ □

I SLIPPED inexplicably last week in saying that only two issues of the magazine Frontline had so far appeared. Three issues have in fact appeared and the fourth will be out soon.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS

ONE night a week, one of the numbers being called will appear as a single question, eg: How many legs has a horse? Use your skill and judgment to identify this number, and if it appears on your card, cross it off. — Reading Evening Post.



243

~~254~~

RDM 23/6/80

George & Lucy

Duty of Press to inform Mellet

Staff Reporter

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Leon Mellet, chief media liaison officer of the Police Directorate of Public Relations, said yesterday that he had never changed his opinion on the importance of keeping the public informed

Col Mellet, who last week told Pressmen they would not be allowed into riot areas, was reacting to an article in a Sunday newspaper. This revealed that three years ago he told a judicial commission that the unco-operative attitude of Government officials to the Press could partially account for situations like the Soweto riots

He declined to comment yesterday on what he had told the commission "I cannot remember in detail what I told the commission"

Col Mellet, then a crime reporter on the Natal Mercury in Durban, gave evidence in January 1977 to the Cilhe Com-

mission investigating the 1976/1977 riots

He said that when he was a journalist he regarded it as his duty to be factual and truthful, and he still believed in these principles

"I still regard it my duty in my present position to be factual and truthful, especially in my dealings with the Press

"I will never condone any form of deliberate cover-up or lies, and those professional journalists with whom I have worked with for many years will know what pride a journalist has in his integrity

"As much as I condemn deliberate lies and distortions in the Press, I also at the same time condemn lies and distortions towards newsmen whose duty it is to inform the public.

"Therefore I believe in close co-operation between the authorities and the Press, and mutual trust"

243 251 LDM 23/6/80

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Police

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UITENHAGE — Police have dropped a drastic restriction they sought to impose on journalists covering the labour unrest here, according to the divisional commissioner of the Eastern Cape, Brig G. van Rensburg

The whole of Uitenhage was declared an "operational area" on Friday where reporters could work only under police escort and where photographers were banned altogether.

Now only three black townships are restricted. Journalists wishing to enter the townships are required to have police permission and to travel under police escort.

Journalists may not go up to any group of more than 10 people if it is deemed to be an illegal gathering of a political nature — DDC

Info insert not 'editorial view'

CAPE TIMES 24/6/80

Staff Reporter

AN INSERT which appeared in last week's issue of the Financial Mail praising the government's new constitutional proposals was an advertisement and did not represent the views of the magazine the editor, Mr Stephen Mulholland, said yesterday.

In a memo addressed to "the readers of the Financial Mail", the failure of the FM to clearly mark the insert as an advertisement was attributed to the "great haste" in which it was drawn up and sent from a Cape Town agency to Johannesburg.

The memo follows strong criticism which has been levelled at the FM since the insert supporting constitutional "reforms" proposed by the government appeared as a supplement without any indication that it was not editorial matter. The supplement was removed from thousands of copies later in the week.

"The insert was an advertisement by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information," the memo read, and was placed by an agency "acting for the government".

"Many readers fell under the mistaken impression that this insert was editorial matter. This was not the case."

The memo said the agency involved has apologized for failing to inform the FM the insert was an advertisement issued by the government.

"The FM believes in a free press and is therefore quite prepared to accept paid advertising from any reasonable source providing normal standards are met."

However, any advertising which holds itself to be editorial matter, as did the government's insert in the FM last week, must state who the author is and it must also be made clear that the material is, in fact, advertising matter and not editorial.

The Cape Times correspondent in Johannesburg reports that the insert is part of a propaganda campaign by the government to boost the image of its constitutional proposals. About 600 000 pamphlets have been anonymously distributed by the Information Services of South Africa.

A spokesman for the Information Services, which replaced the former Department of Information after the Information scandal, said last week the distribution of the pamphlets anonymously was an "advertent error".

Minister lifts press ban

CAPE TIMES 24/6/82
Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The ban prohibiting newsmen from entering troubled areas has been lifted by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange

However, the reason for imposing the blanket ban on both foreign and local newsmen has not been disclosed

Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, head of the Directorate of Public Relations for the South African Police, last night

said that the evidence was still being investigated. Things like this take a lot of investigation he said

The ban on newsmen was imposed by Mr Le Grange more than a week ago after overseas television news cameramen were allegedly seen to be inciting unruly behaviour

Lieutenant-Colonel Mellet said. If the minister so wishes he will reintroduce the ban under circumstances that he may see fit

24-3



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Vol. 180]

PRETORIA, 27 JUNE 1980
 JUNIE

[No. 7106

PROCLAMATION

*by the State President of the Republic of
 South Africa*

No. 115, 1980

**COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE
 MASS MEDIA**

Under the powers vested in me by section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1947 (Act 8 of 1947), I hereby declare that the provisions of that Act shall be applicable to the Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media and I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule with reference to the said Commission.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic of South Africa at Pretoria this Twenty-fourth day of June, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M VILJOEN, State President.

By Order of the State President-in-Council

A L. SCHLEBUSCH.

**SCHEDULE
 REGULATIONS**

1. In these regulations, unless the context otherwise indicates—

“chairman” means the chairman of the commission;

“commission” means the Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media referred to in this proclamation,

“inquiry” means the inquiry conducted by the commission;

“member” means a member of the commission,

“officer” means a person in the full-time service of the State who has been appointed or designated to assist the commission in the performance of its functions

2 The proceedings of the commission shall be recorded in the manner determined by the chairman

3. (1) Any person appointed or designated to take down or record the proceedings of the commission in shorthand or by mechanical means or to transcribe

PROKLAMASIE

*van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
 Suid-Afrika*

No. 115, 1980

**KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA DIE
 MASSAMEDIA**

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van die Kommissiewet, 1947 (Wet 8 van 1947), verklaar ek hierby dat die bepalings van genoemde Wet van toepassing is op die Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Massamedia en vaardig ek hierby die regulasies in die Bylae vervat met betrekking tot genoemde Kommissie uit

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seel van die Republiek van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Vier-en-twintigste dag van Junie Eenduisend Negehonderd-en-tagtig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade:

A L. SCHLEBUSCH

**BYLAE
 REGULASIES**

1 In hierdie regulasies, tensy uit die samehang anders blyk, beteken—

“beampte” iemand wat in die voltydse diens van die Staat is en wat aangestel of aangewys is om die kommissie by die uitvoering van sy werksaamhede behulpzaam te wees;

“kommissie” die in hierdie proklamasie bedoelde Kommissie van Ondersoek na die Massamedia,

“lid” ’n lid van die kommissie;

“ondersoek” die ondersoek wat deur die kommissie ingestel word,

“voorsitter” die voorsitter van die kommissie.

2 Die verrigtinge van die kommissie word genoteleer op die wyse deur die voorsitter bepaal

3 (1) Iemand wat aangestel of aangewys is om die verrigtinge van die kommissie in snelskrif aan te teken of op meganiese wyse op te neem of om sodanige

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FM 27/6/80

Financial Mail

Memo from

THE EDITOR

To

READERS OF THE FINANCIAL MAIL

NEWSPAPER

S A A N

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1980

AND INFORMATION

RE: INSERT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND INFORMATION

Readers will have noticed that in many copies of last week's issue of the FM there appeared a mysterious insert praising the Government's new constitutional moves.

Many readers fell under the mistaken impression that this insert was editorial matter, prepared by the FM's staff and reflecting the FM's views. This was not the case.

The insert was an advertisement by the Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Information. The advertisement was placed by an agency acting for the Government. The insert was prepared and sent from Cape Town to Johannesburg in great haste and the agency concerned has apologised to the FM for the fact that the insert failed to state that it was being issued by the Government and that it was, in fact, a paid advertisement.

The FM believes in a free press and is therefore quite prepared to accept paid advertising from any reasonable source providing normal standards are met. However, any advertising which holds itself out to be editorial matter, as did the Government's insert in the FM last week, must state who the author is and it must also be made clear that the material is, in fact, advertising matter and not editorial.

We apologise to any of our readers who were confused by the nature of the insert and take this opportunity to reiterate that the FM is totally independent, does not support any political party and seeks only to serve the interests of truth and fairness and, therefore, the interests of the nation at large and all its peoples.

NEWSPAPER

FM WAS IN THE DARK

243 Fm 27/6/80
 JUN 19 15/4
 MR MULHOLLAND
 FINANCIAL MAIL
 JHB
 FROM: MR J H LOFTUS
 K M P
 C T

agency confirmed in a telex message to the FM prior to publication that the insert emanated from his department. Fourie made this claim to the *Rand Daily Mail* which published it on Wednesday of this week.

The telex message referred to by Fourie was received by the FM on Thursday (June 19), the day after the FM had already been printed.

The FM has received an apology from the agency, KMP, for the omission of the name of the client — the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information — from the insert. This we accept, but we find curious the fact that Fourie and his departmental colleagues jumped to totally inaccurate conclusions when they received a copy of KMP's June 19 telex to the FM.

The FM does not support the government's constitutional proposals because the President's Council excludes blacks. But it would have had no hesitation about carrying the insert had the name of the advertiser been clearly stated.

The FM did not know at the time of going to press last Wednesday (June 18) that the controversial insert on the government's constitutional proposals was from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information and, therefore, an advertisement paid for by the government.

The director general of Foreign Affairs and Information, Brand Fourie, is absolutely wrong in giving the impression that the department's advertising

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Financial Mail June 27 1980

voorsiening van spoordienste en die aspek van watervervoer waarom die Kowms

..... / voorsiening

Dit is gebiedend noodsaaklik dat daar benewens op ander terreine, veral op die gebiede van beplanning en navorsing beter en meer doeltreffende koördinerings moet wees. Die Republiek kan beslits nie bekostig om hierdie beplanning en navorsing op fragmentariese wyse te doen nie aangesien dit ongetwyfeld die broodnodige ontwikkeling sal strek.

In die lig van die feit dat die Nasionale Vervoerkommissie sy koördineringsfunksie nie ten opsigte van al die vervoermodusse uitoefen nie, wil ek glo dat die posisie homself tot verbetering leen. Dink maar aan die

algehele koördinasie teweeggebring moet word.

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Govt to

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27/6/80

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Pretoria - Bureau

The Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch, today announced the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the mass media.

The appointment was made by way of proclamation in the Government Gazette.

The commission is to be headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of SWA/Namibia, who also headed the recent commission into reporting on Defence and Police matters.

Other members of the commission are Dr D A S Herbst, Mr J H Hopkins, Mr Basil Landau and Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

Dr Herbst and Mr von Lieres also served on the previous commission headed by Mr Justice Steyn.

The terms of inquiry of the commission will be "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved."

Mr Schlebusch said discussion had been held on various occasions between the Government and the Newspaper Press Union for some time on matters concerning the Press.

"On these occasions, the Government stressed, among other things, that members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this," Mr Schlebusch said.

He said that in an interview with the NPU on February 21 this year, "It became clear that no consensus could be reached between us on important and decisive issues."

P R E S S S T A T E M E N T

Note time and date of
STRICT EMBARGO

BY THE HONOURABLE A.L. SCHLEBUSCH, M.P.,
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

(For release on 27.6.80..... at10.00.....)

243

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO THE MASS MEDIA

For a considerable time and on various occasions, discussions have been held between the Government and the Press Union of South Africa on matters concerning the Press.

On these occasions the Government stressed, among other things, that members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this.

In a speech on 18 September 1979 at the Congress of the Press Union at Skukuza, I put forward certain suggestions for improving this state of affairs.

In the course of an interview that I held with members of the Press Union in Cape Town on 21 February 1980, it became clear that no consensus could be reached between us on important and decisive issues.

After the General Manager of the Press Union had, in his letter of 27 March 1980, confirmed the Press Union's point of view regarding the issues in question, I put the Government's point of view to him in my letter of 18 April 1980, as follows :-

"You will, however, concede that your Union remains unyielding on certain important issues on which the Government from its side also holds strongly opposing views.

As it would appear that the differences regarding these important issues to which I have referred are fairly unbridgeable, the Government will have to consider future action.

However, I can give you the assurance that further steps will be decided upon with great discretion and level-headedness".

On 2 June 1980 during the debate on my Interior Vote in the House of Assembly I reiterated the Government's point of view, as follows :-

"Having said this, I must immediately point out that the Press knows that there are important matters outstanding between us concerning which agreement has not yet been reached. They will have to reconsider these matters".

No response was received from the Press Union of South Africa and it was decided, after thorough consideration, that the whole matter relating to the handling of information by the mass media should be investigated anew. Consequently, as will appear from a proclamation and notice in the Government Gazette of today's date, a Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media has been appointed under the chairmanship of the Honourable Marthinus Theunis Steyn, Judge of the Orange Free State Provincial Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa, with the following terms of reference :-

"To inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved".

Editors hit at new Govt media probe

57/17x
28/6/80
243

Political Staff

The appointment of a new Government inquiry into mass media has drawn sharp criticism from newspaper editors.

Mr H W Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said "I am bitterly disappointed I think the commission is entirely unnecessary, and I may have more to say at a later stage. At this moment I am happy to leave our editors to make appropriate comments."

Mr Tom Vosloo, editor of Beeld, has reservations about the inquiry into the mass media announced in Pretoria yesterday by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch.

"One would like to know what the motive is for the new commission. It is also disappointing that no representative of the NPU was included in the commission."

"Does the new commission mean that the Government is dissatisfied with the Press Council? These questions fill one with unease about the future of the relatively free Press in South Africa."

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, said "It is a sinister move. The intention in appointing the commission is to bring the Press further under control."

"It is really a naked

demonstration of what total strategy really means. It illustrates the intention by the Government that everyone should be committed willingly or unwillingly to a Government viewpoint on how the future should work out."

Mr M A Johnson, editor of the Citizen, said "This is another example of the Government's penchant for interfering with the Press. It is also a deplorable rebuff for the NPU, which is the proprietors' organisation and a most responsible body."

"More of the lamps of Press freedom will be extinguished," said Mr Johnson.

SUBSERVIENT

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, asked why the Government had not nominated members of the Press to the commission if it wanted to be fair. He pointed to scores of existing measures to control the Press.

The Rand Daily Mail commented "The National Party wants a Press totally compliant, totally subservient and totally harnessed to 'total strategy'."

Professor Wynand Mouton, chairman of the SABC board, said in Pretoria yesterday that the SABC was responsible to Parliament and would not be told by anybody what to do in news coverage.

28/6/50

Steyn to head media inquiry

243
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By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Government yesterday appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media, raising Opposition fears that the move was the beginning of an attempt to harness newspapers to the Prime Minister's "total strategy" policy.

The latest investigation of the Press was announced by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who claimed the Government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed new controls over newspapers.

Mr Schlebusch said the commission would be asked "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media, meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved."

Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator General of

South West Africa, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission — just two months after he completed his inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

He advocated that as much information as possible should be published, but the Government responded to his report by introducing the Police Amendment Act prohibiting publication without the Minister's permission of information about the movements or methods of the police.

According to the noted authority on newspaper law, Mr Kelsey Stuart, the Act is the 100th restriction on the Press.

Mr Stuart said of the Press commission last night "One wonders whether there is room for any further control of the Press short of news manipulation."

With Mr Justice Steyn on the new commission are Dr Dirk "Das" Herbst, director of the SA Forum, and Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, a deputy

State Attorney, who both served on the inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters.

The two other members were surprise appointments — Mr Basil Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation mining house, and Mr James Hulett Hopkins, a Natal educationist who was also appointed vice-chairman of the board of the SABC yesterday.

Mr Landau, who is known for his strong conservative views, is said to have called for harsh measures against the Press during private discussions between the Prime Minister and businessmen last November.

He is also said to have suggested to businessmen that they should withdraw advertising from newspapers which did not show more restraint in their reporting.

He was on his way to the United States last night and

□ To Page 3

Govt's new inquiry into SA mass media

could not be reached for comment

Mr Justice Steyn said last night he hoped to complete his report by January next year. He said he would call a Press conference next week after meeting his commissioners in Johannesburg.

The leader of the official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said last night the Government move appeared to be "an attempt to begin to harness the Press into its total strategy".

According to General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force and a confidant of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, "total strategy" is a "national reorientation aimed at survival".

Dr Slabbert asked "Is this really necessary? Already, the Government has a myriad of laws and regulations which enables it to exert almost total control over the Press for any specific purpose it wishes to".

He added "I cannot understand why we need another inquiry into whether the Press meets the needs of society, whatever that means".

"What would be better is an inquiry into whether the laws relating to the Press do not hamper the effective flow of information which is necessary to prepare us all for the changes that have to come about if we are to avoid confrontation and instability".

"What would be best, of course, would be to leave the badgered and beleaguered Press alone so that it can get on with its job".

From Page 1

Announcing the appointment of the commission, Mr Schlebusch said the Newspaper Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, had not responded to what he described as "matters outstanding" between the NPU and the Government.

He did not detail the "matters outstanding", and the chairman of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman, was on holiday and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Schlebusch claimed that in discussions with the NPU, the Government had stressed that "members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this".

Mr Schlebusch said he had "put forward certain suggestions for improving this state of affairs" during a meeting with the NPU at Skukusa in September last year.

According to reports on his speech, Mr Schlebusch envisaged a tougher Press Council empowered to suspend, even indefinitely, the publication of any newspaper if it regarded any report as being harmful to the "security of the State".

In his report earlier this year on Press reporting of police and defence matters, Mr Justice Steyn urged that as much information as possible should be made available to the

public

He said it was vital that the "watchdog" role of the Press should be retained and that attitudes could not be suppressed by law.

Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink "Das" Herbst is a former news editor of Die Transvaler, who obtained his doctorate in communications studies with a thesis on the "Dilemma of the Press".

He said yesterday he had argued in his thesis that newspapers were subjected to social, economic and political forces which wanted to use the Press for their own purposes. The Press, however, had to have a type of "sovereign independence" with the right to make its own decisions on what it published.

He said he would be "very happy" if he could play a role in "creating more understanding about the Press".

Mr Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau is a deputy State Attorney in the Transvaal who has specialised in commercial cases, but has also prosecuted in a number of political trials.

He said yesterday he did not wish to comment on how he saw his role.

Mr James Hulett Hopkins is a great grandson of the founder of the Huletts sugar empire and has been a member of the board of the SABC since 1976.

He is vice-chairman of the University of Natal Council and a retired headmaster of Kearsney College.

He also said he did not wish to comment on his role.

Press probe over NPU differences

243

RDM

28/6/80

THE Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, appointed the Commission of Inquiry into the mass media after the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) and the Government had failed to reach agreement on certain key issues

Mr Schlebusch said this yesterday in Pretoria when he announced the appointment of the commission

A proclamation appeared in a Government Gazette yesterday

After giving details of discussions that had taken place on various occasions between the Government and the NPU, on matters concerning the Press, Mr Schlebusch said in his statement that on June 2, 1980, during the debate on his Interior Vote in the House of Assembly, he had said

"I must immediately point out that the Press knows that there are important matters outstanding between us, concerning which agreement has not yet been reached. They will have to re-consider these

matters"

"No response was received from the Press Union of South Africa and it was decided, after thorough consideration, that the whole matter relating to the handling of information by the mass media, should be investigated anew

"Consequently, as will appear from a proclamation and a notice in the Government Gazette of today's date, a commission of inquiry into the mass media has been appointed"

Referring to the discussions that had taken place between the Government and the NPU, Mr Schlebusch said "On these occasions the Government stressed, among other things, that members of the public and organisations were constantly lodging serious complaints about the way in which information was being handled by the Press, and that the Government also had cause to complain about this"

"In a speech on September 18, 1979, at the congress at the

NPU at Skukuza, I put forward certain suggestions for improving this state of affairs

"In the course of an interview that I held with members of the NPU in Cape Town on February 21, 1980, it became clear that no consensus could be reached between us on important and decisive issues

"After the general manager of the NPU had, in his letter of March 27, 1980, confirmed the NPU's point of view regarding the issues in question, I put the Government's point of view to him in my letter of April 14, 1980 as follows

"You will, however, concede that your Union remains unyielding on certain important issues on which the Government from its side also holds strongly opposing views"

"As it would appear that the difference regarding these important issues to which I have referred are fairly unbridgeable, the Government will have to consider future action

Mr Schlebusch referred to his speech in the Assembly on

June 2, 1980 when he said the Press knew that there were important matters outstanding between the Government and the NPU on which agreement had not yet been reached

As no response had been received from the NPU, it had been decided the whole matter relating to the handling of information by the mass media should be investigated anew

The chairman of the commission will be Mr Justice M T Steyn

The terms of reference of the commission are "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media, meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times and, if not, how they can be improved"

The other members of the commission are Dr Dirk Adriaan Sandbrink Herbst, Mr James Hulett Hopkins, Mr Basil Landau and Mr Klaus Peter Constantin Otto von Lieres und Wilkau — Sapa

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243 OK

Mr Marius Jooste is a true Afrikaner ("I was a Nationalist before the National Party came to rule") who counts many of the country's leaders among his intimate friends. He is also an astute businessman with a large and flourishing publishing empire. In an interview with JOSIE BROUARD, Mr Jooste, chairman of the Perskor group, gives his views on the role of newspapers in South Africa today.

Jooste: Govt move to control the Press is all in vain

An investigation into the media is a move by the Government to try to control the Press — a move which will ultimately prove in vain, says Afrikaans newspaper chief Mr Marius Jooste.

Mr Jooste, chairman of Perskor, which owns Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen and a large publishing house, said he felt it was "necessary and inevitable" that the Government appoint a commission of inquiry into media reporting, but that the Press would continue to investigate and expose matters of public interest.

STOOGES

The 71-year-old self-confessed Nationalist said: "Successive South African prime ministers — six in my lifetime — have tried to suppress the Press and have failed.

"It's not a bad thing. Let them try, by all means. But if they succeed, well, it's not the Press anymore but a whole bunch of stooges, isn't it?"

OPPOSITION

Mr Jooste said certain facets of newspaper reporting were "naughty" or questionable, but that was a direct result of a newspaper's intentions or goals.

"Different newspapers have different aims. I think a certain English morning daily, for example, has bad intentions, but it depends from which side you see it."

which he bought several months ago in the wake of the Information debacle, had intentions or viewpoints different from other English-speaking newspapers.

"The Citizen expresses a point of view which is in opposition to some others. It happens to be what I believe in, but that does not mean it is right.

"The important thing is to have channels of communication via the media with all expressing different points of view — and to let the public make up its mind," Mr Jooste said.

He said a newspaper's most important role was to inform, in spite of what stance it took. It was for this reason the Government would not suppress the Press.

"Newspapers are public property and, because of this, the Press will continue to probe and investigate. But just as the Press is there to check on the Government, similarly, let the Government check on the media."

He said reports had claimed he had been paid R4-million by the Government to start The Citizen to fight the English Press.

"I bought The Citizen — in spite of everyone thinking me mad — because I saw it as a good business proposition and I am being proved right. Our sales figures are creeping up steadily — now 70,000 a day.

"It's good for everyone to have a little opposition and, because of the public's need for all sides of arguments to be reported, the public will make up its mind."

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Steyn to question inquiry member

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Political Staff

JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the latest commission of inquiry into the press, is to question one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, about his calls for tougher measures against certain newspapers.

Mr Justice Steyn said yesterday he would decide after his talks whether or not to respond to calls for Mr Landau to reassess his position on the commission which was appointed late last week.

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, surprised most people involved in issues relating to the press when he appointed Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation Mining House and a man known for his strong conservative views.

Mr Landau called for tougher measures against certain newspapers when he addressed the private meeting between the prime minister and businessmen in November last year.

He is said to have suggested to businessmen to withdraw advertising from newspapers which published disagreeable news and did not show more restraint in their reporting.

According to Mr Kowie Matias, a former judge who is now the Progressive Federal

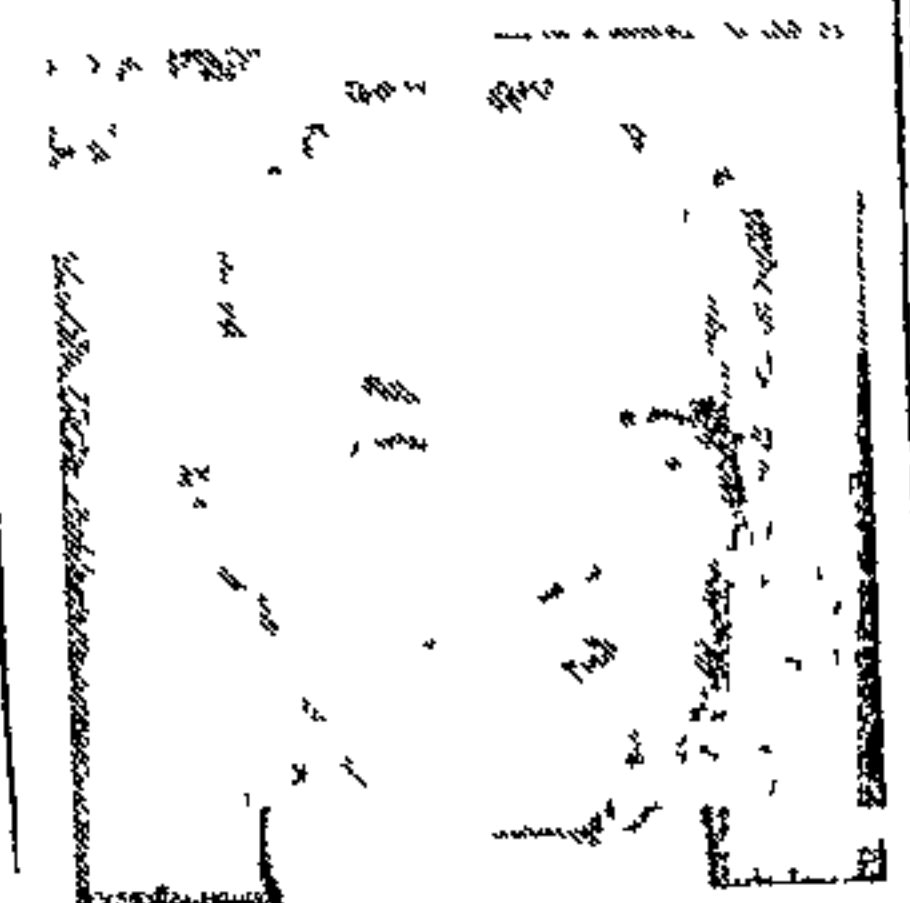
Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Landau should make a public statement on his attitude towards newspapers in order to establish beyond doubt the credibility of the commission and to give confidence in whatever it recommends.

Mr Landau, who is on leave in the United States, could not be reached for comment.

Mr Justice Steyn said he would raise the issue with Mr Landau on his return from the United States.

Sources within the National Press Union representing newspaper proprietors, indicated at the weekend that Mr

See leading article, page 8



Mr Justice M T Steyn

Landau's appointment would be raised when the NPU meets later this week.

5 TAR 30/6/80
243
Steyn is silent on Landau

▶▶ From page 1

ment of the commission of inquiry said in September last year that the Press should be disciplined.

Addressing an NPU conference in Skukuza, Mr Schlebusch said thought had been given to granting the NPU legislative powers to prevent the abuse of Press freedom.

These could provide for a new Press Council which would have power to draw up a Press code for all newspapers, whether NPU members or not.

In an editorial today Beeld said that the Government's relationship with the Press left much to be desired.

There were newspapers that went out of their way to challenge the Government but, on the other hand, the Government waited with "an almighty arsenal of rules" to catch the Press out, Beeld said.

Die Transvaler said it was worrying to see another commission appointed, symbolising the Government's "burning desire" to catch the Press.

243
Steyn silent on row over Landau

Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, chairman of the commission of inquiry into the Press, refuses to discuss the controversy surrounding one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, until he has spoken to Mr Landau.

This did not mean that he could do anything about the situation Judge Steyn said in an interview today.

The commission will meet for the first time in Johannesburg on Thursday when a work programme will be discussed, he said.

Judge Steyn said in Bloemfontein today he did not know whether all five members would be present, but "it is not necessary for all to attend."

Johannesburg would be the headquarters of the

commission, but its work would take it throughout the country.

Mr Landau, who called for tougher measures against certain newspapers last year, is overseas.

His appointment to the commission has dismayed many journalists. Some members of the Newspaper Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, are known to be concerned about his presence on the commission.

Judge Steyn said he did not want to talk about this issue until he had met Mr Landau who is at present overseas.

The Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who announced the appoint-

To Page 3, Col 1

DOES the mere reporting of violence invest it with a degree of respectability? Should the first phase of any disturbances go unreported for fear of encouraging more violence? Does the South African Press slant its presentation of the news "against the law-giver and in favour of the law-breaker"? Should Press pictures show as much of the rioters as of the police acting against them? Should the newspapers, on the other hand, do more in times of calm to emphasise the factors that can lead to violence?

All these questions and more besides came last Tuesday night from listeners who accepted the invitation of the radio programme Microphone-In to discuss the highly topical question How explicitly should the media report violence?

Few contributors, as it turned out, paid much attention to the main question Those who did seemed to think, rather vaguely, that reports should be "toned down" Most noteworthy, though, was the emphasis on what was seen as "slanted" coverage in the Press — slanted, in particular, against the much-tried police

Much of what was said seemed bizarre and uninformed to anyone with a knowledge of the aims and methods of the media But there was no doubting the sincerity with which these views were put forward

Within the limited scope of the programme Anthony Heard, editor of the Cape Times, and John Humphrys, BBC man in South Africa, coped well with the barrage of questions They scored some good points for the media side

But the final impression left by the programme was of a disturbing gap between the Press and at least a section of the public it serves

Nothing could have emphasised this gap more than one of Mr Heard's conclusions, obviously reached after deep and troubled thought He feared that, because of the restrictions placed on it by the Government, the Press — so far from presenting an exaggerated picture of the disturbances — had probably not reported them as thoroughly as it should have done

Significantly perhaps, none of the participants raised a point that cropped up in a BBC television programme in London did the South African newspapers show a lack of proportion

How should violence be reported?

243
RDM
30/6/80.

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

**JAMES
McCLURG**

takes a critical
look at the media



If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor, PO Box 1138 Johannesburg

by continuing to splash the Lions rugby tour at a time of such deep disturbance in our society

Taking part in this TV programme, John Humphrys is reported to have said that the Lions themselves were "particularly shocked" by the way South African newspapers treated rugby as though it was more important than the disturbances

Clearly this is a generalisation, but it is another point for editors to ponder

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THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, also had something to say, in an SABC-TV interview, about newspapers that "went too far" in their reporting of the riots

Asked to give an instance, Mr Botha quoted the space devoted by a newspaper to the sorrow of a black mother whose child had been shot by the police while laying no such emphasis on the distress of the parents of a young policeman

stabbed to death while helping to quell a disturbance

Mr Botha did not name any particular newspaper, but I thought it might be worth while to look back and establish how the Rand Daily Mail, for one, had handled the report on the death of Constable John Hugo of Durbanville, who was stabbed to death while taking part in a baton charge

In the Extra edition, read by most black readers, the "Mail" published the report prominently on Page One under a five-column headline The news story stressed the sorrow of the elderly couple and included details of the funeral arrangements

By the time the Morning Final edition, read by most white readers, was ready to go to press, much fresh news had come in and the report appeared in briefer form, but this time with a photograph of Constable Hugo

By what must have been an oversight — and a serious one in my opinion — the report did not appear at all in the Late Final edition, which goes to areas distant from Johannesburg But from what I have said it must surely be clear that the "Mail" did not show lack of balance and, in particular, did not hesitate to depict to black readers the sorrow of a white policeman's parents

□ □ □

FOREIGN correspondents, especially those who move hot-foot from one trouble-spot to another, are the stormy petrels of the international scene Except on ceremonial occasions, their arrival on masses in any

after all, one of their main motives

To some extent therefore newsmen, however responsible and objective, cannot fail to act sometimes as catalysts of disturbance This applies particularly to television, with its immense power to convey the dramatic and emotional impact of events

It was interesting, for instance, to read that in the recent riots in Miami the presence of camera teams had, according to the police, occasionally provoked "situations that required immediate police action" Apparently, though, such incidents were not serious and there was no question of banning cameramen from disturbed areas

But what if a cameraman or anyone else connected with the media goes further and eggs on demonstrators or rioters? Such action, even when taken without a political motive and merely for the sake of getting a dramatic picture, is indefensible

Indeed when the police made allegations of this kind against foreign cameramen operating in Soweto, no voice was raised from the media to condone such a practice On the contrary, the demand was that if anything of the kind had taken place those guilty should be promptly identified and prosecuted for incitement

Die Vaderland says it is satisfied that such an incident did take place, and the police claim to have proof of their allegations Yet no action has so far been taken against the alleged offenders

Instead the entire Press corps was made to suffer by being barred from the troubled areas

That newsmen suffered such a deprivation is not in itself of major importance What really matters is the effect the action had, and could have had if prolonged, on the free flow of information to which an anxious public is entitled

For here we come to the heart of the matter in the short term restrictions on the Press may make things easier for the police, but in the long term they undermine the safety of us all

An ill-informed public is a panicky public — a danger to itself and the country

A major irony of the situation is that at Elsie's River, in the Cape Peninsula, where rioting was truly destructive and nearly all the deaths occurred, not a TV camera was to be seen

□ □ □

IN A survey last week of recent laws restricting the Press I erred in mentioning a provision of the Police Amendment Act "preventing the disclosure of the names of people arrested by the police in the course of anti-terrorist activity" This clause was withdrawn while the Bill was before Parliament

Legal opinion is that other provisions in the Act as passed could be used to achieve the same purpose But the specific

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one kind of happenings governments like to see publicised

On the other hand those who plan demonstrations or disturbances of one kind or another for political purposes welcome the presence of the media, whether international or local Publicity for their cause is,

STOP PRESS

WASN'T it embarrassing to have the boss as a teaboy? Mr Arthur Smith said "To be quite honest, no Over the years I am afraid we have normally treated him like that anyway"

— The Guardian, London

Press Probe Chief to Quiz Harbinger

243
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RD M 30/6/80.

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn, chairman of the latest commission of inquiry into the Press, is to question one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, about his calls for tougher measures against certain newspapers.

He would decide after this whether or not to respond to calls for Mr Landau to

reassess his position on the commission, which was appointed late last week

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, surprised most people involved in issues relating to the Press when he appointed Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation mining house and a man known for his strongly conservative views. Mr Landau called for tougher measures against certain newspapers when he addressed the private meeting between the

Witwatersrand

He said Mr Landau should resign because he appeared to have prejudged issues facing the commission and because he appeared not to have the qualifications to assess the media

"This commission has to make recommendations which will affect every South African, because it will decide how much South Africans are to know about what goes on in our country," he said

"It is therefore essential that the public should have the fullest confidence in the commission at the outset

Such confidence can only flow from a knowledge that commissioners are qualified to make such an inquiry into the media

"At least one of the commissioners, namely Mr Landau, appears to have no professional qualifications for such an inquiry

"To make matters worse, he appears to have already prejudged issues in his statement last November

"The other commissioners, with the exception of Dr D A S Herbst — a former news editor who wrote a doctoral thesis on the Press — appear to have limited qualifications in this field

"I believe Mr Landau should step down on the grounds that he lacks qualifications. The Government should also reconstitute the commission and take steps to ensure that new commissioners are appointed

Prime Minister and businessmen in November last year

He is said to have suggested to businessmen that they withdraw advertising from newspapers which published disagreeable news and did not show more restraint in their reporting

According to Mr Kowie Marais, a former judge who is now Progressive Federal Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr Landau should make a public statement on his attitude towards newspapers "in order to establish beyond doubt the credibility of the commission and to give confidence in whatever it recommends"

Mr Landau, who is on leave in the United States, could not be reached for comment yesterday

Asked to comment on serious reservations about the appointment, Mr Justice Steyn said he would have his first meeting with his fellow commissioners later this week and would raise the issue with Mr Landau on his return from the US

Sources within the National Press Union, which represents newspaper proprietors, indicated at the weekend that Mr Landau's appointment would also be raised when the NPU meets later this week

Mr Landau's appointment was also criticised yesterday by Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the

□ To Page 2

Press probe chief to quiz member on his hard line

243

RDM 29/6/50

From Page 1

who hold qualifications along the lines of Dr Herbst's "

But Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the department of constitutional law at the University of South Africa, said the fact that Mr Landau held such strong views did not necessarily disqualify him from being a member of the commission

However, he emphasised that "if you have a man with such strong views, then the Government should at least ensure greater balance in the composition of the commission"

The commission has been appointed "to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass

media, meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved"

According to Mr Schlebusch, the commission was appointed after the Government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed new controls over newspapers

The chairman of the NPU, Mr Rudolf Opperman, was still not available for comment last night, but the NPU is expected to meet later this week to assess its attitude

In a speech to the NPU last

year, Mr Schlebusch envisaged a tougher Press Council empowered to suspend, even indefinitely, the publication of any newspaper if it regarded any report as being harmful to the "security of the State"

Mr Justice Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission just two months after completing his inquiry into Press reporting of police and defence matters

He advocated that as much information as possible should be published, but the Government responded to his report by introducing the Police Amendment Act, which prohibits publication without the Minister's permission of information about the movements or methods of the police.

According to the noted authority on newspaper law, Mr Kelsey Stuart, the Act is the 100th restriction on the Press

Mr Stuart said after the appointment of the commission "One wonders whether there is room for any further control of the Press, short of news manipulation."

The appointment of the commission has been sharply criticised by the leader of the official Opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, who believes the Government move is an "attempt to begin to harness the Press into its total strategy"

According to the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan, total strategy is a "national reorientation aimed at survival."

Mr Schlebusch claimed in a television interview at the weekend that an NPU executive member he had approached had turned down an invitation to serve on the commission

He said prominent members of two other - unnamed - Press groups had also turned down invitations

The managing director of SA Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, and an executive of the Argus Group, Mr H W Miller, said last night they had not been approached and, as far as they knew, neither had other members of their companies' executives

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Question 5

Afrikaans papers question press probe

Cape Times
1/7/80
243
3227

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The controversy surrounding the latest commission of inquiry into the press continued yesterday with Afrikaans newspapers questioning government motives for ordering the investigation

In a series of wide-ranging criticisms by the three Johannesburg pro-government newspapers, the Vaderland said that the appointment of the latest commission had "strengthened the existing impression that the government was looking for a method or at least a justifiable motive to institute press censorship"

The Transvaal expressed concern that yet another press inquiry could be symbolic of a "burning desire to grab even more strongly the country's news media"

The Beeld suggested that there were few signs of understanding of the role of a free press and of the value of criticism

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, appointed the commission last week after claiming that the government and the Newspaper Press Union had been unable to reach consensus on his proposed controls over newspapers

Mr Justice M T Steyn, former administrator of SWA/Namibia, was appointed chairman of the five-member commission

Comfort 'as cold as today's winter wind'

The Vaderland said it was comforting that Mr Justice Steyn was heading the commission, but argued that the comfort was "as cold as today's winter wind" because the government had ignored the letter and spirit of his previous report

The newspaper said that the government had sufficient laws to charge or even ban newspapers which it saw as a threat to state security, "but we have an uneasy suspicion that the intention of the authorities stretches further than specific transgressors"

Referring to the Police Amendment Act, introduced after Mr Justice Steyn's first report, the Transvaal said "The emphasis is falling increasingly strongly, and over an even greater spectrum, on judicial prevention of publication"

The newspaper suggested that the government should investigate its own communications policy

"Perhaps the commission will find that statements like the recent 'shoot to kill order' are as damaging to the country as biased reporting," the newspaper said. There were newspapers which provoked the government, but the authorities had a "mighty arsenal" of measures to act against transgressors

"A government can, with the best intentions, filter news which suits it when it emerges on the other side — but in the process something very precious is lost — the right of a news medium, within the limits of such laws as libel, state security and official secrets, to throw a more objective light on issues than an authority can. If the press should increasingly become the target of such manipulations, we — and here we also specifically refer to the Afrikaner Nationalist community — are in the long run digging a hole for ourselves"

JURIMINSTRAL CODE AND THE CODE OF PRACTICE AND
code was adhered to he added

CAPE TIMES 1/7/80

Press commission meets on Thursday

BLOEMFONTEIN — The commission which is to investigate the mass media in South Africa will meet for the first time in Johannesburg on Thursday, when a work programme will be discussed, the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said yesterday.

He said he did not know whether all five members would be present, but 'it is not necessary for all to attend'. The other members are Dr D A S Herbst, Mr James Hopkins, Mr Basil Landau and Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau.

Johannesburg would be the commission's 'headquarters', but its work would take it

throughout the country, Mr Justice Steyn said.

Referring to concern expressed by a Johannesburg morning newspaper over the competence of members of the commission, the judge said media representatives had been asked to serve on the commission, but not one took up the offer.

Mr Justice Steyn said he knew Dr Herbst and Mr Von Lieres well and was satisfied with them. Mr Hopkins was vice-chairman of the SABC board and had the background for serving on the commission, while Mr Landau was a competent businessman — Sapa

'Public has right to know truth'

CAPL TIMES
1/7/80
(243)

Staff Reporter

ONLY FOUR of 139 complaints against the press brought in the past year were upheld. Forty-eight were thrown out of court, 38 lapsed and 46 were settled between the parties, according to the annual report of the South African Press Council.

The press council is the national disciplinary body established to arbitrate in complaints against the press by members of the public.

In his report on the year ended April 30, 1979, the chairman of the council, Mr Justice Oscar Galgut, said seven of a total of 139 complaints reached the stage of being heard by council. Of these, three were settled between the parties and four were upheld.

The complaints upheld were:

- Mr J J B van Zyl, MP for Sunnyside, Pretoria, against the Sunday newspaper Rapport,
- Aktur (a SWA/Namibia political party) against the SWA/Namibian weekly newspaper Die Republieke,
- The Rhodesian Diplomatic Mission against the weekly magazine Scope, and
- The Commissioner of Police against the "Extra" edition of the Rand Daily Mail.

The freedom of the press was not something which belonged to the journalist — it belonged to the public, Mr Justice Galgut said in his report.

"The public has the right to know the truth. This is the only way in which it can bring a proper judgment to bear on matters which are basic and important in a democratic society.

"Hence interference with the freedom of the press is an interference with the public's right to know. It deprives the public of the information it requires in order to form a proper judgment," the judge said.

The public was assured that, where the press had erred, the council would not hesitate to say so.

Certain editors 'reluctant'

The only criticism was that certain editors, "few in number", were reluctant to rectify errors and, when they did so, it was in a grudging manner. Editors had on occasion, 'happily not too frequently', introduced matter not relevant when answering complaints.

"The NPU (National Press Union) continues to be jealous of the reputation of the press. Its members are responsible men who take pride in seeking to ensure that the high standard of professional journalism is maintained by the press," Mr Justice Galgut said.

The NPU Code of Conduct covered all aspects of proper journalism and the NPU was anxious that the provisions of the code were adhered to, he added.

Future of Press inquiry commissioner in the balance

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243

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn, chairman of the latest Commission of Inquiry into the Press, will decide whether controversial commissioner, Mr Basil Landau, should continue to serve on the panel when the two men meet to discuss the matter later this month.

Mr Steyn said this last night after Mr Landau released a Press statement from Chicago, United States, where he is on a business trip.

Responding to the sharp controversy surrounding his appointment to the commission following his outspoken attacks on certain newspapers, Mr Landau said he would discuss the matter with Mr Steyn "at the earliest opportunity" after his return to the country later this month.

"If I feel my participation could in any way adversely affect the work and findings of the commission, I would have no hesitation in asking to be released," he said.

The statement effectively gives Judge Steyn carte blanche to decide whether Mr Landau should continue to serve.

Approached for comment

last night, Mr Steyn said he did not think it would be right to say anything on the matter until he had spoken to Mr Landau.

"He is returning to South Africa on July 21 and I will say something on the matter after I have spoken to him," Mr Steyn said.

Mr Landau, of Union Corporation, became known for his harsh views on the Press after a speech he made at the Prime Minister's meeting with business leaders at the Carlton Hotel last year.

Mr Landau called for tougher measures against certain newspapers and is said to have suggested to businessmen that they withdraw advertising from newspapers which published disagreeable news and did not show more restraint in their reporting.

His appointment to the commission has provoked sharp attack from legal experts who say he lacks the qualifications to serve on such a commission and appears to have prejudged the issue.

The commission has been interpreted as a means to bring the Press in line with the Government's "total strategy" which seeks to draw all races into an ethnically-divided political structure.

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Time
3/7/80

Council report on the South African press

243

This is the recently-issued report by the chairman of the South African Press Council, Mr Justice O Galgut, for the period May 1978-April 1979. It covers the second year of operation of the council as presently constituted.

1 IS THE public aware of the existence and functions of the council?

It may be suggested that the falling off in the number of complaints is due to the fact that the council and its functions are not well enough known or well enough understood by the public. I find it difficult to believe that that is the reason. The press has given prominence to the adjudications of the council.

This also applies to the settlements which have resulted pursuant to complaints lodged with the council. In many such cases the newspapers have stated that the settlement was in fact pursuant to such a complaint. There have also been cases where the newspaper has spontaneously published retractions of inaccurate reports and stated that this has been in response to a complaint to the council. Hence those members of the public who read newspapers should be aware of the existence of the council.

I have little doubt that if any such reader feels aggrieved he would find out how to get into touch with the council. There is also the Prime Minister's Press Secretariat which has at all times assisted complainants

News in turn means that the facts must be presented accurately and comment must be based on accurate facts and must be honest and fair. In stressing the press's duty to tell the public the truth one realizes that the gathering of news cannot be likened to evidence given in a court of justice. In these circumstances what is required of the journalist is that he should honestly believe that he is publishing the truth. That belief must be based on reasonable grounds. The test as to what is reasonable must be an objective one.

(b) Tendentious or biased reporting

Tendentious or biased reporting, or even snide reporting, is not truthful reporting. This aspect cannot be sufficiently stressed.

(c) Partisanship

Partisanship is proper and permissible. Newspapers are entitled to express their opinions and criticize in the strongest terms provided always the comment is based on correct facts.

(d) Invasions of privacy

Publishing stories about the private lives and doings of in-

(f) Correction of errors

Certain editors, fortunately few in number, are reluctant to rectify errors as required by Clause 2(d) of the Code of Conduct and when they do so often do so grudgingly. The code is clear. It requires editors to publish the correction in a manner which will readily attract the attention of readers. The degree of prominence is adequately defined in Clause 2(d). I need only add that in cases of importance the attention of the reader should be drawn to the correction by a suitably worded headline.

(g) Introduction of irrelevant matter

Editors have on occasions, happily not too frequently, in their answers to the complaint introduced matter not relevant to the complaint. This has usually taken the form of criticism of the complainant on aspects not affecting the correctness or otherwise of the complaint. I have at all times set my face against allowing such irrelevant matter to be ventilated at the public hearing of a complaint. I must add that in every such case, I have prior to the hearing sought the views of my assessors (as to which see

sent, nevertheless, it should in the public's own interest be preserved. Where the source of the information can affect the guilt or innocence of an accused person statutory enactments provide that such source must be disclosed.

Editors are fully aware that the council does not accept the *ipse dixit* of the editor, that the council must be satisfied that the editor honestly believed the truth of what he published, that, and this is most important, his belief was based on reasonable grounds. The test as to reasonableness is objective and not subjective.

5 The functions and responsibilities of the Press Council

(a) The objects for which the council was constituted are set out in Clause I of the Constitution. Sub-Clauses (a) and (b) require the council —

"To uphold and maintain the freedom of the press", and

"To assist in maintaining the character of the press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards"

(b) These objects can only be carried out if the council continues to be wholly indepen-

243

Cape Times 3/7/80

by forwarding to the council complaints received by it from the public. Despite what has been said above and because I feel sure that the press, generally speaking, would seek to avoid an insinuation that it is afraid of criticism I suggest that the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) should arrange that the public be advised periodically of the existence of the functions of the council

2 Contents of this report

We in South Africa have problems, social and political, which are different from those which face other countries. It is thus necessary again to stress the functions and responsibilities of the press and of the council. In so doing I cannot avoid repeating some of the matters stated in my report for the previous year. Hence I make no apology for doing so.

3 Freedom of the press

Freedom of the press is not something which belongs to the journalist. It belongs to the public. The public has a right to know the truth. This is the only way in which it can bring a proper judgment to bear on matters which are basic and important in a democratic society. Hence interference with the freedom of the press is an interference with the public's right to know, it deprives the public of the information it requires in order to form a proper judgment.

4 The functions and responsibilities of the press

(a) It follows from what has been said above that the public must be able to rely on the press. This in turn means that the public must know that the press is not being dictated to; that it, the public, is getting the news, and not a censored ver-

COMPLAINTS STATISTICS

From May 1, 1978, to April 30, 1979

Complaints received		139	
1 Complaints settled between parties/Redress given to complainants		46	
2 Complaints lapsed		50	
3 Complaints rejected by chairman		48	
4 Placed before Council for hearing		7	
Complaints upheld	4		
Complaints settled between parties	3		
	7		139
5 Complaints outstanding			0

dividuals more often than not benefits no public interest and may indeed cause intense embarrassment. The fact that some readers like to read of the misfortunes of others or enjoy what in effect is gossip does not mean that the press should cater for such tastes. Nevertheless there may well be occasions when incidents, in the private lives of persons who have chosen to go into public affairs, are of true public interest. The test to be applied in such matters was expressed by Lord Shawcross as follows:

IS IT TRUE? IS IT KIND? IS IT NECESSARY?

(e) *Emotive and sensitive matters*

Great care must be taken to ensure that reports and comments on emotive and sensitive matters are fair. This is especially so in matters which can affect racial harmony. There may even be times when an editor should withhold the immediate or untimely publication of news which may cause strife resulting in violence.

paragraph six below)

(h) I feel it appropriate to stress that the press is not the elite and if the press, which claims the right to criticize and is quick to criticize, is in turn criticized it should not resent such criticism. Moreover, where it is apparent that there is some merit in the criticism appropriate admissions will avoid hearings.

(i) *Non-attributable sources*

This aspect of news gathering and reporting continues to evoke adverse comment from the public. It surely needs very little thought to realize that on many aspects (and the more important the subject the more this applies) information will not be given to the press if the informant knows that his name will be disclosed.

In this way irregularities are brought to the surface which would otherwise not be uncovered. The public is given the news to which it is entitled and even though it is an aspect of investigative journalism which some complainants have re-

dent of Government and shows a proper determination to be independent of the press.

(c) In order to achieve the above aspects the council gives every encouragement to those with legitimate grievances, to bring their complaints to the council. It does, however, seek to protect the press from harassment. Hence complaints which have little or no merit are not allowed to proceed to a hearing.

(d) The council realizes that many persons who *bona fide* feel aggrieved by an article or report feel the need to complain to a body independent of the press. Having done so they feel relieved and sometimes allow the complaint to lapse. Even in such cases the council has served a useful public service.

(e) The council has no power to initiate complaints, nor does it wish to do so. However, if, from the papers placed before the council or the chairman, it appears that there has been conduct which is irregular or not in keeping with the "highest professional and commercial standards" the matter will be taken up immediately with those concerned.

(f) Pursuant to the wishes of the NPU, and most (if not all) editors, full reasons for all the findings and adjudications of the chairman or the council are always given. This has been done in order to advise the parties to the dispute of the grounds on which the complaint has been rejected or upheld.

3/7/80

Case Times

243

6 Constitution of the council

The members who form the panel from which the chairman chooses his assessors for any particular hearing are highly experienced and persons of standing. Newspaper editors are reminded, firstly, that the newspaper members of the council are as fully qualified to assess the conduct of the press as are the editors themselves and, secondly, that the lay members are all extremely able. Although the final vote on any matter rests with the chairman, I am pleased to say that in every matter, save one, the decision has been unanimous. The one matter referred to is a case in which a newspaper was fined and it was felt that the fine which I imposed was not sufficiently severe. Editors are assured that even decisions as to relevancy have been discussed not only prior to the hearing but also after having heard the parties. Such decisions have also at all times been unanimous.

7 Conciliation

The constitution does not make provision for initiating conciliation proceedings. I have, however, continued to make suggestions to the parties with a view to effecting settlements in appropriate cases.

This has been done in cases where I was of the view that it was, in the interests of both parties to avoid the publicity and expense of the quasi-judicial hearing. It must be remembered that attitudes harden if the matter is to be ventilated in public.

8 Acceleration of the complaints procedures

Delays are often due to the fact that complainants do not bring their complaints immediately after the challenged article has appeared. As soon as a complaint is received it is conveyed to the newspaper concerned either by telephone or by telex.

This is done on the day the complaint is received or the next day. The newspaper then has the time periods laid down in the rules. I do not think these times should be made shorter. It often happens that the journalist concerned is engaged elsewhere, the editor cannot be expected to drop all his other work to investigate and answer the complaint, nor should he be deprived of the right to seek legal advice.

In addition to the above, when answers are received from the newspaper or replied thereto from the complainant, the subject matter is, in urgent cases, passed on to me by telephone and I have then advised the Registrar's staff, in appropriate cases, to convey the contents of the document by telephone to the other side and I have also fixed a time for the next step.

I do not believe anything can be done to speed up hearings.

9 The Registrar's staff

I cannot pay high enough tribute to Mr Uys and his staff for the able and courteous manner in which they handle all the complaints and for the help given and the courtesy shown to the parties to complaints.

10 The Newspaper Press Union

The NPU continues to be

jealous of the reputation of the press. Its members are responsible men who take pride in seeking to ensure that the high standard of professional journalism is maintained by the press. I believe that in all matters concerning the freedom of the press they are able to bring a fair and unbiassed mind to any press problem. The Code of Conduct covers all aspects of proper journalism. The NPU is anxious that all the provisions of the code are adhered to.

11 Summing up

(a) I am satisfied that editors are fully aware of everything which has been said above. The only criticism I have of the conduct of some editors is set out in paragraphs 4(f) and 4(g) above.

(b) The NPU is fully alive to the responsibilities of the press and the duty of the press as set out in the Code of Conduct.

I am sure that the NPU will continue to do all in its power to ensure that the code is adhered to both in the letter and the spirit thereof.

(c) The public is assured that where the press has erred the council will not hesitate to say so. When the attitude of the newspaper concerned, either in relation to the challenged article or in its answer to the complaint, so warrants the council's condemnation will be forthright and in the strongest terms.

I conclude by saying that the Republic of South Africa is justly proud of the fact that we have freedom of the press. I can only hope that what has, at some length, been set out above will be borne in mind by all concerned.

EDM 5/7/80
243

NPU objects to Govt inquiry into Press

THE Newspaper Press Union of South Africa could not understand why the Government had appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media and objected to its establishment, Mr R W J Opperman, president of the NPU, said yesterday

Mr Opperman said the executive council of the NPU failed to understand the motivation underlying the appointment of the commission and objected to its establishment

Its terms of reference had already been largely covered by the Cilie Commission which investigated unrest throughout

the country in 1976 and the manner in which the media dealt with it, and by the first Steyn Commission which investigated the reporting of defence and police matters in the Press.

He said the same ground was covered to a large extent by the Rabie Commission, which is reviewing security legislation

In addition, the Press Council indicated in its latest annual report that the South African Press is fully alive to its responsibilities and jealously guarded its freedom to inform the public fairly and honestly

— Sapa

CAPE TIMES
5/7/80

243 327

NPU objects to media probe

JOHANNESBURG — The Newspaper Press Union of South Africa could not understand why the government had appointed a commission of inquiry into the mass media and objected to its establishment, the president of the NPU, Mr R W J Opperman, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Mr Opperman said in a statement.

"At a meeting held on July 3, the executive council of the Newspaper Press Union expressed its deep concern at the government's decision to appoint the commission of inquiry into the mass media.

"It fails to understand the motivation underlying the appointment of the commission and objects to its establishment.

"Its terms of reference have already been largely covered by the Cillie Commission which investigated the unrest throughout the country in 1976 and the manner in which the media dealt with it, and by the first Steyn Commission which investigated the reporting of defence and police matters in the press.

"The same ground has also been covered to a large extent by The Rabie Commission, which is reviewing security legislation.

"In addition, the Press Council has indicated in its latest annual report that the South African Press is fully alive to its responsibilities and jealously guards its freedom to inform the public fairly and honestly." — Sapa

SO A commission of inquiry headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn is to consider whether "the conduct of, and the handling of matters by the mass media meets the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved."

This news disposes at one stroke of a theory advanced in this column a fortnight ago. This was that the Government was still shrinking from radical legislation to curtail Press freedom and would instead rely on a multiplicity of minor laws of the kind recently enacted

If this commission does not portend legislation more drastic and comprehensive than anything we now know, it is hard to imagine why the Government has bothered to appoint it

The Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has made it clear that he is frustrated because the Newspaper Press Union has refused to accept his ideas for new controls over newspapers and, specifically, a new form of Press Council

Asked on SABC-TV what was wrong with the present council, Mr Schlebusch said it hadn't enough teeth and the code of conduct it administered wasn't wide enough.

Not enough teeth? Is a fine of R10 000 plus heavy legal costs not sufficient to deter a newspaper from irresponsibility? Or by more teeth does Mr Schlebusch mean the power to shut down an offending newspaper? If so, can he possibly have forgotten that the Government itself has such a power under the Internal Security Act?

The fact is that Mr Schlebusch would like to see the Press itself, wielding the power of life or death over its members. That the NPU has refused to go in for this kind of hara-kiri is to its credit.

As for the code of conduct, it would be hard indeed to widen its present scope — short, perhaps, of incorporating in it the theologians' seven deadly sins. I have not the space to reproduce or even summarise the

code here, but no one who has examined it could fail to agree that it covers every form of journalistic aberration from factual error to obscenity and from invasion of privacy to incitement

(I should know, wretched fellow that I am, for I had a small hand in the drafting of it)

Yet the existing Press Council, headed by a former Supreme Court judge, found justification under the code for only four of the 139 complaints brought against the Press in the year covered by its last report. In no fewer than 48 cases the chairman, Mr Oscar Galgut, exercised his prerogative of dismissing a complaint because he believed it could not possibly stand up to examination by the full council. Another 38 complaints lapsed, and 49 were settled between the parties

The Press Council has at no time suggested that it should be given more drastic powers or that the code is not wide enough to allow it to redress genuine grievances

In his latest report Mr Galgut went out of his way to pay tribute to the members of the Newspaper Press Union as "responsible men who take pride in seeking to ensure that a high standard of journalism is maintained by the Press"

The fact that the subject of the inquiry is the "mass media", not the Press alone, should not cloud the issue. Does the Government really need a commission of this kind to make the SABC toe the line? No-one who has observed how SABC-TV shrivelled at the first harsh word from the Prime Minister about its reporting of boycotts and demonstrations will believe that.

Let there be no doubt that the Press, and specifically the English-language press, is the quarry

□□□

Press won't commit hara-kiri

243

RDM
7/7/80

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

**JAMES
McCLURG**



takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg

BOOK MAIL

243 W/P
10M 17/7/89

Transvaler case arouses interest

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE Attorney-General is awaiting the outcome of a police investigation before deciding if Die Transvaler should be prosecuted for reports it published about an overseas interview with a leader of the banned African National Congress

A spokesman for the Police Directorate of Public Relations said yesterday that police were still investigating the matter. The docket would be referred to the A-G once the investigation was completed.

The A-G, Mr J Nothing, said yesterday "As soon as I receive the docket, I will naturally study it and then decide whether to institute a prosecution or not"

The matter is being viewed with keen interest by the media, because it will determine to a large extent what they

may write or say about organisations such as the ANC

On June 21, Die Transvaler published a story based on an interview given to the New York Times by an ANC vice-chairman, Mr Thabo Mbeki

The Rand Daily Mail subsequently asked the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, whether Die Transvaler had been given permission to publish the ANC views. The "Mail" also sought permission — which was refused — to publish the ANC views as contained in the New York Times interview.

Mr Schlebusch, through the head of Ministerial Services in his department, said no permission had been given to Die Transvaler to quote Mr Mbeki, and that the matter would be referred to the Attorney-General

Landau faces Steyn on Press today

WDM 22/7/80

243
227

Response is generated The signal may be distorted before arriving at the reception station because of distortion

Political Staff

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn, chairman of the Government's latest commission of inquiry into the mass media, will today question one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, about his calls for tougher measures against certain newspapers

However, it could not be established yesterday whether Mr Justice Steyn would respond immediately after their meeting to calls for Mr Landau to reassess his position on the commission

The meeting in Johannesburg this afternoon follows statements by Mr Landau during the talks last November between the Prime Minister and the business community

According to Professor John Dugard, director of the Institute for Applied Legal Studies at the University of the Witwatersrand, Mr Landau executive director of Union Corporation,

should resign from the Press inquiry because he appeared to have prejudged issues facing the commission

The initial reports on Mr Landau's speech to the Prime Minister during the private meeting last November indicated he had suggested to businessmen that they withdraw advertising from newspapers which published disagreeable news and did not show more restraint in their reporting

According to a verbatim text of his speech released later by the Government, Mr Landau actually suggested that businessmen should use their positions as advertisers to "encourage" chairmen of newspaper groups to influence editors to be more "cautious"

The text records Mr Landau as saying "Mr Prime Minister the last point I would like to raise concerns the newspaper industry. A well-known industrialist who spoke at a recent NDMF conference in

Johannesburg recently said that no other country had done as much dirty washing as SA has in the past 31 years

"I would like to make a plea to the business people who are here today and who spend large sums of money on newspaper advertising to encourage the chairmen of those newspapers which may have been responsible for adversely effecting the image of SA to influence their editors to be more cautious in the future"

Mr Landau indicated through his secretary yesterday he was not prepared to comment on his position until he had met Mr Justice Steyn later today

But the Nationalist newspaper, Beeld, quoted him yesterday as denying that he had prejudged newspapers

"If I was not convinced that I had not prejudged the media I would not have accepted the invitation to serve on the commission" he was reported to have said

goal-seeking or purposeful activity relies on such feedback loops that compare the present situation with the desired situation and then feed control messages to the control mechanisms in an appropriate way to further the desired aims ([24-27]). Thus, such feedback channels operate in society

IV Social Defence and Welfare

1. Crime rate per 100,000 of population 1
2. Juvenile delinquency rate per 100,000 of Juvenile population. 1
3. Government expenditure on public order and safety per 1,000 of population.
4. Government and private institutional expenditures on social welfare services per 1,000 of population.
5. Number of inmates of welfare institutions as a proportion of the relevant group in the population 2

1 measures safety at the State of Welfare level, and 1 and 2, Social Pathology at the Level of Pressure level, 5 measures social and/or economic pathology at the Level of Pressure level. In addition, 4 and 5 measure expenditure at the Level of Living level on Community resources, while 3 measures expenditure at the Level of Living level on safety

VII Income, Consumption and Wealth

1. Average available income per household 2
2. Per capita household consumption expenditure at constant prices 2
3. Percentage of household consumption expenditure on food. 2
4. Consumption expenditure of the bottom 25 per cent of the households (arranged according to household/per capita expenditure) as a proportion of the total consumption expenditure of all households 2
5. Ratio of the average consumption expenditure of the top 5 per cent of households (arranged according to household/per capita expenditure) to that of the bottom 25 per cent 2
6. Percentage of land owned by the top 5 per cent of landowners (arranged according to the size of land owned) 2
7. Percentage of land owned by non-cultivators 2

1 and 2 are measures of available resources (personal income), 3 is a measure of expenditure on nutrition (Level of Welfare level), 4 and 5 are distribution indicators of available resources (2, 4 and 5 give overall measures at the Level of Living level of expenditure on consumption, as opposed to investment, by individuals). 6 and 7 are economic resources measures (land, related to agricultural capital)

The Star

What readers really ought to know

Star 22/7/80
243

THERE is no law, so far, labeled "Press censorship," yet censorship in this country is widespread. Scores of laws restrict the right to know about vital areas of the country's administration. Important spokesmen and organisations, including sometimes headmasters and hospital matrons, and many politicians, are forbidden to speak in public (causing some ludicrously one-sided public dialogues on subjects ranging from housing to assassination). Categories of photographs may not be published, or even taken. The Second Police Amendment Act and the National Key Points Act last month added further prohibitions to this process of creeping censorship.

A country kept in ignorance through such means is ill-prepared — or left to be dangerously complacent. For the public's sake, The Star does not intend to let the situation go by default. Last year we drew up a Code of Ethics committing ourselves, in public, to the aims and responsibilities of any balanced, independent newspaper, and we stated that "should any law make (their fulfilment) impossible, this should be publicly stated in every specific instance."

It is a promise we have kept over many, many months. Yet the number of times we have signalled "censorship" has been remarkably few. There are two reasons for this. One is that we never invite censorship under existing vague laws, and we avoid submitting reports for official approval wherever this is deemed possible.

The second reason for a low level of recorded censorship is that the evolutionary process of banning creates a dangerous undercurrent. Because certain people and certain subjects are made legally taboo, they become "non-news." The statements are not made, and the reports are not written. Thus the withholding of significant information is done without discernible censorship. Do you see the newspapers' dilemma? How can we measure censorship?

Much more important, however, is the readers' dilemma. The current desire to withhold information hurts their right to know and their need to form judgments on facts that affect their very survival.

Forget about the Press's petty problems if you will, but it is essential that you consider the real depth of the public threat.

RDM 23/7/80 (243)

Judge postpones a decision on Landau

Political Staff

THE chairman of the Government's commission of inquiry into the media, Mr Justice M T Steyn, has postponed his long-awaited announcement on whether controversial businessman Mr Basil Landau will serve on the commission.

The two men had talks for about an hour at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday, but a spokesman said Mr Justice Steyn would probably make a statement on Mr Landau's position at his August 8 Press conference, which will precede the commission's first hearings.

Mr Landau, executive director of Union Corporation, declined to comment on his position after the meeting, but did not take part in further preliminary discussions between Mr Justice Steyn and the other three commissioners.

The spokesman said Mr Landau had left early "for business reasons" but would attend another round of general preliminary discussions with his fellow commissioners today.

His talks with Mr Justice Steyn followed his request for tougher action against certain newspapers at the meeting last November between the Prime

Minister and businessmen.

His speech led to calls for his resignation from the commission on the grounds that he had prejudged issues facing the inquiry — a charge Mr Landau has strongly denied.

According to the verbatim text of his speech, Mr Landau suggested that businessmen should use their positions as advertisers to "encourage" chairmen of newspaper groups to influence editors to be more "cautious".

The text records Mr Landau as saying: "Mr Prime Minister, the last point I would like to raise concerns the newspaper industry. A well-known industrialist who spoke at a recent NDMF conference in Johannesburg said that no other country had done as much dirty washing as South Africa has in the past 31 years.

"I would like to make a plea to the business people who are here today and who spend large sums of money on newspaper advertising to encourage the chairmen of those newspapers which may have been responsible for adversely affecting the image of South Africa to influence their editors to be more cautious in the future."

Responding to calls for his

resignation from the commission, Mr Landau said this week. "If I was not convinced that I had not prejudged the media, I would not have accepted the invitation to serve on the commission."

After his discussions with Mr Landau, Mr Justice Steyn held talks with the other commissioners — Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, a Transvaal Deputy State attorney, Dr D A S Herbst, director of the SA Freedom Foundation, now known as SA Forum, and Mr James Hulett Hopkins, a retired Natal educationist and vice-chairman of the SABC board.

Mr Justice Steyn said the talks were held "to marshal our forces and decide how we will carry out our mandate".

The commission's terms of reference are to "inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of and the handling of matters by the mass media meet the needs and interests of the SA community and the demands of the times, and if not, how they can be improved".

Mr Justice Steyn was to have held a Press conference on July 30 but said it would now be held on August 8.

5/23/71/80
243

Steyn silent on talks with Landau

Two members of the five-man Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media met for the first time yesterday, the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, and controversial businessman Mr Basil Landau.

But no one is saying if Mr Landau — known for his conservative views on the role of the Press — will serve on the commission.

Mr Steyn, who had talks with Mr Landau for about an hour yesterday before Mr Landau left "for business reasons," said he had a personal opinion as to whether Mr Landau should sit on the commission or not.

But he was not divulging that either.

Mr Landau has already said that if he thought his

views, as had been implied, "pre-judged" the commission's investigations, he would not have agreed to sit on it.

But he would stand down if asked to do so, Mr Landau said.

At the Prime Minister's summit with businessmen in November last year, Mr Landau said newspapers who printed "disagreeable news" should be curbed.

His exact words are reported to be "I would like to make a plea to the business people who spend large sums of money on newspaper advertising to encourage the chairmen of those newspapers which may have been adversely affecting the image of South Africa, to influence their editors to be more cautious in the future."

55

based on the observations of suits are clear-cut. When the on data received from members of the organization, that is to say, that every two organizational structure, are not relationship between them. Two as to the formal relationship

The study of a relationship structure can be done through one or two or all of the three above-mentioned ways. Usually, the study is not done in more than two of the above-mentioned ways because different organizational researchers support and are committed to different research methodologies in the organizational relationships study.

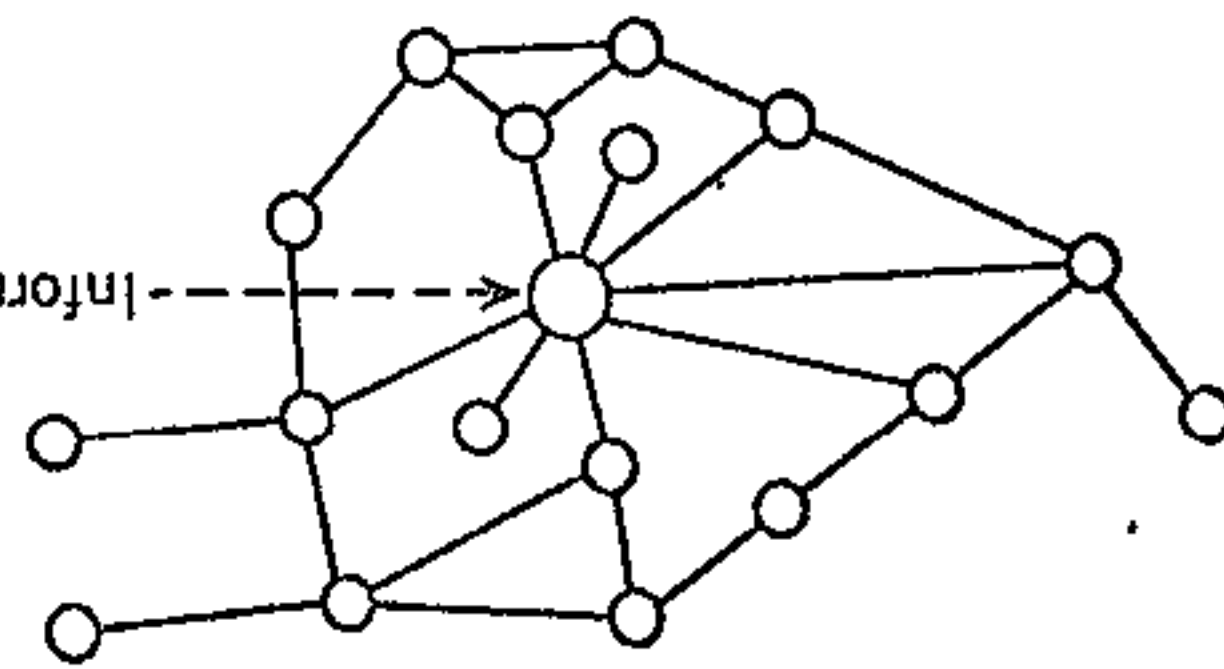
There are two different existing approaches to the study of relationships and interactions. The first is based on observations conducted by the researcher, while the other is based on data received from the members of the organization by way of interviews

The national structure, can be performed in three different ways:

- by observation
- by interviewing
- by self-recording (filling in questionnaires or pre-arranged forms)

We have described the people on a formal chart by way of rectangles while the people in the informal

Chart 2 An informal structure



central persons are called "informal leaders". The informal structure, when described by way of a chart, looks like a nuclear structure in chemistry, or like a child's toy. The informal leaders are those people who appear on the chart with a larger amount of relationships with others (see Chart 2).

Chart 1 A formal structure

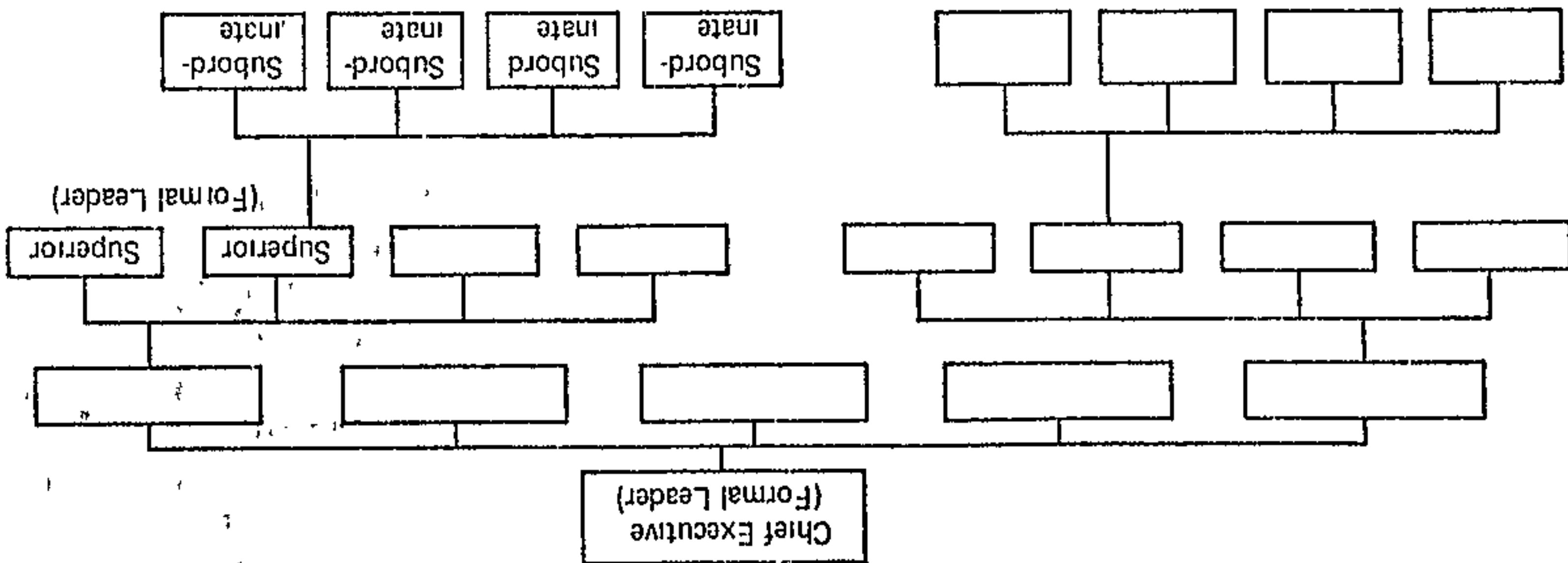


chart appears description en between a form be that these demonstrate th tional forms rar symbolize peol countround than one would and right angle The study o and informal,

the appointment of the new Steyn Commission is, therefore, simply paving the way -

There are many precedents in South African history to back this — major political commissions over the past 20 years show the majority fitting this category

There was the Theion Commission into the coloured people (1976), the Wichahn and Riekert Commissions (1979), the Television Commission (1971) which led to the introduction of the medium in SA, and the Inquiry into the Abuse of Drugs (1971) which led to strict anti-drug laws. In most cases major recommendations were ignored, except where they matched government's pre-ordained *kragdadigheid*

Similarly, the Inquiry into Improper Political Interference (1967) and the Inquiry into Certain Organisations (1975) are examples of situations in which government intended to act but needed the justification to do so

The recent Steyn Commission on Defence and Police reporting produced a series of recommendations aimed largely at more press access to reporting on such matters — yet government has failed to act on them. It has, instead, restricted press coverage even further.

The composition of the commission is also worrying. Apart from Dr Das Herbst (a former news editor who wrote his

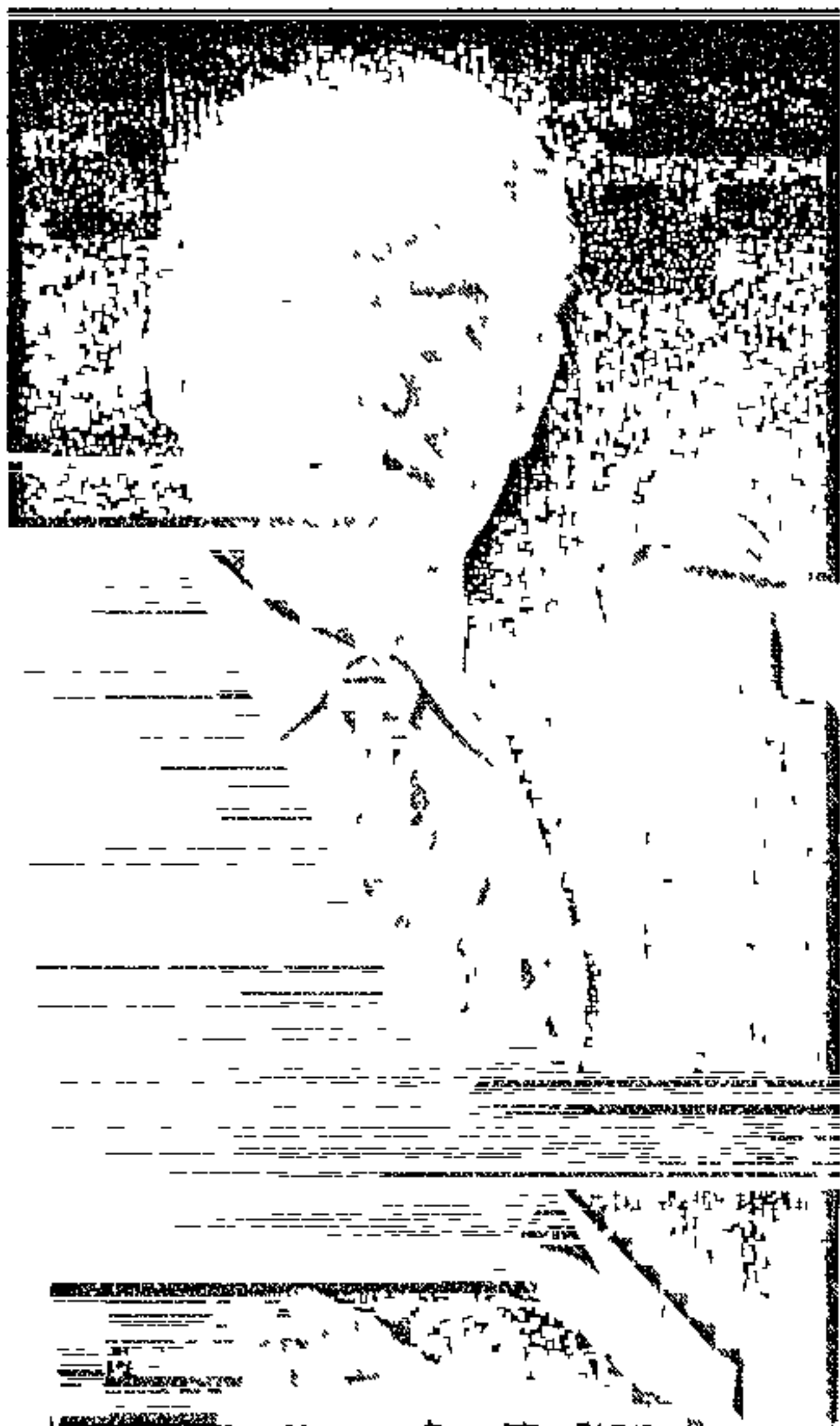
PRESS COMMISSION

Preparing the way?

Yet another press commission. Why?

A favourite theory is that government has already decided to take drastic action against the press. According to this theory

FM 4/7/80
243



Judge Steyn . . . scrutinising the media

toral thesis on the press), the other members have no direct knowledge of the media. Klaus von Lieres is an advocate

who has worked for the Attorney General's office in the Cape and the Transvaal. John Hopkins is an educationist who has no experience of the press. And the only qualification for this commission possessed by businessman Basil Landau is his attack on certain sections of the press in a speech at last year's November 11 Carlton Centre conference.

This is akin to appointing a commission of inquiry into the medical profession and including on it a former doctor and four people who have no knowledge at all of the profession. To complete the analogy, one could be a journalist who once wrote an article attacking the medical profession.

There is another theory — hardly any more comforting. This is that the commission is an internal holding operation to handle mounting criticism of the press within the National Party. While government does not want to take any drastic action against the press, it needs to satisfy these critics.

The Van Zijl Press Commission into the press of the late Fifties and early Sixties took 13 years to report — and nothing much happened.

The FM believes that this particular commission is a prelude to stricter control of the press in terms of which "patriotism" will be redefined in terms of Prime Minister P W Botha's "total strategy"

campaign

The press will probably be restricted to fit in with this and to bring it on the side of government without outright press control being imposed. The task of the commission could simply be to pave the way for such a move.

X 2

C. T. 26/11/8

New law curbs reports on 'key points'

Political Correspondent

NEWSPAPERS are no longer free to report incidents such as the Sasol sabotage blasts or attacks on other declared strategic installations without government permission.

The National Key Points Act, which became law yesterday, makes those responsible for unauthorized disclosure or publication of such information liable to a R10 000 fine or three years' imprisonment, or both.

The measure, rushed through Parliament after the Sasol incident, gives the Minister of Defence the authority to declare any installation or area a national key point.

Owners are then required to take satisfactory security precautions. Members of the Defence Force or public service may also be required to help implement the measure.

Second measure

The publication ban, which brings designated key points under the ambit of the Official Secrets Act, specifically prohibits reporting of security measures or "any occurrence arising out of or relating to terroristic activities, sabotage, espionage or subversion" at key points.

The measure was the second passed this year restricting press freedom. Together with the Police Amendment Act, which limits reporting on anti-terrorist activities, it has been estimated at bringing the number of South African laws involving press curbs to about 100.

It was strongly attacked in Parliament by the opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, who said it would give rise to rumour and panic when the public could not be told what was happening in the country

Press, media 'forced to deal in selective news'

25/7/80 ARUUS

(243)

Political Staff

SOUTH AFRICA had reached a critical stage where the Press and the media were already being only partially informed about what was happening in and to the country, the deputy chairman of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Ray Swart, said today.

Speaking at a PFP house meeting in the Simonstown parliamentary by-election campaign, he said mounting assaults on the Press were being orchestrated by politicians like Mr John Wiley, the National Party candidate. The 'vindictive tirades' like those from Mr Wiley against English-language newspapers did South Africa a disservice and were to be deplored.

Mr Swart, speaking in support of the PFP candidate, Mr Eddie Barlow, said the Press and the media were suffering under severe Government pressure and restriction.

'It is a highly dangerous and sinister development which has escalated in recent months and is alien to the true Western democratic processes which we profess to uphold,' Mr Swart said.

By using the 'total onslaught-total strategy syndrome,' coupled with its powers under the Defence Act and the recent amendment to the Police Act, the Government was compelling the media to deal in selective news.

The result was that the public was being kept in the dark about much that

was happening in the country.

There was a two-fold danger in this 'ominous and thoroughly distressing state of affairs.'

On the one hand it allowed the executive arm of government and its agencies to use its powers in excess and free from public scrutiny and debate.

On the other hand it played directly into the hands of rumour-mongers who could more easily undermine public morale and damage state security.

An ill-informed public was a liability in a crisis situation, Mr Swart said.

(News by F S Esterhuysen 122 St George's Street, Cape Town)

Sw 26/7/80

Russian roulette—the only game left

...diting a newspaper in South Africa, a former editor of The Star, Horace Lather, once said, was like walking through a minefield blindfold. He was right. But like he blind, we learned to cope. After a while, editors were able to tap their way past the large isolated mines with some aplomb.

Now all that has changed. Restrictive laws are crowding in so fast that one needs much more than sixth sense a white stick, a blue pencil and a good lawyer. One needs the foohardness of Russian roulette player for that's the only game left.

The rules of Russian roulette in South Africa are momentarily these (the rules change all the time): (1) To stay in the game, it is no longer permitted that the player employ the wise and safe old journalistic maxim

"When in doubt, leave out" Players are today constantly in doubt — they are no longer able to be sure of anything.

(2) Players may invite censorship by following the strict letter of the law, protest the censorship by publishing the fact, and thereby alert the public to the problem.

(3) Alternatively, a player may avoid censorship by taking the law to where he believes it can stretch the will then make points against the censor only where the law offers no loopholes whatever.

The Star for the most part uses play Number 3. But all papers, publishers, painters and public figures have to use every stratagem available to them to retain freedom of expression and that is where the Russian roulette really becomes interesting. What happens for instance when one newspaper decides to announce

that it has to censor a report in terms of a certain law, and another newspaper decides to use the same report on the grounds that the issue is too public to be censored and that a loophole is perceivable in the Act?

The Star published a full report on a subject someone else had submitted for censorship last week. This week an even more complicated situation arose. The Star was about to publish the same report that another newspaper had decided, on legal advice, to censor. Fortunately, a court case ended the dilemma. But next week the situation could arise again — possibly with the roles and the situations reversed. Is the game worth the little lighted candle? Well, newspapers are

either going to give the public the news as they have implicitly promised to do or they will have to admit that they can no longer be NewSpapers. That's why some of them hang on and play Russian roulette.

It's better than monopoly. A columnist in Beeld sees it differently. Informing the public of censorship is a sort of Engels-Pens, capitalistic ploy, he thinks. The Opposition papers started highlighting censorship this week in order to create a false climate for the Press Commission, he implies. For the record, the Star adopted its FORMAL censorship policy with a public statement as long ago as February 12, 1979. Its informal fight against censorship has always existed.

Harvey Tyson Undercurrent Affairs

Reality sometimes appears to be illusion in this complicated land of ours... and vice versa. The "reality" this week was the Prime Minister, in conference with some important rural black leaders, establishing the base for a constellation of states.

The "illusion" was an overeroded black urban area which — in the eyes of officialdom — did not exist a year ago. Alexandra Township was that "illusion," but I believe its real future is now brighter than that of a dozen constellations.

Why? Because, just as the local constellation idea bears the political seeds of its own demise, Alexandra contains all the elements of potential success.

The independent homelands are going to join all sorts of economic committees, a customs union, and other organisations, but if you pause to think you'll realise that these organisational liaisons will exist mainly to solve problems which would not have arisen in the first place if the homelands had not been hived off.

Alexandra, that poverty-stricken place of 50 000 souls living in the heart of Africa's richest region, can win through — and perhaps teach all of Africa a lesson because.

Alexandra, unlike Soweto, is not so large as to be seemingly beyond the help of government, private enterprise or communal endeavour. Alex, through its unity of purpose, its

patience, and its will, has finally and totally reversed government policy — and won the co-operation of top administrators like Dr Koorndof Mr Rive and Mr Knoetze.

Alex is surrounded by municipalities that urgently wish to see it upgraded. Its smoke pollution in itself is sufficient reason.

Alex, and for different reasons, its neighbours are being driven by self-interest — the most powerful of motives.

Alex is "doing its own thing." Nobody but the residents of Alex are talking detailed decisions on how it should develop.

This fifth element is probably the most important in its chances for success. We in The Star are delighted to be spearheading their Uplift campaign — but the plans are theirs — not ours, or Johannesburg's or even Pretoria's.

I sometimes regret that Alexandra has no plans for building mini-suburbs for the 'elite' and different ones for 'the poor.' Such planning might galvanise the surrounding white community into dropping one of the worst features of apartheid: the legally-enforced "buffer zone."

The Group Areas "buffer zone" are as ugly as the Berlin Wall, but far less effective. They create pieces of no-man's land from which the lawless can raid the law-abiding householders on both sides. I wonder how a suburb such as Lombardy East if it found that Alex was indeed planning to dump its homeless on the edge of the buffer between the two townships. And how would the white residents react if the alternative plan were 'Let's fill the empty 'buffer zone' with top class houses for the professional blacks?' My bet is that the community as a whole would DEMAND that those wasteful, ugly buffer-strips be filled. In any event I feel excited as the people Alex do about their retrieve and their prospect for building "a modern town from which the whole of Africa may learn something." The cities and towns Johannesburg, Germiston, Randburg and the Sandik should not only applaud they should role up the sleeves and help.

(157/143)
Strike at
Post paper

Staff Reporters

Editorial work at the Post Transvaal offices came to a standstill this morning as all reporters went on strike. Management refused to comment on the situation except to say "We have been approached on issues involved"

Post and Sunday Post reporters held a meeting on the premises. It is understood pay rates are the reason behind the strike

Post's editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, said he would only be available for an interview in the late afternoon.

29/7/80 AR445
Newsmen out on strike

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Editorial work at the Post (Transvaal) offices came to a standstill this morning as reporters went on strike.

Management refused to comment on the situation but said: 'We have been approached on issues involved'

Daily Post and Sunday Post reporters were meeting on the premises and said they would disclose reasons behind the strike after the meeting.

The Post editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, said he was very busy and would not be available for an interview until later

Strike at POST

REPORTERS on POST newspaper went on strike yesterday complaining of disparity in the salaries of editorial staff. Post 30/7/60

The strike started soon after the reporters had arrived at POST and held a meeting. After the meeting, a memorandum listing the reporters' grievances was presented to the Editor, Mr P Qoboza. 243

During the day representatives met with the Editor, and other senior company executives. After the talks, the reporters' representatives held a meeting with the staff, and decided to continue the talks with the Editor today. Post 2.1.1.0 262

Post beats the strike

A handful of editorial staff under editor Percy Qoboza brought The Star's sister newspaper, Post, onto the streets today after reporters went on strike

About 50 people — editorial staff of Post and Sunday Post — have made demands for a complete overhaul of the employment structure of the two newspapers, improved working conditions and a written agreement between themselves and management

Reporters also complained of disparity in the salaries of editorial staff and downed tools early yesterday to hold a meeting

243

See
30/7/73

RDM 30/7/88

Post journalists go on strike over pay

(15)
243
(12)

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE editorial staff of Post and Sunday Post went on strike yesterday after a dispute with the papers' management over salaries and working conditions

About 50 people — including reporters, sub-editors, photographers and telex operators — downed tools as a result of the dispute between management and the local chapel of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa)

Neither Wasa officials nor members of management could be reached for comment last night, but workers said talks between the Wasa chapel and management ended in deadlock yesterday

They said they were demanding a complete overhaul of the employment structure at the two newspapers, which are owned by the Argus Company

They wanted a new salary scale, improved working conditions and a written agreement between the chapel and management

They also wanted a review of the relationship between staff and management

No written recognition agreement exists between management and Wasa, which was a member of the Conciliation Board, to which most major English-language newspapers and the Southern African Society of Journalists are parties

Wasa, which represents most black journalists in South Africa, withdrew from the Conciliation Board and is therefore not officially recognised by managements

It is understood that some senior journalists, above news editor level, were involved yesterday in producing today's edition of Post from items supplied by news agencies and other Argus newspapers

Neither the editor of Post and Sunday Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, nor the Wasa president, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, who was involved in the strike, was available for comment last night

Mr Sisulu is news editor of Sunday Post

Wasa backs POST strike

THE Writers' Association of South Africa was convinced that the grievances of striking members of the POST (Transvaal) newspaper were "serious and deserved immediate and urgent attention," the Association's Southern Transvaal Region chairman, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said yesterday.

He was reacting to the strike by about 50 members of POST and SUNDAY POST newspapers over disparities in their salaries and grievances.

In a statement he said: "We as journalists of the Southern Transvaal region of Wasa solemnly pledge our solidarity with the members at POST newspapers who have taken strike action against the disparity in their salaries.

"We hope manage-

ment at POST and the editor, Mr Percy Goba, will give the grievances of all their reporters urgent attention so that the matter can be resolved amicably.

"POST has an admirable record among the black community and it will be unfortunate if management and the editor will be seen to be going against the positions represented in their editorial column.

"For a long time now POST has been regarded by blacks generally as their mouthpiece. Whether this image will continue depends entirely on how management and the editor handle the present strike." — Sapa.

Post editor joins striking staff

star 3/17/70

Post editor Mr Percy Qoboza has joined the walk-out of 53 staffers who are on strike because of inequitable salary increases.

This was confirmed by Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, who with Mr Qoboza was negotiating with newspaper staff

The exact reason for Mr Qoboza walking out is not yet known Mr Gittins would not comment further

Post newspaper was on the streets today, brought out by Mr Qoboza and five other senior staff members, Mr Gittins said. It is not certain whether Post will appear on the streets for the remainder of the week

By this morning, Post and Sunday Post editorial staff had not sat down with Mr Gittins and Mr Qoboza to negotiate, Mr Gittins said

Staff had demanded a

wage increase across the board — with immediate effect — which was refused earlier by Mr Gittins and Mr Qoboza.

This morning Mr Qoboza also walked out of Post's offices in Industria, Mr Gittins admitted

Father of the Post chapel, Mr Philip Mthikulu, was not available for comment.

The Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA) pledged its solidarity today with striking Post reporters and said it was convinced the grievances of the journalists were genuine.

5-m abortions

PEKING — Five million abortions were performed last year in China and in some isolated instances were "involuntary," says a state family planning official. — Sapa-AP.

3/17/80 ARGUS

Journalists stand firm on strike

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. —
Fifty-three Post reporters
have refused to negotiate
with the newspaper's edi-
tor and management un-
less a minimum wage in-
crease is implemented
across the board with im-
mediate effect.
The demand for a mini-

~~52~~
mum wage increase to
be agreed to by Post's
senior executives without
any negotiation — has
been refused by Post edi-
tor Mr Percy Qoboza and
the manager, Mr John Git-
tins.

The strike is expected
to continue for some time,
as a result, but 'anything

243
could happen,' Mr Gittins
said today.

He said six staff mem-
bers—Mr Qoboza and five
other senior executives —
were bringing out the
newspaper.

Post and Sunday Post
reporters went on strike
early this week over
wages.

Mr Gittins would not
divulge the minimum
percentage increase de-
manded.

The Writers' Associa-
tion of South Africa
(Wasa) pledged its soli-
darity today with the
strikers and said it was
convinced their grievances
were genuine.

243 31/7/80
Newspaper strike goes on

THE editorial staff of Post and Sunday Post continued to strike for the second day yesterday after talks between the newspapers' management and staff representatives over salaries and working conditions remained deadlocked

About 50 people — including reporters, sub-editors, photographers, librarians, drivers and telex operators — downed tools on Tuesday as a result of the

dispute between management and the local chapel of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa)

The staff are demanding a complete overhaul of the employment structure of the two newspapers, improved working conditions, a revision of the "haphazard" salary scales, and a written agreement between employees and management accepting Wasa as mediators

The Post management team

held discussions with the newspapers' owners, the Argus Printing and Publishing Company late yesterday in attempt to resolve the dispute

Neither Wasa officials nor members of management could be reached for comment last night

It is understood that many of the employees had stayed away from work or left early — Staff Reporter and Sapa

Star 6/8/60
BWA
(143)

'Mail' editor in court

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, today appeared in a Johannesburg Magistrate's Court for an in-camera hearing under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act

The hearing was in connection with reports which appeared in the Rand Daily Mail concerning the Johannesburg City Council black employees strike

The Star has told the police it is satisfied that its reports on the strike are correct

Post fails to appear as strike enters its fourth day

slow
1/8/80
242
NSA

For the first time since it was published almost three years ago, Post (Transvaal) did not come out on the streets today as staff continued their strike

A total of 53 staff members, including reporters, sub-editors and telex operators, downed tools earlier this week because of pay grievances. The strike entered its fourth day today.

Post editor Mr Percy Qoboza and other senior executive staff brought Post out on the streets earlier this week.

But yesterday Mr Qoboza walked out of Post's Industria offices and has not returned, Mr John Gittins, the paper's manager said.

Mr Gittins was incorrectly quoted yesterday as confirming that Mr Qoboza had joined the strike. He is unaware of the reason for the editor's departure.

Mr Qoboza, Mr Joe Lat-akgomo, assistant editor in charge of Sunday Post, Mr Aggrey Klaaste, assistant to the editor, and Mr Thami Mazwai, Post news editor, walked out of a meeting with Mr Gittins yesterday after allegedly being told police were coming to check on the strike.

Post's editorial offices were deserted this morning except for Mr Gittins.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Printing and Publishing

Company, owners of Post (Transvaal), yesterday said: "This afternoon we learnt that members of Post's staff had been subjected to threats if they continued to produce and print the newspaper."

"In these circumstances, we have no alternative but to suspend publication of Post until we and the journalists are able to come together and act appropriately to end the strike."

Up to yesterday, Post reporters had refused to sit down and negotiate with management unless a wage increase was implemented across the board with immediate effect.

Mr Gittins and Mr Qoboza, who up to yesterday were dealing with pay grievances, refused.

Mr Qoboza could not be contacted for comment today.

EDM 1/8/80.
243 1980

No 'Post' today as editor

walks out

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE editor and senior black executives of strike-hit Post newspaper, yesterday walked out of a meeting with manager Mr John Gittins after allegedly being told that police were coming to check on the strike.

Post (Transvaal) will not be published today, said Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, the owners.

The walkout by the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the black executives took place while staff continued striking over pay and grievances.

The executives told the Rand Daily Mail that they felt they had been trying to end the impasse between management and workers for a week. "The last straw was when Mr Gittins told us police were coming to check on the strike. We were outraged and walked out."

Mr Miller said in a statement "We learned that members of Post's staff had been subjected to threats if they continued to produce and print the newspaper. In these circumstances we have no alternative but to suspend publication until we and the journalists are able to come together and act appropriately to end the strike."

(243) (1958) (1958)
Post
strike RDM
enters 2/8/80
5th day

Staff Reporter

THE strike at Post and Sunday Post newspapers in Johannesburg enters its fifth day today, with no sign of the deadlock between management and staff ending.

Workers said it was unlikely that today's edition would appear, but there was still uncertainty over whether Sunday Post would be published tomorrow.

Yesterday workers said the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, had told them he had been authorised by management to make them an offer, but that details would be given only if they returned to work.

The workers, who have been on strike since Tuesday over pay and other grievances, said they rejected the proposal.

Post was not published yesterday.

The management of the newspapers declined to comment yesterday. Both Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, and Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, said only Mr Qoboza could comment.

Mr Qoboza could not be contacted yesterday.

Meanwhile, the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), to which the Post chapel is affiliated, is to hold an emergency meeting tomorrow.

The Southern Transvaal region has pledged solidarity with the striking workers.

3/8/80 SUN TRIB
Strike closes
Sunday Post

203
157

FOR the first time since it was launched three years ago, Sunday Post would not be available to its thousands of black readers today, the editor, Percy Qoboza, said yesterday.

The 53 staff members, including journalists, photographers, telex operators and librarians, are demanding an immediate across the board increase.

Mr Qoboza and the manager, John Gittins, have refused to accede to the demands.

However, it is understood that Mr Qoboza has been authorised by the holding company, the Argus Printing and Publishing Company, to make an offer to the staff, details of which will only be known after the strikers have returned to work.

The proposal has been rejected by the workers.

The strike today entered its sixth day. — Sapa.

New wage offer made to Post

4/8/80 ARGUS
243
1/8/80

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Editor of the newspaper Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, has returned to negotiate with striking editorial staff, and a new wage offer has been made by management

Members of the black journalist body, the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa-Transvaal) have warned that if grievances are not resolved by mid-week, 'collective action' will be taken.

GRIEVANCES

In an official statement, Wasa reporters said they felt the grievances of reporters at Post and Sunday Post were not confined to these newspapers alone, but were indicative of problems faced by black workers on all newspapers.

Both Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post did not appear on the streets last week for the first time since they were established in 1977 to fill the

gap which was left after the black newspaper The World was banned.

A total of 53 staff members are on strike for the seventh consecutive day today — and management and editorial staff have still not sat down to negotiate Argus management refused to comment on Wasa demands.

Mr P W Orban, assistant manager of Post, who with manager Mr John Gittins and editor Mr Qoboza are negotiating with strikers, said an undisclosed offer had been made to Post and Sunday Post staff.

HOPEFUL

He was hopeful staff representatives and management would meet today in a first step to break the strike, but no official meeting was planned, Mr Orban said.

Reporters, sub-editors and telex operators, among others, went on strike early last week because of pay grievances. They refused to consult the management before a minimum pay increase was implemented across the board immediately.

Mr Orban said today Post reporters' pay demands were not unrealistic.

Striking black writers give Press ultimatum

243 152 198 RDM 4/8/80

Staff Reporter

THE strike-hit newspapers, Post and Sunday Post, have been given until Wednesday to meet their workers' demands.

This ultimatum was given to the papers' management by the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) yesterday. The strike enters its seventh day today.

At a meeting of Wasa's Southern Transvaal region yesterday, members were told of a warning by the Argus Company, owners of Post and Sunday Post, that the newspapers might be closed down if the

striking workers did not return to work by tomorrow.

The Wasa resolution, to be sent to the managements of the Argus and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) groups, said

"We call on the management of the Post and the Argus Company to urgently meet representatives of the workers at Post and Sunday Post to resolve the workers' demands and grievances by Wednesday.

"We take a serious view of the management's failure to resolve the issue as well of the indirect threat to close down Post

"We give notice that if the managements continue to ignore the workers' legitimate grievances, we will be forced to take collective action."

"Taking note that SAAN and Argus are inter-linked, we as black workers employed by these groups believe that the grievances at Post and Sunday Post are not confined to these newspapers, but are also indicative of the problems faced by black workers on all newspapers."

The strike began on Tuesday after staff complained of disparity in salaries, and other grievances.

New pay offer to Post strikers

\$1880
\$1880
243

The Argus Company management has made an improved pay offer in an attempt to settle the week-old strike by Post journalists

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Co, said a meeting was held today between himself, Editor Mr Percy Qoboza, manager Mr John Gittins and members of the Editorial Chapel. This was a prelude to formulating a full agreement between the journalists and management

An appeal was made to all staff to return to work today to help prepare Post for tomorrow's edition

Details of the pay offer are as follows

● First-year journalists and photographers will be offered R320 a month, rising to R450 after three years and R600 after five years

● Drivers are being offered R63,75 in their first year, rising to R83 after five years

● Typists/telex operators will be graded according to their word proficiency. Operators capable of 25 wpm will receive R250 a month going up to R425 for operators with 45 wpm

● Shorthand typists with 60 wpm will earn R350 a month rising to R475 a month for those with 90 wpm speeds

● First year library assistants will be offered R225 a month going up to R350 after five years' service.

● Grades for cleaners range from R50 to R80 a week

Dragging in the press

IT IS IMPORTANT that newspaper readers should be aware of what is at stake in the appearance before a magistrate of the Editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, in Johannesburg this week. Having declined to make a voluntary statement to the police, Mr Tyson received a subpoena in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act requiring him to answer questions about an article in his newspaper concerning the Johannesburg municipal strike. Why did Mr Tyson decline to make a statement to the police? In a public statement before appearing in court, Mr Tyson said the Star's reporters had already printed and made public everything of consequence they knew on the subject of the municipal strike and the public statements of Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union. The public interest would be grievously damaged if reporters were going to be called upon to testify as state witnesses in political cases. This would obstruct channels of communication which it is vital should be kept open — in the interests of all South Africans. If reporters were to be expected by the state to give evidence

against normal working contacts, this would merely ensure that information vital to the public would not be made known. All journalists and newspapers would be placed in an extremely difficult position, which in the interests of the country should be avoided wherever possible. As Mr Tyson argued, it is surely a simple matter to provide any relevant information for the courts without dragging the working press into each case. All newspapermen were able to say in evidence was to confirm that what was published was true and accurate.

The statement of the Editor of the Star will be endorsed by newspapermen everywhere. It is indeed vital to keep open the lines of communication and to protect reporters from becoming state witnesses in political cases. The new trend of seeking to involve reporters in such cases has serious implications for the public which should be clearly understood. The public is entitled to a full flow of information on events in commerce and industry, economics and politics. The campaign is disquieting and, if not abandoned, will seriously inhibit the flow of news.

319/80
C.A. WASA talks continue (152) (243)

JOHANNESBURG -- Talks between workers' representatives and the management and editor of Post and Sunday Post continued yesterday

The strike by journalists on the newspapers entered its seventh day yesterday.

By last night there was no indication of what transpired in

the talks between the Writers' Association of South Africa, which represents most black journalists, and their editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, and the Argus Company, owners of the newspaper

On Sunday WASA set a deadline of tomorrow for the newspapers' management to meet worker demands

Strikers accept Post pay offer

Star 6/8/80

243

Editorial staff of Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Post returned to work today after an eight-day strike to put their newspaper on sale again tomorrow.

In what was described by Post journalists as "a victory for newspaper workers" management offered Post and Sunday Post staff increases of up to 28 percent in a bid to end the strike.

"We are glad to be back at work," Post's chapel father, Mr Philip Mthimkulu, said.

Yesterday offers made by the management — Mr Hal Miller, managing

director of Argus Printing and Publishing Company, Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, and editor Mr Percy Qoboza — were accepted.

First-year journalists were offered R320 a month. Beginner reporters were previously earning R250 a month.

Post management and staff have agreed on the following salary scales:

● Beginner journalists R320 a month, journalists with three years' experience, R450 a month, journalists with five years' experience R600 a month.

● Drivers are to receive R63,75 a week in

their first year, rising to R83 after five years.

● Typists/telex operators will be graded according to their word speed proficiency. Operators capable of 25 words a minute will receive R250 a month, rising to R425 a month for operators with 45 wpm proficiency.

● Shorthand typists with 60 wpm will earn R350 a month and those with 90 wpm R475 a month.

● First-year library assistants will receive R225 a month rising to R350 after five years' service.

Star's editor subpoenaed over Mavi strike story

Star 6/8/80
(243) (MSA)

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, is appearing before a Johannesburg magistrate today in terms of the Criminal Procedure Act regarding an article published in the newspaper about the Johannesburg municipal workers' strike.

His appearance concerns an article under the heading "Workers' union wants recognition" which appeared in The Star on July 28.

The article concerned an interview with Mr Joseph Mavi who led the strike of city council workers

The State believes that Mr Tyson could possibly give material evidence concerning certain sections of the Sabotage Act.

COMMUNICATION

In a statement issued before his appearance, Mr Tyson said: "I have insisted on being subpoenaed to come to court today, not because I wish to obstruct the course of justice — indeed the very opposite — but for two reasons. It is vital for all South Africans that we keep the means of communication open, and therefore it is vital to protect reporters from becoming State witnesses in political cases. I have elected to appear in court in the hope that it will not be necessary for the State to call our reporters to testify.

"It is also necessary to protest at this practice

which has serious implications for the public

"The Star's reporters have already printed and made public everything of consequence they know on the subject of the Johannesburg municipal strikes and the public statements of Mr Joseph Mavi, president of the Black Municipal Workers' Union," he said.

"Now my staff face the possibility of being called by the State to give information against the public spokesmen whom they openly interviewed and quoted.

"This places every journalist and every newspaper in an extremely difficult position, and one which I believe should — in the interests of public information, in the interests of the State, as well as in the interests of freedom of expression — be avoided wherever possible

JEOPARDY

"Our reporters have nothing to hide. But if they are used by the State to give information against normal, working contacts, then it will merely ensure that information vital to the public will not be made known in future. It will also jeopardise the jobs of those reporters.

"It seems to me quite simple to provide any relevant information for the courts without dragging the working Press into each case," Mr Tyson said.

8-day

strike

at 'Post'
is over

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA

THE eight-day strike by workers at Post and Sunday Post over pay and other grievances is over

Management and workers concluded an agreement late yesterday, bringing to an end the strike which halted publication of the newspapers since last Friday

Settlement was reached a day before the deadline set by the Southern Transvaal region of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), which had warned of "collective action" should the workers' demands not be met by today.

A spokesman for the Wasa chapel said "We deem the agreement reached as a victory for workers in the newspaper industry."

The agreement covers improved pay offers to a wide range of employees — editorial staff, drivers, telephone and telex operators, shorthand typists, library assistants, cleaners and messengers

Stan 7/18/60
Post (Ty) 243
is back on
the streets

"Watch out. We are back," the Post banner headline said today after editorial staff returned to work from an eight-day strike

Last week 53 staffers downed tools because of pay grievances and refused to negotiate with Post management unless salaries were increased immediately across the board by a minimum percentage.

Staff representatives accepted salary increase offers of up to 28 percent on Tuesday when new salary scales for journalists, typists, telex operators and drivers were made

Mr Allister Sparks, centre, outside the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday with reporter, Mr Harry Mashabela, and Mr K W Stuart, back to camera, the "Mail's" senior legal adviser Mr Mashabela was appearing to give evidence at an inquiry into a "Mail" report on Johannesburg strike leader, Mr Joseph Mavi Mr Sparks appeared at a similar inquiry last week

Picture JUHAN KUUS

243 266 121 152
Reporter
quizzed
7/5/80

ment "I have insisted on being subpoenaed to court, not because I wish to obstruct the course of justice — indeed, the very opposite — but for two reasons. It is vital for all South Africans that we keep a means of communications open and, theretofore, it is vital to protect reporters from becoming State witnesses in political cases."

Mr Tyson said he hoped his appearance would make it unnecessary for the State to call upon the Star's reporters to testify.

"The Star's reporters have already made public everything of consequence they know on the subject of the strikes and the public statements of Mr Mavi — now my staff face the possibility of being called by the State against the public spokesmen they openly interviewed and quoted."

"This places every journalist and every newspaper in an extremely difficult position, and one which I believe should — in the interests of public information, in the interests of the State, as well as in the interests of freedom of expression — be avoided wherever possible."

"Our reporters have nothing to hide. But if they are used by the State to give information against normal, working contacts, then it will merely ensure that information vital to the public will not be made known in future."

Mr Tyson said that any relevant information could be provided for the courts without "dragging the working Press into each case", simply by the newspaper confirming that what was published was true and accurate.

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81813
Reporter subpoenaed

The Star's Labour Correspondent, Mrs Elizabeth Wilson, was subpoenaed before a magistrate in Johannesburg today to give evidence concerning allegations made against the Black Municipality Workers' Union president, Mr Joseph Mavi, Mr Mavi is being detained under the General Laws Amendment Act and has not yet appeared in court

Mrs Wilson said today "All I know has been published in The Star, much of it under my own by-line But I feel unhappy about having to give evidence in this way Actions such as this could make the most routine, every-day reporting task almost impossible It will undermine the confidence which all genuine sources have in us"

The editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, appeared earlier this week on subpoena to submit cuttings from The Star, and in an effort to prevent reporters having to appear in court

243 243 RDM 9/8/80

Poser for Press probe team

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media is to give urgent consideration to a proposal by a prominent former newspaper editor, Mr Joel Mervis, that it refuse to carry out its mandate and that its members resign.

In a surprise development yesterday, the five-member commission's chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, announced that Mr Mervis' *in limine* application would be heard in public next Tuesday, a week before the commission was to hold its first hearing.

Mr Mervis, in his capacity as South African representative of the International Press Institute, argued in his submissions that the matter was essentially one for politicians and the Press to resolve, and that questions put by the Government in the terms of the commission were "loaded".

The appointment of the commission, following the previous



Commissioners at yesterday's conference from left Mr K von Lieres und Wilkau, Mr Justice M T Steyn and Dr D A S Herbst, with the assistant secretary of the commission, Mr J H Cloete. The empty seat next to Dr Herbst was for the third commissioner, Mr Basil Landau, who was appearing in a Randburg court.

Steyn Commission on reporting on Defence and police security matters, has raised fears of further restrictions on the media.

In his memorandum, Mr Mervis said the commission was 'unfairly being dragged into a squalid, political dispute in a manner that is calculated — by the Government — to degrade the high status enjoyed by a commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge'.

If the application succeeds, members of the commission

will resign, and it will then be up to the Government to decide on the next step, Judge Steyn told a Press conference at Jan Smuts Airport yesterday.

In another development, Judge Steyn declined to comment on the position of a controversial commissioner, Mr Basil Landau, both because of Mr Mervis' application, and because Mr Landau was appearing in court yesterday.

Mr Landau's appointment to the commission has been sharply criticised on the grounds that

he might have prejudged the Press in statements he made during a meeting last year between the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, and businessmen.

Judge Steyn, who pointed to Mr Landau's empty seat at the Press conference, said that should Mr Mervis' application be acceded to, the question of any member continuing to serve on the commission would become academic.

He said because of Mr Landau's court appearance "one must be extremely careful to say nothing whatsoever which may in any way affect, or as important, seem to affect — even if it is only to the unlightened eye and un instructed ear — the course of justice".

Later yesterday Mr Landau, appearing in the Randburg Magistrate's Court, was acquitted of reckless and negligent driving.

Referring to Mr Mervis as a 'most esteemed member of the

243 243 RDM 9/8/80

Steyn commission to consider resigning

media community, and an MPC. Judge Steyn said the *in limine* — preliminary — application was so important and far-reaching that it had to be dealt with separately. The commission was to have held its first public hearing on August 19.

Mr Mervis is due to go overseas shortly, and he would have an opportunity next Tuesday to present and argue his case "before us" before we enter into the merits of our mandate.

The same procedure as pertaining to a court of law applied, Judge Steyn said. For

From Page 1

example, there might be an application that the court lacked jurisdiction, or that a court, if it consisted of more than a judge, might be asked to recuse itself.

Mr Mervis, who was present at the Press conference, submitted in his memorandum that the commission would be entitled to take judicial notice of "the prolonged controversy or dispute between the ruling National Party regime and the Press" in matters concerning the operation of the Press, Press freedom, and news that the Press should or should not publish.

He also said the Government was shifting on to the commission a responsibility "it shirks to accept for itself" and that the contentious, controversial matter before the commission placed an unfair burden on it.

Judge Steyn, emphasising he was not prejudging the Mervis application, also issued a long list of questions, relating to the terms of reference, as a guideline to those wishing to make representations to the commission.

The first question was "What is the nature and composition of the South African community".

On other points, Judge Steyn said:

- People could be subpoenaed by the commission where necessary, but this should not be seen as a mechanism to exercise pressure.

- Requests to make representations *in camera* would not readily be granted, but would be granted only for "cogent reasons", and

- Depending on the outcome of the Mervis application, the commission would hear representations in different parts of the country. Its headquarters would be Johannesburg.

Apart from Judge Steyn and Mr Landau, the other members of the Commission are Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, deputy Attorney General of the Transvaal; Dr D A S Herbst, former journalist and director of the SA Forum; and Mr J H Hopkins, deputy chairman of the SABC and a past principal of Kearsney College in Botha's Hill, Natal.

● See Page 4

Mervis ^{2/13/50} ²⁴³ ~~243~~ urges commission to resign

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Steyn Commission investigating the mass media was yesterday urged to accept that the government was in fact asking it to suggest how the press could be curbed, controlled or bent to its own use

The submission was made before the commission by veteran journalist Mr Joel Mervis, who urged its five members to resign before they were "dragged into a squalid, political dispute"

He warned them in an unusual *in limine* application that he could see no reason why they should succeed in laying down rules for reporting, when the government and previous commissions had failed numerous times to do so

If decisions were to be made on press restrictions, they should be made by the government and "not seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry," Mr Mervis said in his call on the commissioners to "resign forthwith"

Judgment reserved

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, reserved judgment on the application made by Mr Mervis on behalf of the International Press Institute, representing about 3 000 editors

"This application needs careful consideration, and the commission will take time to consider its position", the judge said after a four-hour hearing here.

He declined to allow veteran right-wing journalist Mr Ivor Benson to give evidence rebutting Mr Mervis's arguments. He said he did not want the issue to "snowball, possibly even out of control"

He would delay a decision on the continued membership of one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, till the commission had replied to Mr Mervis's

Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation, had been sharply criticized on the grounds that he might have prejudged the press in statements he made during a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and businessmen last November

The Steyn Commission was

by the needs of 16 million blacks because they are in a large majority? Or are the needs to be decided by the needs and interests of a white minority because they are the country's rulers?

"The answer, Mr Chairman, is that there is no agreed answer to this loaded question that dominates your terms of reference."

Mr Mervis said the government suffered "from a 13-year itch" to control the press. In 1950 it appointed the Van Zyl Commission which sat for 13 years, produced some three-million words in 19 volumes and merely recommended that another commission should be appointed

Thirteen years later, the government introduced its press bill empowering it to close newspapers for contraventions of a contentious "code of conduct" It dropped the bill "ignominiously because the code was in some respects so absurd that it was incapable of observance"

Detailing what he called the "prolonged and often acrimonious disputes between the government and newspapers", Mr Mervis said the issue had become "contentious, partisan and politically tainted"

'Free to refuse'

"The commission would be freely justified, morally and in law, in refusing to arbitrate on a matter that is essentially one for politicians and the press, to solve, and outside the scope of a judicial commissioner," Mr Mervis said

"Taking these circumstances into account, it is submitted that the commission is unfairly being dragged into a squalid, sordid political dispute in a manner that is calculated by the government to degrade the high status enjoyed by a commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge."

Mr Mervis said the commission's terms of reference "have fled the government's grasp and control"

It is alarming to say the least, that after five years of threats, warnings and conflicts plus the steady imposition of more and more restraints upon the press, the government should at this stage think it fitting and appropriate to find out, in effect, whether newspapers 'meet the needs and interests' of the times."

question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved"

Mr Mervis argued that the terms "needs and interests of the community" were difficult to define and posed the question, "Are the needs of the community to be determined

Steyn 'needs time' to decide on call to quit

By MARTIN SCHNEIDER
Political Editor

THE Steyn Commission investigating the mass media was yesterday urged to accept that the Government was in fact asking it to suggest how the Press could be curbed, controlled or bent to its own use

The submission was made by the veteran journalist, Mr Joel Mervis, who urged the commission's five members to resign before they were 'dragged into a squalid, political dispute'

He warned them, in an unusual *in limine* application, that he could see no reason why they should succeed in laying down rules for reporting when the Government and previous commissions had failed to do so in numerous other attempts

If decisions were to be made on Press restrictions, they should be made by the Government and "not seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry," Mr Mervis said, calling on the commissioners to "resign forthwith"

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn,

reserved judgment on Mr Mervis' application which was made on behalf of the International Press Institute, representing about 3 000 editors

"This application needs careful consideration and the commission will take time to consider its position," the judge said after the four-hour hearing in Johannesburg

He also declined to allow the veteran rightwing journalist, Mr Ivo Benson, to give evidence rebutting Mr Mervis' arguments. The judge said he did not want the issue "to snowball, possibly even out of control"

He added he would delay a decision on the continued membership of one of his commissioners, Mr Basil Landau, until the commission had replied to Mr Mervis' application

The appointment of Mr Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation, has been sharply criticised on the grounds he might have prejudged the Press in statements he made during a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and businessmen in November last year

The Steyn Commission was appointed earlier this year 'to inquire into and report on the question whether the conduct of, and the handling of matters by, the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times, and, if not, how they can be improved'

Mr Mervis argued that the terms "needs and interests of the community" were difficult to define and posed the question "Are the needs of the community to be determined by the needs of 16-million blacks because they are in a large majority? Or are the needs to be decided by the needs and interests of a white minority because they are the country's rulers?"

"The answer, Mr Chairman, is that there is no agreed answer to this loaded question that dominates your terms of reference"

Mr Mervis said the Government suffered from "a 13-year itch" to control the Press. In 1950 it appointed the Van Zyl

Commission has loaded mandate

Former editor

Commission which sat for 13 years, produced 19 volumes, and merely recommended that another commission should be appointed

Thirteen years later, the Government introduced its Press Bill empowering it to close down newspapers for contraventions of a highly contentious code of conduct. It had dropped the Bill ignominiously, because the code was in some respects so absurd that it was incapable of observance

Detailing what he called the prolonged and often acrimonious disputes between the Government and newspapers, Mr Mervis said the issue had become 'contentious, partisan and politically tainted'

"The commission would be freely justified, morally and in law, in refusing to arbitrate on a matter that is essentially one for politicians and the Press to solve, and outside the scope of a judicial commissioner

"Taking these circumstances into account, it is submitted that the commission is unfairly being dragged into a squalid, political dispute in a manner calculated by the Government to degrade the high status enjoyed by a commission presided over by a Supreme Court judge"

Mr Mervis said the commission's terms of reference "reflect the Government's restless and continuing onslaught on the Press"

It is alarming, to say the least, that after five years of threats, warnings and conflicts, plus the steady imposition of more and more restraints upon the Press, the Government should at this stage think it fitting and appropriate to find out, in effect, whether newspapers 'meet the needs and interests' of the times," he said

"What are the needs of the community? And what are the demands of the times? How is it possible to meet them?"

be even minimally sure one is reaching a sound decision?"

Emphasising that he did not intend any disrespect for the commission, he argued that its 'loaded' terms of reference were a 'stunt in which the Government presumably hopes the commission will do its work for it'

Mr Mervis said only one group could answer the questions posed by the terms of reference — the people in power. "Depending on their answer, they can either impose such further restraints on the media as they deem necessary, or they can decide to do nothing at all. Or, if they choose, they can even remove some restraints

"The important consideration is that the decision must remain the sole responsibility of the Government, and should not be seen to be the responsibility of a government resting on the back of, or hiding behind the skirts of, a commission of inquiry

"The commission, I submit, is being told, in effect by the Government, 'We are moving into a period of crisis. In fact we may already be in it. The mass media have an important role. How can we curb, control or bend the media to our use in this time of crisis?'"

During extensive cross-examination, Mr Justice Steyn suggested to Mr Mervis that the commission could, for example, find that the Government should exercise greater tolerance towards the Press and supply more information

Mr Mervis: "If you make such a recommendation, I give you three guesses what will happen — You could have two findings — one that suited the Government, or one that didn't"

Mr Justice Steyn also suggested that the commission itself as a "catalyst"

objective reply to those questions?"

Mr Mervis said even if the conflicting views of such people as the Prime Minister and Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, of the moderator of the NGK, and the Archbishop of Cape Town, were expressed, "how can that evidence be assessed so one can

and the Government Mr Mervis argued that the commission's terms of reference did not necessarily include such a role

"The mandate is loaded because it assumes that the Press is not meeting the demands of the times," he said

Let Government gag Press itself — Mervis

247
STAK
13/5/60

By Neil MacLennan
An application by Mr Iain Benson, a former journalist well-known for his right-wing views to submit submissions made by Mr Joel Mervis for the resignation of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, was refused yesterday.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Steyn, rejected an application by Mr Benson, a former advisor of ex-Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, saying that any more applications "could snowball and wreck the commission".

The commission yesterday heard submissions by Mr Mervis, MP for Orange Grove and representative of the International Press Institute, that the commission gagged itself.

A decision on the application will be announced soon.

Mr Mervis attacked the commission's terms of reference and said they were merely an extension of a long campaign by the Government against the Press.

"This commission has been proposed by the Government to meet its own needs and interests

rather than those of the South African community.

"A commission of inquiry is no place for the Government to settle its political differences with the Press.

"Let it decide whether South Africa is to continue with a free Press and, if not, then let the Government do the gagging itself," said Mr Mervis.

Asked by Mr Justice Steyn what his reaction would be if the commission were eventually to recommend greater tolerance and co-operation by the Government, Mr Mer-

vis said it would be "commendable".

"But I will give you three guesses as to what would happen to such recommendations," he said.

Mr Mervis referred to earlier attempts by the Government to investigate the media and said they had always ended in farce and embarrassment for the Government.

Mr Basil Landau sat at yesterday's hearing but the question of his continued membership of the commission will be decided only in the event of Mr Mervis's application being dismissed.

243 FM 15 8 80
GO, SAYS MERVIS

Veteran journalist and former *Sunday Times* editor Joel Mervis — now a PFP MPC — appeared before the Steyn Commission into the press this week and suggested it disband

In an unusual *in limine* application (one made at the outset of a case, usually on a technical point), Mervis said the commission, which has not yet started public hearings, was, in fact, just a continuation of government's anti-press campaign

The motive for appointing the commission, he suggested, was to use it to take further action inhibiting the freedom of the press. Even the commission's terms of reference implied that the SA media did not serve the community's interests, he claimed. (The commission was instructed to inquire into whether the media's handling of matters meets the needs and interests of SA and, if not, how it could be improved.)

The commission would have a futile task in trying to establish what the interests of the community were as interpretation of this differed from person to person, Mervis said.

Commission chairman Justice Marthinus Steyn said the decision on the application would be announced later, as would the decision on whether Basil Landau, executive director of Union Corporation, should continue to serve on the commission. Landau is alleged to have prejudged the commission's findings through statements on the press last year.

15/8/80
243 354

Eglin hits at Le Grange

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — Opposition spokesman yesterday hit back at the Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, for his criticism of Press coverage of anonymous protest committees

In a speech in Bloemfontein this week, Mr Le Grange singled out Press prominence given to the Committee of Ten in Soweto and the Committee of 81 which had co-ordinated the Cape schools' boycott

He accused the Committee of 81 of aiming at the overthrow of the existing order and appealed to the Press not to give publicity to such bodies because the security of the State was more important than the interests of "nameless underminers"

Mr Colin Eglin, Opposition spokesman on coloured affairs, and Mr David Dalling, spokesman on the media, both said the Government should blame its own policies rather than the Press which reported the results of those policies

Anonymous committees had arisen because of a lack of proper political representation and because the State detained and intimidated known black opponents

Mr Eglin said the coloured people had no municipal, divisional council or parliamentary franchise, and therefore no ordinary political structures

"If they had, there would be less of a tendency to form what Mr Le Grange calls faceless committees. It is also precisely because the Government has acted against leaders of committees through measures such as detention without trial, that people do not want their names known

"The Government is driving black and coloured leadership underground"

He said it was ironic that a government which attacked these committees had formed its own "faceless committees" which had drawn up anonymous pamphlets for distribution

Mr Dalling accused Mr Le Grange of being "bombastic without offering any solution to the country's problems."

Criticism of the Press was the "hoary ploy" of blaming the newspapers for the results of Government policy. The Press had a duty to report on events, trends and emerging forces in the developing South African confrontation — Sapa
(Report By M P Acott 77 Burg St Cape Town)

Cameramen barred

Staff Reporter *COM*

WHEN the Rand Daily Mail first approached Escom yesterday afternoon it was warned that photographers would not be allowed to take pictures at the accident site because the power station was a key point under the National Key Points Act

Mr Boet Uys, Escom's public relations officer, said photographers "werd going to have problems because the power station at Matla is a key

point"
The Act prohibits publication of information and photographs about security measures at certain "key points" throughout South Africa or information relating to sabotage, subversion or terroristic activities

Later Pressmen were allowed to visit the site after the "Mail" had pointed out to an Escom spokesman that accidents such as yesterday's incident did not fall under the Act

Argus Correspondent
MARTZBURG. — Mr Selby Msimang, a 95-year-old newspaper columnist, has twice been refused a passport and is unable to visit his daughter in Swaziland, as he normally does at this time of the year.

Mr Msimang, the only surviving founder member of the banned African National Congress — he left the organisation when he thought it had been infiltrated by communists — said it was absurd that any person of his age could be a danger to the State.

18/8/80 ARCAUS
Pressman, 95, *(243)* refused passport *(243)*

Soon after he applied for a passport in December he was visited by Security Police. He re-applied in March.

He telephoned Pretoria to find out about his ap-

plication, and was told that his application had been refused. He was not given a reason.

Mr Msimang is a columnist for Ilanga and is a

former general-secretary of the ANC.

He lives in Edendale and his daughter is Mrs Gugu Nxumalo, who is at the University of Swaziland.

Mervis loses bid to halt Steyn inquiry

The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media has dismissed an application by Mr Joel Mervis, MPC, that the members resign and disband the commission

Speaking in Johannesburg today the chairman, Mr Justice Steyn, said the commission had found its mandate to be "neutral and not susceptible to any taint of bad faith or improper motives"

The Commission was of the unanimous opinion that its terms of reference were "an earnest and honest effort by the Government to frame a mandate to ensure as fair, objective and just an inquiry as possible"

Mr Justice Steyn said the Commission could well act as a positive "catalyst for change in the notorious dispute between the Press and the Government"

"As a Supreme Court Judge I am often faced with difficult tasks, and this inquiry is certainly a task from which I will not flinch," he said

"We would be showing despair of our society's prospects if we were to accede to Mr Mervis's de-

mand

"In an inquiry such as this the net has to be cast wide to ensure a proper coverage of the whole field of relevant matters.

"That is, in our estimation, the reason for the wide framing of the Terms of Reference"

"To accept that mass media freedom is incapable of any effective regulation would be to pre-judge the issue

"Mass media operations are a field of human endeavour and consequently a fit subject for factual and legal inquiry

"An inquiry may find the media operation capable of wholesome regulation, without it being crippled or impaired," Mr Justice Steyn continued.

"To accept that the operations of a free Press should know no bounds would almost be tantamount to equating freedom with licence, a thought which is repugnant to any well-ordered and civilised community," he said.

The Commission will meet again tomorrow to decide on the question of the continued membership of one of its members, Mr Basil Landau

Landau to stay on Press inquiry

ST. MAR
21/6/80

24

Mr Basil Landau, a Union Corporation director, who last year urged curbs on newspapers which published disagreeable news, will continue to serve on the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the news media.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Steyn announced in Johannesburg today that Mr Landau's earlier criticisms of the media were a democratic exercise in criticism which most people were entitled to and which the newspapers should tolerate.

"Mr Landau has become a controversial commissioner because of a misreading and misunderstanding of his remarks made at a meeting between the Prime Minister and businessmen last year," he said.

Also there was misunderstanding about the nature of a commissioner's work and the grounds requiring refusal of a member there of

"ASSESSOR"

Mr Justice Steyn said he was not empowered to appoint or dismiss commissioners, "I can only advise and recommend on my fellow members."

"Since his return from America I consulted Mr Landau and he has assured me that he had not prejudged any of the aspects requiring investigation and that he in fact would approach his task with an open mind.

"I am satisfied with his assurances and am convinced that he will approach his task and perform his duties as stated by him to me."

Concerning Mr Landau's supposed ineligibility due to his lack of qualifications, the chairman likened a commissioner to an assessor in a court of law. "They don't have to be experts for a proper examination of the issues involved.

"I am of the opinion that neither Mr Landau's aforementioned statements nor his lack of expertise provides sufficient reason for his recusal or for referring to him as a contro-

213 FM 22/8/80

PRESSING AHEAD

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the judgment was not what it found, but the way in which it was delivered. The rejection of an application by PFP MPC Joel Mervis by the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was handled in the best legal traditions, fairly and objectively.

Chairman Justice Marthinus Steyn prepared an 18-page written judgment on Mervis's contentions that the commission should refuse to take up its mandate, and thanked Mervis for the thoroughness of his preparation and presentation.

More important was that the language in which the judgment was couched indicated the objective way in which the commission seems determined to tackle its task — whatever government might do with its findings.

Steyn made it clear that the commission would place a premium on the importance of press freedom. For example, he concluded — and he said this was a unanimous finding of the five-member commission — that "the lines along which this commission is called upon to conduct its investigation is neither inconsistent nor irreconcilable with the accepted principles of press or media freedom, nor incompatible with normal newspaper and journalistic practice judged by ethical, technical and professional standards." And he added "that such freedom and practice may, on the contrary, be well served ultimately by an investigation along the lines this commission has been called upon to conduct."

It was clear, too, that Mervis's application helped set the commission thinking on the exact nature of its task and had, therefore, served a valuable purpose, in spite of its rejection.

26/8/80 ARUUS (1/29) 24

Police detain reporter

A CAPE TIMES reporter, Miss Zubeida Jaffer, 22, was detained by Security Police early today.

Miss Jaffer, a journalism graduate from Rhodes University, was taken away by three security policemen and a police-woman from her home in Wynberg at 6 am.

Miss Jaffer's mother,

Mrs R Jaffer, said today that her daughter had been ill in bed for a week. She went to work last night and today the police arrived and took her away.

'They didn't tell us anything,' she said.

The acting editor of the Cape Times, Mr Gerald Shaw, has instructed attor-

neys to find out under which Act she is being held. 'We have briefed our attorneys to look after our interests and her interests,' he said.

Miss Jaffer had been visited by Security Police in the past. Mrs Jaffer said that in about June they warned her not to 'move around too much.'

Miss Jaffer covered the schools boycott for the Cape Times. She investigated and interviewed families of riot victims on the Cape Flats. An article on the riot victims led to a fund being established to aid their families. Miss Jaffer was told to take extra clothes with her when she was detained today.

26/8/80
New SASJ
STAR 243
president

John Allen of The Star has become the new president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, replacing John Matisonn, who was transferred to the Washington Bureau for the morning group.

The nomination of Mr Allen for the post was the only one received from chapels of the society, an SASJ spokesman said in Johannesburg today. — Sapa.

STAR (243)
27/8/50 (2/32)
Magazine changes hands

Pace, the glossy monthly magazine aimed mainly at the black market, has been bought from Electrocol Ltd by Caxton Ltd, the Johannesburg publishing company in which Argus has a 30 percent share.

Announcing the purchase today Mr. Terry Moolman, joint managing director of Caxton, said "We are excited about this development in the magazine field in association with the Argus Company. Pace is a highly successful monthly magazine with a growing circulation and strong advertising support. We plan to develop it into the leading publication in its field."

Paper apologises to leading journalist

Pretoria Bureau

THE Afrikaans newspaper Beeld today apologises to one of South Africa's most prominent investigative journalists, Mr Kit Katzin of the Sunday Express, for incorrectly naming him as the thief of an advance copy of the Erasmus Commission report

The report was Beeld's Page 2 lead yesterday and appeared under the prominent headline "Journalist stole report" It was written by a Pretoria reporter, Mr Johan Els

He was reporting on the trial of a Government Printer employee, Mr Edgar Sievers, who has pleaded not guilty to steal-

ing an advance copy of the Erasmus Commission report and leaking it to the Press last year.

The report said evidence had been presented that not Mr Sievers, but Mr Katzin, had stolen the report

It said "Mr J Coetzee, a works manager at the Government Printer, gave evidence yesterday that Sievers wrote him a letter in which he said that Mr Katzin and not he (Sievers) was responsible for the theft"

The name actually mentioned in evidence was "Katzke", the name of a chargehand at the Government Printer, who had given evidence earlier

Mr Els said yesterday the sub-editors at Beeld had mistaken the name Katzke for Katzin

The news editor of Beeld, Mr P Gouws, said yesterday that the report would be corrected today and an apology printed.

"We don't think that there is any need for a legal argument over the matter," he said

But the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, said that the matter was in the hands of the paper's lawyers

"We are appalled that the name of a prominent journalist, who is innocent, could be specifically dragged into a report without a vestige of justification"

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The study of a relationship structure can be done through one or two or all of the three above-mentioned ways. Usually, the study is not done in more than two of the above-mentioned ways because different organizational researchers support and are committed to different research methodologies in the organizational relationships study.

There are two different existing approaches to the study of relationships and interactions. The first is based on observations conducted by the researcher, while the other is based on data received from the members of the organization by way of interviews or self-recording.

When the study is based on the observations of the researcher, its results are clear-cut. When the study relies, however, on data received from members of the organization, it is not clear-cut. This is so because the organization, its structure, are not always in agreement. Two different relationships can exist between them. Two different relationships can exist between them. Two different relationships can exist between them.

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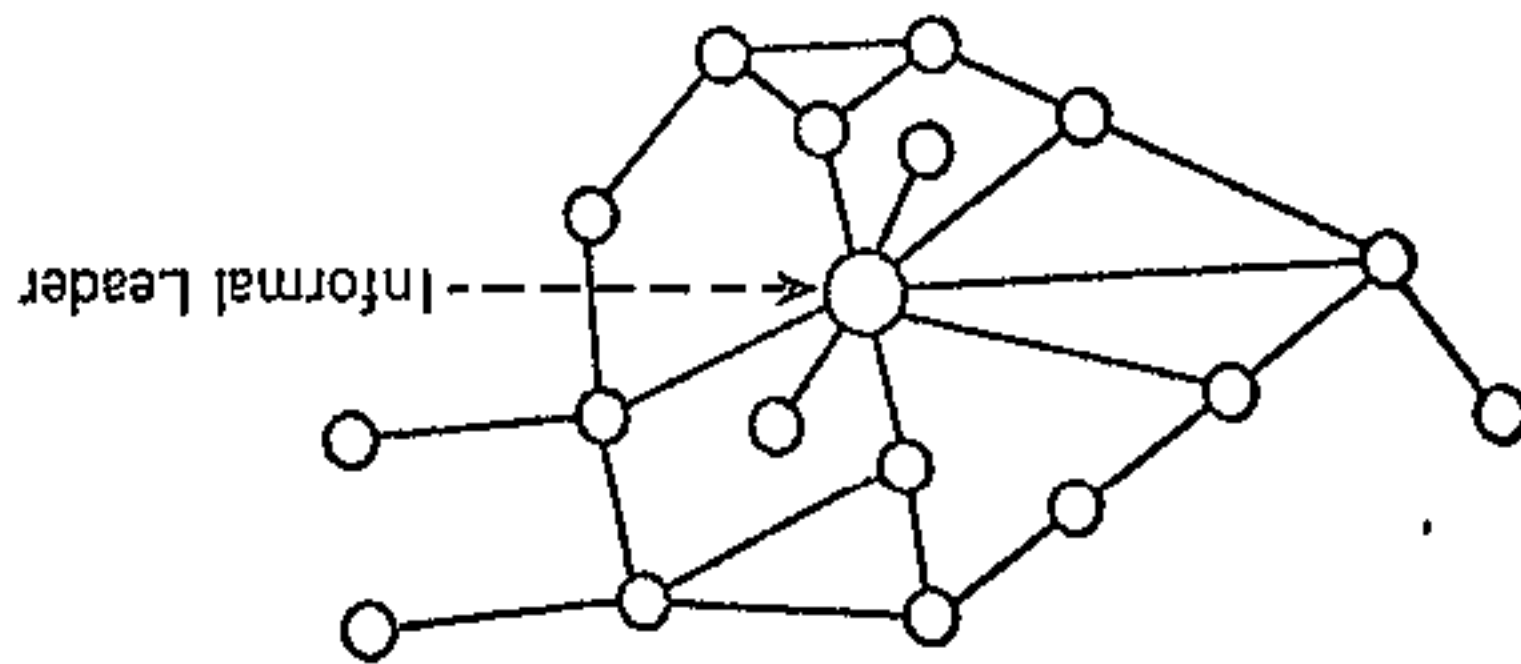
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national structure, can be performed in three different ways.

- by observation
- by interviewing
- by self-recording (filling in questionnaires or pre-arranged forms)

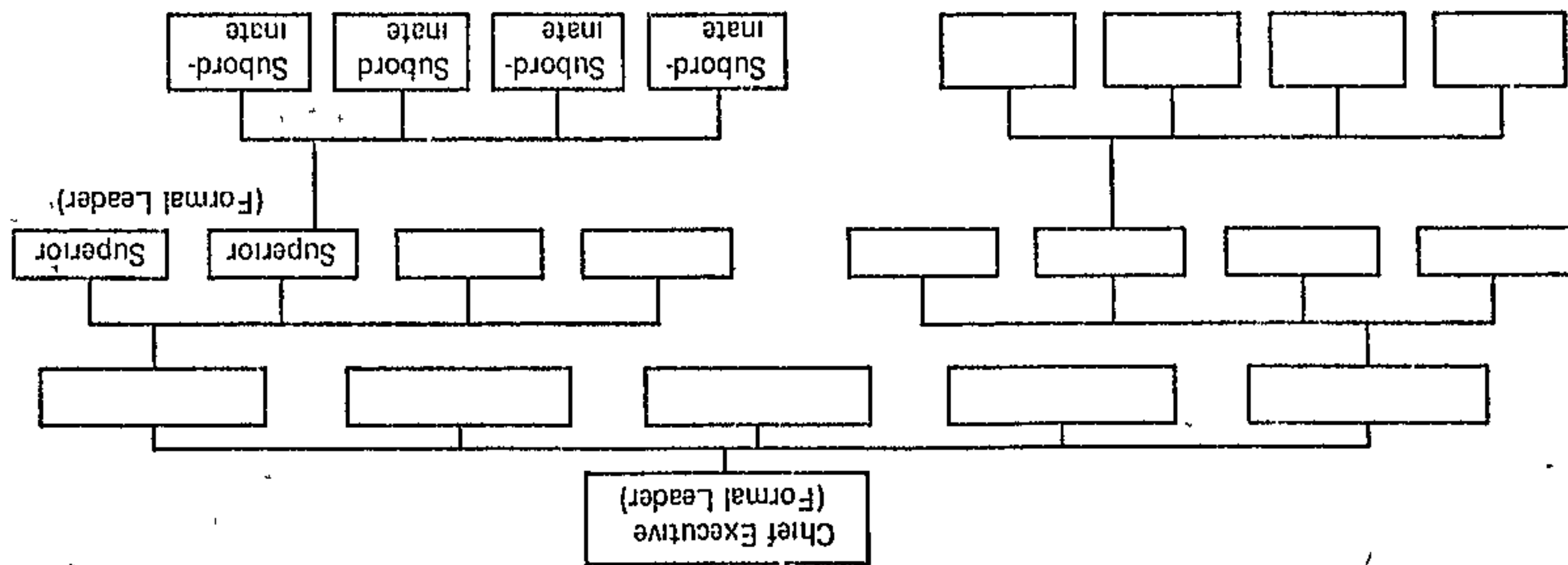
We have described the people on a formal chart by way of rectangles while the people in the informal chart appeared as circles. This different way of description enables us immediately to distinguish between a formal and an informal chart. It might well be that these two different signs were chosen to

Chart 2 An informal structure



central persons are called "informal leaders". The informal structure, when described by way of a chart, looks like a nuclear structure in chemistry, or like a child's toy. The informal leaders are those people who appear on the chart with a larger amount of relationships with others (see Chart 2).

Chart 1 A formal structure



Pace gets new owner

28/8/40 Post
PACE, the glossy monthly magazine aimed mainly at the black market, has been bought from Electrocol Ltd by Caxton Ltd, the Johannesburg publishing company in which Argus has a 30 percent share.

Announcing the purchase yesterday, Mr Terry Poolman, joint managing director of Caxton

232 (45)
243
said: "We are excited about this development in the magazine field in association with the Argus company. Pace is a highly successful monthly magazine with a growing circulation and strong advertising support.

We plan to develop it into the leading publication in its field."

Beeld apologises to Kitt Katzin after libel

S. Erasmus
243
3/8/52

Sunday Express Reporter

THE Afrikaans morning newspaper Beeld this week carried an unconditional apology to Mr Kitt Katzin and the Sunday Express for a report it published earlier this week under a headline entitled, "Journalist stole the Report"

In the single-column correction — the offending article was displayed over six columns — Beeld acknowledged that its report incorrectly named Mr Katzin, the country's top investigative journalist, as the man who stole the Erasmus Report from the offices of the Government Printer

Its erroneous report came about as the result of a court hearing this week into the trial of Edgar Sievers, a former official at the Government Printer, in which a witness alleged that a chargehand named

"Katzke" was responsible for the theft

Beeld admitted that it had committed the cardinal sin of journalism — changed the name "Katzke" submitted by its court reporter to read "Kitt Katzin" without checking to verify that Katzin was indeed named at all

And in a remarkable dogfight that ensued, the Rand Daily Mail accused Beeld in an editorial headed "In a Glass House" of having reached the limit of journalistic smear tactics

Said the 'Mail': "The level of journalistic irresponsibility involved in doing this is breathtaking. Is it too much to hope that Beeld will at last realise it is living in a very fragile glass house?"

In reply, Beeld the next day slammed the 'Mail' for being an outsider in a matter between itself and the Sunday Express

Terrorism a burden on the media

MIKE Hough, Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies at the University of Pretoria, was right in saying as he did last week that terrorism places a heavy burden on the media. No one is more conscious that burden than the media themselves.

Most observers would endorse the statement, quoted by Dr Hough, that the success of a terrorist operation depends almost entirely on the amount of publicity which it receives.

In the simplest terms, the media would never let themselves be exploited by anyone with ulterior motives, and least of all by those using violence against innocent people.

But, equally, the task of the media is to keep the public informed. They cannot allow themselves to be deflected from that task without overwhelming good reason.

Secrecy about terrorist acts could in the long run be as harmful as excessive publicity. An uninformed public can never protect itself.

As Dr Hough went on to say, the burden placed on the media is "to find a formula which informs the public without giving undue publicity to the terrorists."

Unfortunately there is no "formula" to meet all cases. Everything depends on circumstances and, in the end, on human judgment. A newspaper can do no more than steer its way as best it can between the perils on either side. Only afterwards will those concerned know whether they struck the right balance.

Indispensable, of course, is effective liaison, based on mutual trust, between police and media. This has been conspicuously absent here in the past. Until the gap is filled no one can be confident about the future.

What certainly will not help next time there is a terrorist incident is the restrictive legislation passed at the last session of Parliament.

The Rand Daily Mail's use of "terrorism", "guerrilla" and the like has been hotly debated from time to

time. Of special interest in this context is the distinction Dr Hough draws between "rural guerrilla warfare" and terrorism.

Where, as he says, irregular rural warfare has the objective of forcing the opposing government to withdraw its forces, and of evolving into conventional warfare, terrorism does not have military objectives.

Terrorism's primary aim is to undermine morale at both individual and group level.

□ □ □

IT WOULD be interesting to know whether Mr Pitk Botha volunteered to have the SABC added to his portfolio of Foreign Affairs and Information or whether the extra chore was wished on him.

Whatever the answer to that may be, the move can only be viewed with concern. Any closer association between the supposedly independent SABC and the Government Information Service is a backward step.

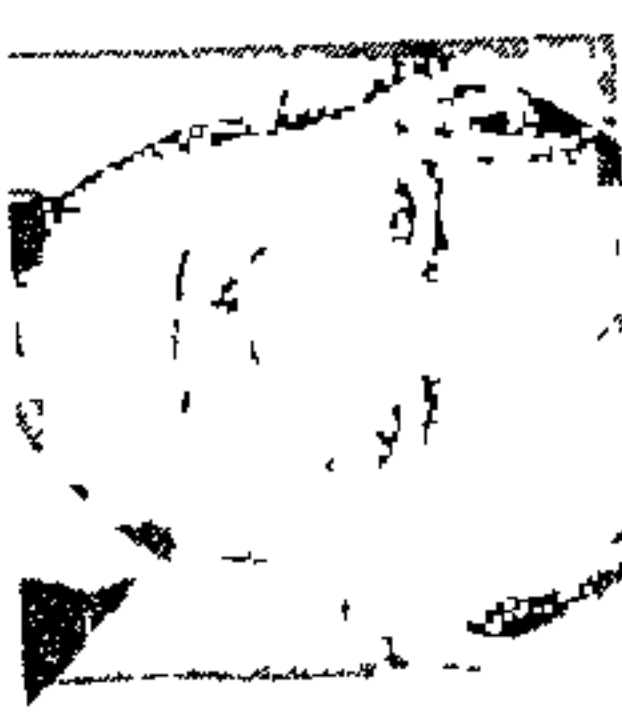
Dare we hope that SABC-TV's carefully phrased statement that Mr Botha would be "responsible for the SABC" indicates similar reservations at Auckland Park?

The previous arrangement whereby the SABC's point of contact was the Department of Posts and Telecommunications was sound in principle. A technical department is relatively insulated from politics and less inclined to generate fancy ideas of its own about SABC policies.

Worst choice of all is a department whose job it is to work with the media. The itch to find in the SABC a compliant collaborator in contrast to the recalcitrant Press

Rand Daily Mail
Ombudsman
**JAMES
McCLURG**
takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



will be almost irresistible.

Is this, in fact, the "overall strategy" raising its questionable head?

Incidentally, if the SABC expects its protestations of impartiality to be taken seriously, it should stop letting television be used as a ready medium for contradicting newspaper reports that displease the Government. It plays this craven role far too often.

□ □ □

ESCOM brought no credit on itself by trying to invoke the National Key Points Act to obstruct Press photographers at last Wednesday's fatal collapse of a chimney at the Matla power station near Kriel in the Eastern Transvaal.

When the "Mail" inquired about the incident it was promptly told that no photographers would be allowed on the premises because the power station had been declared a national key point. (In terms of the Act, passed this year, incidents at key points may not be reported without the permission of the Minister of Defence.)

Reference to the SADF soon es-

imagined. Yet throughout they recognised as a priority requirement that the public should be kept fully and frankly informed of what was going on. From this right attitude towards the public flowed their right attitude towards the media as a vital link in the chain of communication.

I wonder how many of our lordly bureaucrats saw that programme and grasped its message?

□ □ □

MIR E. A. Cogill, of Pretoria, was correct when he pointed out in a letter to the "Mail" that it had erred when it referred to the widow of Sir Seretse Khama as Lady Ruth Khama and the widow of Sir Victor Robinson as Lady Marguerite Robinson.

The wife of a knight or baronet is lady without the first name. The inclusion of the first name implies that she is the daughter of a duke, marquis or earl (not, incidentally, a peeress in her own right, which is a different kind of aristocratic anomaly). Thus, for instance, Sir Harold Macmillan's late wife, being the daughter of the late Duke of Devonshire, was Lady Dorothy Macmillan. Most newspapers have a rule insisting on the correct usage. Most reporters and sub-editors ignore the rule. Somewhere in the upper echelons of the newspapers, no doubt, some precise, probably elderly person winces or possibly even tears a hair or two out of his balding head and tomorrow it is Lady Sarah Snooks once again.

Any hope that this decorous rule could be enforced here seems to me

newspaper and magazines — don't mean those on the lower level — have gone the same way. How can we now expect the British rule to stick in a distant country where titles were abolished more than half a century ago?

It is all, I suppose, part of the contemporary passion for first names. Even The Times — as I fear that the initials "PW" would put the evil eye on its readers — religiously calls South Africa's Prime Minister "Mr Pieter Botha". In any case, in a week in which one newspaper said that a boy "lived with *he* and his wife", another that an organisation was to be "publically launched" and a third that an old lady had not "got how to live", I find it hard to get steamed up about the niceties of aristocratic nomenclature.

□ □ □

MY MEMORY apparently let it down last week when I said that Major Rene Caprara, first director general of the SABC, was general manager of I W Schlesinger's African Broadcasting Corporation was taken over by the newly-established corporation in 1936. Mr Harry Adler, who was appointed general manager of the ABC in 1929, assures me in inquiry that he was still there at the time of the take-over.

May Caprara was second in command of the ABC and went over to the SABC on its formation. Mr Adler remained with Schlesinger, whom he had worked since 1914. Now a lively octogenarian, Adler still lives in Johannesburg. A special pleasure to speak again to the man who appointed an announcer in the ABC in distant days of 1934.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS.

IN 1980 you pay the 180 of your 60 days in hospital, then 45 000 for the 61st through the 90th day. All the rest is paid by Medicare Orlando (Florida) Sentinel Star

2443
1991/11/19
[Handwritten signature]

3/9/80 (243) POST

Editor gets top US job

WASHINGTON — Percy Qoboza, Editor of the POST and one of South Africa's best known black journalists, yesterday became the first editor-in-residence of the Washington Star, the US capital's evening daily.

Star editor Murray Gort said the new position is reserved for "distinguished journalists who take up residence in Washington for varying periods of time to be spent in active work on the paper."

Mr Qoboza was quoted by the Star as saying that the appointment "is a unique opportunity to pull away for a while from an atmosphere of intense pressure during the last five years."

In October 1977, Mr Qoboza was detained and held without trial in pri-



Mr Percy Qoboza.

son for several months. The newspapers he then edited, the **WORLD** and **WEEKEND WORLD**, were banned by the South African Government. — AFP.

the problem in MAN.

interest on an

suggested. This stream is the tax shield arising to that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is Re: Term 5: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal

ment and initial allowances. more depreciation in this context includes the invest- by the Receiver of Revenue should be used. Further- leasing the most rapid method of depreciation allowed suggested. To facilitate a fair comparison with that of Term 3 thus the same discount factor is Re: Term 4: The riskiness of this flow is likely to be equal to

to get the cash flow. because the lessee requires to have a taxable income This stream is riskier than the stream in Term 2 a comparable loan should be used for this term. to (or slightly higher than) the interest rate on Re: Term 3: Here it is suggested that a discount factor equal

530 which The genera

Qoboza is editor on US papers

7/13/80
243
STAR
3/19/80

WASHINGTON — Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the Johannesburg-based Post (Tvi) newspaper, has been named editor-in-residence of the Washington Star newspaper.

Mr Murray Gart, editor of the afternoon Star, said the new title was reserved for distinguished journalists who took up residence in Washington.

The Argus company's managing director, Mr H W Miller today refused to comment other than to say Mr Qoboza was on sick leave.

Mr Qoboza (41) was jailed for nearly six months in October 1977 when the South African Government arrested prominent blacks.

At the time he was editor of the black newspaper, The World.

He said today: "For me, it is a unique opportunity to pull away for a while from an atmosphere of intense pressure during the last few years."

Mr Qoboza, who arrived in Washington last Thursday, said he would be part of The Star's editorial team, writing leading articles and a regular column and involved in coverage of the US presidential election.

"I had to get away from Johannesburg for some time, just to get away from the stress," he said.

— Sapa

VILIFICATION of the Rand Daily Mail by the National Party leadership commended it to blacks as a "fellow sufferer" and increased its black readers, according to Professor Gavin Stewart, professor of journalism at Rhodes University

Prof Stewart, a former senior journalist with the "Mail", makes his observation in a dissertation presented in part requirement for a BA Honours degree with the Department of Communication at the University of South Africa

His objective was to explain the changes in content and readership in the "Mail" during the nearly 25 years from the mid-1950s and to the end of 1979, when the "Mail" changed from a "monocultural" newspaper for whites to an "inter-cultural" newspaper for all races

Prof Stewart notes that between January and June of last year black readers constituted nearly 60% of the "Mail's" readers and that black readers for all newspapers have nearly doubled from 18,78% in 1962 to 36,40% in 1979

It is implicit in the overall rise of black newspaper readers that certain general factors operated to explain the increase of the "Mail's" black readers. Prof Stewart delineates these factors lucidly

But his primary purpose is to explain the evolution of the "Mail" from a newspaper which served the white community almost exclusively to one which appealed to all races and whose percentage of black readers was well above the national average of 36,40% in 1979

The vital factor in shifting the "Mail's" orientation was the appointment of Mr Laurence Gandar as Editor in 1957. Judging from readership figures quoted by Prof Stewart, Mr Gandar's appointment came before the rise in black readers began a definite market force

Thus Mr Gandar's appointment does not seem to have been prompted by an attempt to "cash in" on the rising number of black readers. As a matter of record Mr Gandar's editorship cost the "Mail" readers, with circulation dropping in the first five years of his editorship from 125 000 to 112 000

Dubbed "The Thunderer against Apartheid" by the London Observer, Mr Gandar, notes Prof Stewart, introduced a number of innovations which had the effect of increasing the "Mail's" appeal to blacks but alienating it from many whites



Mr Gandar

"ethnocentric", or perhaps even xenophobic, attitude was epitomised by a 1902 editorial

It said "The more the Boers get, the more, apparently, they will ask for"

A similar attitude was expressed five years later, when an editorial pronounced "The sidewalks of the town are not so wide that we can afford to throw them open to gangs of natives"

These attitudes changed over the years, but, even so, Mr Gandar's editorial marked a radical break from the prevailing conservatism of the early 1950s

Another sign of the new direction after Mr Gandar took over was the "Mail's" decision in 1961 to "pledge undiluted

support" to the then Progressive Party, a step which pre-empted similar moves by major English newspapers by at least a decade

Associated with the new emphasis given to the black community was the rise of "Township Mail" and "Mail Extra", special editions with additional "black news" for black readers

Production of these special editions led to another development: the emergence of full-time black journalists. Prof Stewart notes that black journalists started off as news sources who were paid on "a tip-off basis"

But the rise of black journalists was not without tensions, Prof Stewart says

Friction areas included intolerance of white sub-editors toward the reporting style of black journalists, "accommodation" of black journalists in a separate and increasingly crowded newsroom, and resistance from many whites in management, advertising and editorial who saw black readers as "no great benefit" to a marketing strategy aimed at better-off whites

But whether the "resisters" liked it or not, black readership and buyers rose. The "Mail's" black edition was selling about 20 000 copies in 1970, when "black reporters were given an area in the general news room, a palliative rather than a solution to the problem"

Prof Stewart says further improvements were made lat-

The 'Mail' for all people

3/9/80 from 243

The Rand Daily Mail has undergone a veritable metamorphosis since it first emerged in the wake of the Anglo-Boer War

During its existence the "Mail" has twice survived take-over bids, in 1904 by "a small band of men of Dutch leanings" and in 1975 by Mr Louis Luyt, a central figure in the information scandal

But, in a dissertation, for which he obtained a first class BA Honours degree, Professor Gavin Stewart argues that the most important period in the history of the Mail was the editorship of Mr Laurence Gandar. PATRICK LAURENCE reports

er, including the use of black reporters on general news, increasing use of black photographers and the appointment of the "Mail's" first black sub-editor

But he questions whether the problem has been solved by asking if a newspaper which espouses nonracialism can reconcile its declared policy with a separate, special edition for blacks

He writes "Sparks recognises the anomaly of an apparently racial edition in a newspaper pursuing a nonracial ideal but points to the rapidly increasing readership today: the "Extra" sells about 60 000 copies and more than a half million Africans claim to read the Rand Daily Mail"

He quotes Mr Sparks as say-

ing "The number of black readers makes "Extra" feasible (but) both "Extra" and "Morning Final" are available side-by-side" Prof Stewart comments "The reader has the choice"

In another section of his dissertation, Prof Stewart analyses the difference in content between the "Mail" in 1955 and 1975. The differences include a marked increase in reports based on black political sources and in the appearance of black faces in news photographs

He remarks "The 1956 sample included not one picture in which an African, coloured or Asian person was the main subject"

Another change is the use of new terminology or what Prof Stewart calls "linguistic



Mr Sparks



Mr Louw



Mr Gibson



Mr Pogrud

codes" The changes include the substitution of "African" for "Native" and "black" for "non-white" and the introduction after Mr Gandar's editorship of the "courtesy titles" of Mr, Mrs and Miss when referring to blacks

The "Mail" was the first newspaper to use these titles and was ahead of its rivals in acceptance of the term "black" At the time its decision to use the term black was greeted with derision under these headlines: "Mail kapituleer voor Saso eise" (Die Vaderland) and "Hensop" (Transvaler).

In the last section of his dissertation Prof. Stewart examines the newspaper market and offers a brief but fascinating glance at the factors behind the

rise in black readers and the relative decline in white readers.

With appropriate graphs Prof Stewart illustrates the "significant acceleration in the rate of educational achievement" in the black community during the late 1960s and early 1970s

Prof Stewart says "We note that increase in African readership also took an upward turn in the late 60s and early 70s, further support of the notion of a direct and independent correlation between education and newspaper reading."

The eight-year period 1970-77 saw an increase in real black annual earnings from R476 to R736, an increase of nearly 55%, Prof Stewart says

He adds "The relatively rapid rise in African real income is parallel with the rise in education and newspaper readership, again suggesting a direct relationship."

He sums up the trend for the 70s as a relatively rapid rise in black real incomes and a rapid increase in black readership of daily newspapers — against a stagnation in white real incomes and a decline in white newspaper reading.

The "Mail" was better equipped than most of its rival to benefit from the rise in black readers because of the tradition established by Mr Gandar

But Prof Stewart raises a question of importance to the "Mail's" future. Will the introduction of a vernacular TV ser-

vice and the electrification of Soweto cause a decline in black readers similar to the decline in white readers brought about by TV?

It is followed by another equally penetrating question. Post's black readers are younger than "Mail's". But does that mean that Post's readers will graduate to the "Mail" as they get older — or is it a sign of a general turning away by blacks from liberalism in the newspaper field as well as in the political domain?

Prof Stewart concludes. "We need to examine the younger readership profile of newspapers like the daily Post (more closely) to discover whether this indicates a shift away from 'White' newspapers or a step towards them"

Factors seem to have operated to explain the anomaly between the "Mail's" increased appeal to blacks but its declining circulation. A time lag before the appeal manifested itself in black buyers and the fact that many black readers were not black buyers.

Mr Gandar's innovations included the appointment of men of liberal persuasion to key positions on the newspaper among them were Mr Raymond Louw, who succeeded Mr Gandar as Editor and is now General Manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Alister Sparks, present Editor of "Mail", Mr Benjamin Pogrome, the present Deputy Editor, and Mr Rex Gibson, now editor of the Sunday Express.

The collective influence of Mr Gandar and his lieutenant resulted in a changed attitude toward blacks, whose political activities were taken seriously for first time rather than treated as an adjunct of the crime reporter's beat.

"The African people were no longer to be pitied or patronised, but regarded as political and economic equals, competitors for power and employment," Prof Stewart writes.

"The living and working conditions of African people became matters for investigation and the Mail became a crusading newspaper."

In a fascinating backward look to the first years of the "Mail" at the turn of the century, Prof Stewart shows just how much the newspaper had evolved.

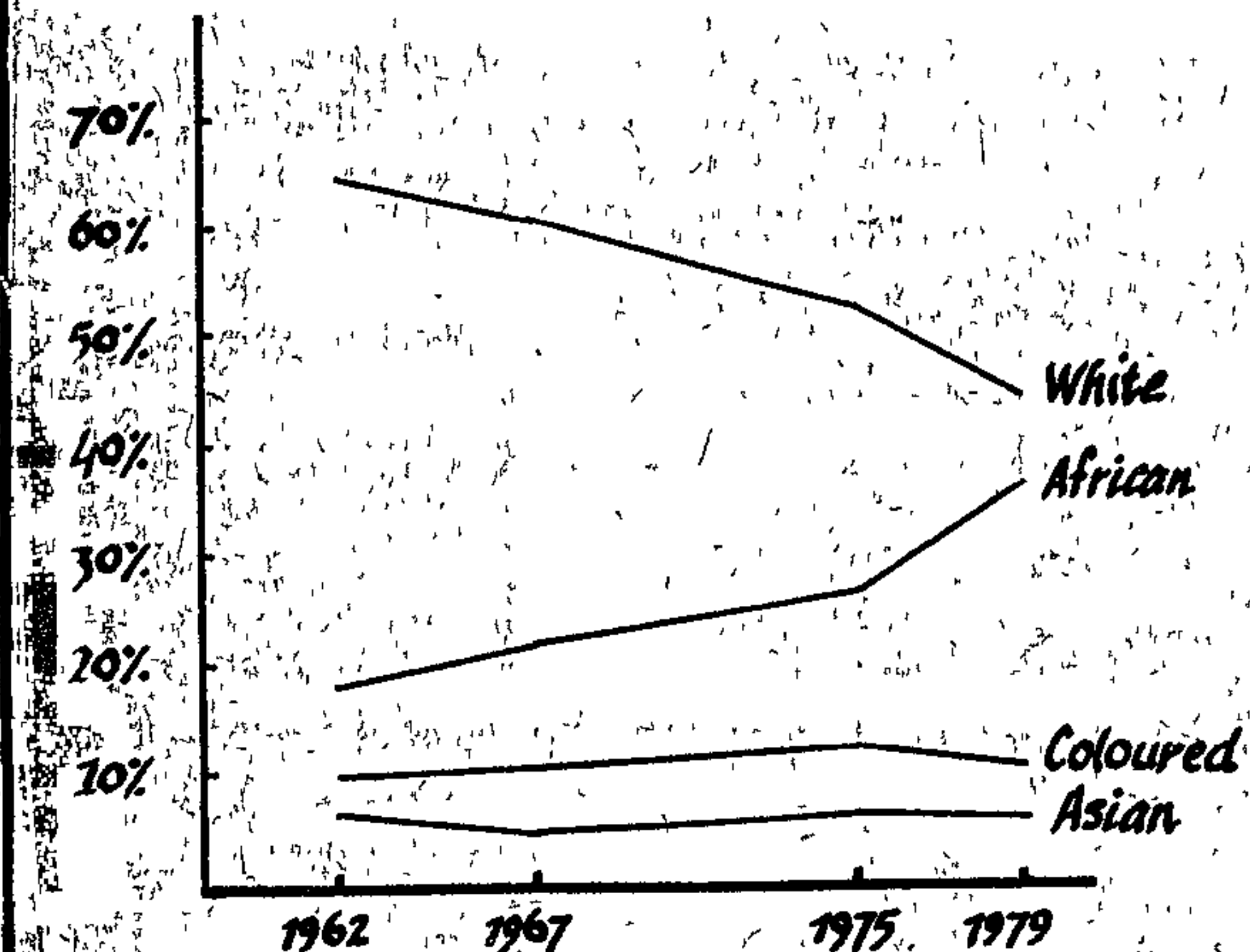
Its first editorial declared proudly: "The Rand Daily Mail will support the imperial ideal."

Subsequent editorials in these years manifested an attitude which was anti-Afrikaner, anti-black and anti-Chinese. Its

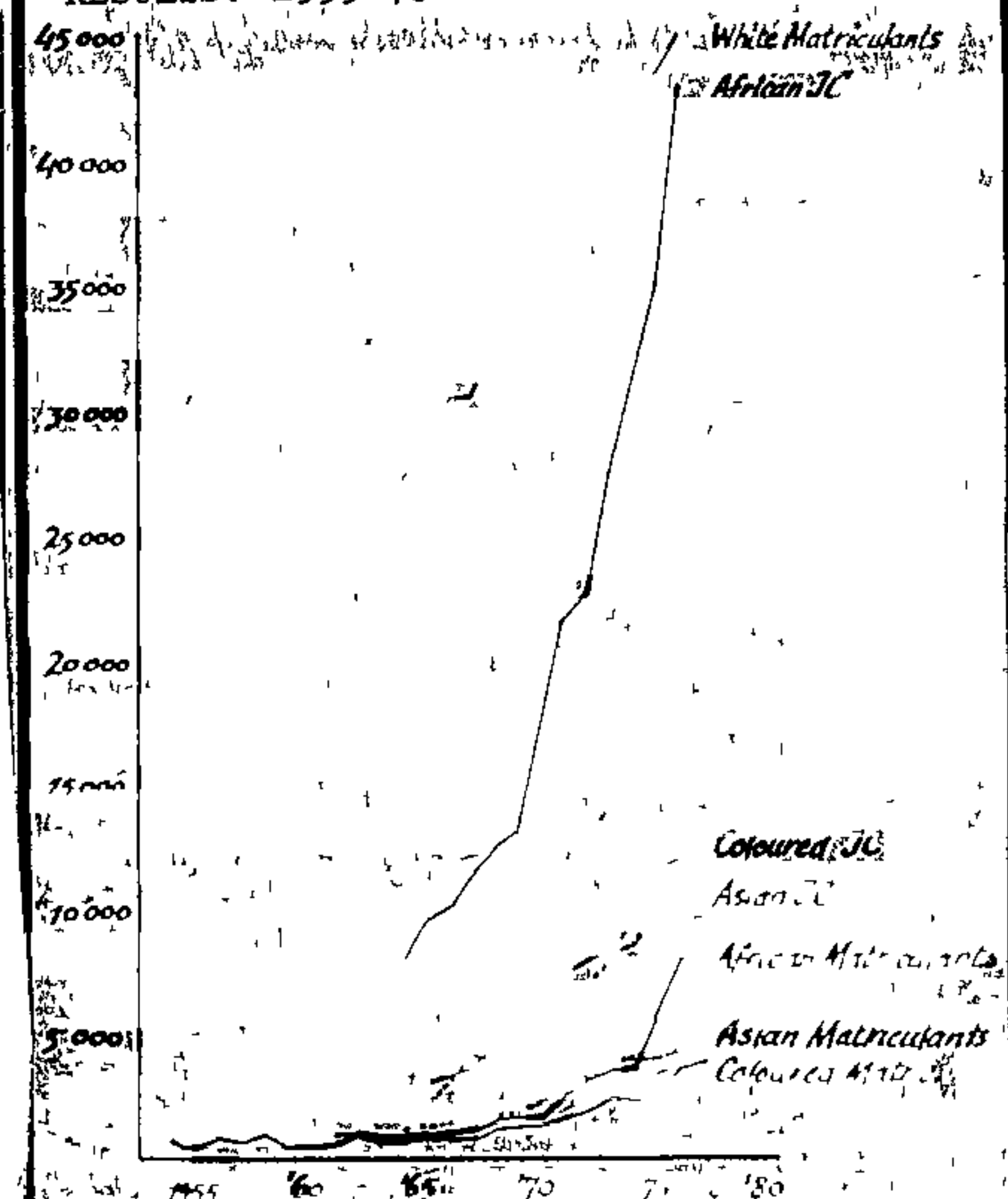
READERSHIP OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS 1962 - 1979:				
BY GROUP AND AS GROUP SHARES OF TOTAL READERSHIP				
	1962	1967	1975	1979
African readers 000s	448	640	1 110	1 601
As % of total readers	18,78	22,56	27,83	36,40
White readers 000s	1 546	1 720	2 129	2 081
As % of total readers	64,79	60,62	53,37	45,88
Coloured readers 000s	246	315	459	512
As % of total readers	10,31	11,01	12,48	11,64
Asian readers 000s	146	162	252	267
As % of total readers	6,12	5,71	6,32	6,07
TOTAL READERSHIP	2 386	2 837	3 950	4 461

(Sources: Potter, 1975, p. 79 - 100, for NRS 1962-7; Amps 1975 and 1979. Percentages calculated.)

POPULATION GROUPS AS PERCENTAGE OF READERS 1962 - 1979



JUNIOR CERTIFICATE AND MATRICULATION RESULTS: 1953-76



A table and two graphs reproduced from Prof Stewart's thesis.

3/9/80
RDM.
243

By John D'Oliveira
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Percy Qoboza leaned back in his executive chair in a spacious executive office in the Washington Star, a far cry from his office at Post, Transvaal.

"Of course I am going back to South Africa. I have so much to do in my own country and I am determined to go back and do it.

"In any case, how could I stay in this country — I would be bored to death."

Mr Qoboza, editor of the biggest of South Africa's black newspapers, was speaking to me about his somewhat unexpected appearance in Washington as "editor-in-residence" at the Washington Star, one of America's major newspapers.

His sudden trip to the United States caught a number of people by surprise and precipitated speculation that Mr Qoboza was preparing to flee South Africa.

But the man who saw his newspaper (The World) banned by the Government in October,

I'm not quitting, I'm resting, says Qoboza

1977, and who spent six months in "preventative detention" himself, laughed.

"Good heavens no I will be back in South Africa by the end of October to attend an important international conference sponsored by the United States South African Leadership Exchange Programme

"I have a South African Airways return ticket in my hotel room and I have absolutely no intention of abandoning my fight against the Nats"

Mr Qoboza explained that the pressures and stresses of his job as editor of Post, Transvaal, culminated last month in a dramatic rise in his blood pressure. His doctor advised him to stay away from his job for some time — "He explained

that, if I carried on doing what I was then doing, I would have either a heart attack or a stroke.

"I had the choice of either resting flat on my back in Soweto or getting out of South Africa to escape the pressures which led to my high blood pressure. I decided to come to America because remaining in South Africa would have been a exercise in futility. The stresses would have been with me all the time"

Mr Qoboza said he decided to come to America because he knew that the attention he would get was the best in the world, because it would enable him to get out of the "disaster area atmosphere in South Africa" and because it would enable him to "switch off quite a

bit."

About a week before he left, he telephoned Mr Murray Gart, editor of the Washington Star and a personal friend, to tell him of his plans

"My intention was to come here on holiday but Mr Gart invited me to become editor-in-residence. I saw this as an opportunity to rest, to escape from the pressures of South Africa, to get the medical treatment I desired and to learn something from the Washington Star in the process

Did Mr Qoboza believe that there was still hope of a peaceful transition to a just society in South Africa?

"I feel that there is hope. I suppose, by many standards, I should be sitting here, 8000 miles away, advocating

violence and that kind of thing.

"But the fact of the matter is that my commitment to non-violence is something that I cannot compromise. In other words I am not one of those guys who gets into a plane and, when I am safely sitting here, tells other people to take all the risks

"I will not take responsibility for the shedding of a single ounce of blood or the loss of a single life.

"I am quite conscious that the dice is loaded against this type of idealistic approach. Nor am I unmindful of the fact that more and more of my people have abandoned hope for the peaceful resolution of our problems.

● In his latest column Mr Qoboza said it was only a matter of time before the "final blow-out" hits South Africa. Those black leaders who still believed in a non-violent transformation were becoming an "extinct species"

1679 182 AKGMS (243)

Girl's detention terms changed

CAPE TIMES journalist Miss Zubeida Jaffer, who has been detained for a fortnight under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act, is now being held under Section 12 (B) of the Internal Security Act.

Miss Jaffer's attorney, Mr A M Omar, said he had been told this by the head

of the Security Police in the Eastern Cape, Colonel Gerrit Erasmus.

The section allows for the detention of potential State witnesses for up to six months. Family and lawyers are denied access to the detainee, unless the Attorney-General grants permission.

Mr Omar said there was no presumption that any-

one detained under the section had agreed to give evidence for the State in any trial.

Miss Jaffer, 22, a Rhodes University journalism graduate, was detained in Cape Town on August 26 and transferred to Port Elizabeth on August 28.

Her parents, Mr and Mrs H Jaffer, were per-

mitted to see her in Port Elizabeth on Monday and were to visit her again today.

The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) and the black Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA) have condemned the detention and called for her release.

12/19/80 12/19/80

Parents visit detainee ²⁴³

A CAPE TOWN journalist detained under section 12(B) of the Internal Security Act, Miss Zubeida Jaffer, is in good spirits, considering the circum-

stances, her father said yesterday.

Mr H Jaffer said that he and his wife had visited her on Monday and Wed-

nesday. Each visit had lasted about 45 minutes.

Miss Jaffer, 22, who works for the Cape Times, was detained at her Wynberg home two weeks ago.

She is being held in Port Elizabeth.

Mr and Mrs Jaffer were given special permission to visit her, and have been told they can apply to do so again.

"THE MOST vicious election I have ever experienced in South Africa" — Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information

"The most concentrated and distasteful newspaper campaign the country has seen in decades" — Dr Denis Worrall, MP for Cape Town Gardens

These phrases typify attacks NP spokesmen have launched on the English-language Press in the wake of the Simonstown by-election. How far is such highly coloured language justified?

To deal first with Mr Botha's statement, I can only assume that he has a very limited experience of elections. As one who has observed (and at one time reported) elections in South Africa for nearly half a century, I can assure him that Simonstown was a festival of light and love compared with some contests I know of. Has Mr Botha ever heard of a place called Oudshoorn?

Dr Worrall's criticism is specifically directed at Cape Town's two English-language newspapers, the Cape Times and the Argus. As I happen to live and vote in the Simonstown constituency, I followed the campaign, including its local side-issues, closely in both those newspapers and in Die Burger.

The successful NP candidate, Mr John Wiley, called the English-language newspapers "daily propaganda sheets for the Prog Party." Extravagant language again, but not altogether surprising. Both the Cape Times and the Argus pulled no punches, especially during the last few days of the campaign, in trying to persuade voters to reject Mr Wiley in favour of the PFP candidate, Mr Eddie Barlow.

No less vigorous (not to put it more strongly) were Die Burger's efforts on the other side.

I have long doubted whether voters react favourably to overt urgings of this kind, particularly when they strike a strident note. People like to be treated as adults, capable of making up their own minds. But that is a matter of indi-

(PLB) PDM 15 9.81
Press Unfair to Wiley?

**Rand Daily Mail
 Ombudsman
 JAMES
 McCLURG
 takes a critical
 look at the media**



If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor PO Box 1138 Johannesburg

vidual judgment, somewhat outside the scope of this column. Nor, of course, is it for this column to adjudicate on the merits of the arguments advanced by the political parties.

What is of direct concern for present purposes is a question of principle: is it legitimate for a newspaper to throw its weight — to go all out as it were — in favour of a particular candidate or party? I have no doubt that it is, provided facts are not distorted and the opposing point of view is fairly reported in the news columns. As the British Press Council has ruled "A newspaper is entitled to make itself an instrument of propaganda provided it does not misrepresent the facts and does not, by omission to report, distort the truth of that which is reported."

Simpler but no less apt is C P Scott's classic dictum "Comment is free but facts are sacred". Examined in this light, how does the two newspapers' reporting of the election emerge? Mr Wiley was given ample space to state his point of view, no unfair personal attacks were made on him and his merits as a "constituency MP" were freely recognised. His speeches

and those of his supporters were fully reported, and he does not appear to have made any complaints of inaccuracies or bias.

Finally, at the crucial time for the by-election National Party congresses were held. They released a flow of publicity for the Prime Minister, his colleagues and their party. This bonus flowed abundantly in Mr Wiley's direction through the "propaganda sheets" he denounced so bitterly.

Politics is no parlour game. Hard blows are exchanged and feelings run high. But newspapers are entitled to be judged on their record — in this case, I suggest, a pretty respectable one.

It is only fair to add that the SABC's coverage of the election, if unentertaining, was competent and well-balanced.
 □ □ □
 SINCE 1950 it has been defamatory in South Africa to call anyone a communist unless he is one (and can be proved to be one) or falls under certain provisions of the Internal Security Act (formerly the Suppression of Communism Act). This is not the case in Britain, where it is quite legal to belong to the small, ineffectual

Communist Party. Nevertheless, as the British Press Council has recently pointed out, it could be harmful to a man there to call him a communist when he is not one.

The council upheld a complaint by Mr Arthur Scargill, a well-known member of the Labour Party, against the News of the World, a London Sunday newspaper, which described him as a communist and refused to publish a straight-forward correction when its error was pointed out to it.

The Council held that it could be politically damaging to Mr Scargill to be described as a communist and that the News of the World should have published a full correction and apology.

It appears that Mr Scargill, who is widely regarded as a Leftwing extremist in trade union matters, was never a member of the Communist Party, though he was a Young Communist League officer about 20 years ago from the ages of 16 to 21. The council thought it would be unfair to drag this up again in a partial retraction "as a means of getting in a second barrel".
 □ □ □

IT IS reassuring, on the face of it, to be told that the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, does not intend to "control" the SABC. There is little cause for cheer, though, in his amplifying statement that he wants to "coordinate" the SABC's activities with those of the two departments he administers.

Indeed, this could turn out to be a distinction without a significant difference. For SABC policies to be coordinated with those of the Information Service, for instance, can only mean subordination either to the Information Service's plans or to the Minister's personal wishes.



Dr Denis Worrall, MP, has complained that Cape Town's English-language newspapers conducted a "distasteful" campaign in the Simonstown by-election. This is how Die Burger cartoonist Fred Mouton depicted Mr Eddie Barlow's defeat.

There is no reason why the SABC should not enjoy smooth working relationships with Government departments. That is a matter of common courtesy and a positive approach.

But to be healthy that relationship must, of its essence, be at arm's length. In the case of a Government Information Service the right length is about the same as the length of a spoon recommended for supping with the Devil.

Incidentally, confidence in Mr Botha as an influence, direct or indirect, on the SABC is not increased by his latest ful-

minations against the Press. If it is true that his verbatim image has been a handicap to him in the NP, that worry must surely now be lifted from his shoulders.

Mr Botha accused some newspapers of publishing "person reports", suggested they would be "the first to go" if there was a confrontation in South Africa and threatened to "ride" them at public meetings until they mended their ways.

The last thing the SABC needs is a "co-ordinator" with an outlook like that. A suggestion in the Afrikaans Press that

Mr Botha might persuade the SABC to adopt a more "open-hearted" approach to matters of public controversy now seems very wide of the mark.
 □ □ □

STOP PRESS:

ASKED why the books showed \$5 000 owed in arrears, deputy housing manager Wilf Pickett told the housing committee that nearly half the figure was accounted for by former tenants. "These are people who have died without giving us notice," he said. — *St Albans's Review*

Press giant in danger of expulsion from ABC

STAN
243
13/7/60

Perskor, the Afrikaans Press giant, faces possible expulsion from the Audit Bureau of Circulation — the watchdog of newspaper circulation figures — which could have severe financial and political implications for the group.

Expulsion would mean a huge setback for the Perskor newspapers in their war with Nasionale Pers and a possible swing of influence to the Cape-based newspaper group.

Allegations of falsified circulation figures will be investigated by the council of management of the ABC at an urgent meeting in Johannesburg on Monday.

The secretary of the ABC, Mr G Uys, said today the council would decide whether to take action against the newspaper group after the meeting on Monday.

In terms of the ABC's by-laws, the council is empowered to terminate or suspend any member who "wilfully violates any rules or regulations, or who shall be guilty of making any false or fraudulent statements as to circulation"

Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of Perskor, is understood to have written to the ABC withdrawing the latest circulation figures for Die Transvaler, The Citizen and Die Vaderland.

The withdrawal of the latest figures follows allegations of irregularities in Perskor's circulation figures involving some 5-million copies of the three newspapers over a period of 150 days

These irregularities were apparently uncovered during a "check" audit of Perskor's figures by the ABC's auditors Spokesmen for the two firms responsible for Perskor's audits — Lourens and Sim and Co and Alexander Aiken and Carter and Co — today, refused

to comment on the allegations

Mr Jooste was away on a trip to the Free State and was not available for comment. Neither were Citizen editor Mr Johnny Johnson and Die Transvaler editor Dr Wimpie de Klerk

Political scientist Professor Willem Kleynhans said that if Die Transvaler's influence was diminished as a result of the controversy, there could be a "tremendous impact" on Afrikaner politics

BATTLE

The Cape-Transvaal battle could be re-opened and the outcome of the Verkrampste (Perskor)-Verligte (Nasionale Pers) war could be affected. Die Transvaler would lose the struggle to become the spokesman for Verligtheid in the National Party, said Professor Kleynhans.

It is felt the termination of Perskor's membership of the ABC would affect the group's effectiveness for advertisers, and negatively influence its revenue-earning capabilities.

Mr Dick Reed, media director of J Walter Thompson, an influential advertising agency, said he would be taking a long, hard look at the implications of the controversy and discuss them with each of his clients.

Nat newspapers face sales scandal

Rom 18/9/80

243

By CHRIS OLCKERS and JAYNE LA MONT
PERSKOR, the giant Afrikaans publishing house, faces a scandal over alleged irregularities involving a discrepancy of almost five million copies of its three major daily newspapers — Die Transvaler, The Citizen and Die Vaderland.

It is understood that Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of Perskor, has written to the Audit Bureau of Circulations, which monitors newspaper and magazine circulations, officially withdrawing the latest circulation certificates for the three newspapers.

Perskor yesterday morning requested that their circulation figures for the three newspapers, as given by the All Media Products Survey (AMPS) — the most authoritative marketing survey of newspapers in South Africa, which costs R600 000 to run and is used by all advertising companies — be withdrawn.

Mr Wally Langschmidt, chairman of AMPS, said last night that Perskor was unable to supply him with the new figures.

The circulation figures involved apparently show a discrepancy of about 20 000 copies a day for Die Transvaler —

Scandal faces papers

243
Rom
18/9/80

From Page 1

For its first four months, The Citizen figures were not accepted by the ABC. The newspaper's own auditors claimed a daily circulation of 70 000 for the period.

At the same time, the Rand Daily Mail began an investigation into allegations that The Citizen was dumping up to 30 000 copies a day without them ever having been offered for sale.

The "Mail" found the allegations were true.

The Citizen's official ABC figures for January to June this year were 54 266 for their Monday to Friday sales, and 42 765 for the Saturday sales. A cut of about 6 500 would be substantial.

Die Vaderland's figures for the same period were 60 564 for the Monday to Friday sales, and 12 360 on Saturdays.

It is not known if the discrepancies include Saturday sales.

Mr Jooste, Dr De Klerk — who is also joint managing-director of Perskor — and Mr Harald Pakendorf, editor of Die Vaderland, were not available for comment yesterday.

The editor of The Citizen, Mr M A "Johnnie" Johnson, slammed down the phone when the "Mail" asked for comment.

Mr F C Lourens, senior partner in the firm of Lourens and Sim and Co, Perskor auditors for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland, said yesterday "We did what we had to do. If we are asked to attend the ABC meeting, we will do so, but we have already given all our information to Perskor".

LOM

18/9/80

243

true, an extra 37% of their actual circulation — and about 6,500 copies each for Die Vaderland (if true, an extra 12% of their actual circulation) and The Citizen (if true, an extra 13.6% of their actual circulation). An ABC audit apparently looked at sales figures supplied by Perskor over a period of about 150 days. This could involve a total of about five million copies.

The alleged irregularities will be discussed at an urgent meeting of the ABC Council of Management in Johannesburg on Monday. The meeting follows an investigation by the ABC auditors, Peat Marwick and Mitchell and Co, who apparently discovered the discrepancy during a "check" audit of the three publications ordered by the bureau.

Perskor's auditors — Lourens and Sim and Co for Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler, and Alex Aiken and Carter and Co for The Citizen — had already sanctioned the figures submitted for an ABC Circulation Certificate for the period January to June 1980.

The first public news of the alleged irregularities came on Friday when Mr Jooste announced that he was to launch an internal investigation into "allegations" concerning the circulation figures of the three newspapers.

He took this unusual move because it had come to his attention that the ABC was questioning the figures then called to an extraordinary board meeting at the Doornfontein head offices on Saturday afternoon to discuss the crisis.

No statement was issued. On Monday, Dr Wimpe de Transvaler, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, told his stunned editorial staff that they "must prepare for a shock".

He told them that discrepancies had been discovered in the newspaper's circulation figures, and that those who wanted to resign could do so at any time. Their resignations would be accepted.

No one has resigned so far. The scandal is likely to have a major impact on both the newspaper and advertising world.

Die Transvaler, flagship of the group and the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Transvaal, now faces a critical period. For the past six years it has waged a bitter war with Beeld, the other Johannesburg Afrikaans newspaper, launched by Perskor's Cape rivals, Nasionale Pers.

Die Transvaler's official ABC circulation for the period January to June was 75 287, and Beeld's 64 901. If Die Transvaler's figures are cut by 20 000, circulation will be well below that of Beeld, and this would be a major victory for the Cape group.

The Citizen is owned by SA Today, a subsidiary of Perskor. The latest alleged irregularities are not the first circulation scandal to hit The Citizen since it was born out of Information Department funds in 1976.

To Page 2

Perskor faces

expulsion action

18/9/80 ARCWMS

243

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Afrikaans Press giant, Perskor, faces possible expulsion from the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) — the watchdog of newspaper circulation figures — which could have severe financial and political implications for the group.

Expulsion would mean a huge setback for the Perskor newspapers in their war with Nasionale Pers, and a possible swing of influence to the Cape-based newspaper group.

Allegations of falsified circulation figures will be investigated by the council of management of the ABC at an urgent meeting in Johannesburg on Monday.

The secretary of the ABC, Mr G Uys, said today the council would decide whether to take action against the newspaper group after the meeting.

Perskor

243

year's July to December sales

(Continued from Page 1)
figures remained about the same level as for July to December last year. Transvaler had rallied and had pushed up sales by nine percent.

The Citizen's January to June sales this year were 15 percent up on last

Recently Perskor advertised itself as the biggest publishing group in Southern Africa, saying 'We've got something to grow about'.

Mr Jooste was away on a trip to the Free State today and was unavailable for comment.

181 9/80

RECUS

243

Termination

In terms of the ABC's by-laws, the council is empowered to terminate or suspend any member who wilfully violates any rules or regulations, or who shall be guilty of making any false or fraudulent statements as to circulation.

Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of Perskor, is understood to have written to the ABC withdrawing the latest circulation figures for the Transvaler, the Citizen and Vaderland.

Mr Wally Landschmidt, chairman of the All Media Products Survey (which review readership figures), said today he had been informed by a Perskor official that he would soon be given revised figures for these three newspapers.

Irregularities

The withdrawal of the latest certificates follows allegations of irregularities in Perskor's circulation figures, amounting to about 5-million copies of the three newspapers over a period of 150 days.

The irregularities were apparently uncovered during a 'check' audit of Perskor's figures by the ABC's auditors.

Spokesmen for the two firms responsible for Perskor's audits — Lourens and Sim and Co and Alexander Aiken and Carter and Co — today refused to comment on the allegations.

Beeld claim

At the beginning of this year, Beeld — the Nasionale Pers newspaper established in Johannesburg in the face of bitter opposition from Transvaal Nationalists — proclaimed that after a five-year struggle it had become the biggest Afrikaans daily in the north.

Its Monday-Saturday circulation had risen to slightly exceed that of the Transvaler.

But six months later ABC figures for the first half of this year showed a turnabout. While Beeld's

(Continued on Page 3, col 5)

THE STEYN Commission on the media is the focus of anxious attention from all whose activities it has been set up to evaluate. The commission will announce this week whether or not it will accede to the submission by Mr Joel Mervis, South African representative of the International Press Institute, MPC for Orange Grove and former editor of the Sunday Times, that it should reject its mandate.

Clearly, as Mr Justice Steyn promised, the commission is giving careful thought to Mr Mervis' memorandum, a lengthy document which he enlarged on when questioned by the commission last Tuesday.

Mr Mervis, no novice in controversy and not one to pursue a milk-and-water line, made some forceful points. In essence his arguments were that it was beyond the powers of any commission to decide whether the media were meeting the "needs and interests of the community", that its appointment was politically motivated and that, whatever its findings, the Government would use them to justify its intention to place fresh restrictions on the media.

No one will envy the commission the decision it has to make. If it accepts Mr Mervis' submission the repercussions will, to put it mildly, be profound. If it rejects it and goes ahead with its assignment, it will do so under a cloud of discontent and alienation. Thus began to form when its appointment was first announced and came as much from the National Press as from elsewhere.

Supposing Mr Mervis' submission is rejected, the commission will then turn to another delicate task. It has to decide whether one of its mem-

bers, Mr Basil Landau, should recuse himself because of anti-Press statements he is reported to have made last November.

Meanwhile the commission has formulated a series of questions for the guidance of those who may wish to make representations to it. Though short, the list makes the census forms of recent memory look like a piece of the cake served at vicarage tea-parties.

I find it hard, for instance, to see how anyone other than a genius or a moron could feel himself competent to answer this question: "What is the South African community's perception as to the existence of (such) a conflict/situation?"

A man who claims to speak for "the South African community", or even to understand what that amorphous entity thinks, must possess a self-confidence bordering on the supernatural.

One can only hope, should the commission decide to continue its work, that this list of questions will not deter knowledgeable people from approaching it.

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THE MINISTER of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, has criticised the Press for giving publicity to "faceless, unorganised bodies"

No bed of roses for Steyn Commission

243

322

RDY

18/2/82

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

JAMES
McCLURG

takes a critical
look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor PO Box 1138 Johannesburg



such as the Committee of 10 in Soweto and the Committee of 81 that organised the school boycott in the Cape.

Obviously the fact that newspapers quote these committees as sources of information gives them a certain status, legitimacy even, that they would not otherwise enjoy. But Mr Le Grange would find it hard to sustain his charge that they were "put forward" by the Press for political reasons.

The Committee of 10 is the channel for a significant section of opinion in Soweto. To ignore it would be to neglect the newspapers' elementary duty to keep their readers in-

formed of what is going on in South Africa.

The Committee of 81 — faceless, unorganised, call it what you will — was powerful enough to mount and sustain a large-scale boycott, just as a trade union the Johannesburg City Council refused to recognise was powerful enough to bring two-thirds of its workers out on strike. The Committee of 81 was the major source of information about the boycott, and the Press was bound to turn to it for that information.

When Soweto and the coloured community have representative bodies that can speak authoritatively for them, the

Press will naturally turn to them. Meanwhile the formal power vacuum cannot be allowed also to become an information vacuum.

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PEOPLE who think the Press is not sufficiently concerned about the country's security could find it an eye-opener to work in a newspaper office for a while.

Last Monday night the Rand Daily Mail learnt that there had been an explosion in the yard of a house in Sandton. When inquirers were made from the Police Directorate of Public Relations the "Mail" was earnestly asked not to publish anything because it would hamper police investigations. (At that time it was apparently thought that terrorists might be involved).

The "Mail" was naturally reluctant to leave its readers uninformed about an incident that had attracted much attention in the area and of which many people were already aware. The risk of alarmist rumours was obvious.

But, after several discussions with the police, the "Mail" felt eventually that it could not turn down a request ostensibly based on urgent security considerations. With misgivings, it therefore agreed to withhold publication.

Next morning two Johannesburg newspapers published reports on the incident, one as its front-page "lead". Competitively the "Mail" was put at a severe disadvantage. Far worse, it had let its readers down.

What is more, as it now appears, there is no evidence that terrorism was involved.

Accepting that there was no bad faith on the part of the police, this was a piece of amateurish bungling for which both the "Mail" and its readers suffered. If the request to the "Mail" was serious why was the South African Press Association (Sapsa) not asked to put out a message to all the newspapers? Apparently the Directorate lacked the expertise to take this obvious step.

I hope this incident is brought to the attention of the Steyn Commission. A better example of how not to "meet the needs of the community" would be hard to find.

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ACCORDING to the SABC's Cape regional news, new sources of water for the Outshoorn district may have to be found by means of "a boring programme".

Well, why don't they ask the SABC? That's what it specialises in.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS.

THE sudden fierce gust of wind took all who were at the ceremony completely by surprise. Hats were blown off and copies of the vicar's speech and other rubbish were scattered over the site — Ninfeld and Hooe Parish News.

Agency call for action on Perskor

STAR
19/9/80
243

Action must be taken against the Perskor staff responsible for circulation figure irregularities if they are proven, say advertising agencies and an Opposition politician.

They were reacting to reports about the Audit Bureau of Circulation's probe into these allegations, which involve 5-million copies of three Johannesburg daily newspapers.

Figures submitted to the ABC by Perskor have been withdrawn and will be the subject of a special meeting of the bureau's council of management on Monday.

Perskor faces possible expulsion or stern disciplinary action if the allegations are proven.

Spokesmen for several Johannesburg advertising agencies said today they would expect Perskor to refund their advertisers if irregularities are proven.

They also called for severe action to be taken against those people found to be responsible for these irregularities.

Mr Frank Muller, media director of McCann-Erickson, said: "We will be deciding what action to take over ads that were placed in the period concerned, and future advertising we had planned to place with Perskor."

"We expect Perskor to take action that will satisfy us all," he said.

Mr Dick Reed, of J Walter Thompson, said: "If Perskor does not satisfy the industry, there could be serious repercussions for the group. The industry has a long memory."

Mr Eddie Anderson, of Bates Wells Rostron said:

"We expect that those responsible are called to account for their actions."

Not one of the three papers concerned, Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen, carried any stories on the irregularities today or yesterday.

Mr Dave Dalling, Opposition spokesman on the media, said the Perskor board of directors, including Perskor executive chairman Mr Marius Jooste, had to take responsibility if there were irregularities.

He said the story of The Citizen had been "a continuing shabby history of political and commercial dishonesty" and the newspaper should be closed down.

By CHRIS OICKERS
and JAYNE LA MONT

SEVERAL major advertisers have threatened to sue Perskor, the giant Afrikaans publishing group, if allegations concerning the five-million copy circulation discrepancy in its three Johannesburg daily newspapers are proven correct.

Advertiser's contacted yesterday said they would review their advertising budgets and, if the allegations were true, they would claim refunds running into hundreds of thousands of rands for the 150-day period dealt with by the Audit Bureau of Circulation's (ABC) check audit.

The ABC council of management will meet on Monday morning to discuss the matter. It has the power to either expel the group, or to withdraw Perskor's circulation certificates and reprimand the company.

If the irregularities apparently shown in the circulation figures are correct, this means the discrepancies involve 20 000 copies a day for Die Transvaler (an extra 37% of their actual circulation) and 6 500 for both The Citizen (an extra 13,6%) and Die Vaderland (an extra 12%).

These figures are for the first six months of the year. A shocked media world yesterday reacted with dismay to the revelation that the three newspapers could face an unprecedented scandal over the circulation figures submitted to the ABC.

Already Perskor has requested the All Media Products Survey (AMPS) — the most authoritative marketing survey of newspapers which is used by all advertising firms — to with-

Stunned advertisers threaten

to sue Perskor

re-evaluate our advertising with Perskor and after that we will have to look at ways to regain our losses.

Mr Peter Dove, a director of Pick 'n Pay Hypermarkets said if the allegations were true, the group would treat Perskor "in the same way as anybody else who misleads us."

"If Perskor or anybody else has been accepting our advertisements at a rate in line with their circulations, knowing those figures to be incorrect,

we would immediately demand some reimbursement. This would have to take the form of a cash refund or the offer of free advertising in their publications until the amount outstanding is repaid."

Mr Adrian de Bruck, the media director of Grey, Phillips, Buntun, Mundel & Blake, an international advertising agency which handles South African accounts worth more than R30-million a year, said the company handled several major accounts for Perskor clients.

He said yesterday the company was very distressed and concerned by the claims. "We are keeping a close watch on the situation and, depending on the outcome of the ABC meeting, would only take action after Monday."

Mr Tommy Gorton, media director of Kenyon Wiles (Pty) Ltd, another advertising agency, said his company's first priority was to look after its clients' interests.

And if these allegations are true, looking after them means getting their money back. We will also have to take a serious look at future advertising with Perskor."

Mr Hugh Lendrum, president of the Society of Marketeers, said "We are very concerned about the allegations and await with impatience the report of the ABC's meeting."

Mr Tony Factor, business entrepreneur and owner of several retail companies, said "We advertise substantially with Perskor and I would be most distressed if it is true. I will keep advertising with them, however, as I have to reach my market."

© See Page 2

(19) (43) PUN 19/4/80

will do we want our money back. "The refunds are due to us and Perskor will have to give us every cent spent at those inflated prices."

Mr Colin Holmes, advertising and promotions executive for the giant OK Bazaars retailing chain, said from Port Elizabeth "This is very distressing. We will ask for a full report on the allegations."

"If the allegations are proven correct, we will first have to

RDM

243

17/9/80

'Close Citizen' call by Mervis, Dalling

Staff Reporters

"CLOSE down The Citizen" — that is the call by both Mr Joel Mervis, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Orange Grove and doyen of the South African Press, and Mr Dave Dalling, Opposition spokesman on media affairs

Mr Mervis, speaking from London, said last night "The

Perskor debacle comes as no surprise to me

I stated earlier this year that by far the worst feature of The Citizen newspaper scandal was not the Information Department fraud, but the fact that Perskor had taken over a newspaper that had been conceived and reared in deceit and corruption

"The Citizen newspaper is rotten to the core and the decay has spread to the whole Perskor group

"It is not a coincidence that Die Transvaler, with an impeccable record for 40 years, should go down the slippery slope almost within months of being linked with The Cit"

(24) POS, 19/9/8

POST regional offices

POST has opened regional offices in the East Rand, Pretoria and Pietersburg to give better services to our readers.

The offices are manned by our reporters and are designed to serve people in the respective areas. This, we hope, will result in better communication between readers in these areas and POST.

So if you have an important item you consider newsworthy, a church announcement or any other bit of news, check on your POST representative.

He will only be too happy to help you

Should you call any of these offices with no response, please contact the news editor, Thami Mazwai, at (011) 27-6081. Our reporters also go out on assignments and when you call he may be out.

The reporters and their offices are

Norman Ngale and Ahnah Dube (Pretoria, tele-

phone 21-9408), 6th Floor, Pretoria News Building, Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.

Mathatha Tsedu (Pietersburg, telephone 72467), Shop 8, Mimosa House Arcade, Market Street, Pietersburg

Mzikayise Edom (East Rand, telephone 54-9216), 33A Rothsay Street, Benoni (near magistrate's courts)

243
Dom 20/9/84
**Corrupting
influence**

And it immediately introduced the practice of circulation figure falsification by dumping papers and claiming them sold.

The deceit has continued ever since. There was a false statement that it had been sold by Mr Louis Luyt to an unnamed consortium. A false board of directors was announced. And when the exposures began there was a string of false statements.

Then came the paper's "sale" to Perskor — again a highly controversial transaction which many felt should not have been permitted.

And so this personification of deceit was enabled to live on. Is it really so surprising that it should now have corrupted those who salvaged it? Anyone who could see nothing wrong with The Citizen's record must surely be vulnerable to the same spirit of deceitfulness which produced that record. By drawing The Citizen into the bosom of its own family, Perskor gave the impression it condoned what the paper stood for. How then can it expect all those who work for it to reject deceitful behaviour as something that can't be tolerated?

That is how the door to corruption is opened.

And that is what worries us about our industry. Because as long as that deceitful spirit continues to be condoned within our industry, the danger of corruption will spread.

IT IS with a sense of deep concern for our own industry that we note the scandal which has embroiled the big Nationalist printing company, Perskor, over alleged false circulation figures put out for its three main newspapers.

Ours is a much-maligned industry but one with a proud and honourable history for all that. It has gone through the fire of official harassment for 150 years, from the days of Thomas Pringle's clashes with Lord Charles Somerset, but it has survived with a strong sense of journalistic duty and integrity.

Yet now one of its biggest newspaper companies has fallen into disgrace. The allegation against it is a particularly unpleasant one: cheating.

How does it come about that an industry with such an honourable record should suddenly have one of its largest members land in such an unedifying scandal? This is what dismays us.

Part of the explanation may lie in the intense circulation struggles taking place in what is an overtraded market. With ten dailies fighting for survival in the Johannesburg-Pretoria area (New York has only three), the competition is fierce and some sizeable egos are at stake.

But there is another factor which we suspect is the real source of the rot. With Info's clandestine launching of The Citizen as a covert propaganda paper four years ago, something new was introduced into our industry — the element of deceit.

The public was deceived. The paper itself was a living lie, purporting to belong to a visible and well-known public figure whereas, in fact, it belonged to an invisible arm of government.

Steyn Commission decides to press on

243
BOM

RDM 21/9/80

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission is to go ahead with its inquiry into the mass media

The chairman, Mr Justice M Steyn, announced in Johannesburg yesterday that the commission had unanimously turned down an unprecedented preliminary application by Mr Joel Mervis that it refuse to carry out its mandate and that its members resign.

The commission unanimously rejected the view that its terms of reference were an improper attempt to find an excuse for tightening the screws on the mass media

They were clearly indicative of an earnest and honest effort by the Government to frame the commission's mandate in the most neutral terms possible, Judge Steyn said. This was to allow it to perform its task in such manner as to ensure as fair, objective and just an inquiry, and as generally and useful a set of findings, as possible

In an 18-page decision on Mr Mervis' representations Judge Steyn said the introduction of a

new element could well break the virtual stalemate between the Government and the media, and act as a catalyst

Judge Steyn also announced he would deal separately with the membership of Mr Basil Landau, whose appointment to the five-member commission has aroused controversy because of the views he expressed on the Press at a meeting between the Prime Minister and businessmen last year

Mr Mervis, MPC for Orange Grove, and former Sunday Times editor, brought the application in his capacity as South African representative of the International Press Institute

Because of the urgency of the application, the commission brought forward its first hearing by a week last Tuesday to hear further argument by Mr Mervis

The commission's unanimous conclusion was that

● The lines along which it was called upon to conduct its investigations were neither inconsistent nor irreconcilable with the accepted principles of Press or media freedom, nor incompatible with normal

newspaper and journalistic practice judged by ethical, technical and professional standards,

● Such freedom and practice might, on the contrary, be well served ultimately by an investigation along the lines it had been called upon to conduct,

● Its terms of reference were capable of at least substantial performance

Dealing with Mr Mervis' argument concerning the "notorious and long-standing controversy" between the Government and the media, Judge Steyn said judges were often called to deal with most vexing and contentious matters

He referred to examples both in South Africa and Britain, including Lord Denning's inquiry into the Profumo affair with its political overtones

Judge Steyn said neither he nor his colleagues would flinch from a task merely because of its allegedly notorious and explosive political content

In a detailed argument on Mr Mervis' contention about the impossibility of performing the commission's mandate, Judge Steyn said "An averment that

this is impossible is a counsel of despair, for then it would be equally impossible for any politician, political party, government or other group of leaders, to identify these matters and to formulate thereon their policies and suggestions for improvement

"Then indeed, would not only the attempt by this commission to perform its tasks be an exercise in futility, but similarly that also of all political parties, churches and other groups"

The commission felt an inquiry might well reveal the mass media field of operations constituted an ascertainable, coherent and sufficiently inter-related body of activity to be capable of wholesome regulation

"It may also reveal that the freedom of the mass media is likewise capable of such regulation without it being crippled or impaired thereby"

Speaking last night from London, where he is on holiday, Mr Mervis said it had to be accepted that the inquiry was going ahead

"I am pleased to hear that Judge Steyn does not consider the terms of reference to be inconsistent or irreconcilable with the accepted principles of Press or media freedom.

"The judge's statement of at least substantial performance of the terms of reference indicates his awareness of the difficulties that he ahead in an inquiry of this nature," Mr Mervis said

He was also pleased to learn the judge felt confident that in spite of the failure of the Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into the Press, and the Government's Press Bill in 1977, his commission would be able to handle this matter successfully

Mr Mervis, who was praised by the commission for the way in which he conducted his application, added "He clearly has a difficult task before him, because it is very difficult to balance, on the one hand, Press freedom and the public's right to know with, on the other, what constitutes the needs and interests of the country, and what the demands of the times are."

● See Page 15

(243), RDM
Sapa's
21/9/50
news link
with
Taiwan

TAIPEI — The Republic of China's Central News Agency, and the South African Press Association signed an agreement on news exchange yesterday.

At the signing ceremony in Taipei both Mr Frank Lin, president of CNA, and Mr Edwin Linington, editor of Sapa, stressed that the two agencies would strive to provide the public with accurate and impartial news in their efforts to uphold democracy and world peace.

Mr Lin said "With the signing of the bilateral agreement between us, I believe we can henceforth bring about better understanding between our two peoples and further promote the traditional friendship between our two countries."

Mr Linington said that "where dictatorship and totalitarianism thrive, neither the Press nor the individual enjoys those freedoms we hold and cherish. With the exchange of news, it will bring benefits not only to our two news agencies but also to our two countries."

— Sapa

Mr. Joel Mervin's argument on the notorious and long-standing dispute between the Government and the media. Judge Steyn said Supreme Court judges were often called to deal with most vexing and serious matters.

It was therefore the duty to such tasks with fortitude to perform them to the best of their abilities.

It was a task from which he has not his colleagues and flinch merely because of its allegedly notorious and divisive political content.

We agree and are of the opinion that on Mr. Mervin's assessment the matter is longer one which should or should be dealt with by politicians and members of the media — only they having reached the end of the road as it were.

We also agree that the introduction of a new element of a new and different approach to bear upon the tried controversy could very well break the virtual stalemate and contribute materially to using and beneficial resolution of the dispute. Judge Steyn said.

The commission felt it could not do as such a catalyst and could therefore assist materially in resolving the matter to General Advantage.

Judge Steyn also dealt at length with Mr. Mervin's arguments of reference which are to inquire into and report on the question whether the product of and the handling matters by the mass media meet the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times and to show how they can be provided.

The judge said Mr. Mervin is constrained to concede that there was another tenable construction of the terms of reference — that they could be taken as "loaded" against the Government in the

Steyn: Win We'll soon

sense that on their wording the commission could investigate the Government's handling of the matter in particular and conclude that the Government should be blamed for every shortcoming and land'ing of matters by the media.

Judge Steyn also said. We as a commission are not concerned with the subjective views of an individual as to the import of its terms of reference or with what the real intent of Government or of anybody else for that matter was or is concerning this Commission and the task it has been set.

The commission's sole duty in considering this application was to construe its terms of reference objectively according to the words used and then to base its findings as to its import thereon.

Referring to the mandate he said. We are satisfied that it is neutral and not susceptible of any taint of bad faith or improper motives either as suggested by Mr. Mervin or otherwise.

Judge Steyn said the terms of reference most certainly did not preclude a finding that nothing was wanting in the conduct of or in the handling of matters by the mass media. And in our estimation that we are not indubitably also admitted of a finding that the Government or its bureaucracy is to be blamed for anything in fact found to be wanting and that the situation can and ought to be improved by government or its bureaucracy mending its ways and setting its own house in order.

Far from the terms of reference being an improper at-

tempt or stunt by the Government to find an excuse for blighting the screws on the mass media or on any portion thereof they were in fact clearly indicative of an earnest and honest effort by government to frame the commission's mandate in the most neutral terms possible in order to allow it to perform its task in such manner as to ensure as fair objective and just an inquiry and as generally and unambiguously useful a set of findings by it as possible.

By the same reasoning we are unanimous firstly, in our rejection of the contention that its terms of reference tantamount to an improper attempt to divert the commission's attention from its proper and expeditious performance of its mandate.

The commission was also unanimous in rejecting the averment that the questionnaire it prepared and issued was tainted in any way by any improper motive or procedure. Judge Steyn then dealt with Mr. Mervin's arguments on the impossibility of performing the commission's mandate.

On the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the times Mr. Mervin's initial and prime contention was that these were incapable of objective ascertainment. After dealing with Mr. Mervin's argument the commission

of what the needs and interests of the community are. Judge Steyn said that in such an investigation the net had to be cast wide to ensure a proper coverage of the whole field of relevant matters and that was the reason for the wide framing of the terms of reference.

It was certainly the reason for the comprehensive questionnaire prepared and issued by the commission be added.

On another submission by Mr. Mervin Judge Steyn said the true nature and ambit of mass media operations and the feasibility and desirability of regulating the activities of a free Press or media community were matters of fact requiring pertinent investigation.

Mr. Mervin had argued that no law could be devised or devised to organize and control news in the way it could be done in other professions and had referred to the Van Zyl Commission of Inquiry into the Press and the Government's Newspaper Bill in 1977.

Judge Steyn said. The facts that previous attempts to do so were unavailing and that a previous commission conducted a very detailed inquiry and took substantial time to consider its decisions and to formulate its conclusions are also by no means conclusive of the matter.

Their effect is largely the same as that of the facts and factual findings in one court case which are of little or no relevance or consequence in a subsequent act on where a similar set of facts are in issue.

To accept as a fact and without any preceding inquiry, that the whole mass media operation is in fact boundless and the true media freedom is the

capable of any effective regulation, would not only be a pre-judging of the matter but would likewise be a course of despair accepting without any factual verification that the operations of the mass media do indeed constitute a field of activities so vast and amorphous that no bounds can be set thereto and also that media freedom is of necessity and unregulated freedom to which the law would seek in vain to apply its ameliorating arts and disciplines.

This would be almost tantamount to equating freedom with "licence", a thought which was repugnant to any well-ordered and civilised community.

We do not however agree with Mr. Mervin that the rating is as clear-cut as he would have it be. The reason for the Government's abandonment of the 1977 Press Bill may well be of substantial importance during the stage of factual investigation but can certainly be neither ascertained nor decisive at this stage of the proceedings.

The same went for the *modus operandi* and the fate of the Van Zyl Commission which in addition operated under markedly different circumstances.

He said the mass media operations field was unquestionably one of human endeavour and consequently a fit subject for factual and legal inquiry.

Such inquiry might very well reveal that the mass media field of operations constituted an ascertainable coherent and sufficiently interrelated body of activity to be generically capable of definition as a business or profession, and as such capable of wholesome regulation.

It may also reveal that the freedom of the mass media is likewise in fact capable of such regulation without it being crippled or impaired thereby. Judge Steyn added.

Landau
243 227
to stay
COM 22/9/80
with

inquiry team

By AMBEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

MR BASIL Landau, the businessman whose reported views on the Press have aroused considerable controversy, is to continue serving as a member of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media

Announcing this yesterday, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said neither Mr Landau's actual statements nor his lack of expertise provided sufficient reason for his recusal, or for referring to him as a "controversial or inadequate commissioner"

"To my mind, Mr Landau became a 'controversial commissioner' by reason of a misreading or incorrect understanding of his statements, and probably also because of a faulty understanding of the nature of the commission's work and the grounds requiring recusal of a member,"

Judge Steyn added.

In a 23-page statement issued in Johannesburg, Judge Steyn also said that "members of the media community" had been invited to serve on the commission, but had declined

The row over Mr Landau's membership of the commission flared over remarks he made at a meeting between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and leading businessmen at the Carlton Hotel, Johannesburg, last November

Objections to his serving as a commissioner were that he had shown such a bias against the media that he was incapable of approaching matters to be investigated with an open mind, and that he had in effect prejudged the issues.

Judge Steyn cited cases in South Africa and abroad on the nature of commissions, and about bias, which, he said, must be clearly distinguished from "inclination", favouring one approach or point of view from another.

"Bias may be a ground for recusal in a court of law, inclination hardly ever."

He also quoted from a judgment in the 1951 Rex v Milne and Erleigh case. "The mere fact that a judge holds strong views on what he conceives to be an evil system of society does not, in my view, disqualify him from sitting in a case in which

"... some of those evils may be brought to light." Judge Steyn said. "Since his return from America, I consulted Mr Landau on the matter and he assured me that he had not prejudged any of the aspects requiring investigation, that he in fact would approach his task with an open mind, and that he would assess all relevant facts fairly and objectively"

"I am satisfied with his assurances and am convinced that he will approach his task and perform his duties as stated by him to me."

Replying to a contention that Mr Landau appeared to have no professional qualifications for such an inquiry, the judge said special technical or other expert knowledge was not necessarily required of investigators of fact.

Can black journalists be objective?

IS IT impossible for black journalists to observe the accepted professional dictum of objective reporting? This question has been raised more than once and has now been put with force and some persuasiveness by an experienced journalist, Mr Obed Musi

Speaking at the University of the Witwatersrand's Senate Special Lectures, Mr Musi said that black journalists' "sense of commitment to the grievances of their people" made such objectivity impossible. No black journalist, he continued, could stand aloof from the irredeemable injustices perpetrated against blacks

How, for instance, could a black journalist be clinically detached in a court of law when he heard a judgment being given that made him feel hurt or that he considered untenable?

In contrast, Mr Musi pointed out with truth, no white journalist had first-hand experience of what happened to blacks when they fell foul of the pass laws

Mr Musi's sincerity and the depth of his feelings are beyond doubt. Nor does any reasonable person expect a black to adjure commitment to his people because he has chosen to become a journalist

A sense of commitment is not unique to those with black skins. Nor, for that matter, is a sense of justice or a feeling of avulsion at witnessing an act of injustice, in court or out of

to my knowledge, expects it of a reporter. What is expected of him — and this is primarily a duty to his readers, not his employers — is honest reporting that reflects the facts without distortion and without the kind of selectivity that can give a false impression

This, of course, is easily said but not nearly so easily done. The personal factors of cultural background, temperament and beliefs cannot be excised. No two men will approach a task from precisely the same angle or see it in precisely the same light

But that applies to all of us — even to judges, for all of us semi-divinity that hedges them — and liberates no one from the duty to exercise his professional skill honestly and according to the highest standards

Failure is forgivable. What cannot, I believe, be accepted is the deliberate rejection of standards because they are difficult to maintain

Black journalists in South Africa are only on the fringe of the great task that awaits them. They face enormous practical difficulties and crises of conscience which, as Mr Musi says, are hard for whites to understand

No doubt in the time they will discard much of the journalistic furniture we now consider essential. Other times will demand other modes

But it would be tragic if, in a mood of understandable revolt against current injustices, they jettisoned the one quality that distinguishes journalism from

Rand Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES

McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media



If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor, PO Box 1138 Johannesburg

propaganda and gives it its permanent value

□ □ □

TWO or three weeks ago I mentioned in passing that strange aristocratic phenomenon, the peeress in her own right Franz Auerbach of Risdale has asked for more details

To quote Whitaker's Almanack, "peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men, but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males".

A good example of the latter category is Countess Mountbatten of Burma, formerly Lady Patricia Knatchbull, who recently succeeded her father because he had no male heir. Had the line of inheritance not been open to females, the title would have become defunct

Sample titles of peeresses in their own right are (as noted above) Countess Mountbatten

of Burma and the Baroness Berkeley. Less formally they would be referred to as Lady Mountbatten and Lady Berkeley. Their peerages remain hereditary, passing to males where available

These personages, mostly of ancient lineage, are not to be confused with life peeresses, of whom Lady Falkender (formerly Mrs Marcia Williams, secretary to Harold Wilson) is a controversial example. Life peeresses (and life peers) titles die with them

As a footnote, my statement that even the best British newspapers now hangle titles was strikingly confirmed the other day when I saw the Dean of St Paul's, London, referred to in the caption to a photograph in The Times as "the Rev Alan Webster". Deans, as every cub reporter knows, or ought to know and did know when I was one, are "the Very Rev".

□ □ □

PEERESSES in their own right

were not the only matter raised by Mr Auerbach. He went on to point to a headline that appeared immediately below my column on September 1 and ran "Moving story of 'resistance'". This really hurt his eye, said Mr Auerbach feelingly. It hurt mine too, and the pain was revived 10 days later when a headline in Inside Mail announced that certain charges were "unwarranted".

Finally, my own glass house has a broken window. As the observant Mr Auerbach (trust a former schoolmaster) pointed out, I wrote of Mr Harry Adler, who was general manager of the African Broadcasting Company, as an "octogenarian". This should, of course, have been "octogenarian". Nobody and nothing to blame but my own carelessness

□ □ □

REPORTS that the SABC's top structure is to be "drastically shaken up" within a few months must be viewed with caution until more details are known

The need for some such action has long been obvious. Equally obvious is the need to find a first-rate man (or will it be men?) to head the SABC's executive staff when the present joint directors-general retire

In November last year I urged that the new head — I profoundly hope there will be only one — should "have a clear vision of the SABC's role in our society and a strong will to fulfil it". I was interested, therefore, to see that according to Beeld the emphasis in the

top echelon is now likely to be placed less on the administrative side and more on programme content

This is a sound principle. Less cheering, though, is the addendum that this emphasis will fall "within the country's total strategy for national survival". This has menacing undertones for those who believe that the SABC is already too closely identified with the "total strategy" — which, in the nature of things, can only be a euphemism for National Party policy

A quant sidelight on the thinking behind the projected shake-up is that in this context the SABC's news department is being criticised on the grounds that during the Simonstown by-election TV gave the unsuccessful Mr Eddie Barlow a "much more favourable" showing than it gave the successful Mr John Wiley

At least this counterbalances complaints to me from a PRP supporter, following last week's column, that one of Cape Town's English-language newspapers was grossly unfair to the Progs and Eddie Barlow

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STOP PRESS: IN ADDITION there is the persistent question of incorporation. Orinda residents have voted in incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted in incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted in incorporation down. Orinda residents have voted in incorporation down each time it has reached the ballot, but will this go on indefinitely? — Orinda (California) Sun.

ABC weighs the Perskor charges today

243
ROOM
22/7/80

By JAYNE LA MONT

THE Audit Bureau of Circulation's council of management meets in Johannesburg at 9am today to discuss allegations of substantial discrepancies in the circulation figures of three Perskor newspapers.

The future credibility of the giant Afrikaans publishing house may rest upon the ABC council's finding on the circulation figures of The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland.

Already Perskor has requested its circulation figures be withdrawn from the official listings for the All Media Products Survey (AMPS) — a R600 000 survey of newspaper circulation which is used by all advertising firms.

And it is believed Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of Perskor, has written to the ABC asking it to withdraw the three papers' circulation figures for the period January to June this year.

Apart from an initial public statement by Mr Jooste more than a week ago, in which he announced an internal Perskor investigation into the allegations, there has been no reaction.

If the allegations were proven correct, it would involve circulation figures of 20 000 for Die Transvaler (an extra 37% on actual circulation) — and 6 500 each for The Citizen (an extra 13,6%) and Die Vaderland (12%).

The outcome of the meeting is "eagerly awaited" by Perskor's advertising clients — many of whom have threatened to sue the group if the allegations are proven correct.

The meeting is the end result of a check audit carried out by the ABC during which the irregularities apparently came to light.

On Saturday, September 13, an extraordinary meeting of the Perskor Board took place at the group's Doornfontein headquarters, but no statement was issued.

A week ago, Wimpie de Klerk, the editor of Die Transvaler, called his staff together to advise them discrepancies had been found in the newspapers' circulation figures.

He invited anybody wishing to resign to do so immediately, but the staff have elected to stand with their editor.

In an editorial comment yesterday, Rapport, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, owned jointly by Perskor and their Cape rivals, Nasionale Pers, said it was "self-evident" that this unfortunate event could reflect on the integrity of the newspaper industry as a whole.

This could not be tolerated under any circumstances, Rapport said.

"Papers cannot fulfil their role as reliable organs in the service of the public, if there should be the slightest suspicion that the industry's own house is not in order.

"If the Audit Bureau should discover irregularities, those details should be made public with the same openness which the Press usually employs to expose other irregularities.

"It is of the greatest importance that trust in the newspaper industry should be established beyond all doubt. In fact it is also in the interest of the concerned newspapers and company.

"The newspaper industry owes it to the public to open, as it were, their windows and to clean the air."

Beeld board discusses fake Perskor circulation

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The ABC-Perskor debacle was discussed in Cape Town today by the owners of Beeld, said to be hardest hit of all rival newspaper groups by the circulation controversy

A standing committee of the board of directors of Nasionale Pers met under the chairmanship of Professor P J Cilie. Perskor's circulation figures were among the items discussed. Nasionale Pers' managing director, Mr D P de Villiers confirmed

Mr de Villiers would not comment on suggestions that his group may consider legal action as a result of losses it may have suffered in loss of advertising to Perskor. He conceded, however, that his newspaper group was the worst hit.

Nasionale Koerante, a subsidiary company of Nasionale Pers, will probably discuss the Perskor disclosures at its board meeting in Johannesburg next week.

SUBSIDIARY

Nasionale Koerante's joint managing director Mr G Engelbrecht stressed it was not to be inferred that Beeld was considering legal action.

"Basically, my feeling is that it is up to advertisers to do the running, and not the job of another newspaper," Mr Engelbrecht said, adding it was unlikely Beeld would take any action "This is our usual board meeting, and possibly the latest developments in the Perskor case will be discussed."

In an editorial today, Beeld called for The Citizen to be shut down.

"Our standpoint is that a newspaper like The Citizen, because of its troubled past, has no longer the right to exist."

"The Citizen should rather disappear before it does more harm to the industry and the Afrikaner cause. If there are people who think there is a place for an English daily newspaper with this type of attitude, well and fine. But then it must be started right from the beginning"

The editorial said it was of the utmost importance that trust in the South

"Unless there is strong action, all our credibility will suffer"

The editor of The Citizen, Mr M A "Johnnie" Johnson, today broke his silence on the newspaper's circulation figures.

REGRET

In a front-page editorial, headed "Our Regret," Mr Johnson said readers of The Citizen had no cause to abandon the newspaper because of what has happened

"The Citizen will continue to appear as an independent, honest balanced and pro-South African newspaper," he said

"It is a good paper. An honest paper"

Mr Johnson said the staff of The Citizen "deeply regret" the irregularities in its circulation figures.

Spokesmen for many major Johannesburg-based national advertising agencies expressed anger and disappointment at the debacle

Mr Mike Leahy, media director of Bates-Wells-Rostron, said the misrepresentation by Perskor affected the whole advertising industry and cast aspersions of doubt on the credibility of the ABC.

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Perskor editorials

243

'no say in circulation'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The editors-in-chief of Perskor's two flag newspapers, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland, have both distanced themselves from the circulation controversy surrounding their newspapers.

Following the disclosure of faked Perskor newspaper figures, the magazine arm of Perskor's publishing empire, Republican Press Limited, has called on the ABC to check its circulation figures.

Republican Press Limited published more than a score of magazines, among them the popular consumer magazines Scope, Darling, Rooi Rose and Family Radio and TV.

BLACK MAGAZINE

The black monthly magazine, Bona, published in four languages, boasts the highest circulation of any journal in South Africa, black or white according to the Perskor chairman's report.

In an editorial today, Transvaler editor Dr W J de Klerk, said Die Transvaler editorial team had no say, joint responsibility nor part in the planning organisation or workings of the circulation section.

'This whole case of faulty figures therefore does not affect the integrity and credibility of Die Transvaler and its editorial staff,' he said.

'The chief editor — also in his capacity as joint manager director — likewise according to the division of management responsibilities at Perskor has no say, responsibility nor part in the matter.'

A PITY

A Vaderland editorial yesterday said it was a pity that an old and respected newspaper like Die Vaderland had to become involved in the complications of the faked figure debacle.

'We will not attempt to smooth talk or to explain away what has happened,' Die Vaderland said, and added that it distanced itself from the controversy as it was not involved.

Advertisers, represented by a national official body, the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA) held a special meeting in Johannesburg yesterday and

have spoken out in favour of compensation from Perskor to individual advertising agencies.

Mr Nic Tredoux, president of the AAPA, said the advertising industry was shocked and dismayed.

Threat to silence ^{STAR} 24/9/80 Press 243

The Star's Africa News
Service

SALISBURY — The Zimbabwe daily newspaper, The Herald, was again warned yesterday that it would be "muzzled" if it acted against the national interest.

However, in repeating the warning during a Press conference, Local Government and Housing Minister Dr Eddison Zvobgo said his Government would be reluctant to take action against the newspaper.

Asked if The Herald was likely to be muzzled, Dr Zvobgo replied: "If we are going to have a domestic paper controlled to some extent from South Africa then they have got to be told straight to their faces that that is always a possibility."

"They have been muzzled for 15 years and do not know how to handle their freedom," Dr Zvobgo said.

His government did not mind if The Herald attacked the policies of the ruling Zanu (PF) Party, he said, but it must not be destructive about programmes that were vital to national reconstruction.

He said the newspaper had tried to paint a black picture of the planned move of 17 000 former guerillas to Chitungwiza township, near Salisbury, when in fact "there will be dancing all over the place" when the men arrived.

Brazen reactions to the crookery

WITH Perskor's circulation crookery exposed, one would have hoped that those newspapers which have been the beneficiaries of it would betray a sense of embarrassment. Even if they cannot bring themselves to hang their heads in unabashed shame, then at the very least common decency surely requires humility and a genuine acknowledgment, without equivocation, of their revealed flaws.

But no. The Citizen yesterday spoke in the most unctuous terms possible. Its public apology for its false circulation figures was interwoven with protestations about being "an honest paper", and with attacks on what it said were the "blatant untruths" being published about it. This, remarkably, from the newspaper which was born in deceit and whose history, even before the present exposure, contains known episodes of dumping of considerable numbers of copies so as to permit misrepresentation of its circulation.

Its affirmations of innocence, and its declarations of its integrity, have all been heard before. It's a tired old story.

Die Vaderland, The Citizen's stablemate, has hardly emerged in better light. Yesterday it carried a fulsome apology to its readers. But the nice-sounding words were rendered meaningless by the lengthy report carried right alongside as the main news of the day and which it attempted to repair the damage done on the circulation front by projecting the newspaper's readership figures. The emphasis on race merely added an unpleasant note to the sheer brazenness of it

Meanwhile, the third newspaper involved, Die Transvaler, still has to fulfil its promise of a full explanation.

What is more to the point is the demand by a spokesman for the Society of Marketers for full disclosure of the "method of manipulation" used by Perskor. It was vital that the trick used by Perskor be publicised, he said, as others might be doing the same thing.

Not only do the demands of commercial honesty — in regard both to advertisers and readers — make this full and speedy disclosure imperative, but there is also the significant theme sounded by two other Nationalist newspapers, Rapport and Beeld, which takes the issue far into the public domain.

What this comes down to is that all South African newspapers stand to lose from Perskor's misdeeds. Newspapers call themselves the watchdogs of public interest and must therefore themselves be above reproach. How can the Press expose corruption in others if there is rotteness in its own midst? For newspapers to regain credibility, the rotteness must be rooted out.

The Citizen, on the other hand, does not even begin with a moral basis. It has never had one. It has always, right from its first day, been artificially sustained. That the only way it can survive, for those who back it, is through cheating and fraud, has again been proved.

Beeld puts it correctly: The Citizen "no longer has the right to exist".

243

Perskor advertisers to seek legal advice

By JAYNE LA MONT
and MARTIN FEINSTEIN

MORE than 40 of South Africa's top advertising agencies are to seek legal advice in an attempt to get compensation for money spent on advertising in the three newspapers hit by the Perskor circulation scandal

And the Audit Bureau of Circulation yesterday confirmed that Republican Press — the Durban-based Perskor magazine empire — had requested ABC audits on their publications

The executive of the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA), which represents more than 40 agencies, recommended after a two-hour emergency meeting yesterday that its members consult their lawyers and clients on a "course of action"

These moves follow the ABC's withdrawal of circulation certificates for three newspapers in the Perskor stable — The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland — and disclosures that their actual circulations were far below Perskor's figures

The ABC withdrew the January to June, 1980, certificates

for all three newspapers and also those covering the period 1976 to 1979 for Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler

The AAPA president, Mr Nic Tredoux, yesterday called on Perskor to immediately adjust advertising rates for the three papers "in line with the factual net sales figures revealed in the ABC's statement".

He revealed that AAPA, as an ABC member, would "press for a tightening up of (the ABC's) procedures in order to make control more effective"

"This unfortunate occurrence has indicated that the ABC's procedures are not infallible," Mr Tredoux said in a statement

"Our members will now have to consider their position and consult with their legal advisers and clients on a course of action relating to advertising placed and paid for during the first half of 1980"

"At this stage there seems no doubt that that highly inflated sales figures were falsely reflected on nett sales certificates

"The effect of this was that the circulations of these publications were claimed to be much higher than they really

were, which amounts to the calculated misleading of advertising agencies and their clients," he said

"It is the considered opinion of the AAPA that agencies and their clients have reason to believe that they deserve compensation for value not received"

Mr Tredoux told the Rand Daily Mail last night there had been "absolute and complete consensus" at the meeting

"No agencies have yet cancelled their advertising with Perskor, but several have written to Perskor. The fact is that all of them, wherever they may be, have been short-changed"

The AAPA has also requested a meeting with the Society of Marketers to discuss the scandal

Meanwhile Mr F J Wulfse, chairman of the ABC, said yesterday that Republican Press, had requested that the bureau conduct audits on RP's publications

"Obviously this was done to eliminate any suggestion that they have any connection with the malpractices of The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland"

Republican Press, the magazine wing of Perskor, print Family Radio and TV, Darling, Scope, Fair Lady and a host of photo-comics such as See and Sister Louise.

Die Vaderland said last night in a front page editorial there would be no attempt by the editorial section to explain or talk away the misrepresentations which had been made public as the editorial department was ignorant of the matter

"Any decisions lie in the hands of the management and the controlling trust (Dagbreek Trust) of the publishing group, Perskor. The necessary action will shortly come from that side after deliberation and discussion at the highest level," the newspaper said

Perskor's shares ²⁴³ drop after exposure

By DAVID CARTE
Deputy Financial Editor

THE share prices of the two listed companies attached to the Perskor group have dropped sharply since the circulation scandal was first revealed by the Rand Daily Mail Afrikaanse Pers, which owns 85% of Perskor, has come off 8% from 240c to 220c "sellers" since Thursday, but there have been no buyers

Vaderland, which owns 44% of Afrikaanse Pers, has fallen 25% from 65c to 50c

Mr Richard Lurie, president of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, wouldn't comment, but several individual brokers, who may not be quoted, said the Stock Exchange should demand an explanation from Perskor's two listed companies, Afrikaanse Pers and Vaderland

Perskor's goodwill among advertisers and readers, they say, was bound to suffer

"Perskor's management owes no explanation to the 'Mail', but it definitely owes one to shareholders, who are, after all, its employers", a market commentator said

"On the face of it, if management knew what was going on, it should be fired for fraud. And if it didn't know, it should be fired for incompetence"

A broker asked whether the audited financial statements could be trusted if the audited circulation figures could not be

While Mr Lurie would not comment, the unofficial JSE view seems to be that no action will be taken unless Perskor's financial situation is shown to have been materially affected

One leading financial analyst said "Afpers' financial statements exclude The Citizen by special dispensation of the Registrar of Companies, and are impossible to unravel anyway"

"Afpers and Vaderland are Broederbond stocks held mainly for ideological, rather than financial considerations. But with SAAN and Argus registering very big profit increases, the publishing sector has been a very hot one recently

"It is certainly conceivable that investors bought shares in Afpers and Vaderland on the strength of apparently soaring circulations emblazoned all over the front pages with colour graphs"

'Charge Perskor'

Staff Reporter

ADVERTISERS should lay a criminal charge of fraud against Perskor, the Opposition Chief Whip, Mr Brian Bamford, MP, said yesterday

"The Perskor circulation scandal is a prima facie case of fraud, which is false representation made with intent to prejudice," he said

"Perskor's representation is in its figures," he said

Mr Bamford said all the elements of fraud were present.

Official mouthpiece of

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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — According to Perskor chairman, Mr Marinus Jooste, his publishing empire is, both in turnover and national impact, by far the largest group of its kind in any language and is, according to its constitution, founded to serve the South African.

The group, which is involved in a controversy with the Audit Bureau of

Circulations, owns four daily newspapers, all based in the Transvaal, a host of smaller regional newspapers, more than 10 popular magazines catering for English, Afrikaans and black readers, and printing works in Johannesburg, Durban and Pretoria, serving contracts worth millions of rands annually.

Known to be the official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Transvaal, Perskor recently moved to the Western Cape where it bought the established Cape Town printing business Galvin and Sales.

Several bids to take over some existing small town newspapers have already been made, which some fear mean the opening of a new front in the decades-old Nat Press war.

From the establishment of Dagbreekpers in 1947, Perskor developed as a

result of its merger with Afrikaanse Pers, Landstempers, Voortekopers and Republikeanse Pers.

Since 1915 the various boards of directors have been served by chairmen General Hertzog, Mr J G Strijdom, Dr H F Verwoerd, Mr B J Vorster and Mr B J Schoeman.

In its most recent half-year financial statement earlier this year, the group announced an increase in pre-tax income

Reviews 243 the National Party...

...THAT'S THE 'EMPIRE' THAT PERSKOR BUILT

for the last financial year of 43,5 percent from R3,1 million to R4,5 million

Perskor has six major arms to its operations: Newspapers, books (with a Perskor prize for literature awarded each year), printing works, black services (with the emphasis on educational material), a

distribution agency (Republican News Agency) and Republican Press, which manages a host of magazines

Republican Press publishes more than a score of magazines. Of these, 11 are the country's most important consumer magazines and include Your

Family, Scope, Darling, Family, Radio and TV, Keur, Rood Rose and Living and Loving.

In this field the most spectacular advances have been made by the monthly Bona, a journal for blacks in four languages. Circulation of this magazine now tops that of any

journal in South Africa, black or white, according to the latest chairman's report.

Perskor's four dailies — Transvaler, Vaderland, Oggenblad/Hoofstad and Citizen — sold, before the ABC controversy, a reported 220 000-odd in

Perskor also has a 50 percent shareholding in Rapport, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, with the largest number of white and coloured readers of all newspapers in South Africa for 1979

Perskor ^{50K} ^{26/9/80} 'removes' circulation people ²⁴³

Irregularities in the Press and advertising worlds could not be tolerated and the people responsible for the Perskor circulation issue were "being removed from their positions," said Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of the Perskor group in a statement released in Johannesburg.

Mr Jooste said: "Throughout history the political struggle has been waged more heatedly in the Transvaal than elsewhere in the country. In the stronghold of the Afrikaner on the Rand and in the Transvaal, Perskor has played a leading role particularly through Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler. Without these two publications the progress that has been made here would have been virtually unimaginable.

"In recent years commercial overtrading (oorbesetting) of this rich and vital market has contributed to its becoming a blast furnace (hoogoond) of competition.

UNFORTUNATE

"It is against this background that the unfortunate occurrences surrounding the sales figures of Die Vaderland, Die Transvaler and the Citizen should be seen.

"When allegations were made about the circulation figures of these three publications an investigation was immediately ordered.

"This investigation and the ABC finding showed to the regret and shock of myself and the board that the sales figures had, in fact, been represented as much higher than they in fact were. Such conduct we deplore and condemn.

"Apparently it was a mistaken view of loyalty and enthusiasm and it is not being condoned. I am glad to say, however, that not one of those involved obtained any personal financial gain.

"Of the 6 000 employees of this large company only a handful are involved.

"The board and I can understand that these few officials were induced to their actions by the fierce newspaper struggle.

"Also this was not their intention. Yet we have the strongest objections to

it.

STEPS TAKEN

"Irregularities cannot be permitted in the Press and advertising words. Therefore the matter will be rectified.

"The officials concerned will be removed from their positions. Steps are being taken to prevent similar actions in future.

"Over the years our advertisers have learned that our publications dominate the market and that results could be obtained from using these publications.

"We have exceptional appreciation for the co-operation and loyalty of our advertisers, their agencies and representatives.

"It was and still remains our goal to provide them with a first-rate service and they know that the readership of our publications is not in any way in dispute.

"For the foregoing reasons we are prepared to make a survey in co-operation with our advertisers of possible damages and to rectify proven damages.

"It would appear that certain of our critics are not concerned with being satisfied that wrongs be rectified, but that political and commercial considerations have begun to get the upper hand" — Sans

Story behind the Perskor scandal

JOHANNESBURG.
— False cheques totalling R720 000 were signed by some Perskor officials in the first half of this year to inflate Perskor newspapers circulation figures.

26/9/80
ARGUS

The Star, sister newspaper of The Argus, has established today how Perskor misled the public, advertisers, the Audit Bureau of Circulations and other newspapers

Informed sources have disclosed conclusively that fictitious statements and false cheques are behind the Perskor scandal and that the actions of the Perskor staff responsible point to large-scale deception

No gain

Mr Marius Jooste, executive chairman of Perskor, announced last night that a 'handful' of Perskor's 6 000 employees were involved and that they would be removed from their posts. He said that none had made any personal gain from the deception.

It all began when Mr Jooste last week withdrew latest circulation figures for three of his daily newspapers — Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen — after allegations of irregularities.

Condemned

This move was brought about by ABC audit spot-checks which in turn were apparently triggered by a tip-off concerning faked figures.

The ABC strongly condemned the misrepresentation of these three newspapers and withdrew ABC circulation certificates

from January to June this year.

The circulation certificates of Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland for the years 1976 to 1979 were also withdrawn.

Method

This is how Perskor did it. Like other newspapers Perskor sells its newspapers through two distribution agencies. One, Republican News Agency, is self-owned, while Allied Publishing distributes a smaller portion of Perskor newspapers.

Allied Publishing accounts to Perskor monthly for newspapers sold by means of statements accompanied by cheques. These form the basic sales records.

Perskor employees claimed additional sales through the use of a fictitious second statement each month, filling in false information on a blank Allied Publishing form. It is not known how these employees obtained the blank forms.

Statement

To conform with normal practice, the false statement in turn had to be backed by payment. Since the statement was fictitious, the 'cash' was paid to Perskor by a Perskor or associate company cheque.

With circulation figures falsely claimed to be 21 306 (Die Transvaler), 9 367 (Die Vaderland) and 6 599 (The Citizen) higher than actual daily figures, this amounts to 4,8-million 'non-newspapers' for the period January to June 1980. At 15 cents a copy,

this amounts to a falsely attributed income of R720 000.

This means officials in the Perskor empire must have signed a cheque of R120 000 on average once

a month in the first half of this year.

To certify the circulation figures claimed by the newspapers, auditors would also have had to (Continued on Page 3, col 4)

Perskor

(Continued from Page 1)

reconcile circulation figures with production records, according to ABC rules.

It is not yet known how production figures were also made to tally.

Asked to comment, Mr Jon Marquard, manager of The Star, said if the report was true it almost certainly indicated complicity.

'Although I am a member of the ABC management council, I cannot confirm whether your story is correct. However, if it is true, and I must say it sounds plausible, it must mean that senior people not only were involved, there must have been collusion between them.'

Mr Marquard said 'After all, someone in Perskor's circulation department presumably prepared the false statement. Two trusted officials must have signed the cheques each month, and someone else must have been persuaded

to alter the production records.'

He said it was standard newspaper management practice to reconcile carefully the print orders for newspapers with the actual newsprint concerned.

'There is no way that anyone could alter print orders at The Star without our knowing immediately something was seriously wrong. Newsprint is, after all, our biggest single cost item and we watch expenditure very carefully.'

● Sapa reports that Mr Jooste of Perskor said irregularities in the Press and advertising worlds could not be tolerated and the people responsible for the Perskor circulation issue were 'being removed from their positions.'

Mr Jooste also said that Perskor was prepared to assess any damages suffered by advertisers and make recompense for proven damages.

293

The full story of the Perskor circulation fiddle

STAR
26/9/80

243

By Josie Brouard

False cheques totalling R720 000 were signed by some Perskor officials in the first half of this year to inflate Perskor newspaper circulation figures

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by ABC audit spot-checks which in turn were apparently triggered by a tip-off concerning faked figures.

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To Page 3, Col 1

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● Page 19 — Perskor "removes" circulation people

Full story of Perskor circulation fiddle

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HAND
Daily Mail

27/9/80
Scandal

243
worsens

THE disclosures by The Star yesterday of the method by which Perskor fiddled its circulation figures add a serious new dimension to the scandal, because they raise the question of just how high up in the organisation responsibility for the fraud lies.

Perskor's executive chairman, Mr Marius Jooste, has said it was all the work of a "few misguided officials" who will now be removed from their positions.

Mr Jooste won't say who these officials are, but he has implied that they do not hold senior positions and that top management did not know what they were up to.

The exposure of how the fiddle was worked, however, casts some doubt on both these points.

It appears that the falsification was undertaken at three different levels: the Audit Bureau of Circulations requires evidence of sales from the distribution agency, which has to be supported by evidence of money paid for the sales claimed, both of which have then to be reconciled with the production records of the printing company.

To provide the evidence of sales, someone in Perskor forged false sales certificates purporting to be those of Allied Publishing Company, which handles part of the Perskor papers' distribution.

To provide the accompanying monetary evidence, someone signed false cheques totalling R720 000 for the first half of this year — a cheque of R120 000 on average once a month.

Finally, the production records showing the number of newspapers actually printed each night must somehow have been made to reconcile with the falsified sales and monetary figures.

It is self-evident that there must have been complicity between the people doing the falsification at these three different levels.

And it seems self-evident, too, that they could not have been a few over-enthusiastic juniors. Such

a complex exercise could only have been coordinated and carried out by people with a high level of decision-making authority in the organisation.

The question is, how high?

And how could such a large-scale fiddle involving the falsification of so many records go on for so long without top management getting wind of it?

How junior in any company are the people who have signing powers for large sums of money?

How can false cheques to the tune of R720 000 be signed over six months without top management noticing anything untoward?

How can production records be falsified without this being picked up by even the most elementary management controls? Newsprint is the biggest single cost item in the newspaper industry. Bearing in mind that Die Transvaler's circulation was being falsified by 37%, how can top management in any company not notice if there is a discrepancy of more than a third in its biggest single cost item over a six-month period?

These questions show that the scandal has now escalated beyond the level of a number of advertisers and competitors being cheated by a shoddy trick. The role of the top management of a listed public company is now brought into the spotlight.

It is beginning to look as though something more than a check by the auditors of the ABC is required to clear the air. Among others it is time the Fraud Squad and the Attorney-General of the Transvaal began taking an interest.

WHO are the fiddlers?

(243) Sun TRIA
28/9/80

By Rodney
Jackson-Smith

PERSKOR IS STILL LOOKING FOR CULPRITS

WHO were the people responsible for Perskor's huge circulation swindle laid bare this week?

Earlier this week the giant Nationalist publishing house's executive chairman, Marius Jooste, blamed a "handful" of employees for inflating the circulation figures of the Transvaler, the Vaderland and Citizen.

Mr Jooste said the employees responsible would be "removed from their positions."

But the Sunday Tribune has established that the culprits were still being sought in a massive investigation.

"There have been no firings yet," a senior Perskor employee said.

When the Tribune challenged Mr Jooste on claims that the complex fiddle could not have operated without top management's knowledge, he said "That is the thought of some people. Let them rest on that. I have no comments to make."

He refused to discuss the matter further. The Tribune was unable to challenge him on his statement which suggested that the culprits were already known.

Another major development in the wake of exposure this week is that the editor in chief of the Transvaler, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, has turned down an invitation to join the President's Council.

Dr de Klerk is, according to informed sources, shattered by the events. But senior members of the newspapers' staff, who share Dr de Klerk's bitterness over the debacle, wrote a letter to him this week expressing their full confidence in him and urging him to remain with the newspaper.

This week the Audit Bureau of Circulation found that the circulation figures of the Transvaler were fictitiously overstated by 21 306 for the Monday to Friday editions for a six-month period. Vaderland's by 9 367 and the Citizen's by 6 599.

Over the six-month period from January to June this year this involves 4.8-million fictitious newspapers in the Perskor

stable. In monetary terms this represents R720 000. Advertising revenue for these "non newspapers" would have amounted to an estimated R4.8-million.

Theories on how the circulation figures were inflated without being detected have been spelled out to the Sunday Tribune. On Friday the Johannesburg newspaper, the Star, published full details of the fiddle.

It involved the signing of cheques totalling R720 000 by Perskor officials and filling in blank forms which are supposed to be issued by the distribution agencies for the three newspapers.

Instead of the agencies' true reflection of newspapers sales for any one month being returned to Perskor some of the group's own employees filled in false figures on the blank forms.

To comply with normal procedure the false statements had to be accompanied by payments

Perskor was paid by Perskor or associate company cheques

Over a six-month period this means that a cheque for R120 000 was handed over each month. The size of the operation has now sparked intense speculation that the scheme could not have worked without the sanction of highly-placed personnel at Perskor.

In a front-page editorial yesterday the Rand Daily Mail, suggested that it was time for the fraud squad and the Transvaal attorney general to take an interest in the affair.

er and placing

ents

number of orders

for the product

quantity

Where: P = Price per unit
D = Total Demand
q = Quantity ordered
C_p = Ordering costs

The maximum order cost is given when 'q' = 'D', i.e. when one order is placed. Then the total acquisition costs is given by:

$$PD + C_p$$

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) has no plans to investigate allegations that Perskor's circulation figures were inflated through the use of forged Allied Publishing Company documents.

"These allegations are not ABC's concern," the bureau's chairman, Mr. F. J. Wulfe, told the Rand Daily Mail at the weekend.

"If Allied feel strongly about this, they must take it up with the newspaper that published the allegations, or Perskor," he said, after disclosures that Perskor officials had signed inter-company cheques totaling R720 000 to back up forged Allied Publishing forms.

However, the latest shocks in the Perskor circulation scandal are certain to be raised at the

Audit Bureau not to probe

next meeting of the Newspaper Press Union on October 6, said sources in the newspaper industry.

"Perskor could be guilty of infringing the NPU by-laws, but in any event, if these charges are true, this is conduct unbecoming of an NPU member," said one source.

"The NPU is, after all, the industry's controlling organization, and this is a slur on the industry which leaves us all open to suspicion."

He said the meeting was likely to be heated. Mr. Wulfe said the ABC's auditors had completed their

investigation into Perskor's circulation figures and would be discussing their findings with the bureau's council of management on Wednesday.

He said he was not "personally involved" in the investigation.

Asked whether he would instruct the auditors to investigate the latest disclosures, Mr. Wulfe said "How far does one have to go? The fact is that when these discrepancies were reported to us we took the initiative and began investigating. I think the ABC has performed its function adequately.

"It is not for us to detail the

exact nature of our auditors' investigation. Our only concern is with the mechanics of the affair is that we want to learn to operate the same thing happening again."

He said an ABC sub-committee had already been appointed to formulate guidelines to tighten up loopholes in the system of monitoring newspaper circulations.

But he said it was impossible to prevent a repeat of the Perskor affair.

"If newspaper executives want to fiddle the books, they can and it would be very difficult to ascertain. Unless you know exactly what you're looking for, this sort of thing is very difficult to uncover."

Allied — which distributes a small portion of Perskor's newspapers — records the number of newspapers sold every month on a form which is handed to Perskor.

It appears that inflated sales figures were filled in on blank Allied forms and backed up by corresponding payments from Perskor subsidiaries — averaging R120 000 a month — in order to balance the company's books.

idea how his company's forms could have been obtained. "Anyone could just run them off a photostat machine," he said.

He said the ABC would have to inform Allied of any irregularities before the company would take any action.

"We run an honest, above-board operation. I don't know how they did it, but if it is true, it is shocking."

He declined to reveal how many of Perskor's newspapers were distributed by Allied. The Opposition spokesman on media affairs, Mr. Dave. Dalling, MP, said it was ironic that

Claims of forgery

while the Prime Minister had vowed to clean up public administration, "the same circumstances as before prevail in those newspapers with the strongest support for the NP."

"The whole issue surrounding Perskor seems to go a lot further than was initially believed," he said.

"Already almost R1-million is involved, and it seems more than a handful of not-very-senior employees — as Mr. Maritz Jooste would have us believe — is involved.

"Mr. Jooste and the managers of the individual newspapers over the country and the

advertisers an answer. How far the rot permeates, one does not know.

"There is only one way out. South Africa will benefit if the Citizen is closed down. It is no longer necessary, and has lost all credibility."

"Rapport's political columnist, Polux, yesterday strongly criticised the editor of The Citizen, Mr. Johnny Johnson.

"Rapport is published jointly by Perskor and Nasionale Pers. Quoting from Mr. Johnson's column — which said that while the Citizen's editorial and advertising staff were upset at the Perskor scandal, they were

not involved — Polux said "What follows is some of the most questionable journalism that Polux has seen in a long time."

He goes on to quote Mr. Johnson as saying "You'd think all other institutions are blameless," and adds "Without any evidence whatsoever, (Mr. Johnson) says people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. That holds for some publications that wear haloes, says Mr. Johnson, who carries on mentioning all manner of tricks with which to juggle circulation figures."

"Far be it from us," wrote

Mr. Johnson, "to suggest that any of the holier-than-thou crowd might have been involved in any practice that is less than 100% kosher. We are merely pointing out what can be done."

"Time will tell if the cat's nest stretches further than the three newspapers involved."

Retorts Polux "Thanks for nothing. Mr. Johnson Polux has absolutely no appreciation for the nasty cloak which is being thrown over the industry in this way. People know such juggling does not work. Strong regulations ensure this."

Moreover — Confucius would have said "People who live in paper houses shouldn't play with matches. And John Citizen has now really had enough of all these excuses. Grin and bear it!"

Allied will wait for details from ABC

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

ALLIED Publishing has no plans to investigate the forging of its documents by Perskor employees until the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) provides it with details, the company's chairman, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday.

But the ABC has no plans to investigate how Perskor could have filled in false information on Allied forms — backed by cheques from other Perskor companies — to inflate the circulation figures of The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland.

"Thus far we have no knowledge of the matter other than what has appeared in the Press and we'll have to wait for details from the ABC," Mr Miller said.

"Allied has no details about the methods apparently used — certainly not enough to act on. We'll wait until the matter is clarified."

Meanwhile the ABC council of management is due to meet with Perskor representatives tomorrow to discuss and decide

on the newspaper group's membership of the bureau.

The council was also to have met its auditors to discuss their report on the circulation scandal. But yesterday the ABC's chairman, Mr F J Wulfse, said this had been delayed as the auditors have prior commitments.

Mr Wulfse said the misuse of Allied forms was not ABC's concern.

"It doesn't matter whether it was Allied forms or Perskor forms or whatever. Our duty is to publish correct circulation figures."

"There's a limit to what we can do — we can't hare off to investigate after every newspaper report."

"What good is further investigation going to do?" he asked.

He said that if the use of Allied forms involved possible fraud, it was not ABC's function to lay charges.

"ABC has not suffered any particular damage. It is up to the various interested parties. If they think they have been damaged it is up to them to

take action."

He said the ABC auditors had examined so many documents — possibly including the Allied sales slips — that it would have been difficult for them to establish how they had been misused.

"We can expect, as a result of this unhappy saga, to learn from our auditors' experience and come up with guidelines to streamline and plug the loopholes. We hope to pass these on to the auditors of our member publications."

Mr Wulfse said ABC would be auditing the publications of Republican Press, a Perskor company, "as soon as possible."

Meanwhile the president of the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising, Mr Nic Tredoux, said advertisers were still seeking legal advice and assessing their claims for compensation.

Advertising sources said yesterday that several agencies had already written to Perskor to demand compensation.

increases, as the particle penetrates deeper into the medium. The density of energy deposited ($-dE/dx$) is therefore highest at the end of the range (fig. 25).

Relatively heavy particles such as the p or α

particles of gamma rays. Thus the secondary particles resulting from neutron interactions in matter are often charged particles and these particles then interact with the matter as described in (a). Hydrogenous media such as wax, water or plastic are of particular interest because a neutron can lose any fraction (0-100%) of its kinetic energy in a

single elastic collision with a proton. The maximum nuclear recoil energy E_{max} resulting from elastic scattering of neutrons (of mass m_n and energy E) on a nucleus of mass m_N is given by

$$E_{max} = 4m_n m_N E / (m_n + m_N)^2 \quad \dots \dots \dots (34)$$

Thus E_{max}/E is much smaller for heavy nuclei than for hydrogen.

(e) Gamma rays

The three most important effects in the interaction of gamma rays with matter are the photoelectric effect (described in section 2.1), the Compton effect (section 2.1, p.5) and pair production (section 2.3, p.8). Energy is transferred from the incident gamma photon to a photoelectron, a Compton electron or an electron-positron pair respectively. These charged secondary particles then interact with the medium as described in (a). As in the case of neutrons, the interaction of gammas with matter is a statistical process and is governed by an exponential absorption law of the form given by eq. (33) but with α representing the gamma ray absorption coefficient. This coefficient can, in turn be considered as the sum of components α_{pe} , α_c and α_{pp} , corresponding to the photo-, Compton and pair effects. Thus

$$\alpha = \alpha_{pe} + \alpha_c + \alpha_{pp} \quad \dots \dots \dots (35)$$

The absorption coefficients are largest for the heaviest elements (e.g. lead) and α_{pe} usually dominates for gamma energies below 0.5 MeV, α_{pp} for energies above ~ 1.0 MeV and α_c for energies around 1 MeV.

A convenient measure for gamma interaction calculations is the half-thickness, analogous to the half-life in radioactivity. This is defined as the thickness $x_{1/2}$ of the particular medium required to reduce the fraction N/N_0 (eq. (33)) to one half for a particular gamma energy.

$$\text{Thus } N/N_0 = \frac{1}{2} = \exp(-\alpha x_{1/2}) \quad \dots \dots \dots (36)$$

Some values of $x_{1/2}$ are given below (in mm)

Energy	Lead	Concrete
1 MeV	9.0	47.0
5 MeV	14.5	100.0

Perskor's circulation probe extended

STAR
30/9/80

243

Md = KP 7.

Dagbreek Trust, the body that owns and controls Perskor, today announced the appointment of a committee to investigate further the Perskor circulation scandal.

This announcement follows the recent expose of circulation figure irregularities affecting Perskor daily newspapers — Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen. Perskor will hold several meetings this week to state its case and hold good its promise to compensate advertisers.

In a statement last week, Mr Marius Jooste, Perskor chief, said his newspaper group would, where applicable, compensate those who had suffered financial loss because of the irregularities.

He said that a handful of key men had been dismissed for the circulation figure deception. The Dagbreek Trust today stated its approval of the dismissal of the Perskor staff responsible for the scandal.

The trust said that the circulation question was to be reviewed with the auditors involved, Lourens and Sim, and Alex Aitken and Carter.

SETTLE

Mr Jooste refused to comment today on who was responsible for the irregularities, which matters were still to receive attention and who would sit on the Dagbreek committee.

Perskor is to meet the Accredited Advertising Practitioners' Association this week to settle the question of repayment for advertising in the first half of the year. The advertising rates were calculated on the inflated circulation figures.

Mr D Dissel, vice-president of the association, said it was unlikely that the AAPA would take legal action against Perskor.

"Perskor has said it would take the necessary steps to refund advertisers. If they reach the agreed level of compensation it would not be in our interest to pursue the matter."

Mr Dissel said the

AAPA acted on behalf of marketers and retailers who advertised through the AAPA's member agencies.

"Newspapers and advertisers need each other. Advertisers were not getting value for money but, if Perskor holds good its promise to compensate adequately, we will be satisfied," Mr Dissel said.

FAKED FIGURES: BAR ON PERSKOR

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Audit Bureau of Circulation suspended the membership today of Perskor's three Transvaal-based dailies, Die Transvaaler, Die Vaderland and the Citizen, from its organisation, ABC chairman, Mr F J Wulfse, announced

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Disapproval

Perskor chief Mr Marius Jooste, not present at the meeting today at which Perskor stated its case before the ABC, announced an investigation into his newspapers' circulation record following ABC audit spot-checks which were apparently in turn triggered by a tip-off

Following an investigation, the ABC voiced its strongest disapproval of the misrepresentation — believed to be perpetrated by several senior Perskor staff members — and withdrew ABC certificates for the three newspapers

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

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The announcement follows in the wake of the newspaper group's circulation scandal which brought to light irregularities resulting in the inflation of the three newspapers' daily circulation figures by 36 000 in total

The ABC also announced today that further ABC certificates concerning the Citizen's circulation records had been withdrawn, following a notification received from the newspaper's auditors. The certificates refer to the period from July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979

The ABC also announced that a six-man committee, representing advertisers, advertising agencies and the publishing industry, would investigate further the circulation controversy surrounding the three newspapers, and would report back to the council of management of ABC.

The irregularities have so far been conclusively pinpointed for the period January to June this year in regard to all three of Perskor's newspapers.

no longer treated as an interesting
much remains to be done;
there were such things

1/10/80
Perskor 243

(Continued from Page 1)

for the first six months of this year

ABC certificates dating back to January 1976 were also withdrawn for investigation for Die Transvaaler and Die Vaderland newspapers

Today Mr Wulfse refused to comment as to whether the ABC had satisfied itself that the right people at Perskor had been removed from office in regard to the misrepresentation

He said the council of management of the ABC still had to decide whether it would announce publicly how the newspapers faked circulation figures. One of the functions of

the six-man sub-committee was to take the whole ABC-Perskor matter further, Mr Wulfse said

He emphasised that the main function however of the ABC's sub-committee was to study the existing ABC process with a view to streamlining the system of operations

'We wish to prevent this type of thing happening again. The sub-committee will be looking into the question of better guidelines for publishers and auditors,' Mr Wulfse said

He said the ABC conducted periodic spot-checks which needed to be backed up by the auditors of the publications concerned

Perskor was represented today by Mr R W J Opeelman and Mr H Laurie

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There is a further point/...

Editor slams Perskor 'excuses'

243

2/10/80 KRANS

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Perskor-owned newspaper, Transvaler, has slammed other Perskor newspapers for the pitiful 'excuses' they have made regarding the newspaper group's circulation scandal.

In an editorial titled 'Circulation — the appointed hour brings responsibility,' Transvaler editor Dr W de Klerk said that because of the storm kicked up about the circulation figures of Perskor's three dailies — the Transvaler, Vaderland and Citizen — he wanted to make the feelings of the Trans-

valer's editorial staff clear.

Dr de Klerk said that Transvaler had already expressed its opinion on the matter in that it had distanced itself from the circulation controversy.

INDEPENDENT

'The Transvaler editorial staff are an independent section of the newspaper who took no part in the organisation or execution of the circulation department,' Dr de Klerk said.

He also said the Transvaler did not align itself with the argument that any newspaper could fake circulation figures, and that it was just that the

Perskor group had been caught out.

He said this was a 'pitiful defence' to take which, unfortunately, certain newspapers of the Perskor group had done.

'We do not think you can cover up a wrong with another wrong.'

Dr de Klerk said the Transvaler had full trust in the committee of Dagbreek Trust, Perskor's controlling body, which was investigating the matter further.

It was also necessary for persons who censured the Perskor circulation question to show some restraint in voicing their opinions.

SA

man

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two

weeks

Weekend Argus
Correspondent

UMTATA. — Mr Stan Motjuadi, the Johannesburg Drum journalist who was arrested shortly after he arrived here, is still being held incommunicado in a jail somewhere in Transkei.

Mr Motjuadi had come to Transkei to attend the funeral of Mr Saul Ndzumo, the former Minister of the Interior, who died in detention.

He was taken by two local security branch men from the Umtata bureau of Weekend Argus's sister newspaper, the Daily News, two weeks ago and has not been charged with any offence.

LAWYERS

Major-General Martin Ngceba, asked this week whether Mr Motjuadi would be charged, said he would discuss the matter only with lawyers.

Mr Kerry Swift, the news editor of Drum, said Mr Motjuadi is a South African citizen and representations were being made to Pretoria to intervene on his behalf.

QUESTIONS

The head of the Transkei police had refused to talk to him, Mr Swift said, but Major-General Ngceba had said through Drum's attorneys that Mr Motjuadi

BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND
LION AT THE REQUEST OF THE DEPARTMENT OF

ne enquiries may be directed to the sect
tration (Tel. No. 282551 extension 466).

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Strike by black journalists

— statement by Argus WTD

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The strike by black journalists, members of the Media Workers' Association of SA (MWASA) continued today at the Cape Herald, which is not publishing, at Post (TV) and at The Star. Post appeared today but will not be published tomorrow. Sunday Post will not be published, nor will a Monday edition of Post.

Mr H W Miller, managing director of the Argus Company said today "It seems that management is being accused — wrongly — of refusing to negotiate and thus causing the strike. Yet management was never given time to negotiate — and is in fact

offering more pay than the strikers are demanding."

Explaining the background to the strike he said

"Cape Herald has been a signatory to the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board for some time. It became a signatory at the request of its editorial staff who, at that stage, wished to obtain the benefit of the SASJ scales of pay. Both the newspaper and its staff have since been bound by the terms of the Conciliation Board agreement.

"The staff received the benefit of a recent arbit-

ration award to all SASJ journalists and they will benefit from the new higher salary scales and the minimum general increase of 12 percent which will apply from January 1, 1981.

"On October 17, while the Conciliation Board was itself preparing for a salary negotiation, the manager of Cape Herald received a letter from Cape Herald's staff demanding considerable improvement in salaries and working conditions. Arrangements were made to discuss the matter at Head Office with the Cape Herald's manager on October 27. Before that

could happen the Herald staff went on strike on October 24

"In essence, they are seeking salary adjustments similar to those made at Post Transvaal earlier this year after a strike at that newspaper. It is necessary to emphasise immediately that, in line with the wishes of its staff, Post Transvaal has never been a signatory to the Conciliation Board and no formal agreement has ever governed the salaries and working conditions of its editorial employees

"The new scales negotiated for Post Transvaal in the middle of this year were based on salaries actually being paid in this expensive Transvaal labour market. They were somewhat higher than the existing basic SASJ scales but are a good deal less than the new levels which have been negotiated by the SASJ for next year.

"We have said clearly to the staff at Cape Herald that the new SASJ scales and the general increase will apply fully to the editorial staff from January 1 1981, that we are ready to adjust other salaries and wages at Cape Herald in that pattern from the same date and will discuss this in detail when they return to duty, and, finally, that we will not pay them, while they are on strike. We have added that, if they wish, their absence during the strike may be offset

against the leave which they have due to them.

"The Herald staff are insisting on being paid while they are on strike and on an immediate increase in addition to the increase they will receive in January. We have said that we cannot do this. It is not for management to pay those who strike.

"We have emphasised to them and to MWASA members at Post Transvaal that the newspapers of the Argus Company other than Post Transvaal are at this moment governed by the Conciliation Board agreement and that we and the staff cannot escape the obligations of that contract while it is in operation. If a majority of the editorial staff of these newspapers wish to withdraw from the Conciliation Board agreement and replace it with some other sensible negotiating mechanism we would recognise their wishes but would need to give appropriate notice to the Board.

"In the meantime, the editorial staff on Cape Herald have received the benefit of the arbitration award and, most important, the salaries which have been fixed for January next year are a good deal higher than they are seeking at the moment."

SAAN bans Mwasa meeting

POST
24/10/80

MORE THAN 80 black staff members at the South African Associated Newspapers yesterday defied a management ban on the first Mwasa meeting on their premises in Main Street, Johannesburg.

The unit executive of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) had called a meeting of all black workers — from journalists to messengers — to discuss the organisation's congress resolutions.

The congress earlier this month decided to change the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) into a union for all black workers in the communications media.

A few hours before the meeting, the chairman of the Mwasa unit, Mr Ameen Akhalwaya, got a memorandum from the group personnel manager, Mr Larry Hall, banning the meeting.

"It is not company policy to allow the use of company premises to outside organisations, particularly without an approach to management for their approval and permission," the note said.

A few minutes after the meeting had started in the canteen, Mr Hall came in and tried to stop it.

The 50 or so people present unanimously voted to carry on. This meeting later swelled to more than 80.

Mr Hall had also stopped the president of Mwasa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, and the Southern Transvaal Regional secretary, Mr Joe Thloloe, from getting into the canteen.

After the staff had decided to go on with the meeting Mr Hall and his personnel office staff allowed Mr Sisulu and Mr Thloloe to go in.

Those present, including newly-recruited members of the South African Typographical Union, said there was a need for a strong union of black workers in the newspaper industry.

Discussions on the new structure are continuing.

Saan are the publishers of the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express and the Financial Mail, among others.

Later in the day the Saan management and two Mwasa unit officials there met for lengthy discussions, where it was agreed that although they understood the actions of the other, they did not necessarily agree with them.

But indications are that the two parties will continue talks on their future relationship.

Circulation scandal: ABC suspends 3 Perskor papers

STAK 1/10/80 (243)

Staff Reporter

The Audit Bureau of Circulation suspended the membership today of Perskor's three Transvaal-based dailies, Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen — from its organisation, ABC chairman, Mr F J Wulfse, announced.

The announcement follows in the wake of the newspaper group's circulation scandal which brought to light irregularities, resulting in the inflation of the three newspapers' daily circulation figures by 36 000 in total.

The ABC also announced today that further ABC certificates concerning The Citizen's circula-

tion records had been withdrawn. This follows a notification received from the newspaper's auditors. The certificates refer to the time period July 1, 1978 to December 31 1979.

The ABC also announced that a six-man committee, representing advertisers, advertising agencies and the publishing industry, would be investigating further the circulation controversy surrounding the three newspapers, and would report back to the Council of Management of the ABC.

The irregularities, have so far been conclusively pinpointed for the period January to June of this year in regard to all three

of Perskor's newspapers.

Perskor chief, Mr Marius Jooste, not present at the meeting today at which Perskor stated its case before the ABC, announced an investigation into the newspapers' circulation records following ABC audit spot-checks which were apparently in turn triggered by a tip-off.

Mr Wulfse said the Council of Management of the ABC still had to decide whether it would announce publicly how the newspapers faked circulation figures. One of the functions of the six-man sub-committee was to take the whole ABC-Perskor matter further, Mr Wulfse said.

CAPE TIMES 1/11/80
243
132

Herald: Public 'misled'

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Herald staff association yesterday noted "with regret" what the association saw as an attempt by the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, to "deliberately mislead the public" about the reasons for the strike at the newspaper

Mr Miller said yesterday that

● The Cape Herald became a signatory to the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board at the request of its editorial staff who wished to obtain the benefits of the SASJ scales of pay,

● The staff received the benefit of a recent arbitration award to all SASJ journalists and would benefit from the new increases to be implemented from January 1, 1981

The association said yesterday that Mr Miller had created the wrong impression that only journalists — for whom a new salary agreement had been reached — were on strike

"He has done this knowing that the clerks, telephonists, advertising and tele-ad salespeople are also on strike"

These categories were not represented on the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board

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Perskor ^{210 m} (243)
suspended

Staff Reporters

THE Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) yesterday suspended the membership of the three daily newspapers involved in the Perskor circulation scandal — The Citizen; Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland.

The bureau's council of management said it would consider their reinstatement when acceptable revised and audited circulation certificates had been received; October 31 is the deadline for the certificates.

The council also withdrew The Citizen's circulation certificates for the period July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979. The ABC originally withdrew The Citizen's certificates for the first six months of this year.

Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler certificates for 1976-1979 have already been withdrawn.

● See Page 2

Perskor editors in scandal row

21/10/80 243 Rom

By ARNOLD GEYER

EDITORIAL infighting has broken out within the giant Nationalist publishing house, Perskor, over the handling of the circulation figures scandal.

Yesterday, the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Wimpie de Klerk, attacked the editors of The Citizen, Oggendblad and Hoofstad for trying to "cover up one, wrong with another".

So far the Press warfare has mainly been waged between the Cape-based Nasionale Pers group and members of its Transvaal rival, Perskor, with The Citizen also viciously slating the Rand Daily Mail.

At the weekend, Rapport's political columnist, Pollux, strongly criticised the editor of The Citizen, Mr Johnny Johnson. Rapport is published jointly by Nasionale Pers and

Perskor

But yesterday's political commentary by Dr De Klerk was the first salvo to have been fired by a fully-owned Perskor newspaper against its sister papers.

Repeating an earlier "excuse" to its readers that the editorial staff of Die Transvaler was in no way identifying with the scandal, Dr De Klerk said his staff could also not support arguments used by other Perskor group papers over the handling of the circulation scandal.

"We do not identify with arguments such as we have merely been caught out while others weren't — and all such pitiable defences.

"Unfortunately, certain papers in our group have chosen this path," he said.

Le Grange warns of action against 'irresponsible' Press

STAR 3/19/80 243

By Tom Duff

POTCHEFSTROOM — It was essential that attention be paid to an "irresponsible" section of the Press which caused concern to all responsible South Africans, the Minister of Police, Mr le Grange, said today.

He told a symposium on the Press "It is unfortunately true that the attitude taken by some South African newspapers towards certain aspects of the onslaught against this country and certain gener-

al issues creates concern."

As a result a scientific analysis had been undertaken by a section of the intelligence community into the effect of the media.

This study had found that the media gave decidedly positive publicity to people and organisations opposed to the Government.

For example, of reports about ANC leader Nelson Mandela, 40 percent were positive, 53 percent neutral and only seven percent negative, he said.

Mr le Grange said the study showed that large sections of the contents of certain English-language newspapers contributed to the creation of an extremely negative climate among blacks.

It had become the fashion among some editors to claim that more than 100 laws censored the Press in South Africa.

However, there were about 25 laws which dealt with State security matters, which placed restrictions on the publication of certain information, and this was nothing out of the ordinary in comparison with other developed countries.

Press irresponsibility, or the calculated creation of a negative climate could not be tolerated and was extremely dangerous because it could damage race relations.

"Although I gladly thank loyal and responsible sections of our Press, I must, unfortunately, emphasise that there is also an irresponsible section which is a source of great concern to all responsible South Africans.

"It is, therefore essential that this situation should receive our attention," he said.

'Negative climate created by Press'

Room
4/16/80
243

POTCHEFSTROOM — Press irresponsibility, mischief and the creation of a negative climate between races in South Africa by the mass media could not be tolerated, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis Le Grange, said in Potchefstroom yesterday.

The Minister was speaking at the congress of the South African Society for Lecturers and Researchers in Communication Science

Mr Le Grange said the creation of a bad climate between the races by "an ill-disposed internal Press" could become a threat to the security of the State. This was significant in view of the total onslaught waged by South Africa's external enemies.

A scientific analysis had been done recently in respect of the influence and effect of the news media on the people by a section of the intelligence community (intelligensiegemeenskap).

This investigation had been done because the attitude of certain newspapers towards aspects of the total onslaught against South Africa had led to real concern.

The theme of the congress at which Mr Le Grange spoke was "How responsible is the South African Press", and the theme of his address was "Press responsibility as seen from the side of the authorities".

After quoting certain examples of reports that had appeared in certain Afrikaans and English newspapers, he said some headlines "are as manna from heaven for certain people abroad".

He described the criterion on which the analysis of a section of the intelligence community had been based as follows. "The right of the whites in South Africa to the maintenance of their survival and the right towards self-maintenance of all minority groups in the country, the continuance of the maintenance of the State, of State security and of public order within the context of the State."

Newspaper reports had been analysed and categorised as positive, neutral and negative. He would readily agree, Mr Le Grange said, that the analysis of the section responsible was not beyond criticism, but it was

scientifically accounted for and deserved serious attention.

"Firstly, it becomes clear from the analysis of the way in which the media — pro-Government and anti-Government newspapers — over the period January 5 to May 22 this year, handled subjects related to certain political or subversive occurrences in the Republic, that the South African Government was not in any meaningful way being supported or defended and in fact was being treated negatively.

After quoting extensive figures on reports by newspapers on certain people and organisations — mostly connected with blacks — Mr Le Grange said it was clear that the media overwhelmingly gave publicity to people and organisations who were extremely negative towards the government. Some newspapers had a negative rating of more than 70% in terms of the criteria.

"The most venomous newspapers in this regard, according to the relevant analysis, are the Natal Witness, Sunday Post, Daily Dispatch, the Daily News, Sunday Express, the Cape Argus, Post, Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, The Natal Mercury, with Die Afrikaaner not far behind," Mr Le Grange said.

Mr Le Grange said it appeared from the figures that there had recently been a drastic increase in the publication of news of events described by the intelligence section as "revolutionary and subversive".

"Large portions of the content of English-language newspapers are contributing to the creation of an extremely negative climate among the non-whites.

"It happens by means of loaded headlines, striking photographs, a concentration on grievances, fictitious grievances, bottlenecks, artificial issues, the application of reversed racism in the form of black power, which is being portrayed as black consciousness, and the creation of a part of the whites as oppressors and exploiters.

"The creation of a negative climate is further being stimulated by militant and radical writers associations such as the Writers Association of South Africa — to which most of the non-white journalists belong —

ernment and especially by the monopoly which the anti-Government newspapers enjoy on the non-white readers' market."

This creation of a climate in respect of the criterion on which the analysis was based, could become a threat to the security of the State on the part of an ill-disposed (kwaadgesinde) internal Press — Sapa

Perskor not represented at NPU ^{STAR} 6/10/80 meeting ²⁴³

PORT ELIZABETH —
The giant Afrikaans newspaper and magazine group, Perskor, was not represented when the executive council of the Newspaper Press Union met here today.

At the meeting, the resignation of the NPU president, Mr Rudolf Opperman — who is managing director of Perskor's magazine branch, Republican Press — was accepted with regret.

The council took note of the recent decision of the council of management of the Audit Bureau of Circulations to suspend the membership of certain Perskor publications pending further inquiries and the submission of fresh certificates.

It considered that the Audit Bureau had acted correctly and effectively in upholding its main constitutional objectives "to secure accurate circulation figures and data relating to all member periodicals and media that sell advertising space"

The admitted facts which led to the decision of the Audit Bureau of Circulations were viewed in the most serious light by the NPU. And it noted with approval that the Audit Bureau was continuing its investigations and that the Perskor governing body, Dagbreek Trust, had also instituted its own internal inquiry.

— Sapa.

Big publisher involved in new circulation row

the project pledged a committed print order of 10 000 copies for each volume

The distribution breakdown promised

- 1 000 to 32 overseas South African embassies,
- 4 500 to main reference libraries,
- 2 000 to official libraries such as those at Parliament and the Union Buildings,
- 2 500 to major group company libraries

But in an extensive search, the "Mail" could not find one place in any of these categories which had a single copy

Figures given to the "Mail" by its Caxton source show the publishers printed about 1 500 of the Benoni edition, 500 of the Benoni edition and 250 of

the Boksburg volume

Caxton undertook to print all the volumes by the end of 1979, but not one of the three already printed met the deadline and five have still to be printed

The Mail's Caxton source estimated the in-house printing costs of these 2 250 copies at about R20 250 — at R9 a copy

With overheads, estimated by the source at R15 000, Caxton would make a profit of about R65 000 on these three volumes alone

All the businessmen contacted by the "Mail" reacted angrily when the figures were placed before them

Several said they would press

Caxton this week for details of the number of books printed, their actual distribution and whether Caxton intends completing the series

The following municipal libraries said they had no copies of any of the books: Johannesburg, Alberton, Benoni, Boksburg, Brakpan, Krugersdorp, Kempton Park and Vanderbijlpark

Two of South Africa's largest company libraries, at Anglo American and Barlow-Rand, said they had none of the books

Neither did the South African Library in Cape Town, the Library of Parliament, the State Library in Pretoria and the library at South Africa's Embassy in London

From Page 1

NEW PUBLISHER FIGURES

RDM

13/10/80

243

RDM

ANOTHER publishing house is involved in a circulation scandal.

It is Caxton, the fast-growing publisher of a number of free "knock-and-drop" suburban newspapers as well as several trade and other magazines

The scandal involves a series of books published by Caxton to commemorate the 75th anniversaries of several Transvaal towns.

Caxton committed itself to printing at least 10 000 copies of each book, and set an advertising rate, based on this, of between R300 and R380 a page

EXCLUSIVE

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN and BOB MEINTJES

We don't talk to 'Mail', says boss

Staff Reporters

THE Rand Daily Mail inquired of Caxton about print figures for the commemorative volumes but a blank

The company chairman, Mr Meredith Short said "I can't answer. I only do the administration round here. I don't know what the figures are"

Minutes later Mr Terry Moolman, a Caxton director, telephoned the "Mail" to say "We don't talk to the Mail or South African Associated Newspapers. This has nothing to do with you at all"

"We don't need the dishonest Mail to tell honest Caxton what we're doing"

Yesterday Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company said "I have no knowledge of this"

"We have only a minority share in Caxton. You must talk to their executive officers"

All attempts to contact Mr Stark yesterday were unsuccessful

But a Rand Daily Mail investigation has found that for the three published so far, only a fraction of the promised numbers — between 250 and 1 500 — were actually printed

Caxton also undertook to distribute the books to the country's leading libraries to ensure that they would carry prestige and high image appeal with long life readerhip

But no major libraries appear to have received any of the books

Hundreds of companies — including some of the biggest and best-known in South Africa — bought space in the commemorative volumes on the basis of the promised distribution, some spending up to R1 500

Now several of them, including Barclays Bank, have launched an investigation into the books

Barclays advertising agent, Mr John Harrison, has already written Caxton for details of the actual print run figures and distribution of the books

Some of the firms that bought space in the books are the Chamber of Mines, Caltex, General Electric, Colgate, Palmolive, Putco and Landsa Saker

The books — described by Caxton as official — were the brainchild of Mr Felix Stark, former chairman of Caxton and a close associate of Info front-man and United States publisher Mr John McGoff

Mr Stark is now publisher of the Sun Reporter, a new paper in Miami

Mr Stark left for the United States after the series of commemorative volumes was started in 1978

Then two men with close Perskor connections — Mr Terry Moolman and Mr Noel Coburn — bought into the company and now control it

RDM

243

13/10/80

marketed certain Perskor publications, particularly those of Republican Press, Perskor's magazine subsidiary

Two directors of Caxton, Mr Stark said at the time, had sold shares to Afmed

The giant Argus Printing and Publishing Company, publisher of South Africa's leading English-language afternoon newspapers, now has a 30% share in Caxton

Three of the commemorative books have already been published. They were on Germiston (published last year) and Boksburg and Benoni, published a few months ago.

These three books have, at a conservative estimate, grossed Caxton R100 000 for an approximate R65 000 profit.

The company has committed itself to another five volumes — for Brakpan, Kempton Park, Alberton, Vanderbijlpark and Springs.

Many companies took a package deal for space in books for six of the towns at a special price — but they are now questioning whether Caxton will meet its commitments.

Some of these commitments were set out in a Caxton letter to the companies at the end of 1978, signed by a senior company executive.

"The packaged deal would represent your editorial appearing in 60 000 individual publications, with a high, selective upper business executive readership, particularly in group companies," the letter said.

It is understood that the assurances given in the letter were based on information given by Mr Stark.

Although not all the companies which bought space in the books received this particular letter, they were given much the same assurances verbally or in other documents.

The Caxton letter promoting



Perskor scandal — what now?

NOVEMBER is a busy month for South Africa's advertisers and their agencies, who are hard at work deciding on where to place a total of R500-million in advertising budgets.

And the advertising industry's company boardrooms are abuzz with Perskor, Perskor, Perskor who, why, when and how were the circulation figures of The Citizen, Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler fiddled, and what does it mean for business?

Now the initial gasps of shock at these newspapers' inflated sales have given way to the bleeping of pocket calculators, which have a simple message for advertising and marketing executives — don't pull out — yet.

Last week the Rand Daily Mail spoke to both marketers and their advertising agencies and found an interesting tussle on the go between their sense of morality and the pulling power of big bargains in newspaper space.

The Perskor affair has also thrown fresh fuel on the heated controversy in the advertising world over the role of circulation as opposed to readership figures, and the reliability of both.

On the marketing side it is the retailers — Checkers, Pick 'n Pay, Hyperama — who are most bitter, because they base their advertising primarily on circulation, as opposed to readership.

"As advertisers, we are buying an audience," says Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers, which represents major advertisers.

"In newspapers, this means readers. But a reader is only according to your definition.

"If I'm in the retail business, I would say one newspaper goes to one household. Only one person in that household decides where and when to go shopping and how much to spend.

"It is academic to me if another four people read it, so circulation is the crucial factor.

"But if I'm selling a product like beer or cigarettes, I say that while circulation is important, the more people who read each copy — my exposure — the wider my audience.

"This is a totally different perception. But, at the end of the day, circulation, in the context of readers per copy, is still an important factor in my decision.

And, according to Market Place, an advertising and marketing magazine: "Traditionally, all print media link their advertising rates to circulations.

"While readership figures are but an opinion, circulations are considered to be an actual fact.

The brains behind the brand-names are trying to work out whether Perskor's misrepresentation was motivated by politics or profit.

"I still don't know at whom to point a finger, whether or not it was some overzealous young executive. I don't know," said one Johannesburg advertiser.

"I can't easily conjure up a vision of the chairman sitting down once a month to say, okay boys, are the doors closed? Let's see how we're going to fiddle the books this month — for several years," he said.

"The sadness about all this is that it could be interpreted as pure bad management," said a publisher in the advertising business.

PERSKOR is to hold a crucial second meeting today with representatives of the South African Society of Marketers and the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising.

With the circulation scandal surrounding The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland still reverberating through the industry, the giant publishing house is expected to reveal its compensation terms — and possibly revised advertising rates — to advertisers.

But behind the scenes a remarkable tussle is on the go between the advertising world's sense of morality and the pulling power of big gains in newspaper space.

MARTIN FEINSTEIN reports.

(213)

WITH REFERENCE TO OUR TELEGRAM OF MAY 23 THE CITIZEN'S CIRCULATION UP AGAIN SEE HOW WE GROW FEB 51,133 MARCH 53,334 AND APRIL 55,639 X WE REGRET TO INFORM YOU THAT THESE FIGURES WERE SUBJECT TO AUDIT AND ACCORDING TO ABC RULES MUST BE WITHDRAWN X WE BELIEVE THE FIGURES ARE CORRECT AND ANTICIPATE TO BE ABLE TO CONFIRM AUDITED FIGURES WITHIN 2 WEEKS X

CITIZEN ADVERTISING

This telegram was sent out by The Citizen to advertising agencies after news of the circulation figure inflation.

"That someone, somewhere, has been allowed to influence the information that's been coming out without senior management being aware of it."

how could a junior or middle management man match the buying of newspaper against the running of copies against sales returns?

"I believe to a large extent it was a political thing," he said, "that Die Transvaler thought, well, we MUST claim a higher circulation than Beeld."

"It looks like it was an emotional reaction to Beeld starting up in the Transvaal. It was never a commercial thing."

"The sadness of it is that not only those three newspapers have been brought into discredit — it has put the whole industry into discredit."

"What is a newspaper? I would like to think that a newspaper is a watchdog between 'them' and 'us' to expose any malfunction in business, industry and politics."

"And now you have the entire credibility of the freedom of the Press held to ransom."

"Such morality, however, is not spread equally in the industry. Naughty, naughty Perskor," writes Mr Ian Stelling, a director of an advertising agency as well as Marketing and Media Services in a letter to an advertising publication, "caught with their fingers in the cookie jar."

One cannot excuse dishonesty and stupidity. At the same time, however, it is getting equally hard to stomach some of the comments that are accompanying these revelations.

However, what of the rest of us? Here we are, all screaming or rebates, discounts, free ads and the like.

Sure, let's all climb on the handwagon. We only get an opportunity like this once in a blue moon.

Thumbs down, Perskor, we lions of the industry are going to chew you. Forget about the fact that we've been passing Perskor discounts by like ships in the night — just look at the discounts we're going to get now.

So why don't we all stand back, have an honest look at ourselves, then take another step back and leave the field clear for the advertisers who were placing their insertions, the unsophisticated advertisers who were buying on circulation and not readership and poor old Beeld who, to my mind, are the only people who can fairly claim that they were left behind."

Is Perskor hiding behind the legal complexities of compensation? No, says Mr Lendrum.

"Not yet, at any rate. Finally, the market mechanism would be such that it would create huge suspicion, doubt and total dissatisfaction. It would be unacceptable.

"The tragic thing is that the editor of The Citizen, having had

swipes at everyone including the society and the AAPA, may not realise that at the end of the day we may be his best friends.

"He certainly doesn't need us as enemies."

Although there have been calls in media magazines to withdraw advertising from Perskor, wait-and-see is the prevailing attitude.

Said one marketer: "I was with a very big advertiser (just now) He hasn't cancelled out of Perskor yet.

"He's allowed his advertising to run on the basis that they will stick to their side of the bargain and compensate him for the losses he experienced.

"Now if they should not do that, they can promise whatever they like but they won't have any more business." That is a business morality, but it's also a market mechanism," he said.

"I don't think any advertisers should cancel any ads with Perskor," said another executive.

"I think the Society of Marketers' responsibility is — to work with the management of Perskor to overcome the negatives that are prevailing, so that they can put their show back on the road on a proper commercial basis, so the advertiser knows what he's buying."

Says Mr Lendrum: "To the best of my knowledge (Perskor) don't have cancellations. The reasoning is simple: advertisers expect there to be some redress."

"There are two kinds of problems in the world: the kind that can be fixed with money and the kind that can't. This, in my eyes, is a problem that can be fixed with money.

"We are dedicated to having as many competing opportunities for advertising as possible. In this way rates will tend to be kept down."

One of the strongest calls for an advertising pull-out came from Market Place magazine, which said: "The reaction of the advertising industry to the whole affair has been quite amazing.

"When questioned on whether they would cancel their client advertising, a large majority have said no. The question must be asked: do they not believe in the value of certified circulation figures when choosing media? Are they not guardians of the clients' money?"

"One almost gets the impression that the industry is afraid to cancel advertising in the offending media for the reason that it will reduce the total advertising budget and therefore the agency's income.

"The only language which people, who disregard the rules of the ABC, will understand is money. Only when their pockets are hurt will they take corrective action.

"The industry must learn to put its money where its mouth is. Wafile never cured anything.

"The advertising industry should give the ABC the financial muscle it needs. It should withdraw all advertising from offending publications.

"It is rather tragic to note that while the industry has been rocked to its very foundations by the Perskor disclosures, it still advertising in the three publications. Why?"

"Does the advertising industry not regard the falsification of circulation figures as being significant? If it does not, then it whole purpose behind the ABC is meaningless.

"In its own interests, the advertising industry as a whole should support the ABC suspension of the Perskor group.

"Finally, it is a great pity that the sister body of the ABC, the NPU, has not got the gumption to suspend Perskor as well. If the NPU is to mean anything it should also show its muscle in the affair and not sit on the sidelines," concludes Market Place.

Prior to the Perskor disclosures, the ABC had already appointed a sub-committee of two members to target loopholes in the bureau's auditing system and suggest guidelines for elimination of them.

Now the committee's membership has been increased to six. They are Mr F J Wulfsse, chairman of the ABC, Mr F J Wines of Nasionale Pers, Mr Bob Barker, circulation manager of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr John Marquard of the Argus Company, Mr John Miles of South African Breweries, Mr Deric Dissel, vice-president of AAPA and a director of the BBDK advertising agency, and a member of the ABC's auditors, Peat Marwick and Mitchell, expected to be Mr John Walker.

"The prime function of the sub-committee," according to Mr Wulfsse, "will be to consider streamlining existing procedure and hopefully to plug any loopholes which might exist in order to prevent this type of thing happening in future and to be able to give better guidelines to the various publishers' own auditors."

Perskor stands to be loser

By Josie Brouard

If Perskor did not "come clean" with its advertisers in the wake of its giant circulation scandal, it would be the loser in the end, the president of the SA Society of Marketers, Mr. John Holloway, said today.

Mr. Holloway said advertisers would meet Perskor later this week in a third and final attempt at negotiation.

If Perskor did not reinstate good faith by then, the next step would be legal action or arbitration.

Mr. Holloway was commenting after executives of Perskor's publishing empire met advertisers, retailers and marketers in Johannesburg yesterday to discuss compensation to advertisers.

No agreement was reached at the meeting.

Mr. Holloway said today Perskor stood to lose a lot if agreement was not reached, but said it was his personal feeling Perskor would opt for arbitration.

"WEAPON"

Mr. Holloway said the advertisers' most important weapon against scandals such as that involving Perskor circulation was that advertisers and retailers would stand together and react together as "a market force" — which would mean a loss of advertising revenue for Perskor newspapers.

Mr. Holloway said there were signs that some advertising agents were already withdrawing advertising from Perskor.

"And the longer Perskor takes to present advertisers with reasonable compensation, the greater the problems in future for Perskor," Mr. Holloway said.

243 RDM 14/10/80

Perskor's offer rejected

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN
PERSKOR'S first concrete offer of compensation to advertisers for the inflated circulation figures of The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland were rejected yesterday.

Representatives of the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA) and the Society of Marketers rejected Perskor's proposals out of hand, sources told the Rand Daily Mail.

It was the second meeting

between executives of the giant publishing house and the two organisations, which represent South Africa's major advertisers and their agencies.

"At one stage we were ready to leave the meeting and recommend to people that they pull out of Perskor," said one source.

"We told them their offer was just not acceptable. It didn't make sense to us and didn't relate to the complex problem at hand as we saw it

"We told them to go back, reconsider their proposals and call us when they have something better, an offer that we can understand.

Advertisers are waiting to hear how they will be compensated for advertising placed in the three newspapers on rates which were based on daily circulation figures which had been inflated by 21 306 for Die Transvaler, 9 367 for Die Vaderland and 6 599 for The Citizen.

grondstowwe, arbeid, kapitaal en onderne

Daar kan geen twyfel bestaan nie da hulpbronne betref, Suid-Afrika baie rykl geval van arbeid het ons ruime bronne to

dit waar is dat ons peile van opleiding hele werkerskorps nog nie na wense is ni het die Regering egter belangrike beleid veral voortspruitende uit die aanbevelin Riekertkommissies, wat 'n wesentlike bydra

van hierdie kardinale produksiefaktor sa

Danksy 'n gesonde monetêre beleid be 'n gesofistikeerde finansiële sektor wat ingsfondse, vir sover as wat ons eie bro

Hoewel Suid-Afrika nog veel verder tegnologie en kundigheid kan vorder, bes gesonde kern van ondernemerstalente wat

bydrae tot ons ekonomiese uitbreiding gelewer het en wat ter= selfdertyd 'n stewige basis vir verdere vooruitgang op hierdie terrein bied.

But there is another factor which has an important bearing on a country's rate of economic development, namely the market for its goods and services. In this connection one can dis= tinguish between the domestic and the foreign markets for goods and services produced by a country.

Although/...

Police round up 25 newsmen

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.

Twenty-five black news- men were detained for nearly five hours by Bloemfontein Security Police yesterday after- noon.

They included the national president of the Media Workers' Associa- tion of South Africa (formerly the South African Association of South Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the newly elected secretary, Mrs Maud Mota-

nyane, and the treasurer, Mr Willie Bokala.

The group was on its way from an annual con- gress in Cape Town at the weekend. A police Land- rover towed the journalists' minibus through Bloem- fontein after it ran out of petrol.

Detained were Joe Thlo- loe, Jeff Masekwameng, Kingdom Lolwane, Shad- rack Nkomo, Leonard Khumalo, Willie Bokala, Charles Mogale, Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mutha Tsedu, all of Post, Khulu

Sibya, Maud Motanyane and Ruth Bhengu of The Star; Malose Langa and Solly Liefman of Sapa; Khangale Makhado, Mabu Nkandeng, Frederick Williams and Nanna Mkhonza of the Voice;

John Simelane, Montshwa Moroke of the Rand Daily Mail, Kenneth Lebethe (Pretoria News), Thomas Lekothwane, (Northern Mirror); George Wouch- ape of Azapo; Joyce Mok- hesi of Vereeniging and Steve Simelane (Lynville Voice)

The detention followed

an incident 28 km outside Bloemfontein when a traf- fic policeman stopped one minibus and told the jour- nalists to offload their possessions for inspection.

An argument followed and the journalists were held for an hour, after which they were allowed to continue.

Security police pounced on the journalists in Bloemfontein while they were looking for petrol and food.

243
14/10/80
HREC

to note that real fixed investment expenditure by the private sector has increased rapidly during the past year. For the year ended 30 June 1980 it grew by no less than 15,5percent and this after it had declined continuously during the previous three years. In addition new and sometimes huge investment programs are announced almost daily. This certainly augurs well for the industrial future of the Republic, especially insofar as it points to entrepreneurial optimism. As I see it these decisions point to the fact that the private sector does not regard any possible constraints on South Africa's economic performance as insurmountable and this is heartening indeed.

With private sector production capacity being expanded at this rate the question naturally arises as to whether the country's physical infrastructure will be able to cope with the industrial expansion. In this connection some bottlenecks will in all

probability/.....

Religion Reporter
 WITHOUT freedom of the Press — and an informed public — there can be no democracy and no solution to South Africa's crisis, says the annual 'Church and Nation' report to the general assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa.

The history of the National Party in power had been a history of repeated threats against the Press and of curbs on the Press, the Rev Douglas Bax of Rondebosch said in the report for debate by the Presbyterian general assembly in East London next week.

PAPERS CLOSED

The report said the Government had even closed down two newspapers, including the World. When the then Minister of Justice (Mr J T Kruger) explained why

15/10/80
 Argus
 243

SA 'being deprived of free Press'

the World had been banned, his evidence was proved wrong: the World had not printed an article he had accused it of printing.

Of 118 complaints made to the Press Council in 1978, only four were upheld.

The report dealt with the estimated 100 laws affecting Press freedom,

including such recent legislation as the Prison Acts, the Inquests Amendment Act, Advocate-General Act and the Police Amendment Act, which curbed reporting on police action

'The Government defends all such acts on the grounds that they are 'in the national interest' or 'in the interests of

State security', the report added.

'We must remember, however, that nazi Germany and communist Russia have used the same rationale for their laws.

'More and more, by means of these practices and laws, the National Party Government is depriving South Africa of its traditional freedom of the Press.

PROTEST PLAN

'The freedom to know what the facts are is not only something without which there can be no democracy It is also one of the essential elements for a solution to South Africa's political crisis.'

A proposal to come before the Presbyterian general assembly is that a protest should be lodged with the Government against curtailments of access to information

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Police search, detain reporter

21/10/80
ARANS

243

we must guard against any mechanical
To quote Mandel: 'But if there
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sign that a given social form is
new relations of production which
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forces already reached in that of
bourgeois revolution in the North
victorious socialist revolution

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comparison of the different arguments

Economic Base and Superstructure

Up to this point we seem to have
clearly, if one analyses society
cultural or ideological aspects
show that the 'economic base' (i.e., the mode of production) determines the
politico-legal and ideological 'superstructure'. We need not follow the out-
moded fashion of using this architectural metaphor. Indeed, we are nearer to
the real situation if we think of economic, politico-legal and ideological
aspects as constituting three dimensions of a single whole. In such a
conception it is impossible to abstract out any one of the dimensions without
making the whole inconceivable.

Robin Law summarises in a simplified manner the interrelations of the three
dimensions as follows:

The central point...is that the general character of any society is
determined by its 'economic structure', that is, by the manner in which
goods are produced...The relations of production...determine the character
of the legal and political institutions of society, since the legal system
gives formal expression to the rules of behaviour needed to maintain the
existing economic system, and the political system is controlled by those
who dominate the process of production and provides the coercive force
needed to ensure that the existing economic system is maintained: for
example, slavery or serfdom can only be maintained if the legal system
guarantees the rights of the slave owners or landowners and if state
power can be employed to protect their position against any threat from
the disprivileged. The economic, legal and political systems in turn
determine the character of the dominant ideas, or 'ideology', since
ultimately they can only be maintained if they are felt to be right,

and it is/...

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — An
Rand Daily Mail journa-
list, Mr Arnold Geyer, 34,
was detained by police
late yesterday under secu-
rity legislation. He has not
been charged.

A team of security
policemen led by Captain
Craig Williamson, former
Nusas spy, searched Mr
Geyer's flat last night
before leading him away,
handcuffed.

Security police con-
firmed today that Mr
Geyer was still being held,
but refused to say under
which security Act.

Mr Geyer, born of
Polish parents overseas
and then adopted by Afri-
kaans-speaking parents in
South Africa, covered re-
ligious and political
affairs for the newspaper.

His latest assignments
were the meetings of the
Reformed Church in
Africa (RCA), the mainly
Indian branch of the NGK
family in Durban, and the
annual conference of the
Methodist Church in Wel-
kom.

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JOHANNESBURG

Security Police said today they were investigating an alleged contravention of the Internal Security Act by Rand Daily Mail reporter Arnold Geyer, who was detained on Monday evening

Brigadier J Du Preez, deputy Chief of the Security Police, said the complaint related to alleged ANC activities by Mr Geyer.

Mr Geyer is being held at John Vorster Square under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment

Reporter's alleged ANC links

22/10/80 ARANS

Act This section of the Act entitles police to hold him incommunicado for 14 days

Security Police arrested Mr Geyer while he was reporting on the annual conference of the Methodist Church in Welkom. He was brought to Johannesburg on Monday

Four plainclothes policemen, led by Captain

Craig Williamson of the Security Police, searched his flat. Captain Williamson said they were doing so in terms of Sections 20 to 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act of 1977

The Act entitles police to enter premises and seize and dispose of property

Later in the day, however, Brigadier du Preez

said Mr Geyer was being held under Section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act. This Act entitles police to detain him for 48 hours before bringing him to court

A later check with Security Police disclosed that they had finally decided to hold him under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act — Sapa

Shocks to the system

Perskor and advertising agencies are still at each other's throats over how much compensation advertisers are due as a result of the circulation fiddles on *Transvaler*, *Vaderland*, and *The Citizen*. The Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA) has rejected Perskor's initial offer as "totally inadequate."

The issue is now almost certain to go to arbitration — with the chairman of the Press Council, Oscar Galgut, mentioned as the likely arbitrator.

The arbitration suggestion came from Perskor itself after two fairly acrimonious meetings with the AAPA. However, Nick Tredoux, president of the AAPA, told the *FM* the decision on whether to accept arbitration, and Perskor's suggestion of Galgut as arbitrator, would depend on legal advice. He refused to comment on the association's rejection of Perskor's compensation offer, or to confirm the *FM*'s information on what it contained.

According to *FM* sources, Perskor offered compensation in the form of rates rebates in the publications concerned — in other words, advertisers would have to buy space to obtain compensation.

The rebates offered were 10% in the *Transvaler* and 5% in each of the other papers. The circulation fiddles overstated the *Transvaler*'s circulation by 28%, *Vaderland*'s by 15%, and *The Citizen* by 12%. The rebates would be available for 36 months, after which the *Transvaler*'s 10% rebate would be reduced to 5% available for a further two years.

The AAPA demanded space rebates or cash rebates "to the extent of the inflations." Informed sources say Perskor claimed this would involve "astronomical amounts" and refused to consider it.

The press group's negotiators said advertising rates were based on readership, not circulation, and that their readership had been established by the All Media and Products Survey (AMPS).

However, many advertising people feel the AMPS definition of a reader is far too wide. The smaller, true circulations of the publications would mean they had far more readers per copy than had been realised, and a far greater likelihood of readers "skimming" rather than reading the publications. So if the true facts had been known advertising decisions would definitely have been affected.

After the AAPA rejected the proffered compensation Perskor offered binding arbitration, and suggested Galgut as arbitrator. AAPA negotiators turned this down but said they would consider arbitration providing it was not binding. After argu-

ment, Perskor agreed.

The *FM* was told that some members of the AAPA team made tart comments on the failure of Perskor's chairman, Marius Jooste, to attend the negotiations.

According to advertising sources, the failure of advertisers and agencies to take a tougher line with Perskor, such as legal action or the laying of fraud charges, springs from a variety of considerations. Some large Afrikaans advertisers were reluctant to take tough action against an Afrikaans press group and apparently put pressure on their agencies not to do so.

In addition, Perskor was in a position to give preferential space treatment in all its publications to sympathetic advertisers and to penalise those who took a tough line.

Which may not be cricket, but certainly seems to be the way the advertising game is played today.

But the game might get rougher yet. Advertising agencies are awaiting the results of an independent audit of the three publications for the years 1976-79. Perskor has withdrawn the audit certificates for those years and some advertisers feel the long time period of the group's compensation offer indicates advance knowledge of further circulation shocks.

If it turns out that earlier circulations were also inflated the AAPA can be expected to adopt a tougher line. It will also increase the possibility of a maverick advertiser, perhaps one of the big retail groups, breaking ranks and taking legal action against Perskor on its own.

'Mail' ^{RDM}
25/10/80
newsman
released ⁽²⁴³⁾ ~~30/1~~

RAND Daily Mail journalist Mr Arnold Geyer, who was detained by the Security Police on Monday while on an assignment for the newspaper in Welkom, was released yesterday.

Mr Geyer, 34, said after his release yesterday that he was told charges against him under the Internal Security Act were being investigated.

Mr Geyer was arrested while covering the annual conference of the Methodist Church.

He said he was arrested in a cafe during a lunch break. He was kept in Welkom until about 6pm. He was then taken to Pretoria, then to his flat in Hillbrow, Johannesburg, which was searched, and then to John Vorster Square.

Mr Geyer said he had repeatedly asked to be allowed to inform his employer, his lawyer and his wife, but this was refused.

Herald staff out on strike

207 02/80
ARLWS

TWENTY-TWO of the 24 staff members of the weekly newspaper, The Cape Herald, including typists, and messengers, went on strike yesterday afternoon after their pay demands were not met.

A spokesman for the staff association, said a memorandum was sent to the manager of the newspaper last week detailing a comprehensive list of working conditions and asking for the implementation of reviewed salary scales for all departments.

Management were given until yesterday to respond positively to the wage demands, though the staff association was prepared to negotiate over a couple of weeks about working conditions.

SALARIES

The salaries being demanded are basically the same as those received recently by staff at the black Transvaal newspaper, Post. These included R320 as a starting salary for a journalist, R425 for an advertising representative and layout artist and R355 for sales representatives in the classified department.

The spokesman said the Herald staff would strike until the wage demands were met, which if brought into effect would mean automatic increases for everybody.

Mr L P Willis, manager of The Argus and The Cape Herald, said he had no comment to make at this stage.

Cape Times 27/10/50 (44) 243
Cape Herald strike in 4th day

Staff Reporter

ALTHOUGH the striking staff of the Argus-owned weekly newspaper, The Cape Herald, will be at their desks today, they will not be working

A spokesman for the staff action committee yesterday reaffirmed the strikers' "non-negotiable stand" on salary demands, saying they would not return to work until the demands were met

The strike, which enters its fourth day today, comes on the eve of a second round of wage

talks between the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) and the managements of Argus and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN)

The first round of salary negotiations two weeks ago ended in deadlock

The Cape Herald strike was called after management failed to respond positively to a memorandum detailing grievances about working conditions and asking for reviewed salary scales for all departments

MD Miller expresses regret

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of The Argus Company, issued the following Press statement in Johannesburg today

"We regret that the staff of the Cape Herald have decided to strike

"The newspaper is a signatory to the agreement with the South African Society of Journalists which is at this moment negotiating new salary scales to apply from January 1 1981.

"Whatever those new scales are they will, of course, apply fully to the editorial staff at the Cape Herald and they will set the pattern for the rest of the non-editorial staff of the newspaper

"In the meantime, the staff are not at work and until further notice the newspaper will not be published

"The staff are being paid up to the date they went on strike

"Their employment will be resumed and their salaries paid from the moment they return to duty

"We are ready to continue discussion of their complaints with the staff as soon as they return to duty"

Cape Herald hit by costly strike

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Herald will not be on the streets today because its staff is on strike

And this will mean a loss substantial to its proprietors, the Argus Company, because the newspaper would have published today its largest issue this year — 40 pages

The editor of the newspaper, Mr Ted Doman, said he was not on strike

"I have no further comment to make about my feelings on the strike"

A spokesman for the strikers said there was no chance that the paper would appear

STAR 27/10/80
243
150 129 182
The spokesman said the Cape Herald had the support of various organisations and other newspapers.

"Post in Johannesburg will meet tomorrow to discuss management's response to us

"The Southern Transvaal Chapel of Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) has also expressed sympathy

"The Post Natal have given management an ultimatum to meet demands or it too will go on strike" the spokesman said

The Cape Herald staff are striking for better working conditions and higher salaries

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Staff strike keeps biggest Herald of year off the streets

27/10/80

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THE LARGEST newspaper of the year for The Cape Herald — a 40-page paper — will not be on the streets today

The editor of the newspaper, Mr Ted Doman, said he was not on strike

'I have no further comment to make about my feelings on the strike, and at this stage I cannot say whether the paper will be on the streets today', he said.

A spokesman for the striking staff said there was no chance that a paper would appear today

'No pages have been made up yet. They have set copy for 15 pages and there are supposed to be 40 pages. By Friday there were very few advertisements,' he said

The spokesman said The Cape Herald had the support of various organisations and other newspapers.

'The Post in Johannesburg will meet tomorrow to discuss management's response to us. They were to have had a meeting today but postponed it

The Southern Transvaal chapel of Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) has also expressed sympathy. The Post, Natal, has given management an ultimatum to meet demands or they, too, will strike,' the spokesman said

REJECTED

The manager of Post Natal, the Sunday Tribune and the Daily News, Mr Jolyon Nuttall, has reported that Post editorial staffers met Post editor Mr Gary Brennan on Friday and indicated in a statement that they rejected the signatories' proposals

They threatened that they would go on strike after 24 hours if their counter demands were not accepted

This 24-hour deadline was understood to apply to the time of any rejection by Argus management of the demands. Mr Nuttall said management had only just received notice of the demands

All staff at The Cape Herald came to work to-

day and sat at their desks

'As little as possible use will be made of the company's facilities. One phone will be used. The rest have been unplugged and we will take it in turns to answer it in hourly shifts,' the spokesman said

The staff are striking for better working conditions and higher salaries

The salaries being demanded are basically the same as those received recently after a strike by the staff of the black Transvaal newspaper, The Post

These included R320 starting salary for a journalist, R425 for an advertising representative and layout artist and R355 for sales representatives in the classified department.

The staff has been on strike for four days.

The Senior Assistant Manager of The Argus and Cape Herald, Mr Jenman, said that the manager, Mr Willis, was in Johannesburg for discussions with

the Argus Printing and Publishing Company head office

He emphasised, however, that the meeting was not a result of the decision by the Herald staff to down tools. The meeting had been arranged to discuss The Herald among other matters, before the staff had made their intentions known

The next edition of the newspaper, due to be published today, would not appear on the streets, Mr Jenman said

The Herald circulation is about 69 000

The Plainsman, circulated in Mitchells' Plain, will appear as usual

Mr Jenman would give no indication of what steps were being taken to end the stoppage, except to say that the situation would be discussed in meetings between Mr Willis and top management in Johannesburg

The stoppage and the overall situation at the Cape Herald was only one of the items on Mr Willis's agenda. Mr Jenman said

News demos salary demand

28/10/80 ARGUS
243

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG
Journalists became a focal point of the media in their own right today when television and newspaper photographers zoomed in on at least 60 picketing newsmen in Sauer Street here

The demonstrations coincided with the latest round of wage negotiations between executives of most of the English-language Press and the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ)

In their preview negotiations the journalists demanded a 14 percent pay increase across the board. But the employers offered six percent across the board, with a further six percent rise in the payroll for distribution at the discretion of editors.

SASJ chapters throughout the country have discussed what further action should be taken if management adopted a hard line at today's meeting.

But the placards carried by the picketers conveyed the feelings.

'Reporters earn less than teachers,' said one.

'Low wages killing the English Press,' said another.

'Post showed the way,' said a third.

The demonstration followed a recent strike at the Post newspaper in Johannesburg and a strike which erupted this week at the Herald in Cape Town.

Senior journalists said it was the first time they

had heard of newspapers being picketed in this country.

Work inside The Star building continued as usual.

In Durban 80 journalists picketed the Daily News building in a show of support for their delegates negotiating with newspaper managements in Johannesburg.

The SASJ is calling for a 16 percent across-the-board increase.

● See Page 3.

No Herald for first time ^{Cape Herald} in 15 years ^{25/10/80}

Staff Reporter ¹⁹³ ²⁴³

FOR the first time in its 15-year history, the Argus-owned newspaper, the Cape Herald yesterday failed to appear.

It will not be published till further notice.

The non-appearance of the Cape Herald — which has a circulation of 69 000 — was the result of a strike after a breakdown in salary talks with the management.

The strike entered its fifth day today with no settlement in sight.

Yesterday, in the first response to the strike, the Argus management withheld salary cheques.

He said messages of support and solidarity had been received from editorial chapels of Argus and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) throughout the country.

The managing director of the Argus Group, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday that management was ready to continue discussion of the staff's complaints as soon as they returned to work.

The strikers say they will not return to work until their salary demands have been met.

The Cape Herald staff spokesman said that the Argus-owned Post in Natal had given management an ultimatum to meet salary demands by midnight tonight or they would go on strike too.

Second round of talks

Staff on the Post in Johannesburg meet today to discuss management's response to the Cape Herald strikers.

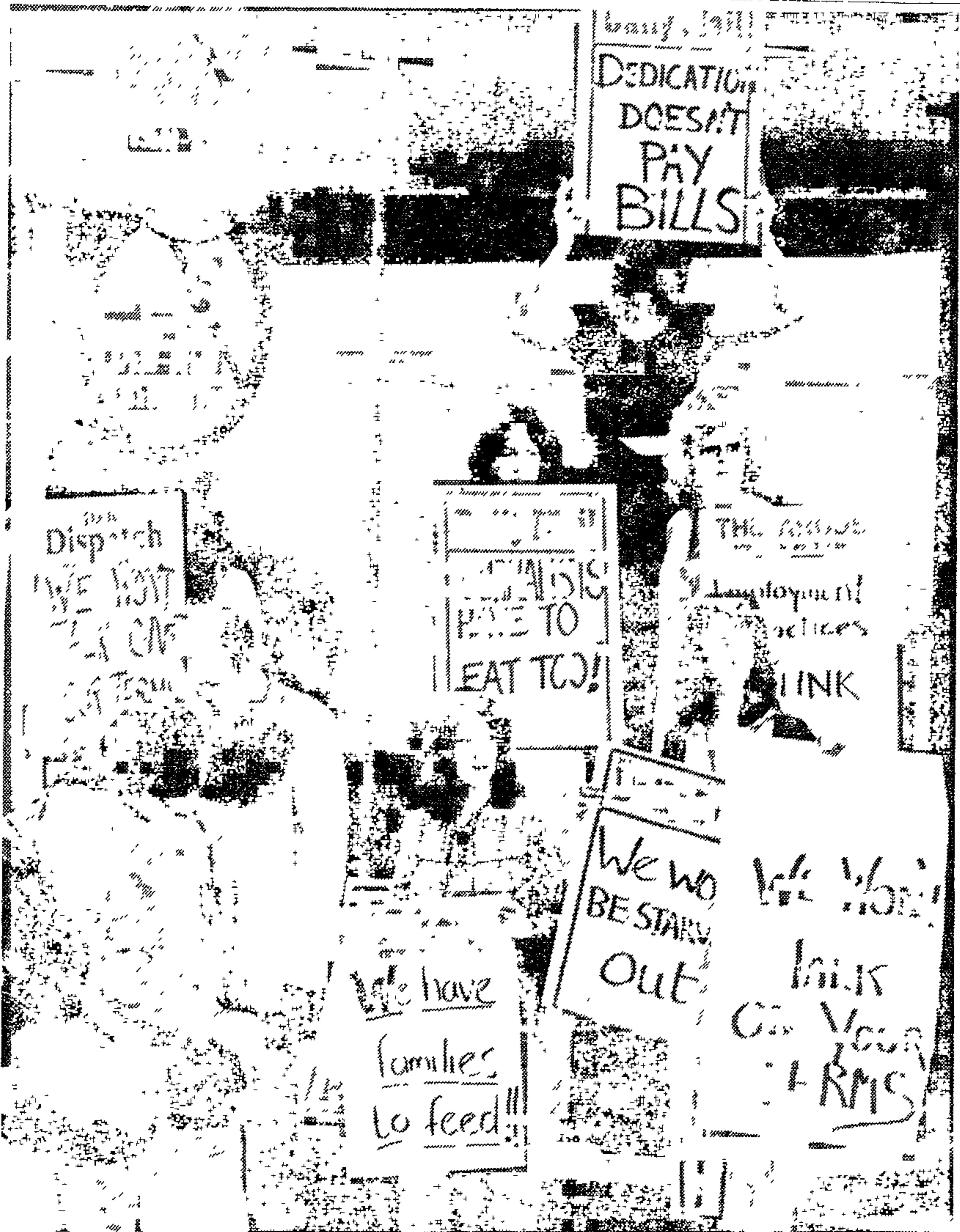
Mr Miller said in a statement "We regret that the staff of the Cape Herald have decided to strike. The newspaper is a signatory to the agreement with the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) which is at the moment negotiating new salary scales to apply from January 1, 1981."

The SASJ and the managements of Argus and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) meet today in Johannesburg for a second round of wage talks.

Mr Miller said "The staff are being paid up to the date they went on strike. Their employment will be resumed and their salaries paid from the moment they return to duty."

The management was given till last Friday to respond positively to a memorandum detailing grievances about working conditions and asking for reviewed salary scales for all departments.

• Sapa reported from Johannesburg last night that the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) has declared its support for their striking Cape Herald colleagues.



(243)
28/10/80

Journalists wave placards during their pay demonstration today outside The Star building in Sauer Street

Newsman stage demos to back salary demands

By Greg Hannig,
Labour Editor

Journalists became a focal point of the media in their own right today when TV and Press photographers converged on at least 60 picketing journalists outside The Star in Sauer Street, Johannesburg.

The demonstration coincided with the current round of wage talks be-

had heard of newspapers being picketed in this country.

Work at The Star continued as usual.

SASJ members stood outside the Daily News, brandishing placards calling for higher pay and urging support for the SASJ pay negotiators.

Journalists from the Sunday Tribune, Post, Natal Mercury, Sunday Express, Sunday Times

STAR 28/10/80

(243)

(252)

(138)

28/10/80

243

newspapers and the South African Society of Journalists (SAJS) in the boardroom at The Star today

At the last negotiations, the SASJ demanded a 14 percent pay increase across-the-board. Employers offered only six percent across-the-board, with a further six percent rise in the payroll for distribution at the discretion of editors.

SASJ chapters throughout the country have discussed further action should management adopt a hard line at today's pay talks.

In Durban today, about 80 journalists picketed the Daily News Building in support of their delegates at the talks.

In Johannesburg SASJ and Management spokesmen would not comment on the demonstration at The Star.

Recently, Post Transvaal went on strike in Johannesburg. Journalists at the Cape Herald, Cape Town, are on strike at present.

Senior journalists said it was the first time they

stopped work for 30 minutes

The SASJ is calling for a 16 percent across-the-board, cost of living increase. The exception is Post, which is demanding 24 percent across-the-board and six percent merit increases. If the talks reach deadlock, Post Natal has threatened to strike.

Striking journalists on the Argus-owned weekly newspaper in Cape Town, The Cape Herald, received their pay cheques today.

Announcing this, the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said they were paid for the time they had worked this month but not for the days they had been on strike.

THE Cape Herald strikers, who stayed out for the fifth day today, were paid their salaries today at 9 am, up to the day they went on strike, Mr L P Willis, manager of The Argus and the Cape Herald, said today.

The spokesman for the strikers said that about R2 174 was deducted from the pay cheques of 28 employees

He said 'We read with dismay the Press statement made by Mr Hal Miller in the paper yesterday because we have respected the channels of communication

'We find it disappointing that management found it necessary to respond in a Press statement We reject this and demand the respect we have shown them, by observing the correct channels of communication

DISCUSSION

Mr Willis said, the statement by Mr Miller, the managing director, that discussion could only take place when the strikers were back at work, stood

'We would be happy to discuss their position, but only once they have returned to work, he said.

Mr Miller said in Johannesburg today, that the

28/10/80
KRM
243
Herald
strikers
get their
cheques

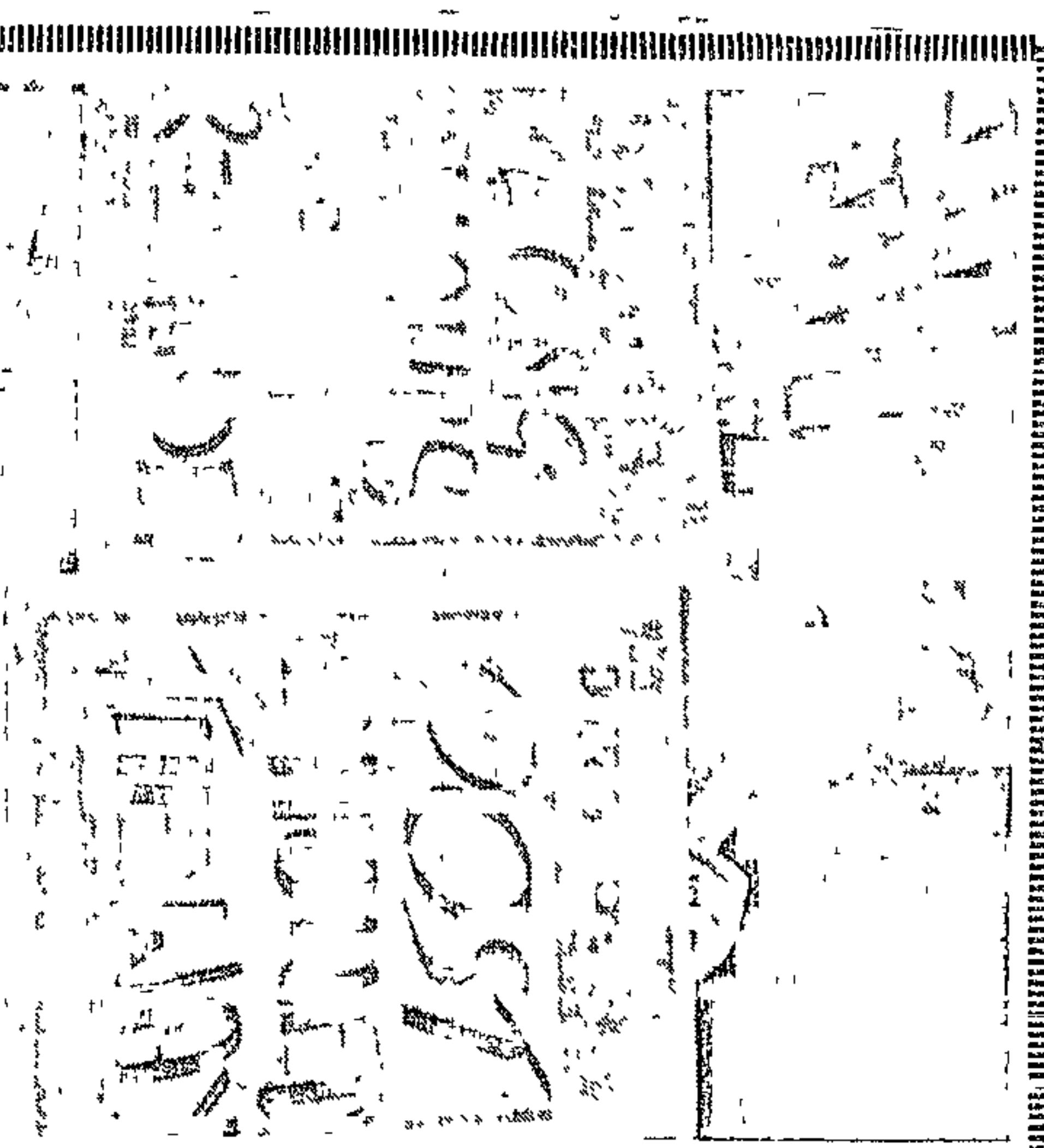
striking journalists had been paid for the time they had worked this month but not for the days they had been on strike

They were paid up to and including last Friday, when they announced they would strike for higher salaries

Reports that their October salary cheques were being withheld were incorrect

Because of the strike, yesterday's edition of the Cape Herald failed to appear

● A spokesman for the national executive of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa said the Post, Star and SAAN chapels would meet today to discuss the Cape Herald strike.



POST
29/10
PHILOLOE

JOURNALISTS
Yes-
terday turned into
newsmakers when
the strike at the Cape
Herald completed its
fifth day and journa-
lists in Johannes-
burg and Durban pic-
keted newspaper of-
fices before being
granted pay increases
from January 1 next
year.

Last night as fears of
newspaper strikes spread
ing mounted, manage-
ment in the Newspaper
Conciliation Board agree-
ed to give the Southern
African Society of Jour-
nalists pay increases of
12 percent across the
board plus four percent

Management also
agreed to pay a mini-
mum of R350 to a jour-
nalist in his first year,
rising to R700 in the
fifth year.

The management at
the Herald, a unit of
the Media Workers As-
sociation of South Afri-
ca (Mwasa), still refus-
es to talk to the strik-
ers until they go back
to work.

Strikers got their pay
cheques for October yes-
terday, but R2124 was
deducted from the non-
ney of 28 workers. The
workers have been ex-
pecting their pay on
Monday.

Herald, Mr L. Winth-
said the workers were
paid up to the day they
went on strike.

The staff at POST in
Durban will hold emer-
gency meeting this mor-
ning to discuss the situ-
ation at the Cape Her-
ald

In Johannesburg,
where the Newspaper
Conciliation Board was
sitting to discuss next
year's pay for SASJ
members, nearly 100
white journalists picket-
ed in front of the of-
fices of the Star in
Sauer Street.

Board.
The SASJ had origin-
ally asked for a 14 per-
cent across the board
increase for all journa-
lists — but this is be-
lieved to have gone up
to 16 percent.

Only one journalist
carried a placard refer-
ring to the Herald
strike in Cape Town. It
read: "Don't Starve Out
Cape Herald."

In Durban 80 journal-
ists also picketed in
front of the offices of
the Daily News.
Sources close to the
SASJ said they believe
if there was no satis-
fying agreement with the news-
paper it was produced
before an early settle-
ment is reached

One placard that threatened a strike
by referring to the one by workers on
POST earlier this year.

Wage rise to striking newsmen

factory settlement, POST Natal might have gone on strike today; Daily News and Sunday Tribune started a go-slow strike; and other chapels were getting ready for emergency meetings.

Major shareholders in the Argus and the South African Associated Newspapers yesterday got telexes asking them to support the journalists' pay demands.

The Action Committee at the Herald met the manager briefly yesterday morning, but the discussions ended in deadlock.

Support for the workers on the Herald,

which is owned by the giant Argus company, is mounting. The Action Committee has received several letters and telegrams of support from all over the country.

The Western Cape Region of Mwasa, as well as the association's national executive committee, also expressed their solidarity.

The regional council of Mwasa said it had noted with dismay the arbitrary actions of the Argus management "against our colleagues on the Cape Herald."

"Our colleagues submitted a memo which detailed their dissatisfaction with the low salaries, wages, and the poor working conditions,

"They were forced to go on strike when the management failed to meet the deadline stipulated in the memo.

"Management responded by ignoring the lines of communication opened by our colleagues and issued a Press statement.

"We trust that the management will meet the demands of our colleagues immediately and as set out in the memo."

In a strongly-worded statement, the Western Cape Traders' Association said they would recommend that all businesses under their control (numbering about 2000), would not sell the Herald and would refuse to place advertise-

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calculate the amount on which a deferred tax asset or liability may arise at 30th June 1977.

(12 marks)

(F.Q.E. - 1978)

(50 marks - 60 minutes)

GENE

SA paper
staffs to ³⁻¹¹⁻⁸⁰ 29/10/80
get rise ⁽²⁴³⁾
of 12 pc ¹⁵²

About 1100 editorial staff on newspapers around the country have been guaranteed 12 percent pay rises.

Workers at the newspaper Post (Transvaal) have threatened to strike tomorrow in sympathy with colleagues on the Cape Herald

In spite of the new salary scales, the Cape Herald strike entered its sixth day today in support of higher salaries for all categories of its workers

After negotiations yesterday between the Southern African Society of Journalists and managements of 19 newspapers and the SA Press Association, the chairman of the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board, Mr Jon Beverley, announced a 16 percent pay increase package

PICKETS

All journalists who have remained in the service of the same employer for a year will get 12 percent increases from January.

Another four percent will be distributed at the discretion of individual editors.

A matriculant will now have a minimum starting salary of R350 and a graduate R525. Minimum starting salaries were boosted by 40 to 50 percent.

About 180 journalists picketed outside the Johannesburg and Durban offices of the Argus Company yesterday

Strike: Threat to boycott Argus papers

C. T. 29/10/80

243

Staff Reporter

THE striking workers at the Cape Herald are receiving mounting support not only from newspaper editorial chapels throughout the country, but also from advertisers, a spokesman for the staff action committee said yesterday

And in a new development yesterday, the Argus Group newspapers throughout the country were threatened with a community boycott if the Cape Herald staff demands were not met

The threat to take "appropriate action" against the Argus Company was made by the Western Cape regional council of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa)

In a statement, the Western Cape Traders Association (WCTA) said it would recommend to the 2 000 businesses which belonged to the association, not to sell the Cape Herald and to refuse to place advertisements if the newspaper was produced before an early settlement was reached

Pledging its unqualified support, the WCTA said it understood that the strikers who did similar jobs to their Argus counterparts, were paid less

The Cape Herald staff action committee spokesman said messages of support had been received from advertisers and a clothing chain had cancelled its existing advertisement in solidarity with the strikers

Mwasa said in a statement that it had noted "with dismay" the arbitrary actions of the management against "our colleagues at the Cape Herald"

Journalists, classified staff, advertising, messenger and secretarial staff downed tools last Friday after the management failed to meet a deadline stipulated in a memorandum detailing the staff's dissatisfaction with salaries and working conditions

'Hard-line attitude will be met in kind'

Mwasa said the management responded by ignoring the lines of communication opened by the Cape Herald staff and issued a press statement which showed complete insensitivity

"The Argus management further took the deplorable step of deducting a week's pay without consulting our colleagues. This hard-line attitude can and will be met in kind," the Mwasa statement said

The Cape Herald staff action committee spokesman said the workers who received their salary cheques yesterday, were angry that they had got them a day later than staff at the Argus

"We regard this to be a petty step taken by management in their efforts to stifle our fight for a better deal"

A lunchtime meeting yesterday between the staff action committee and the manager of the Argus, Mr L P Willis, ended in deadlock. Mr Willis said the company's attitude was clearly covered by the statement made in Johannesburg by the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, in which he said there would be no negotiations until the strikers returned to work

Zimbabwe to have own news agency

POST
29/10/80
243

THE South African Press Association (SAPA) is to relinquish its shareholding in the Salisbury-based Inter-African News Agency (IANA) to enable Zimbabwe to establish its own national news agency.

A SAPA Board statement yesterday announced that the Board had resolved to divest itself of its shareholding in IANA. The new agency to be known as the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency (ZIANA) will be wholly Zimbabwe-owned and will continue to be the domestic news agency of the country.

The statement added that SAPA will cease to have any connection with ZIANA other than contractual agreements which may be made to buy and sell news between the two agencies. It also said that SAPA will establish a branch office in Zimbabwe to maintain the flow of news on Zimbabwe affairs to SAPA members and subscribers in South Africa and elsewhere.

Commenting on the new national news agency, Dr Shamuyarira said: "The Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust to be established soon will take over all the shares of SAPA in IANA. The trust will be a self-perpetuating body. Initially it will have to be set up by the government, but once that is done it will stand entirely on its own feet."

He said that the trust would appoint a manager and an editor for ZIANA to replace those appointed by SAPA. Most of the staff would be absorbed by the new agency.

Inter-union rivalry in media industry

POST 29/10/80
243
128
129
125

INTER-UNION rivalry looms in the newspaper industry now that the black journalists' union has opened its ranks to printing workers.

The union concerned is the former Writers' Association of South Africa (WASA) which is known for its black consciousness.

It recently changed its name to Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and amended its constitution to include all workers in the communications field.

Thus included drivers, messengers and printing staff, confirmed Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, President of Mwasa.

But large numbers of black printing staff already belong to the South African Typographical Union (SATU)

which recently obtained an exemption to enrol blacks into its previously white and coloured ranks.

Almost all of the black printing staff of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) belong to SATU, some of these workers attended a Mwasa meeting in a SAAN canteen during lunch time on Thursday.

Asked whether the printers were not best accommodated in the printing union, Mr Sisulu said, "Our point of view is that we are essentially in the same work situation and that whatever grievances we have are common."

He said the workers would decide what union they preferred.

Mr Sisulu confirmed that he and Mwasa's Regional Secretary for the Southern Transvaal,

Mr Joe Tholoe, were initially prevented from attending the Mwasa meeting at SAAN.

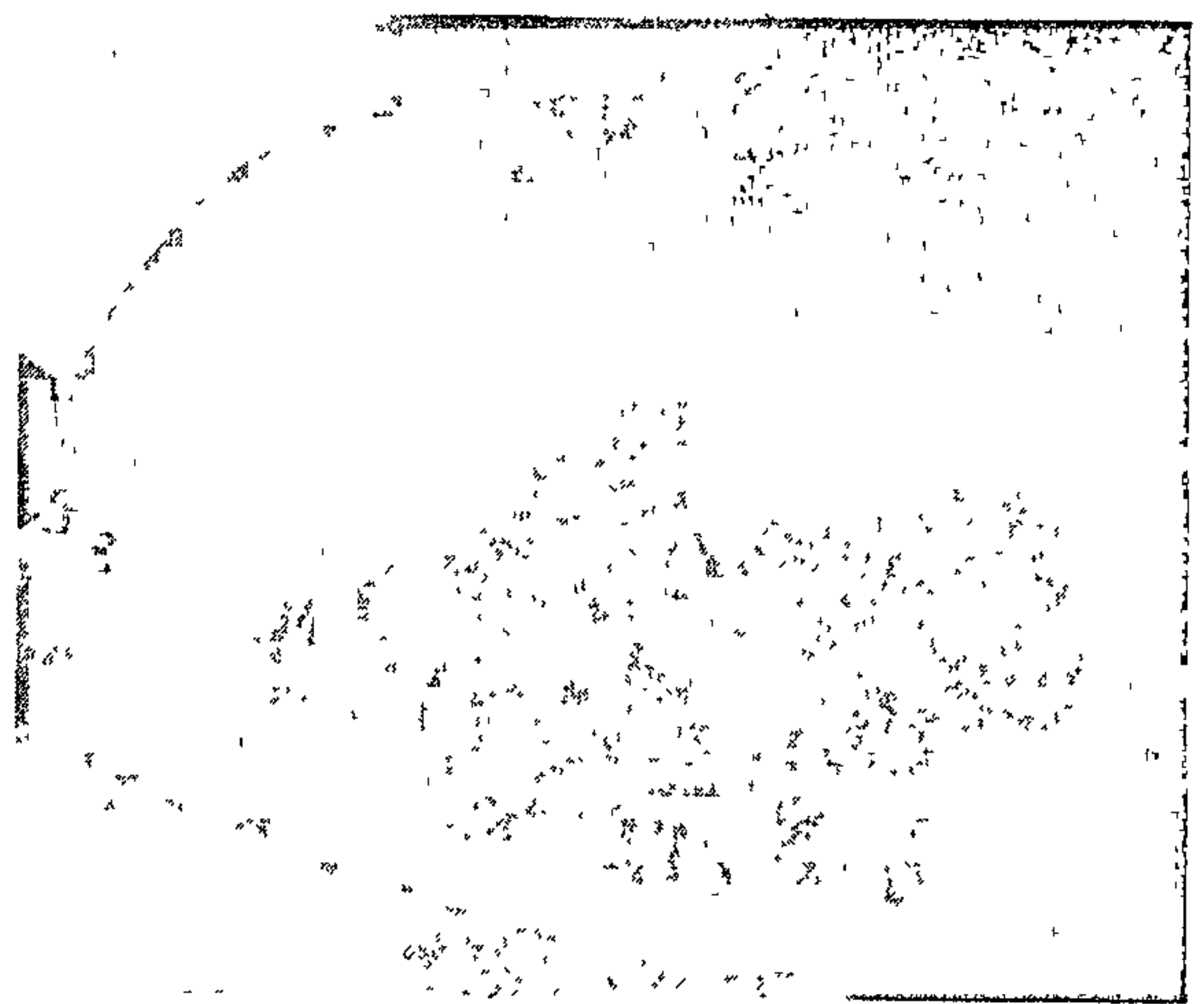
"Management's idea was that the meeting should not take place, but the workers voted that it should go on," he said. "We were later allowed in."

SAAN's Group Personnel Manager, Mr L S Hall, denied that the workers had defied a management instruction not to hold the meeting.

"It was not a question of defiance," Mr Hall said. "They decided to proceed with the meeting in spite of a request to defer it."

Mr Hall said he had expected Mwasa to go through the courtesy of approaching management before holding a meeting on the company's premises.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Mwasa.



29/10/80 *Meaus* **Herald strike continues** *243*

IN SPITE OF the new salary scales announced yesterday for journalists the Cape Herald strike enters its sixth day today in demand for higher salaries for all categories of workers

Telegrams expressing support were received from the editorial chapels of The Star, Post, Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Tribune, Post Natal and The Argus unit of Mwas

The Western Cape region, as well as the national executive committee of Mwas, also expressed their solidarity

According to a Press release from the Cape

Herald staff action committee, several Cape Herald advertisers have cancelled advertisements in solidarity

NO SALES CALL

A statement from the Western Cape Traders, Association advised all businesses under their control, about 2 000, to not sell the paper and to refuse to place advertisements, if the newspaper was produced before a settlement was reached

The statement said the association was also negotiating with the National African Chamber of Commerce (Nafcoc) on this matter.

'We are perturbed to note the demands for better wages and working conditions as submitted by the Cape Herald workers have resulted in deadlock. The association understands that the workers doing similar jobs to their Argus counterparts are paid less and view this as discriminatory,' it said

The manager of The Argus and Cape Herald, Mr L Willis said that management would be prepared to discuss the workers' demands as soon as they returned to duty.

The managing director of The Argus group, Mr Hal Miller, issued a similar statement on Monday

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The dynamics and mechanics of accepting commissions must be carefully gone into (and the small print read) to prevent conflict arising in undertaking anything that might be incompatible with SACHED's original aims. We must avoid being placed in a position where -

(1) Funds are withdrawn because the sponsors' wishes/demands are not fulfilled

1.4 Funds

Through the above contacts on the open day, and in other ways, it is hoped to make the production department financially independent and profitable. A qualified printer has been employed. SACHED will need new premises on a ground floor and some new machinery.

1.3 Publishing:

Fundraising, as a policy/matter, should be discussed and decided upon at a directors' meeting. However, Johannesburg proceeded to arrange the open day on a 'local' basis with only slides/tapes from Cape Town and Durban. They recalled the implications of this too late to make arrangements to their plans. The 30-odd companies which have been written to were, mostly, signatories to the Sullivan and ECC Codes. Invitations will be sent out by May 15.

1.2 Centre or National matters

(1) make SACHED known to people who might wish to take advantage of what it offers, but who do not know about it;

(11) to promote the idea of possible commissions (such as the Booster Project with UNISA and the African Studies Course for the Catholic Bishops.

(111) to possibly raise funds locally for projects such as the bursary project, which cannot support themselves.

1.1 Because of the possible difficulty of receiving the open day was suggested by trustees to:

1 OPEN DAY

Because Fanyana had to leave the following morning we started the proceedings early.

MINUTES OF BURSARY MEETING HELD IN CAPE TOWN IN 1980

Editor pays R75 for quoting 'listed' man

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 for contravening the Internal Security Act, formerly the Suppression of Communism Act. This follows articles published in the staunchly pro-Nationalist Die Transvaler in June this year quoting a vice-chairman of the banned African National Congress, Mr Thabo Mbeki.

The articles concerned an interview given by Mr Mbeki to the New York Times, and the outcome of the case was keenly awaited by newspapers as a test of what they may or may not, to a large extent, write about organisations such as the ANC, and about quoting people "listed" under the Internal Security Act.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office yesterday confirmed the admission of guilt fine had been paid under Section 11 (g) bis of the Internal Security Act, but could give no further details. No comment could be obtained from Dr De Klerk.

However, the Rand Daily Mail understands that Dr De Klerk was to have appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on October 15 in his capacity as a representative of Perskor, publishers of Die Transvaler, or in his capacity as editor of the paper.

The fine was paid on October 8. Section 11(g) bis of the Act says "Any person who without the consent of the Minister (of Justice) or except for the purposes of proceedings in any court of law, records or reproduces by mechanical

any speech, utterance or statement made or produced or purporting to have been made or produced anywhere at any time by any person in respect of whom the provisions of this paragraph are applicable by virtue of a notice issued under Section 10 quon, or whose name appears on any list in the custody of the officer referred to in Section 8, or in respect of whom a prohibition to attend any gathering is in force under Section 5 or

Contravention of the section provides for a maximum penalty of three years' jail. An expert on laws governing the Press, Mr Kelsey Stuart, said, yesterday "It seems that where such articles are published inadvertently, and where free rein is not given for political mischief-making or agitation, sentence would be fairly light."

Mr Stuart, author of the Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, said payment of admission of guilt did not create a precedent, since a magistrate's court verdict could not be binding.

Legal opinion was that Die Transvaler and/or its executives could have been in danger of being charged under a number of laws governing the quoting of people representing banned organisations such as the ANC.

The test the courts would use was whether there had been an intention to further the aims of banned organisations.

The ANC and the Pan-Africanist Congress were outlawed in 1960 in the aftermath of the Sharpeville shootings.

According to "Mail" records, Mr Mbeki, who is based abroad, was among those people "listed" in April, 1966.

When Die Transvaler published the articles quoting Mr Mbeki in June, the "Mail" asked the then Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, whether it had been given permission and whether the "Mail" could be given permission to publish a report on the New York Times interview.

Mr Schlebusch said Die Transvaler had not been given permission and referred the matter to the Attorney-General. He also refused the "Mail" permission to publish the article.

Colleagues

show

solidarity

with

newsmen

POST
30/10/80

243
139

By CHRIS MORE

THE STRIKE by the Cape Herald journalists yesterday gained momentum as solidarity meetings were held in various newspaper units throughout the country in support of colleagues.

A supporting message was also received from the International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) to the Western Cape region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and in particular, the Cape Herald unit.

DEMANDS

By late yesterday, the Action Committee representing the newsmen at the Cape Herald, had not reached an agreement with management on their pay demands. The talks resume this morning at 8 a.m.

"After several rounds of intensive talks with management, we reached no agreement," a spokesman of the committee told POST. The talks began at 11.30 a.m. and were only adjourned at 6 p.m.

The Herald management has already taken punitive action against the strikers. A total of R2 174 was deducted from the pay of 28 workers in the October pay packets. This action was strongly criticised by newspaper work-

ments and they urged the management to repay the workers their money.

At a "solidarity" meeting held at POST, the unit sent urgent messages to the Managing Director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, urging the company to pay the striking newsmen for the time they have been on strike and also gave an ultimatum that the demands be met by 8.30 this morning.

WARNING

The POST unit also called on the Argus Company to improve the salary, wages and working conditions of all black workers throughout the company. Another meeting at POST is scheduled for this morning at 8.30.

At The Star, messages were sent to the Argus management warning of the action the unit would take if the demands of the Cape Herald workers were not met. The Star is also in the same group as the Cape Herald, under Argus management.

The South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) held a meeting yesterday morning after which a letter was written to the Cape Herald management asking them to talk to the workers to avoid confrontation. The SAAN unit expressed solidarity with the striking workers and promised their support throughout

30/10/80 ARGUS

Union rivalry looms

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. — Inter-union rivalry looms in the newspaper industry now that the black journalists' union has opened its ranks to printing workers.

The union is the former Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), which recently changed its name to Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and amended its constitution to include all workers, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Mwasa, said.

BLACK STAFF

But large numbers of black printing staff belong to the South African Typographical Union (SATU).

Almost all of the black printing staff of South African Associated News papers (SAAN) belong to SATU.

Mr Sisulu said workers would decide which union they preferred.

Mr Sisulu confirmed that he and Mwasa's regional secretary for the Southern Transvaal, Mr Joe Thloloe, were initially prevented from attending the Mwasa meeting at SAAN.

TAKE PLACE

Management's idea was that the meeting should not take place, but the workers voted that it should go on, he said.

SAAN's group personnel manager, Mr L S Hall, denied that the workers had defied a management instruction not to hold the meeting.

'It was not a question of defiance,' Mr Hall said. 'They decided to proceed with the meeting in spite of a request to defer it.'

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OT ONLY THE BEST
CIOLOGICAL RESEARCHER

.../12

-12-

THEY HAVE DISCOVERED THAT THERE IS A RESEARCH LABORATORY, GREATER EVEN THAN THE INSTITUTES OF THE MEDICAL RESEARCH COUNCIL OR THE RESEARCH CENTRES OF OUR UNIVERSITIES - THE STREETS, THE HOMES, THE WORKING ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH PEOPLE PASS THEIR LIVES. THOSE OF US WHO CANNOT MAKE FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS CAN JOIN THIS CAMPAIGN IN MANY OTHER WAYS. THE CHANCES ARE GOOD THAT OTHERS MAY FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF SAY, GREATER PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. IN THIS RESPECT SOME GENTLE PERSUASION MIGHT BE INDICATED HERE AND THERE, ESPECIALLY FOR THE NEIGHBOUR WHO ARGUES THAT HE OR SHE HAS BEEN ALLOCATED A FINITE NUMBER OF HEART BEATS AND HE DOES NOT WANT TO USE THEM UP TOO QUICKLY!

MANY OF MY COLLEAGUES IN THE MEDICAL PROFESSION HAVE SET A FINE EXAMPLE IN CURBING THE SMOKING HABIT AND INCREASING PHYSICAL ACTIVITY. THEY HAVE DONE IT NOTWITHSTANDING THE SNEERING REMARK THAT "THE STREETS

.../13

No statements on strike by Herald

THE Cape Herald strikers will not issue any Press statements while their talks with management are in progress, a spokesman for the action committee of the Herald said today

The spokesman said they had given this undertaking to management yesterday

FULL SUPPORT

He said, however, that their strike had received full support from the International Federation of Journalists and had been offered more than verbal assistance

We believe, too, that Argus employees in Zimbabwe have noted our strike and have expressed sympathy and will issue a statement later, he said

Meanwhile all black journalists on the Star and Post Transvaal have gone on strike in support of Cape Herald

A spokesman for the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA) on the Sunday Tribune, Durban, said that as the group was in the minority in Durban, jour-

nalists were waiting for a directive from MWASA'S national executive

Our position is quite clear whatever their decision we will abide by it, the spokesman said

MEETING TODAY

The Western Cape region of MWASA will meet later today to discuss what steps they will take on the Cape Herald strike

The editor of the Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said that although he was not on strike and did not support the strike, he did support some of his staff's demands

I have tried to get my staff to go back to work. But there is no change in the situation and negotiations with management are continuing, he said.

NOT AFFECTED

Cape Herald's advertising manager, Mr Keith Steele, who was not on strike, said he too supported the staff's demands

The journalists have already got what they

wanted I think my staff, who are unaffected by the SASJ agreement, are still striking for higher salaries, he said

I have indirectly tried to make them go back to work but they stand firm

20/10/80 *WRC*

Transvaler editor fined

JOHANNESBURG — The editor-in-chief of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has paid an admission of guilt fine of R75 for contravening the Internal Security Act

This follows articles published in the newspaper in June quoting a vice-chairman of the ban-

ned African National Congress, Mr Thabo Mbeki

The articles concerned an interview with Mr Mbeki by the New York Times

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's offices confirmed yesterday that the fine had been paid under Section 11 of the Act — Sapa

Perskor

presents

revised ^{S-11R} 31/10/80

figures ²⁴³

Perskor met its deadline today and presented revised circulation figures to the Audit Bureau of Circulations. Its membership of the ABC now hangs in the balance.

The deadline date of October 31 follows the exposure last month of Perskor's overstated circulation figures.

It was found Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen had overstated their daily circulation by 6 599, 21 306 and 9 367 respectively. Revised figures were handed in today, Mr G Uys, ABC secretary, confirmed.

The fraudulent figures were denounced by ABC chairman Mr F J Wulfse as "gross misrepresentation" and Perskor's membership of the bureau was suspended. Circulation certificates dating back to 1976 in regard to Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland were withdrawn.

Perskor chairman Mr M Jooste said his newspaper group would, where possible, compensate advertisers who had suffered financial loss.

Those responsible for the fakery — a "handful" of senior Perskor employees — had been fired, Mr Jooste said. Their names have not been revealed.

(187) (243) (187) (187) POST 31/10/80

Post strike

EDITORIAL AND other staff members of POST yesterday went on strike after demanding that the Argus Company management meet the demands of staff of the Cape Herald, who have been on strike since last Friday.

The staff at POST said that they would "wait" for management and "our colleagues" to inform them of a settlement.

The strike in Cape Town was sparked off by demands for increased salaries and improved working conditions.

Yesterday, a spokesman for the Herald staff said that they had received full support from the International Federation of Journalists.

"We believe, too, that Argus employees in Zimbabwe have noted our strike and have expressed sympathy and will issue a statement at a later stage," he said.

Yesterday, black journalists on The Star also went on strike in support of the Cape Herald staff.

The Editor of Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said while he was not out on strike and did not support the strike, he did support some of the demands which were made by his staff.

"I have tried to get my staff back to work. But there is no change in the situation and negotiations are continuing," he said.

Post joins Herald strikers

SAPG
T.M.K.
31/10/80
203

JOHANNESBURG — Members of the Cape Herald staff were still on strike and the editorial staff of Post Transvaal had decided to strike in sympathy with them the managing director of the Argus Publishing and Printing company, Mr Hal Miller confirmed here yesterday

He said in a press release that, as he had explained in a statement some days ago, the Cape Herald had been signatory to the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board for some time

It became a signatory at the request of its editorial staff who, at that stage, wished to obtain the benefit of the SASJ (SA Society of Journalists) scales of pay Both the newspaper and its staff have since been bound by the terms of the conciliation board agreement

"The staff received the benefit of a recent arbitration award to all SASJ journalists and they will benefit from the new higher salary scales and the minimum general increase of 12 percent which will apply from January 1, 1981"

Mr Miller said that on October 17, while the conciliation board was itself preparing for a salary negotiation the manager of the Cape Herald received a letter from the Cape Herald staff demanding considerable improvement in salary and working conditions

No pay

"Arrangements were made to discuss the matter with the Cape Herald's manager on October 27 Before that could happen, the Herald staff went on strike on October 24

"We have said clearly to the staff at the Cape Herald that the new SASJ scales and the general increase will apply fully to the editorial staff from January 1 1981, that we are ready to adjust other salaries and wages at the Cape Herald in that pattern from the same date and will discuss this in detail when they return to duty"

He said that the Herald staff had been told that they would not be paid while they were on strike "We have added that if they wish their absence during the strike may be offset against the leave which they have due to them" — Sapa

243

PRESS

1-11-80 - 31-12-80

Perskor scandal: the sales are even lower

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE circulation of the three daily newspapers embroiled in the Perskor circulation scandal was even lower than first thought, according to new circulation certificates submitted by the giant publishing house.

Sources told the Rand Daily Mail last night that according to the revised and audited certificates recently filed with the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC), the actual weekday circulations of the newspapers were:

● 49 527 for Die Transvaler,

which had claimed a circulation of 75 287 for the first six months of this year;

● 45 080 for The Citizen, which had claimed a circulation of 54 266 for the same period, and
● 48 594 for Die Vaderland, which had claimed a circulation of 60 564.

The ABC's first check audit of the three newspapers, on September 22, gave their circulations as 53 981 for Die Transvaler, 47 667 for The Citizen and 51 192 for Die Vaderland.

The latest figures show, however, that sales of the three

papers were substantially lower

The new certificates have not been officially released. They are due to come before the ABC's council of management at a meeting on Wednesday next week.

They apparently only cover the first half of this year, however, although the ABC certificates for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland were withdrawn for the period 1976 to 1979.

The certificates were submitted before yesterday's deadline, set last month by the ABC.

11/50. 2011
**Newsman
strike: (4)
no Post (243)
today**

THE strike by black journalists, members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, continued yesterday at the Cape Herald, which is not publishing, at Post (Transvaal) and at the Star

Post appeared yesterday, but will not be published today. It is understood Sunday Post and Monday's edition of Post will also not be published.

Mr H W Miller, managing director of the Argus Company said yesterday: "It seems that management is being accused — wrongly — of refusing to negotiate and thus causing the strike. Let management was never given time to negotiate — and is in fact offering more pay than the strikers are demanding."

In a statement released in Cape Town yesterday, Mr A Salie, convenor of the action committee of the Cape Herald Staff Association, said Mr Miller had tried to create the wrong impression that only journalists, for whom a new salary agreement had already been reached, were on strike.

The statement said clerks, telephonists and advertising salespersons were also on strike and these people were not represented on the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board. — Sapa

Post strike
S. TAR 1/11/80
in third day

There was no Post (Tvi) on the streets today as strikers entered their third day of their most recent strike. Black journalists demand the recognition by newspaper managements of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWAS) as the mouthpiece of black newspaper workers.

JOHANNESBURG. — The black journalists' strike today spread to another major newspaper company.

A spokesman for the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) said that journalists employed by SA Associated Newspapers would refuse to work when they reported to their offices today.

This followed a call by the Southern Transvaal region of Mwasa yesterday for a national black journalists' strike.

HERALD

As the Cape Herald strike entered its 10th day today, a memorandum, containing the demands made by the newspaper's staff, was issued.

The demands were made to The Argus management on October 17 but were not available to the public.

They include:

Salary scale for all secretaries, typists, clerks and switchboard operators

Press strike spreads

to start at R225 a month. By their fifth year they should earn R425.

Scale for sales representatives to start at R355, by their fifth year they should earn R540.

Scale for telead sales employees to start at R285. By the fifth year they should earn R500 a month.

LOWER

The demands made for their reporters were lower than those offered to the Southern African Society of Journalists recently.

The Cape Herald's demands were R320 for a first-year journalist, with a fifth year salary of R600.

The SASJ received R700 for fifth-year journalists.

In a statement issued today, by the Western Cape Traders' Association, it was alleged that the black staff of The Cape Herald were lower paid than their white counterparts on The Argus.

The manager of The Argus, Mr E. P. Willis, declined to comment.

● The Argus Group's head office has said it was never given time to negotiate, that it is in fact offering more pay than the strikers are demanding and that as a signatory to the SA Newspaper Press Editorial Conciliation Board, the Herald is bound by the terms of an existing conciliation board agreement.

● A spokesman for the Cape Herald action com-

mittee said they had met the managing director of The Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, today.

Mr Miller repeated the company's attitude towards the strike, saying we would not be paid while on strike and that our demands would not be negotiated until we returned to work.

The spokesman said the strikers would not go back to work until their demands for new wage scales had been accepted in principle.

Mr Miller was not available for comment. — Argus Correspondent and Staff Reporter.

4/12 (243) 15/12 room 4. 11.80

Black newsmen's strike spreads

Staff Reporter

THE strike by black, coloured and Asian journalists spread yesterday to the Rand Daily Mail, the Financial Mail and at least two Natal newspapers

This brings to seven the number of papers affected and the number of newspaper workers on strike to about 100.

Besides the "Mail", papers affected yesterday were the Daily News and the Sunday Tribune, both based in Durban.

The "Mail" and the Financial Mail are owned by South

African Associated Newspapers All other strike-hit papers are owned by the Argus Company

The strikes are chiefly aimed at expressing black journalists' support for striking workers at the Cape Herald

Journalists at the Herald are striking in support of wage demands.

All the strikers are members of the newly-formed Media Workers Association of South Africa, which aims to represent all black, coloured and Asian

media workers, including messengers, cleaners and other non-editorial staff

Late yesterday strikers at the "Mail" were still having talks with the managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley. SAAN has said it is prepared to hold discussions

However, a spokesman for the Argus Company, Mr Peter McLean, said yesterday his company's stand that it would not negotiate with striking journalists was unchanged

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Mercury Reporter

THE Natal branch of the Media Workers Association of South Africa yesterday decided to join the black journalists' strike, according to branch chairman Mr George Luse

'This is in line with the national executive's call for all members of the association working for the Argus or South African Associated Newspapers groups to strike,' he said in a statement to the Press

According to Mr Luse the strike will involve Tribune Herald journalists and a Daily News journalist.

Strike: Call for pressure on Argus

A PUBLIC MEETING in support of striking staff at the Cape Herald last night called for a coordinated campaign to bring pressure to bear on The Argus Company to settle the strike.

The meeting, in Klip Road, Grassy Park, was organised by the Lotus River Residents' Association and attended by about 60 people. It was addressed by a member of the Cape Herald action committee.

The Western Cape region of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) is holding a meeting today to decide on a course of action.

STRIKE CALL

Members of Mwasa in Johannesburg and Durban have gone on strike following a call by the Southern Transvaal region of Mwasa for a national black journalists' strike.

A meeting yesterday between the Herald's action committee and Mr Hal Miller, managing director of The Argus Group was inconclusive.

In Johannesburg, members of Mwasa had a 4½-hour meeting with the management of SA Associated Newspapers last night without reaching agreement.

The Mwasa chapel at SAAN decided on Sunday to refuse to work.

IN SUPPORT

Last week black journalists employed by Post (Transvaal) and the Star's Africa edition went on strike in support of the Cape Herald black staff's stand.

Natal members of Mwasa have joined in the strike decision. Both Argus Group newspapers in Durban — the Daily News and the Sunday Tribune — are affected.

A secret ballot supported by 123 of the 165 Star editorial staff in Johannesburg decided yesterday against any strike action or moves contrary to their conditions of employment.

'Citizen' makes out of court settlement

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

A DEFAMATION action brought by Mr Roland Hepers, a former Department of Information official, against SA Today (Pty) Ltd, former owners of The Citizen, and Mr M A Johnson, editor of The Citizen, has been settled out of court.

This was confirmed last night by Mr Hepers. His original claim was for R70 000.

When approached last night for comment on the out-of-court settlement, Mr Johnson said through an intermediary that he did not want to speak to a reporter of the Rand Daily Mail.

Mr Hepers, in commenting on the settlement, said "I am satisfied with the settlement. All I wanted was the restoration of my good name."

Mr Hepers would not say how much was involved in the settlement. The matter was due to be heard in the Supreme Court tomorrow.

It is understood that the settlement was made by SA Today's payment of an undisclosed amount to Mr Hepers. The Citizen also published an apology to him.

The action arose out of a series of three articles published by The Citizen in May, 1978, in which Mr Hepers was described as "the deep throat" of the Department of Information who leaked information to certain Sunday newspapers.

Mr Hepers claimed that the reports were defamatory in a number of respects. Among other things, The Citizen report said that he was disloyal, assisted in furthering anti-South African propaganda abroad, was guilty of unethical conduct and plagiarism and that he had broken the Official Secrets Act.

At the time of publication, The Citizen said it had no reason to doubt its sources, and all the reports were cleared for publication by its attorneys at the time. It now appears that the allegations concerning Mr Hepers cannot be substantiated.

Mwasa group to meet bosses today

Staff Reporter

WHILE the strike by black newspaper workers spread yesterday, representatives of the workers and managements of the Argus and SAAN groups agreed to meet this afternoon.

"This represents progress," said Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers.

Black journalists from the South African Press Association yesterday joined the strike by colleagues from 12 newspapers throughout the country.

The newspapers are the Argus-owned Post (Tvl), Sunday Post, the Star, the Cape Herald, Sunday Tribune, Daily News and Sowetan, and the SAAN's Rand Daily Mail, Financial Mail, Sunday Express, Sunday Times and Soweto News.

The strikers are members of the newly-formed Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), which aims to represent all black, coloured and Asian media workers, including non-editorial staff.

The decision by Mwasa and the two managements to meet today emerged after two days of talks between SAAN management and the SAAN unit of Mwasa.

And the SAAN chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists — a nonracial union with predominantly white membership — decided yesterday not to fill in on jobs normally done by their Mwasa colleagues.

The chapel also decided to meet today to consider further action in the light of negotiations then in progress between strikers and SAAN management.

The strikes were sparked off by wage demands at the Cape Herald.

Meanwhile, Sapa reports that five striking Daily News and Sunday Tribune Herald journalists were yesterday banned from the Daily News building by the management and their pay has been stopped until the strike ends.

At a meeting yesterday, the Sunday Tribune's SASJ chapel affirmed its support for its Mwasa colleagues and, according to the Daily Herald's father

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Media (243) (415)
strike is (42)
spreading (37)

By Mike Derry

Representatives of striking black media workers and the Argus and South African Associated Newspapers groups met today for talks.

As the strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) spread throughout the country, six members of the Argus staff in Cape Town stopped work today in sympathy with striking workers on the Cape Herald.

Three journalists, two reporters and a subeditor said in a statement that they would be on strike until the dispute at the Cape Herald was satisfactorily settled.

Mwasa members at 12 newspapers, the Financial Mail magazine and the national news agency are now striking for higher salaries and better working conditions.

Perskor dailies are still out in the cold

STAR
6/11/80

243

By Josie Brouard

Perskor's three dailies — Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen—are still suspended from membership to the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) after a meeting yesterday to discuss revised circulation figures.

This development in the wake of the Afrikaans publishing house's circulation scandal was announced yesterday by Mr G Uys, spokesman for the ABC, in the absence of the ABC chairman, Mr F J Wulfse.

Mr Uys said the Council of Management of the ABC decided not to lift the suspension of membership of the three newspapers at

this stage, until further information had been supplied by Perskor.

Perskor supplied revised audited circulation figures last week to the ABC after Perskor auditors had indicated that figures for the three newspapers had been inflated by 21 306, 9 367 and 6 599 respectively.

Mr Uys would not confirm the Perskor auditors' figures. Reports are that the figures were actually inflated more than originally suspected.

Circulation certificates for Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen were withdrawn by the ABC last month in regard to circulation during January to June this year.

Circulation certificates were also withdrawn for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland dating back to 1976.

Mr Uys said yesterday it was likely the suspension of The Citizen's membership would be lifted shortly as circulation figures were in doubt for a shorter period than the other two papers in Perskor's stable.

Mr Uys said a newspaper could not be a member of the ABC unless the ABC was satisfied that correct circulation certificates could be issued. This was not the case so far with the three Perskor newspapers.

No agreement as Mwasa meets bosses

By ROB MEINTJES

REPRESENTATIVES of striking black workers in the newspaper industry failed to reach agreement yesterday with employers at a meeting in Johannesburg.

And a warning that the dispute could have "long-term and destructive" repercussions on the newspaper industry has come from the national council of the Southern African Society of Journalists, a non-racial union with predominantly white membership.

The council said it would call for an emergency meeting of the Conciliation Board — the body which regulates relations between managements and members of the SASJ.

The dispute could jeopardise the future of newspapers aimed at black readers, the council said in a statement yesterday.

It could also disrupt relations between all black newspaper employees and employers and permanently damage relations between black journalists and the established English-language Press in South Africa, the statement said.

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, who chaired the meeting, said no "firm arrangements" had been made for another meeting between the parties.

"We are disappointed that we failed to reach agreement

and will pursue every opportunity available to us to resume negotiations as soon as possible," Mr Kinsley said.

Black journalists and other media workers are on strike at 12 newspapers and at the South African Press Association.

The strikes were sparked off by wage demands at the Argus-owned Cape Herald and spread to other newspapers as an expression of solidarity with the Herald staffers.

The strikers are members of the newly-formed Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and one central demand has been that newspaper managements should recognise Mwasa.

One of the earlier demands made by strikers was that Argus management should pay Herald employees while they were on strike and grant them immediate pay increases.

At the time Argus spokesmen rejected these demands.

The national council of the SASJ said yesterday the "unprecedented nation-wide strike of black journalists" was largely due to a lack of real management responsiveness to the needs and wishes of black journalists over a long period.

"The Society has for a number of years warned newspaper managements through the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board of the justifiable dissatisfaction of black

journalists," the statement said.

"It specifically called attention to high levels of staff discontent at the Cape Herald — where the current strike began — two years ago.

"Before that it had been warning employers of the dangers of alienating black journalists.

"The Council fully supports the right of Mwasa to recognition by newspaper managements and efforts to improve the pay and working conditions of all newspaper employees.

"The current dispute is leading to grave discontent among SASJ members, both white and black. Numbers of members have threatened to take industrial action in support of their black colleagues.

"The SASJ Council advises members that it is strongly opposed to them doing the work of colleagues on strike.

"Before taking further action, the council will call for an emergency meeting of the Conciliation Board. This emergency meeting will not deal with issues which are the proper concern of Mwasa and managements. At the meeting the society will deal with the effects upon its own members of the dispute. The society will report back to members on the meeting."

© See Page 13

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N LESS than two weeks a strike by black journalists and workers at the Cape Herald escalated into a nationwide dispute as black newsmen throughout the country launched solidarity strikes on major English-language newspapers.

Seen in broader context neither the extent of the strike nor the apparent swiftness with which it took root is surprising. As long ago as January 1973 black journalists have notice of their intention to fight for their rights as they perceived them when they established the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ).

Black journalists were not isolated from the rising militancy of the black workers. They were part of it. The growth of black worker power was manifest in recurring strikes in major industrial centres, starting in 1972-73 but reaching new peaks in the past few months.

The UBJ, a black consciousness union which sought to mobilise black journalists and to synchronise their aspirations with those of the broader black community, was banned in the October 19, 1977 crackdown.

Within a year a new union arose, phoenix-like, to fill the vacuum created by the banning of UBJ. Like the UBJ, the new union, the Writers Association of South Africa

(Wasa) subscribed to the black consciousness philosophy. Wasa's constitution restricted its membership to black journalists and writers, black being used in the black consciousness sense to include Africans, coloureds and Indians.

The exclusion of whites led inevitably to the accusation that Wasa was "racist" in outlook and practice. Wasa replied, in part, that black newsmen faced unique problems which could only be overcome by the mobilisation and application of concerted black pressure.

Wasa's response reflected the black consciousness axiom that whites, even if they were fellow journalists subscribing to liberal values, could not solve black problems because they neither knew nor felt deeply enough about them.

Flowing from this black consciousness premise was an important and controversial corollary. Wasa expected black journalists to give their first loyalty to their community and then only to their profession — to be blacks first and journalists second.

Wasa's declaration led to criticism that it was abandoning the ideal of objectivity and exhorting its members to

Scores of black journalists have been on strike for days, forcing the temporary closure of three newspapers. The strikes underline the rise of black journalists as a major force in the newspaper industry. PATRICK LAURENCE examines the background to

the strike and traces the genesis of Mwasu, the black trade union at the forefront of the strikes

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Black journalists: A tough new force

become propagandist for "black liberation" and politicians for majority rule.

Wasa president, Mr Zwelake Sisulu, was unimpressed by these critics. He argued that South Africa's situation left black journalists no option but to be propagandists but gave them the choice of what cause to make propaganda for.

"In our situation the question is not whether one is a propagandist or not, but whether one is a collaborationist propagandist or a revolutionary propagandist," he said at Wasa's annual congress last month.

"Because we have expressed a desire for radical change in the scheme of things, we must be propagandists for change. If expressing the aspira-

tions of the people is propaganda — if propaganda denotes one who opts for commitment as an alternative to non-commitment — then surely we are propagandists."

Given Wasa's perspective that black journalists have more in common with black workers than with white journalists, it seems inevitable in retrospect that they would try to broaden and strengthen their ranks by opening their membership to all black workers in the newspaper industry.

A decision to open their ranks to black newspaper workers from messengers to printers was taken in principle at Wasa's annual congress last year. In ideological terms it was justified as nec-

essary to combat black elitism — and set the tone for the black consciousness movement to increasingly involve itself at grassroots level.

More important, at the practical level, it gave Wasa a new potential as a political force. But the prospect of "revolutionary" propagandists seeking recruits among black workers seemed designed to bring Wasa into conflict with newspaper managements.

At its most recent congress in Cape Town, Wasa took the decisive step of changing its constitution to open its ranks to "workers in the communications media" and, consequently, of formally changing its name to the Media Work-

ers Association of South Africa (Mwasu).

At that stage Wasa had won the allegiance of about 90% of the roughly 260 black journalists Mwasu, with its aim of recruiting black workers, confronted a challenge of different and more daunting order.

With the advantage of hindsight, the strike in August by journalists and workers at Post was a sign of the storm to come. More than 50 of Post's black employees went on strike, closing the newspaper for a few days.

The Post strike, the first serious strike by black workers in the newspaper industry, contained all elements of a volatile situation.

The Argus Company, which owns Post, reportedly threatened to close down Post and

Sunday Post unless the strikers returned to work. Wasa, in turn, countered with the threat of calling on the black community to boycott all Argus Company newspapers.

In an observation of obvious relevance to SAAN, owners of the Rand Daily Mail and the second major newspaper company, Wasa noted that "SAAN and Argus are inter-linked" and that the grievances of black workers on Post and Sunday Post are "not confined to these newspapers but are indicative of the problems faced by black newspaper workers on all newspapers."

The dispute at Post and Sunday Post was settled, however. Black media workers there — and not merely black journalists — were given im-

proved wage and salary scales.

But the settlement that transpired to be but a temporary peace on the newspaper front. On October 24 more than 25 media workers on Cape Herald went on strike. Their demand was that August salary scales granted to Post be extended to them.

Coincidentally, within the largely white Southern African Society of Journalists for their members across the board increase from Argus, SAAN and other English language newspaper managements which are sponsered by the Newspaper Conciliation Board agreements.

The Herald is a sign that the increase was the first applicable to journal-

243

RAND DAILY MAIL, Thursday, November 6, 1980 13

on the Cape Herald. But the Herald strike was on behalf of media workers and not only journalists and the strike was unresolved.

Within days the situation was exacerbated by solidarity strikes by black journalists. Starting at Post and Sunday Post last week, by Monday the strike had embraced a clear majority of black journalists in South Africa.

Negotiations between the Mwasa executive and senior members of the Argus and SAAN managements were under way yesterday. Cardinal to them is the Mwasa drive for recognition of its right to speak for its members in the newspaper industry.

As newspaper companies jealous of their international reputation as enlightened or liberal forces in South Africa, the companies are clearly under some pressure to resolve the issue, particularly as Mwasa has charged them with "exploiting" black journalists and denying them a fair deal. The companies deny these charges, but remain sensitive to being criticised for these reasons.

But the striking journalists are under pressure of a different but not lesser sort — they have been told they will not be paid while on strike, although they have been told they are welcome to return to work at any time.

Crucial but as yet unanswered questions lie ahead.

It remains to be seen whether management can reconcile itself to a union which aims at representing the apparently disparate interests of black journalists, messengers, cleaners, drivers, and works staff. A related question is whether Mwasa can hold these distinct interest groups together under the banner of black consciousness.

Another critical battle is in the offing. Mwasa's attempts to recruit black printers will be resisted by the South African Typographical Union, which has obtained permission to recruit black members and already has a considerable number.

But amid the uncertainties two points seem unequivocally clear.

Mwasa has posed white journalists with an agonising dilemma: how do they respond to a strike by a black journalists' union which had declared "whitey" to be irrelevant to their struggle and which aspires to speak for black workers with whom most "bourgeois white journalists" have little in common?

The second point has ramifications far beyond its apparent simplicity: the days of "docile" black journalists are gone forever.

CURRICULUM VITAE

Klaas van der Poel

Has a degree in Operations
been with Shell International
as an international consultant
His experience includes financial
management, marketing

He has taught courses in
Research at the Business
Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member
Society of South Africa and
design of industrial systems

ABC's
freeze
on two
papers
to stay

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

THE Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) yesterday refused to lift its suspension on two of the daily newspapers involved in the Perskor circulation scandal

A meeting of the ABC's council of management decided to continue the suspension of Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland because Perskor had failed to provide revised, audited circulation figures for the period 1976 to 1979

But The Citizen's member of the bureau is expected to be restored shortly, when new ABC figures for the newspaper's sales for the first half of this year are issued

Last week Perskor submitted new circulation figures to the ABC for all three newspapers, which showed actual sales had been substantially lower than shown in the ABC's first "spot check" audit in September

But the figures covered only the first six months of 1980, and not the full period — 1976 to 1979 — for which the ABC had withdrawn its circulation certificates for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland

In a statement last night, the ABC said "The council will consider the matter again on the receipt of further information which it has requested Perskor to supply.

"This information relates to the certificates prior to January, 1980 which were withdrawn by Perskor's auditors. In view of the continued suspension, the revised certificates for January to June, 1980 cannot be issued"

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The RDM figures

Staff Reporter

THE Rand Daily Mail has taken out an interim circulation certificate covering the period July to October this year, following a cover price increase in June

According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation certificate, issued yesterday, the average circulation for the "Mail" for this period was 104 214

The monthly average circulations were 103 740 in July, 104 282 in August, 101 599 in September and 107 141 in October, when sales took an upward turn.

Total sales for the four month period were 11 046 671

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

243
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NEWS

Newspaper strike still a deadlock

TALKS between representatives of striking employees on the Cape Herald and management broke down yesterday.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus group, met the Cape Herald action committee yesterday for the second time this week.

A spokesman for the committee said hopes had been high that a breakthrough would be achieved but the meeting had ended in deadlock.

No meetings were planned for today, he said.

The strike by journalists and other staff on the weekly newspaper began two weeks ago.

CAPE TIMES 7/11/80 (12) (13) (14)
Dismissal threat
to white newsmen (15) (16) (17) (18) (19) (20) (21) (22) (23) (24) (25) (26) (27) (28) (29) (30) (31) (32) (33) (34) (35) (36) (37) (38) (39) (40) (41) (42) (43) (44) (45) (46) (47) (48) (49) (50) (51) (52) (53) (54) (55) (56) (57) (58) (59) (60) (61) (62) (63) (64) (65) (66) (67) (68) (69) (70) (71) (72) (73) (74) (75) (76) (77) (78) (79) (80) (81) (82) (83) (84) (85) (86) (87) (88) (89) (90) (91) (92) (93) (94) (95) (96) (97) (98) (99) (100)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — White journalists yesterday defied a warning from management of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) that they could be "dismissing themselves" if they refused to do the work of black colleagues presently on strike.

Journalists from SAAN newspapers resolved to continue their refusal to do work normally performed by their black colleagues till the strike had been settled.

The resolution passed by the SAAN chapel blamed the crisis in the newspaper industry on "the failure of managements to recognize the needs and aspirations of black journalists and to create adequate channels for black advancement."

Earlier Mr Raymond Louw, general manager at SAAN, warned journalists that refusal to do the work of black colleagues could constitute disobedience of legitimate orders from their editors and be in conflict with the Conciliation Board agreement.

"I do not say that management would have dismissed you but you would have dismissed yourselves," Mr Louw told a meeting of the SAAN chapel of the SASJ.

Black members of the newly-formed Media Workers' Association of South Africa continued their strike yesterday at 12 newspapers and the South African Press Association. The strike was sparked off by wage demands at the Cape Herald on October 24, owned by the Argus company, and spread to other newspapers as an expression of solidarity.

Yesterday black journalists were still on strike at the Argus-owned Post, Sunday Post, Star, Cape Herald, Sunday Tribune, Daily News and Sowetan, and the SAAN's Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Express, Sunday Times, Financial Mail and Soweto News, as well as the South African Press Association.

Mr Louw said an emergency meeting of the Conciliation Board would be held on Monday.

Dispatch
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join strike

Strike ARCO

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WITH the dispute at the Cape Herald newspaper unresolved after two weeks, black journalists on the Daily Dispatch in East London have joined the strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The Daily Dispatch unit of Mwasa said there was no dispute between its members and their employer.

The members were answering a call from the Mwasa national executive to support striking Herald employees.

REGRETTED

Mr G A Farr, editor of the Daily Dispatch, said the extension of the strike to newspapers not involved in the dispute was regrettable.

On Monday an urgent meeting of the SA Newspaper Editorial Conciliation Board will be held in Johannesburg to discuss the strike by black journalists of the Argus Company and SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN).

Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of SAAN, said the meeting would discuss the refusal of white journalists to do the work of striking members of Mwasa.

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**Deported journalist
is in Zwelitsha**

EAST LONDON - Mr Marcus Ngani, the South African reporter deported by Transkei, arrived at Zwelitsha yesterday. Mr Ngani, a Transkei citizen, was detained in Umtata last week. On Thursday he was escorted across the Kei River by security police, but was refused entry into South

Africa by immigration officials at the border post. A relative of Mr Ngani, Miss S. Quinga, said from Zwelitsha yesterday that Mr Ngani had then travelled there via Queenstown. According to Miss Quinga, Mr Ngani intended to report on his presence in Zwelitsha to the Ciskei at home. **DDR**

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1.4.7 Rec

Large numbers of new students at the beginning of this year because of the increase in the number and variety of tutorials offered, we have had to rent rooms in a building situated in the neighbourhood and run by the Churches Urban Planning Commission (C.U.P.C.). We pay them R20.00 p.m. for the use of two, sometimes three, rooms for approximately 2 hours every evening.

~~On 15th August a meeting was held to discuss the first tutorial sessions.~~
At a meeting of tutorial coordinators held on 22nd July 1980, it was decided that a few tutorial-training sessions be arranged for February/March 1981. New tutors and any other who are interested in this effort will be invited to attend. Tutors will meanwhile be approached for suggestions concerning problems to be discussed at these sessions and for methods of dealing with them.

1.5.2

Amelia undertook an evaluation of tutorial effectiveness and student satisfaction with tutorials. All the large classes and some of the smaller ones were interviewed. We have learned a great deal from this and the results will be written up to be used by one of the tutorial coordinators for tutorial-training sessions.

1.5.3

Most of the tutors who attended the meeting of 22nd July 1980 were of the opinion that the Foundation For Further Studies Course (FFSC) is an extremely valuable idea. Many of them are eager to see the creation and the structuring of the course.

1.6

Students

1.6.1

The S.A.C. appears to be functioning smoothly. Many meetings were held to discuss the various boycotts until the ban on meetings of more than 10 people was imposed.

1.6.2

S.A.C. representation of and participation in staff meetings has been excellent and co-operation between the S.A.C. and the staff has been very good indeed.

1.6.3

The Bursary Project Meeting was held in Cape Town on 8 - 9 May 1980. The visitors from Johannesburg and Durban were put up by students, staff and friends. The meeting appears to have been successful at all levels and some very searching questions were raised. In particular, a very successful session with the theme 'The Bursary Project' was held. The support of the meeting is being typed and it was decided that the Bursary project meeting per annum could be quite adequate. The next meeting will be held in Johannesburg in December 1980 and thereafter should always be held at one of the centres in December of the year concerned.

Has the Govt forgotten the Steyn Commission?

FOR the second time within a month a senior Cabinet Minister has let the public, and the Steyn Commission on the media, know how little importance the Government appears to attach to the commission's deliberations

First the Minister of Police, Mr Lous le Grange, declared that the English-language newspapers' "irresponsibility" would not be tolerated and added significantly that the Government was "engaged in formulating a policy on communication and liaison with the Press"

Now the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, Mr Pik Botha, has condemned unfavourable references in the Press to some South American countries and declared that the Government is "giving serious attention to methods to set this undermining of Press freedom right"

Meanwhile Mr Justice Steyn and his fellow-commissioners are applying themselves to their task of investigating all major aspects of the media and deciding, in particular, whether they are "meeting the needs and interests of the community"

The decision to appoint such a commission was, of course, taken by the Cabinet. Yet at least two of that Cabinet's members are evidently convinced, without need of advice from any quarter, that a section of the Press is irresponsible and (of all things) a danger to Press freedom. Furthermore, they disclose, the Government is busily devising schemes for clipping the wings of offending newspapers

What then, if the Steyn Commission, after impartially assessing all the evidence, concludes that the Press is not irresponsible and offers no threat to Press freedom? Will the Government then back down and accept the Commission's findings, or will it throw them out?

Whatever the answer to this question, it is clear that Ministerial pronouncements of this

Rand Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138 Johannesburg



make a paper of the normal size economic

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GENERAL Magnus Malan, now Minister of Defence, has said that if details of the Granada Television programme on South African arms deals were released here, it would be out of the question to refute its distortions and inaccuracies, because the answers might reveal information of interest to the country's enemies

There may be something in that, but since the rest of a largely hostile world already has access to the information, or misinformation, what is gained by withholding it from those directly concerned?

General Malan's concern for our morale and peace of mind is touching, but he might pause to consider whether we are perhaps not a good deal tougher and more resilient than he thinks

In any case, it would still have been possible to let the contents of the programme be released with an accompanying statement pointing out that it contained many inaccuracies and should be treated with caution

South Africans are a little tired of being treated like children — and naughty children at that

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MR William Neilson of Florida Hills has queried the headline, "The best man won", over a Rand Daily Mail sub-leader on the Coetzee-Weaver fight. Should not this, he asks, have been "the better man"?

It should indeed. Nowhere in the authorities at my disposal can I find any justification — even in these linguistically permissive times — for applying "best" to only two choices

□ □ □

STOP PRESS

A FRENCH inflatable firm, Zodiac, is already making and selling inflatable votes in the US — Dover (New Hampshire) Daily Democrat

kind put the Commission in an impossible position

How does Mr Botha propose to stop "objectionable" Press comment on any country that the Government happens to regard favourably at any given time? Will it dig up and dust off the restrictive legislation that General Hertzog and his Secretary for External Affairs, Dr Bodenstein, prepared in the late thirties when some South African newspapers were being beastly to Hitler and the German Ambassador didn't like it?

General Hertzog's Bill would have made it illegal for South African editors to voice their detestation of the nazi regime or even to publish a famous speech by President Roosevelt in which he attacked Hitler and Mussolini

If Mr Botha is contemplating anything similar — and it is hard to imagine what else he can have in mind — he will indeed put South Africa irretrievably among the world's most disreputable nations

It took the outbreak of the Second World War to put paid to General Hertzog's scheme. Let us hope that this time second thoughts and common sense will suffice to do the trick

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WHY does the Rand Daily Mail carry fewer domestic announcements — births, mar-

riages, deaths, etc — than The Star? This question is raised by Mr A Robb of Waverley, Johannesburg

Primarily this is because The Star, like most evening newspapers in South Africa, enjoys a bigger circulation than its morning counterpart. Another factor is the tendency for the bulk of advertising in any category to swing towards the medium that manages to establish a commanding position in it. Other examples of this phenomenon are the dominance of the Sunday Express in property and the similar strength of the 'Mail' in daily financial advertising

Once such dominance is established even much lower rates are seldom effective in countering it

In the case of domestic announcements, placed as they are by many thousands of separate families, the instinct to do what other people do probably rules and in turn reinforces the established trend

Mr Robb also asks why the Rand Daily Mail's Saturday edition is so small. This, as I have previously explained in some detail, is because of the sharp decline, experienced by all South African newspapers, in Saturday advertising

Unfortunately, advertising support for the "Mail" on Saturdays is simply insufficient to

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Bid to resolve Press dispute

STAR
10/11/80

108
117
178
243

By Kevin Murray

The standing committee of the South African Newspaper Editorial Conciliation Board met today to discuss the strike by black journalists — which spread still further at the weekend.

In East London, the Daily Dispatch's black chapel came out in support of colleagues on the Cape Herald — where the strike began more than a fortnight ago.

Black journalists of the Argus Company, and SA Associated Newspapers in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg are continuing their sympathy strike.

The Dispatch chapel stated that it had no dispute with its management but would strike until Herald grievances had been settled.

The editor of the Dispatch Mr George Farr, regretted the extension of the strike to newspapers not involved in the original dispute.

Today's conciliation board meeting was requested urgently by the national council of the SA Society of Journalists, a non-racial but mainly white organisation.

In Natal, 13 black organisations have expressed support for the Media Workers' Association of South Africa whose members are on strike.

The 13 organisations formed a media workers' support committee on Friday night. A spokesman said they would call on the "community as a whole" to take action against the newspapers if they did not negotiate with MWASA without prior conditions.

Perskor pays out — to some advertisers only

S. TAR
10/11/80

243

Advertisers who paid for space while Die Transvaler's circulation figures were inflated will be compensated by Perskor — but there will be no recompense for advertisements taken in The Citizen and Die Vaderland.

The total bill to Perskor is expected to be about R500 000

Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers, which represents the advertisers, said terms of compensation had been accepted in principle by the chairman of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste.

A final decision on the terms is expected tomorrow

Advertisers involved in the ABC circulation scandal are currently being canvassed to see if the terms are suitable to them.

Mr Lendrum said the terms were that companies which advertised in Die Transvaler in 1979 would be entitled to claim 20,6 percent, in space or cash, of the volume of advertising placed

No compensation would be paid to advertisers this year in The Citizen because their decisions to advertise were based on 1979 data.

In the case of Die Vaderland he said there was no evidence that accurate figures would be forthcoming for the period 1977 to 1979. Even if they were made available "I doubt we would believe them. It is possible that Vaderland and Transvaler sales are so intertwined that separation may be impossible"

6 Herald

Argus 10/11/80

strikers

return

243

to work

SIX Cape Herald staff members who were on strike last week have gone back to work. This was confirmed today by the editor of the newspaper, Mr Ted Doman.

He said the six included sub-editors, reporters and commercial staff.

This means that 12 of the newspaper's 26 staffers are working.

One of the six, who does not wish to be named, said he had sent an urgent letter to the Cape Herald Staff Association last week but they had refused to read it to their members.

He said that in view of the latest developments he believed a new approach should be taken to solve the deadlock.

PURPOSE

The letter said: 'I don't believe our hardline attitude is going to bring us victory in the end — whenever that may be. What we should look at immediately is the purpose of the strike.'

He asked if its purpose was to cripple the company or to get more money for workers.

There was an alternative. 'If we do not like the deal we are getting from the Argus Company, why do we not resign and find other jobs?'

He proposed that the action committee ask for an emergency meeting with management.

A SIGN

'I believe that if it means going back to work to achieve our aims, then that is not a sign of defeat but of victory.'

'Management have given us the assurance that they are prepared to be generous in their offers.'

A spokesman for the Cape Herald action committee said the strike was still on. 'The demands made to management on Thursday still stand.'

The demands were that workers be paid for the period they had been on strike, that the new scales be introduced from November 1, and the messengers' scales be pushed up to their 13th year and not their fifth.

Meanwhile the standing committee of the South African Newspaper Editorial Conciliation Board met in Johannesburg to discuss the strike.

Perskor to compensate only some advertisers

ppm 10/11/83
243

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN

PERSKOR and its major advertisers have agreed in principle to compensation for the inflated circulation of Die Transvaler — but there will be no recompense for companies which advertised in The Citizen and Die Vaderland

Informed sources say the compensation agreement could cost Perskor R500 000

The terms have been proposed by Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers — which represents the advertisers — and accepted in principle by Perskor's chairman, Mr Marinus Jooste

The terms, detailed in a letter from Mr Lendrum to the society's members, are that

- No compensation be paid to advertisers in The Citizen or Die Vaderland,
- Companies which advertised

The Transvaler in 1979 will be entitled to claim 20,6% — in space or cash — of the volume of advertising placed.

Those which advertised in the newspaper in the first eight months of 1980 will be entitled to claim 16,1%

It is understood that most of Perskor's major advertisers have agreed in principle to the terms, though views are still being canvassed

The advertisers have been waiting for more than a month for firm compensation proposals — since disclosures of inflated circulation figures for the three newspapers in the case of Die Transvaler, 25 760 higher than actual sales for the first half of this year

Mr Lendrum said advertisers will be encouraged to take space instead of cash. They will be free to negotiate individually with Perskor if dissatisfied

with the society's terms

He said in the letter "In simple terms, it will appear that the over-claim on circulation was a big problem on Die Transvaler. We cannot find evidence that advertisers suffered damages on The Citizen or Die Vaderland"

The compensation proposals are based on the assumption that advertising decisions for the first half of any year are based on data from the same period of the previous year

"It is reasonable to presume," said Mr Lendrum, "that purchasing decisions relating to The Citizen, Transvaler and Vaderland, which were taken in the second half of 1979 using data from the first half of 1979, were made on the basis that circulations which were reported for the first half of 1979 would be delivered in the first half of 1980"

"Fraud comes about when the supplier of the media has knowledge that the goods are not being delivered, does not tell the customer, and continues to act as if nothing untoward was going on"

Compensation, therefore, has been calculated as the difference between the claimed circulation for the first half of 1979 — on which advertisers based their buying decisions for this year — and actual circulation in the first half of 1980

For example, said Mr Lendrum, a newspaper may report 100 000 circulation in the first half of "year one", but deliver only 50 000 in "year two". If the newspaper knowingly over-claims circulation in "year two" — without telling advertisers — the damages should be 50%

On this basis he has calculated the compensation due to 1979

Group of the Computer
Treatment definition and

Advertisers have been asked to reply urgently to the proposals, and Society of Marketers officials are expected to meet Perskor's management tomorrow morning to discuss details

Meanwhile the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA) is expected to meet Perskor today to discuss compensation. It represents advertising agencies, which are the legal principals in the negotiations between merchants and Perskor

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Why an inquiry?

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IT continues to amaze us that the Government has gone to such vast expense to hold a commission of inquiry into the mass media when it has apparently already made up its mind about the role of newspapers.

First, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, declared that the English-language newspapers' "irresponsibility" would not be tolerated, and then the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pík Botha, condemned unfavourable references in the Press to some South American countries which accepted our rugby team. Mr Le Grange explained the Government was already formulating a "policy on communication" with the Press

and Mr Botha said it was considering methods to "set this undermining of Press freedom right."

So where does this leave the Steyn commission of inquiry as it starts its first major public hearings today? The last time Mr Justice M T Steyn conducted an inquiry into the Press he urged that newspapers should be as free as possible, but the Government responded by introducing its Police Amendment Act which prohibited publication of even more information on police matters.

The Ministers are now merely confirming our worst fears about the Government's likely reaction to Mr Justice Steyn's next report.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

4 Cape Herald workers go back

By Kevin Murray

Four Cape Herald workers returned to their jobs yesterday and today as their black colleagues in other newspapers countrywide continued their stayaway. 13 of the Herald's staff of 37 are still on strike.

Those who returned to work in the past 48 hours are two members of the editorial department, one from the advertising department and a telephonist.

The managements of newspapers which are signatories to the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board were warned yesterday that there could be internation-

al repercussions if they were seen to be forcing white journalists to do the work of black colleagues on strike.

At a four-hour meeting with a delegation from the Southern African Society of Journalists, the managements were also warned that if their current dispute with black journalists was not speedily resolved, the long-term damage to the newspaper industry could be irreparable.

Mr John Marquard, manager of The Star, and one of the Conciliation Board signatories, said today the meeting had been "worthwhile".

STRIKING workers on the Argus Company publication, Cape Herald, have begun to trickle back to work. Thirteen of the newspaper's staff complement of 37 are still on strike

Strikers on SAAN and Argus publications elsewhere are continuing their stayaway in sympathy with the demands of the Cape Herald staff.

Three Cape Herald staffers returned to work yesterday and a fourth today. Argus management confirmed.

13 Herald staff still on strike

With the strike entering its third week, 24 of the 37 staff members are at work

However, no confirmation could be received of reports which said that senior management staff would meet today to decide whether to start producing the newspaper again. The managements of

newspapers which are signatories to the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board were warned in Johannesburg yesterday that there could be international repercussions if they were seen to be forcing white journalists to do the work of their striking black colleagues. At a four-hour meeting

with a delegation from the Southern African Society of Journalists, the managers were also warned that if their current dispute with black journalists was not speedily resolved, the long-term damage to the newspaper industry could be irreparable. The black journalists on strike are members of the Media Workers' Associa-

tion of South Africa (Mwasa) and work for Argus Company and SA Associated Newspapers Publications throughout the country. A statement issued by the SASJ after the meeting with the conciliation board yesterday urged managements to take far-reaching and imaginative steps to come to terms with Mwasa.

The society also placed on record its strong opposition to members being required to do the work of striking journalists.

Mr J Marquard, manager of the Star, and one of the conciliation board signatories, said today the meeting had been worthwhile.

'As a result of the meeting we both came away with an understanding of each other's points of view. But I don't think we were required to reach any agreement at the meeting.'

STAR 12/11/80

192 243

Two papers to come out again

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — Most of the Cape Herald staff has told the Argus Company management of a wish to return to work. Production of next week's issues of the newspaper and The Plainsman is to resume immediately, manager of the Argus and Cape Herald, Mr L P Willis, said today.

In the same statement, the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller confirmed that he had conducted extensive discussions with the Cape Herald Action Committee last week.

He reiterated that the wage and salary scales which would apply to non-editorial staff would follow the pattern of the editorial salary increases recently negotiated at the Editorial Conciliation Board

A schedule of the proposed salary scales was

handed to the committee, who found them acceptable, subject to the following three conditions.

- Employees would be paid for the period of the strike

- New pay scales would apply from November 1.

- Messenger scales would be extended from five years to 13 years.

Mr Miller said these conditions were unacceptable.

"We said we would not pay people who are on strike, although we are prepared to regard the period of absence as leave, if the staff so wish"

Secondly, whatever increases are negotiated will take effect from January 1 1981

- The National Union of Journalists in Britain has sent a telegram of support to striking black journalists in South Africa, reports Sapa.

Herald strike could end today

CT.

12/11/80

243

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Herald strike could end today if proposals put forward by the staff association after a meeting yesterday with the manager of the Argus which owns the Herald, Mr L P Willis, are accepted by the Argus management.

This was contained in a statement released by the staff association after a 35-minute meeting with the Cape Herald manager Mr Willis could not be contacted last night.

The strikers said in the statement they believed they were close to reaching a settlement.

The strikers had already "conceded to two of the three stumbling blocks standing in the way of a settlement and have asked management to concede to one."

It is understood that the "stumbling blocks" referred to include the date for the implementation of new salary scales and pay for the time they have been on strike.

Black support

The Herald strike has subsequently been supported by the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), which aims to represent all black, coloured and Asian media workers, including non-journalists.

The strike by black journalists at other newspapers throughout the country continued yesterday.

Meanwhile, the managements of newspapers which are signatories to the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board were warned that if the current dispute with black journalists was not speedily resolved the long-term damage could be "irreparable".

At a four-hour meeting with a delegation from the Southern African Society of Journalists in Johannesburg the managements were told there could be "international repercussions" if they were seen to be forcing white journalists to do the work of their striking black colleagues.

A statement released by the SASJ after the meeting urged managements to take "far-reaching and imaginative steps" to come to terms with Mwasa.

Press 'monitoring' body proposed to commission

STAR 12/11/80 243

By Iain Macdonald

A statutory "monitoring body" over the media was proposed to the Steyn Commission into the mass media yesterday.

The proposal was presented by the head of the Department of Co-operation and Development's Press section, Mr Johan Eysen, who said it should not be seen as "an attempt at Press censorship".

"The information flow

must be thoroughly professional from both sides, and the monitoring body would include all Government departments," he said.

He said he was aware of strikes by black journalists on newspapers, but that his department had not investigated this.

Asked by the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, whether his department would, for instance, con-

sider helping a black media group if it wished to establish a newspaper, Mr Eysen said his department would.

As the commission began sitting at the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, Mr Justice Steyn said the symbolism of the hour should be noted, and that the goal would be to make the sessions "as public as possible".

"Certain submissions

may be made in camera, but these will be the exception rather than the rule, and the guiding principle will be matters of State security," he said.

The director-general of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe, testified yesterday morning on the functions of his department in relation to dissemination of information to the media.

He said that Press relations in his department could be improved and that a public body could be set up to deal with Press relations.

"There should be stronger arms to deal with the Press inside the department," he said.

OPEN CHANNELS

He also said the channels of communication between the Press and the Government should be kept "as pure as possible, so the Press can do its job".

He added that he was not aware of any "hidden intentions" in Government circles to restrict media freedom.

"I am not aware of any prejudice in this connection," he said.

Mr Justice Steyn, in questioning Mr van der Merwe, stressed several times the importance of the question of liaison between the Press and the Government.

The commission, which will sit until December 11 for four days each week, has adjourned until tomorrow morning.

12-11-80 KDM
**Monitor
Press
says
Govt dept**

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday proposed the establishment of a statutory body to monitor news reporting

The body should have the power to act, if necessary, against editors, reporters and "people who have expressed opinions" if their actions are irresponsible and disrupt relationships within the South African community.

The proposals were presented in a submission to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media which began public hearings in Johannesburg

The commission is chaired by Mr Justice M.T Steyn, assisted by Mr Basil Landau, Dr Dirk Herbst, Mr James Hopkins and Mr Klaus von Lieres.

The submission was read to the commission by the Department of Co-operation and Development's chief liaison officer, Mr Johan Eyssen, who stressed that his department was not advocating Press censorship and was very much in favour of Press freedom.

The monitoring body should be established by the State, the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) and journalists' associations and should "give attention to reporting with an eye on the promotion of good relations between the components of the South African community."

It could also determine, by consulting editors, reporters and the relevant civil authority, if attempts had been made to present all sides of an issue, and if not, it could take action.

"These proposals must be seen as a contribution to discipline individual mischievous journalists, slack officials and irresponsible individuals for the sake of promoting good relations between the various components of the South African society," Mr Eyssen said.

He called on people in public life whose pronouncements have an influence on community relations to "put a guard in front of their mouths" These people had a responsibility when making speeches at public meetings, symposia or in news interviews

The department preferred to

□ To Page 2

KDM
**'Media
assists
but also
hinders'**

□ From Page 1

offer positive proposals to improve relations rather than submit a memorandum of complaints against the media

It believed it essential for the media to "offer a positive contribution" in order to promote mutual understanding, tolerance and co-operation

In the interests of objective reporting it was suggested that issues concerning relationships within the community be trusted only to "adult and experienced" journalists who had previously shown that they were prepared to report all sides of the issue

"Ignorance and inexperience of junior reporters were generally the basis of most negative reporting," he said

The department was often supported by the media in its tasks, but, on occasion, also handicapped

While the department sometimes had reason to feel dissatisfied about the role of the media, it could be said that generally there was also cause to be thankful for the support of the media, Mr Eyssen said

Earlier, the director-general of the Department of the Interior, Mr Jacobus van der Merwe, said in answer to a question by Mr Justice Steyn that he was unaware of any intention of the Government to act against the media irrespective of the commission's findings

It was his impression that the Government valued the freedom of the Press and recognised the public's right to be fully informed

His interpretation of the commission's brief was that not only the media was under the spotlight, but also Government departments and their relationships with the media, Mr Van der Merwe said

The commission continues its hearings tomorrow when submissions by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information will be heard.

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Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Cape Herald strikers willing to return

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13.11.80

CAPE TOWN -- The majority of Cape Herald staff have said they are willing to return to work and production of next week's issue of the newspaper would resume immediately, the manager of the Argus and Cape Herald, Mr L P Wilms, said yesterday

The Plainsman, a section of the Cape Herald, would also resume publication, he said

In the same statement, the managing director of the Argus company, Mr Hal Miller, said he had conducted extensive discussions with the Cape Herald action committee last week in an attempt to settle the strike

During the course of the discussions he had reiterated that the wage and salary scales of non-editorial staff would follow the pattern of the editorial salary increases recently negotiated at the Editorial Conciliation Board.

A schedule of the proposed salary scales was handed to the committee which found them acceptable, subject to the following three conditions

○ That the employees would be paid for the period they were on strike;

○ That they would apply from November 1, and,

○ That messenger scales be extended from five years to 13 years

Mr Miller said these conditions were unacceptable to management

"We said that we will not pay people who are on strike although we are prepared to regard the period of absence as leave if the staff so wish

"Second, whatever increases are negotiated for the staff — editorial and non-editorial — will take effect from January 1, 1981.

This was the date on which all other employees of the Argus group would receive their normal annual increases

He said that salary scales offered by management to the Herald committee were "considerably higher than those which they demanded"

"For example, the starting salary demanded for clerks/typists/ secretaries/switchboard operators was R225.

"Management have offered R275 The scales offered for other categories of employees follow the same pattern," he said

The staff committee presented a memorandum to management in which they proposed, inter alia, that if management would pay the strikers they would concede the remaining two conditions

But the management of the Cape Herald has said it 'regrets that it cannot agree to pay those on strike for work which they are not doing'

○ Two black reporters on the Eastern Province Herald in Port Elizabeth have decided to strike in sympathy with other members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa

The editor of the newspaper, Mr Harry O'Connor, said the reporters told him they had no complaints about salaries or working conditions but were striking in support of their colleagues

FOOTNOTE: Britain's National Union of Journalists has sent a telegram of support to striking black journalists in South Africa Mr Francis Beckett, president of the union, said further action was planned on behalf of the journalists, but declined to elaborate — Sapa

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries around the world. His experience includes the design and development of systems for financial management, manufacturing control and production optimisation. He has taught courses in Management Information Systems and Operations Research at the Business Schools of the Universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

STAR 13/11/80
Eastern Province
black newsmen strike

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —
The strike of black journalists at several newspapers has spread to Port Elizabeth where the only two black journalists on the staff of a morning daily are on strike

A spokesman for the Eastern Province Herald said that the two black journalists informed the company this week they intended to strike in solidarity with those on

strike elsewhere

The only black journalist of an afternoon daily, The Evening Post, has said he would be on strike as of tomorrow. Mr Jimmy Matvu said he had been asked by Media Workers' Association of South Africa officials to strike

● Four students' organisations of the University of the Witwatersrand have expressed support for the striking black media workers

Argus 'no' to call for strike pay

Staff Reporter

THE PROSPECT that yesterday would have seen the end of the three-week long strike at the Cape Herald disappeared when the Argus management rejected a proposal that the striking workers be given strike pay

The Argus management also informed the Cape Herald workers that it had decided to proceed with the production of next week's issue of the newspaper, as well as the Mitchell's Plain supplement, the Plainsman

The payment of salaries for the 14 striking Cape Herald members was the last remaining issue in dispute

In a statement yesterday, the Cape Herald staff association said the 14 striking staff members had asked that they be paid for the duration of the strike and were in turn willing to concede their two other demands — that the new salary scales be implemented from November 1 and that the messenger scales go up to the 13th year instead of the present five years

"Management acceptance of the proposal could have ended the strike locally as well as nationally," the statement said

The management letter containing the rejection of the staff association proposals was signed by the manager of the Argus and the Cape Herald, Mr L P Willis

It read "We have studied your memorandum on the question of strike pay but we regret that it does not change our minds on the issue. As we have said on numerous occasions in the past we are totally opposed to paying salaries to people who are on strike although we are prepared to regard their period of absence as leave if this is their wish"

The letter said this view was firmly supported by the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, and added that production of the newspaper would proceed "now that the majority of Cape Herald staff have indicated that they wish to work"

"We hope it will not be too long before the 13 staff members who are on strike see their way clear to resuming their duties," the letter concluded

A staff association spokesman denied that most Cape Herald workers had indicated they wanted to return to work and said 14 members were on strike and not management's figure of 13

The spokesman attacked the way in which he said the Argus newspaper had been reporting on the strike and said it had been publishing "distorted reports"

Strikers' plea for a compromise

"We asked them (management) to compromise on the strike-pay issue. Their acceptance of the proposal was the only way in which the strike could have been called off nationally," the spokesman said

Responding to the claims of "distorted" reporting, the editor of the Argus, Mr J O'Malley, said last night "We merely reported the statements by the manager and managing director accurately and fully. Nothing has been distorted"

The manager of the Argus, Mr L P Willis, could not be contacted last night

● The Athlone Business and Professional Association, the president of the South African Council on Sport (Sacos), Mr Hassan Howa, and the Islamic Council of South Africa (ICSA), expressed their support for the Cape Herald strike

● Two black reporters working for the Eastern Province Herald in Port Elizabeth have decided to go on strike in sympathy with other members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa

The editor of the newspaper, Mr Harry O'Connor, said the reporters had told him yesterday they had no complaints about salaries or working conditions, but had been pressurized by Mwasa to strike in support of their colleagues

● Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ) decided yesterday to support the strike by South Africa's black journalists.

Members of the NUJ are to picket the London offices of Argus newspapers and the South African morning group today. They will distribute pamphlets and parade with placards condemning aspects of "the white press"

● The chairman of the Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA), Mr Dawood Khan, said late last night that the association's 2 300 members would refuse to sell the Cape Herald if it was published on Monday

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Info chief tells Steyn of SA's development

STAR
13/11/80
243

Staff Reporters

South Africa was today described before the Steyn Commission as a peacefully expanding democracy subjected to outside attempts to impose a "foreign idiom" on the country

Mr Vlok Delport, Director of special information projects in the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, agreed with this description, given by Mr Justice M T Steyn in a summary of findings made by the first Steyn Commission of Inquiry into security matters

The current Steyn Commission — which is inquiring into whether the media meets the needs and interests of the South African community and the demands of the time — is sitting in Johannesburg

Mr Delport testified before the commission this morning on the background of the development of South Africa as a modern nation

He spelt out the modern development of South Africa by giving examples of what constituted a political entity, referring to the "ethnic mosaic" of the heterogeneous peoples, and the psychological unity of the nation

He said the whites for instance were as a people among the six foremost nations in the world. Judge Steyn asked whether what happened in South Africa through colonialism was unique in the world and Mr Delport replied that development in South Africa was in a sense similar to that of the United States

Judge Steyn said that a

white settler society had developed in South Africa into a new people formed in the continent. He asked Mr Delport to what extent a black middle class was emerging and Mr Delport replied that it was increasing and developing rapidly, and that according to world economic terms South Africa did have a black middle class

Questioning Mr Delport, Mr Justice Steyn said the first Steyn Commission described South Africa as a developing and peacefully expanding democracy made up of a multinational community.

The judge said the first commission had said that all notable leaders in South Africa had agreed that the future lay in peaceful consultation and not violent confrontation. Political disputes were about details of who would take part in the process and on what basis

The debate on the President's Council was cited by the judge as an example of this.

The judge further explained that the first Steyn Commission said that the "conflict situation" in South Africa was as a result of groups outside the country using radicalism, violence and other tactics to impose a "foreign idiom" on the country

Mr Delport said that his department agreed in substance with these findings of the first commission.

Mr Delport said South Africa's geographical isolation from the Western world made it impossible for it to make use of the kind of media diplomacy pioneered by Dr Henry Kissinger when he was the American Secretary of State

This isolation resulted in only select and sensational news being carried by the media. He said however that internally

STAR

13/11/80

243

media to carry over information about change

PSYCHOLOGICAL

Mr Delpont said the World Council of Churches used a "theology of liberation" and twisted Christian principles to achieve a psychological attack on South Africa

The man in the street was largely ignorant of the seriousness of the psychological attack on South Africa.

He said communists also used religion in this attack, and he hit out at liberal thinking and said it had a "creeping and negative potential" and could lead to chaos in the South African situation

The United Nations and anti-apartheid organisations were major instruments in the onslaught. He added that there was a militant black front abroad whose purpose it was to undermine white morale, and to prepare the ground for majority rule

Mr Carel du Toit of the Department of Foreign Affairs said he had made a personal study of the way communists used religious principles in a psychological attack.

He had found schools of thought which said Christ sanctified violence such as when he drove money-lenders from the temple.

"Certain theological principles are twisted, such as the idea that Christ fought against oppression

The principle is that the stress is laid on political freedom such as that where Christ was freed from oppression," he said.

● The Steyn Commission today ruled that evidence from the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information should be made public despite a request that it be kept confidential.

Mr Delpont asked the commission for the Department's submissions to be kept confidential at this stage

But Judge Steyn said he had read the submissions and they contained nothing which could prejudice the State's security or reveal State secrets

Bid to end press strike hits snag

CAPE TOWN — The prospect that yesterday would have seen the end of the three-week long strike at the Cape Herald disappeared when the Argus management rejected a proposal that the striking workers be given strike pay.

The Argus management also informed the Cape Herald workers that it had decided to proceed with the production of next week's issue of the newspaper.

The payment of salaries for the 14 striking Cape Herald members was the last remaining issue in dispute.

In a statement yesterday the Cape Herald Staff Association said the 14 striking staff members had asked that they be paid for the duration of the strike and were in turn willing to concede their two other demands.

These were that the new salary scales be implemented from November 1 and that the messenger scales should go up to the 13th year instead of the present five years.

"Management acceptance of the proposal could have ended the strike locally as well as nationally," the staff association statement said.

The management letter containing the rejection of the staff association proposals was signed by the manager of the Argus and the Cape Herald, Mr L. P. Willis.

It read: "We have studied your memorandum on the question of strike pay, but we regret that it does not change our minds on the issue. As we have said on numerous occasions in the past we are

totally opposed to paying salaries to people who are on strike although we are prepared to regard their period of absence as leave if this is their wish.

"We hope it will not be too long before the 13 staff members who are on strike see their way clear to resuming their duties," the letter concluded.

A staff association spokesman denied yesterday that the majority of Cape Herald workers had indicated they wanted to return to work.

Turning to the refusal by management to accept the staff's proposal, the spokesman said this was an example of management's intransigence and management now forced the staff to take "appropriate action".

"We asked them to compromise on the strike-pay issue. Their acceptance of the proposal was the only way in which the strike could have been called off nationally," the spokesman said.

Meanwhile, two black reporters working for the Eastern Province Herald in Port Elizabeth have decided to go on strike in sympathy with other members of the Media

Workers' Association of South Africa.

The Editor of the newspaper, Mr Harry O'Connor, said the reporters told him yesterday they had no complaints about salaries or working conditions, but had been pressurised by Mwaša to strike in support of their colleagues.

The Acting Editor of the other daily English-language newspaper in Port Elizabeth, Mr T. Bisseker, said the Evening Post employed only one full-time black reporter and he was not on strike.

In London, Britain's National Union of Journalists (Nuj) has decided to support the strike.

Members of the Nuj are to picket the London offices of Argus Newspapers and the South African Morning Group today. They will distribute pamphlets and parade with placards condemning aspects of "the white press".

"We want to bring public attention to the unjust way in which black journalists are being treated and the discriminatory wage scales," said an Nuj executive spokesman, Mr Ron Knowles. — DDC-SAPA

Cape Herald pay talks carry on

Argus management has rejected the "pay while on strike" demand

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Herald staff association and Argus management met briefly yesterday to discuss the still unresolved pay dispute and will meet again this morning.

A spokesman for the association said that after meeting for about an hour yesterday both parties apparently agreed "to sleep on the matter" and resume discussions today.

Further particulars of the meeting were not made available.

The key issues which still remain unresolved are the date for the implementation of new salary scales, the extension of messenger scales from five to 13 years and the payment of "strike wages".

The strikers have indicated that they are prepared to compromise on the first two demands, but

Student organisations yesterday came out in support of striking media workers.

In a statement issued only to foreign correspondents and withheld from the local press, the Congress of South African Students (Cosas), the National Union of South African Students (Nusas), the University of the Witwatersrand black Students' Society and the South African Student Press Union (Saspu) said: "We, as organisations committed to a non-racial and democratic workers' struggle, support the demands of striking media workers for better wages, improved conditions and the right of workers to organise and be represented by organisations of their own choice." — DDC.

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'Imbalance'
STAR 14/11/80
in reports
~~233~~ (243)
on S Africa

There was an imbalance in foreign media reporting of human rights issues in South Africa, Mr Vlok Delpport of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information told the Steyn Commission today.

He spoke of the "haphazard" reporting of human rights issues with, for instance, the high death toll in Cambodia being underplayed in the Western Press while much was made of issues in South Africa.

He said there was "a certain pattern to reporting on these issues

"If a man writes about problems in Soweto, this is repeated rhythmically throughout the world, almost as if there was a central agency for such stories," he said.

He added that human rights incidents were regarded as abnormal in Western countries and the so-called Gestapo methods of police were criticised.

Herald

19/11/80
TRANS
strike: New

1975 243
talks today

THE Cape Herald staff association and The Argus management met twice yesterday in attempts to break the Herald strike deadlock.

Another meeting will be held today.

In London, six journalists belonging to the National Union of Journalists (NUJ) picketed the offices of The Argus Bureau and South African Associated Newspapers yesterday in support of black journalists.

UK Pressmen picket to back SA strikers

London Bureau

LONDON — Members of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ) yesterday formed picket lines in Fleet Street in support of the black journalists' strike in South Africa.

About a dozen protesters, carrying placards calling for equal pay and conditions for black journalists, gathered outside the offices of the Argus group of newspapers and of the South African Morning Group.

The pickets made no attempt to stop journalists entering the offices and emphasised their protest was meant only to draw public and Press attention to the plight of black journalists.

They distributed a pamphlet demanding that

○ The Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) be granted recognition.

○ Mwasa members receive pay rates prevailing within the media in South Africa and that, ○ Mwasa members be paid for the period they had been on strike.

Mr Francis Pockett, the NUJ executive spokesman, said the union has offered to take action by "blacking" — refusing to handle — copy sent from London to the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers.

He said Mwasa officials replied that such action was not necessary and would be counter-productive at this stage.

"We remain in close contact with them and will continue to offer whatever support we can from Britain or on an even broader international basis."

The NUJ pamphlet distributed to people in Fleet Street said Argus and SAAN con-

trolled 85% of newspapers sold in South Africa and that the groups were financially interlocked. They were "massively profitable" and had ties with mining, finance and banking interests, the pamphlet said.

"Their newspapers are bought and read by the black community, but their interests serve the minority white population, who control the wealth of South Africa."

Meanwhile four South African student organisations yesterday declared support for Mwasa's strike demands.

A joint statement, issued only to foreign correspondents in South Africa, was signed by the Congress of SA Students (Cosas), the National Union of SA Students (Nusas), the University of the Witwatersrand Black Students' Society and the South African Student Press Union (Saspu).

Perskor's liability discussed

THE SA Society of Marketers and management members of Perskor met again in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon to try to reach agreement on Perskor's liability for compensation after the manipulation of circulation figures of The Citizen, Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler.

"No final agreement was reached," said Mr J E Holloway, chairman of the society.

He said Perskor had already accepted its liability for compensation in principle. The society however, now faced the problem of working out a formula to establish what the circulation figures were in order to settle on compensation.

"Our experts are now working on this formula and further discussions with Perskor will have to be held," Mr Holloway said — Sapa

SAAN denies NUJ claim of pay discrimination

15/11/80 (243) 15/11/80 10M

Staff Reporter
MR CLIVE KINSLEY, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, yesterday categorically denied there was pay discrimination on grounds of race in SAAN newspapers

"Both pay and promotion are based solely on merit. There are black journalists in positions of seniority to white journalists. The reverse is similarly true," he said.

He was reacting to allegations of discrimination made by Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), which were published in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail.

Mr Kinsley said: "To quote an isolated example of a black fourth year journalist whose salary of R520 is less than the claimed average of R675 of white journalists of the same seniority, is both specious and misleading.

"In my own company, for example, we have white fourth year journalists whose earnings range from R445 to R685. The minimum for the grade is R425, and this is to be increased to R615 from January 1, 1981.

"While on the subject of salaries, it is interesting to note that in my company we have black journalists earning salaries in excess of R1 000 per month who were appointed to their positions entirely on merit.

"One such journalist with six years' experience earned R200 four years ago, before joining us from another newspaper.

"I mention these examples simply to illustrate the point that merit is the sole criterion in judging the worth of an employee within our group.

"I can state categorically that there is absolutely no discrimination on the grounds of race on the Rand Daily Mail, or any other newspapers within

the company for which I am responsible.

"On September 20, 1979, Wasa (Writers' Association of South African), as Mwasa (Media Workers Association of South Africa) was then known, made a formal approach to the Conciliation Board for representation. The South African Society of Journalists responded by offering to share representation equally with Wasa.

"This was entirely acceptable to management, who asked the two parties to formulate demands and to make proposals for the reconstitution of the board and to submit these within three weeks.

"On September 24, 1979, Wasa wrote formally to the board, regretting their inability to formulate demands and proposals within the agreed time and sought an extension, which was granted.

"On November 19, 1979, Wasa wrote to the board informing them of their decision to withdraw and demanded a separate negotiating body. At the same time they claimed that the SASJ had abused their trust by using joint meetings to gain political capital overseas.

"Wasa's withdrawal was noted with regret at a meeting of the board on December 4, 1979, and an invitation was extended

to them to return at any time.

"These events clearly indicate management's willingness to include Wasa in the negotiating process. In the difficulties which have arisen during the past fortnight, Mwasa has again been invited to become involved in the conciliation machinery.

"They were invited to join the employers in creating a new structure for negotiating and regulating their future relationship with management. No constraints were placed on the form this structure should take and it certainly did not exclude the possibility of a separate body negotiating with Mwasa.

"Regrettably this proposal was rejected out of hand by Mwasa without discussion. It now appears that the only issue which remains unresolved and to which the NUJ have not referred is Mwasa's demand for payment for their members who are on strike. Such claims are not acceptable to employers anywhere in the world.

"Although they will not be paid for the period of their absence, we have attempted to persuade our journalists to return to work, and have offered to treat their time away as part of annual leave," Mr Kinsley said.

Has a degree in Operations Research from Tilburg, Holland. He has been with Shell International for 10 years and worked for that company as an international consultant in several countries. His experience includes the design and development of financial management, manufacturing control and He has taught courses in Management Information Research at the Business Schools of the University of Stellenbosch. He is recognised as a member of the consultants Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement design of industrial systems.

Klaas van der Poel

CURRICULUM VITAE

Doors open on strike

15/11/80

(243)

NEGOTIATIONS to settle the strike at the Cape Herald remained deadlocked yesterday, with management representatives and the newspaper staff association again failed to reach agreement over the strike pay issue.

A spokesman for the staff association said their proposals for a compromise on the pay issue had been rejected by management at a meeting yesterday, but emphasised the door was open 'on both sides'.

Mr L P Willis, manager of The Argus and the Cape Herald, confirmed the meeting had not been successful but said he was willing to hold further discussions.

Bernstein SUUR oor Soweto

● VERVOLG VAN BLADSY 1 ●

stappe in verband met die voorval oorweeg word nie, aangesien al die gegewens daaroor nog nie die ambassade bereik het nie. Daar sal aanstaande week oor die saak besluit word.

'n Woordvoerder van die Direkoraat Openbare Betrekkinge van die Polisie in Pretoria het gister die gebeurde van Soweto Vrydagmiddag bevestig en gesê dat die polisie-manne maar bloot hul plig gedoen het.

Oor mnr Gould se besware sê die woordvoerder dit is goed en wel dat hy diplomatieke immunitet geniet, maar dit vrywaar nie sy kollegas van geregtelike optrede wanneer hulle die wet oortree nie.

tree nie

„Wat gebeur het, is dat die drie here deur polisie-manne in uniform voorgekeer is. Hulle is gevra om onder begeleiding na die polisie-kantoor te gaan sodat hul identiteit behoorlik nagegaan kan word.

„By die polisie-kantoor is die drie deur drie lede van die veiligheidstak ondervra. Naby dat hul identiteit behoorlik nagegaan en gekontroleer was, is hulle toegelaat om te gaan en hul sake in Soweto af te handel,” sê die polisie-woordvoerder.

„Carl Bernstein self was gister baie bitterbek oor die hele aangeleentheid. „Die ding moet nooit gebeur het nie. Ek voel beledig en getrenk,” het hy aan RAPPORT gesê net voordat hy vir die naweek na 'n wildtuin buite die stad vertrek het.

„Ek gaan 'n bietjie ontspan en probeer vergeet van die hele affêre,” het hy deur die oop venster van die motor gesê. Hy vlieg vanaand terug Amerika toe, waar die hele Soweto-voorval waarskynlik opslae gaan maak.

● Franz Kemp berig uit Washington dat die eerste berigte wat in die Amerikaanse pers oor die voorval verskyn het, kort en feitlik is.

'n Berig in die Washington Post lui onder meer dat Bernstein en 'n amptenaar van Usico aangehou is toe hulle 'n hostel in Soweto besoek.

Dan word daar voorts gesê „Besoekers aan Soweto moet 'n permit hê voordat hulle die gebied mag binnegaan. Personeel en amptenare van die ambassade gee egter nie daaraan gehoor nie op grond van die beginsel dat dit 'n beperking op hul vryheid van beweging in hul professionele pligte is.”



'N BITTERBEK Carl Bernstein gisteroggend voor 'n Johannesburgse hotel afgeneem net voor sy vertrek na 'n wildtuin, waar hy vir die naweek sou „ontspan en probeer vergeet van die hele affêre”



Yanks in Soweto: warm nasleep verwag

Deur BUKS PIETERSEN

DIE aanhouding en ondervraging van die wêreldbekende Watergate-joernalis Carl Bernstein en twee van sy kollegas Vrydagmiddag in Soweto deur die Veiligheidspolisie, kan in 'n vuurwarm diplomatieke brandnetel ontaard.

Hoewel nie een van die drie Amerikaners 'n permit gehad het om die swart gebied binne te gaan nie, is een 'n volwaardige diplomaat wat in die hoedanigheid diplomatieke immunitet geniet. Hy is mnr Geoffrey Gould, redakteur van Topic, tydskrif van die United States International Communications Agency (Usica).

'n Woordvoerder van die Amerikaanse ambassade in Pretoria het gister aan RAPPORT gesê dat mnr Gould tydens sy ondervraging deur die Veiligheidspolisie sy diplomatieke paspoort getoon en aangedring het op die immunitet waarop hy geregtig was.

Volgens hom het die polisie-manne hulle nie daaraan gesteur nie en voortgegaan met die ondervraging. Die diplomatieke voertuig waarin die drie Amerikaners gery het, is deurgesoek ondanks mnr Gould se beswaar. Persoonlike dokumente wat mnr Bernstein by hom gehad het, is ook deur die speurders bestudeer, maar later aan hom teruggegee.

Die ambassade-woordvoerder het gister gesê dat daar nog geen amptelike

● VERVOLG OP BL. 2 ●

Handwritten notes in the right margin: 'RAPPORT 16/11/80' and '243'.

16/11/80 SUN 11M

Deadlock over

By GRAHAM SPENCE

STRIKING black journalists are still deadlocked with newspaper managements over pay demands and a solution to the two-week dispute is not in sight

The journalists, members of the blacks-only Media Workers of South Africa (Mwasa) are on strike on all SAAN and Argus owned newspapers in sympathy with staff of the Argus-owned Cape Herald

Black journalists on the Herald went on strike last month for higher wages and better working conditions despite the increased salary scale for journalists to be introduced in January

Mwasa also approached black leaders in Soweto this week with requests not to speak to newspaper reporters since

news strike

this would "facilitate the production of news"

Mwasa has, however, been in touch with the foreign Press The National Union of Journalists (NUJ) in England picketed the Fleet Street offices of the Argus and South African Morning Group newspapers this week.

Newspaper managements of both papers are refusing to pay the journalists while they are on strike. Mwasa will not negotiate unless this is done

Managements of both groups have said that the journalists can return to work any time and that the strike will be regarded in salary terms as annual leave

Incident with police was ridiculous — Bernstein

16/11/80
SUN 12.15
229
245

By VIV PRINCE

WATERGATE journalist Carl Bernstein has described his incident with police in Soweto as a "ridiculous and senseless exercise, the whole thing."

Mr Bernstein was detained, questioned and released by police in Soweto on Friday. With Mr Bernstein were Mr Geoffrey Gould, also a visitor from Washington, who is editor of the United States International Communication Agency (Usica) magazine, Topic, and Mr Dan Moeti, a South African employee of Usica.

A police spokesman said yesterday: "Uniformed security branch policemen spotted these people in Soweto, questioned them and took them in. They questioned them and found nothing apart from the fact they did not have permits."

"It was just a matter of establishing their identity. They won't be charged for entering without a permit."

The spokesman continued: "I think he (Mr Bernstein) should have had a permit but no action is being taken."

"After being questioned they were released. The whole thing took under two hours."

Mr Bernstein disputes the necessity of a permit. "Usica had diplomatic status. There was no need for a permit" he said.

The car they were travelling in had a diplomatic licence plate.

Mr Bernstein is on a week-long visit to South Africa. On Thursday he gave an address in Johannesburg at a function for the annual Checkers award for consumer journalism.

Mr Bernstein said police read through notes of his Thursday night speech and examined a copy of a speech he had with him, given last year in South

Africa by Mr Ben Bradlee, editor of the Washington Post.

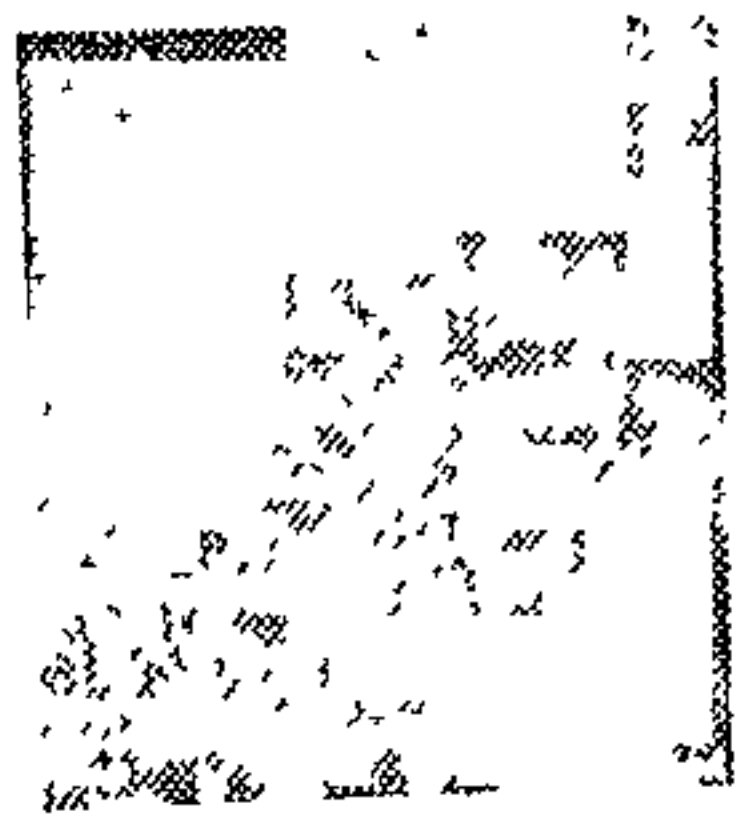
The group had been stopped while looking at a hostel.

"The Security Police expressed great concern or anger that we were seeing the worst and not the best," Mr Bernstein said.

Mr Jodie Lewinsohn, an American embassy spokeswoman, said "We are waiting to hear a report from our people in Johannesburg with details of what happened."

The embassy will consider the details and then decide what to do.

It was reported in one newspaper that police had also searched the car in



Carl Bernstein . . .
"no need for a permit".

which Mr Bernstein and the others had been travelling despite protests from the three men that it was a diplomatic vehicle.

Ms Lewinsohn said the car had been lent by Usica Pretoria to Usica Johannesburg and had a diplomatic licence plate.

She said Mr Moeti was attached to Usica in Johannesburg. "He does not personally have diplomatic immunity"

She said Usica was an integral part of the US embassies.

On the question of permits Ms Lewinsohn said: "We have never regarded that people from the American embassy should have permits for Soweto. They (Mr Moeti, and Mr Gould) both work for the US Government"

'Press, Blow public lawyers interest law are vital freedom seeks roots of the rip-off guards'

Consumer Mail

A VIGOROUS investigative Press and a better public interest law firms are among the most important safeguards of a democratic free enterprise system. Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers said last Friday.

Chairing a consumer seminar in Johannesburg, Mr Louw said investigative reporters had an idea on public interest law firms that they could investigate to help to help the public.

Lawyers and the Advocate General are public investigators because they present problems in unearthing corruption. The journalist does not have the constraints he is untrammelled by the legal problems of lawyers and is therefore able to take on the hunt, find the lead, and unearth the facts, he said.

Other speakers at the seminar were Mr Mervyn Rees, formerly of the Paul Daily Mail, who took a leading part in exposing the Infomation Scandal, Mr Carl Bernstein who, with Bob Woodward, brought the Nixon Administration down and Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre.

Looking at the history of newspapers, Mr Louw said in the beginning they had to fight for the right to report the news.

'From there it fought the battle to report not what people were saying but what they were doing, while withstanding threats from advertisers and a minefield of increased legislation that hampered Press freedom.

While it has won nearly all these battles, the biggest battle it faces is the cloak of secrecy the Government uses to protect itself', he said.

Mr Louw said the investigative journalist needed integrity, nerve and the ability to stand up to his own fears.

'His job is an extremely lonely, pressured one. He can't for obvious reasons talk to people about what he is doing,' Mr Louw said.

Referring to restrictive legislation that hampered the freedom of the Press like the right of the authorities to imprison journalists until they disclosed their sources of information, Mr Louw said 'I believe that while these threats are real, action is not always taken because there is a conscience factor in all this — that those being exposed are mesmerised by fear and panic and don't quite know how to deal with the problem.'

He said the Muldergate investigation had changed South African society by destroying the myth that Cabinet Ministers were more honest than ordinary people.

On the role of public interest law firms and their contribution, he said they saw to it that the elementary rights of people were upheld.

'They get to grips with the morass of official red tape and see to it that elementary

By WETA PATRICK
Consumer Mail

THE scope of public interest law went further than fighting on behalf of individuals, it sought to expose large-scale malpractices in the private and public sector, to improve the lot of the man in the street.

This function was explained by Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre, Johannesburg, in his speech 'Putting Investigations into Consumer Law' at a Johannesburg seminar on consumer law.

In the conventional form of legal practice, once you have been to court and have probably the case in one of your pockets, you are on to something else. With public interest law you learn this is just the beginning, he said.

The public interest lawyer had to look behind individual cases at a broader picture.

Giving illustrative examples of cases dealt with by the Legal Resources Centre, Mr Budlender cited Black burial societies, Black public transport and housing.

'The services offered by these burial societies are usually for a certain African party with their money members said they are unable to get the promised benefits. They soon find the societies have become elusive, changed their names, managements, and often have closed shop and moved elsewhere.

'They are still operating and mushrooming. How do you stop it? Not by litigating on behalf of individuals although that is part of it. Not calling litigation companies although that too is part of it.

'What one really needs to do is to put together a pattern, link together the different parts and ask why Government departments have been inactive, and why, when they have acted, they have acted in a strange fashion. There have been occasional prosecutions, for example. On what basis is the selection made of people to be prosecuted?'

'There was draft legislation some years ago to deal with the

phenomenon of burial societies. What happened?'

Turning to Black public transport, Mr Budlender referred to the case and asked why the Government did not support a national transport structure for Public Transport, apparently telling the bus company — after Legal Resources had challenged Public's right to increase fares.

'Why does the Government give bus companies running services for blacks a monopoly, give them enormous subsidies, make good any losses for reduced profits they incur and then complain that in the face of free enterprise, the buses must be run by a profit-making company?'

Who does finance the subsidies and how is it possible that a bus company which is crying poverty and demands fare increases makes an increased profit after fare increases and before the fare increases had been paid, he asked.

Turning to housing, he said to blacks, he asked how it was possible that so many individuals and organisations about being involved in insurance education.

'Once we have taken up the fight completely, it brings others to join — and something more serious and wider emerges.'

He said the result was a subculture of people who lived by 'ripping off' others especially blacks.

Dealing with Government departments and the morass of red tape controlling blacks, Mr Budlender said bureaucratic inefficiency and callousness forced blacks on to an endless merry-go-round of Government departments.

He singled out the Reference Bureau and community councils — where letters from Legal Resources made the rounds but were never answered.

One also had to look behind the system.

'Despite a recent Appellate decision allowing the wives and children of men with Section 19 rights to be in the townships, administrations boards are still endorsing them out.'

'Investigations at end of list'

Consumer Mail

NEWSPAPERS did not devote sufficient resources or staff to their investigative sections, despite a crying need for reporting aimed at protecting the public from commercial and official abuse.

This view emerged at a seminar on investigative reporting last Friday.

Mr Geoff Budlender of the Legal Resources Centre in Johannesburg said 'The need for investigative journalism is quite plain.

But for some reason consumer problems come at the end of newspapers' lists of priorities.

The people I know working in this area are frequently hopelessly overworked and without sufficient resources.'

Mr Carl Bernstein, of Water-

gate, said newspapers in the United States tended to throw their resources behind supplements, encouraging consumption rather than behind their investigative reporters.

'The investigative journalist is often forced to use his own free time to get to the bottom of an investigation as a result of this,' he said.

Mr Mervyn Rees, formerly of the Mail, said while investigative reporters needed a high level of expertise, and worked long hours, they were often badly paid.

For an investigative team to work well, it needs an enlightened newspaper management and the top editorial sector to back it.

'What we are seeing now is a high turnover of staff in this area and a juniorisation of staff — this does not augur well for the industry,' he said.

Cape Herald reappears

17/11/80 KRC:us

ALTHOUGH 18 of the 37 workers on the Cape Herald were still on strike, a 20-page newspaper would appear today, the editor of the Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said.

An eight-page Mitchell's Plain supplement would appear on Wednesday.

It was expected that the newspaper would be sold, in spite of threatened community boycotts.

The managing director of the Argus Group, Mr Hal Miller, stated today

'As Cape Herald prepares to produce its first issue since the strike started on October 24, we believe it is necessary to put the dispute into per-

spective by stating again the demands made by Mwasas (Media Workers' Association of South Africa) and the action we have taken to meet them.

In the November issue of Mwasas, Mwasas records these demands as:

(1) Settlement of the Cape Herald strike

(2) Payment for all strikers for the time spent away from work.

(3) Recognition of Mwasas

'At Cape Herald, only 13 of the total staff of 37 are on strike at this moment

'The staff know that from January 1 1981, all the editorial and non-editorial members will be given pay increases substantially higher than the increases they themselves have demanded. We have pointed out that by refusing to take up their duties, the strikers are in breach of their legal contracts with us, but we have said that they may return to duty at any time

'We have told Mwasas and explained carefully to the Cape Herald Action Committee that we cannot

pay those who are not at work: that it is not for a general to pay employees on strike. We believe this to be an absolutely vital principle in our industrial negotiations, not only for the newspaper and printing industry but for all industry in South Africa

'However, we have no wish to make its application more burdensome than it need be and we have therefore told the Cape Herald committee that either the period of the strike may be written

off against their leave entitlement, or that we would be prepared to let them meet the liability over a period of six months. In the latter event, if the strike lasted, say, until the end of November, a man earning R600 a month would receive R500 per month over the next six months and would be paying back strike pay of R100 per month. By this means the burden would be spread to avoid serious difficulty in any one month, but the principle would be held intact

'Finally, I must emphasize that we are, of course, prepared to discuss with Mwasas our recognition of them in a properly structured industrial agreement. We and SAAN (South African Associated Newspapers) made this clear in a meeting with Mwasas's head executive in Johannesburg some two weeks ago

'The Daily Dispatch chapel of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa decided at a special meeting in East London to return to work today after their 10-day stayaway call to show solidarity with the Cape Herald striking workers, Saparaports

AD 17/11/80
Dispatch
Mwasa (243)
staff end
stayaway

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch chapel of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) decided at a special meeting yesterday to return to work today following their ten-day stay-away in response to the national call to show solidarity with the Cape Herald striking workers.

"Our decision to return to work followed an evaluation of the situation in our region and the Eastern Cape and we feel we have contributed to the national effort to the best of our ability," the chapel said in a statement.

"We wish to thank the community for their understanding and support of our stand," the statement said. — DDR

5 MAR 17/11/80

142

198

137

243

Press strikers back at work

The Daily Dispatch, East London, chapel of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) today ended a 10-day stayaway in solidarity with Cape Herald strikers.

They went back to work after saying they felt they had contributed to the national effort of striking black journalists.

The Cape Herald is today preparing to produce its first issue since the strike began on October 24. Thirteen of the total staff of 37 are still on strike.

A spokesman for the strikers said they were still deadlocked with the management over certain issues, but would hold further meetings to try

to resolve the dispute.

When members of Mwasa came out on strike in support of colleagues on the Cape Herald they demanded that the strike there be settled before they would return to work. They also demanded payment for all strikers for the time they were away and recognition of Mwasa

Management says all staff know they will be given substantially higher increases on January 1 than the strikers asked for. It has been pointed out that strikers are in breach of their legal contracts, but that they may return to work at any time.

"We have told Mwasa and explained carefully to the Cape Herald Action

Committee that we cannot pay those who are not at work that it is not for management to pay employees on strike," said Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company.

"We believe this to be an absolutely vital principle in our industrial negotiation, not only for the newspaper and printing industry, but for all industry in South Africa," he said.

"We have told the Cape Herald committee that either the period of the strike may be written off against their leave entitlement, or that we will be prepared to let them meet the liability over a period of six months."

He emphasised that Argus management was prepared to discuss the recognition of Mwasa with the association. This was made clear in a meeting with Mwasa's head executive in Johannesburg two weeks ago.

STARBUCK

Herald back on streets but facing boycott

243

By Kevin Murray

The Cape Herald is back on the streets today facing community boycotts by supporters of the newspaper's striking employees.

The newspaper was produced yesterday after an absence of four weeks.

Only 13 of its staff of 37 are still on strike.

Members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa at Argus and South African Associated Newspapers offices throughout the country are still on strike.

The editor of the Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said "The paper was produced under pressure and with less staff, but in my opinion it is still the normal Cape Herald."

BOYCOTT CALL

About 10 000 pamphlets calling on the public to boycott both the Herald and The Argus were distributed at the weekend.

Traders' organisations in the Cape have stated they will not sell, advertise in, or buy, the two newspapers until the dispute has been settled.

A spokesman for the Herald's staff association said today the strikers were still deadlocked with management over the issue of strike pay, but would hold further meetings this week.

The strikers want to be paid for the period they have been away from work, but management has refused on the grounds that "this was an issue vital to industrial negotiations."

Strike-hit Herald is back on the streets

By ROB MEINTJES

THE Argus Company yesterday brought out the Cape Herald for the first time since a strike by media workers brought publication to a halt on October 24.

And in the Eastern Cape, 14 black journalists at the Daily Dispatch and the Eastern Province Herald ended the strike they started as a gesture of solidarity with the Herald staff.

A 20-page issue of Cape Herald came out last night in the face of calls for a boycott of the bi-weekly.

The Western Cape Traders' Association is reported to have urged its members not to stock Cape Herald.

And pamphlets calling for a boycott were circulated in the Cape Peninsula by the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

Mwasa represents black me-

dia workers still on strike at newspapers throughout the country as an expression of solidarity with the Cape Herald workers.

The pamphlets also called for an end to cheap labour and recognition for worker representatives.

The editor of Cape Herald, Mr Ted Doman, said it should be clear by tonight whether the call for a boycott had succeeded.

Yesterday 13 Herald workers continued their strike — now into its fourth week. Mr Doman said seven strikers had "filtered" back to work over the last 10 days.

In the Eastern Cape, 12 journalists at the Daily Dispatch and two at the Eastern Province Herald ended their strike.

"We feel we have contributed to the national effort to the best of our ability," the Daily

Dispatch members said in a statement after ending their 10-day strike.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of Argus, has reiterated that the company refuses to pay media workers while they are on strike.

"We believe this to be a vital principle in our industrial negotiations, not only for the newspaper and printing industry but for all industries in South Africa," Mr Miller said.

The Cape Herald strikers have been told that the period of their strike would be written off against their leave entitlement or that they would be able to meet the liability over a period of six months.

The demand for strike pay has emerged as the key issue in the current deadlock between newspaper managements and Mwasa.

18/11/80 ARGUS

Herald appears — first in 4 weeks

THE Cape Herald appeared for the first time in four weeks yesterday even though the dispute which caused it to disappear off the streets has not yet been resolved.

An article on the front page described the course of the strike. On Friday October 24, many of the members of the Cape Herald staff went on strike. Since then some have returned to duty, leaving 13 still on strike.

The dispute began on October 17, after a seven-page memorandum was handed to the management demanding increased salaries and improved working conditions.

It was suggested a meeting with management on

Friday October 24 he held. On that date, the staff association was told that the manager of the Cape Herald would see them on October 28 after a visit to Johannesburg.

Distressed by the reply from management, the staff association called a meeting and the production of the newspaper stopped.

The strikers refused to return to work until their demands had been met. Meanwhile, management refused to negotiate with the strikers until they were back at work.

This stalemate was broken when the management actually agreed to and did negotiate salary scales — all except one were better

than the staff association had demanded.

The only exception was that the staff association asked for messengers' wage scales to run for 13 years. This would make a weekly wage of a 13th year messenger R110.

The management did not want the scale to run for more than five years (that is R71 a week).

The staff association then agreed to the salary scales proposed, but on three conditions.

The management did not accept these conditions which were new salaries to be implemented on November 1, strikers be paid for their time on strike, and messengers' salary scales to run for 13 years.

The management of the Herald has still not agreed to the principle of paying strikers, even when the strikers suggest a compromise of an ex-gratia payment, said the article.

The main leader in the Cape Herald this week said it was the duty of professional journalists to keep the public informed.

'In this, the Cape Herald staff have failed the public for the past three weeks,' it said.

The leader said the Cape Herald had not been published with the intention of undermining the efforts of their striking colleagues.

'But we do believe, that they have made their point — even won their battle,' it said.

Strike may end today

DP 12/11/80 (187) (243)

CAPE TOWN — There is a possibility that the two-week old strike by members of the Cape Herald newspaper may be called off today.

The staff association of the Cape Herald said in a statement released here last night that the action committee met the

manager of the newspaper, Mr L. P. Willis, yesterday afternoon. Certain proposals were put to Mr Willis and if these are accepted it is hoped to be able to call off the strike, not only in Cape Town, but nationally.

The association said the

action committee had conceded to two of the stumbling blocks standing in the way of a settlement and had asked management to concede to the others.

It added that the staff were eager to return to work — SAPA.

Strike continues but paper back on streets

CAPE TOWN — After an absence of three weeks the Cape Herald resumed publication yesterday with one third of its staff still on strike

A brief statement yesterday by the Cape Herald Staff Association said there was still a deadlock between the strikers and the Argus management. Another meeting between the two parties will be held today.

In Johannesburg, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, reiterated yesterday management could not pay workers on strike — the only outstanding demand blocking a settlement of the strike.

"We believe this to be

an absolutely vital principle in our industrial negotiations, not only for the newspaper and printing industry, but for all industry in South Africa," he said.

"However, we have no wish to make its application more burdensome than it need be and we have therefore told the Cape Herald committee that either the period of the strike may be written off against their leave entitlement or that we would be prepared to let them meet the liability over a period of six months.

"In the latter event, if the strike lasted, say, till the end of November, a man earning R800 a month would receive R500 a

month over the next six months and would be paying back strike pay of R100 a month. By this means the burden would be spread to avoid serious difficulty in any one month but the principle would be held intact.

"Finally I must emphasise that we are, of course, prepared to discuss the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) our recognition of them in a properly structured industrial agreement. We and the SA Associated Newspapers made this clear in a meeting with Mwasa's head executive in Johannesburg two weeks ago," Mr Miller said —
DCC

Herald back on the streets

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Herald was back on the streets yesterday while discussions between Cape Herald strikers and the Argus management on new messenger scales were under way.

Even before the publication of yesterday's edition — brought out while one-third of the staff are still on strike — it was branded by community leaders last week as a "scab edition"

In an editorial headlined "Why you are reading this", the Cape Herald said: "The duty of professional journalists is to keep the public informed. In this, the Cape Herald staff has failed the public for the past three weeks

"This week, even though some Cape Herald employees are still on strike, those of us who are at work intend to carry out our duty to the public.

"We do so not with the intention of undermining the efforts of our striking colleagues, but we do believe that they have made their point, even won their battle

"Our colleagues are entitled to their opinions. We to ours. Ours is that the Cape Herald should appear and, as it has done faithfully since it first saw the light of day, keep the public informed

"Here we are"

No discrimination

The newspaper placed a chronology of the three-week strike and a statement by the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, on its front page.

It was learnt that yesterday's edition was produced by the editor, Mr Ted Doman, two sports writers, a features writer and three sub-editors

A spokesman for the staff association said that management had assured the strikers that they would not be fired or discriminated against for promotion, and that merit or discretionary increases would not be affected. Another meeting would be held today

The spokesman reiterated the strikers' view that the strike had been caused by "the blunders of management"

The chairman of the 2 000-member Western Cape Traders' Association (WCTA), Mr Dawood Khan, reported a "successful" boycott of the newspaper by members. He said that shopkeepers were accepting the newspaper and then throwing it under the counter

Copies would not be sold and would be returned when the

Strike by Mwasa enters 20th day

STAR
19/11/80

182 243

182 243

The strike by black journalists at newspapers throughout the country continued for the 20th day today as negotiations with management remained deadlocked.

In Johannesburg several journalists who tried to return to work have been intimidated.

They received threats from supporters of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), even though they themselves are not members of the association.

The journalists who are on strike work for Argus and SAAN publications in Cape Town, Durban and

Johannesburg.

They went on strike at the end of last month calling for a settlement of the Cape Herald strike, which began a week earlier, pay for the strikers while off work, and recognition of Mwasa.

The Cape Herald newspaper returned to the streets yesterday after an absence of four weeks, and management reports that sales appear to be normal in spite of threats of community boycotts in support of the strikers.

Certain traders have said they will not buy, sell or advertise in the Herald.

Herald strikers return to work

STAR
20/11/80
243

By Kevin Murray

The entire staff of the Cape Herald newspaper is back at work today after discussions with management yesterday — but black journalists at other newspapers throughout the country are still out on strike.

The Herald workers decided to return to work today after reaching agreement with management on one of three issues they had been disputing — that of pay scales for messengers.

But they rejected in principle having their pay docked while away from work, even though some would be forced to accept a management compromise on the issue.

Management said strikers could take the strike period as leave, or have lost pay deducted over six months, or a combination of both.

A spokesman for the Media Workers Association of South Africa — whose members are still out on strike — refused to comment on the decision by Herald employees to return to work.

Members of Mwasa, at South African Associated Newspapers, a Regus Company, publications in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg are now in their fourth week on strike.

When they went out on strike they demanded settlement of the Herald workers' grievances, that workers would be paid for the time they were on strike, and that Mwasa be recognised as the negotiating body for black newspaper workers.

Rhodie slams plans for extra Press control

STAR
20/11/80
243

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Dr Eschel Rhodie, former head of the now-defunct Department of Information, today came out strongly against key recommendations of one of his former officials to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media.

In evidence recently before the commission, Mr Vlok Delport, now Director of Special Information Projects of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, called for the creation of a central "factory" where official information could be collected, processed and disseminated.

He also proposed the establishment of a "Council of editors," headed by a Cabinet Minister, at which cases of allegedly distorted reporting could be raised.

Rhodie — on an overnight visit to Port

Elizabeth — said today he did not agree with Mr Delport's point of view at all, and felt that adequate machinery existed for Press control.

"As far as that goes, I have always felt it is up

to the newspaper industry acting collectively and individually to strive for balance."

He said that his feelings, even at the time of establishing The Citizen, was that the major concern

should be towards bringing home to reporters and editors the importance of accuracy and balance in news presentation.

"But I don't believe one can legislate the way in which reporters and editors must approach particular news issues."

Dr Rhodie claimed the establishment of The Citizen newspaper with Government funds was different from suggestions that State money be used openly to establish a publication to present "positive" news of the country.

The Citizen had been an independent and outside operation which did not take instructions from the Government.

The statement by Dr Rhodie comes in the wake of a number of representations to the Steyn Commission by Government departments calling for a strict monitoring of Press reporting.

DD 20/11/80
Journalists
say blacks
fairly free

PORT ELIZABETH — A group of visiting US journalists said here yesterday they had not yet come across the kind of segregation they expected to see in South Africa.

The group, guests of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, arrived here for a visit to the Ciskei.

Group leader, Mr W Branen, said blacks in the country had much more freedom than Americans thought they had.

"The only apartheid sign we saw was in a little village," he said. They had already visited Natal where they held discussions with the Chief Minister of Kwazulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi.

Mr Branen said Chief Buthelezi had told them independence for Kwazulu was totally unacceptable to him, and his people would want to fight if they were not offered any other choice.

Mr Branen said he felt the concept of independent homelands was feasible, but quite a few adjustments would have to be made.

Kwazulu presented a problem because it consisted of so many loose tracts of land.

They had not come across any of the social injustices which blacks suffered in South Africa according to overseas press reports, Mr Branen said.

— SAPA

AD 20/11/80 (243)

Reporter remanded

CAPE TOWN — Cape Times reporter Zubeida Jaffer, 22, who faces 19 charges of being in possession of banned documents, appeared briefly before a Cape Town magistrate yesterday

Miss Jaffer was not ask-

ed to plead and no evidence was led. Her R500 bail was extended to February 20 next year.

It is alleged that Miss Jaffer, was found to have been in possession of 19 banned publications —
DDC

Zubeida Jaffer ^{2.11.80} in court

243 Staff Reporter

A CAPE TIMES reporter, Zubeida Jaffer, 22, who faces 19 charges of being in possession of banned publications, appeared briefly before a Cape Town magistrate yesterday

Miss Jaffer was not asked to plead and no evidence was led. Her R500 bail was extended to February 20 next year when she will appear before a Regional Court

It is alleged that Miss Jaffer, of Ottery Road, Wynberg, was found to have been in possession of 19 banned publications on September 3 this year

Mr E van Zyl was on the Bench. Mr N Jones prosecuted and Mr A M Omar appeared for Miss Jaffer

Herald CT, 20/11/80 (173) (175) striker's (243) return

Staff Reporter

THE Cape Herald strike is over. After a three-week pay dispute with the management of the Argus, which owns the newspaper, the strikers announced yesterday that they would return to work today.

Their decision came after negotiations yesterday with management on messenger scales. The two parties met for 1½ hours.

A statement by the Staff Association said that after initially agreeing to salary scales for messengers of up to five years, management had conceded to scales of up to 14 years. The staff had asked for scales of up to 13 years.

Adding that it found the scales to be low, the association said that it believed that the scales "could form the basis for future negotiations between management and the democratically-elected representatives of the messengers."

The dispute over messenger scales was one of three stumbling blocks to a settlement. The other issues were payment of salaries for the period of the strike and the implementation of salary scales for all Cape Herald staff on November 1. Management did not accede to those demands.

The statement said that on the question of strike pay, management was prepared to compromise by letting the strikers take the strike period as leave or to lose the pay deducted over a period of six months, or a combination of both.

"The Staff Association rejected these alternatives in principle, although we feel that some people, because of personal circumstances, would be forced to make use of the offer."

The Argus management gave the association the undertaking that no staff members who had struck would be victimized by being dismissed, by not being considered for increases, or by having their chances of promotion affected.

Decision 'does not negate victories'

Management had agreed to recognize the Staff Association as the legitimate representatives of the Cape Herald staff and a meeting had been set up for November 25 to discuss improved conditions.

The association believed that the decision to end the strike had "in no way negated any of the number of victories gained." These included:

- "Salary scales with significant salary increases for all Cape Herald staff including non-editorial staff — a departure from previous newspaper practice in the Western Cape where only editorial staff had salary scales,

- "Recognition of the association as the legitimate negotiating voice of the Cape Herald staff,

- "Negotiation with newspaper workers who were out on strike (the Argus management initially refused to negotiate with the strikers unless they returned to work),

- "The Cape Herald strike precipitated awareness among all



From page 1

workers in the newspaper industry in the Western Cape and in other parts of the country, and workers in Cape Town and all other areas are now organizing themselves into democratic unions and associations.

- "The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was recognized by the managements of both SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and the Argus and is a new force to be reckoned with in the newspaper industry. On November 5, at a top-level meeting between Mwasa and the two managements, *de facto* recognition was given to Mwasa."

The association said that it was indebted to colleagues at Post (Transvaal) and other newspapers who had expressed support.

The Cape Herald staff went on strike on October 24 when pay talks with management were unsuccessful.

To page 2



Strict new curbs on the Press proposed

By CHRIS FREIMOND

STRICT statutory curbs on news reporting — including that by the SABC — were proposed yesterday by the Department of Manpower Utilisation

The proposals were contained in a submission signed by the department's director-general, Mr Jaap Cilliers which was presented to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media in Johannesburg

But a senior official of the department, Mr J J Gerber, told the commission that in spite of the proposed restrictions, no reports had been considered serious enough up to now to refer them to the Press Council — the existing body for dealing with alleged bad reporting.

Another reason why the department had not taken recourse to the Press Council was because it wanted to maintain good relations with the media.

The proposals should be seen as a "concrete" measure to-

wards improved reporting, he said

Mr Gerber and Mr J L Scheepers of the department's administration section, read the submission on behalf of Mr Cilliers

He proposed that legal responsibility for "healthy reporting" be entrusted to newspaper editors who would be registered with the authorities

If a paper contravened certain statutory regulations in its reporting, the editor could be prosecuted and fined if convicted

Methods of reporting certain issues, such as strikes, must be prescribed in the law to ensure "impartial" reporting to protect the interests of the country and not those of a political party or a section of the community, Mr Cilliers said.

Journalists must be made to register and could have their registration certificates withdrawn if they "abused their profession"

Reporters' names and those

of their sources must appear with all reports in order to establish their credibility.

In all cases of criticism by the media of a Government department, the department involved must be contacted for comment which must appear

Mr Cilliers criticised SABC-TV for its presentation of news films of sabotage, unrest and strikes both in South Africa and overseas because of the "detrimental" effect such film could have on "certain sections" of the population

The films indicated how unrest was organised and the "success" it could achieve

"For certain sections (of the population) such films can be the match to light the fire"

He proposed that the SABC be made aware of its responsible task in setting an irreproachable example because incorrect action by the SABC could serve as a green light to other media to "do the same things or things with more dangerous implications"

Herald strike over

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Herald strike is over. After a three-week pay dispute with the management of the Argus company, owners of the newspaper, the strikers said yesterday they would return to work today.

Two issues were payment of salaries for the period of the strike and the implementation of salary scales for all Herald staff on November 1.

Management was prepared to let strikers take the strike

period as leave, have lost pay deducted over a six-month period or a combination of both.

The Argus management had also given the association the undertaking that no staff members who went out on strike would be victimised. The Herald staff went on strike on October 24 when pay talks with management broke down.

Yesterday some black journalists employed by SAAN and Argus newspapers in Johannesburg were still on strike.

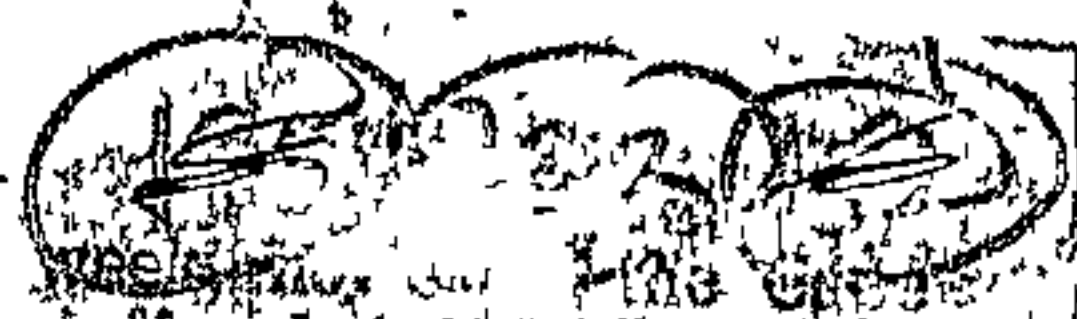
Negotiation needed

THREE weeks ago, most of the journalists went on strike in support of grievances among colleagues on the Cape Herald newspaper. They also demanded recognition of their union — the Media Association of South Africa — and raised other

Managements of SA Associated Newspapers — owners of the Rand Daily Mail — and the Argus company accepted in principle that they would recognise Mwasa and negotiate, but laid down a condition that strikers would be paid during their period of absence.

This week the Cape Herald staff ended their strike and the newspaper resumed normal publication. Despite this, the strike by black journalists on the other newspapers is continuing, with Mwasa still demanding strike pay and managements replying that strikers can take their period of absence as leave.

As in most disputes of this nature, feelings have run high on both sides — but the Cape Herald episode has shown that the most delicate and emotional situations can be resolved. We hope our colleagues still out on strike will now reassess their positions and negotiate a settlement.



STAR 21/11/80

Newspapers hit by distribution strike

By Kevin Murray,
and Drew Forrest

The distribution of several Johannesburg and Pretoria newspapers, including The Star, was seriously disrupted today because of a strike by drivers, street-sellers and delivermen.

The workers, who are employed by Allied Publishing Ltd, have taken action in support of striking black journalists throughout the country and over a number of

grievances with their own management.

At an urgent meeting with management this morning, several hundred workers decided not to return to work until the strike issues were discussed at a further meeting this afternoon.

Shop stewards of the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa — of which the strikers are members — are being assembled

To Page 3, Col 7

Newspapers hit by distribution strike

from Allied Publishing depots throughout the Transvaal for the meeting.

The union said yesterday that workers had decided to act in concert with the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Members of Mwasa, whose members include black journalists from Argus Company and SA Associated Newspapers publications throughout the country, have been on strike for three weeks.

This strike was partially resolved yesterday when workers at the Cape Herald, where the strike originated, returned to their desks.

Allied workers are also concerned about the dismissal of two colleagues this week and have demanded for the transfer of an area manager of the company.

Mr RC Alport, Transvaal provincial manager of Allied, said the two workers at the centre of the dispute would be suspended on full pay pending an investigation into their dismissal.

He also stressed that by undertaking a sympathy strike, the workers were acting in breach of an agreement with the union.

The action has meant that the distribution of several Johannesburg and Pretoria newspapers has been seriously disrupted.

The distribution of The Star was affected and management could not find an alternative means of selling newspapers on streets or making home deliveries at short notice.

Workers still on strike 23/11/80

Sunday Express Reporter

THE strike at Allied Publishing Company, in which several hundred workers walked out of their jobs earlier this week, was still fully effective at the weekend and is expected to continue into the coming week, according to management sources

The strike has affected distribution of newspapers owned by South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company and will affect the street sales of Johannesburg's two English-speaking Sunday newspapers, the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times

A meeting on Friday afternoon between Allied management and the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa, which represents the striking workers, ended in deadlock

Strikers demands include

- The immediate and unconditional reinstatement of two

No home deliveries

MR Nigel Twidale, a SAAN general manager, said there would be no home deliveries of his company's Sunday papers — the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times.

However, he said the papers would be available from all cafes and booksellers which opened on Sundays

He said SAAN regretted the inconvenience. If the strike continued into next week he invited "anyone who would like to assist as a seller or an agent to phone the newspaper offices. We will happily employ them"

workers dismissed earlier in the week,

- The removal of an Allied distribution manager, who, the union contends, dismissed the two workers and also assaulted some workers"

- The resolution of the present Mwasa strike

Mr Nigel Twidale, a SAAN general manager, told the Sunday Express after the meeting with Argus and Allied management that Allied workers have no grounds for striking because of conditions at Allied. Their strike appears to be one of solidarity with striking Mwasa journalists "

Mr R J Mitchell, managing director of Allied, told the Sunday Express "The issue which sparked the strike was the speed at which the two workers were fired. It didn't allow them the chance to lodge an appeal. We have agreed with this view

"We recognise that these men weren't given that chance. But now we have reinstated them "

It appears, however, that the union are still not satisfied because the men, although reinstated, have been suspended pending an investigation of alleged theft

STAR 20/11/80

Allied workers may be fired

By Kevin Murray

The employers of the striking newspaper deliverymen said today if the workers did not return to duty by tomorrow morning they would lose their jobs.

Street-sellers, deliverymen and truck drivers of Allied Publishing Ltd have been on strike since Thursday night.

The distribution of several Johannesburg newspapers, including The Star, has been seriously disrupted by the strike.

Mr R J Mitchell, managing director of Allied, said today the workers were on strike in breach of their contracts with the firm. They had, in effect, terminated their own employment.

"We are bitterly disappointed the agreement reached with the Commer-

cial Catering and Allied Workers' Union of South Africa has not met the first test and instead we face a strike by all of Allied's black employees," he said.

Students have been recruited to sell The Star and other newspapers as a holiday job during the strike by Allied workers.

The students will be helping deliver the newspapers to cafes and will sell them at selected street corners in Johannesburg.

Subscribers to The Star have been urged to buy their copies at their local cafes, as home deliveries are still affected.

They will be compensated for the period of the strike.

This also applies to subscribers of the Rand Daily Mail.

RAND
Daily Mail

Labour ^{van jub} latest in line for ^{gus} Press curbs

OUR worst fears, of total Press censorship as an integral part of total strategy, seem well-founded when we have the Department of Manpower Utilisation proposing ways of ensuring that reports on labour unrest be "handled correctly".

Already all news about military movements must be passed by the military authorities before it may be published. All news about police anti-insurgency actions must be passed by the police authorities before publication. Any news of an act of sabotage at a key installation must be passed by the military authorities before publication.

Now news of labour unrest, work stoppages and strikes is being threatened by official management and even total blackout.

Coming hard on the accusation by a Department of Foreign Affairs official that certain newspapers were contributing to a "revolutionary climate" among blacks, the director-general of the Department of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Jaap Cilliers, has submitted before the Steyn Commission that certain newspapers have, in their strike reports, incited revolution.

He suggests that reports of strikes should be prescribed in law to ensure "impartial" reporting,

that not only union and management's view must be reported but also that of his Department. In practice this would make publication dependent on Government say-so.

Mr Cilliers believes, incorrectly, handled reports on labour unrest could damage the economy. We can hardly imagine a greater danger to the economy than the manipulation or suppression of news about strikes and the real issues involved.

There will be wild rumours among workers and panic action by ill-informed, unprepared managements. A public which already may be left wandering about a bomb blast, the sound of gunfire, a huge blaze, or the disappearance of friends or colleagues, will not be allowed to know about a transport or a milk delivery or a dustmen's strike until Government spokesmen are ready for them to be told.

And when they are told, they will wonder what has been kept from them. Meanwhile none of those "revolutionary" labour reports were referred to the Press Council or to the courts. Of course not. The Government does not want adjudication — it wants the official slant from the outset.

Papers still hit by strike

243
Koms
2/11/82

Staff Reporter

THE strike by distribution workers at the Allied Publishing Company, which affects newspapers of the South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus Publishing Company, is continuing.

Negotiations between Allied management and the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa ended in deadlock yesterday.

Allied's managing director, Mr R J Mitchell, said both sides had agreed to continue negotiations.

Workers have raised a number of grievances and also demanded the resolution of the dispute between striking members of the Media Workers Association of SA (Mwasa) and newspaper managements at SAAN and Argus.

The union said strikers' demands were:

- The immediate removal "by dismissal, transfer, suspension, demotion or promotion" of an Allied distribution manager "who summarily dismissed and also assaulted some workers";
- The "immediate and unconditional reinstatement" of the dismissed workers;
- The immediate suspension of a grievance procedure agreed between the two parties recently and the negotiation of a new one "because the present procedure has failed to stop problems arising", and
- The resolution of the Mwasa strike "because Allied workers are being seen by the community as strike-breakers and also because workers want to express solidarity with media workers."

Mr Mitchell said Allied had agreed to scrap the grievance procedure recently negotiated with the union.

The workers who had been dismissed had been reinstated, but were at present suspended from duty — apparently pending full investigation.

It was not intended, however, to remove the area manager concerned from his post.

'Mail' back on Reef but strike goes on

Staff Reporter

STREET sales of the Rand Daily Mail will resume throughout central Johannesburg and at selected points in the suburbs today

Mr Nigel Twidale, a general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, said last night the strike by employees of Allied Publishing Pty Ltd, which publishes the Rand Daily Mail and most other Johannesburg newspapers, was still continuing

Mr Twidale said subscribers would have their subscriptions extended for the period of the strike as there would be no

home deliveries. He apologised for any inconvenience to readers

The "Mail" will be on sale at all bookshops, cafes and at the offices of the Rand Daily Mail throughout the Reef

The strike by members of the Catering and Allied Workers Union of South Africa (Cawusa) began on Thursday. Street sellers, drivers and distributors are refusing to work although negotiations between the union and Allied Publishing were held on Friday.

A spokesman for Allied Publishing said the company would make a statement on the strike today

Newspaper workers

report back

com 243
25/11/53

Staff Reporter

STREET sales and home deliveries of the Rand Daily Mail are expected to return to normal today, after striking Allied Publishing workers trickled back to work yesterday.

The workers began returning after the company issued an ultimatum to its workers to return by this morning or be dismissed.

Allied's managing director, Mr R J Mitchell, warned the workers that if they failed to turn up the company would employ outside labour.

The employees on strike are in breach of their contract with Allied and they have, in effect, terminated their em-

ployment with us, he said. "Nevertheless we are ready to re-employ them without any break in service if they return to duty today."

"It looks as if the strike is over," he said. But he warned that normal distribution depended on the return of workers who were due to go on shift early today.

Mr Mitchell said Allied was bitterly disappointed that an agreement reached with the Commercial and Allied Workers' Union had failed its first test.

FOOTNOTE: Striking black journalists at SAA and Argus publications in Johannesburg were still on strike yesterday.

Striking^{SMR} workers^{26/10/80} may lose^(12/10/80) their jobs^(24/3)

By Kevin Murray

The Argus Company has told striking employees of the black newspaper Post (Transvaal) they will forfeit their jobs if they do not return to work by tomorrow.

The strikers are all members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and have been away from work for more than three weeks.

Members of the association from Argus and South African Associated Newspaper publications in many parts of the country are on strike.

Their negotiations with management are deadlocked over the issue of strike pay — Mwasa demands members be paid for the period they have been away from work, management refuses.

In a statement released today, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said the workers from Post had been reminded they were in breach of their legal contract and had, in effect, dismissed themselves.

He added that the Argus was ready to re-employ them because it wished to resume its service to the community and the advertisers by publishing Post again.

If the 70 striking members of Post — out of a total staff of 260 — did not return to work by tomorrow the Argus would take the view that they themselves had terminated their employment from the date they ceased to work.

Argus and SAAN said they were ready to finalise arrangements for recognition of Mwasa among employees who they represent, but claimed Mwasa refused even to discuss recognition until the companies agreed to strike pay.

ABC reinstates Jo'burg newspaper

SAA
26/11/80
243

The Citizen newspaper is once again a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. But Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland are still suspended from membership, it was announced today

Membership to the ABC was suspended for all three Transvaal dailies when the Perskor circulation row blew up two months ago.

It was found that employees (still unnamed) on these three newspapers had "misrepresented" daily circulation figures by 21 306 (Die Transvaler), 9 367 (Die Vaderland) and 6 599 (The Citizen), in respect of the January to June period this year.

The ABC, which monitors newspaper circulation

figures, withdrew circulation certificates until revised figures were submitted.

Certificates dating back to 1976 were also withdrawn for further investigation in respect of Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland

Late last month all three newspapers submitted new figures, but the ABC was still not satisfied with the information, and withheld certificates.

Post strikers get sacking ultimatum

pom
27/11/80

By MARIKA SBOROS

SEVENTY striking employees of Post (Transvaal) will be sacked today if they do not return to work

The ultimatum was issued yesterday by the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller

The three-week-old strike was called by the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), of which most of the strikers are members

The stayaway is affecting newspapers owned by the South African Associated Newspaper group as well as other Argus-owned papers

The ultimatum follows deadlock between Mwasa and managements over strikepay

It is unclear whether the ultimatum will be extended to strikers on other newspapers

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing

director of Saan, said the company has not considered issuing its Mwasa strikers with a similar threat

Mr John Marquard, managing director of the Star newspaper, refused to comment on whether there was a possibility of striking Star reporters being given an ultimatum to return

In a statement yesterday, Mr Miller told the Post strikers that if they did not return to work today, they would be dismissing themselves because they were in breach of contract

He also told them they would not be paid for the time they had been on strike, although the Argus company was prepared to treat the absence as leave or, as in the case of the Cape Herald dispute which has been settled, to spread the liability over six months

Mr Miller said the Argus company was ready to take back any workers who wished to return

Meanwhile, two temporary news vendors employed by the Allied Publishing Company who were allegedly assaulted by company strikers for scabbing, have laid charges with the police

Police arrested the driver of a car with false numberplates after receiving reports that the car had been used by people intimidating and assaulting newspaper sellers

The sellers claimed they were forced into the car, had their money taken and told to stop selling the papers

The incident allegedly took place during the recent Allied strike which was resolved on Monday

SAAN's ⁽²⁴³⁾ circulation figures are spot on ^{ROM} ^{27/1/8}

Staff Reporter

CIRCULATION figures for four newspapers belonging to South African Associated Newspapers were proved correct after spot check audits by the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

In a statement yesterday, the ABC said it had, at the request of SAAN, carried out check audits on the circulation figures of the Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Times, Sunday Express and Financial Mail for the period January to June 1980.

The check audit reports have now been handed to the ABC. The reports confirm that all the circulation figures claimed by these four publications are accurate and in accordance with the ABC certificates issued in July of this year," the statement said.

A spokesman for SAAN said the group had purposely requested the ABC to make known the fact that SAAN had requested an audit check of their circulation figures for the period in question. This was to allay, once and for all, insinuations by a certain sector of the industry that SAAN's circulation figures were suspect.

He said the audit checks had been done in the light of the Perskor circulation scandal which had cast doubt on the circulation figures of all newspapers.

"The audit has now proved the newspapers' credibility, and has been done to satisfy SAAN's clients," the spokesman said.

It was announced yesterday that The Citizen, one of three Perskor newspapers which misrepresented its circulation figures earlier this year, has been reinstated as a member of the ABC.

A spokesman said yesterday that ABC's management council had accepted The Citizen's revised circulation certificate and agreed to lift the suspension placed on the paper after it became known that its figures were false.

In September this year The Citizen, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland were exposed in the circulation scandal.

The Citizen and Die Vaderland falsified their figures by more than 6 500 a day and Die Transvaler by more than 21 000.

Striking

Post men

fail to

turn up

By Kevin Murray

A total of 70 striking employees of the Argus Company failed to meet a management deadline to return to work today.

They were told yesterday to return to work today or forfeit their jobs.

The strikers are all journalists of the black newspaper Post (Transvaal).

At the time of going to Press, a spokesman for Post said: "None of the workers has returned. We are waiting to see what happens."

There are 190 non-editorial employees of Post still at work.

Argus management said yesterday the strikers were in breach of their contracts with the company and had, in effect, dismissed themselves.

If the workers had returned to duty today they would have been re-employed because the Argus Company was anxious to resume its service to readers and advertisers by once again publishing Post.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said yesterday if the 70 striking members of Post did not return to work today management would take the view that they had ended their employment from the date they stopped work.

Mr Miller would not comment on what would happen to black journalists from other Argus publications who are also on strike

5/11/80

243

243

STRIKES

The Argus Company, Ltd. has announced that it has not considered the possibility of re-employing its Natal strikers at the moment.

The Natal strikers are being represented by the Natal Newspaper Workers' Association, of which most of the strikers are members.

The stayaway is affecting the papers owned by the South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) group as well as other Argus owned papers.

The ultimatum follows deadlock between Mvusa and management over the issue of strike pay.

It is unclear whether the ultimatum will be extended to strikers on other newspapers.

Mr Clive Kinley, managing director of the Argus Company, said the company has not considered the possibility of re-employing its Natal strikers at the moment.

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'Mail' Editor

quizzed by

top police

By EUGENE HUGO

TWO of South Africa's most senior policemen were dispatched yesterday to question the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks about disclosures in the newspaper that the Prime Minister received rough drafts of Erasmus Commission reports

The policemen — General Kobus Visser, chief of the CID, and Brigadier Theo Scherman, chief of the Commercial Branch — told Mr Sparks that they were investigating possible allegations of theft or defamation

But Mr Sparks said it was clear from his discussions with the policemen that what they really wanted were the "Mail" sources and the original documents on which the reports were based

Gen Visser and Brig Scherman also wanted a copy of the letter, which the "Mail" reported it had in its possession, showing that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had a preliminary draft of the Erasmus Commission's first report six days before it was published

The police action comes amid the growing political storm over a "Mail" report earlier this week that rough drafts of the first Erasmus Commission report, and a chapter of the final report on the Information scandal, were submitted to Mr Botha before they were finally agreed to by the commission and published

The rough drafts contain a number of handwritten changes, as well as deletions, from the original typescript —

most of them in the third report in which the commission reversed its findings on the role of the former State President, Mr B J Vorster

Mr Sparks said yesterday "I told the policemen that copies of the documents were in the possession of our Chief Reporter, Mr Tony Stirling, who is away on an assignment and is not available

"I informed them that in no way would the Rand Daily Mail be prepared to break pledges of confidentiality, and reminded them that journalists were prepared to face imprisonment rather than do this

"I also told them there was no question of theft being involved, and that in the opinion of the Rand Daily Mail's lawyers, there was no question of defamation involved."

Mr Sparks said he drew the policemen's attention to Nationalist Press reports, which he believed suggested that the real motive of those who had ordered the investigation appeared to be political.

These reports had indicated that the issue was going to lead to "one of the biggest political explosions for a long time", and would enable the Prime Minister to get rid of some of the "plotters" in his Government

Mr Sparks said the policemen indicated they would want to see Mr Stirling when he was available

Mr Sparks characterised his meeting with the policemen as "friendly"

They had been "courteous and extremely friendly", he said

68 Post strikers lose ^{C.T. 22/10/80} their jobs

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Argus Company yesterday sacked 68 striking Post (Transvaal) workers

Late yesterday afternoon, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said the Post employees had "dismissed themselves" by not returning to work after an ultimatum was issued

"We are sorry to say that only two of the striking Post workers returned to work. Those who are still on strike are in breach of their legal contract with us and have dismissed themselves as from the date they went on strike," he said



Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of Mwasa

Eighteen white journalists from the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express decided yesterday to go on a one-day strike in sympathy with the sacked Post workers who include about 50 journalists

The journalists' action was also taken in protest against threats by the Argus management to dismiss Mwasa strikers at the Daily News and Sunday Tribune

day as deadlines for the dismissal were extended from 10.30 am to 3 pm

Most of the sacked workers are members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) that reached deadlock with management over the issue of pay for workers during the three-week-old strike

Mr John Gittins the manager of Post, yesterday refused to comment on the future of Post

In another development yesterday, a meeting of the SAAN editorial chapel of the SASJ voted 55-20 against a motion proposing a one-day strike in sympathy with the sacked journalists

Instead a motion was passed condemning the Argus company "in the strongest terms for this provocative and unnecessary action" and welcoming "SAAN's more conciliatory attitude"

The chapel urged SAAN management to continue to explore every possible opportunity to achieve a settlement with the striking SAAN journalists "irrespective of the action taken by the Argus company"

However 18 white journalists from three SAAN newspapers decided to go on a one-day strike in sympathy with the sacked workers

Picket

The 18 journalists also decided to join a picket by journalists who had earlier rejected strike action in favour of a picket outside the Staff offices

The motion calling for strike action read

"Despite repeated requests to management that the Mwasa dispute be resolved in the long-term interests of the newspaper industry and the opposi-



From page 1

SAAN and to that extent it is impossible to distance ourselves from the high-handed decision to fire the 68 Post workers.

"Our only means of action is to strike. This resolution calls for all SAAN employees to strike for one day - tomorrow Friday - in protest against the sackings.

"This resolution decision has not been taken lightly. Our loyalty to our newspapers and their leadership remains paramount.

"We feel the gravity and tragedy of the situation has forced us to adopt this position."

Deputation

Earlier yesterday, Mr Miller refused to meet a deputation from the editorial chapel of SAAN, which intended to urge

Argus management to withdraw the sacking threat.

Mr Miller said the SAAN chapel had no standing in the dispute and he would not see the deputation.

The chapel sent Mr Miller a telex in which they expressed a "widespread belief" that the dismissal would have grave and irreparable consequences for the entire newspaper industry.

John Matisson reports from Washington that friends of the editor of Post (Transvaal), Mr Percy Oboza, have said he may return from Washington earlier than planned.

Mr Oboza, who is editor in residence at the Washington Star, could not be contacted but friends said he was "terribly concerned about developments" on his newspaper. He told an interviewer two weeks ago that he intended to be back in Soweto by Christmas.

"He could come home earlier if circumstances warrant," friends said yesterday.

'Register' for Press needed — SADF

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE "professionalisation" of journalism, and the establishment of a statutory body to control reporting, was discussed again yesterday in Johannesburg at a hearing of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media.

In a submission by the South African Defence Force, Brigadier Gerard van Rooy, who is attached to Army Headquarters, asked the commission to look at the possibility of recommending the establishment of a statutory body, similar to the medical council, to discipline journalists.

In a discussion of the proposal, the brigadier agreed with the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, that journalism could possibly be raised to a professional status, with journalists registered in the same way as doctors.

A minimum qualification to enter the profession could be laid down, and journalists who contravened statutory regulations governing the profession could be disciplined or disqualified from practising.

The judge said such an arrangement could protect journalists from manipulation by either the State or newspaper proprietors.

Brig Van Rooy suggested that the upgrading of the status of journalism would benefit the profession.

He also proposed the establishment of a central Government communication body for co-ordinated liaison with the Press.

He agreed that the personnel in the Government body should be as qualified as the journalists with whom they would communicate.

Earlier, Brig Van Rooy and Brigadier George Wassenaar, a psychological intelligence expert, detailed the "total onslaught" facing South Africa as seen by the Government.

They gave examples of how South African Press reports of revolutionary action, such as the Silverton bank siege, were used in African National Congress (ANC) propaganda pamphlets overseas.

They acknowledged the right and duty of the Press to reflect occurrences within the community, but urged "greater responsibility" when doing so. Newspapers, as part of the private sector, had to fulfil their role in the Government's "total strategy" to counter the threat facing it.

Brig Wassenaar gave details of his department's daily evaluation and analysis of 27 South African newspapers.

According to certain criteria, papers were considered to be fulfilling their roles objectively if no more than 35% of their reporting was comment, and analysis either pro or anti-Government. The other 65% was expected to be purely factual reporting of events as they occurred.

If the 35% was exceeded, papers were regarded as either subversive or blatant propaganda organs for the Government, he said.

Generally, South African newspapers were regarded as being within the acceptable norms.

However certain reports, or series of reports, were regarded as being unacceptably negative.

For example, 43% of reporting on the "Free Mandela" campaign for a given period was in favour of his release, while only 4% was against the move.

Positive reporting in this regard could be considered as a form of subversion, because it undermined the authority of the State which had jailed Mr Mandela, said Brig Wassenaar.

He also sharply criticised two articles and editorial com-

He said the articles gave the impression that the ANC was a highly effective revolutionary organisation whose demands and goals were not unreasonable. They blamed the radicalisation of the movement on the inflexibility of white South Africans.

The articles gave a positive impression of the ANC, its members and aspirations, he said.

The SADF will give evidence in camera today.

• In evidence before the commission last week, Mr J J Grobelaar, an official of the Department of National Education, also suggested a statutory body to govern journalism.

Argus sacks

68

Post strikers

By MARIKA SBOROS
THE ARGUS Company yesterday sacked 68 striking Post (Transvaal) workers.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus company, said the Post employees had "dismissed themselves" by not returning to work after an ultimatum was issued.

"We are sorry to say that only two of the striking Post workers returned to work. Those who are still on strike are in breach of their legal

contract with us and have dismissed themselves as from the date they went on strike," he said.

A radio report yesterday said strikers on the Durban-based Argus newspapers, the Sunday Tribune and the Daily News, now face a threat of sacking if they do not return to work today.

Argus management refused to confirm or deny the report. Last-ditch attempts to avert the Post firings failed yesterday as deadlines for the dismissal were extended from 10 30am to 3pm.

Most of the sacked workers are members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

Mwasa reached deadlock with managements over the issue of pay for workers during the three-week-old strike.

In another development yesterday a meeting of the SAAN editorial chapel of the SASJ voted 55-20 against a motion proposing a one-day strike in sympathy with the sacked journalists.

Instead a motion was passed condemning the Argus company "in the strongest terms for this provocative and unnecessary action" and welcoming "SAAN's more conciliatory at-

titude". The chapel urged SAAN management to continue to explore every possible opportunity to achieve a settlement with the striking SAAN journalists "irrespective of the action taken by the Argus company".

The chapel sent Mr Miller a telex in which they expressed a "widespread belief" that the dismissal would have grave and irreparable consequences for the entire newspaper industry.

However 18 white journalists from three South African Associated Newspapers decided to stage a one-day strike in sympathy with the sacked workers.

A statement by the 18 journalists said. "Our loyalty to our newspapers and their readership remains paramount. We feel the gravity and tragedy of the situation has forced us to adopt this position."

Earlier yesterday, Mr Miller refused to meet a deputation from the editorial chapel of SAAN, which intended to urge Argus management to withdraw the sacking threat.

Mr Miller said the SAAN chapel had no standing in the dispute and he would not see the deputation.

FOOTNOTE: Mr John Gittins, the manager of Post, refused to comment on the future of the newspaper.

1975
127
203

Black journalists' strikes have lessons for newspapers

THE CURRENT industrial unrest in the newspaper world is noteworthy not because it happened but because it did not happen sooner.

This is because newspapers are in no way exempt from the powerful new pressures, racial, political and industrial, at play in South African society. A country that used to boast to strike-ridden Western nations that strikes were virtually unknown now has a major strike problem. A National Development and Management Foundation study recorded 36 reported strikes in 1979 involving 21 000 workers, yet by the end of August this year there had been 61 strikes involving 95 000 workers. Almost every strike was illegal, and in many cases police involvement complicated matters.

Exposed position

The newspaper industry is in a particularly delicate and exposed position. It employs people who are trained to observe things shrewdly and to think. The new forces at play in South Africa are not missed by journalists, particularly blacks who suffer under apartheid and who understandably want a totally new society. The liberal-inclined English-language newspapers, moreover, offer advice and criticism on how South Africa should be run, and how businesses should put their houses in order. This places a heavy onus on newspapers to see that their own is shipshape. If not, they are sitting ducks. Newspapers are also part of a world-wide community, which has quick communications and great sensitivity to what happens in the South African press. Newspapering in South Africa is a high-profile activity. And a hostile government is waiting to pounce on

Black journalists have been on strike in many parts of South Africa, raising questions for their white colleagues and disrupting black editions. The Editor of the Cape Times looks at the situation.

any weakness in the English-language press.

Perhaps the most important point, however, is that the English-language newspapers are basically white-owned but blacks form half their readership. In some cases, such as the Argus Company's Cape Herald and Post, readership is virtually exclusively black. Many English-language newspapers run separate black pages or editions. Such operations are potential albatrosses for managements in the case of industrial unrest. Newspaper groups are increasingly reliant on black custom and black journalists. And if black workers or consumers are to be organized against newspapers, for whatever reason, the damage is obvious. With this will come damage to the cause of free expression because there should be no mistake about it: the only beneficiaries of weakened English-language newspapers are the Nationalists who would rather rule without these troublesome priests.

Bearing all this in mind, what approach should newspapers adopt when industrial troubles threaten? Some thoughts.

• Managements should be extremely sensitive to black demands, and move quickly and helpfully in cases of grievance. In the Cape Herald affair, there was evidence of tardiness in handling the strikers' original complaints, though this was later remedied. Black sensitivity is acute in South Africa, because of the nature of the society. It must be taken fully into account.

• The status of the profession must be raised. Journalists

are not well paid, considering the burdens they bear, the risks they run, the people they meet and the hours they work. Modern technological advances — such as electronic editing — place critical new responsibilities on their shoulders. They must be looked after properly. Some considerable distance toward improving the situation was covered in the recent negotiations between proprietors and the South African Society of Journalists with an effective 16 percent salary increase in prospect. But there are still problems in the profession, exacerbated by the polarizing effect of the strike by black journalists.

• Blacks must be advanced, not just in "black journalism" but to influential and responsible positions in the mainstream. Why, if it might be asked, do the big newspaper groups not, like Anglo-American appoint blacks to their boards? Since more than half their readers are black, the question is apt. Why are there not more blacks in influential editorial — not to mention managerial — posts? To say that such people are chosen strictly on merit is, in present South African conditions, not realistic nor probably even accurate. There are numbers of blacks capable of holding down such positions. And the corps is growing every year. When industrial trouble comes, such people act as bridges. And in the on-going running of newspapers their specialized knowledge of black opinion and vast areas closed to white South Africa is at a premium.

• Employees must appreciate the hard fact that if they

withdraw their labour, they will not be paid. It is axiomatic. Nowhere in the civilized world is it different. And they should also appreciate that those in senior executive positions such as editors and deputy editors — whatever their feelings about pay and conditions in the industry — will automatically produce newspapers in the event of a strike because of their overriding commitment to the free flow of information.

Black consciousness

• Employers must appreciate that when they deal with black strikers they are dealing to a very large extent with the potent force of black consciousness, which — in spite of Mr Jimmy Kruger's enthusiastic efforts — is alive and well. This means handle with great care. The charge made by the (black) Media Workers' Association of SA in the recent unrest that the white liberal press preached about change but was inflexible when it came to introducing change within its own structures must not stick.

There is no ready handbook for employer or employee in South Africa's wave of industrial unrest. But tact and an understanding of what it is like to be black in South Africa, are a good start.

71 Lose jobs after strike

STAK
28/1/80
(245)

By Kevin Murray
and Mike Cohen

Seventy-one striking employees of the Argus Company have lost their jobs after defying a management ultimatum to return to work.

Argus management said the strikers were in breach of the contracts and had, in effect, dismissed themselves. A total of 68 strikers from the black newspaper Post (Transvaal) were yesterday formally told they had terminated their employment from the date they left work four weeks ago.

In Durban, three striking members of the Sunday Tribune also lost their jobs today.

Mr J Nuttall, manager of the Tribune, said the three strikers had been told they should be back on duty by this morning or lose their jobs.

At the time of going to press the three had not turned up and were deemed to have fired themselves, said Mr Nuttall.

Employees of SAAN picketed The Star building today in protest at the Argus Company's decision to terminate the employment of 68 striking Post Transvaal journalists.



Post returned to work yesterday and were also re-employed. There are now 192 people on duty at the newspaper.

Mr Hal Wilner, managing director of the Argus Company said the Post was not being closed down.

"The workers are being paid and will continue to be paid," said Mr John Gifford, managing director of the Post.

All the strikers are members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

About 20 employees of South African Associated Newspapers picketed The Star building today in protest at the striking of 68 members of Post.

Two journalists from

Mr Hal Wilner, managing

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Workers' Association of

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About 20 employees of

South African Associated

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The Post newspaper is ready and willing to re-engage all striking staff immediately, with no loss of service privileges. The manager confirmed this morning, however, that the paper could not concede the principle of paying strikers.

Mr John Gittins, Post manager, said: "We are very ready to re-engage, immediately, all staff who wish to take up their duties again. I know the staff are aware of this."

"While we cannot agree to pay the strikers while they have been away from work there will be no break in service. We have maintained the company's contributions to the pension and medical aid funds while staff have been away, and they are therefore fully protected by the funds although they have not been at work."

"We are ready, and happy, to have them back."

"We cannot move on the principle of strike pay. On everything else, we will do what we can to help. We know and understand the pressures, but we simply cannot let up on the principle of paying staff on strike."

"We are prepared to regard the period away from work as part of annual leave, or, as in the case of the Cape Herald, spread the loss of pay over six months and so lessen the burden, particularly at this time of the year."

He stressed that 192 people — mostly black works staff — were still at work and had never gone on strike. "Those at work are black, white, Indian and coloured people."

"They have stayed at their posts throughout the strike of journalists, and continue to receive their pay."

© Page 3: Mwasa's new threat.

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Strike threat over sacked journalists

AD
29/11/80
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CAPE TOWN — The Argus, Cape Herald and Cape Times units of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) yesterday decided to go on strike if 71 employees dismissed by the Argus Company are not reinstated on Monday

Sixty-eight workers at Post (Transvaal) and three at the Sunday Tribune in Durban were dismissed on Thursday after the company issued an ultimatum to them to end their four-week strike.

The Western Cape Mwasa units yesterday addressed the following letter to the managing

director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller. "A meeting of the Argus, Cape Herald and Cape Times units of Mwasa was held today in response to the dismissal of 71 colleagues at Post Transvaal and the Sunday Tribune. It was decided to demand the reinstatement of our colleagues by 8 am on Monday, failing which we will go on strike "

The Argus (Cape Town) and Star (Johannesburg) chapters of the Southern African Society of Journalists (Sasj) resolved yesterday to support a call for negotiations between the Argus Company and Mwasa, with a view to the reinstatement of the sack-

ed workers.

According to Argus Company management, the strikers were in breach of their contracts and had, in effect, dismissed themselves.

They were told on Thursday they had terminated their employment from the date they left work four weeks ago.

And in Durban, three striking members of the Sunday Tribune have also lost their jobs.

About 20 employees of South African Associated Newspapers picketed the Star building yesterday in protest at "the sacking of 68 members of Post." — DDC-SAPA.

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Stellenbosch.

He is recognised as a member of the consultants group of the Computer Society of South Africa and specialises in requirement definition and design of industrial systems.

Protests over the Post sackings

Staff Reporter

ABOUT 50 journalists employed by South African Associated Newspapers yesterday staged a six-hour picket of the Argus Publishing Company in Johannesburg in support of 68 Post newspaper employees who have been sacked by Argus management

And 13 of the 23 SAAN journalists who had unsuccessfully called for a one-day strike yesterday stayed away from work

The journalists — including some cadets — have been sus-

ended pending internal hearing early next week

In Cape Town, members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) employed by The Argus, Cape Times and Cape Herald (where the strike which led to the present troubles ended last week) decided to go on strike if the dismissed Post employees were not reinstated on Monday morning

The Mwasa strike started at the Cape Herald. Strikes in support spread to other newspa-

pers of the Argus and SAAN companies. On Thursday 68 Post (Transvaal) workers were dismissed after the Argus company had issued an ultimatum to them to end the four week strike. Two others returned to work. Three workers have been dismissed at the Sunday Tribune

From 8am to 2pm yesterday journalists carrying placards picketed the Sauer Street entrance of the Star on a rotation basis

Picture — Page 2

Journalists picket Argus building

C.T. 29/11/80
243
53

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — About 50 SAAN journalists yesterday staged a six-hour picket of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company building here in support of 68 employees of the Post newspaper who have been sacked.

Sixty-eight workers at Post Transvaal and three at the Sunday Tribune in Durban were dismissed on Thursday after the company issued an ultimatum to them to end the four-week strike by Mwasa

The Mwasa strike began with the Cape Herald, where Mwasa members went on strike last month. The Post employees decided to strike in sympathy with the Cape Herald workers, who later returned to work

From 8 am to 2 pm yesterday, groups of journalists carrying placards picketed the the Sauer Street entrance of the Argus building

The three striking Sunday Tribune journalists — Ticks Chetty, Marian Padayachee and Shami Harbhunder — were informed by telegram that they

should return to work yesterday

Mr David Wightman, assistant editor of the Tribune confirmed that the three striking journalists had not returned to work before the deadline

'It means they have dismissed themselves from November 4 — the date they went on strike,' said Mr Wightman

Meanwhile, 12 of the 23 SAAN journalists who unsuccessfully called for a one-day stayaway stayed away from work yesterday

They have all been suspended pending an internal inquiry early next week

A spokesman for the 12 journalists said last night 'Reaffirming our strongest protest against the Argus Com-

pany's sacking of 71 striking workers and noting SAAN managements' threat to sack us and our Mwasa colleagues in the event of our proposed one-day strike we resolve to go ahead with the strike'

Those on strike are Arnold Geyer, Justin George, David Cohen, Allison Gillwald, Marion Sparg, Bruce Cohen, Sue Denny, Marika Sboros, Marian Whitehead, Barry Levv, Damian de Lange and Lauren Smith-Brear

The Argus chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) resolved yesterday to support a call for negotiations between the Argus company and Mwasa, with a view to the reinstatement of the sacked workers

Sapa reports that three members of South African Associated Newspapers' editorial staff have denied that they decided yesterday to join other journalists in a one-day stayaway yesterday

They are Mr John Michell and Miss Cheryl van Eyssen, both of the Rand Daily Mail, and Miss Angela Hammersley of the Sunday Express

Their names were included in a list of SAAN journalists appended to a statement issued yesterday by a group of 18 after a chapel meeting at which it was decided by a 50-20 vote not to stage a one day 'strike'

Of the 18, 12 decided to go ahead with the stayaway but Mr Michell, Miss Van Eyssen and Miss Hammersley took no part in it

Miss Hammersley said yesterday she had been among a few journalists who had remained behind when asked to do so by those who had decided to go on strike

She had merely wanted to discuss the matter further as she had disagreed with their decision but her name and those of Mr Michell and Miss Van Eyssen had inadvertently been added to the list of journalists in favour of a stayaway

City papers threatened with strike

Staff Reporter

THE Argus, Cape Herald and Cape Times units of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) yesterday decided to go on strike if 71 employees dismissed by the Argus company are not reinstated on Monday morning

Sixty-eight workers at Post Transvaal and three at the Sunday Tribune in Durban were dismissed on Thursday after the company issued an ultimatum to them to end their four-week strike

The Western Cape Mwasa units yesterday addressed the following letter to the managing director of the Argus company, Mr Hal Miller: 'A meeting of the Argus, Cape Herald and Cape Times units of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) was held today in response to the dismissal of 71 colleagues at Post Transvaal and the Sunday Tribune. It was decided to demand the reinstatement of our colleagues by 8 am on Monday December 1, failing which we will go on strike'

A copy of the letter was also addressed to the managements of the Herald and Cape Times

• The Argus chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) resolved yesterday to support a call for negotiations between the Argus company and Mwasa, with a view to the reinstatement of the sacked workers

PAPER

More strikes loom as Argus fires 77

Mercury Reporter

THREE striking Sunday Tribune journalists were yesterday 'sacked' when they failed to return to work after an ultimatum had been issued

The men — Mr Ticks Chetty, Mr Marlan Padyachee and Mr Shami Harichunder — had been informed by telegram that they should return to work by yesterday

Mr David Wightman, assistant editor of the Tribune, confirmed last night that the three men had not returned to work before yesterday's deadline

'It means that they have dismissed themselves from

November 4 — the date they went on strike, he said. The Argus Company dismissed 68 striking Post (Transvaal) journalists on Thursday

All are members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa and have been on strike for about four weeks

Cape Town

In Cape Town, the Argus, Cape Herald and Cape Times units of the media association decided yesterday to go on strike if the people dismissed by the Argus Company are not reinstated by Monday morning

A striking Daily News reporter Mr Devan Maistry and two from Post (Trans-

vaal) returned to work yesterday and have been re-employed

It is learned that Sunday Tribune freelance reporters and a photographer who were striking in sympathy with the full-time journalists have decided not to offer their services to the newspaper until the sacked journalists are re-employed

In Johannesburg, journalists at the Star yesterday called for an arbitration committee to seek ways of reopening negotiations between the Argus Company and the association

The Star chapel of the Society of Journalists passed a resolution 'regretting the sackings

FIGHTING soldiers, in the nature of their work, never see a Grand Order of the East. The fact that so many of the Grand Order members are of the same race as the majority of the South African population is a fact that is not mentioned in the Grand Order's literature.

No, the view from the lathefront is of the new few, millions of ground, the next holding back, the new boss who snuff out the men in front.

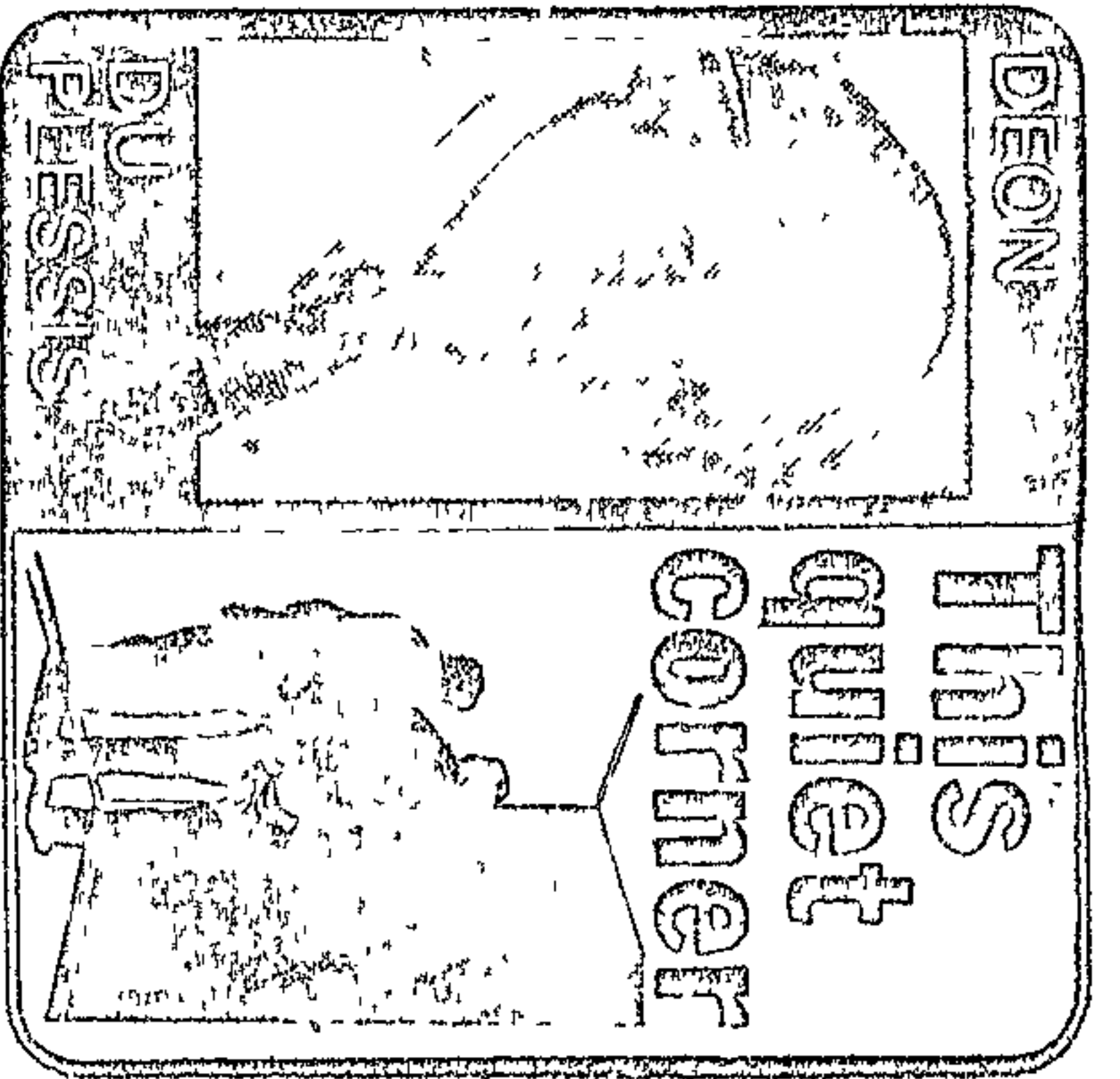
So it is too in the contact between the management of South Africa's Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Association of South Africa (IWA) and the IWA. IWA is a considerable time today a good portion of its members are in the jobs.

Far from corporate barter and IWA's tree of hairs there is a strike or one no doubt debated, the way of the battle front. The Great Corner is of three desks.

They are the desks of Tick Spent and Marian the Thursday of the IWA's staffs. IWA's members, who, in fact of their own colleagues, have been on strike since early November.

Because they did not return to work last Friday they are today elected to have resigned their jobs. With a statement in negotiations firm action because more or less inevitable.

Just as a front line trooper must sometimes pause to reflect just why the party on the other side is straining every nerve to blast him away, so perhaps should the Corner today look further than the three empty desks and ask



what the hell this is all about.

Tick Spent and Marian were colleagues on this newspaper. They still are fellow journalists a part of the Brotherhood which, it is said, will be the only one to find jobs in Herten where everything is perfect so there is no need for editors or fact-checkers but there will be fair journalists because one part of Herten will always want to know what the rest is up to.

The touches on the Western (including white South African) attitude to the job. We are seekers after fault (whatever that may be) fearing or favouring none, in the best possible way in the shortest possible time to the widest possible audience.

So Hugh rounded an attitude is not shared by many black South African journalists, on the receiving end of apartheid's in-

justice, who contend that the existing order must first undergo change.

Until then, so powerful a medium as journalism must save the revolution's cause. The lack of watchdogging it — which is inherent in the Western approach — can wait until after.

Logical management responses to the situation (and this doesn't refer to the agitation over pay earlier this year for that issue has been settled) are under strain for this is not a logical industrial dispute.

IWA is committed to the cause of the black workers. Black worker power is burgeoning, it is the most powerful weapon in the black arsenal. Healed boots are on the march and industrious hands, cracked finger nails and all, are bunching into the fist of resistance.

THE THREE EMPTY DESKS AT THE TRIBUNE

Whether you agree that black journalists should identify with this cause or not, it must be recognised for black journalists to have to decide between the traditions of their profession and their own circumstances in the peculiar South African situation.

ITS no use hooting with glee over the discomfiture of English language newspapers traditionally mostly liberal and in opposition to the National Government, even though it looks like a case, as a Johannesburg editor said, 'the bic being bit'.

What's happened to us seems set to happen increasingly to others all over the country. The fact that our negotiations failed is an unhappy omen. It's no laughing matter.

And so back to the three empty desks. However one may feel about the issues, Ticks, Spent, and Marian stuck with their original position. The fact that they are now without jobs

in this, the happy season, is a damn tough blight to cheer. BLACK worker power may be burgeoning, but its organisers are bound to find it's a wild tiger to ride. A replacement of an old order doesn't necessarily mean everything becomes rosy.

Who among the millions who voted for Robert Mugabe earlier this year and thought everything would be good and clean and fresh from now on would have even considered they'd still be striking for a better deal in six months time?

So, a line or two of warning. The story is lifted from Die Transvaler's columnist, Piet Snuffelaar who, it must be said, used it to illustrate quite another point.

A motor-bike nut bought himself a Honda 1100 and, as riders of such mean machines will, took it to a quiet road to test the top speed.

At 150 km/h, a Mercedes Benz 300 Sport flashed past. The bike caught up at 160 km/h and the rider yelled 'Do you know a Honda?' 'No,' shouted the Mercedes driver and the Honda dropped a gear and flashed away leaving the Mercedes behind.

At 220 km/h a Maserati thundered past the bike. 'Oy,' bellowed the rider. 'Do you know a Honda?' 'Sure,' sneered the Maserati marauder, shaking down to fourth. 'Great,' screamed the rider, 'I've got you switch the thing off.'

ITS good to see compulsory education for blacks starting up in part of the country. It must become national policy. So, This Week's Unconventional Advice:

Head the wack university principal F. van der Merwe, who said earlier this year that if South Africa had education boards there would be no need for defence bonds.

Ticks, Spent and Marian are stuck to their original positions

THE MWASA STRIKE

Beneath the surface lie bottomless depths

The strike by the Media Workers Association of South Africa was a minor matter as far as numbers go. For most of it not much more than a hundred people were involved. But it was a strike with a difference. It was not a matter of blacks asking employers to pay them more, but of black workers limbering up to tell the employer how to run things.
Denis Beckett reports

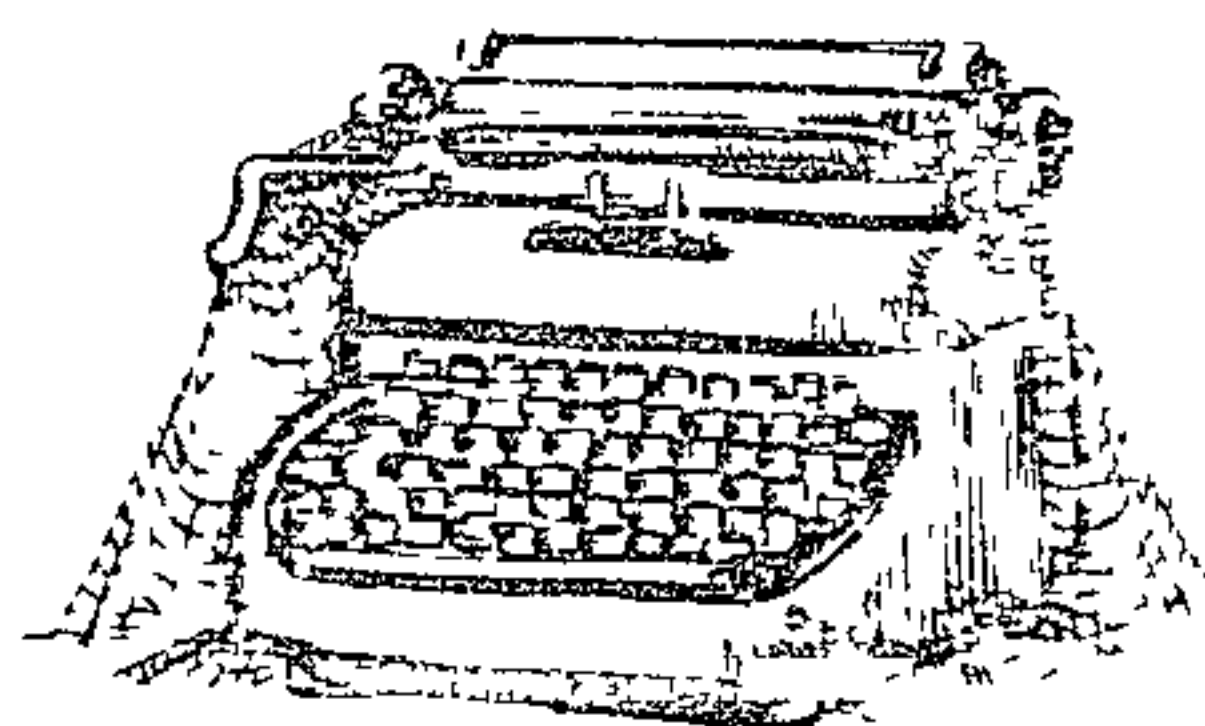
In August this year a small, blacks-only trade union called the Writers Association of South Africa orchestrated the first production stopping strike in South African publishing history. The strike took Pos, the Argus company's African newspaper, and the pages of its three ethnic papers off the streets for a week. It ended with the introduction of a wage scale system, and scales substantially higher than those which applied at the white papers. Although the Wasa members were all journalists, they demanded - and got - increases for black non-journalists as well.

Wasa also claimed that management should pay the strikers for the period of the strike on two grounds: that since management had acceded to the strikers' demands, therefore it had been wrong in the first place and had caused the strike by failing to realise it was wrong; and that management was doubly wrong in not having already recognised Wasa and arranged a dispute procedure.

Management flatly refused strike pay, and within Wasa there was some grumbling that the leadership did not hold out on this. On balance, however, Wasa won the bout resoundingly. Only 17 of the 54 strikers actually received immediate increases as a result, but in impact the strike had, as a senior man in the mainly-white South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) put it, "won more in a week than we've won in years".

Two months later Wasa met in Cape Town for its annual congress. There it changed its name - to the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) - and it finally severed its last lingering vestiges of respect for the traditional ethic of 'objective journalism'.

The change of name was far more than a change of name. It was an overturning of the rules of unionism. Wasa as Wasa,



had hardly been a model of adherence to the patterns of the industrial relations textbooks, and it included among its 260 members a fair number of part-time poets and the like, but it was essentially recognisable as a writers union, a craft union. Now it professed to accommodate all blacks - and only blacks - in the entire media industry. Labourers, messengers, the lot. What was this - a trade union or a mass movement? The umbrella opened so wide that it stuck in the eyes of the bystanders, including the S-1 Propaganda Union (SAFU), which after years of having ignored blacks entirely had recently been going all out to attract black printing staff.

Neither change was in fact totally unexpected. A year earlier Wasa had given notice of its intention to spread its wings to non-journalists, but at the time was not taken seriously. The ethic that black journalists were 'blacks first and journalists second' had been developing for a decade, but had remained a relatively distant cloud on the horizon of the press establishment. Now the sacrament of objectivity was summarily jettisoned with no more commotion than it takes to sweep out the waste paper.

Mwasa president Zwelakhe Sisulu did not even acknowledge it as worthy of debate. The real choice facing journalists, he announced, was whether to be "col-

laborative propagandists or revolutionary propagandists."

A week later white-collar workers at the Cape Herald, the Argus company's coloured newspaper, walked out. The prime issue was pay, and there was a goodly dollop of other traditional-style complaints to boot. The Herald had been most to a high level of discontent for years.

Generally, management people felt that the Herald strike was 'legitimate' in that it was dealing with ordinary employment issues. There was also some concern though that it was partly prompted by a combination of headiness following the Post strike and eagerness to get in a second crack of the whip. Wasa had threatened a national solidarity strike at the time of the Post dispute. Now Mwasa threatened it again.

This time, it came off. Within a week, virtually all black journalists in the Post and Saan groups were out, and Pos was again off the streets.

There was some effort to bring out a few black journalists employed by other companies, with little success. (At one black magazine, known for its high pay, reporters tentatively suggested that they should respond to the national call. "Fine," said the editor, "you're welcome to strike in support of the rates the Herald is demanding. We'll reduce your salaries to those rates." The reporters stayed at work.)

The main initial issue, solidarity with the Herald, was rapidly overshadowed by two others: recognition of Mwasa, and strike pay.

Early in the strike management met Mwasa, implying what Saan managing director Clive Kinsley called 'de facto recognition'. At various stages management gave more or less firm indications that it was prepared to recognise Mwasa, but wanted the score settled first. Management had in any case

agreed to recognise Wasa a year previously but Wasa had turned this down largely because it would be required to share recognition with the SASJ, and partly because this offer was effectively a kind of charity by the SASJ, which proposed reducing its own representation on the joint management/union body by half leaving the other half of its seats for Wasa.

Wasa felt insulted by what one of its readers calls 'an attempt to fit us into a corner of the existing system'. Times had changed, Wasa people said. The 'white' papers were now half black, as far as numbers of readers went. What was called for was a drastic change, giving blacks a full role in those papers. The half-and-half recognition was seen as symbolising an attempt to make concessions rather than changes. Another factor - related to the syndrome which has led to the general decline of black enthusiasm for non-racial organisations over the last twenty years - was the fear that the black representatives would be dominated by better-educated and more experienced white 'partners'. "We have to be able to make our own mistakes," said one Wasa reader.

The incident fueled management suspicion that what Wasa meant by recognition was something very different from what management understood by it - namely, some sort of share in the control of the press, which the SASJ certainly doesn't have, and which has not yet been a factor in trade unionism in South Africa.

The presslords had never been eager to rush into recognition. Their own liberalism balked at Wasa's very existence. They were opposed to it - theid why should they now recognise reverse apartheid? Moreover Mwasa was unrepresentative, and management already recognised a perfectly good union - the SASJ. Wasa had 2 members at one major paper when it first approached it for recognition. If a separate black union, then why not separate unions for Greeks or Italians or Buffelspoort Hoerskool Old boys?

Wasa countered that only blacks were brought separate enough to be provided with separate racial editions. Moreover since 1977 Africans were debarred from joining the SASJ. Then after a long internal battle the SASJ took the unique step of deregistering itself as a trade union in order to become fully open to blacks. The move did not impress most black journalists, and especially not the Johannesburg storm-troopers of black militance. In their eyes the fact that the move was finally made was outweighed by resentment at the decades of exclusion behind it and disillusion with the reluctance the SASJ had shown to make the relatively minor sacrifice involved in deregistering.

Mwasa members list a long litany of slights and rebuffs from management, highlighting incidents such as one where a letter asking for stop-order facilities was returned with a refusal written on it, instead of being granted the dignity of a formal reply.

By the time of the strike, Mwasa was

in no mood for offers of future recognition. It demanded recognition first and negotiation about details afterwards. The matter was not resolved, but it was pushed into the background by the other issue - strike pay.

There is no need for flogging devils in the boardrooms of Sauer Street and Main Street to know with certainty that a refrain if there was that the opening of Pandora's Box would be as sought in comparison with breaching what Argus boss Hal Miller called the 'absolutely vital principle' of not paying strikers for striking.

Let alone the follow-ups the press barons might be inviting on their own account they would hardly endear themselves to their friends and shareholders in the Rand Club by providing that sort of precedent.

Sales of intimidation were laughed at

Management claimed consistently that strike pay was an outrageous suggestion, and that it had never been done before. Strictly speaking that isn't correct. The Karoo Meat strike earlier this year ended with the strikers getting paid, but there the circumstances were totally different. The strike was settled in an amicable meeting, at the end of which the liaison committee, the 'tame' form of black worker representation, asked by-the-way whether workers would be paid. Management promptly agreed, in the spirit of the moment while the unionists (the 'rough' form) looked on thunder-struck.

What Mwasa was demanding was something different - a direct and highly visible defeat for management.

Three weeks into the strike, the Cape Herald went back to work. In the meantime the pay issue had been resolved by a totally unrelated procedure - the annual bout of SASJ pay negotiations. That had led to its own bit of history-making mutinace, with journalists picketing their employers for the first time - and it had also left the journalists among the Herald's strikers with a higher rise than they had been striking for. This was followed up by a speedy offer to the non-journalists, which also bettered what had been asked for, and the Herald strikers backed down on the strike pay question.

With the Herald back, and most of the smaller and out-of-Jo'burg papers also back, the strike seemed on the point of crumbling. But the big three - Post, the Mail and The Star, which between them employed the vast majority of the strikers - were holding firm. In the first six weeks of the strike only three one-time strikers drifted back, to join the five black journalists who hadn't gone out in the first place.

If management or let stories of intimidation were commonplace. In Mwasa circles these weren't believed - they were simply laughed at.

Frontline has no been able to find a single case of a blackleg who claims that he or anyone else was threatened with violence. All of them say they have been called sell-outs and so on, which is standard in any strike situation and some admit that they painted lurid pictures for their bosses' benefit.

The only known case of violence in fact worked the other way. A striker tried unsuccessfully, to have a non-striker thrown out of a black boxing tournament. The non-striker then beat him up. (The non-striker was later erroneously evicted from his employer's building as a 'Mwasa spy', to the great delight of Mwasa.)

Less than a week after the Herald's return the Allied Publishing Company's newspaper delivermen came out on strike.

How far the strike was an offshoot of Mwasa's strike and how far an issue of its own is impossible to determine. The union's leadership had not wanted it, and it seems to have been arranged by a group of shop stewards. It was short-lived and although the union claims that it was ended by agreement between itself and Allied management, the overwhelming public impression was that it was ended by a clear ultimatum to workers get back or get sacked.

The workers got back. For Mwasa, the appearance of massive black solidarity brought on by the Allied strike had more than outweighed the Herald's reneging. Now, that elation was converted to another defeat. "If you say that Mwasa was disappointed", says one of the Allied union's officials, "that would be an understatement."

The next step was a meeting between Mwasa and the two press bosses, Miller and Kinsley, under the chairmanship of the Oppenheimer of black business Sam Motsuenyane. Mwasa expected the MDs to offer some form of compromise - perhaps a half-pay arrangement, perhaps payment into a training fund - and had been prepared to accept something of this nature. But the offer did not emerge. The two MDs refused to consider strike pay at all. Motsuenyane shifted from a neutral position into open identification with what he called the "black tide", and the meeting broke up in some acerbity.

By now, a month after the outbreak, the strike was making itself felt - among blacks if not whites, most of whom barely noticed it apart from the few days when newspaper deliveries were disrupted.

Black leaders told Mwasa that the absence of the 'watchdog' was damaging the townships. Rumours were rife. In one case a shoot-out between police and an ANC gunman in Chiawelo had been amplified and exaggerated across most of Soweto and beyond before information was published three days later.

However much black sympathy there might have been with the strike it certainly was not total.

PLEASE TURN OVER

243

139

152

The Mwasas strike

(CONTINUED)

people received complaints about the absence of Post, and the shortage of 'black news' in black editions of the Mail and The Star Mwasas call for a boycott of the newspapers had little ascertainable effect. The Mail was selling 25 000 additional copies of its black edition and The Stars black edition showed no decline. Most of Posts 100 000 readers clearly were not buying alternative newspapers but there is no way of knowing how much of that was because of the boycott call and how much because of the price difference.

Within Mwasas there was great dissatisfaction. Some members said the leadership was 'drunk with power'. Others that the strike pay issue was a stupid one to stick on, since there were bigger and better ones in the background, or that the claim that it was all in the interests of the 'black masses' was phony, since it was run by an elite corps of intellectuals most of whom earned as much in a month as the 'black masses' were lucky to see in a year.

At the end of November perhaps fortified by the success of the Allied ultimatum Argus set a return-or-else deadline for the 70 Post strikers. Mwasas was at a low ebb. Many members had given up hope of ever collecting their November cheques, and were seriously wondering about December's. But to the surprise of practically everybody, including some of Mwasas's own leaders, precisely two strikers responded (both of them drivers).

The next day Mwasas distributed the first allowance from strike funds. Strikers got R40 each, evidently drawn from a R5 000 grant by an international union body. (Two weeks later, another round of the same amount was handed out, much of which had been made by concerts and community appeals.)

No sooner had its ultimatum flopped than Argus backtracked, saying it would be happy to 're-engage' the strikers. The Argus about-face was apparently designed to appear magnanimous to the strikers without being too obvious a backdown for the tastes of other employers, but seems to have had the opposite effect.

Within Mwasas there was much hilarity, a general feeling that Argus was over a barrel and nil applications for 're-engagement'. Among at least some employers in related industries, who were already blaming Argus for settling the Post strike favourably enough to encourage more of the same, there was fury.

By this time, there were aspects which would have made a logician weep. At the Mail, several white journalists went on strike in protest against the Post dismissals (and some picketed the Star, headquarters of the Argus company, to the mighty irritation of some of their colleagues at the The Star, who objected

to the Mail's more than-thou approach.

Here were the staff of one company striking in protest against the uncertain sacking of employees of another company who had been striking in solidarity with a third lot of strikers who were already long since back at work. To round it off that third lot - the Herald - then went out on a new two-day strike.

From the beginning the strike wrought havoc on the SASJ. Should white journalists strike in support or refuse to supply copy to the black editions or ignore the whole thing or what? Most local branches finally agreed that they would not do the work of black colleagues but since the work done by the blacks was highly flexible this didn't mean particularly much in practice, other than that black editions appeared with a dearth of lesser-level black sport. In Mwasas there was much muttering that whites were doing 'black work', and at senior editorial level there was outrage that they were not.

Tension was acute. SASJ branch executives rose and fell at a great rate. At least five members resigned because the SASJ was showing too much support and several threatened to resign for the opposite reason.

We challenged the liberals - and they ran

As time passed, sympathy diminished. Liberal journalists denounced Mwasas in tones of hostility previously reserved for the government. The dormant white radical resentment of black consciousness became open, helped along by an article in Mwasas's bulletin which made much of "the law of Big Chief Sitting Bull - White man speak with forked tongue." Mwasas's name was punned into "Mediocre" Workers Association. Many white journalists strongly resented the turmoil and agony they were being plunged into over the question of how far to support a rival organisation which had made a regular practice of kicking them in the teeth, and had for a long while tried to have their union, now the open one, expelled from the International Federation of Journalists to leave sole representation to itself, the racially exclusive one.

The white journalists had grown so used to the official black consciousness line that liberals were irrelevant, getting in the way of black self-expression, hypocritical, and so on that many had come to believe this was just morale-boosting beating of ritual drums. Now it suddenly seemed that maybe the blacks meant it after all, and that realisation came as a shock to a lot of people's systems.

Within Mwasas, there was initially some resentment that the white journalists did

no go out on strike and revealed harping on the old theme that when the chips are down the white liberals and 'black man's friends' throw in their lot with the establishment but when finally eleven journalists did stage a one-day strike (and one got fired for sending news of the strike to other papers through the Saas telex system - he was also re-instated a day later) there was no audible appreciation from Mwasas quarters.

On some editorial executives the effects were worse. They were the liberals who had been writing leaders calling for a better deal for blacks since back when Eloff Street was a donkey-trail. To victimize them was sheer bloody-mindedness. The prevailing feeling was that Mwasas was trying to destroy the liberal press for the sake of removing the prime obstacle to polarisation and clearing the ground for that much-predicted clash of opposing nationalisms from which in the long run there can only be one winner.

That seems unlikely if for no other reason than that the strikers had mouths to feed. But it is not without foundation. For years there have been mutterings among black journalists that the liberal press ignores issues of national relevance for the sake of offering irrelevant titillation to whites.

In this respect, the strike could hardly have come at a more apposite time. The great Wno Shot-JR hysteria fell in the middle, giving the point a topical edge way beyond what could have been expected. "I couldn't believe my eyes," said one striker. "The employers keep telling us how they're on our side and doing their best for the black man and every time I open a paper all I see is a lot of rubbish about this TV programme. That is the real problem. For the whites, apartheid is just one of many topics to deal with. For us it makes everything else insignificant." (Evidently not everyone agreed. A Mwasas meeting on Dallas night ended early by request.)

It was not new to anyone in the profession that many blacks had scorned the great triumphs of the press - the Info Scandal and so on - since they didn't change the system. Nor that there were blacks who had zero interest in those years of well-meaning but ineffective leading articles. Nor that black journalists rejected the idea of having the black readers' concept of change directed by people with swimming baths and servants and the benefits of whiteness and wealth. But all that too, had become old hat, taken as a stock exercise which was good for grumbling and blowing off steam.

Now what? Was Mwasas actually taking it seriously?

Well yes.

"We've challenged the liberals who are always talking about black rights", says one of Mwasas's leading lights, "and they've turned and run. They want to go on editorialising about change. They don't want to see it happen."

Mainly, it is the right-wing which says that Mwasas's strike is a political matter, and says it in tones of injury as if that were grossly improper. (As in the old phrase 'don't bring politics into sport'.)

243 139 152

which invariably actually means don't tamper with the politics which already is in sport. But within Mwasa it is their fiercest opponents who agree that they are right.

For the duration of the strike Mwasa officially does not talk to Frontline or to any other South African publication except the black-owned Voice.

Accordingly, there is no such thing as an official Mwasa stance on most of the implications of the strike. Privately and off the record, though large numbers of Mwasa members speak freely. That does not greatly help the cause of finding out what it's all about, since there are approximately as many interpretations as there are members.

The points which do emerge regularly are interesting. One is dissatisfaction with the leadership, the other is a determination to stand by the leadership.

Inconsistent perhaps but an indication that the logic of blackness carries a higher rating than most whites, including the left-wing theorists of the workers' revolution, would like to suspect.

The leaders are black. They are standing up to whites, and are striking a chord among people who by and large have good personal relationships with white individuals but are tired of being permanent junior partners to white colleagues and subordinates in a white-run system.

As far as this impatience takes a specific form, it centres around three areas: the 'objectivity' row, the allegation that blacks are discriminated against and the absence of black decision-makers on the white papers.

The three interlock. For example, many Mwasa members suspect that one of the reasons there are no blacks in positions of authority at the white papers is that editors are scared that they will be plugging a 'committed' line, sneaking in material which suits the purpose but is not accurate.

Sisulu's 'revolutionary propagandist' speech aggravated such fears. It is not hard to imagine that the speech was received with interest in Union Buildings, but it needs no effort at all to see how it was received in the established press. It elicited a flood of reproving editorials, and widespread fears that Mwasa was trying to legitimise a system of bending the facts to fit the cause. That reaction upset Mwasa further. A column by the editor of the Citizen, Johnny Johnson, caused special anger. Johnson castigated the 'men with a mission' for trying to bend the world to their way of thinking. A reply in a Mwasa bulletin, sarcastically addressed to 'Baas John', described The Citizen as "one of the most subjective and the most partial of all koerante in this country."

The liberal papers also came in for their share of abuse. Partly on grounds of hypocrisy. One Mwasa bulletin complained that the liberal press 'dished out heaps of advice' urging government and other employers to recognise black unions, and refused to follow its own

advice. The SASJ's bulletin *The Journals* concurred, pointing out that management's first response had been a stonewalling of the kind that were it to happen to meatworkers or municipal workers would be sternly reprimanded in editorials.

A Mwasa statement released to the overseas press said the liberal press "trumpeted its belief in non-racism, but has continued to discriminate against black workers." The white press said the statement was "like so many other white institutions apron-stringed to the Nationalist government's racist attitudes and contemptuous of the black workers' lot."

A taste of the road to thought control

Among Mwasa members allegations of double standards were routine. "They keep saying that blacks must be able to speak for themselves," said one. "Now we're doing that and they don't want to hear."

A larger share of the fire was aimed at the liberals' worship of objectivity. The essence of the complaint was that 'objectivity' as seen through white eyes is really a bias in favour of continuity. Said a bulletin leading article: "We are fed up with the ridiculous claims of objectivity so often espoused by the liberals. Liberalism is an ideology. When a liberal speaks from his ideological platform he can by no stretch of the political vocabulary claim to be objective. Objectivity is an outdated myth."

Black Consciousness proponents make no foolish claims to objectivity. We realise that we are expressing the ideals and aspirations of our people through the philosophy of black thinking.

Clearly, the idea of 'committed journalism' does not make the best bed-fellow with the staple maxim of the established press that 'comment is free but facts are sacred'. However, there is room for doubt as to quite how sacred the facts ever are, even in the quarters which pay the most enthusiastic lip-service to the maxim. And it may be that the two principles are not wholly irreconcilable.

Within Mwasa there are some people who believe that facts which damage the cause must be suppressed. But this is by no means a belief unique to Mwasa, although when you're twisting facts in order to support the status quo it is a lot easier to persuade yourself that you're being objective than it is when you're twisting them the other way. In any case, there are other Mwasa people who say that 'commitment journalism' shouldn't tamper with facts or accuracy at all, but that it really means locating those accurate facts within a framework of the overall quest for liberation.

To liberal editors that too, smacks of the road to thought control, and even by

the most benevolent interpretation there is a narrow borderline between locating facts and re-adjusting them.

Nonetheless Mwasa has a case. 'The Mail', 'The Star' and 'The Citizen' all claim to be objective, says one member. "But since they all have different interpretations of the news at least two of them must be wrong. Our case is that they are all wrong: they all push readers in the direction their bosses want to see, and that is a direction which suits different types of whites." Objectivity and 'balance', (which is the official key word in the Argus company's editorial policy towards race issues) clearly look somewhat different from the dining rooms of Sandton to what they do from the queue at the pass office.

In the editorial conference rooms, though, the idea that the professionals and the meritocrats should dilute their own ideas of objectivity in favour of an ethic which does not believe in objectivity at all goes down about as leadenly as the suggestion that they should submerge their standards of efficiency for the sake of providing a decision-making role for blacks.

Which is exactly what the other large underlying issue amounts to.

If change is to mean anything, Mwasa people argue, it must mean a black role in making decisions and forming directions. Without that, what does change boil down to? A more benevolent form of white control, with duly trained and educated blacks slowly slotting into top jobs in twenty or forty years time?

The black journalists' complaints about wages and positions of authority come in two categories.

The first is common. It is that the blacks are not getting what they deserve. That they do not get 'beats' (i.e. special areas of responsibility), they get lower pay than whites, they are not given choice assignments, and they are largely confined to writing for the 'Extras', the black editions.

The second is more fundamental and less frequently raised - at least in direct form. It is that whether or not black journalists deserve better by the conventional standards of merit selection is irrelevant. The conventional criteria are no longer applicable. The patterns must adjust themselves to what living in Africa means, because if they do not do so the white man with his large headstart will remain ahead forever. Blacks must have a role in the power process, and must have that role because they're black, regardless of whether their individual abilities qualify them for it by the white man's definitions of merit.

From a distance, that all looks correct and proper. The voice of the people is crying out, and the oppressor in his villainy refuses to turn an ear. Let alone the demonstrators in London, one imagines that if today's managers and editors were to take Rip van Winkle pills and look back from the future they too would say that the battle for black rights was self-evidently right, and that the efforts to stall it were merely the futile

TURN TO PAGE 57

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The Mwasa strike

CONTINUED

rearguard skirmishes of an embattled ruling class on the road to oblivion. History does not give much of a showing to anything the liberal administrators of Pharaoh's time might have had to say about how things were getting better and standards had to be observed. Moses liberated the people, and in the broad sweep of time that is what counts.

But down on the ground floor, the broad sweep is invisible. There what the editors see is a situation where they are bending over backwards to accommodate blacks, where they are providing openings as fast as blacks emerge to take them up and would have no hesitation at all about providing those openings faster and further if they could find blacks to fill them.

Which is the crux of the problem. The bosses espouse the cause of non-racialism. To many of the black journalists, non-racialism is a dirty word. That is not because they hate whites — the actual level of gut racism among the militants tends to be less than among many of the people who present a ja-baas exterior — but because non-racialism would in practice leave whites as the leaders and blacks as followers. The bosses are being challenged to do very much more than live up to their non-racial principles, which almost all of them sincerely believe they already do and many of their black employees claim they do not. They're being challenged to reshape their entire concept of progress and justice to fit into a very different mould — one designed by the people who have been sucking on the short straw for 300 years and now demand that the balance has got to be tilted in the opposite direction before a state of equilibrium can be reached.

It's totally logical, say Mwasa people the liberals call for a black share in government, knowing that that would affect the lesser-educated and less healthy whites but often expecting that they would not be affected themselves. Let them now take a bit of their own medicine and swallow a black say in their own affairs.

The two situations are totally different, reply the liberals. Public affairs are the affair of the whole population, but the press is private enterprise and belongs to its owners. If blacks want to run newspapers their own way, let them set up their own newspapers.

So far, Mwasa has not officially done much more than hint at the heavier issues involved and even some of its most hard-line members are privately jumpy about the practical implications of appointing blacks to top jobs because they're black rather than because they're good — doesn't this have the effect of devaluing the position of the blacks who actually are good, and confirming the 'blacks can't do it' attitude?

What Mwasa has done, and what most

of its members or regulars is alleged that they are not being given what they do deserve by the ordinary merit criteria.

Black standards which whites don't see...?

Editorial executives on the other hand insist that if there is any discrimination involved it is in the opposite direction. They discriminate in favour of the black journalists many of whom would not have jobs at all if they were white because they aren't delivering the goods.

Now, this is a very touchy issue.

White readers might have some difficulty in perceiving quite how touchy it is. But forty years ago, or so, Afrikaners at least may have had an inkling of it. Then there were plenty of English-speakers who thought and said that "Afrikaners are not as good as the English" which for practical purposes was true. Afrikaners weren't getting to the best jobs, they weren't 'making it' in the commercial environment. The implication of inferiority touched a sensitive nerve. Now, of course, it would simply be laughed off, since Afrikaners

are as good as an... else. With... for another reason. For... English-speakers often assumed they had some sort of genetic superiority whereas now no-one suspects that the Afrikaner's "inferiority" was ever anything other than the result of a disadvantaged background, helped along by employers' expectations of failure.

Among the black journalists there are innumerable different responses to the proposition that the overall standard is not what it might be. Some, maybe most, dismiss it as just another manifestation of white supremacism. There is no such thing as a quality problem, they say. The only reason their copy does not feature as prominently as they think it should or gets re-written before publication, is because the mealy-mouthed liberals who run the show actually have a vested interest in demoralising blacks in order to keep their own positions unthreatened and are politically frightened of giving expression to the authentic voice of the people.

One step up comes the argument that white executives are — perhaps subconsciously — locked into white standards and cannot recognise differing black standards. There may be something important in this, but even if there is a black standard of quality which escapes whites it is inconceivable that it encompasses everything produced by the usually unsuccessful reporters who most like to use it as an excuse.

Within the leadership echelon which includes many of the best journalists, the point is made that the expectation of

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The Mwasa strike

black failure has created a vicious cycle. Executives expect to have to re-write work done by blacks, so they re-write it even when it's not necessary, so blacks lose interest and pride and produce worse copy. Moreover, every time a black does offer inadequate performance, that is taken as another proof that blacks can't do it whereas when a white offers an equally bad showing, that is considered to be just an individual aberration.

Many of the senior journalists acknowledge the existence of the quality gap, but argue cogently that it is not nearly as wide in practice as it is by reputation. Few of them make any

serious attempt to excuse the whole problem away but many point out that at least part of it may be blamed on factors over which the reporters have no control. Whereas any white reporter can freely interview any black newsmaker, for example, (and usually in his own language too), black reporters meet instant barriers if they try to interview the average white.

Then there is a string of practical proposals - better training, better selection, better personnel management, a full-scale management effort to counteract the disabilities imposed by Bantu Education, and so on. All of which are perfectly sound but do not get to the root of the problem, which is the demand that change be looked at with the impatience of the victims of discrimination rather than the measured tolerance of its more ethical beneficiaries.

How far this stretches, who knows? Even within Mwasa there are many who

seek nothing more than speedier progress within the existing rules of the game and who have no desire to start electing their own bosses. And Mwasa itself has a certain difficulty in sustaining its claim to be the representative of the ideals of the people Vanguard, maybe, but what is *representative* is difficult to pin down. Even within its own professed ranks Mwasa's record shows less than universal support. The entire works staff of Post has joined the SATU, for example. Then again allowing for the brevity of Mwasa's existence, as Mwasa, before the outbreak of hostilities, that situation may not stay that way forever. At Saan, Mwasa claims it signed up 98 non-journalist members in the ten days or so before the journalists were barred from the building - and 24 of those new members were already members of the SATU. The reason these 98 did not join the strike, Mwasa claims, is because the leaders advised them not to. However, that seems to be implicitly contradicted by the fact that when Saan's messengers became embroiled in a minor dispute in the middle of the strike they chose to sort it out for themselves rather than rushing to Mwasa for help.

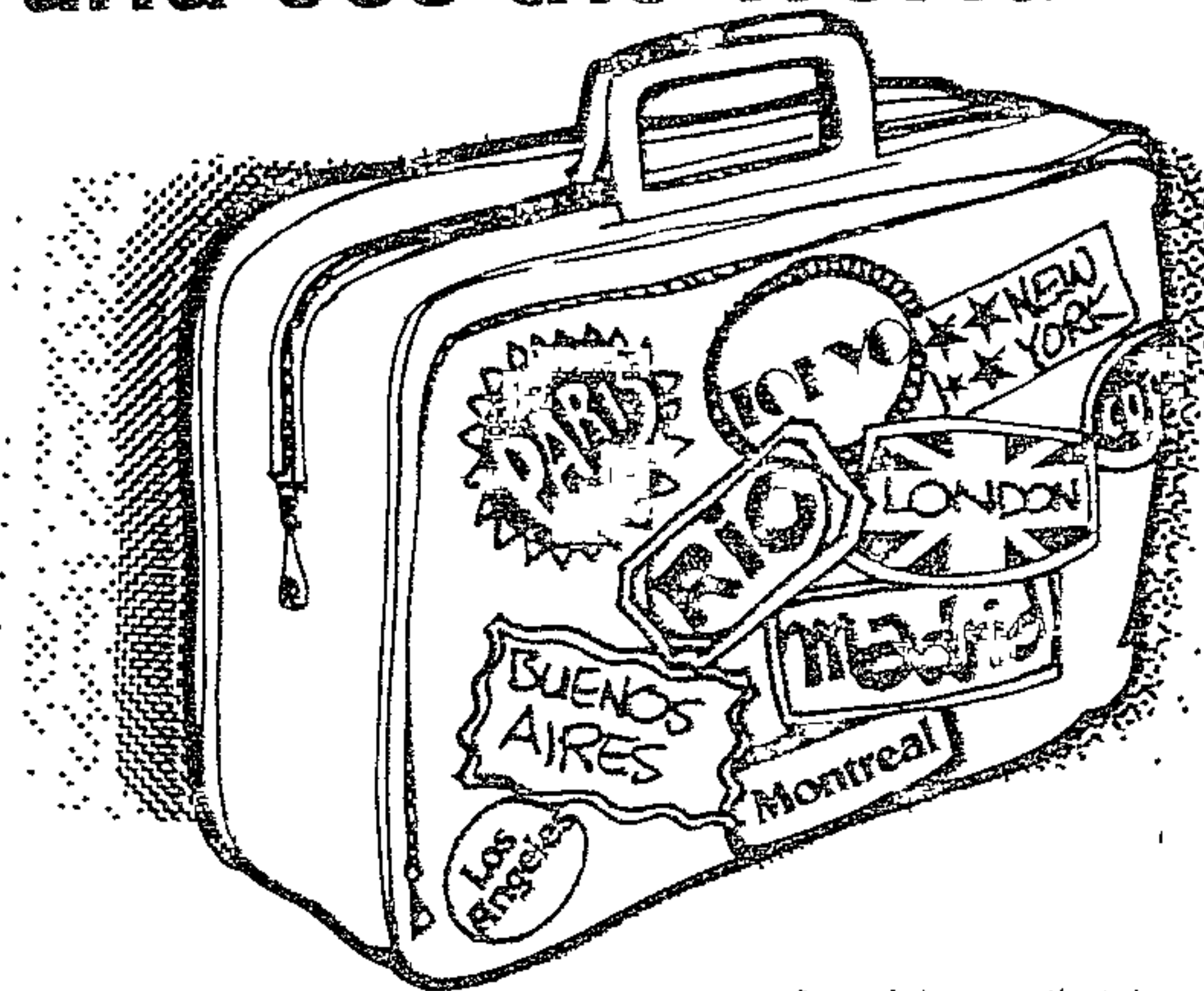
Mwasa's reach, so far, is highly uncertain. But whether it is tapping a groundswell which already exists or venturing into entirely new territory, its direction is one of which more is likely to be seen in the future.

To management, that direction is not a comforting one - although probably no worse than the power-crazed illogic of striking for striking's sake which is the way the strike was initially interpreted.

Even from management's point of view, though, it may just turn out in the end to have been a blessing in a rather convincing disguise.

If the result is that the opposing sides start finding a joint way of designing a new set of rules working out now, commitment and objectivity might tie in together, how the imperative for black involvement meshes with the maintenance of the standards which make the wheels turn on time, how far whites subconsciously practise discrimination and how far blacks hide behind non-existent discrimination as a defence against failings, to what extent the people who spend their days working at an institution have a right to influence the decisions of the people who put their money into establishing it, where it's up to employers to counteract the disabilities imposed on blacks, and where it's up to blacks to stop wailing about those disabilities and start pulling their fingers out... then the Mwasa strike may yet turn out to have started treading that elusive course to a future which is not too ghastly to contemplate.

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Is the Press underplaying journalists' strike?

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RESPECTS for an early settlement of the current strike by black journalists do not look good.

Whatever view one takes of the Argus company's dismissal of 68 workers on the black newspaper "Post" and three on the Sunday Tribune, the move has certainly not reduced the tensions now racking an industry that has hitherto been free of strikes or serious turmoil.

It is ironic that South African Associated Newspapers, who had sacked no one, had to bear the first impact of resentment when 12 of its white journalists staged a one-day sympathy strike.

Meanwhile, has the Press been underplaying the strike? This question is raised by Mr. Griffiths Sithole of Kwazulu, who says the newspapers have been "very quiet" about the strike and contrasts this with the prominence they gave to the recent strike by Johannesburg's black municipal workers.

On that occasion, adds Mr. Sithole, the Rand Daily Mail called on the city council to talk to the strike leaders, but he has seen no similar appeal this time.

To deal first with Mr. Sithole's second point, no need rose for the "Mail" to call on the newspaper managements to talk to the strikers. It is true that there was some initial delay in one quarter, but it did not last long and talks were soon launched in Cape Town, where the original strike had broken out at the Cape Herald. Talks have continued on an on-and-off basis in a widening circle, but so far without result, unfortunately the door to a set-

tlement does not appear closed. Nevertheless, Mr. Sithole is right in saying that the strike has not made big headlines. He is probably not alone, either, in making the comparison he does and in finding it disturbing.

There are several reasons for the disparity in treatment. First, in terms of news values, there is no real comparison between the two events. In the municipal strike several thousands of workers were involved, the physical well-being of Johannesburg's population was threatened and there was a fear of possible disturbances.

The journalists' strike, while it raises issues of undeniable importance, affects only a relative handful of people. It could scarcely involve the baleful consequences feared in the case of the municipal strike.

This, of course, does not dispose of the matter. It is the duty of newspapers not only to record events but, where necessary, to provide readers with enough background to enable them to follow them intelligently.

Here the newspapers have been inhibited — to the detriment, no doubt, of their readers. The major difficulty is that the newspapers are themselves parties to the dispute. They have therefore had to be careful, in reporting and commenting on the strike, not to appear judges in their own cause.

A special complication has been the refusal of the union involved, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), to issue statements to the Press. To do so, they claimed, would be to provide material for publication and thus reduce the effectiveness of strike action. You can't get a

Rand Daily Mail ombudsman

JAMES McCLURG

takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor, PO Box 1138 Johannesburg



debate going if one side refuses to take part.

It could no doubt be argued that some newspapers have been too timorous. On the credit side it is possible to point to an excellent article by Patrick Laurence, setting out the main issues involved, in the Rand Daily Mail of November 6. Similar articles, a shade bolder, have appeared in the Sunday Express.

Editorially the Rand Daily Mail has so far confined itself to appealing to Mwasa to negotiate. This appeal gained force from the fact that the original strikers, at the Cape Herald, had gone back to work. The remaining strikers came out in sympathy with the Herald staff.

The disagreement now appears to centre round the refusal of the newspaper managements to pay striking workers for the period of their absence. A part of the background to

the dispute, however, is that Mwasa is not only concerned about black journalists, but seeks to represent all black workers in the media.

This is in keeping with its view that the first loyalty of black journalists is to their own community and the championship of its cause. This is carried to the point where the whole notion of objectivity in journalism is rejected because it has so far acted only to preserve the status quo in South Africa.

These are complex issues, and I shall not plunge into them today. But they will have to be resolved — however long it takes — if black journalists are to be successfully accommodated in a white-owned newspaper industry with established goals and policies.

□ □ □

WHETHER anything so dramatic has happened at the

SABC as to justify headlines about an "attempted coup d'etat" is doubtful. So long as the board has the final say it is hard to see how a subordinate body like the management committee could hope to force through a major decision against opposition from above.

The management committee no doubt has ideas of its own about the SABC's future. It may well, therefore, have thought it a useful ploy to put forward firm recommendations on how vacant top posts should be filled. No doubt, too, its members, having served together under Dr. Piet Meyer, are not averse to change and at least of all keen to see outsiders brought in to take the plums.

Human nature, let alone the Byzantine politics of Auckland Park, would make that pretty certain.

What matters now is that the board should assert its authority and make whatever changes are needed to ensure that the SABC serves the interests of all South Africans, not those of a party or a faction.

Mr. Jan Swanepoel, one of the

two directors-general, still has a year or two to go before retirement. Dr. Jan Schutte, the other director-general, is already over retiring age and will, it is understood, be leaving at the end of March. The board thus has to decide whether to appoint a successor to Dr. Schutte or to carry on with a single director-general. It also has to decide what it is going to do when Mr. Swanepoel follows Dr. Schutte.

Whatever form the SABC's top structure takes, it is vitally important that the right man or men be found to infuse new ideas into the organisation and offer strong leadership.

Such leadership comes more easily from one source than from two. In principle, therefore, the board should opt for a single director-general. In any event the stress must fall not so much on orderly administration (essential though this is in its own sphere) as on the need for lively and challenging programmes.

In principle, too, I believe, after studying this question at close quarters for many years, that a part-time chairman is best. Ideally he should be close

enough to the organisation to know what is going on, but so close as to become meshed in its day-to-day business.

If he becomes a part of machinery he loses the sureness of detachment that should be one of his most valuable contributions.

However, if there is serious doubt about the willingness and capacity of the present management to make the necessary changes, the best solution, a temporary measure, would probably be for Prof. Mouton to assume full-time duty. If cannot do that, because of commitment as rector of University of the OFS, some should be found who can.

In present circumstances, fact, it could well be easier (with no disrespect to Prof. Mouton) to find a new chairman than to find a new director-general.

□ □ □

THERE is no housing shortage. It is a wicked lie put out by the Government to discredit the Government people who have nowhere live. —Hindustan Times

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from

No sign of an end to black newsmen's strike

Staff Reporter

THE STRIKE by members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) entered its second month today with no immediate signs of it coming to an end.

Negotiations between the strikers and newspaper employers are deadlocked over a demand by Mwasa, which represents black journalists and other media workers, that their members be paid for the time they have been on strike.

About 20 Mwasa members at the Cape Times, the Argus and the Cape Herald have threatened to join the strike today if the Argus Company fails to reinstate 68 strikers at Post

(Transvaal) who were sacked on Thursday.

On Friday 13 white journalists were suspended by South African Associated Newspapers, pending internal hearings, when they staged a one-day strike in protest against the Post sackings.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said last week the Post workers had "dismissed themselves" by not returning to work after they had been given an ultimatum.

Management at Post has offered to reinstate the 68 workers immediately with no loss of service privileges, but has refused to back down on its

stand against the strike pay demanded by Mwasa.

"We are prepared to regard the period away from work as part of annual leave, or as in the case of the Cape Herald, spread the loss of pay over six months and so lessen the burden, particularly at this time of year," said Post manager Mr John Gittins.

He said 192 Post workers — mostly black works staff — were still at work.

Mr Gittins said he did not expect any response to his offer of reinstatement until this morning.

Editor reinstates 'Mail' journalist

Staff Reporter

A RAND Daily Mail reporter who was given notice for unauthorised use of SA Associated Newspapers communication facilities was reinstated yesterday after representations, explanations and apologies to the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks

The reporter was one of 12 SAAN journalists who went on a one-day strike on Friday to protest about the dismissal of 71 Post (Transvaal) and Sunday Tribune workers by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company

The other 12 journalists were suspended without pay for seven days for their part in the

strike. The reporter who has been reinstated has also been suspended for seven days

Sapa reports from Cape Town that the managements of the Argus and the Cape Herald have suspended 15 members of the Media Workers Association of SA and the Cape Times eight Mwasa journalists for participating in the two day sympathy

strike against the dismissal of the 71 Mwasa journalists

The Argus has suspended 10 newsmen for five days. They were told they would not be paid for the period they were on strike, nor for the period they were under suspension. The eight Mwasa journalists on the Cape Times have also been suspended for five days

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Cape Mwasas
staff strike
in solidarity

By Mike Perry

About 20 black journalists at the Cape Times, the Argus and the Cape Herald began a two-day strike this morning in sympathy with their sacked colleagues on Post (Transvaal)

The 71 workers, members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) were sacked when they ignored an ultimatum to return to work and end their month-long strike

Although the Argus company has offered to reinstate the Post workers, none has returned to work so far

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, would not comment today on possible action against the strikers in Cape Town

Mr Miller also said he had no knowledge of reported talks between Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of Anglo American, and Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, or of involvement by Mr Oppenheimer in moves to resolve the strike

The 12 white journalists at South African Associated Newspapers who were suspended after staging a one-day sympathy strike on Friday are still under suspension.

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Commission told
of ANC plans

By Mike Derry

The banned African National Congress is trying to create bases in the independent homelands, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told today.

Giving evidence for the South African police, Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the security police, said his department was aware of endeavours by the ANC to establish itself in the independent states.

Brigadier Coetzee, said the police forces of these states found it difficult to cope with the threat because they were newly established and still had to acquire expertise.

He said South Africans were the target of propaganda beamed into South Africa through radio stations in Dar es Salaam, Luanda and Moscow.

He said the theme of the propaganda was that revolution was unavoidable and compromise between the races not possible.

Security chief warns Press against aiding the enemy

By Mike Derry

Certain articles written by South African journalists were on the verge of furthering the aims of subversive organisations, the head of the Security Police, Brigadier J Coetzee, said yesterday.

The brigadier told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media that, in several cases, campaigns had been propagated overseas and in the South African Press simultaneously.

The "Free Mandela" campaign was an example, he said.

CAMPAIGN

No one could prove that local newspapermen and communist organisations overseas conspired together but the campaign did have its origins outside South Africa.

He said he was not alleging that there was co-ordination between local journalists and overseas organisations but as journalists should make sure they did not aid the onslaught on South Africa.

Brigadier Coetzee read headlines from South African newspapers which said South Africa was in or heading toward a revolutionary war.

These were in accordance with the aims of South Africa's marxist enemies who were trying to convince the black population that revolution could come at any time, the brigadier said.

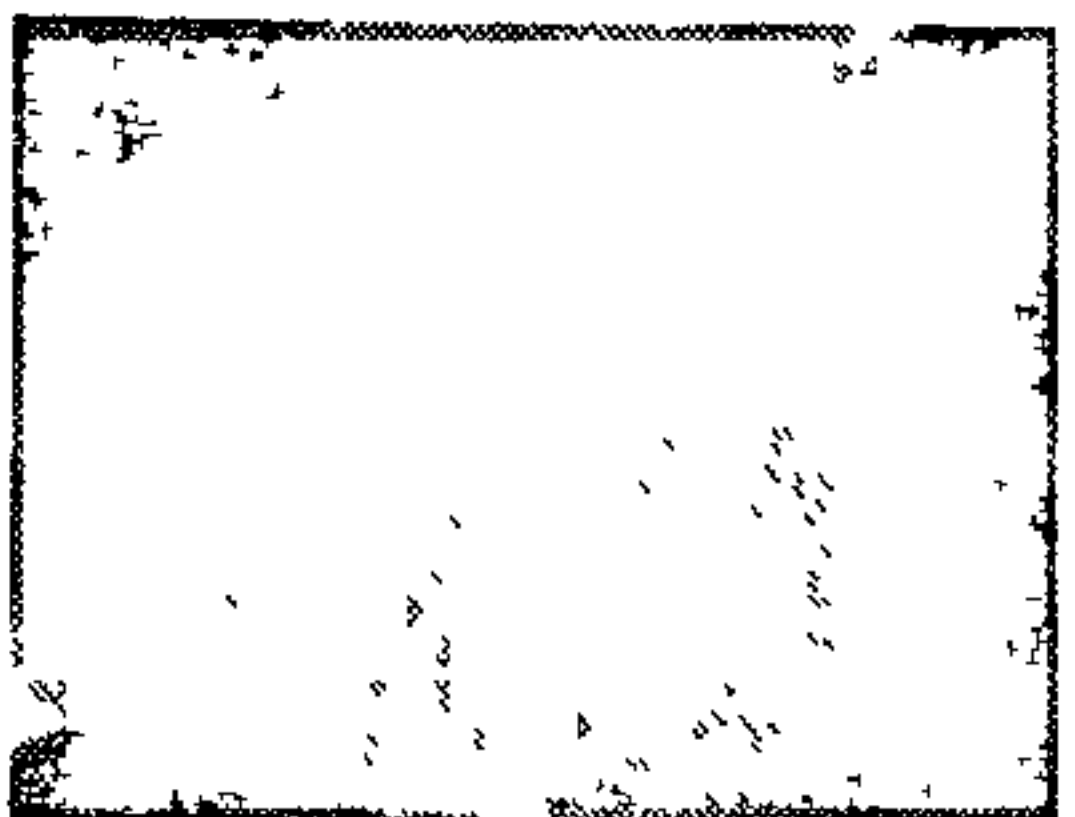
STANDPOINT

It was not the standpoint of the police that journalists should be limited in their reporting but they should take the greatest care to ensure they did not unwittingly



BRIGADIER COETZEE

become part of the campaign against South Africa.



MR JUSTICE STEYN

The continuing focus on the Steve Biko affair was clearly part of a campaign

Police hint on 'forum of complaint'

Important political court cases were often handled by the most junior reporters, the head of the Security Police, Brigadier J Coetzee, told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry yesterday.

Giving evidence for the South African Police, Brigadier Coetzee said these

reporters had very little insight into the background of such cases.

Allegations of police assaults were reported prominently, whereas in the overwhelming majority of cases, these allegations were never proved. He said reports of political court cases here were collated overseas. There

had been times when police officers mentioned in the reports had been placed on "war-criminal" lists.

Brigadier Coetzee said there existed no forum through which the police could complain to newspaper editors about the seniority of reporters sent to cover such cases.

to discredit the procedures under which detainees were held, the brigadier said.

It had not been reported that in the past two years no one had died in detention.

Brigadier Coetzee said that criticism of the laws regarding detainees should be done so that it did not further the aims of South Africa's enemies.

The laws were abnormal measures to combat an abnormal assault on this country.

MECHANISM

Brigadier Coetzee also told the commission that there should be a mechanism to prevent journalists connected with subversive organisations being involved in journalism.

There were instances in which banned people, who were not allowed to write for publication, were employed by newspaper groups and were doing journalistic work.

The journalist was a professional person who belonged to a profession in which objectivity was a necessity.

Enemies watching SA TV

Take heart, SABC-TV, somebody out there does watch the news broadcasts

Of course, the fact that it is South Africa's enemies who do watch, and then use the news broadcasts to further their own aims is likely to cause some soul-searching among the hierarchy at Auckland Park.

The underhand use of the news came to light yesterday when Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police, gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media.

In fact, it is not just the TV broadcasts that are being monitored. Every SABC news broadcast is taped in South Africa, then the tapes are spirited out of the country, Brigadier Coetzee said. The tapes are carefully studied by South Africa's enemies in an attempt to pinpoint potential trouble spots, he said. The object was to find places or situations where trouble could be fomented.

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248

STAR

3/12/80

Right-wing movement 'also dangerous'

A dangerous Right-wing movement to combat the Leftist onslaught on South Africa has sprung up, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday.

Giving evidence for the South African Police, Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said the Right-wing movement was to a large degree a result of the Left-wing movement.

Although the Right-wing onslaught had overseas connections, it was not as sophisticated as the Left-wing movement, he said. But this did not make it any less dangerous.

The Right-wing movement stretched from neo-nazis to the normal, conservative person, and it was not as well organised, but an ill-defined ide-

logy, and was fragmentary, Brigadier Coetzee said.

The aim of the Leftist organisations was to introduce a state of chaos into South Africa, in which they could take over the State machinery.

The standpoint of the Right-wing groups was that the State machinery was not strong enough to stop the Leftist onslaught. These groups, sometimes operating outside the law, set out to combat the Leftist onslaught, Brigadier Coetzee said.

However, when they took action outside the law, they helped to create the chaotic conditions sought by the Leftists, he said.

Brigadier Coetzee said the investigation of political crimes was one of the most complex types of investigations carried out by the police.

8 journalists suspended for five days

Cape Times
Motlana
PL43
AS

Staff Reporter

THE management of The Cape Times yesterday suspended eight Mwasa journalists for five days following their two-day strike to protest against the firing by the Argus company of 71 Mwasa journalists in Johannesburg and Durban.

The eight — two photographers and six reporters — have also been told that they will forfeit seven days' pay, the period of their strike and suspension.

The fourteen Argus and Herald strikers, who have also been on a two-day sympathy strike, intend to be back at work today, according to a Mwasa spokesman.

A spokesman for the Cape Times Mwasa unit said last night he and the seven other striking Mwasa Cape Times employees had also intended to return to their desks today.

However, they had received letters from the managing director of the Cape Times, Mr W Judge, telling them of their suspension and docked pay. The spokesman viewed this as regrettable.

"We would have thought there were alternative courses of action open to management," he said.

• The 12 SAAN journalists who went on a wildcat strike on Friday, have been suspended without pay for seven days, following disciplinary hearings by management.

A SAAN spokesman also said yesterday that one person had been given notice for "unauthorized use of the Rand Daily Mail communications system".

The hearings, conducted by the editors of the three SAAN newspapers concerned — the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express — were concluded yesterday.

The journalists, including some cadet-journalists, went on a one-day strike in to protest against the sacking of 71 workers from Post and the Sunday Tribune by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company.

They decided to strike after a motion put forward by them at a meeting of the SAAN chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) last Thursday, was defeated by 55 votes to 23.

The Post and Sunday Tribune workers were sacked after a strike by members of Mwasa, which lasted more than a month.

Late last night, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr A Sparks, said he would be prepared to hear representations on behalf of the journalist who had been given notice.

A Johannesburg newspaper yesterday reported that Mr Harry Oppenheimer, head of the Anglo American Corporation and Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, had intervened in the Mwasa dispute in

an effort to end the strike

When asked to comment on the report, Dr Motlana said yesterday "In view of the Mwasa situation and the general reaction of the press, I have no comment to make on the matter."

Mr Oppenheimer could not be contacted for comment.

23 striking newspaper staff suspended

argus 3/12/80

152 243

195

Labour Reporter

THE management of The Argus and the Cape Herald today suspended 15 employees bringing to 23 the number of Cape Town newspaper workers under suspension for going on strike

The Argus has suspended the 15 for five days following their two-day protest strike against the dismissal of 71 Mwasa journalists in Johannesburg and Durban

Letters of suspension were handed to three Argus journalists, 11 Cape Herald staff and one Rhodes University student doing vacation work on the Cape Herald

The staff members were told they would not be paid for the period they were on strike or the period they were under suspension

Yesterday the management of the Cape Times suspended eight of its employees — all Mwasa journalists — for five days following their two day strike

FORFEIT PAY

The eight have also been told that they will forfeit their pay during the period of their suspension

The managing director of the Cape Times, Mr Wally Judge, was not prepared to comment today on the suspensions

A Mwasa spokesman said a statement would be issued later today

In Johannesburg 12 South African Associated Newspaper (SAAN) journalists have been suspended without pay for seven days for going on a wild-cat strike last week.

The suspensions come after internal disciplinary hearings by the editors of the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express

The journalists, including some cadets, went on a one-day strike to protest against the dismissal of the 71 Mwasa workers last week

Their action followed the defeat by 55 votes to

23, of a motion proposed by them at a meeting of the SAAN chapel of the South African Society of Journalists last Thursday

The 71 Mwasa workers, from the Post and the Sunday Tribune, were sacked after a strike lasting more than a month

CONDEMNED

The Western Cape Region of the South African Society of Journalists has condemned the suspension of the 23 black journalists

Instead of suspending people who are willing to return to work and deducting seven days' pay from their salaries, the managements should be seeking areas of dialogue and agreement with black journalists, the statement concluded

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Police, on the whole, happy with Press Council

247 (943) STAR 3/12/80

By Mike Derry
The South African Police is, on the whole, satisfied with the present Press Council as a body for handling complaints against newspapers.

But he said the police did have three complaints about the present mechanism for complaints to the council.

The first was that it was very difficult to show that comment in an article was not based on facts and that there was cause for a complaint to the Press Council.

Brigadier Coetzee said he knew of no occasion when the police had brought a "successful complaint against comment in the Press before the council."

Testifying for the South African Police before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media today, Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said the council was effective in handling complaints.

The second cause of unhappiness was that the procedure for a complaint to the council was "very roundabout," and it sometimes took a long time to bring a case before it.

The third complaint was that the police, which already had a manpower shortage, had to establish a whole section just to monitor Press reports on the police.

Brigadier Coetzee said however, that the police had discovered in many cases that a complaint to a newspaper editor about an error of fact was rectified without having to resort to the Press Council.

He said the police was satisfied about the way the council handled complaints brought before it.

Botha supporters implicate Vorster

Star 243
reporter's
quizzed
by police
3/12/68
STAR

By Peter Sullivan,
Political Correspondent
Former State President
Mr John Vorster has finally been dragged into the Erasmus Commission documents controversy by supporters of Mr Botha intent on stepping up their campaign to isolate his opponents

In political circles it is now being said quite openly that Mr P W Botha had Mr Vorster in mind when he accused an unnamed man at the weekend of undermining him

Mr Botha accused newspapers of protecting a coward by refusing to divulge their sources

After publication yesterday of a note handwritten by Mr Botha to Mr Vorster on a "rough copy" of the first Erasmus Commission report, most Nationalists here believe Mr Vorster or his associates leaked the document to the Press

Two of South Africa's top policemen again questioned Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail yesterday, ostensibly to investigate possible theft or defamation charges

The policemen, General Kobus Visser, Chief of the CID, and Brigadier Theo Scherman, have also questioned Mr Vorster, and it is being said that unless the papers were stolen from Mr Vorster, they must have been supplied by him

While the National Party hierarchy supporting Mr Botha is desperate to pin down the source of the documents specifically, they have turned the controversy into an opportunity for attacking his opponents

Allegations that the note published yesterday proved Mr Botha's access

to draft reports have been brushed aside

"The only thing the publication of that note did was that it showed Vorster to be responsible for the leak," a senior Government source said yesterday

Mr Botha's supporters are jubilant over the outcome of the controversy so far as they believe that instead of clearing Mr Vorster's name, it has merely served to force him into the open

NAT PRESS

Mr Vorster's role in the whole affair is being questioned in editorials in the Nationalist Press and the newspapers once loyal to him are now turning against him

● In a telephone interview from his holiday home at Oubosstrand today, Mr Vorster said that, when he had something to say, he would contact journalists who had approached him

He added, however, that all he had heard of the letter controversy was what he had heard on the radio

Mr Harvey Tyson, the editor of The Star, has told police that the original documents referred to in the Star's reports concerning the handwriting on the Erasmus Commission report, are no longer in The Star's possession

They were handed back to the

acquired them and, it would appear, were later handed to the Daily Mail

He also explained that an undertaking had been given to the sources that the Star would not identify them and this would be honoured "I can assure you that I know of no crime of any kind involving this matter," Mr Tyson said

The strike by Argus staff

STAR
243
3/12/80

I refer to the recent strike by Argus and Allied Publishers staff and write this letter to point out the irony of the situation in which you find yourself presently.

Not so long ago I recall seeing bold headlines about the Johannesburg Municipality workers' strike, to which you gave wide prominence and coverage.

Without wishing to get involved in the merits of that or the above two strikes, I would like to point out that whereas in the former you took a highly critical attitude of the way the strike was handled, I somehow notice an absence of any criticism in the handling of the latter two. Also, the bold headlines and moral advice are missing.

All three strikes appear to have been totally unjustified so why the different treatment?

In your own case, in spite of your recognition of the union concerned, you found it difficult to reach settlement. No sooner was this half settled than the Allied Publishers strike hit you.

In all three strikes threats by management of strikers losing their jobs were regularly repeated. So your criticism that the

municipal strike could have been averted had the unregistered union been recognised surely must fall away?

I think the time has come for a respectable newspaper such as The Star to admit that ideology and practical common-sense are poles apart.

When you have to deal with people who are not prepared to negotiate or settle, you cannot hope to reach accord.

K Babich

Rivonia.

★ There were two essential differences between the strike of municipal workers and that of black newspaper staff

Firstly, the newspaper managements recognised the union representing the strikers and negotiated with it

Secondly, 71 striking newspapermen (68 from Post and three from the Sunday Tribune) were dismissed only after they had been out on an illegal strike (it was not for pay) for four weeks. This was done, in the case of Post, in the interests of 192 other workers who were not on strike and whose livelihood was being jeopardised — EDITOR

ST 102 (243) 20

Perskor must pay back over R1,5-m

3/2/80

The Perskor circulation scandal has been resolved, but at a price. It will cost Perskor more than R1,5-million to compensate advertisers for its misrepresentation.

In order to restore its name, Perskor has been compelled to agree to pay more than three times the amount it originally proposed in compensation — either by way of advertising space, or in cash.

Advertisers were angered in October when the Perskor circulation scandal — involving three dailies Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen — made headlines.

It was revealed that daily circulation figures for the three newspapers had been falsely presented to the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) as being 36 000 more in total than were actually sold.

Perskor, the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising (AAPA) and the SA Society of Marketers announced after a meeting yesterday that settlement has been reached, and that all parties were satisfied.

It was agreed The Citizen would not pay advertisers compensation as

“not much damage” had been done.

Die Transvaler is to pay compensation dating back to 1977, the highest compensation allocation being 22,5 percent for 1980. Die Vaderland is to pay 8,25 percent for 1979 and 12 percent for 1980.

According to SA Society of Marketers chairman, Mr John Holloway, the compensation was calculated according to advertisers' figures, and the amount agreed on was three times higher than that originally proposed by Perskor.

As a result, he was sure Die Transvaler and Vaderland would be re-admitted to the ABC. The Citizen has already rejoined the ABC ranks.

35 newsmen suspended without pay over strikes

By Kevin Murray

Altogether 35 journalists in Johannesburg and Cape Town have been suspended without pay for staging strikes in protest at the dismissal of 71 Argus Company colleagues

The manager of the Cape Argus, Mr L Willis, said today a total of 15 Argus and Cape Herald staffers had been told not to return to work until Monday

They would lose a week's pay for the two-day strike they staged at the beginning of this week.

Management of the Cape Times, a South African Associated Newspaper publication, yesterday suspended eight journalists after they had also staged a strike.

And in Johannesburg 12 SAAN journalists who went on strike last Friday have also been suspended without pay for seven days

The journalists stayed

away from work in protest at the decision by Argus Company management to consider that 71 employees of Post Transvaal and the Sunday Tribune had dismissed themselves by being on strike

The strikers had left Post and the Tribune as part of a national stay-away from work by members of the 'Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa)

Mr Harry Oppenheimer, head of the Anglo American Corporation, and Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, have held talks on the Mwasa strike.

A spokesman for Anglo American said today Dr Motlana approached Mr Oppenheimer and other Anglo executives on a number of issues, including the Mwasa strike

"I am not able to say what was said at that meeting. It was a private discussion," said the spokesman.

Police chief hits at

activist journalists

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Journalists intimately connected with subversive organisations ought not to be allowed to work for South African newspapers here or overseas

This is the view of Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police, giving evidence yesterday for the South African Police before the Steyn Commission of inquiry into the mass media

Brigadier Coetzee told the commission there ought to be a mechanism to prevent journalists connected with subversive organisations being involved in journalism

He said there are occasions where banned people, who were not allowed to write for publications, were employed by newspaper groups and were busy with journalistic work

EXAMPLE

An example of this was the employment by the Star of Mr Don Mattera, who was a banned person, Brigadier Coetzee said.

He also hit out at South African Associated Newspapers for employing Mrs Margaret Smith in its London bureau

Brigadier Coetzee said it had been alleged in a court case some time ago that Mrs Smith was a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, and this had never been denied

She was, however, still allowed to specialise in writing reports which were intimately connected with the aims of subversive organisations, he said.

MWASA

Brigadier Coetzee said there were journalists who were connected with and supporters of Azapo and Mwasa (the Media Workers' Association of South Africa), which had political aspirations

The question had to be asked whether they could be intimately connected with such organisations, and retain their objectivity, he said

Journalists were professional people who belonged to a profession where objectivity was a necessity, he said

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SAAN suspends strikers

By JAYNE LA MONT

THE 12 SAAN journalists who went on a wildcat strike on Friday and have undergone internal disciplinary hearings, have been suspended without pay for seven days.

A SAAN spokesman also said yesterday that one person had been given notice for "unauthorised use of the Rand Daily Mail communications system".

The internal hearings, conducted by the editors of the three SAAN newspapers concerned — the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express — were concluded yesterday.

The journalists, including some cadets, went on a one-day strike to protest about the sacking of 71 workers from Post

Transvaal and the Sunday Tribune by the management of Argus Printing and Publishing Company

They decided to strike after a motion put forward by them at a meeting of the SAAN Chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) last Thursday, was defeated by 23 votes to 55.

The Post and Sunday Tribune workers were sacked after a strike, lasting more than a month, by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA).

A Johannesburg newspaper yesterday reported that Mr Harry Oppenheimer, head of the giant Anglo American Corporation and Dr Ntatho Motlana, Chairman of the Soweto

Committee of Ten, had intervened in the Mwasa dispute in an effort to end the strike

When asked to comment on the report, Dr Motlana said yesterday "In view of the Mwasa situation and the general reaction of the Press, I have no comment to make on the matter."

Mr Oppenheimer, who owns 30% of the shares in the Argus, could not be contacted for comment.

And in Cape Town, members of the Western Cape branch of Mwasa are still on a two-day sympathy strike.

Later last night after further discussions Mr Sparks said he would be prepared to hear representations on behalf of the journalist who had been given notice.

● Seven Government departments have testified before the Steyn Commission. CHRIS FREIMOND reports

A new pattern emerges

IF EVIDENCE before the Steyn Commission probing the Press has confirmed anything, then it is that the Government is launching the most concerted assault in years on the public's "right to know".

Over the past three weeks the commission has heard voluminous arguments reaffirming the view held by many journalists for many years: the Government wants to dictate the news to its own advantage.

One after another, senior State officials have reeled off complaints against mainly English language (opposition) newspapers.

Allegations of a most serious nature have been made.

• "Certain newspapers" were accused by Mr Vlok Delpont of the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information, of being "undeniably involved in the psychological onslaught" against the country and of contributing to the "revolutionary climate" in South Africa.

It was his opinion that newspaper editors were "not in a position" to judge what was in the national interest because surveys by the "intelligence community" of subjects chosen by different newspapers as the main reports of the day were found to be significantly varied (a common occurrence in a "Free Press" society).

• A Department of Defence psychologist, Brigadier George Wassenaar, regarded the posi-

The Steyn Commission hears evidence. Seated from left, Mr John Hulett Hopkins, Mr Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Dr D A S Herbert and Mr Basil Landau

itive reporting by some newspapers of the "Free Mandela" campaign as "subversive" because it undermined the State which had seen fit to jail Mr Mandela.

• The SADF also slammed a series of "positive" articles on the banned African National Congress (ANC) published recently in the Star because — among other criticisms — they blamed the "radicalisation" of the ANC on the inflexibility of white South Africans.

• The Director-General of the Department of Manpower Utilization, Mr Jaap Cilliers, alleged that certain reports of the recent strike by Johannesburg municipal workers were aimed at "inciting confrontation with the authorities and revolution" and were not concerned with merely reporting the facts.

• Mr Cilliers also believed that detailed reporting — by newspapers and SABC-TV — on issues such as sabotage and civil unrest increased the chances of inciting further trouble.

• "Positive" coverage by some newspapers of the anti-apartheid South African Council on Sport (Sacos) was "undoubtedly" damaging sport in the country, Mr Ben Keet, head of the Sports Promotion section of the Department of National Education told the commission.

• Time and again, civil servants have insinuated that newspapers are responsible for the unhealthy state of race relations in South Africa.

Repeated calls have been made for statutory controls on newspapers, the registration of journalists, minimum qualifications for journalists, regulations controlling the content of

reports controls on the manner in which certain matters may be reported and disciplinary action against editors who venture beyond the bounds of Government regulations.

Two of the departments, Foreign Affairs and Information and Defence, have also given lengthy evidence in camera on matters of State security.

Proposals or allegations made in closed session are unknown.

A common thread running through most submissions has been an emphasis of the "total onslaught" facing the country (as seen by the Government) and the need for private sector backing — including newspapers — for the "total strategy" to counter the apparent offensive.

While most proposals for an "improved and more responsible Press" have been fairly subdued, the undertones of the suggestions have left little doubt as to their real aim, a muzzled opposition Press.

The most ludicrous aspect of many submissions has been the lengths to which officials have gone to stress that they are not advocating Press censorship or news control.

They have claimed to be aware that a Government-controlled news flow could be easily discredited and have acknowledged the right and

readers.

But he was opposed to a Press that caused "confusion".

"We cannot afford to confuse our people in these times," he said in Bloemfontein in September.

These views seem to have formed the basis of two criteria applied to nearly all evidence, acknowledge the importance of Press freedom as outlined by the Prime Minister, but propose curbs as outlined by Mr Schlebusch.

A significant fact is that in spite of the mass of evidence alleging "negative, subversive, irresponsible, twisted, unbalanced and incorrect" reporting, none of the seven departments have referred grievances to the Press Council — the current body, headed by a judge, and established voluntarily by the Press to investigate complaints against it.

Those officials who have been questioned by commissioners on this point have said either that no complaints have been regarded as serious enough to refer to the Council, or that in an effort to maintain "good relations" with the Press they have refrained from recourse to the Council.

Yet calls have been made for drastic new curbs on reporting — a fact that did not escape the attention of the chairman, Mr

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243

of the Press to keep the public informed

But their interpretation of how this should be achieved clearly differs from what is generally accepted as "Press Freedom".

While there is no substantive evidence that the submissions of the various departments have been orchestrated, they have obviously followed the official line laid down by the former Minister of the Interior and Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, at a congress of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) at Skukuza in September last year and by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in various recent speeches

The bones of what Mr Schlebusch envisaged were:

- A Press Code applicable to all South African newspapers.
- A statutory Press Council comprising members of the Press and public with powers to investigate contraventions of the Code and discipline transgressors
- A Code of Conduct for journalists who could be temporarily or permanently barred from working as journalists if found by the Press Council to have violated the Code

Since the commission was established in June, Mr Botha has emphasised on a number of occasions that the Government acknowledged the right of the Press to convey the truth to its

questioned at least one witness on this anomaly

A major area being probed by the commission is the ability — or inability — of the State to communicate with the media.

Not much evidence in this regard has been offered voluntarily by officials, but when questioned, nearly all have admitted a dire need for improved liaison by the State

It has emerged that communication is at present handled on more or less an ad hoc basis by individual departments.

The success of communication depends on the abilities of the civil servant in charge. No official policy exists

Suggested remedies have ranged from Mr Delpont's proposed "information factory" collecting and churning out facts and figures, to a "professionalised" team of public relations experts to deal with the media

The apparent breakdown in communication between State and media appears to be of major concern to the commission.

But of major concern to the media — and to the opposition Press in particular — must be the ferocity of the Government attack.

It may be an ominous sign that could end the uphill struggle to maintain hard-won independence.

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No pay for 12 Saan strikers

JOHANNESBURG — The 12 Saan journalists who went on a wildcat strike on Friday and have undergone internal disciplinary hearings, have been suspended without pay for seven days

A Saan spokesman also said yesterday that one person had been given notice for "unauthorised use of the Rand Daily Mail communications system"

The internal hearings, conducted by the editors of the three Saan newspapers concerned — the Rand Daily Mail, the Sunday Times and the Sunday Express — were concluded yesterday.

The journalists, including some cadets, went on a one-day strike in to protest the sacking of 71 workers from Post (Transvaal), the Sunday Tribune by the Argus Company

They decided to strike after a motion put forward by them at a meeting of the Saan chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) last Thursday, was defeated

The Post and Sunday Tribune workers were sacked after a strike, lasting more than a month. They are all members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa)

It was reported yesterday that Mr Harry Oppenheimer, head of the giant Anglo American Corporation and Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, had intervened in the Mwasa dispute in an effort to end the strike

When asked to comment on the report, Dr Motlana said yesterday. "In view of the Mwasa situation and the general reaction of the press, I have no comment to make on the matter."

Mr Oppenheimer could not be contacted for comment

And in Cape Town, 20 members of the Western Cape branch of Mwasa are still on a two-day sympathy strike. The workers are all employed by the Cape Argus, the Cape Herald and the Cape Times

In a statement the Cape journalists said they "strongly reject the management's decision insisting that strikers fill in

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, would not comment yesterday on possible action against the strikers in Cape Town.

He also said he had no knowledge of reported talks between Mr Oppenheimer and Dr Motlana or of involvement by Mr Oppenheimer in moves to resolve the strike — DDC-SAPA

'Mail' Editor, reporter quizzed P W tight-lipped on signed Erasmus note

By HELEN LILLIE
Political Correspondent

Staff Reporter

THE Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the newspaper's Chief Reporter, Mr Tony Stirling, were questioned yesterday by two of South Africa's top policemen about draft reports of the Erasmus Commission which were sent to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The policemen — General Kobus Visser, chief of the CID, and Brigadier Theo Scherman, chief of the Commercial Branch — wanted to see the original of the Vorster chapter of the third Erasmus report, which has numerous alterations, deletions and obliterations of notations.

They said they were investigating a possible charge of theft in connection with the document.

Gen Visser and Brig Scherman indicated they wanted to know the source who had supplied this and other documents to the "Mail".

Mr Sparks said he was not prepared to divulge sources to whom pledges of confidentiality had been made, particularly as he was not convinced that the motives of those who had ordered the investigation were anything but political.

Mr Sparks was questioned on Wednesday last week in connection with the same investigation.

At the time he told the police there was no question of theft or defamation.

Mr Stirling undertook to approach his source to ask him if he would be prepared to let the "Mail" show the original document to the police.

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has declined to comment on a note signed by him and published in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail. In the note, dated November 30, 1978, Mr Botha indicates that he had a "rough copy" of the first Erasmus report before it was finalised by the commission.

The note was published following Mr Botha's categorical denial that he had received preliminary drafts of the Erasmus Commission's reports before the commission had completed its work.

Approached for comment yesterday, the Prime Minister said he had nothing to say at this stage but added that some aspects of the reporting were still being investigated.

The investigation coincides with an accelerating campaign in the Afrikaans Press which apparently aims to isolate Mr John Vorster, the former Prime Minister and State President, as the spearhead of

an alleged plot against Mr Botha.

Mr Vorster, who a few years ago was rated as one of Afrikanerdom's most revered leaders, has now become the butt of venomous cartoons and is being accused by Mr Botha's supporters of trying to stab the Prime Minister in the back and divide Afrikanerdom.

He is said to be extremely bitter about the way he left office and is out to prove that Mr Botha used the Erasmus Commission to get rid of his political enemies.

The investigation into the "Mail's" reports is a clear attempt to establish the source of the documents and expose the source as a "traitor to the Afrikaner cause".

The Afrikaans newspaper, Die Vaderland, yesterday continued the anti-Vorster campaign by claiming that the letter published yesterday by the "Mail" "was sent to him in his capacity as State President".

"There were questions this morning in political circles about how it was possible that a personal note from Mr Botha to Mr Vorster could have found its way to the editorial office of an Opposition newspaper," Die Vaderland said.

The "Mail" did not name the person to whom Mr Botha's letter was addressed but said in a footnote to its report yesterday that its source was not the person to whom the letter was addressed.

The Prime Minister has categorically denied that he had received preliminary drafts of the Erasmus Commission's reports before the commission had completed its work.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on the Information scandal, could not be contacted for comment last night. However he has before called on the Prime Minister to establish a Parliamentary committee to inquire into all allegations surrounding the Erasmus Commission's reports.

Press links under-used - ^{with the} ^{Mr} judge

By Mike Derry
Government departments were criticised by the chairman of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media yesterday for not making enough use of existing communication channels with the Press.

Mr Justice M T Steyn made the remarks while the commission was hearing evidence from Brigadier J Coetzee, head of the Security Police.

At one point, Mr Justice Steyn interrupted Brigadier Coetzee to say that it appeared to him there was a massive under-use of machinery for communication between certain Government departments and the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn said representatives of Government departments had been appearing before the commission to complain about their treatment at the hands of the Press.

However, he said, under questioning they usually admitted that they had not taken the matter to the Press Council or the newspapers concerned.

Referring to Press opposition to the summoning of journalists to name their sources for certain reports, Brigadier Coetzee said it was a rule that the best evidence available should be submitted to the courts.

Journalists were people who had first-hand knowledge of events. They were also very good observers and made very good witnesses.

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 11/12/80
 Post out soon, pledges Miller

Post (Transvaal), the black-oriented newspaper that has been crippled by strikes for more than a month, will be on the streets again as soon as possible

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, which owns Post, said today it was the company's firm intention to produce the newspaper again "as soon as possible"

Post ceased publication more than a month ago when 71 workers — all

members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) — went on strike.

The workers ignored an ultimatum to return to work, and were later sacked.

Mr Miller would not comment on the possibility of the Argus Company recruiting workers to replace those fired from Post

A total of 36 journalists in Johannesburg and Cape Town have been suspen-

ded without pay for staging strikes in protest at the dismissal of the Post employees.

A Rand Daily Mail journalist who was dismissed for unauthorised use of the newspaper's communication facilities has been reinstated after "representations, explanation and apologies," a Mail spokesman has announced

The journalist, who also went on strike on Friday, has also been suspended for seven days

SP chief on police Press and ideology

By CHRIS FREEMOND

THE relationship between the Press and the police was generally good, except when issues with "ideological connotations" were involved, the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, said yesterday.

In evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, sitting in Johannesburg, Brig Coetzee said the existing Press Council was a satisfactory mechanism for dealing with most police complaints against newspapers.

But the question of the "ideological onslaught" against the country could in no way be dealt with through the council.

Since its inception in May, 1977, the police had referred 54 matters to the Press Council — many of which had been settled without resorting to a full hearing.

However, the police — who were forced to establish a new department to monitor newspapers and process complaints.

It was the police view that the lengthy procedure involved in taking a matter to the Press Council was a serious drawback.

The committee established last year by the police and the Newspaper Press Union to discuss matters of mutual interest was operating successfully, he said.

Reports from 18 SAP sections around the country indicated good relations with the Press at the crime level.

But reporting on some "ideological" issues, such as the recent Johannesburg municipal workers' strike, caused problems.

An impression was created that the police were being used by the Government to discipline the strike when in fact they were determined to protect the people of the country against a violent explosion of violence.

Such reports involving comment and interpretation of events were sometimes extremely difficult to refer to the Press Council if the police had complaints about them.

Another area of "strife" with the Press was Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act, under which journalists could be forced to reveal sources of information.

There were accusations that the police used this law selectively to act in the interests of the Government.

But in fact the police had the greatest sympathy with journalists who were bound to pro-

tect their sources.

Coetzee said the police were not in a position to discipline the press in any way, but that they were determined to protect the people of the country against a violent explosion of violence.

Yesterday afternoon Brig Coetzee continued his submissions to the commission.

Today, Mr. Joel Merus, 1977, a former editor of the Sunday Times, will give evidence.

Earlier this year, an application by Mr. Merus that the commission cease to carry out its mandate and resign, was unanimously rejected.

Mr. Merus submitted that the commission's terms of reference were an improper attempt to find an excuse for tightening the screws on the mass media.

Two Star reporters quizzed by police

Staff Reporter

TWO reporters from The Star were yesterday questioned by a senior police officer about the Erasmus Commission documents which have been in the possession of the newspaper for over a month. Brigadier Theo Scherman, head of the Commercial Branch, spoke to the reporters, Mr Tony Dugan and Mr Mike O'Sullivan, for about 10 minutes yesterday morning.

"He spoke to us together, mainly asking where we got the documents. We explained that we would not reveal our source. We had promised the person's name would never be mentioned," Mr Dugan said.

"Brigadier Scherman seemed to accept that and left soon after."

The questioning of the reporters comes after disclosures in the Rand Daily Mail, which were followed-up in The Star, that drafts of the Erasmus Commission report had written changes added.

There is speculation whether changes were made to the reports after completion by the commission, which was investigating the Information Department scandal.

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Alister H. H. H. H., has been questioned by Brig Scherman and General Kobus Visser, head of the CID.

The "Mail's" Chief Reporter, Mr Tony Stirling, was questioned by Brig Scherman and Gen Visser this week.

Tyson cautions on dangers of 'managed' news



Mr Tyson . . . suppressing reports may not eliminate the problem.

Militant insurrectionists, who saw the South African Press as one of their greatest obstacles, were attacking the credibility of newspapers, particularly those with editions aimed at black audiences.

The threat to security was not publicity for revolutionaries — it was revolutionaries' heated attempts to turn the masses against the establishment Press.

But suppressing reports of such news may not eliminate the problem — it is more likely to aggravate it.

then put out of reach of all possible persuasion," Mr Tyson said.

son said it had very short-term benefits. Also, no community was so stupid that it could be fooled all the time or be made to believe what it did not wish to believe.

The number of top-quality, capable and dedicated reporters joining newspapers had been steadily decreasing, Mr Tyson said.

Pruning of SA laws 'boost for morale'

South African laws should be pruned back to increase a free flow of information and improve public morale.

A safeguard against regression of the Press was also needed.

History might record that the Steyn Commission and its witnesses were used as "the unwitting instrument to finally destroy a free and independent Press in South Africa," the Editor of The Star has warned.

Mr Harvey Tyson told the commission yesterday that he had profound misgivings about the implications of the commission's appointment.

He said his warning did not mean the Government intended deliberately to deprive the country of a free Press.

Mr Tyson, a journalist of more than 30 years' standing, warned:

Mr Tyson said other reasons for the decrease in the number of reporters included paucity of working conditions, invidious comparisons with con-

Concluding his evidence, he said the commission should reject the "sectional and often self-serving and self-interested pleas for yet further controls on the Press."

To demand of all newspapers the same ethics, the same national — or even 'supra-national' aims, is to demand a conformity that blocks safety valves and ends freedom of public expression."

Newspapers sought no special rights or privileges. Most editors accepted the need for self-discipline and believed the Press should be subject to the same laws as individuals.

"We do not wish to be liberated nor, in these difficult days, do we even seek full liberty. But . . . restriction on the Press (and thus additional restrictions on the public) have reached critical proportions."

Mr Tyson urged an end to threats and re-introduction of trust and co-operation.

There should be no compacts between the Government and Press at the expense of the public.

When newspapers are faced with official sources who are afraid or forbidden to talk, or who provide only a few one-sided snippets of information then accuracy or even

More than adequate controls already existed.

A mature and sustained effort needed to be made to ensure, with reasonable constraints, a better balance between the safety of the State and the needs of its people.

There was adequate legislation to penalise publications inciting readers to break the law, slandering opponents, impinging on the rights of others and giving away State secrets.

There was a need for a return to such sound, basic laws.

There are always innumerable reasons offered around the world for this sort of interference. Even well-intentioned interference, however, invariably results in direct and irretrievable

damage."

Mr Tyson said despite the evolution of the SA Press as any principle of democratic freedom . . . artificial alterations invariably upset the evolutionary mechanism just as the blunt instrument of censorship does."

He added that in the light of experience after the release of the report of

the First Steyn Commission, there was a real fear that whatever the present commission was told or recommended, and however carefully it tried to balance the needs of the Government against those of people and their newspapers, it was the Government who would decide what to select from the findings.

Thus the Press and the public could only be the losers.

Mr Tyson said despite the careful balance of facts and proposals pulled together by the First Steyn Commission, it was used by many as anathema to democracy, justice and the principle of freedom of information.

The legislation was altered, but still went a long way to stifling information the public ought to have.

The first commissioner's report had also been used to threaten the Press with direct Government action.

Some said the report proposed that the media should be harnessed in a total strategy for the survival of South Africa.

"It must be clear to the Commission and to most citizens, however, that acted upon, would end the right of the public to know what is happening in their country."

To harness the Press would not only end its independence, it would also destroy the credibility of a Press which reaches all sections of the community," Mr Tyson added

He added however the eye-witnesses to news, public spokesmen, compiler of Press releases and other communicators are often more culpable of inaccuracies than reporters.

Standards of metric loudness, care and accuracy had dropped, fitting into a general world pattern of less time, more pressure, less dedication and less discipline, but also compounded by the lack of good recruits

COMPETITION

Mr Tyson said other reasons for the decrease in the number of reporters included paucity of working conditions, invidious comparisons with con-

merce and industry, competition from public relations and the general shortage of skilled talent caused by educational policies.

He added however the eye-witnesses to news, public spokesmen, compiler of Press releases and other communicators are often more culpable of inaccuracies than reporters.

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STAR
5/12/80

243



'Vigilance for freedom and responsible reporting'

The Star believed that the times in South Africa demanded greater vigilance against authoritarian encroachment and greater responsibility than usual in reporting.

Stating this to the Steyn Commission, Mr Tyson referred the commissioners to The Star's Code of Ethics — which was published for readers when it was formally established.

The code had been set to ensure that no single interest was served or policy followed to the detriment of others.

Mr Tyson subscribed to the standards laid down for The Star (which he had codified) but he did not believe these standards and ethics were met, or should be met, by the Press generally.

"Some people — such as the readers of Die Transvaler during the decade of 1940 or The World (now banned) of the 1970's — want news tailored to their interests or opinions.

"They don't want balanced news any more than they want a totally independent representative in politics. Nor do they want cold facts. They wish to see their own sectional interests, warmly and forcefully projected — at the expense of all other news and information.

"If a 'free Press' means anything at all, it means the right to publish such newspapers. All of this is another form of free and healthy debate in a society aspiring to democracy."

Many periods in the

past had been filled with political stress.

"In the past 90 years, The Star has been closed down, burnt down twice, and its editor beaten up. It has lived through and reported on wars, rebellions, strikes, sieges, and prosperous and peaceful eras

"It has fought against many laws and government decrees under different national constitutions. Some of these laws, especially in times of war have been harsh, even crippling.

"But . . . never in its history has (The Star) had to deal with so much accumulative and restrictive legislation against the Press as there exists today"

cult to obtain in news reporting."

PRESSURE

Mr Tyson also laid stress on the time pressures facing newspapers. Sub-editors might have only seconds to assess, plan, edit and find headlines for reports placed in afternoon newspapers, he said.

He strongly opposed the idea of a register of journalists

Professionals had registers, but they were largely self-employed and practised their ethics individually, while journalists were subject to the ethics and discipline of their papers

"If journalists were forced to be licensed in this country, the move could be construed only as a method of controlling, or at least regimenting them . . .

"Many of the best newsmen would leave the profession. I say this not lightly, for I might join them."

Journalists aid striking colleagues

Journalists on two Cape Town newspapers have decided to compensate black colleagues who have been suspended without pay for going on strike

And the Argus chapel of the South African Society of Journalists has called for an immediate end to the suspension of 22 black journalists on the Argus, the Cape Times and the Cape Herald

A spokesman for the Argus chapel said today that members of the branch had decided, while they did not "agree with all the stands taken by Mwasa," to make R200 available from its funds to compensate three Argus Mwasa journalists who have been suspended, and will lose a week's pay

At the Cape Times, where eight Mwasa members have been suspended, SASJ members have decided to contribute individually and to donate R200 of their chapel funds to aid their colleagues

PERSKOR CIRCULATIONS

R10m court battle

Perskor's problems arising from the fraudulent circulation certificates for *Transvaler*, *Vaderland* and *The Citizen* may only be beginning — despite advertisers having agreed to compensation figures

Cape-based Nasionale Pers is gearing up to sue for losses suffered by its Johannesburg paper *Beeld* as a result of the overstated circulations of its rivals — particularly the *Transvaler*. The figure whispered in high Afrikaans editorial circles is R10m.

Nasionale's financial general manager, H F Conradie, tells the *FM* that although no "official decision" has been taken legal action is being considered. Conradie refused to confirm the figure of R10m, saying that if anyone could help him quantify the losses he would be "very grateful".

The likelihood of Nasionale suing is reinforced by the terms of the compensation settlement between Perskor and its

advertisers which carries the implication that as far as the *Transvaler* is concerned circulation was inflated not just for one but for four years. Perskor has agreed to pay 15% compensation for 1977, 12.5% for 1978, 15% for 1979 and 22.5% for 1980.

For *Vaderland* compensation is being paid only for 1979 and 1980 — at rates of 8.25% and 12% respectively (no compensation is being paid for *The Citizen*).

The inflated circulation figures in both papers could have been responsible for advertising being placed in them rather than in *Beeld*. In addition, *Beeld* was deprived of its rightful place as market leader (in the Afrikaans newspaper market) with all the psychological and advertising benefits that flow from that rank.

The over-stated circulation of the *Transvaler* indicated that it was the largest Afrikaans daily newspaper in the Transvaal — the position that rightfully belonged to *Beeld*.

This also meant that Nasionale continued to spend large amounts to try and boost *Beeld*'s circulation. In other words it had to keep fighting a battle it did not know it had won.

An intriguing notion circulating in Afrikaans press circles is that Nasionale might agree to drop its case against Perskor in exchange for exclusive control of the jointly-owned Sunday newspaper *Rapport*.

12/11/77
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SASJ appeal

Staff Reporter

THE Argus chapel of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) yesterday called for an immediate end to the suspension of 22 black Mwasas journalists by the Argus and the Cape Times

The chapel also decided to make R200 available from its funds to compensate the three Argus Mwasas journalists who have been suspended and will lose a week's pay

The chapel's decision to supplement the pay of the suspended journalists follows a decision by Cape Times SASJ journalists to contribute individually and to donate R200 of their chapel funds to the eight Mwasas Cape Times journalists who have been suspended

generated by a comparison of actual employment that would be needed if all the able bodied South African men and women were engaged in full-time employment (Kantor, 1980: 143). Yet such people may choose not to work ('choose to be unemployed' is Kantor's phrase) 'in order to search for jobs or to wait for something better to turn up' (Kantor, 1980: 106); these people appear in unemployment statistics but in no sense constitute an unemployment problem. The first assertion is simply not true - no study has postulated economic activity rates of close to 100% for adult men or women as a whole, though my study (Stimkins, 1978a) has them close to 100% for men between 25-44. The rates used are probably a bit too high, yet men in this age group have passed the age where education is a reason for economic inactivity and not yet reached retirement age, so one would expect activity rates to be high. Of course, what is at stake here is the wage rate. To arrive at economic theory when wage rates should be in measure the found in the people as not without inquiry be prepared to

Argus
Suspensions (243)
 5/12/80 (126)
SASJ call (152)

THE Argus chapel of the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) has called for an immediate end to the suspension of Cape Times and Argus Company journalists which followed their two-day strike in sympathy with striking workers dismissed from the Post newspaper in the Transvaal.

At a meeting yesterday the Argus chapel passed a resolution which said 'This chapel calls for an immediate end to the suspension of journalists by the Cape Times and The Argus Company.'

By a majority vote, the chapel also resolved: 'While we do not necessarily agree with all the stands taken by Mwaswa (the Media Workers' Association of South Africa) we empower the executive to make available to our three Argus colleagues R200 from chapel funds in lieu of salary lost as a result of their suspension.'

Labour supply depends on economic activity rates our supply over a period to make assumptions which Navette on this score, led to academic attempts ment but is also to be Survey which classifies ve, unemployed or employed e below which they would not

Motives for media probe questioned

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By CHRIS FREEMOND

TWO leading newspapermen yesterday questioned the Government's motive for appointing the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media.

In submissions to the commission in Johannesburg, Mr Joel Mervis, MPC, a former editor of the Sunday Times, and Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, expressed concern that a concerted effort was being made to curb Press freedom and control journalists.

Mr Mervis said the commission was a "watershed" in the affairs of the South African Press.

"I say that because I believe I am giving evidence at a time when the Government is launching a total onslaught on the freedom of the Press, and I shall endeavour to show that the Government must necessarily regard this commission as part of its total onslaught."

Whatever the findings of the commission, history would say one of two things about it, either that it was the final nail in the coffin of Press freedom, or that it was the last bastion in the defence of that freedom.

Mr Mervis agreed with the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, that a third possibility was that the commission may

give Press freedom a "completely new dimension".

Mr Mervis said that from reports of evidence presented by State officials, it was clear that many of them did not understand the functions of the Press, its role and status in a democracy, or the meaning of Press freedom.

In a preface to his evidence, Mr Mervis proposed that "the crucial distinction between democratic and totalitarian societies is that in democratic societies it is accepted that there is more than one interpretation of what constitutes the national interest. It cannot become the prerogative of any single group to declare that there is only one truth, and to compel adherence to it".

The impression given by many State officials was that they were concerned with the national interest, and that the Press was not, he said. It was the duty of journalists to seek out and report the truth to the readers, and not to report only what the Government wanted the readers to know.

Mr Tyson strongly rejected any attempt to "professionalise" journalism, and place journalists on a register and under the control of a statutory body similar to the Medical Council.

Such a step could lead to "some of the best newspapermen in South Africa" leaving the profession, he said.

A register could allow the Government to disqualify journalists from working on newspapers if it disagreed with what they wrote, even if it was factually correct. It would also curb Press diversity and freedom of expression.

Mr Tyson disagreed with a commission member, Mr Klaus von Lieres, that a statutory body could lessen tensions between the Press and the Government and stop creeping restrictive legislation. The Press Council had been upgraded in 1977 with this in mind, but, in fact, tensions and pressure from the authorities had increased.

The upgrading of journalism and setting of minimum qualifications would not necessarily raise the standards of the profession, and could even have the opposite effect, Mr Tyson said.

Mr Tyson will continue his evidence today.

Mr Mervis had to cut short his evidence because he became unwell. Last night he said he was feeling better, and would probably complete his submission at a later date.

Strikes curb press freedom says judge

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2/12/53

JOHANNESBURG — The freedom of the press is threatened as much by striking journalists as by the possibility of further restrictive statutory curbs

This is the view of the chairman of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, Mr Justice M T Steyn

While hearing evidence from the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, Judge Steyn suggested it was "distressing" that journalists were not only split among themselves, but by striking were stopping the publication of some newspapers

He was referring to the lengthy strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa who had stopped publication of Post (Transvaal).

Mr Tyson replied that the "professionalisation" of journalism and the creation of a statutory body to regulate the profession would not necessarily alter the current position. There could be problems with unions under any circumstances

The judge said he believed such a body could possibly obviate a strike by being able to intervene "at a higher level" (with the newspaper owners) before strike action was taken.

Earlier, Mr Tyson warned that history might record that the Steyn Commission and its witnesses were used as "the unwitting instrument to finally destroy a free and independent press in South Africa"

Mr Tyson said his warning did not mean the government intended deliberately to deprive the country of a free press.

"However, also like Unesco and most of the Third World, there are many bureaucrats and many politicians here who want to "improve," or license or guide or blatantly censor a so-called free press"

Replying to charges by politicians that press publicity helped revolutionaries, Mr Tyson

said many observers believed that the threat to security was not publicity for revolutionaries — it was revolutionaries' heated attempts to turn the masses against the establishment press

"If a psychological propaganda onslaught really exists in this country as certain quarters who wish to manipulate the media claim, then there are only two ways to react effectively

"One is to ensure that the audience does not want to believe such propaganda. The other is to tell the whole truth"

Commenting on the

press inquiry the assistant editor of Die Burger, Mr Ebbe Domissy said in an article that whatever the findings of the commission, the scene was already set for a showdown between the Newspaper Press Union and the government

"What can be confidently predicted is that in the end, once again, it will be expected mainly of the Afrikaans press to save the day for the press as a whole."

"The punitive measures of the Press Council will surely become the hottest issue in negotiations between the government and the NPU," he said — DDC-SAPA

Restrictions on Press now 'critical'

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6/12/80

By CHRIS FREIMOND,

RESTRICTIVE measures against the South African Press had reached "critical proportions", the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said yesterday.

Giving evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media in Johannesburg, Mr Tyson asked it to reject sectional and self-interest-oriented calls for more media control.

What was needed was a re-establishment of trust and co-operation between State officials and the Press, he said.

A tradition of mistrust between the Press and the bureaucracy had followed the National Party's election win in 1948. Today, most officials below heads of departments were still afraid of talking to the Press because of the possible repercussions.

Mr Tyson rejected proposals by some State departments that an official body be established to collect and disseminate information to the media.

This system was one of the "most misleading" forms of communication, and would result in officials being shielded from questioning by the Press. Information would tend to fit a pattern, become propagandistic, and lose credibility.

It would also prevent the "very healthy" interchange of communication between officials and reporters. He appealed for an "opening up" of communication channels instead.

Referring to complaints that newspapers kept certain issues alive — such as the Biko affair — Mr Tyson said he believed it was the right of any newspaper to take up a cause within the law and the bounds of common good.

In the Biko case there were many ramifications and issues of public importance "all the way through", and even today it was still newsworthy.

In reply to a submission by a commission member, Mr Klaus von Lieres, that a problem the commission would have to deal with ultimately would be the moderation newspapers should show in pressing causes to prevent the situation "blowing up", Mr Tyson said he believed it was better for an issue to be aired in public than for it to be forced underground.

It was wiser in the long term to allow views to be propagated in print, he said. Suppressing reports of bad news would not solve problems, but would probably aggravate them and cause newspapers to lose credibility with some readers.

Another witness, Major Allen Ryan, a former New Republic Party candidate in the Johannesburg North constituency, strongly attacked the "monopolistic" newspapers in the SAAN and Argus groups.

He claimed that it was "common knowledge" that Mr Harry Oppenheimer was the power behind the "monopoly", and alleged that Mr Oppenheimer

influenced the appointment of editors and the formulation of editorial policy.

Newspapers of the two groups played a "divisive" role in South African affairs. They had destroyed the old United Party, and were showing "recklessness" that threatened to undermine morale at a time when the country faced a serious threat.

The English-language Press had been instrumental in distorting the "true picture" in South Africa, he claimed.

He accused newspapers of "digging up dirt" by commemorating incidents such as the Sharpsville shootings and the 1976 Soweto unrest.

The Press which supported the Progressive Federal Party (PFP) seemed to be more sympathetic to "terrorist" causes than to South Africa's own military forces, he said.

The "monopolistic Press" could not deny its role in supporting calls by black nationalists for majority rule in South Africa, he claimed.

Referring to an analysis by Mr Joel Mervis — MPC and former editor of the Sunday Times — of reporting in the Rand Daily Mail of the Biko case, Major Ryan described Mr Mervis as "an active supporter" of a political party (the PFP) which was bent on the "overthrow of orderly government in South Africa".

Evidence from the "Association of Law Societies" will be heard on Monday.

Media strike questioned

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE freedom of the Press was threatened as much by striking journalists as by the possibility of further restrictive statutory curbs.

That is the view of the chairman of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, Mr Justice M T Steyn

While hearing evidence from the editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, Judge Steyn suggested that it was "distressing" that journalists were not only split among themselves, but that some were stopping the publication of some

newspapers.

He was referring to the split from the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) of black reporters who formed the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa). A lengthy strike by Mwasa members has stopped publication of the black-oriented Argus newspaper Post (Transvaal)

He questioned whether there was a difference between a newspaper being closed by striking journalists or by Government action. When publication of a paper was stopped, the public's right to information

was curtailed.

Judge Steyn asked if the Mwasa strike was not the result of a lack of discipline and dedication to professional duty

Mr Tyson replied that the "professionalisation" of journalism and the creation of a statutory body to regulate the profession would not necessarily alter the current position

The judge said he believed such a body could possibly prevent a strike by being able to intervene "at a higher level" (with the newspaper owners) before the strike action

RAND
Daily Mail

Code of
honour

THE Botha Nationalists are becoming quite frenzied in their eagerness to discover who provided this newspaper with information about the "rough copy" of the Erasmus Report which went to Mr P W Botha before the commission had finally approved it

They brush aside the fact that we have published a letter in Mr Botha's own hand which proves this conclusively. They are unconcerned about the serious questions it raises

All they want to know is who gave it to us

Because they want to use that as a bludgeon against Mr Botha's "enemies" within the National Party. A Nationalist who can be exposed as having handed such information to the *bete noire* of the NP will be portrayed as the ultimate traitor. It will be the end of him politically

That is their sole concern in this whole matter. And to that end an unprecedented campaign has been mounted to try to pressure us into disclosing the source

Shamefully, the police have been dragged into it. A general and a brigadier, no less, have been assigned, on the flimsiest of legal pretexts, to "investigate" the matter. They have descended upon us twice. Doubtless they will do so again

But what saddens us most is that even our colleagues in the Afrikaans Press, who share our professional ethics, are trying to suggest there is something special about this case that requires us to break the journalistic code of honour never to divulge a confidential source

It is like one group of doctors urging another to violate the Hippocratic Oath

We won't do it. And it is not just a matter of stubbornness. There are good reasons for this age-old code in our profession.

Newspapers are able to play their unique watchdog role in society only because

they are trusted (That is also why rightwingers prefer to go to Opposition newspapers they dislike politically they feel safer because we are further from government)

Break that trust, and there will be no more informants and no more watchdog role.

There is another reason, too. In the nature of their work, journalists are provided with a great deal of confidential information — from members of the Cabinet, the army, the police, business leaders, all sorts

That is the only basis on which the institution of the Press can operate — and we would no more dream of breaking those confidences than of revealing the source of our Erasmus documents.

As for special circumstances in this case, there is none. A leading authority on newspaper law and practice, Mr Kelsey Stuart, has spelled out the situation —

"In ferreting out information for newspapers and their readers, reporters rely a good deal upon informants who are only induced to speak on the strict understanding that their identities will never be divulged. Once such an undertaking is given by a journalist he regards it as an oath of honour and even the hardship of imprisonment will not unseal his lips

"The only exceptions to this rule occur where the reporter finds that a criminal is seeking to use him as a shield or the national security is threatened"

Neither of these exceptions is even remotely applicable here — and our colleagues in the Afrikaans Press know that very well

So let's keep this little exercise in *politiekery* in perspective, shall we?

Press commission 'final blow or last bastion'

#112/80

ST/1012

243

By Mike Derry

The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass-media today entered a "significant new phase of investigations," the chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said. It was a phase in which members of the media community would be appearing before the commission. The first witness in the new phase was Mr Joel Mervis MPC, former editor of the Sunday Times, who began his evidence this morning.

Mr Mervis said the commission was a watershed in the affairs of the South African Press, because it occurred at a time when the Government was launching a total onslaught on the freedom of the Press.

He would endeavour to show that the Government must regard the commission as part of that total onslaught.

Whatever the findings of the commission, history would say it either gave Press freedom the final

blow, or that the commission stood as the last bastion of Press freedom.

Mr Mervis said many of the witnesses simply did not understand the function, role or status of the Press in a democracy, or even the meaning of Press freedom. Views presented by some State officials had been "remarkable."

He said it was the duty of journalists to seek out the truth and present it to readers, not to seek out the things the Government wanted the people to know.

Mr Mervis said he proposed to analyse some of the evidence given by state officials and proposals made by them for a statutory body to be created and for a register for journalists.

● Mr Mervis felt unwell while giving evidence and will continue at a later stage. Mr Justice Steyn wished him a complete and speedy recovery.

Now Nasionale Pers may fiddle its arch-rival Perskor for R12-million

PERSKOR, the giant Afrikaans publishing house which has agreed to pay back more than R1,5-million to advertisers as compensation for inflated circulation figures, is likely to be faced with a second claim — from arch-Nationalist rival Nasionale Pers — that could be as high as R12-million

By F. F. F. F.

This week Nasionale Pers began considering moves to bring a civil action against Perskor for losses incurred by Beeld

A top investigation by the company is being headed by its managing director, Mr Dawid de Villiers. Mr De Villiers is a legal expert and defended

South Africa in the SWA case at The Hague. He is working closely with the company's legal advisers

Nasionale Pers' financial general manager, Mr H F Conradie, confirmed to me that legal action against Perskor was being considered but that no decision had been taken

One problem facing Nasionale Pers, however, is to quantify accurately the extent of the losses

In a circulation battle that has raged for four years, the Cape-based Nasionale Pers Transvaal daily Beeld is reported to have lost millions of rands in revenue as a result of playing second fiddle on official circulation ratings to Perskor's revamped flag-

ship daily Die Transvaler, official organ of the National Party in the Transvaal.

But when Perskor's circulation scandal hit the headlines in October and it was found it had inflated the figures of its three main dailies, including Die Transvaler by five million copies in the first half of this year, Nasionale Pers emerged suddenly as a winner

Beeld after all had been ahead of Die Transvaler all along and so Nasionale Pers began to assess the full extent of the millions of rands it had poured — unnecessarily it believed — into a battle it did not know it was actually winning

The Perskor fiddle was immediately discussed by a standing committee of Nasionale Pers directors under the chairmanship of Professor P J Cillie

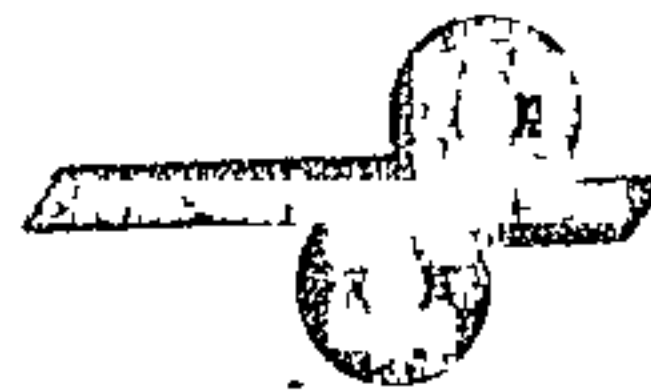
Although managing director Mr De Villiers would not comment at the time on suggestions he was considering legal action against Perskor he conceded that Nasionale Pers had been the worst hit by Perskor's falsified figures

An investigation by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, which monitors newspaper circulations, showed Perskor had fictitiously overstated January to June daily figures on this ba-

had cost Nasionale Pers about R12-million — perhaps even R20-million — and that the relationship between the two companies had deteriorated so sharply that severe questions were being asked about the future of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport which is owned jointly by the two groups

As a result, there are strong rumours that Perskor may transfer its share of the Sunday paper to Nasionale Pers

Die Transvaler, in terms of Perskor's agreement, is to



compensate from 1977, which means Nasionale Pers could claim losses for a period of four years

In addition, Nasionale Pers could claim that inflated circulation figures for Die Transvaler and Vaderland had resulted in Beeld being deprived of its rightful place as market leader and along with it all advertising benefits that flow from such a status

And not knowing that it had, in fact, won a battle it thought it was losing, Nasionale Pers could also claim for vast transport costs for distributing Beeld to platteland areas as a circulation booster when it was not strictly necessary to do so

A spokesman for Nasionale Pers said had Beeld known for the past four years it had been ahead of Die Transvaler on circulation, it could have charged higher advertising tariffs. Instead, it charged lower tariffs and lost millions of rands as a result

Political comment in this issue by R A Gibson and J C Viviers, headlines and sub-editing by Les Stophenson, and posters by A Monteth, all of 171 Main Street, Johannesburg



PERSKOR

sis: Die Transvaler (21 000 copies), Die Vaderland (9 000) and The Citizen (6 000).

Informed sources said at the

Police probe false Perskor sales figures

By DAVID JACKSON
and PAUL LANGE

THE Commercial Branch of the CID is investigating circumstances surrounding the issue of false circulation figures for newspapers owned by Perskor, the Transvaal-based Afrikaans publishing house.

The police involvement was confirmed this week by Brigadier Theo Scherman, head of the Commercial Branch.

It comes two months after disclosures — since admitted by Perskor — that circulation figures for three of the company's newspapers, the Transvaler, the Vaderland and the Citizen were higher than actual sales for the first half of this year.

It could not, however, be established whether police are acting independently or on the basis of an official complaint.

Brigadier Scherman, South Africa's top commercial branch investigator, said: "I can confirm that we are investigating the matter. We are not prepared to say anything further at this stage."

Prosecute

The acting Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr S A Engelbrecht, told the Sunday Times: "If police are investigating, we will only receive the docket after the police have completed their work."

"When we have received the docket we will decide whether there should be a prosecution or not."

News of the police action comes after repeated calls by Opposition spokesmen and other public figures — including Mr Joel Mervis MPC, South African representative of the International Press Institute — for the

Police probe Perskor

(From Page 1)

The South African Society of Marketeers says it is happy with the "very fair deal" it has negotiated with Perskor on behalf of advertisers for compensation — in the region of P15 million — in each of three

An commanding officer of the Commercial Branch, which investigates fraud and business irregularities, Brigadier Scherman would in the normal course of events pass on his findings to Lieutenant General J C Visser, highest ranking detective in the country.

From there, the police report would be forwarded to the Attorney-General.

be investigated.

Both the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC), and the SA Society of Marketeers — which this week successfully negotiated a compensation deal with Perskor on behalf of advertisers — have declined to press charges.

Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketeers, said Perskor might have laid charges against individual employees.

However, Perskor chairman Mr Marius Jooste and other senior executives were unavailable for comment.

Sue

Meanwhile, Mr F H Conradie, financial general manager for the Cape-based Nasionale Pers group, Perskor's chief rival in the Afrikaans readership battle, said this week no decision had been taken by the group on whether to sue for losses as a result of the overstated circulations.

He said such action was "unlikely" although anything can happen in future.

The Afrikaans morning daily, Beeld, which carries the flag for Nasionale Pers in the Transvaal, has since been shown to be undisputably ahead of the Transvaler in circulation after the false figures disclosure.

For the period January to June 1980, the Transvaler's figures were falsely boosted by 21 306 sales a day, the Vaderland's by 9 367 and the Citizen's by 6 599.

● To Page 2

What the Government wants from the Press

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

**JAMES
McCLURG**

takes a critical
look at the media



8/21/80

THE evidence given by some Government departments to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the media should cause shock waves far beyond the orbit of those directly affected by the commission's terms of reference

The cumulative impression cannot fail to be that what the Government is looking for, when the niceties are stripped away, is a Press obedient to its will

With what object? Obviously because in the ultimate it seeks a public opinion equally moulded to its will. Talk of the "total strategy against the psychological onslaught" does nothing to disguise this objective. Nor do pious assurances that the Government sees Press freedom as a precious jewel, forever safe in its keeping.

A particularly chilling glimpse of the totalitarian approach was afforded by Brigadier George Wassenaar when he spoke, on behalf of the SA Defence Force, about the Free Mandela campaign. "Positive" reporting of this campaign, he claimed, was a form of subversion because it "undermined the authority of the State, which had jailed Mandela".

Brig Wassenaar's inability to distinguish between the State and the courts of justice is in itself revealing. But, that point aside, does he really think it is subversive to question a decision taken more than 16 years ago or to call on the Government to exercise its executive right of clemency? If so, he takes a curious view of how societies this side of the Iron Curtain are supposed to work.

Obviously there is more than one opinion on the wisdom of releasing Mr Mandela and of the consequences likely to flow from such action. But to believe that everyone who supports his release has "subversion" in mind and that similar guilt rubs off on the Press if it reports on the campaign in any way other than to condemn it out of hand reveals a disturbing frame of mind.

□ □ □

A PRESS that is threatened from without cannot afford self-inflicted injuries. It is to be hoped therefore that there will soon be a permanent end to the waves of strikes, sympathy strikes and subsequent punitive action by management that has rocked the industry for more than a month.

As I write, the 13 white journalists at SA Associated Newspapers, who were suspended for seven days after staging a one-day protest strike, are back at work. But the black journalists whose interests are represented by the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA) are still out at SAAN and elsewhere.

Urgent action is thus required to settle the dispute between them and the managements of the SAAN and Argus groups and to get them back to work.

The most troublesome issue remains the question of strike pay. Managements have been adamant in refusing this as a matter of principle, while MWASA, on its side, has been equally immovable. Better conditions and advancement prospects for black journalists are also understood to be under discussion.

Outside mediators are taking a hand. Among these have been Mr Harry Oppenheimer, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and Dr Ntatho Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10.

A wider and more objective view is always useful once combatants have become locked in a seemingly intractable battle. Mediation of this kind may well hold the key to success in this case.

Once an agreement is reached there should be no delay in trying to ensure that future differences between journalists and managements — and they are bound to arise — are settled without incurring the vicious circle of conflict we have witnessed during the past few weeks.

To restore moral and unity among the staff and establish mutual confidence between journalists and management are urgent tasks. This is vital

not only to the newspapers but also, in the long run, to the readers they serve.

□ □ □

THE police should reproach themselves, not SABC-TV, for their conspicuous absence from the Spectrum discussion on the medical care of prisoners.

Brigadier Johann Coetzee, head of the Security Police, said the police refused to take part because they had given evidence to the Rabie Commission of Inquiry into security legislation (as if that exempted them from further public responsibility in the matter) and because all the information at their disposal could not be put across in a short TV discussion.

Viewers will not have been impressed with this explanation — and even less by Brig Coetzee's description of the discussion as a "veiled attack on the police".

It is true that television does not lend itself to a detailed exposition of facts, especially where a group is involved. But the other State departments concerned — prisons and health — have evidently grasped the fact that television is here to stay and that the medium, whatever its limitations, is an indispensable forum for the discussion of public affairs. It is time the police showed the same awareness of reality.

SABC-TV is to be congratulated on going ahead with the discussion despite the police boycott. The only way to deal with spoiling tactics of that kind is to meet them head-on.

□ □ □

STOP PRESS

Donald Eunson, the Bedford police chief, added: "Maybe now we can dispense with justice in a more orderly fashion." — Concord (Massachusetts) Journal.

capable of yielding useful insights into the trends in population distribution over the past twenty years. The reader

Qoboza home after US talks ^{8/12/69 (243)} STAR

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, confirmed today that the editor of Post, Transvaal, Mr Percy Qoboza, has returned to South Africa from the United States.

In a statement, Mr Miller said Mr Qoboza "would remain on sick leave at least until the end of the year to give full effect to the remedial treatment he received overseas."

In the meantime, Mr Joe Latakgomo would con-

tinue to act as editor of Post, Transvaal as the need arose.

In America, Mr Qoboza had talks with American labour leader, Mr Lane Kirkland.

A spokesman for Post said there was "no change in the situation," at the newspaper, from which 68 striking employees have been fired.

The meeting was called at the request of the African-American Labour

Centre, an arm of the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisations, America's largest labour body, reports The Star's Washington Bureau.

Mr Qoboza postponed his flight home to speak to Mr Kirkland. The AFL-CIO has been asked to intervene on behalf of the Post workers.

Mr Qoboza said his talks might have some serious implications.

Now the

police probe

243

Perskor

By Josie Brouard

The Perskor circulation scandal is brewing anew with the police now investigating the falsification of circulation figures by Perskor employees

Head of the Commercial Branch, Brigadier Theo Scherman, said today police were investigating the controversy which surrounded Perskor's three dailies — Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen — when figures in total were found to be exaggerated by about 36 000 daily

Biggest loser was Perskor rival, Nasionale Pers, owner of Beeld, which appeared to have a lower circulation than the Perskor stable's newspapers

In fact, Beeld has had a higher circulation since 1976, joint managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr G Engelbrecht said today.

But no action has been taken by Beeld's management yet "We are waiting to see what happens now that the State is considering prosecution," Mr Engelbrecht said.

Mr Engelbrecht said the future of Rapport, Afrikaans Sunday newspaper jointly owned by Nasionale Pers and Perskor, was not in jeopardy, in spite of the circulation scandal affecting both newspapers.

Police investigation into the Perskor case has just started. Brigadier Scherman would not comment as to why there had been a delay, nor would he say if an official body had laid a complaint

He said once investigations had been completed, the case would be presented to the Attorney-General for possible prosecution

Advertisers have been compensated for the advertising they have placed in the Perskor newspapers on the assumption that the false circulation figures were correct

'Mail' sources

search heads for showdown

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE campaign to ferret out the sources who leaked rough copies of Erasmus Commission reports to the Rand Daily Mail could come to a head this week — and is likely to start a chain reaction of political developments which will have significant implications for the fighting in the National Party.

If the Botha Nationalists succeed in their attempt to brand Mr John Vorster, the former State President and Prime Minister, as the spearhead of a verkrampste campaign to discredit Mr Botha, verligtes will grab the initiative and attempt to crush Mr Vorster politically by condemning him as a traitor to Afrikanerdom and the National Party.

There is even speculation that if Mr Vorster is found to be in any way connected with the leaks, he could face disciplinary action by the party. This could result in the man who was once one of Afrikanerdom's most revered leaders being stripped of his NP membership.

Throughout the search for its sources, which has involved two of South Africa's top-ranking policemen, the "Mail" has consistently refused to name the parties from whom documents were obtained which formed the basis of disclosures that changes had been made to rough copies of the Erasmus commission's first report and a section of the third report.

The "Mail" also published a letter signed by Mr Botha which showed he had seen a copy of the draft of the first report six days before it was tabled in Parliament. Afrikaans newspaper reports claimed the letter was addressed to Mr Vorster.

Mr Vorster has repeatedly refused to discuss the matter with Pressmen. The matter was covered closely in the Afrikaans Press last week, and latest reports indicated that two people, one of whom is alleged to be an attorney, were involved with the leaks.

There is little doubt that the documents formed part of a

carefully planned verkrampste strategy to discredit the Prime Minister by connecting him with changes to the draft reports.

This was only one aspect of a carefully-planned strategy that is said to have been in the making for a long time since Mr Vorster's departure from the State Presidency after the Erasmus Commission accused him of being involved in a cover-up of the Information scandal.

Mr Vorster, a deeply embittered man who still has enormous political clout, particularly among Transvaal Rightwingers, is said to have formed an alliance with other enemies of Mr Botha — including Mr Louwrens Muller, former Minister of Transport, Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, MP for Koedoespoort, and other verkrampstes — to oppose Mr Botha.

The carefully worked out verkrampste strategy had many elements, of which the documents formed only a part.

Verkrampstes were also building up their base of opposition on policy issues, the most important of which were Mr Botha's pledge to move beyond the 1936 Land Act, the present sports policy, and planned constitutional changes involving the coloureds and Indians.

The strategy showed considerable success, particularly in the Transvaal. The confidence of the verkrampstes was reflected when they went on the offensive at the head committee meeting on November 29 in a carefully planned move that caught verligtes entirely off-guard.

At that meeting the verkrampstes pushed for the acceptance of a seven-point resolution emphasising highly conservative interpretations of all controversial aspects of Nationalist policy.

The resolution did not go to the vote, only because of the need to preserve the facade of unity in a statement to the Press — but the verkrampstes had achieved their objectives: they had shown their strength, and leading Nationalists had displayed enough confidence to

speak out in what can only be interpreted as straight opposition to the Prime Minister's policy direction.

People present at the head committee meeting have estimated that there were three verkrampste speakers for every verligte.

Against this background, it has become extremely important for the Prime Minister to take definite steps to counter this strong Rightwing opposition base — hence the attempt to isolate the leading figures involved.

Many verkrampstes had hoped that Mr Vorster would form the rallying point of opposition to Mr Botha, because the Transvaal leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, has an image of wavering and indecisiveness even among his supporters.

The Botha Nationalists have, therefore, tried to strip the Rightwing of its leading figures, and are using the leaked documents as a political boomerang.

In doing so, they have avoided the questions that have arisen out of the documents and have instead turned their attention to exposing the sources.

Many Botha Nationalists believe that this could defuse the Rightwing opposition and weaken it for the expected confrontation on the constitutional future of the coloureds and Indians, which is expected to be one of the most important political developments next year.

If the verkrampstes feel strong and confident, political observers believe they will choose the issue to force a showdown with the Prime Minister.

Therefore, it has become the prime aim of the verligtes to destroy them on a different issue before they can grab the initiative on an issue of their own choice. This is the reason why so much is being made of the search for the "Mail's" sources.

The outcome will almost certainly play a vital role in the balance of power inside the National party.

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Privacy 'needs guarding from media

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE privacy and identity of individuals should have better protection from the mass media, a leading academic lawyer said yesterday.

Professor Johan Neethling, professor of private law at the University of South Africa, told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media in Johannesburg that the phenomenal development of the media, and the public's growing demand for sensationalism threatened seriously the privacy and identity of individuals.

However, he was not in favour of legislation to encompass the spectrum of the protection of privacy in relation to Press freedom. In general, the demarcation of the law on privacy, as opposed to Press freedom, should be left in the hands of the judicature.

Prof Neethling recommended that the judicature take note of certain guidelines, including

- The laws on privacy and identity must be recognised as distinctively substantive "possessions of the individual",
- The publication of any "private fact" against the wishes of an individual must, in principle, be regarded as "an actionable invasion of privacy", unless either the principle of *de minimis non curat lex* (the law does not take account of trivia), or the presence of justifiable grounds, deny him the right of action. Here the question of privacy invasion arises only if the individual involved is identified with the published "private facts",

- The most important justifiable grounds in the present circumstances were permission (to publish), observance of (publication) of information in the public interest and of important art and scientific material, and the grounds of justifiability that apply to libel.

He proposed that the judicature take note of similar guidelines on identity protection.

- In principle, the falsifying of an "individual's image" (*persoonlikheidsbeeld*) of the appropriation of an individual for the purposes of advertising by the news media should be actionable unless the principle of *de minimis non curat lex*, or a justifiable ground, exclude responsibility.

- On grounds of both invasion of privacy and identity, the mass media must be held responsible for reparation.

The only area where legislation could be considered as an

in relation to Press freedom, was in court cases where "private facts" were revealed.

It was his opinion in this regard that the justification of "privileged reporting" should be restricted, said Prof Neethling.

Appeal by top

SA newsmen

BLOEMFONTEIN — The appeal of Mr John Matisonn, formerly political correspondent of the Sunday Express and now the Rand Daily Mail's representative in Washington, against a sentence of 14 days imprisonment, will be heard by the Appeal Court in Bloemfontein on March 13, next year.

On March 9, 1979, a Cape Town magistrate ordered that Mr Matisonn be detained after he had refused to identify the go-between who had placed him in contact with the informant leading to a Sunday Express article on December 3, 1978.

Mr Matisonn had been subpoenaed to appear before the court to give information in regard to the article "Rightw-

ing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US." He answered certain questions but refused to identify his go-between.

The magistrate found that Matisonn had been properly brought before the court in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, that the question put to him was fair, relevant and material and that his failure to reply was not on account of any just excuse.

On February 21, 1990, Mr Justice L A Rose-Innes, with the concurrence of Mr Justice H A van Heerden, in the Cape Supreme Court confirmed the sentence.

The court found that the appeal on the merits could not succeed Sapa.

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Register of journalists could end free Press

By Mike Derry

A register of journalists could mean the end of what Press freedom remains in South Africa, the Deputy Editor of the Rand Daily Mail Mr Benjamin Pogrund, said today.

In evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media, Mr Pogrund said a register would enable the authorities to get at journalists much more easily.

He said the Press was a profession in which the less outside interference there was, the better.

Mr Pogrund called for the scrapping of provisions in the Prisons Act, the Mental Health Act and the Police Amendment Act restricting Press reports.

NET EFFECT

He said the net effect of the provision in the Prisons Act was the sealing off of prison conditions from the public gaze.

Officials who would naturally feature in critical Press reports had a direct, vested interest in suppressing information that is either embarrassing or harmful to them.

"Once the principle of restriction has been applied, further and wider applications are only too easy, they become ready-made short cuts for authority in getting out of difficult situations," Mr Pogrund said.

① Page 9 — Professor wants curb on Press privilege.

1/28/80
SIA
243

Professor wants curb on Press privilege

By Mike Deery

The balance between the right of the individual to privacy and Press freedom should be left in the hands of the judiciary, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday

Professor J Neethling, of the law department of the University of South Africa, was giving evidence before the commission on behalf of the Association of Law Societies

Professor Neethling said he did not see why the public should have an interest in the identity of people involved in court cases, unless their identity itself was of interest

He said the area concerning the limitations of privacy and Press freedom should enjoy the attention of the legislature

Professor Neethling said the publication of private facts brought out in court cases on the grounds of privileged reporting should be scrapped

The right of privacy and identity must be regarded as independent and individual, he said

Major Alan Ryan, who gave evidence to the commission last week, has pointed out that, while he did say in evidence that black women were never arrested for pass law offences, he did not mention black men, as reported in the Star on Saturday

Now sports body 'blacks' journalists

By Deven Moodley

THE Natal Council of Sport (Nacos) has instructed all its affiliates not to speak to or provide information to journalists who are not members of the black Meqja Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

The unanimous decision was taken at the annual meeting of Nacos at Isipingo at the weekend in sympathy with the 71 black journalists who were dismissed by the Argus Company following a one-month strike.

Mr Archie Hulley, an official of the Amateur Swimming Federation of South Africa, called on the meeting to take the decision after one of the striking journalists arrived at the meeting.

The retiring president, Mr Paul David, made a bid to have the matter discussed but Mr Hulley threatened to leave the meeting if his call were not entertained.

A journalist from Post (Natal), Mr R. Brylall, and a photographer, Mr Nithia Naidoo, who are not members of Mwasa, were asked to leave the meeting.

Mr Hassan Howa, president of the South African Council of Sport (Sacos), said he would not allow his organisation to take such a decision as long as he was in the chair.

'It is unfair to take such a decision because there are many journalists, including those from other countries who do not belong to the association.'

Economics

Law

Psychology

Science

Sociology

...hour sessions per week progressing in a systematic manner from some Standard 10 Maths. through to university level. It will include a thorough introduction to ... and its practical applications. The emphasis is on full student participation in discussing and solving problems and understanding what is learnt. This course provides a basis for the Foundation Science Course.

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STAR 10/12/80
243

Press is trying to control SA politics, commission told

By Mike Derry

The conflict between the Government and the Press in South Africa is a political power struggle, the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media was told yesterday.

Giving evidence before the commission, Mr. Ivor Benson, director of the South African chapter of the Anti-communist

League and editor of the chapter's newsletter, "Behind the News," said it was the objective of those who owned the Press to completely control politics in this country.

Mr Benson suggested that the electronic media could be used by the Government to criticise the Press.

He said this could not

be said to be unfair because the Press had "acres" of space to answer criticism

Mr Benson said he knew of no country where the Press enjoyed more freedom than in South Africa, or any country where the Press was given as much latitude to abuse that freedom.

Stock amounting to R27 000 comprises merchandise and is valued at the lower of first in first out cost or net realisable value.

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Investments	No. of Shares	Cost or Book Value	Market Value
Scuppa Limited	250	375	375
Unlisted			
Duppa (Pty) Limited	900	800	900
Stock			
			Directors' Valuation

The company is in arrears with the dividends amounting to R2 000 payable to preference shareholders for the period July 1979 to 31 December 1979.

DEAL SALES (PTY) LIMITED - BALANCE SHEET (continued)

Public has right to news - Nat editor

12/12/80
STAR
243

By Mike Derry
The editor of the *Vaderland* today called for legal recognition of the public's fundamental right to information and codification of the laws affecting the Press

Giving evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the media, Mr Harald Pakendorf said too often complaints about the Press were made by people who tried to blame

it for the problems of the country

Mr Pakendorf said the pressman in South Africa was encircled by traps and obstacles, and it was only the experienced people who daily escaped them

He said the wonder was not that mistakes were made, but that there were so few of them that the Press was so responsible

in the inflammable situation in this country, and that the law was so seldom contravened

Mr Pakendorf said it had to be emphasised that the Press in South Africa did not ask for unbridled freedom, a boundless right to make and break as each newspaper wished

He said he would welcome an official policy direction that information

channels from the author's side must exist and be open.

The risk that the fundamental right to free opinion and information flow could work for destabilisation should be recognised with the belief that a community, without these fundamental rights, is not one in which educated, democratic people would want to live

The main explanation for the discrepancy between my estimate and the CPS estimate of agricultural employment, then, is probably that I have overestimated employment in homeland agriculture. It may also be the case that the 1979 level of employment in 'white' agriculture is lower than that in 1976, continuing the trend between 1970 and 1976. This tendency for agricultural employment to contract in absolute and, a priori, in relative terms is a major 'demand-for-labour' factor against which to understand unemployment. The lack of a detailed understanding of the process remains a lacuna in any account of unemployment. It is possible, using the 1960 and 1970 Population Censuses, to analyse African unemployment by sex and region-type. The results are presented in Table 4: (see following page)

Argus expansion move explained

11/2/50
232
243
STAR

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The Argus group's acquisition of a major stake in a number of small local papers around Durban will broaden the Argus operating base and serve as a "profits sweetener"

This is the view of Mr Jolyon Nuttall, manager of the Daily News, Sunday Tribune, Ilanga and Post (Natal).

In an interview, Mr Nuttall spelled out reasons for the move by Argus, in partnership with Caxtons, into the small suburban newspaper market.

Argus expansion into this market has been accompanied by the Natal Mercury's launch of competing local publications

This has given rise to speculation that a loss of national advertisements has forced the big newspaper groups to acquire small local papers in an effort to increase income from retail advertising

Mr Nuttall emphasises, however, that at least as far as Argus is concerned, national advertising is showing a strong upward trend. Acquisition of the smaller papers is, in fact, a logical and profitable step, he says

The expansion is being undertaken from a position of strength, not weakness, and Argus is aiming at a 25 percent annual return on capital invested in the small papers. These now include the South Coast Sun, Highway Mail, Berea News and North-glen News. The last three alone have a collective distribution of 56 000 copies

According to Mr Nuttall, these small papers will complement the services provided by the group's other papers. The major metropolitan dailies provide a mix of international, national and local news while the Sunday papers are aimed at more relaxed reading. However, neither the major dailies nor weeklies cover the finer details of community activities — known as "parish pump news"

The latest acquisitions give Argus and Caxtons a ring of local papers from Amanzimtoti in the south to Durban North. These papers are free weeklies, with the exception of certain editions of the Highway Mail and the South Coast Sun (carrying a cover price of 10c)

In addition, Argus produces Capital News in Maritzburg

(243) STAR 2/12/80

'An abnormal fear of the media'

The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media completed its last public sitting of 1980 yesterday afternoon.

At the sitting, the Commission heard evidence from Dr P G du Plessis, editor of Hoofstad, who said it was extremely dif-

ficult to get information out of most Government departments.

There seemed to be an abnormal fear of the media amongst Government departments, he said.

Dr du Plessis said he supported the concept of more open communication

channels between the media and Government.

The next public sitting of the Commission will be held on Wednesday, January 14, when the Commission will hear evidence from the South African Society of Journalists.

a) the system of controls on the movement of African labour

already discussed. No such system is incorporated in the

Harris-Todaro basic model. In terms of the model, the controls

may be conceived of as a series of barriers of finite height,

the height being jointly determined by penalties for contra-

vention of the controls and the chances of contravention being

detected. So unemployment may be considerably lower in small

towns than in metropolitan areas not only because wages are

lower there but because small towns, being small, are easier

to police. In the rural areas, much of the policing is, in

effect, done by individual farmers. There is an important

corollary to this: given a fixed level of enforcement of con-

trols on the movement of labour, urban unemployment must rise

as the urban-rural income gap rises. If a constant level of

urban unemployment is desired and the gap rises, the enforcement

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The strike by Media Workers' Association of South Africa members continued today, while a statement from the South African Society of Journalists said it would not strike in sympathy

In a statement issued by the SASJ national council, the society said it was disturbed that the current dispute could signal an end to the ability of the Press to act as a bridge between black and white in South Africa.

The statement said, however, it was not possible to ask SASJ members to take industrial action when it appeared that M W A S A would prefer to pursue its action on its own

The society appealed to all newspapermen to make the realisation of a settlement of the strike their "paramount and urgent objective"

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ABC has STAR

to expel 2/2/80 243

2 papers

By Josie Brouard

The Audit Bureau of Circulations had not wanted to expel Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland from ABC membership but had been left with no option, ABC chairman Mr F J Wulfse said today

The expulsion of the two daily Afrikaans newspapers, both under the umbrella of the Perskor group, was bad news for the advertising industry as a whole, Mr Wulfse said.

The two newspapers were expelled yesterday after failing to submit revised audited certificates for the period 1976 to 1979. These had been withdrawn by the ABC for further investigation

Mr Wulfse said today the ABC's investigations were complete and "the matter as far as the ABC is concerned is now closed"

He said the ABC had not been approached by the police who announced recently they were investigating the Perskor circulation scandal.

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that, on average, migrant workers spend ten months between
is not in employment. (Sadie, 1977) Survey data indicate
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for an important proportion of the total labour force, and
gaged periodically in employment. These workers account
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All Perskor papers pull out of ABC

243 13/12/80

room

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN and SUE ROBERTSON

PERSKOR yesterday withdrew all its newspapers from the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) in an angry gesture of defiance after this week's expulsion of Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler.

And the giant Afrikaans publishing company says it will also "reconsider" its membership of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU)

Perskor's chairman, Mr Marius Jooste, personally ordered the pull-out from the circulation watchdog bureau and accused it of "bias and vindictiveness"

In a biting statement issued last night, Mr Jooste said that by expelling the two newspapers "after Perskor had agreed to make handsome amends for the 'circulation irregularities', the ABC had shown a "bias and vindictiveness which Perskor is not prepared to accept"

"It has therefore decided to withdraw all its newspapers from the ABC."

"It will also reconsider its membership of the NPU which, although it does not directly control the ABC, has an influence on that body which should have ensured that the two newspapers were treated objectively and with the fairness that the situation warranted," Mr Jooste said

The two papers were expelled on Thursday for failing to provide revised circulation certificates for the period 1976 to 1979

Last night Mr Jooste said, Perskor was unable to provide these "because certain documentation necessary for the purposes of audit were not available, for reasons explained to the ABC"

"Nevertheless, although the advertising industry has agreed on estimated figures, the method of arriving at compensation, and the total amount of money to be repaid in cash or in advertising space (R2-million), the ABC has refused to consider the matter as finalised."

He said the bureau had

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13/12/80

provide certificates as the reason for expulsion — "an action which is completely unjustified in the circumstances"

"In effect, the two newspapers are being penalised for being unable to provide figures which have no relevance to a dispute which has now been satisfactorily settled between the advertising industry and Perskor

"In other words, the 1976 to 1979 figures are historic, and their absence cannot affect in any way the settlement which has been reached"

Mr Jooste said the ABC had a "clear duty" to acknowledge the settlement and restore the newspapers' membership on the basis of their revised 1980 certificates.

"That this has not been done shows a prejudice on the part of the ABC which is strongly deplored and which will have serious consequences, not just for the newspapers affected but the ABC itself," he said.

Last night the chairman of the ABC, Mr F J Wulfse, said he was not prepared to comment on Mr Jooste's statement without first reading it, or enter into a "slanging match" with the Perskor chairman

But he said "I am not really concerned about any allegations as far as I am concerned there is nothing to worry about.

He said the ABC had "done its job", although the two expulsions had been an "unhappy" decision.

Mr Hugh Lendrum, executive director of the Society of Marketers — which represents advertisers — last night declined to comment on Mr Jooste's decision

He said advertisers needed the ABC as a basis to evaluate circulation figures.

FOOTNOTE: Perskor operates the following newspapers: Die Vaderland, Die Transvaler, The Citizen, Hoofstad, Oggendblad, Western Transvaal Record, The Northern Times, Die Noord-Transvaler and Die Oos-Transvaler. The company also has a half-share in the Sunday newspaper Rapport.

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WILL HIGH GROWTH CURE IT?

21/3/73

Perskor's expulsion 'unfair'

The expulsion of two Perskor newspapers by the Audit Bureau of Circulation this week was "completely unjustified," the chairman of the company, Mr. Marius Jooste, said yesterday.

Mr. Jooste announced that Perskor would withdraw all its newspapers from membership of the ABC and set up an independent audit bureau to audit their circulations.

Die Vaderland, Die Transvaler and The Citizen were recently suspended from ABC after an audit found that their circulation figures for 1976 to 1979 had been falsified.

Mr Jooste said the ABC's action in expelling Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler after Perskor had agreed to make handsome amends for the irregularities showed a bias and vindictiveness. Perskor was not prepared to accept.

He warned that Perskor would also consider withdrawing from the Newspaper Press Union.

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 DOES LOW GROWTH

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(Duncan, 1979: 71-73)

being completely closed for thousands of families.'

and this will probably result in all avenues to survival of people into towns and cities will be much more efficient, of disaster. As Dr Riekerdt claims, control over the entry people in the rural areas can only deteriorate to the point should be 'repariated' means that the condition of many that people found in occupation of illegal accommodation higher fines) coupled with the Commission's recommendation ... Now even this will be taken away from them ... (The

ABC ^{S. Africa} pull ^(S) out ⁽²⁴³⁾ could hit Perskor

Tribune Reporter

PERSKOR newspapers' withdrawal, from the Audit Bureau of Circulations could jeopardise their chances of surviving several life or death newspaper battles in the Transvaal.

The Transvaal newspaper market is generally regarded as being over-saturated with newspapers, many of them barely economic propositions.

Advertisers, who are represented on the ABC, will be wary of advertising in newspapers not audited by a body in which they have an interest, according to advertising industry sources.

Perskor's newspaper flagship, Die Transvaler, is locked in an Afrikaans morning market circulation and advertising battle with Beeld, owned by Cape-based Nasionale Pers.

Perskor's Pretoria morning newspaper, Oogendblad, presently has to compete with its stable mate, Die Transvaler, as well as Beeld and The Citizen. Perskor's only English-language newspaper, is locked in battle with the Rand Daily Mail, owned by South African Associated Newspapers.

Some advertising industry sources predict a drop in advertising revenue for Perskor newspapers as a result of the withdrawal of its newspapers from the ABC, announced in a bitter statement on Friday by Perskor chairman Marius Jooste.

His statement followed the ABC's expulsion of Die Transvaler and another Perskor newspaper, Die Vaderland, after circulation falsification

But Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times and now MFC in Orange Grove, told the Sunday Tribune that, while he had no doubt that Perskor had made things "much more difficult for itself", the fact that it had diversified and had huge printing contracts outside the newspaper industry meant Perskor would be "able to carry itself along in the meantime".

"However, no newspaper company would want to persist in making a loss on an operation," he added.

He had no doubt Perskor would reconsider its withdrawal from the ABC.

ABC chairman Mr F. J. Wulfse said the ABC would consider any application from Perskor for renewed membership.

Advertising industry sources cast doubt on Perskor's intention, announced by Mr Jooste, of forming its own independent circulation audit company.

"They said it would be a senseless duplication. And, if a new audit company used different circulation norms from those of the ABC, it would mean having to 'compare apples with oranges.'"

"I think both the ABC and Perskor have now made their points. Some move should now be made to get them together again," said one advertising executive.

Questioned on Mr Jooste's statement that Perskor was reconsidering its membership of the National Press Union and on the possible adverse effects this could have on newspapers' ability to resist further Government curbs on the Press, Mr Mervis said:

"The Government is determined to impose further Press restraints, and it will do so regardless of whether Perskor is a member of the NPU."

Top-level shuffle looms at Perskor

From Page 1

the Transvaler, the Vaderland and the Citizen

The 71-year-old autocrat Mr Jooste had come under increasing pressure from Perskor trustees and directors to make way for Dr De Klerk

However, Mr Jooste was resisting this pressure because he did not want to leave in the midst of a scandal

Nevertheless rumours of his pending retirement have reached down into the lower staff levels of the company

Perskor this week withdrew all its newspapers from the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the industry organisation that monitors and certifies newspaper circulation figures after the ABC had expelled the Transvaler and Vaderland

In a statement Mr Jooste argued that Perskor had been unable to provide revised circulation figures for the Transvaler and the Vaderland for the period 1976 to 1979, as requested by the ABC

He said the newspapers' auditors had been unable to

conduct a meaningful audit

This was because certain registers and documents had been removed and others having gone astray in various moves from circulation offices in Auckland Park to Perskor's new buildings

The documents related primarily to street sales by agents

It was not possible in the absence of the documents to establish whether some agents were fictitious or not Mr Jooste said

The head of the Commercial Branch of the CID, Brigadier Theo Schermm, said yesterday police were continuing their investigations into the Perskor affair. Police have declined to specify which aspects of the affair are being probed

Perskor has already dismissed certain employees as a result of internal action after the disclosure of the falsified figures

Advertisers have been generally dismayed by Perskor's decision to pull out of the ABC — watchdog of the newspaper industry's circulation figures

The ABC is not commenting on the detailed reasoning for expelling the Vaderland and the Transvaler

But it is understood that Perskor has not satisfactorily explained the mechanics of how the circulation figures were falsified

Without the credibility of ABC's circulation figures behind them Perskor's newspapers were a high risk investment for advertisers

Mr Tommy Weston, media director of the Kenyon Wiles group reacting to the expulsion from the ABC of the Perskor newspapers said

I think we can certainly expect about a 30 per cent increase in advertising volume from agencies as a whole to build the Transvaler and the Vaderland into a profitable market

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10} . Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre, in pure water

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its solubility in 0,1 M Na_2SO_4 solution?

11.3 bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C. Sulfide will be precipitated when 0,119 g is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution

11.4 y of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility product of CaF_2

11.5 If SrF_2 is $2,8 \times 10^{-9}$. Evaluate its solubility product

11.6 If a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ is mixed with a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ at 20°C. Calculate the pH of the solution

11.7 If a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ is mixed with a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ at 20°C. Calculate the pH of the solution

11.8 If a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ is mixed with a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ at 20°C. Calculate the pH of the solution

11.9 If a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_2$ is mixed with a solution containing $0,4 \text{ M}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{OH})_3$ at 20°C. Calculate the pH of the solution

Perskor shakeup looms

By STEPHANIE PICKOVER
and DAVID JACKSON

A MAJOR shake-up in the top ranks of Perskor is taking shape in the wake of the company's circulation scandal.

Perskor insiders say Press baron Mr Marius Jooste is almost certain to step down from the chairmanship of the giant Nationalist publishing house.

Tipped to succeed him is Dr Willem "Wimpie" de Klerk, verligte editor of Perskor's Transvaal flagship, the Transvaler, with Professor Stoffel van der Merwe, of the Rand Afri-

kaans University, scheduled to move into Dr De Klerk's slot.

Prof Van der Merwe, a lecturer in political science at RAU and a frequent contributor of articles to Nationalist newspapers, is also a leading verligte figure among Afrikaner intellectuals. He would have no difficulty, it is thought, in working with Dr De Klerk, who is likely to remain editor-in-chief.

Dr De Klerk confirmed that Perskor had made an approach to Prof Van der Merwe, but said that no

agreement had been reached.

"At the moment, we are exploring various possibilities," he said, "but there will definitely be drastic changes that can only benefit Perskor."

He refused, however, to confirm his likely succession to Mr Jooste's position. At this stage, he said, Mr Jooste had no plans to resign.

However, reliable sources within the company said Perskor was reeling from the row over the falsification of circulation figures of

Page 2

2W

11.6 The solubility product of Mg(OH)_2 is $8,9 \times 10^{-12}$. If a solution is $0,01 \text{ M}$ to Mg^{2+} , to what value must the pH be raised before Mg(OH)_2 commences to precipitate?

$[0,11 \text{ g dm}^{-3}; 3,52 \text{ p.p.m.}]$

i) pure water and
ii) $0,010 \text{ M NaF}$.

11.5 The solubility product of SrF_2 is $2,8 \times 10^{-9}$. Evaluate its solubility (g dm^{-3}) in

$[1,7 \times 10^{-10}]$

11.4 Given that the solubility of CaF_2 is 27 p.p.m. calculate the solubility product of CaF_2 .

$[0,113 \text{ mg}]$

11.3 The solubility of silver bromide is 6×10^{-7} mole per litre at 18°C . What mass of silver bromide will be precipitated when $0,119 \text{ g}$ of potassium bromide is dissolved in 1 litre of a saturated solution of AgBr ?

$[0,013 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}]$

11.2 The solubility of lead sulphate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre . What is its solubility in $0,1 \text{ M Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ solution?

$[i) 1,435 \text{ mg dm}^{-3}; ii) 4,2 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mg dm}^{-3}]$

i) sodium chloride solution of concentration 20 g/litre .
ii) pure water

11.1 The solubility product of silver chloride is 1×10^{-10} . Calculate its solubility, in mg/litre , in

Gevaarlike tyevir koerante

Kapitaal - 14/12/80
2113

INTERESSANTE ontwikkelinge is aan die gang in die Suid-Afrikaanse koerantbedryf. Dit raak veral die Afrikaanse koerante. Politieke leiers word betrek en dit kan die toestand verder bemoeilik.

Een van die groot koerant-groepe in die land, Perskor, het in die naweek sy koerante onttrek aan een van die belangrikste organisasies in die bedryf. Hy oorweeg dit nou om hom ook aan die belangrikste organisasie te onttrek.

Dit volg nadat die organisasie wat die wagbond is dat publikasies juste syfers oor hul verkope aan adverteerders gee, die ABC, vandeeweek die lidmaatskap van Die Transvaler en Die Va-derland beëindig het. Die twee koerante behoort aan Perskor.

Die twee koerante en ook 'n derde een in die Perskor-stal, The Citizen, het in Julie ge-ouditeerde syfers oor hul verkope aan die ABC gegee. Na 'n ondersoek het dit geblyk dat die werklike syfers aansienlik laer is.

Dit het toe aan die lig gekom dat Beeld se verkope hoer is as dié van Die Transvaler, terwyl daar altyd gesê was dat Die Transvaler voor is.

Perskor se eie ouditeure het bevind dat die syfers van Die Transvaler en Die Va-

derland ook vir die vorige vier jaar vals is.

Die ABC het Donderdag besluit om die lidmaatskap van dié twee koerante te beëindig in die lig van hul „onvermoe om hersiene sirkulasiesertifikate voor te lê vir die tydperk 1976 tot 1979, en in die lig van 'n verslag van ABC se ouditeure.”

Die uitvoerende voorsitter van Perskor, mnr. Marius Jooste, het gister aangekondig dat hy ook sy ander koerante se lidmaatskap van die ABC beëindig. Dit is die dag-blaaie The Citizen, Hoofstad en Oggendblad en 'n aantal plattelandse koerante.

In 'n lang verklaring het mnr. Jooste nie registreer verwyrs na die tweede rede vir die ABC se besluit — die verslag van die ouditeure — nie.

Oor die hersiene syfers wat nie verskaf is nie sê mnr. Jooste dat sekere registers en dokumente verwyder is en dat ander verlore geraak het. As rede vir sy onttrekking beskuldig hy die ABC van partydigheid en vervolgsug. Perskor het reeds met die adverteerders ooreengekom

om hulle te vergoed. Daar is aanvanklik berig dat Perskor hulle 'n halfmiljoen rand aangebied het, maar dat hulle nie tevrede was nie en toe ooreengekom het op R1,5 miljoen.

Uit mnr. Jooste se verklaring blyk dit nou dat die adverteerders R2,8 miljoen ge-eis het en dat toe ooreenge-komis op R2 miljoen.

Mnr. Jooste sê ook dat hy nou Perskor se lidmaatskap van die NPU, die vereniging van koerantbase, oorweeg.

Sy uitrede uit die ABC kan vir Perskor ingrypende gevolge hê. Dat Perskor wel waarde sien vir hom in die ABC, blyk daaruit dat hy sy tydskrifte — hy is die grootste uitgewer van tydskrifte in die land — nie aan die ABC onttrek het nie.

Mnr. Jooste sê self dat sy koerante se uitrede uit die ABC hul advertensies verder raak „aangesien dit die beleid is van sekere adverteerders om nie advertensies te plaas in publikasies wat nie lede van die ABC is nie.” Selfs vóór hierdie jongste

ontwikkeling was dit reeds opvallend dat Die Transvaler se mededinging in die Trans-vaalse oggendmark, Beeld, baie meer advertensies dra as hy.

Albei koerante word teen verliese uitgegee en uiteinde-lik sal net een Afrikaanse og-gendkoerant in Transvaal kan bly voortbestaan.

Die toestand word verder bemoeilik deurdat Die Transvaler die amptelike spreekbus is van die Trans-vaalse Nasionale Party. Die leier van die Transvaalse party, dr. Andries Treurnicht, is ook 'n gewese redakteur van die Perskor-groep.

Beeld weer, behoort aan Nasionale Pers. Voordat mnr. P. W. Botha Eerste Minister geword het, was hy 'n direkteur van Nasionale Pers.

Dit bemoeilik nie net die koerantstryd nie, maar ook die verdeling in die Nasionale Party.

Vir die koerantbedryf is dit 'n gevaarlike toestand. Tot nou toe kon hulle — Afrikaans en Engels — uit een

mord praat met die uitgesla-
pe maatskappye wat Suid-
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maak en ook met die Rege-
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ABC EXPULSION DECISION WAS NOT MADE LIGHTLY'

Perskor may now pull out of the NPU

S. Englem

2/23/79 11/2/80



THERE were very good reasons for terminating the Audit Bureau of Circulation membership of two Perskor newspapers, Mr F J Wulfse, chairman of the bureau, told the Sunday Express yesterday.

Mr Wulfse took an equally hard line when asked to comment on the withdrawal of all Perskor newspapers from the ABC by Perskor chairman Mr Marius Jooste, saying "If he's pulled out, he's pulled out

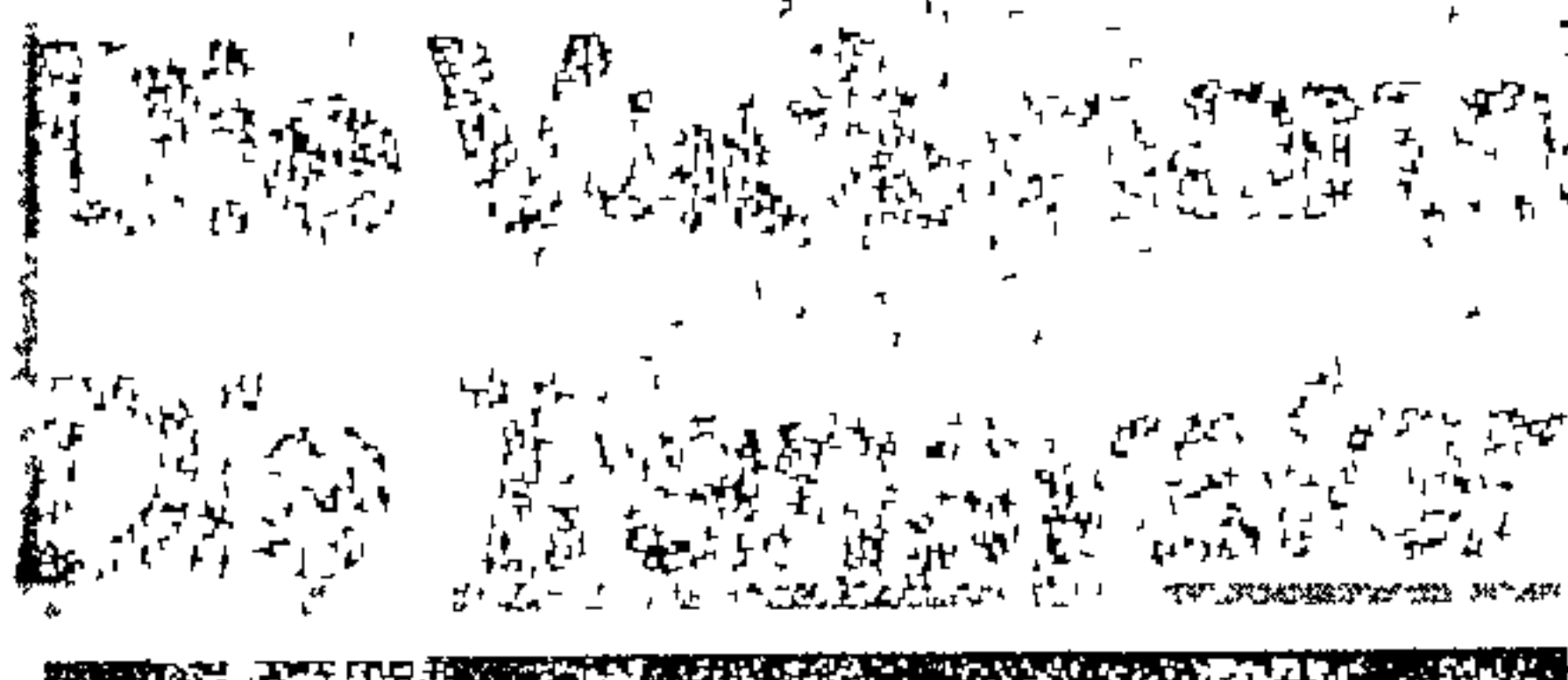
"This was not what the ABC was seeking, but we had an extremely difficult decision to make and it was not made lightly

"It is our genuine desire to see all media in South Africa as members of the ABC, which is an independent authority acting for the good of advertisers and the media

The row between Perskor and the ABC started this week when the ABC expelled two Perskor newspapers, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland, from membership

A terse statement issued by the ABC said member-

By JEAN LEMAY



ship had been terminated "in the light of the newspapers' inability to submit revised audited certificates for the years 1976 to 1979"

But yesterday, Mr Wulfse said "There is nothing to stop Perskor re-applying for ABC membership for its newspapers, including the two we expelled But whether the applications are accepted will depend on circumstances at the time We cannot pre-empt the situation or make their decisions for them

"If Mr Jooste is planning to establish his own circulation bureau he may have difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of the country's advertising industry

"But it is not for me to tell him how to run his business If he wants to start another bureau in opposition to the ABC I wish him luck "

Mr Hugh Lendrum, chairman of the Society of Marketers, yesterday proposed a special readership survey of daily newspapers following the withdrawal of the Perskor newspapers from the ABC "to sort out

"But The Society of Marketers will be happy to see Perskor re-apply for ABC membership as soon as possible," said Mr Lendrum

"People are still reading those newspapers and advertising agencies are in the business to sell advertising, not to make moral judgments "

Mr Derek Dissel, vice-president of the Association of Accredited Practitioners in Advertising, said it was "very unfortunate" that Perskor had withdrawn from the ABC

And an advertising executive said "Many people in the advertising industry feel that Perskor has been punished enough — it paid a very large 'fine' of R2-million I would hate to think that Mr Jooste's decision is so final that he cannot re-consider it "

Mr Jooste has indicated that Perskor will also reconsider its membership of the Newspaper Press Union "That body does not directly control the ABC but it has an influence on it, which should have ensured that the two newspapers were treated objectively and with fairness

THE mystery of the falsified Perskor circulation figures deepened this week

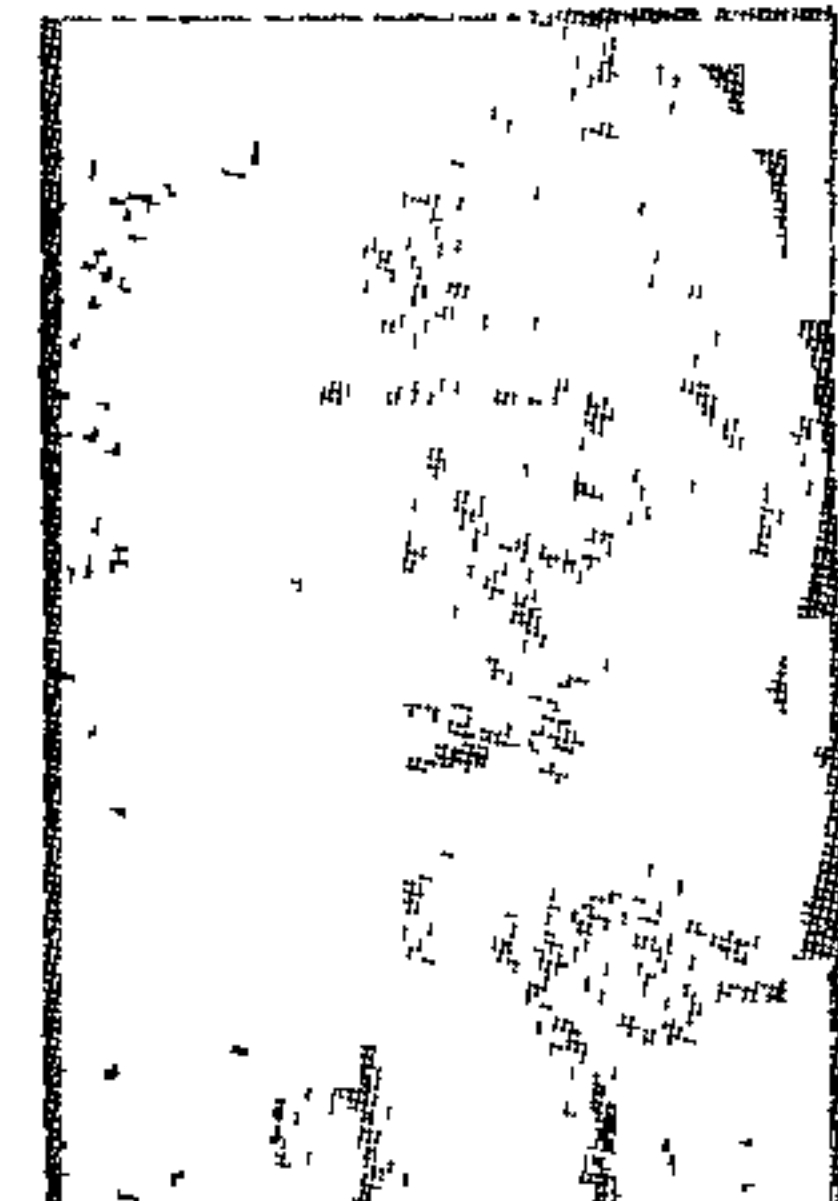
Perskor has laid charges of theft against an employee in its circulation department. The man allegedly manipulated Die Transvaler's Randpot competition so that he could win it

Brigadier Theo Scherman, head of the Police Commercial Branch, confirmed to the Sunday Express yesterday that the charges had been laid by Perskor's lawyer, Mr A R S Norval

"The investigation is not yet complete," said Brig Scherman.

Perskor spokesmen told the Audit Bureau of Circulations this week that they were unable to produce revised audited circulation certificates for the years 1976 to 1979 because circulation figures had been tampered with by an employee or employees of the group and relevant documents were missing

The Sunday Express was informed by sources who had been present at the meeting



• Mr Marius Jooste
'What are you talking about?'

that the ABC had not pursued the matter further because Perskor had given the assurance that charges had been laid with the police.

When asked how the alleged jackpot rigging could have affected the falsified circulation

243

14/12/80

readerships”

“The proposed survey will in no way replace or supplant the annual AMPS survey made for the SA Advertising Research Foundation,” he said

He felt that the special survey should be made as early in the New Year as possible, since the next AMPS survey was due only in September next year — too late for advertisers to use in making up their budgets for 1981

It had been suggested that Perskor should be asked to pay for the special survey, he added

advertising industry has agreed to accept estimated figures and on the total amount to be repaid in cash or in advertising space — R2-million — the ABC refuses to consider the matter finalised”

It also seems that Perskor still faces legal action from Nasionale Tydskrifte, publishers of the Transvaal morning newspaper Beeld, which lost advertising to Die Transvaler because of the latter's falsely inflated circulation figures

Afrikaans Press circles allege that Beeld may sue for R10-m damages

doing it, according to the source

Because of the missing certificates the ABC decided to expel Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland from membership

Mr Marius Jooste, chairman of Perskor, said when asked to explain how the jackpot rigging could have affected circulation figures. “I don't know what you're talking about”

Mr H de G Laurie, assistant managing director of Perskor, put the telephone down when asked by the Sunday Express how the manipulation of a competition could have affected circulation figures

STAIR 243030
15/12/80

Shake-up looms at Perskor after circulation fiddle

A major shake-up within the Perskor group could result from the circulation controversy surrounding two Perskor newspapers, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland.

This became apparent in the light of weekend Press statements by Perskor chief Mr Marius Jooste and his likely successor, Dr Willem "Wimpe" de Klerk.

The latest developments came after Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland were expelled last week from the Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC).

While ABC chairman Mr F J Wulfse said the expulsion was inevitable, Mr Jooste lashed out at the weekend.

He said the action taken was "totally unfair" and withdrew all his newspapers from the ABC.

Mr Jooste said his group would set up its own audit bureau to which his newspapers would belong.

Perskor magazines under the Republican Press

banner still belong to the ABC.

In an editorial today, Transvaler editor-in-chief Dr de Klerk, said Perskor had withdrawn all its newspapers from the ABC as an "act of protest."

He said in spite of a financial settlement between Perskor and advertisers (about R1,5 million), there had been "prejudice and scavenging" by interested parties.

Dr de Klerk said Perskor would undergo "drastic changes" in its management, and confirmed Professor Stoffel van der Merwe, an RAU lecturer, had been offered a post at Perskor.

Dr de Klerk would not comment as to whether he was to replace Mr Jooste, who is said to be resigning in the wake of the circulation scandal.

Sunday newspaper reports also said Perskor officials have charged a Perskor employee with theft for alleged involvement in a jackpot swindle which could have affected circulation figures.

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The following can be noted from Table 13:

 'K' refers to fixed capital throughout.
 Note:

a) S A Reserve Bank Quarterly Bulletin, June 1979: S-75 and S-86
 b) 1976 Manufacturing Census
 Sources: (Table 13)

Should the media shield criminals?

RDM
15/12/80
243

THE general principle that journalists are morally bound to keep their sources of information secret once they have given an undertaking to do so now seems to be widely accepted. Even the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, no unreserved admirer of the Press, told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the media that the police had "the greatest sympathy" with journalists who were bound to respect their sources.

Only in exceptional cases, he said, such as those involving "ideological" matters, in which the interests of the public were involved, did the police seek to subject journalists to legal compulsion.

Brigadier Coetzee's "only" is admittedly a big one. But the mere acceptance of the general principle, by him and others, is in itself a gain.

As for the strict legalities, hitherto not fully tested, we shall have a clearer idea of them next year when the Appeal Court gives judgment in an appeal by Mr John Matson, a journalist who was sentenced by a Cape Town magistrate to 14 days' imprisonment after refusing to name someone who had helped him to obtain material for a report.

The legal aspect aside, complex moral issues are involved in this matter. What about the motives of the person supplying confidential information? These can vary from the noble to the sordid, from the urge to expose wrong-doing and injustice to a mere itch for personal revenge.

In many recent cases of this kind there has been a strong political element. This must surely be present, in one form or another, in the current controversy, involving the Prime Minister, about certain aspects of the Erasmus Commission's reports. But motives are often mixed.

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail has said that in this case his newspaper is unaware of its informant's motives. "It may well be," he wrote in an editorial, "a sense, rightly or wrongly, that some presumed injustice needs to be redressed."

From the subtleties of this South African affair let us turn to Britain, where this issue has recently been raised in much starker form. What if the journalist's informer is a criminal? Should he be allowed to provide information under pledge of secrecy and then go cheerfully on his way to commit further crimes?

To the astonishment of many — not least of the noted Irish journalist and former international civil servant, Conor Cruise O'Brien, whom I mentioned in this column a few weeks ago — the answer to this question from some senior men in the media appears, broadly speaking, to be "yes".

A statement by the BBC's Director of News and Current

Rand Daily Mail
ombudsman

**JAMES
McCLURG**

takes a critical
look at the media



If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1,138, Johannesburg

Affairs, Richard Francis, was admirable for its clarity, if not for its content or its grammar. He said "The first piece of advice that we give to all our journalists who are making contact with people in the underworld, beyond the law and in illegal organisations is, not only do they have to protect those sources, just like they would any other, but they require to protect themselves by not making available to the forces of authority information upon which subsequent action might be taken to arrest people beyond the law."

O'Brien reacted bitterly in *The Observer*. He was contemptuous of such a "delicate euphemism" as "people beyond the law" for criminals. He went on to infer that if the Yorkshire Ripper were to present himself to a journalist acting under such instructions, he would not be reported to the police.

This is a blood-chilling thought, and I doubt whether O'Brien is justified in drawing such an inference from what Francis and others said. The question to which they were replying (in a discussion on Granada Television) concerned a hypothetical "terrorist leader, responsible for bombings and assassinations". It seems to me quite possible that a journalist might react in one way to a terrorist leader (however guilty he might be of bombings and assassinations) and in another way to the Yorkshire Ripper.

The cold fact, from which there is no escaping, is that there is an increasing tendency to evaluate murder and other acts of violence not in accepted terms of legality or morality but in relation to the motive, political or otherwise, that may have spurred them.

How, then, must we view this evidence that in Britain, given certain circumstances, a man who has already murdered people and plans to murder others could find himself protected by some sections of the media?

It is true that a priest too

may know of a murderer's guilt and yet be ethically constrained not to report him to the police. The relationship of privilege between a lawyer and his client may also give rise to knife-edge moral problems.

But the parallel is not exact. Priests and lawyers may find themselves shielding criminals, but they do not give them publicity and thus, in one degree or another, abet their efforts.

Journalists often do precisely that, and I find myself agreeing with O'Brien that to have secrecy enjoined on them in the circumstances quoted is "dehumanising and decivilising".

□ □ □

ONE of the first principles of advertising is to study your potential market. It's no good (so runs the classic doctrine) trying to sell bootleg hooch to a bishop, or a refrigerator to an eskimo.

But there are subtler distinctions than that, especially in a mixed community like South Africa's. What, for instance, is the Afrikaner's equivalent, in daydream terms, of a beautiful little farm with a trout stream in Natal?

If the Corporation for Economic Development (or its advertising agency) is to be believed, it is "daardie oulike wildplaatse in die Bosveld" (that lovely little game farm in the Bushveld). The first phrase, for the record, was used in an advertisement in the *Sunday Times*, the second in an equivalent advertisement in *Rapport*.

How's that for instant social science?

□ □ □

STOP PRESS:

Convicted prisoners in Brixton Jail are taking it in turns to escape from their cells and then return again after "midnight pub crawls", Scotland Yard said last night. . . . One of the convicted category C prisoners was arrested in the early hours of the morning trying to scale a jail wall to get back inside. — *Daily Telegraph*.

Strike talks: STAP 16/12/80
 hopes high
 The managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said today employers were ready to talk to the journalists' union at any time and it was hoped to hold a meeting soon

more exactly than has been specified so far.
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 should have been a rise in the ratio in the late 1950's and
 changes in the capital-output ratio. If view II held, there
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 ratio in the 1940's. For then, the introduction of labour con-
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 Assuming that the Reserve Bank ratios reflect at least an under-

Bulletin.
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 11) the sectors where the greatest proportional increase in capital-intensity
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 can disregard domestic service here, as it accounts for a
 state-owned electricity, transport etc and services (one
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 Sources: (Table 13)

Get back into the ABC, ²⁴³ NPU boss urges Perskor ^{SLOK} ^{1971/2/10}

Perskor should meet the requirements of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and seek re-admission, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Peter McLean said today

Mr McLean was commenting on the decision by Perskor to withdraw all its newspapers from the ABC

"It seems to me the ABC's attitude is an eminently reasonable one," Mr McLean said.

"I believe it would be in the interests of all concerned — advertisers, advertising agencies, and publishers — if Perskor would now address itself to the

real problems raised by the ABC, seek solutions and discuss them with the ABC"

Mr McLean said he hoped Perskor would make every effort to meet the ABC's requirements, and seek to gain readmission.

The chairman of the ABC, Mr F J Wulfse, said yesterday Perskor officials had made continued attempts to mislead the investigation into the group's circulation irregularities

Mr Wulfse said that during the investigation it became evident that Perskor officials were making continued attempts to mis-

lead the ABC's auditors by further altering records

Mr Wulfse said there had been complete unwillingness on Perskor's part to supply information about the irregularities from 1976 to the end of 1979

"To this day the bureau has not been informed what Perskor has done in regard to officials involved in the irregular processes which included the issue of cheques to themselves for substantial amounts for cover-up purposes, indicating the seniority of some of the officials involved," Mr Wulfse said.

203
Strike 00
may be
eased 19/12/80

CAPE TOWN — The Western Cape committee of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) met yesterday with the Argus management and will meet the Cape Times management today to discuss an interim working relationship until a formal agreement is reached with Mwasa nationally

The move follows several months of strikes, dismissals, sympathy strikes, and suspensions, throughout the country's newspaper industry

Although Mwasa members on newspapers here have returned to work, journalists on the Star and South African Associated Newspapers in Johannesburg are still out on strike. — DDC

Children's Fund

Prev acknowledged	4 408,32
Fred and Connie	
Brissender	3,00
Mi and Mrs A Beaumont	20,00
Joley s	5,00
B Traub and Co	10,00
	R4 447,32

Van der Merwe P.J.
 1976 Black Unemployment Problems in South Africa
 Pretoria: Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis,
 Research Report No 6.
 1977 Unemployment Statistics.
 Pretoria: Bureau for Economic Policy and Analysis.
 Westcott, G.
 1977 Obstacles to agricultural development in the Transkei
 in (eds) F Wilson, A Kooy and D Hendrie, Farm Labour
 in South Africa.
 Cape Town: David Phillip

No benefit for SA Press in reforms

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Whatever reforms South Africa's Prime Minister Mr P W Botha might have in mind for apartheid, the Press is not to be the beneficiary of any of them.

This is part of the grim warning issued here by the International Press Institute in its review of the problems faced by the world's Press over the past 12 months

Fewer than 20 countries are left in which Press freedom can be said to flourish, the report says — and South Africa is not one of them

In fact the outlook for Press freedom in South Africa is bleak, and getting bleaker

The IPI points to some 100 laws and regulations in South Africa which now encroach on the freedom of the Press, and adds that "The Press is to be controlled more strictly mainly because Mr Botha's reforms are being interpreted by many blacks as a sign of ideological confusion and uncertainty among whites, and this is making blacks more self-confident and aggressive in their struggle."

SELF CENSORSHIP

And, aside from legislation, there was the "voluntary" code of conduct, through which a form of self censorship had been imposed, harassment of journalists by security police and the threats of more limitations to be imposed, the report states

"So it goes on," says the report after listing all the legislation affecting newspapers, "and if this is not enough, the government has now appointed a five-member commission of inquiry under a judge to inquire into and report on the question of whether the conduct of and the handling of matters by the mass media meets the interests of the South African community and the demands of the times and, if not, how they can be improved"

The report observes "The government would not have appointed this commission if it had intended to widen the area of Press freedom."

(iii) Human Relations and relationships often lead a bad name in this area i Another important contrib conditions and an unsafe wor incidence of L.T.O. Peop enviroment.

(iv) Job Jumping. For are constantly on the move for wanting to change their jumpers'.

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(vi) Rationalisation. Th to improve profitability by and concentrating output in and other overheads are cen employed is reduced.

14.5.1.2 Personal Factors

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SA scores worst in report on Press

LONDON — Arrests and death threats are two of the most frequent forms of "harassment" suffered by journalists in Africa, the International Press Institute said in its annual report in London

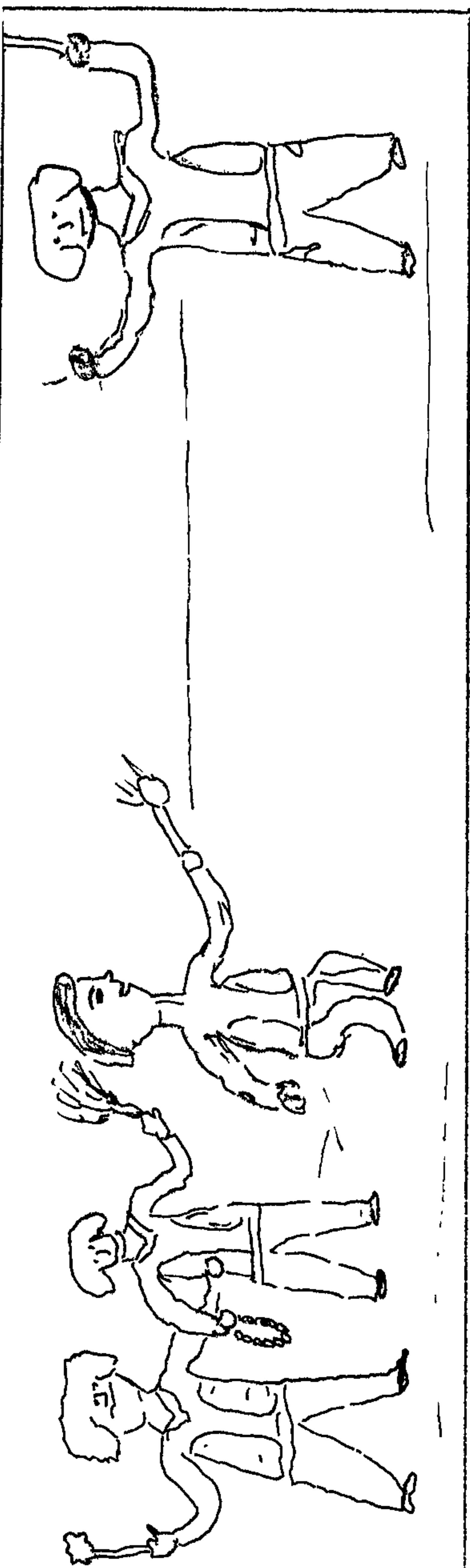
But the most serious violations of Press freedom, according to the report, were committed in South Africa where, it said, more than 100 laws limited Press freedom

Harassment of journalists by South African security forces was also frequent, the report added

The institute, a watchdog body aimed at furthering and safeguarding Press freedom, also criticised difficulties encountered by foreign journalists trying to obtain entry visas to certain African countries where Press freedom is generally absent In Uganda, according to the report, many local journalists had been the object of death threats in "anonymous pamphlets"

In Zambia and the Central African Republic, journalists had been arrested, it said It added that in Zimbabwe, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's Government, despite its stated aim to "establish a free and independent media", still envisaged State control of the Press

The institute said newspapers in Nigeria, black Africa's richest and most populous country, were slowly beginning to regain their freedom — Sapa-AFP



34

AS AT 29 02 80

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY COMMERCE

YEAR : N/A

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
094479V	ABERDEIN	STUART ROBIN	201400	AGGREGATION & FORM - CIA UP
095205J	GRACIE	GAVIN HUGH	201400	TAXATION & ESTATE DUTY II UP
097355W	LESNICK	BRIAN NEVILLE	201400	TAXATION & ESTATE DUTY II 3

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 3

DEAN

Foreign newsmen puzzled at list call

By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

FOREIGN journalists working in South Africa are puzzled by the Steyn Commission's call for their registration here

And the United States Embassy has declined to comment "at this stage" on the Commission's report concerning US activities in South Africa RDM 16/9/80.

The chairman of the 60-member Foreign Correspondents' Association (FCA), Mr Bill Nicholson, said yesterday "It is rather puzzling because there is already a de facto form of registration"

Explaining the de facto procedure, Mr Nicholson said all full-time foreign journalists had to obtain a multiple entry visa, a work permit, and a Police Press card

Foreign journalists assigned to South Africa first had to apply for a visa in their home countries, he said

The local consulate referred the application to Pretoria. It would take between six and eight weeks for an answer - "a period generally longer than for ordinary tourists visiting South Africa"

A foreign journalist was initially allowed into South Africa for three months. He would then make arrangements through the South African Information Service to obtain a multiple-entry visa and a work permit from the Department of the Interior

"The multiple-entry visa has to be renewed each year and the work permit every six months," Mr Nicholson said. "In addition, through the Information Department, we also apply for Police Press cards annually. The police, of course, can refuse such cards"

The FCA would meet to discuss the Steyn Commission's recommendation after it knew the details

He said the FCA enjoyed a "fairly cordial" relationship with Information. "We've had relatively few difficulties, and from the logistics point of view, it has been a pleasure working with the Information people"

Mr Nicholson also said FCA members had been asked to appear voluntarily before the Steyn Commission. "We stayed away because it was essentially a South African matter"

The US Embassy could not say when, or if, it would comment on the commission's view that the US employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressure the Government into implementing reforms which would result in a black majority government

RDM 20/12/80
Mwasa managements meet
 243 (15) (15) (15) week Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, declined to comment on the negotiations, aimed at resolving the deadlock between management and the strikers, who are mainly members of the Media Workers' Association of SA.
 REPRESENTATIVES of the black journalists who went on strike seven weeks ago, last night met with the managements of South African Associated Newspapers and the Argus Group for the second time this

which is often the result of a change from a single class teacher to many teachers. The Education Authorities are unlikely to change this, because the teaching system is aimed at producing specialists. And from standard 6, schooling is by specialists. But the younger kids need older people to identify with, and standard 9 and 10 pupils should organise teach-ins with the younger pupils. These could be informal, they could discuss anything that was of interest to most of the people there, and it would not be necessary to stick only to school subjects. It could be a sharing of experiences. The best way of organising this would be through your Students Representative Council. If there is no SRC you should try to form one.

This informal teaching would be of benefit to both older and younger students. And they could take it out of the schools to people in the community. Many people in the community cannot read or write. Many of these are the gangsters too. SRC programmes could teach these people to discuss things that are important to them, then they would become interested. They must be shown that much of what they are doing fits in with the needs of the rich and that they are harming working class communities. It's a big thing to do, but no action can come out of a community that is divided against itself.

HAS three months in the United States changed the political attitudes of Post Editor Percy Qoboza?

The answer to that lies in the fact — as he points out — that after three months in a non-racial society, speaking to diplomats of all walks of life and all races, he had to climb off the plane at Jan Smuts airport and face the reality that he is Black

The Sunday Express spoke to Mr Qoboza in his small, but above average, Soweto home only a few days after he had adjusted to being back

His attitudes have hardened. But, remarkably, he still clings to a practical philosophy and ideal of peaceful change

Although he admits to a "growing impatience" and "increasing agonising" over the question of whether it is "still wise to go on when the possibilities for peaceful change are diminishing by the day" he still holds out the hope that it is not too late

"I have said publicly again and again that those of us who still believe in the peaceful transformation of this society are becoming an endangered species

"I have also said again and again, that we are destined for the political museums of this country and this is primarily because of a history of institutionalised violence by this Government on my people, drawing so many of them to the conclusion that this kind of violence can only be answered by more violence

"Other developments in Southern Africa, such as the independence of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, have strengthened the hand of those who believe that violence is the only way you can unshackle your hands from the chains of injustice

"This is so much so that everything that happens in this country and around us has the unfortunate impact of giving violence a very strange credibility"

Mr Qoboza added "And so I go through the agonising choice, more and more now, of questioning the wisdom of hanging in here despite all the odds.

"And still I remain consistent in my philosophy of change through non-violence. It is a mixture of wishful thinking that constitutional change in this country can be brought about without violence, some realism and the realisation that even at this late stage we've got to be hanging in here.

"It's very important that those of us who are prepared to do so continue to push for peaceful change. It is the difference between life and death

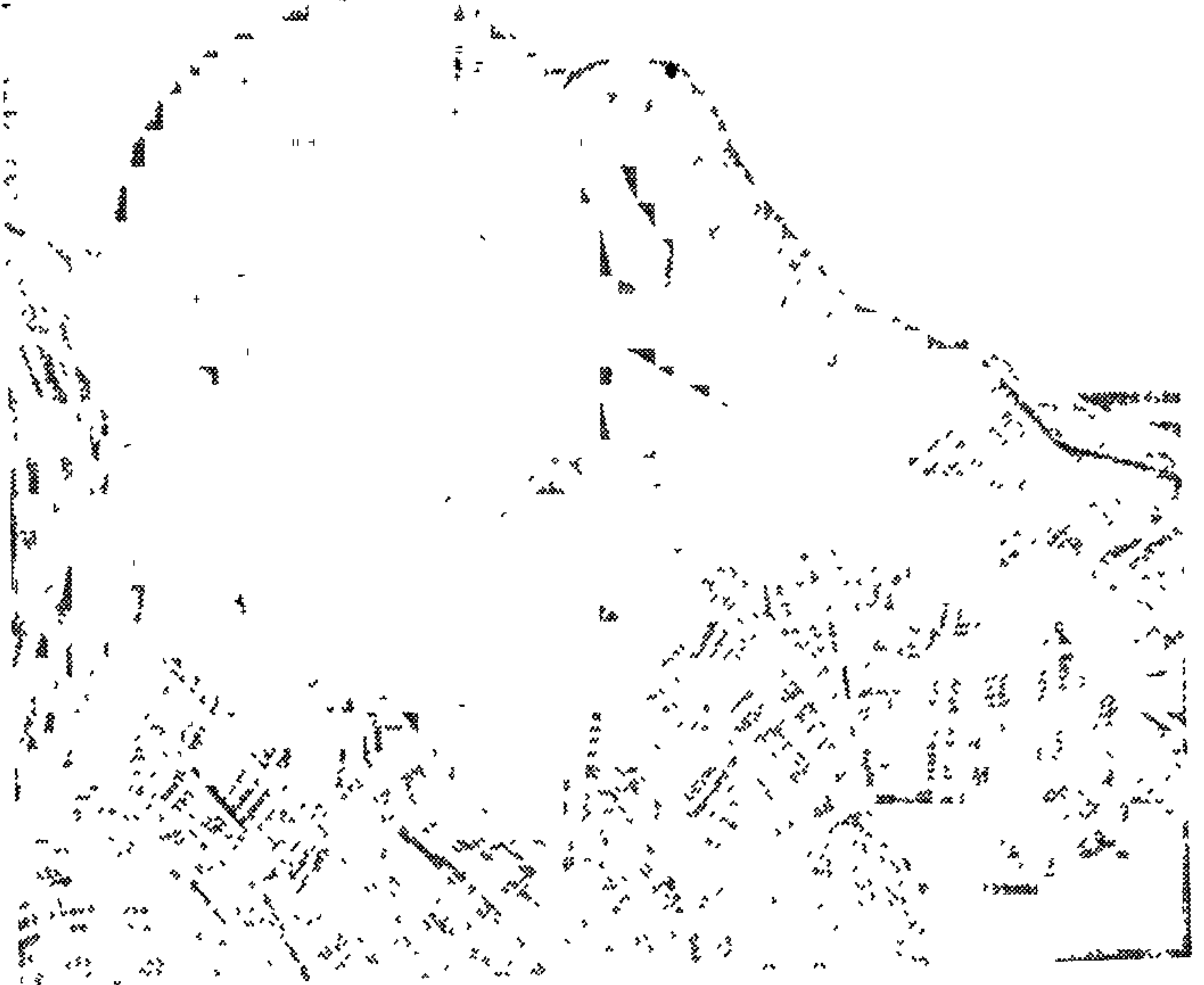
"And this death is one that threatens all of us, White and Black."

During his stay in the US as editor-in-residence of the Washington Star, Mr Qoboza had the prime opportunity of meeting high-ranking delegates from the US, the United Nations and African states as well as grass roots political leaders and delegates from the African National Congress.

HOME!

2/12/80 (243)
To the reality

BARRY LEVY INTERVIEWS PERCY QOBOZA



● Percy Qoboza ... I have a this dream of PW one day sitting down ...

dream of one day seeing P W Botha sitting at a table talking to the ANC."

Having spoken to ANC members, he says, "the opportunity for this is still there. But it's up to Pretoria to take its initiatives now"

But, says Mr Qoboza, on a more hesitant note "Every time you listen to a Nationalist overseas he creates the impression that this country has less problems and more contentment among its citizens than any other.

"And it is this Alice in Wonderland of self-delusionment which in itself indicates how tragically misinformed these people are about the real state of the nation

"I never know," he continues, "whether the Nats really believe the things they are saying or whether they are simply playing politics. But, whichever, they demonstrate a very frightening lack of a true un-

Blacks in this country.

"This fact came forcefully to me as I read the account of these three young men who who have been sentenced to death for high-treason and six others to long terms of imprisonment

"Sitting in my apartment in

Washington I really wondered at the type of significance that this occasion could have for White South Africans.

"Did anybody ever pause to think who these young men are and what caused them to do what they did, and how many there are who think like them?"

21/12/80

243

Is this what to give all the

AND this was the year, 1980, that all good little kids in South Africa asked for a New Deal as a Christmas present.

Well, not all of them, but we'll come to that later. Sunday newspaper polls showed that a great fat lot of kids wrote Santa Claus very touching letters that went something like this

"Dear Santa, my Daddy says we live in dangerous times and have to contemplate alternatives that are too ghastly to So when you bring me the R1 rifle and Hippo armoured car and the oil strike off Mossel Bay that I asked for earlier please do not forget also to bring a New Deal which my Daddy says will make us all live happily together but apart ever after. Thank you and luv from all of us."

Now, because the people at the Post Office are really smart, these letters did not find their way to the North Pole but ended up where South Africa's Santa Claus 1980 really hangs out

About this Santa I must tell you something first. He looks not a bit like the old guy in the red clothes and white beard you see in the cartoons. He really looks a lot more like Mr P W Botha in pinstripes when he is trying to look benign instead of threatening the English-language Press.

Anyway, when Santa got all those letters he called his seven dwarfs together in his workshop in Pretoria

"Look at these," he said triumphantly. "Just like I told you They all want a New Deal toy this year. And we're going



MY EYE

An irreverent column by
ALEXANDER DE KOK

to give them one, though it means we'll have to ditch all the old toys and have to work very hard."

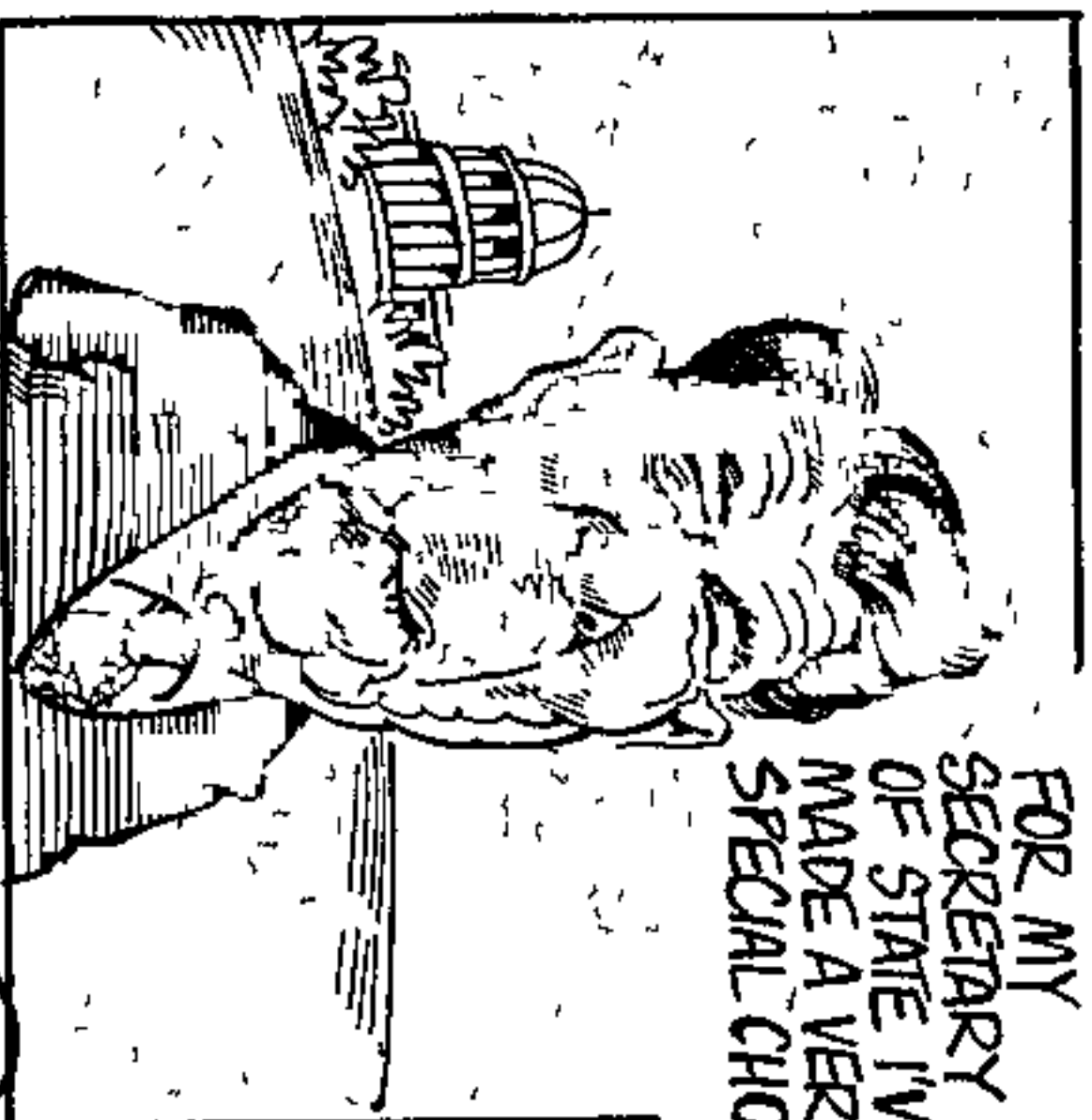
You can imagine that this went down like a lead balloon with some of the dwarfs. Sleepy fell asleep immediately he heard the phrase "hard work" and Dopey kept on asking whether they were going to play poker since Santa kept on talking about a new deal.

On the other hand, some of the other dwarfs were jolly excited about the idea of a new toy that might spread happiness all round

"Oh jolly lovely, jolly lovely," sang Happy, whose name was really Piet. "I haven't been able to give people something really nice to play with since the sports policy puzzle and you can see how long that has kept them busy. It will be so nice working on something

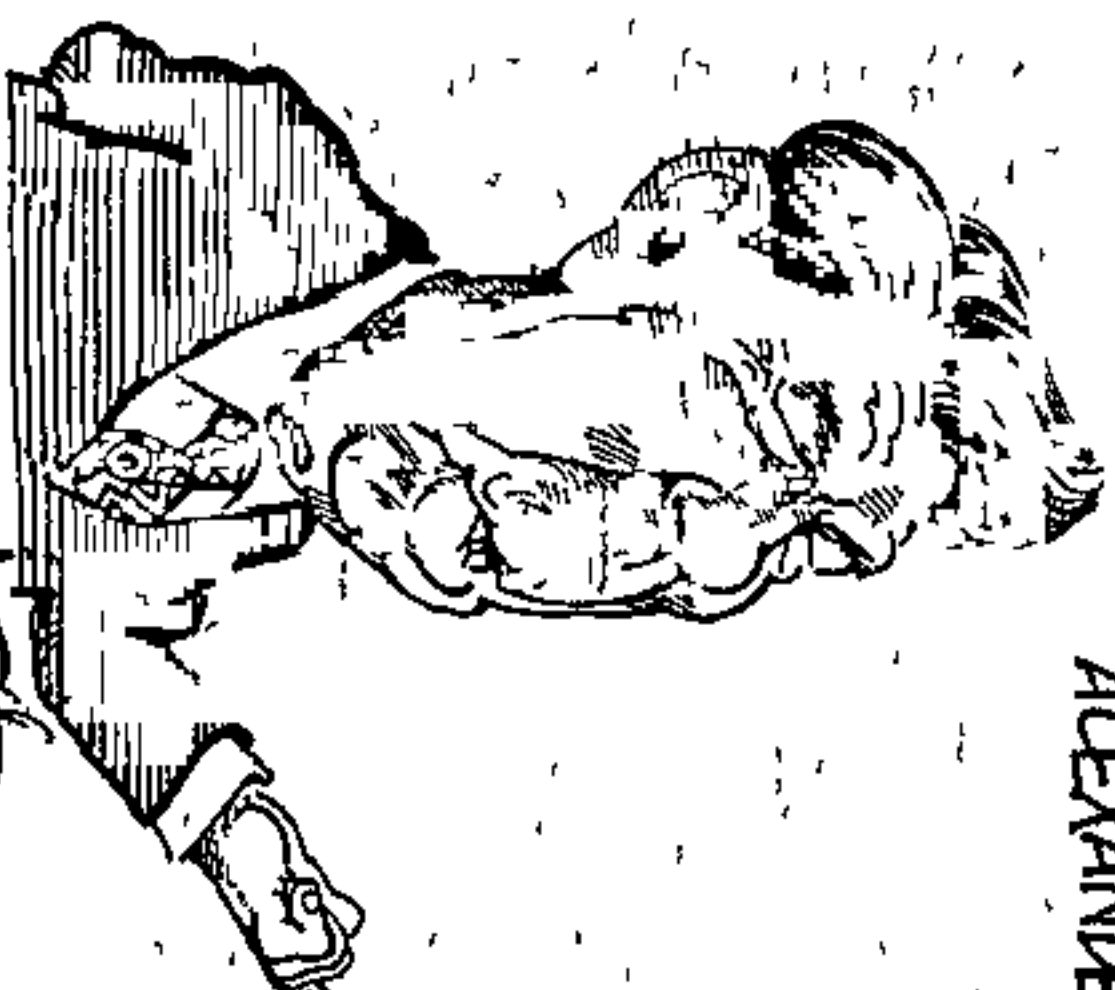
RICHARD SMITH LOOKS AT THE NEW TEAM IN THE WHITE HOUSE

480



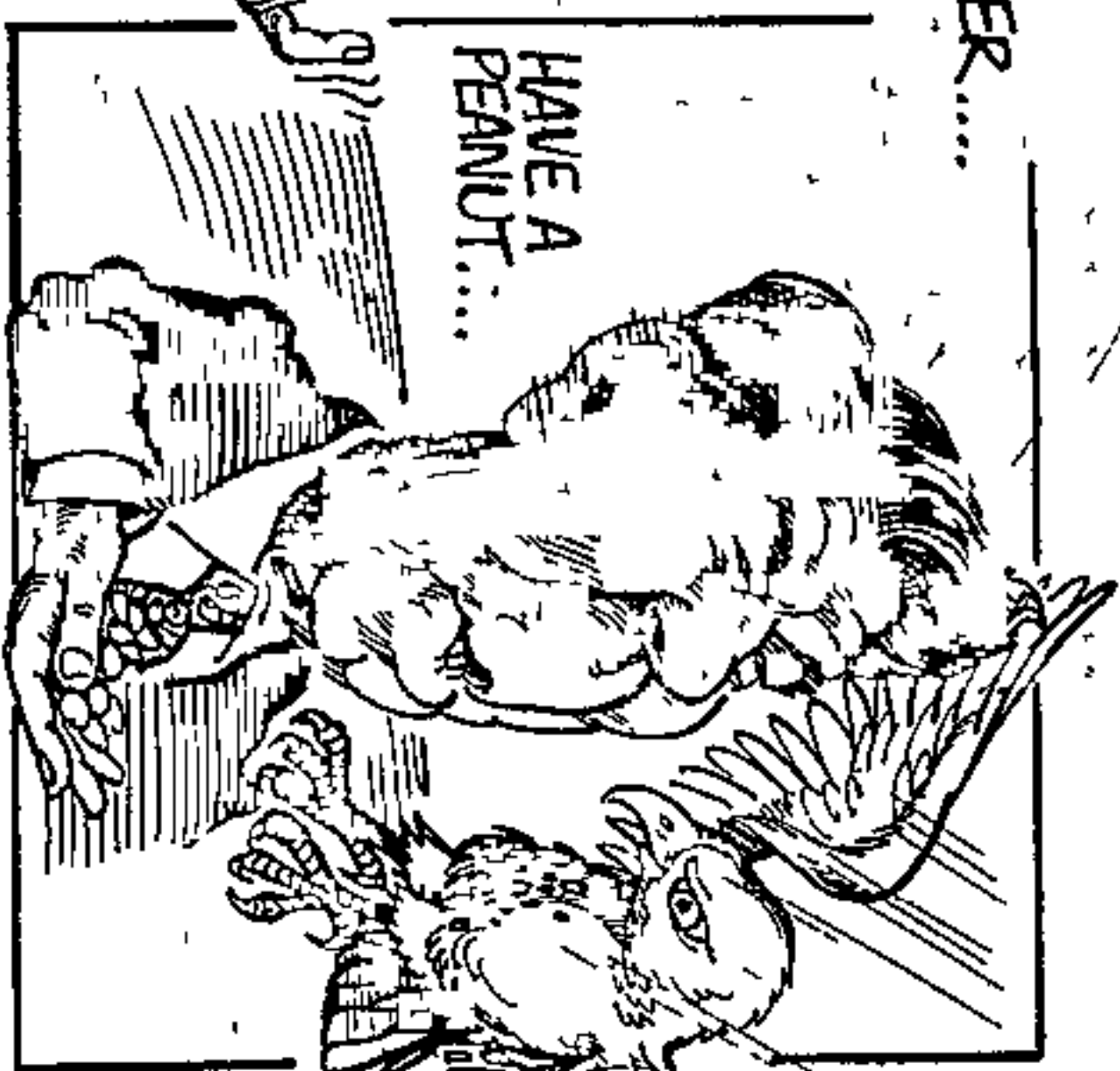
FOR MY SECRETARY OF STATE I'VE MADE A VERY SPECIAL CHOICE...

2/8/80



ALEXANDER...

21/12/80



HAVE A PENNUT...



THEY'RE FROM JIMMY...

SUNDAY EXPRESS December 21, 1980

21/12/86 243

Of beings Black

ON HIS RETURN FROM WASHINGTON

"How long must we go on enduring these traumatic experiences in our society before we really tackle the problems that give violence the credibility it is given in this society?"

Drawing Mr Goboza back to the South Africa's constitutional moves, I asked him what he thought of Dr Koorhof's plans to make the carrying of passes "easier".

"Ever since I began to grow up and observe the things around me," he retorts, "I don't know how many times the pass laws have been changed and tailored

"But what Blacks are talking about isn't about the tailoring of these laws — it's about their abolition. No amount of juggling can change them.

"As long as my children and I are likely to be stopped and told to produce our passes — with the likelihood of jail if we cannot — no amount of goodwill from Dr Koorhof will help at all. The humiliations and the indignities will remain.

"The fact that he is sensitive to the problem is cause for jubilation, but good intentions are not enough.

"What we need is decisive action. A system that reminds me that I am Black continuously attacks my manhood.

"While it's nice that I can walk through the corridors of the Carlton Hotel, it doesn't change the basic theme that there are other places that restrict me because I am Black."

... around a table and talking to members of the ANC

IF PRETORIA thinks it will be let off the "pressure-hook" by a conservative Reagan administration, it has another think coming.

That's the opinion of Mr Percy Goboza, Editor of Post (Transvaal), who has returned from a three month stint in the United States as Editor-in-residence of the Washington Star.

His stay in the US gave him the first hand opportunity of speaking to a broad spectrum of US Government officials as well as incoming Reagan administrators.

He also met United Nations officials, leaders of African states and exiled officials of the African National Congress.

He gave the the Sunday Express his assessment of what the Reagan election has meant for US Blacks and the pressures they can indirectly, through their government, bring to bear on Pretoria and hence the lives and destiny of South African Blacks.

One thing he has returned sure of is that South Africa will not be let off the hook by a conservative Reagan administration, certainly not quite so easily as popular opinion in this country seems to think.

Mr Goboza agrees that Reagan did not get into office

QUOTE
"One thing that people don't understand in South Africa is that there is a common sense of brotherhood between Blacks in the US and their counterparts over here."

because of the Black vote and therefore owes the Blacks nothing. "But the irony of it," he says, "is that Mr Reagan has

'Ronald Reagan will not let SA off the hook'

American African Affairs Department, Mr Chester Crocker, who in a recent study said that he would not favour bringing sanctions to bear on South Africa in order to bring about a solution to the crisis in Namibia.

But from his discussions with Mr Crocker and other influential Republicans, Mr Goboza believes that while Pretoria will have better dialogue with the new US administration, including "some good friends", pressure for change will still be applied. Perhaps not on the table as was the case with the Carter administration but rather more quietly, "under the table".

"No matter what party is in power in the US," says Mr Goboza, "the South African system affronts the very nerve of American society. No nation

turbulent years of the Sixties), the race debate still remains as open and freely expressed as it did before.

Mr Goboza points to an American TV programme he saw just before leaving the USA. Called "Simply Black and White", a Black American psychologist takes to task a forum of Blacks and Whites who normally thought of themselves as liberal and forces them to admit their sub-conscious racial prejudices.

At the end of the programme, both the Black and White participants "are forced to admit they must now go out and cure themselves of these

QUOTE
"But we're scared of looking at ourselves:"

Santa SA really plans Nats for Christmas?

new "

And he told a few jokes to make people feel good Bashful, too, liked the idea, though he complained that when he had offered teachers a new deal earlier they hadn't wanted it Perhaps now they'd realise their mistake

Nobody paid much attention to old Grumpy, for wasn't he always complaining about something or other anyway? But this time, let me tell you, Grumpy was really upright And with good reason, too

You see, Grumpy was the dwarf in charge of the largest workshop in Santa's factory It was this workshop where they made the Old Policy toy that had kept little Nats happy at play for so many years The toy came in many colours and was given many different names like "Verwoerdian Ideals" or "White Survival" or "Civilised Standards" or even "Basic Principles" but, under whatever name, the Nats had always thought it the most important item in their toybox

Of course, since Grumpy made such an important toy, that made him a pretty important dwarf He was the one who really knew, from the lessons of the past, precisely what part went where and how it all fitted together

And now the toy was about to be ousted, made obsolete overnight, by some new-fangled idea! If that happened, Grumpy would no longer be the big expert who lorded it over everybody

So the dwarf who usually said "No" to most changes on principle was extra upset

"Justa minnit, justa minnit," he objected "Why do we need a New Deal when the Old Policy is just fine, tell me? We're moving too fast, I tell you Just yesterday I had to stop making ox-wagon toys for the kiddies, now we want to throw out the Old Policy It will never do What would Santa Malan and Santa Strydom have said?"

There was a great uproar and much talking to and fro after this, until Santa Claus got all red in the face like he sometimes does on TV and started waving his finger in characteristic fashion

"If you won't give me that toy," he said, "I'm quitting and you can find a new Santa Claus"

Well, that seemed to settle that because nobody fancied a big walkout like that just before Christmas But if you think anything is ever as simple as it seems I've got news for you Grumpy was far from finished

That evening he quietly gathered all his workmen and a few of the dwarves who were less than happy with the New Deal toy

"If that New Deal goes through all your jobs will be in danger," he told his workmen "Why, they could tran anyone at all to make this new-fangled toy There'll be no more job Reservation in Santa's factory and you'll all be out on your ears"

To the other dwarfs, he said "Listen, this New Deal is going to mean a lot more trouble for all of us Would you like your kids to play with some-

thing that? And if it catches on we'll have no rest at all We'll have our hands full, and we won't get a decent night's sleep again"

That scared them, all right, especially Sleepy They implored Grumpy to think of something to do

"I'll tell you what," he said, "We'll give Santa his New Deal toy for Christmas But we'll be making it and so we'll make sure that it is new only on the outside! Inside, we'll put all bits and pieces of the Old Policy toy And where we have to put in new bits we'll make sure they don't work very well or for long so that it will break down soon and won't catch on at all Then everyone will want the Old Policy toy again"

The others all cheered his brilliant idea and followed it to the letter They unveiled their colourful, fake New Deal toy to Santa Claus with a great deal of ceremony

"Here's where the President's Council goes," they explained proudly, "and there the homeland policy fits in" But among themselves they sniggered

Now, just like Dallas when JR was shot, I have to leave you in suspense Will Father Christmas find out he has been hoodwinked? Will he care? Will the children be hoodwinked in turn? Will the New Deal toy, against Grumpy and his henchmen's expectations, work for longer than planned?

I'm not giving anything away But don't be too depressed, there's always Christmas 1981

If we're still around, that is

already started his election run for 1984, and in order to keep himself in the Presidential seat his administration, among other things, will have to show now that Republicans are sensitive to Black needs and aspirations

"This will have a direct bearing on South Africa because the US experience in race relations can never be divorced from the South African experience in the same area

"Hence," he says, "a show of Republican sensitivity to Black feelings in America will decisively influence relations between the US and Pretoria

"One thing that people don't understand in South Africa is that there is a common sense of brotherhood between Blacks in the US and their counterparts over here

"Notwithstanding the comradeship which Black Americans feel for Blacks in this country, there are basic pillars of American society which Americans have come to stand by regardless of the administration in power

"The rule of law, freedom of the Press, individual freedom and rights are basic pillars of American society and any time Americans see or hear of violations of these rights, they simply switch off

"It is a fantasy of Pretoria's that they will be let off the hook by a Reagan administration

"Pretoria has often succeeded in creating the impression in the US that it is moving away from injustice and racial discrimination and creating a new political dispensation to the point where Americans have said 'Let's give them a chance' — but then someone over here is detained and Americans are affronted again

"I have met many prominent Black Republicans who find South Africa's race policies abhorrent"

One of the people Mr Goboza met in the US is the current favourite to take over the

can be seen to be condoning the system over here Hence American denunciations of that system will remain

"In real terms that means America will continue to distance itself from Pretoria and pressure from the US will not vanish at all — but it will be done more privately than in the case of during the Carter administration"

He adds that despite the uncertainty American Blacks feel as a result of the Reagan election, (they now see themselves as being dumped back into the

South Africans are breaking mirrors all the time, because they don't like the image they see there."

secretly held prejudices" "It is that kind of programme and open debate," says Mr Goboza, "which would help South Africans to face their own problems

"But we're scared of looking at ourselves South Africans are breaking mirrors all the time, because they don't like the image they see there"

22 black journalists on strike in Cape Town

Labour Reporter

TWENTY-TWO black journalists went on a two-day strike in Cape Town yesterday and today as the managements of the Argus Company, and SA Associated Newspapers remained deadlocked in negotiation with the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

A Mwasa spokesman said today the strike was being held as a protest against the dismissal of 71 colleagues in Johannesburg and Durban last week.

It was also an expression of their solidarity with these journalists, 68 of whom are from Post Transvaal, and three from the Sunday Tribune, Durban.

MWASA MEMBERS

Of the 22 on strike in Cape Town, three are from The Argus newspaper, eight are from the Cape Times and 11 are from the Cape Herald.

The journalists, all members of Mwasa, last week threatened strike action if the Argus Company failed to reinstate the 71 dismissed workers by yesterday.

The workers were fired when they ignored an ultimatum to return to work and end their strike, which started almost a month ago in support of striking Cape Herald journalists.

A Mwasa statement said that the 22 Mwasa journalists strongly rejected management's decision insisting that the strikers fill in application forms before they will be reappointed.

At SAAN Mwasa staff members are still on strike and were joined last week by 12 white journalists including cadet journalists.

The 12 striking SAAN journalists have been suspended and according to SAAN management will remain under suspension pending internal hearings.

Several hearings were held yesterday, the outcome of which is still to be announced.

of homeland agriculture employment figures, van der Merwe (1976) avoided making an estimate of total unemployment and confined himself to discussing unemployment in white areas and the increase in homeland unemployment/underemployment since 1970, assuming homeland agricultural employment remained constant at its 1970 level. Economic activity (sometimes called labour force participation) rates had to be estimated from the 1960 and 1970 Population Census. Opinions have differed on the details of series construction, under these circumstances.⁵ The current Population Survey represents a considerable step forward: unfortunately very little of the data collected has been published so far, so that questions that might be resolved using CPS information remain unresolved. Also, it has to be appreciated that there are limitations to the employment obtained from Afr illegally employed or unemployed a white area if discovered at questions about assurances of the right of the it has to be reliability All this is one's approach causes and me employment and South African declined to make on the ground

DRAGGERS OF SWIN IMPULSES

Circulation Row

By DAVID JACKSON

AN amazing verbal dog-fight developed this week among leading Nationalist newspapers as the ramifications of the Perskor circulation scandal rent bitter divisions in Afrikaners Press ranks.

The battle of words between newspapers owned by the rival Press groups Perskor and Nasionale Pers reached new heights of bitterness this week when the editor of the

Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, described pressure on Perskor as "persecution linked with avarice, political motives, personal feuds and the euphoria of our direct Afrikaners competitors".

Since then the war has widened to include Perskor's provincial newspapers, Hoofstad and Ooserveld, both of whose editors entered the fray with signed front-page editorials, and Nasionale Pers's Bloemfontein newspaper, the Volksblad.

The bitterness of the feud arises from years of ferocious competition for circulation between Beeld, the Cape-based Nasionale Pers daily in the Transvaal, and the long-established, but faltering, Trans-

valer, flagship of the Perskor fleet. It broke into the open after the discovery that Perskor's circulation figures for the Transvaler, the Vaderland and the Citizen were falsified.

These figures showed the Transvaler to be ahead of Beeld when, in fact, Beeld had been leading the race for some years. The Audit Bureau of Circulation, the body that acts as watchdog for the newspaper industry and certifies its circulation figures, expelled both the Transvaler and the Vaderland just more than a week ago after failing to get a satisfactory account of the falsifications.

Perskor responded by withdrawing all its papers from the ABC, and Dr De Klerk then published his bitter comments

These, in turn, were followed by a repudiation of certain Perskor statements by the chairman of the ABC, Mr P J Wulfsse.

Then, on Friday, Dr P G du Plessis, editor of Hoofstad, accused rival papers of conducting a "witshunt" and warned that the dispute would eventually acquire political dimensions that would damage the Afrikaners cause, especially in the Transvaal. The witshunt, he said, had "gone far enough".

Implication

Both Hoofstad and its Perskor stablemate, Ooserveld (also in a front-page editorial signed by its editor, Mr Thys Human) demanded an apology from Beeld for allegedly implicating them in the falsification of circulation figures.

At the same time, in a stinging editorial headed "A time for humility", the Volksblad lashed out at Perskor for the "tragically transparent little smokescreen" it had pulled over the circulation affair.

The Volksblad said the facts that had come to light in the latest statement by the ABC "are a devastating answer to the smashing of teeth row com-



P G DU PLESSIS Stop the witshunt

ing from Perskor", a cutting reference to Perskor's response to what the Volksblad called the pressure "to cleanse itself visibly of the taint" (of scandal).

Beeld also brought the wrath of Perskor on its head with a front-page story in which it featured Mr Wulfsse's statement that Perskor officials had made "continued attempts to mislead the investigation into the group's circulation swindle".

Mr Wulfsse said this was a major factor in the ABC decision to expel the Transvaler and the Vaderland.

But Beeld in its front-page story headlined "Perskor wou nog verder knoel" ("Perskor wanted to connive more") added a paragraph pointing out that Hoofstad and Ooserveld were also members of the Perskor group.

It further quoted a police spokesman as confirming that an investigation into the falsified circulation figures of Perskor newspapers was being conducted.

This prompted the demand from both newspapers for an apology.

But Beeld's editor, Mr Ton Vosloo told the Sunday Times yesterday: "I see no necessity for apologising."

"I think Hoofstad and Ooserveld have interpreted our report wrongly and that they are up to Gama'smanship."

Beeld hits at Perskor over ABC decision

By Andrew Walker

Rivalry between Afrikaans Press giants Perskor and Nasionale Pers has grown into a fullscale war, the latest attack coming this morning in an editorial in Beeld.

Traditional rivalry between the groups has spread as newspapers from opposing camps exchange bitter accusations.

The conflict developed following the disclosure over false circulation figures for Perskor's Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen.

The Transvaler and Die Vaderland were expelled from the Audit Bureau of Circulation and Perskor hit back by withdrawing all of its newspapers from the ABC.

Perskor's Pretoria newspaper, Hoofstad and Ogendblad, demanded an apology from the Nasionale Pers publication Beeld following what they regarded as an insinuation that their papers could have been involved in the circulation case.

REFUSED

Beeld refused to publish an apology, the editor, Mr Ton Vosloo, saying that the Pretoria newspapers "have interpreted our report wrongly."

Mr Vosloo said today that he thought the Pretoria papers were "up to gamesmanship"

Dr P G du Plessis, editor of Hoofstad, was then asked whether he intended to take any further action following Beeld's refusal to retract the alleged insinuation.

"As far as I am concerned I was forced to protest and for the time being I will await developments," he said.

In an editorial this morning Beeld hit at Perskor, saying the ABC had had to act strongly or it would have "destroyed itself completely."

Beeld said that the

action as Perskor's own people had prevented any milder course by attempts to mislead the ABC once it had started to investigate circulation figures.

27/1/80 (243)

Bid to end newspaper strike

Argus Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG
Newspaper managements and representatives of the striking black journalists are to hold another round of talks today in an attempt to resolve the strike

The talks follow two meetings last week between managements and representatives of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa)

Black journalists in Durban and Johannesburg have been on strike for more than seven weeks.

The strike began as a sympathy strike in support of striking workers on the Cape Herald, who have since returned to work.

Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of Post, the black newspaper crippled by the strike, said at the weekend that he had talks with both parties in the dispute

61. Radiological changes after withdrawal from Asbestos exposure. Becklake et.al BJIM 1979 36 p.23-28

62. Asbestos related disease in Barrow-in-Furness. J. Edge. Environmental Research 11(2) 1976 p.244-247.

63. See (18) page 13.

64. Report of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases RP 14/1979.

65. Type of asbestos and respiratory cancer in the asbestos industry. Enterline P.E. et al. AEH 27(5) p.313-317.

66. Mesothelioma and Asbestos in the Province of Quebec 1969-1972. G. Thériault. AEH Jan/Feb 1978 p.15.

67. The Geographical pathology of mesothelioma tumours. M. Newhouse. Journal of Occupational Medicine Vol. 18 No. 7 July 1977.

68. Insulation Workers in Belfast: 2 Morbidity in men still at work. J.H. Langlands et al. BJIM 28: 1971 p.217-225.

69. Pitfalls in epidemiological research. P. Enterline. JOM

Strike: Talks to be held today

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — As the strike by black journalists enters its eighth week, further negotiations will be held today between the strikers, mostly members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, and managements of the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers

Today's talks follow two meetings last week between managements and members of MWASA's executive in an attempt to resolve the deadlock

Meanwhile, Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, the black newspaper crippled by the strike, is hopeful that his newspaper will be back in production by Christmas

"It will be the greatest Christmas present I could have," Mr Qoboza said

Both sides

Mr Qoboza said he had had talks with "both sides" in the dispute between MWASA and S A A N and Argus managements

"I believe there is a genuine desire on the part of the reporters to go back to work, and on the part of managements to break the deadlock

"My hope is that both realize this is not the time to score points," he said

Mr Qoboza said he had been asked by his journalists not to become involved in the dispute

"I am involved. It is my paper," he said

Not race

He said he was not in a position to comment on the issues involved in the strike because he had been in the United States when the dispute began

Mr Qoboza said he felt the Mwsa strike should not be seen in terms of race

"I would hope that we can develop from here and see the whole problem as a residue of misdemeanours of the English-language press

He said he hoped the close alliance between the English-language press and black nationalism would not be endangered by the strike

"I don't think we have reached the point of no return just yet," he said

An effect of the strike could be a renewed call for a black-owned and run press

"If that happens, polarization may have in fact reached a very advanced stage," he said

Table	Page
I S.A. Asbestos production by company and type of asbestos	10
II International production of raw asbestos	11
II(a) S.A. Chrysotile production and export values per year 1974 - 1978	12
III Labour force on the asbestos mines	17
IV Characteristics of the racial distribution of the mine labour force	18
V Follow-up of 678 make asbestos workers first exposed since 1933: Results in 1966 and 1974 in the same factory	26
VI Breakdown by race from the mesothelioma register 1979	30
VII Comparative risk of lung cancer by source of data	37
VIII Airborne concentration of asbestos in the mines 1979	47
XV monetary awards by race and degree of compensation disease on the mines	58
XVI Sums of money paid out in compensation on the mines	61
XVII Distribution of total compensation on the mines	61

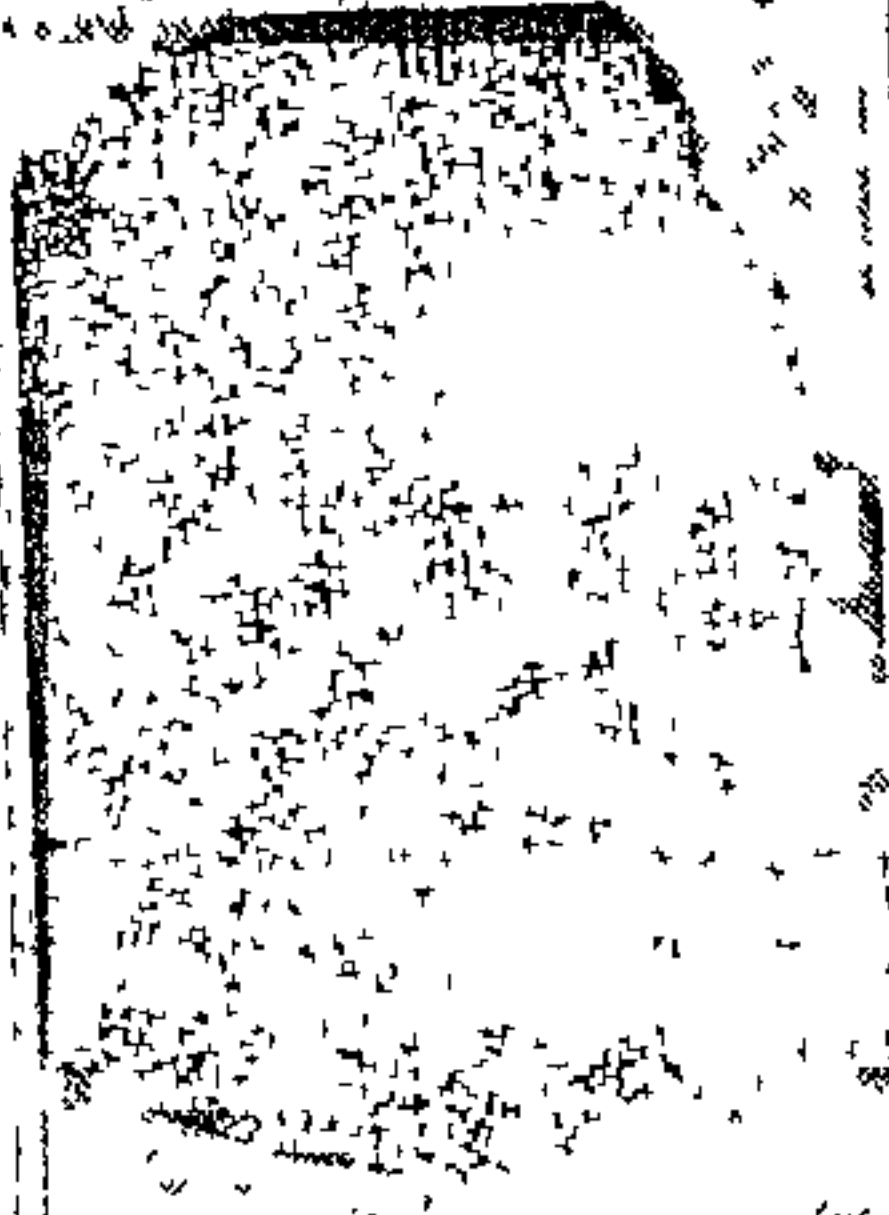
Mwasa

RD. 22/12/80
strike:

more

talks

129
152
243
195



MR QOBOZA

... I am involved

Staff Reporter

AS THE strike by black journalists enters its eighth week, further negotiations will be held today between the strikers, mostly members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and the managements of the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers.

Today's talks follow two meetings last week between managements and members of Mwasa's executive in an attempt to resolve the deadlock.

Meanwhile, Mr Percy Qoboza, the editor of Post, the black newspaper crippled by the strike, is hoping his newspaper will be back in production by Christmas.

"It will be the greatest Christmas present I could have," he said in an interview at his Soweto home yesterday.

Mr Qoboza said he had had talks with "both sides" in the dispute.

"I believe there is a genuine desire on the part of the reporters to go back to work and on the part of managements to break the deadlock.

"My hope is that both realise this is not the time to score points," he said.

Mr Qoboza said he had been asked by his journalists not to get involved in the dispute.

"I am involved. It is my paper," he said.

He said he was not in a position to comment on the issues involved in the strike because he had been in the United States when the dispute began.

~~14 (15) 11/13~~
 Meetings fail to
 resolve strike

The strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa has not been resolved, despite a series of meetings with Argus and SAAN managements

Main issue at stake appears to be payment for the time employees have been on strike. Managements refuse to grant it, but promise that if the Mwasas members — all blacks — return to work they will not lose any service privileges.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Details</u>	<u>Marks</u>
1976	-	
1977	-	
1978	-	
1979	Calculation of basic variances	40
1980	Treatment of variances - Auditing Paper	20
	Average	12

SUMMARY OF F.O.E. QUESTIONS 1976 - 1980

STANDARD COSTING

Govt faces legal action by Argus over papers

Continued

condonation, with the result that their registration expired automatically," Mr Heunis said

He said applications for re-registration could be made, and he would consider them

But Mr Miller said today the Argus Company did not accept that the registrations of the four newspapers had lapsed

He said after consultation with the company's attorneys and with the office of the Registrar of the Interior in Pretoria that the newspapers were "published" in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each

of them within each period of one month

In a telex message to the Department of the Interior, the Argus Company's attorneys called for the registration of the four newspapers to be restored by 4 pm today

"If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed our client will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order if necessary," the message said

The message said the withdrawal of the four newspapers' certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect infor-

mation

The company had taken advice from Senior Counsel, which supported the view that the newspapers had been published in compliance with the Act, the message said

"We are advised that copies of these newspapers which were printed and published during November 1980 were sent to you," the message said

Mr Miller said notice of the intention to demand re-registration of Post Transvaal was served on the editor, Mr Percy Qoboza, but the Department had been wrong to have bothered him because he had not been involved in the matter

Argus issues ultimatum to Govt on closed papers

Legal action would be taken unless the Government rescinded its withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers by 4 pm today, the managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said today.

But the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has issued a statement in which he strongly rejected implications that the Government had closed down the newspapers

The Argus Company was advised by the Director-General of the Department of the Interior yesterday that the validity of the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan had lapsed, because they had not been "printed and published for a period exceeding one month"

Staff at the four newspapers have been on strike with other black journalists country wide for about two months

Mr Heunis said today he would consider application for the re-registration of the four newspapers

"The four newspapers have not appeared for a period of longer than a month

"There were no representations from the proprietors concerned for

To Page 3, Col 2

News
Newspaper
strike
ends

243
243
243

been one of the stumbling blocks in the way of resolving the strike, Mr Miller said it had been agreed the workers would not be paid for the period they had been out on strike

He said he was 'very pleased' the strike was over

The strike was sparked off at the end of October by a strike at the Cape Herald Black journalists at newspapers in Durban, Cape Town and Johannesburg went on strike in support of their colleagues on the Herald

Newspaper
strike
is ended

243

By Mike Derr

Black journalists started work again today when the two-month long strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa ended

The strikers agreed to return to work after talks yesterday between newspaper managements and representatives of Mwasa.

In a joint statement by Mwasa and the Argus and the SAAN companies after the meeting, the strike was called off with immediate effect

"An interim agreement has been reached between Mwasa and the managements on the remaining items of dispute," the statement said

Questioned on the issue of strike pay, which has

To Page 3, Col 5

ARGUS NIGHTS TO OPEN PAPERS

24/2/80
Argus

~~223~~

243

THE Argus Company may take the Government to court to try to get three strike-hit black newspapers back on the streets.

A two-month strike at the papers has been settled, but the Government says the papers' registrations have lapsed and that they will have to re-apply for registration before they can come out again.

The papers, owned by The Argus Company, are Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan.

Settlement

It was announced last night that the two-month-old strike at the papers by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa had been settled.

But members of the Security Police served notices on the editor of the newspapers, Mr Percy Qoboza, to the effect that the newspapers' registration period had elapsed because it was claimed they had not been printed and published for a period

exceeding one month.

Legal action

But the managing director of The Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said today that legal action will be taken unless the Government rescinds its withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers by 4 pm today. Mr Miller said the Argus Company did not

prescribed period, we are advised that copies of these newspapers which were printed and published during November 1980 were sent to you.

The company had taken advice from senior counsel which supported the view that the newspapers had been published in compliance with the Act, the message said.

The four newspapers had lapsed.

He said after consultation with the company's lawyers and with the office of the Registrar of the Interior in Pretoria, the newspapers were 'published' in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each of them within each period of one month.

Message

In a telex message to the Department of the Interior, the Argus Company's lawyers called for the registration of the four newspapers to be restored by 4 pm today.

'If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed our client will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order, if necessary,' the message said.

The message said the withdrawal of the four newspapers' certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect information.

'In support of the contention that these newspapers have been printed and published within the

Newsman
end the strike
RD 24/12/80
137 152
243
198

Staff Reporter

THE two-month-old strike by black journalists and media workers ended yesterday

The strike was called off "with immediate effect" by the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) after a four-hour meeting of its members in Soweto yesterday

A brief joint statement announcing the end of the strike was issued yesterday by Mwasa and the managements of the Argus group and South African Associated Newspapers

It said an interim agreement had been reached on the "remaining items of dispute"

Strikers and management had remained deadlocked for weeks on the issue of strike pay but neither the strikers nor management spokesmen would comment on the issue yesterday.

Mwasa is due to issue its own statement today

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, said he had nothing to add to the joint statement except to say that he was "very relieved" that the dispute was over and that he looked forward to a "fruitful association" with black staff

Argus to seek interdict on govt

25/12/80
C. Times

Argus
213

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Rand Supreme Court will hear an urgent application by the Argus Printing and Publishing Company on Saturday to rescind a government decision to withdraw the registrations of four newspapers.

"In a telex yesterday to the Department of the Interior, lawyers acting on behalf of the Argus Company threatened legal action unless the department cancelled the withdrawal of the registrations of four strike-hit black newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, by 4pm yesterday.

The department had cancelled the registrations of the newspapers because "they had not been published for 30 days, and this meant they had lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act".

The deputy director-general of internal affairs, Mr T J Booyens, said that if the Argus wanted to publish the newspapers again they would have to obtain registration certificates. This could take up to three weeks.

The managing director of the Argus Company, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday that the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

After consultations with the company's lawyers and with

the office of the Registrar as to whether the newspapers in question had been "published" in terms of the Internal Security Act by producing and distributing editions of each of them within each period of one month, a telex was sent to the department calling for the restoration of the registrations of the publications by 4pm yesterday.

"If you are not prepared to withdraw your statement that the certificates of these newspapers have lapsed, our clients will consider bringing an application to the Supreme Court for a declaratory order if necessary."

The message further said that the withdrawal of the registration certificates appeared to have been based on incorrect information.

In support of the contention that these newspapers have been printed and published within the prescribed period, we are advised that copies of these newspapers which were published and printed during November 1980 were sent to you.

A spokesman for the office of

yesterday confirmed that an application from the Argus Company's lawyers had been made for an urgent application to be heard on Saturday.

Mr John Gittins, manager of the Post, refused to comment on the latest developments, but said that all staff were present after the end of a Mwaša strike which had crippled the four newspapers.

"Everything is going on as normal. We have had long meetings with Argus management and the matter has been discussed in detail," he said.

A spokesman for the Department of the Interior confirmed the receipt of a telex message from lawyers acting on behalf of Argus.

© Sapa reported from Pretoria that the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said that it was untrue that the government had closed the four newspapers. He said the newspapers had not been published for a period exceeding a month.

"There were no representations for condonation and accordingly, registration lapsed immediately."

In terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, fresh applications for the registration of the newspapers could be submitted, he said. "If I receive such applications, they will be considered."

Argus goes
to court
on papers

By Mike Derry

An urgent application will be made to the Supreme Court tomorrow by the Argus Company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored.

The registration certificates of the newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, were withdrawn on Tuesday by the Director-General of the Department of the Interior.

The company was advised by the Director-General that the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspaper "had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month".

The four newspapers were affected by the eight-week strike by black journalists, which was resolved this week.

However, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court tomorrow with a view to get the Government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates.

CIRCULAR

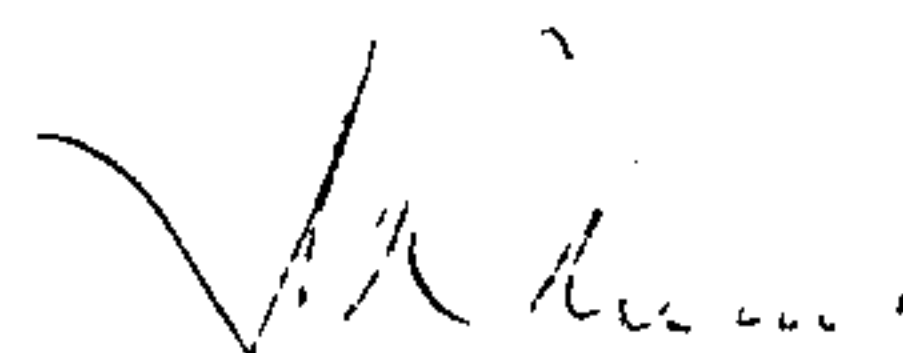
Transitional arrangements
B.Com. in 1981 and 1982

1. The second-semester (provisional title) will be prescribed for all students who opt for these streams. Students who subsequently wish to change to the CTA, they will be allowed to take Management Accounting.

2. Business Administration will be offered for the last time. In subsequent years it can be obtained by taking Business and Management Accounting followed by Principles of Business in the second. Students in 1981 will have to drop from the curricula as it is impossible for a student to take Statistics II makes it impossible to take

3. The third-year course Managerial Finance (provisional title) will not be offered until 1982. In 1981 Costing (Management Accounting) I will be offered as before, for the last time.

4. Streams 1, 2, 4, 6 and 7 prescribe three and a half courses in the second and third years. Students will be permitted to take four courses in any one year, but are not encouraged to take extra courses unless they have performed well the previous year. No student will be permitted to take in excess of four courses in a year, unless permission for this has been obtained. Such permission will only be granted on academic merit, i.e. if the student has performed well the previous year.


Professor JRP Morris
Acting Dean of the Faculty of Commerce

ges to the

t Accounting

This course
Students who
should they
the stream leading
half course

in 1981 for the
background to business
environment and Structure
in the first year,
Principles of Finance in
Business Administration I
or Statistics II
Statistics II makes it
and 5, and dropping
streams 3 and 6.

Argus to bring Govt to court

Argus Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — An urgent application will be brought in the Supreme Court tomorrow by the Argus Company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored.

The registration of the newspapers, Post, Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, was withdrawn on Tuesday by the director general of the Department of the Interior.

The company was told that the validity of the certificates had lapsed because the newspapers had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month.

STRIKE

The newspapers were affected by the eight-week long strike by black journalists, which was resolved this week.

However, Mr. Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed.

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court tomorrow forcing the Government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates.

TABLE 14: U S DIRECT INVESTMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1969 - 1978
BOOK VALUE AT YEAR END
(millions of dollars)

Date	All Industries	Mining and Smelting	Petro- leum	Total manu- factu- ring	Food pro- ducts	Chemical & allied pro- ducts	Primary & fabricated metals
1969	755	84	158	373			
1970	864	90	172	438			
1971	965	100					

NOT PUBLISHED

Mr R Kruger, SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the Acts during November and their registration certificates were invalid.

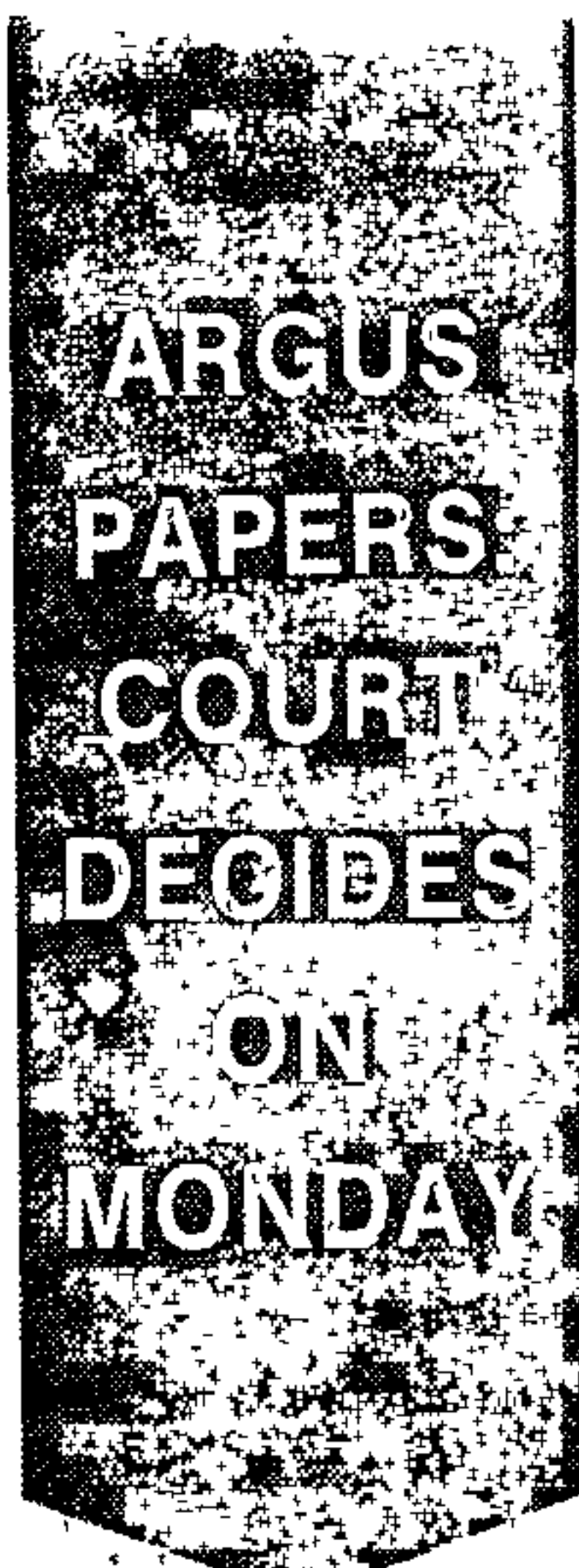
He said that the November issues could not be seen as newspapers 'Distribution is not just printing for the purposes of showing your wife,' he said

He said that if a hundred copies of the newspaper had been handed out on the street corners, he would not have been in court today

Present at the court hearing, heard urgently by Mr Justice Coetzee in the Rand Supreme Court at 9 30 am today were Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Group, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the security police, and various other Government officials

Judge Coetzee heard argument from both sides and withheld his decision until 10 am on Monday

Mr W Schreiner SC, and Mr D A Kuhn, instructed by Mr Peter Reynolds of Webber Wentzel appeared for the Argus Group and Mr Rene Kruger SC and Mr I Goutsche appeared for the Department of Internal Affairs



Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Judgment will be given on Monday on an application by the Argus company to have the registration certificates of three of its black newspapers restored

Mr W Schreiner, SC, told Mr Justice Coetzee that the company would only ask for the restoration of the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan

He said the Saturday Post which also had its registration certificate withdrawn by the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs this week, would not be published again.

LAPSED

Mr Schreiner told the court the Argus company was advised this week that the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspapers had not been published for a period exceeding one month

Mr Schreiner said publication of the newspapers had been affected by a strike by black journalists

He said the Argus company had published one-sheet copies of the three newspapers and sent them to the Postmaster-General, the Department of Internal Affairs, and the statutory libraries

He contended that in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act, this constituted publication.

1969	100,0	11,1	20,9	49,5	6,4	5,7	3,0	10,4	14,3	18,5	0,1	11,2	0,6	3,9
1977	100,0	45,6		39,8										

Source: U S Department of Commerce, Survey of Current Business, various issues.

Note: (D) denotes suppression of data of individual companies.

W Argus
27/11/69
263
227

Judgment reserved on challenge by Argus

By Mike Cohen and
Mike Deiry

Judgment will be given in the Rand Supreme Court on Monday on an application by the Argus Company to have the registration certificates of three of its black newspapers restored.

Mr W Schreiner, SC for the Argus Company, told Mr Justice Coetzee this morning that the company would only ask for the restoration of the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and Sowetan.

He said that the Saturday Post which also had its registration certificate withdrawn by the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs this week, would not be pub-

lished again

Mr Schreiner told the court that the Argus Company was advised this week that the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspapers had not been published "for a period exceeding one month"

Mr Schreiner said publication of the newspapers had been affected by a strike by black journalists.

He said the Argus Company had published one-sheet issues of the three newspapers and had sent them to the Postmaster General, the Department of Internal Affairs, and statutory libraries.

He contended that, in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act, this

constituted publication. Mr Rene Kruger SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the Acts in November and that their registration certificates were invalid.

Mr Kruger said that the November issues could not be seen as newspapers "Distribution is not just printing for the purposes of showing your wife," he said.

Mr Kruger added that had a hundred copies of the newspaper been handed out on the street corners, he would not have been in court today.

At the hearing of the urgent application were Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, and other Government officials.

The judge heard argument by both sides and withheld his decision until 10 am on Monday.

Mr W Schreiner, SC and Mr D A Kuyi instructed by Mr Peter Reynolds of Webber Wentzel appeared for the Argus Company. Mr Rene Kruger SC and Mr J Goutsche appeared for the Department of Internal Affairs.

Argus takes govt to court

JOHANNESBURG — An urgent application will be brought in the Supreme Court today by the Argus company in a bid to have the registration certificates of four of its black newspapers restored

The registration certificates of the newspapers, Post Transvaal, Saturday Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan were withdrawn on Tuesday by the director-general of the Department of the Interior

The company was advised by the director-general that the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed because the newspapers "had not been printed and published for a period exceeding one month".

The four newspapers were affected by the eight-week long strike by black journalists which was resolved this week

However, Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus company, has said the company did not accept that the registrations of the newspapers had lapsed

The company will seek an urgent interdict in the Supreme Court today forcing the government to rescind its withdrawal of the registration certificates — Sapa

28/12/80 (181) 243 32
S. Express

Saturday Post is to be closed, court told

THE Argus Company has decided to allow the registration of the Black newspaper, Saturday Post, to lapse.

This was stated in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

The Argus Company brought an application for an urgent interdict to rescind a Government decision to withdraw the registrations of Post (Transvaal), a daily, the Sunday Post, the Sowetan and Saturday Post. The Government says the registrations have lapsed because the strike-hit newspapers failed to publish for a month.

At the beginning of the hearing yesterday morning, Advocate W R Schreiner told the court that the Argus Company had decided to cease publication of Saturday Post.

The Government decision to withdraw the registration of the newspapers came on Tuesday — the day the strike by Mwasu (Media Workers Association of South Africa) was called off after nearly two months.

Argument by the Argus to have the Government rescind its decision rested mainly on the definition of the word "publish" in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Argus team, led by Mr Schreiner, maintained that according to the relevant section of the Act they had published an issue of the Post papers and the Sowetan before a month had lapsed.

These had been given to the Secretary for the Department of the Interior as well as disseminated to various public libraries. The issue of the newspapers reached the Secretary of the Interior on November 26, which was within the month time-period allowed.

The papers consisted of a broadsheet of one page each.

At one point in the proceedings, after the State advocates had stated their case, Mr



Advocates W R Schreiner (right) and P Kuy, representing the Argus Company, leave court after the hearing.

By BARRY LEVY

Schreiner referred to the Government's decision as draconian.

Publication of the four papers would have carried on except for the circumstances at the time, he said.

Advocate R Kruger for the State, maintained that dispatching a copy of the newspapers to the Secretary for the Interior or "to only one body" did not constitute publishing a newspaper.

"If they had stood on the side of the street and distributed 150 copies of the paper, then I would not be here today," he said. "But they never did this."

Argument was also heard as to whether the broadsheets issued by the Argus Company could by definition, in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, be considered newspapers.

Mr Kruger maintained that in terms of the definition in that Act "a newspaper wasn't published — a document was published".

However, according to Mr Schreiner, any information sheet, even if it be compiled by an official of the mines and disseminated to only five read-

ers, could be said to be a published newspaper.

The difference in the use of language of the word "publish" in English and "uitgee" in Afrikaans as it is set out in terms of the Internal Security Act was also considered.

Mr Justice Coetzee, on the Bench, said that the entire case rested on this issue "and whether the papers were published on November 26 or not".

He could see how the "act of giving over even one issue of the paper, can semantically speaking be seen as the act of publishing a newspaper."

"But," he added, "you must prove distribution".

Mr Schreiner said that on November 26 the Argus Company had "acted as a publisher" in bringing out the newspapers.

"The intention of the owner," he said, "was to go on with it (publishing) and not to abandon his business."

Judgment will be given tomorrow morning.

Argus directors were yesterday unavailable for comment on the closure of Saturday Post.

The State was represented by Advocates R Kruger and J R Gautscho and The Argus Company by Advocates W R Schreiner and P Kuy. Mr Justice Coetzee was on the Bench.

Rapport

Posbus 8422, Johannesburg. Ook gedruk
in Kaapstad en Bloemfontein

243 WAS DIT NODIG?

WAS die afdwinging van 'n wetsbepaling, waarvolgens die Argus-groep se koerante vir swartmense wat etlike maande lank deur 'n staking langelê was, opnuut om registrasie as nuusblaaië aansoek moet doen, werklik nodig — al het die Departement van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede tegnies korrek opgetree? Ons dink nie so nie, omdat die nadele van die besluit veel groter is as die tegniese nakoming van die wetsbepaling.

Dit is nie asof dié koerante maar net doodgeloop het of die koerante in geldelike nood verkeer het en moes sluit nie. Oor die betrokke koerante se voorneme om weer te publiseer, het nooit enige twyfel bestaan nie. Trouens, onderhandelinge is oor 'n tydperk van maande gevoer om geskille tussen werkgewer en werknemer uit die weg te ruim, ten einde dit moontlik te maak om weer te publiseer. Van 'n sluiting van die betrokke koerante was daar dus nooit sprake nie.

Hoewel onbedoeld, is die indruk wat nou gelaat word, een van moedswilligheid van die kant van die owerheid, omdat koerante betrokke is wat by tye heftige en selfs ongeregverdigde kritiek op die Regering en sy bedoelings uitspreek.

Die hele petalje bied weer 'n stok in die hand vir diegene wat graag wil bewys dat Suid-Afrika geïnstitusionele geweld en onderdrukking onder beskerming van die wet toepas. En vir andere in die geaffekteerde swart gemeenskappe kan dit op die beste lyk na stokke in die wiele van vrye meningsuiting.

Na ons mening sou veel meer vriende gewen gewees het as die koerante toegelaat was om ongehinderd publikasie te hervat, met 'n verduidelikende verklaring dat dit wel binne die mag van die owerheid was om op herregistrasie aan te dring, maar dat dit ter wille van die versterking van die beeld van persvryheid laat vaar is.

Vryheid van mening, ook onder die swart gemeenskappe, moet nie net so ongehinderd as moontlik toegelaat word nie; die indruk dat dit selfs bevorder word, kan 'n sterk pluspunt in Suid-Afrika se teenoffensief teen onredelike en ongegronde kritiek wees.

FOLLOW-UP INTERVIEW

THE LEYLAND MOTOR CORPORATION OF SOUTH AFRICA LIMITED

By HOWARD

BARRELL

Judgment tomorrow in Argus court case

28/12/85. 11h
243

A TRANSVAAL judge will deliver judgment tomorrow on an urgent application brought by the Argus Company yesterday against the deregistration of four of its newspapers by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Argus had asked Mr Justice Gert Coetzee for an order declaring that the four newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post, Saturday Post and the Sowetan — are validly registered and directing the State to pay the costs of the action.

The registration, in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Act, of the four newspapers was said by the Department of Internal Affairs this week to have lapsed. The department said that the four newspapers had not been published for more than a month in November and that, therefore, in terms of section six of the Internal Security Act, their registration had lapsed.

Journalists on the four papers, most of them members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, have just returned to work after a two month strike.

Present at the case were Mr Hal Miller, Argus managing director, and Mr John Gittens, manager of the four newspapers. Also present was Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of Security Police.

Mr W. Schreiner, SC, for the Argus Company told the court Argus would not be seeking the re-registration of Saturday Post as it no longer intended publishing this newspaper.

Mr Schreiner argued that, in the case of the other three newspapers, single sheet editions had been printed on November 21 in the case of Post

Transvaal and the Sowetan, and on November 24 in the case of Sunday Post. Copies of these sheets were subsequently sent to, among others, the Secretary for Internal Affairs, the Postmaster in Johannesburg, the Bloemfontein Public Library and the other legal deposit institutions.

The last editions of the newspapers published before the journalists' strike took effect were on October 25 in the case of Saturday Post, October 26 in the case of Sunday Post, October 29 in the case of the Sowetan and October 31 in the case of Post (Transvaal).

This meant the newspapers had been published as legally required, added Mr Schreiner.

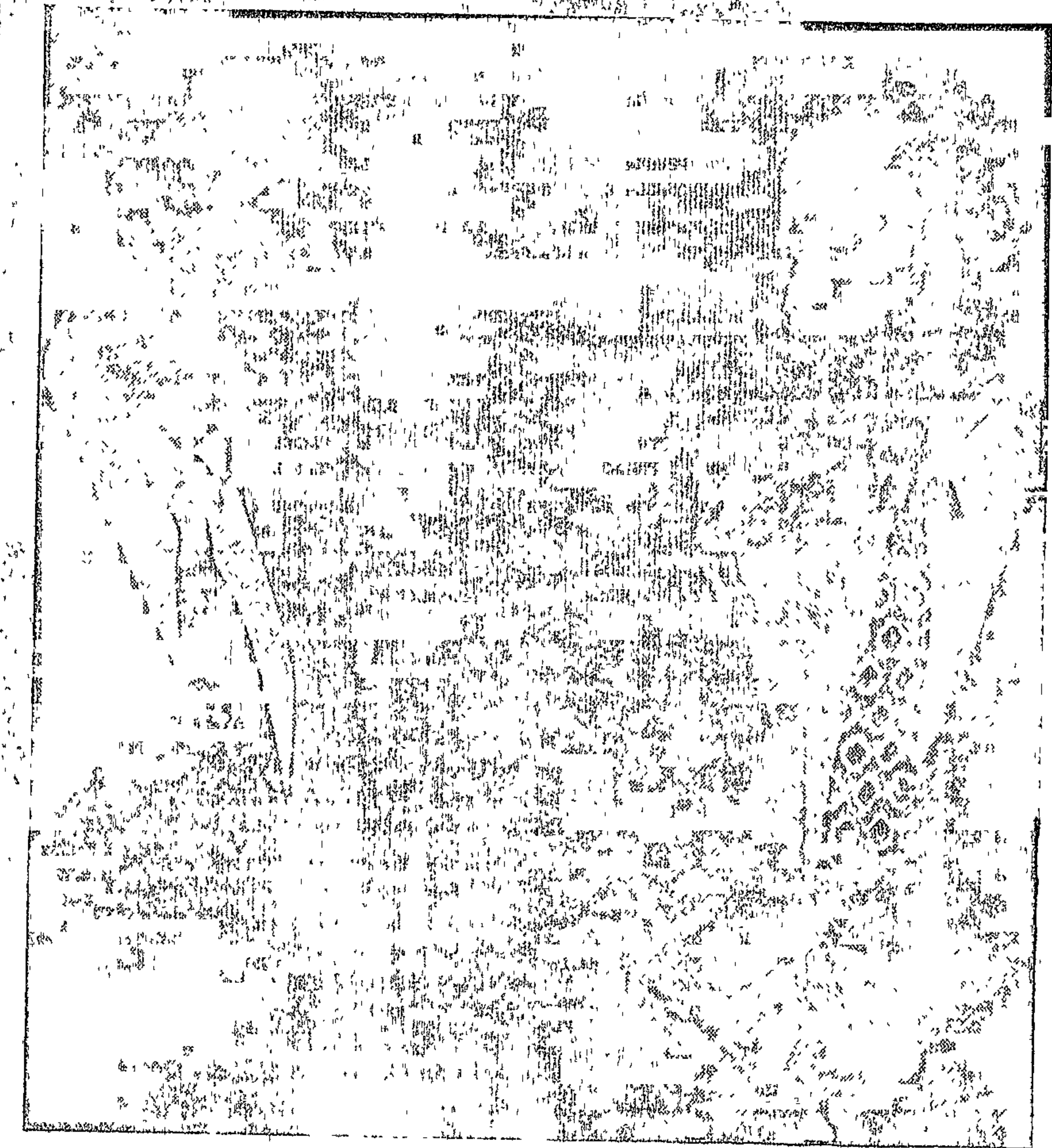
Argument between Mr Schreiner and Mr Rene Kruger, for the Department of Internal Affairs, revolved around whether those single sheet editions and their distribution, legally constituted publication of the newspapers within the period laid down by the Internal Security Act.

In deciding this, argument involved two Acts — the Newspaper and Imprint Act, and the Internal Security Act.

Applying the requirements of the definition of a newspaper given in the Newspaper and Imprints Act, Mr Justice Coetzee said Argus' case depended on whether the three newspapers were published "within a month as newspapers, as newspapers are defined."

One of two requirements had to be satisfied. They were that the sheets had been "intended for public sale" or "intended for public dissemination."

However, said the judge, in his affidavit, Mr John Gittens, manager of the newspapers, had merely said he intended to comply with the provisions of the Newspaper and Imprint Act by publishing the



Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, with John Gittens, Post manager, before yesterday's hearing

TWO characters of major historical importance at the turn of the century met in a European graveyard to discuss their differences.

When a lengthy argument had produced no agreement, the first, exasperated, said: "My friend, history will judge you badly."

The second smiled, then replied: "Ah, but it depends who writes the history."

This exchange came in a BBC dramatisation of an encounter between Lenin and Trotsky. Trotsky was later murdered but, before that happened, he had taken care to write his account of the historical epoch in which he had been involved.

How the strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) is ultimately judged will depend on exactly that.

But for the present, the strike which until this week looked like costing 71 jobs, has brought into sharp relief a series of divisions.

It appears also to have considerably increased Mwasa's power. The SUNDAY TRIBUNE understands that, in terms of its agreement with English newspaper managements, Mwasa will find its way clear to organise all other categories of media workers besides journalists.

This opens the way for a factory floor war between Mwasa and the South African Typographical Union (Satu) which is presently organising black workers.

In addition, managements have undertaken to enter into "affirmative action" programmes with Mwasa for the upgrading of black journalists. Management has also agreed to a separate conciliation

proved". Mr Justice Coetzee replied that the presumption only applied if an action was brought in terms of that Act. But it did not apply where a declaratory order was asked for, as Argus was doing.

But, said Mr Schreiner, the judge had to decide whether the sheets constituted publication in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The Newspaper and Imprints Act merely des-

Who will write the history?

Tribune Reporter

board agreement between it and Mwasa — independent of that between white journalists and management.

The most obvious divisions the strike revealed was that between black journalists and newspaper managements.

Another is the division between white and black journalists, divided in membership between the non-racial, though overwhelmingly white South African Society of Journalists (Sasj) and Mwasa.

The strike has also revealed muted differences within the black community over Mwasa's black exclusivity, its choice of issues and some of its tactics.

But perhaps the most important difference, to some extent underlying all others, is that of political languages.

Mwasa president Zwetakhe Sisulu put this difference somewhat bluntly recently, saying there were basically two kinds of journalism in South Africa: establishment or "revolutionary."

Sisulu, it seems, sees commercial press reporting being either openly supportive of the existing South African structure or indirectly so because calls for change are reformist and so serve basically to legitimise the existing order.

"Revolutionary" journalism, on the other hand, would seek a fundamental change in power relationships. It would not accept the definition of society's problems given by the economically powerful ruling group. Instead, it would seek to re-define the terminology of political debate in line with the perceptions of the exploited or oppressed.

Then too, a nationalistic group with strong feelings of ethnic and economic oppression ought to challenge the hegemony on the spread of information and opinion enjoyed by another group — that instance, the English.

It is not substantially different now. Mwasa and black journalists in general are challenging the professing altruists of the liberal left.

And, in Mwasa's terms, they have been found wanting, manager and reporter alike.

They have appeared unable to understand that, in a deeply divided society like South Africa, they are likely to be deeply divided perceptions of reality.

No one group has the proprietary right to objectivity in journalism. Journalism is not language miraculously free of cultural or economic bias. So black journalists are now demanding what has long been enjoyed by most of their white colleagues: the right to speak their bias

and initial intention of a newspaper. Whereas in terms of the Internal Security Act publication was "making public and making known to a number of persons" argued Mr Schreiner.

Hence he added the newspapers had indeed been published as legally required and were still validly registered.

Mr Kruger for the Department of Internal Affairs argued that publication in terms of the Internal Security Act must

down by the Newspaper and Imprints Act — a provision earlier by the judge.

Taking up Mr Schreiner's point, the judge replied to Mr Kruger's argument by asking if publication as defined by Mr Schreiner could be satisfied by contribution to a few civil servants and libraries. Mr Kruger submitted it could not. Their number was inadequate and it was doubtful they could be called the "public."

243

WVENDDING IN

** RAPPORT, 28 DESEMBER 1980—5

KOERANTSTRYD

Voorsitters praat oor toekomst

Van Ons Politieke Redaksie

PRETORIA

BEVESTIGING is gister van die twee groot Afrikaanse persgroepe gekry dat hul voorsitters met mekaar gesels het oor die toekoms van die Afrikaanse dagblaai in Transvaal. Drie koerante — Beeld, Die Transvaal en Die Vaderland — is betrokke.

Dit het gevolg op die verleentheid waarin Die Transvaal en Die Vaderland beland het nadat vals verkoopsyfers vir hulle uitgereik was

Prof Piet Cillie, voorsitter van Nasionale Pers, het met oud-minister Ben Schoeman, voorsitter van Dagbreek-Trust, kom gesels in sy huis in Pretoria.

Prof Cillie het voorgestel dat die Afrikaanse dagbladmark in Transvaal verdeel moet word soos die Engelstalige koerante dit doen een groep het die oggendkoerant en die ander die middagkoerant.

Mnr Schoeman wou hom gister nie uitslaan oor die gesprek nie. Hy het gesê: „Die eenlike man wat met die hele kwessie van sirkulasiesyfers werk en met die jongste bevestigings wat deur die ABC gemaak is, is mnr Marius Jooste, die uitvoerende hoof-

ampenaar. Hy is op die oomblik met vakansie.”

Mnr Schoeman wou ook hy ooreed moes word om nie as voorsitter van Dagbreek-Trust te bedank nie nadat die valse syfers aan die lig gekom het. Hy het net verwys na sy onkreukbare 31 jaar as Parlementslid en 25 jaar as minister.

Dit blyk dat dit deur amp-tenare op hul eie gedoen is en party van hulle het gesê hulle sal dit weer vir hul maatskappy doen as dit moet. Oor die standpunt is hulle berispe.

Die organisasie wat as waghond optree dat koerante juste verkoopsyfers uitreik, die ABC, het daarna Die Transvaal en Die Vaderland se lidmaatskap beëindig. Een van die redes is dat die twee koerante nie hul syfers vir die vorige vier jaar kan gee nie. Van die syferverval is vermoedelik verwyder deur die amp-tenare wat die gekonkel-

aan 'n Engelstalige koerant-maatskappy uitgeleek het, word gesê.

Prof Cillie het gister gesê wat tussen hom en mnr Schoeman gesels is, 'n kwessie van vertroue is.

'n Hoofbestuurder van Nasionale Pers het gesê die gesprek was heeltemal informeel en nie op die vlak van direkte onderhandelings nie. „Dit was 'n vriendskaplike en ontspanne gesprek. Hulle het vir mekaar gesê hoe hulle die toekoms sien,” het hy gesê en bygevoeg dat geen besliste voorstelle van enige kant gekom het nie. Prof Cillie het wel die direkte van die Nasionale Pers ingelig oor sy gesprek met mnr Schoeman. Die hoofbestuurder het ook daarop gewys dat daar nog die kwessie is van skade wat Nasionale Pers gely het deur die vervalsing van die Perskor-syfers. Dit het ook deel van die gesprek uitgemaak.

243)

Argus-koerante: uitspraak môre

DIE ARGUS-groep sal môre hoor of die registrasie van drie van sy swart koerante herstel sal word. Gister het die Hooggereshof 'n dringende aansoek hiervoor aangehoor nadat die registrasiesertifikaat van vier Argus-koerante dié week verval het.

Die drie koerante is Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post en The Sowetan, Adv W Schreiner, SA, wat namens die Argus-maatskappy verskyn het, het gesê Saturday Post sal nie weer gepubliseer word nie.

Nadat hy Adv Schreiner en mnr Rene Kruger, SA, wat namens die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede verskyn het, aangehoor het, het regter Gert Coetzee gesê hy hoop om Maandagoggend tennur uitspraak te gee.

Die geskil is die uitvloersel van 'n staking deur swart joernaliste wat lede is van die Media Workers' Association Of South Africa. Die staking het van 30 Oktober tot 23 Desember geduur.

Volgens wet verloor koerante hul registrasie as hulle langer as 'n maand nie uitgegee word nie.

Die hof het gehoor dat uitgawes van die koerante wel op sekere dae tydens die staking gedruk en gestuur is aan instansies soos die Direkteur-Generaal van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede en sekere biblioteke.

Die kern van die geskil is die betekenis van die woord „uitgee”, of „publish”, soos dit in die betrokke wet gebruik word.

Adv Schreiner het aan die hof gesê die plan is dat die betrokke joernaliste Maandag weer sal begin werk en dat die koerante van Dinsdag af weer normaalweg sal verskyn.

As die aansoek nie slaag nie, moet die koerante opnuut om registrasie aansoek doen. Die Minister van Binnelandse Aangeleenthede, mnr Chris Heunis, het gesê as hy sodanige aansoek ontvang, sal hy hulle oorweeg.

ARGUS IN NEW BID TO PRINT PAPERS

245. 377
argus
24/2/80

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The Argus Company has made an urgent application to the Department of Internal Affairs for the re-registration of three of its newspapers.

The three newspapers, Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, lost their registrations last week when the director-general of the department said the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed.

This was because the three newspapers had not been published for a period exceeding one month, he said.

An urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court for an order declaring the newspapers' certificates valid was turned down this morning by Mr Justice Coetzec.

Urgent bid

Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, said in a statement that the Argus Company had re-applied urgently for the re-registration of the three newspapers.

He said a telex message had also been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs (Interior), Mr J C Heunis, asking him to condone the lapse of publication of the three newspapers in November.

In the meantime the three newspapers will not appear, Mr Gittins said.

In his judgment Mr Justice Coetzec said it

by the Argus Company of the act of publishing the newspapers within the meaning of the word

Validity

The Argus brought an urgent application on Saturday morning to have the validity of the registration certificates restored.

The company contended that versions of the newspapers had been published in November and copies sent to the statutory libraries.

In his judgment Mr Justice Coetzec said it seemed the company had

(Continued from Page 1)

● See page 4

Argus Papers

(Continued from Page 1)

not intended to publish the three versions of the newspapers in the sense of newspapers or books.

He said there was probably a clear indication of this when he looked at the action taken in December when 150 copies were printed and distributed at random.

He said this was in stark contrast to the action taken in November.

'That seems to me to be the minimum kind of conduct which can be regarded as an act of publishing by a publisher,' he said.

'If only something similar had been done to reach the public, or a section of the public, in November.'

He said the application to have the registration certificates declared valid did not succeed because the Argus Company had not alleged any professional acts of publishing.

Mr Justice Coetsee said it should not be understood that he held that the company was not entitled to continue publishing the three newspapers.

He said he merely judged that the order asked for should not be granted.

He said the Department of Internal Affairs had pointed out that the company had not asked for condonation from the Minister for its failure to publish the newspapers within a one-month period, as it was entitled to do.

Time needed

He said this could still be done regardless of the decision given today. He said this was something that could be done at any time.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company, said today he would still need time to digest the judgment.

He said Post Transvaal would not be published tomorrow as originally planned.

At the start of his judgment Mr Justice Coetsee said the issue of the withdrawal of the registration certificates was an urgent one.

He said the striking workers at the three newspapers were due to return to work today and the Argus Company was right to approach the court with an urgent application on Saturday.

Saturday Post was to have shut down

RDM 29/12/80

243

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE decision by the Argus newspaper group to close the black newspaper, Saturday Post, was made "some time ago" for marketing reasons and had "nothing to do with the present set-up" the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday

The announcement of the closure was made on Saturday during a court hearing in which the Argus group sought an urgent interdict to rescind a Government decision to withdraw the registration of three black Argus newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan

The withdrawal of the registration certificate of Saturday Post was not opposed

The Government says the registrations lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act because the strike-hit papers were not published for more than a month

Mr W R Schreiner SC, for Argus, told the court the application for the interdict did not apply to Saturday Post, which would no longer be published

Yesterday Mr Miller would not elaborate on the reasons for the closure. Nor would he say if he was referring to the recent strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) when he said it had "nothing to do with the present set-up"

Mr Schreiner told the court on Saturday that Argus had published one-sheet copies of Post, Sunday Post and The Sowetan during the Mwasa strike and had sent them to the Postmaster-General, the Department of Internal Affairs and statutory libraries

These issues had reached the Department of the Interior on November 23, within the one month allowed

He contended that in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act,

this constituted publication

Mr R Kruger SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the Acts during November and that their registration certificates were invalid

Argus was advised on Tuesday — a day before the Mwasa strike was settled — that the registration certificates for the four papers had been withdrawn

Judgment is expected to be delivered by Mr Justice Coetzee today

Depending on the verdict, Post (Transvaal), a daily, may resume publication tomorrow

If the application is unsuccessful, Argus will have to reapply for registration, which could take up to three weeks, during which time it would not be allowed to publish the newspapers

FOOTNOTE In an editorial yesterday, the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport, criti-

sised the Government's action while conceding it was technically correct

Rapport said it was not as if the newspapers had "died" or had run into financial problems forcing their closure. There was never any doubt that they would continue publication, it said

The "unintentional impression" had now been created that the Government had acted wilfully because the newspapers involved were, at times, "vehemently and even unjustifiably" critical of the Government and its intentions

The incident was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that South Africa applied institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said

For others in the affected black community it could at best seem like a "stick in the wheel" of freedom of expression

Argus

application

29/12/80

Argus asks for urgent re-registration of papers

243
29/12/80

copies sent to the statutory libraries.

Mr Justice Coetzee noted that in December 150 copies were printed and distributed at random.

This was in stark contrast to the action of sending copies to libraries taken in November, he said

The December distribution seemed to him "to be the minimum kind of conduct which can be regarded as an act of publishing by a publisher."

"If only something similar had been done to reach the public or a section of the public in November"

He said the application to have the registration certificates declared valid did not succeed because the Argus Company had not alleged any professional acts of publishing.

Mr Justice Coetzee said it should not be understood that he held that the company was not entitled to continue publishing the three newspapers.

By Mike Derry
The Argus Company has made an urgent application to the Department of Internal Affairs for the re-registration of three of its newspapers.

The three newspapers, Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan, lost their registrations last week when the Director-General of the Department said the validity of the registration certificates had lapsed.

This was because the three newspapers had not been published "for a substantial period exceeding one month," he said.

An urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court for an order declaring the certificates of the newspapers valid was dismissed today by Mr Justice Coetzee.

Mr John Gittins, manager of Post, said in a statement the Argus Company had made an urgent application for re-registration of the three newspapers.

He said a telex message had also been sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to condone the lapse of publication of the three newspapers in November.

"In the meantime, the three newspapers will not appear," Mr Gittins said.

Mr Justice Coetzee said there was not sufficient proof by the Argus Company of the act of publishing the newspapers within the meaning of the word.

The Argus brought an urgent application on Saturday morning to have the validity of the registration certificates restored, contending that versions of the newspapers had been published in November and

To Page 3, Col 10

found in the various Faculty prospectuses. It is noted that certain of these courses have specific requirements which are higher than those for the B.Com. The class size of certain of the courses is restricted. An approved course is, therefore, subject to entrance requirements for that course and subject

: Cultural History of Western Europe, Economic History Intensive, German I, Greek and Roman Literature and Philosophy, Hebrew I, History I, Italian Intensive, Political Science I, Religious Studies I.

Faculty of Science : Geography I, Chemistry I.

Faculty of Social Science : Sociology (General), Sociology (Industrial), Psychology I, Social Work I.

A number of other courses will also be approved, provided that they fit in with the student's lecture timetable.

The only approved course offered in the Commerce Faculty is the combination of the two Business Science semester courses Structure and Environment of Business and Management of Human Resources.

Economic History I

This is prescribed for curriculum 4, as Economic History I is required for Honours in Economics. However, Economic History I may also be taken concurrently with the honours study, and another approved course may be substituted.

Optional Extra Courses

A student may take up to four full courses in any year. Some second-year and all third-year curricula thus leave room for the inclusion of an additional course or half-course. In addition to this, students who attained certain standards

Nat paper criticises decision on Argus

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2/12/46

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government decision to withdraw the registration of black newspapers of the Argus Company has been sharply criticised by the Nationalist Sunday paper Rapport

In a leading article yesterday Rapport said that it did not think the action to enforce a provision of the law was really necessary.

The disadvantages of the Government decision were far greater than the technical implementation of a law provision

"The whole episode again puts a stick in the hands of those who wish to prove that South Africa practises institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law," the newspaper said

"And for others in the affected black communities it could at best seem like sticks in the wheels of free expression of opinion"

	<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
61. Radiological changes after withdrawal from Asbestos exposure. Becklake et.al. BJIM 1979 36 p.23-28.	I	10
62. Asbestos related disease in Barrow-in-Furness. J. Edge. Environmental Research 11(2) 1976 p.244-247.	II	11
63. See (18) page 13.	II(a)	12
64. Report of the Medical Bureau for Occupational Diseases. RP 14/1979.	III	17
65. Type of asbestos and respiratory cancer in the asbestos industry. Enterline P.E. et.al. AEH 27(5) p.313-317.	IV	18
66. Mesothelioma and Asbestos in the Province of Quebec 1969-1972. G. Thériault AEH Jan/Feb 1978 p.15.	V	26
67. The Geographical pathology of mesothelioma tumours. M. Newhouse. Journal of Occupational Medicine Vol. 18 No. 7 July 1977.	VI	30
68. Insulation Workers in Belfast: 2 Morbidity in men still at work. J.H. Langlands et.al. BJIM 28: 1971 p.217-225.	VII	37
69. Pitfalls in epidemiological research. P. Enterline. JOM Vol. 18 No. 3 March 1976.	VIII	47
70. Standardised Mortality Ratios and the "Healthy Worker Effect": Scratching beneath the surface. JOM 18 No. 3 3/1976.	IX	49
	X	49
	XI	50

Black Argus paper to be closed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The decision by the Argus Company to close the black newspaper Saturday Post was made "some time ago" for marketing reasons and had "nothing to do with the present set-up", the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, said yesterday.

The announcement of the closure was made on Saturday during a court hearing at which the Argus applied for an urgent interdict to rescind a government decision to withdraw the registration of three black Argus newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and the Sowetan. The withdrawal of the registration certificate of Saturday Post was not opposed.

The government said that the registrations in terms of the Internal Security Act lapsed because the strike-hit newspapers were not been published for more than a month.

Mr W R Schreiner, SC, for Argus, said that the application for the interdict did not apply to Saturday Post which would no longer be published.

One-sheet copies

Yesterday Mr Miller would not elaborate on the reasons for the closure or say if he was referring to the strike by members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa when he said it had "nothing to do with the present set-up".

Mr Schreiner told the court that Argus had published one-sheet copies of Post, Sunday Post and the Sowetan during the Mwasas strike and sent them to the Postmaster-General, the Department of Internal Affairs and statutory libraries. The issues had reached the Department of the Interior on November 26, within the month allowed.

He contended that in terms of the Internal Security Act and the Newspaper Imprint Act, this constituted publication.

Mr R Kruger, SC, for the Department of Internal Affairs, argued that the newspapers had not been published in terms of the acts during November and that their registration certificates were invalid.

Judgment on the application is expected to be delivered today by Mr Justice Coetzee.

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RDM 29/12/80

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If the application is unsuccessful, Argus will have to reapply for registration, which could take up to three weeks, during which time it would not be allowed to publish the newspapers.

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The incident was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that South Africa applied institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said.

For others in the affected black community it could at best seem like a "stick in the wheel" of freedom of expression.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS

Lecturers : David Rees, Cedric Nathan, Charles Simkins

1st Semester

All Economics III students are required to Quantitative Research Methods or in Econometrics. Students must already have Applied Business Statistics or equivalent qualifications in statistics will be required.

COURSE OUTLINE

Course concept

The course consists of 3 parts. In the first part, these concepts will be linked up with statistical sources, practical practices.

Course content

- (1) Basic probability theory, discrete variables; normal, t and F distribution; Type I and Type II error model and assumptions for more multivariate correlation coefficient packages. (ii) Introduction to econometric models, the problem of the econometric system, time series forecasting technique. (iii) Introduction to existing SA research practices, practice problems, input-output tables.

Lecture period

One lecture per week at 9.25 a.m. and 1 session per week are to be arranged at

Project

Each student will be required to undertake a quantitative project using linear regression and computer packages, in any field of economics in which he/she has special interest

References

- Introstat Dept of Mathematical Statistics, U.C.T. KOUTSOYIANNIS, A., 1975 Theory of Econometrics Macmillan HENDRIE, D. & HORNER, D. (Guide to South African Statistics (forthcoming)).

APPLIED PRICE THEORY

Lecturer Prof Z.S.A. Gurzynski 2nd Semester

MR ZWELAKHE SISULU

Sisulu ban follows that of his father and mother

Banning order for black journalist

The leader of South Africa's black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu (29), was today placed under house arrest and served with a three-year banning order by Security Police.

Mr Sisulu, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa - which has just ended a protracted strike - and news editor of Sunday Post, was banned under the Internal Security Act

Mr Sisulu is the son of Robben Island life prisoner and former African National Congress leader Mr Walter Sisulu

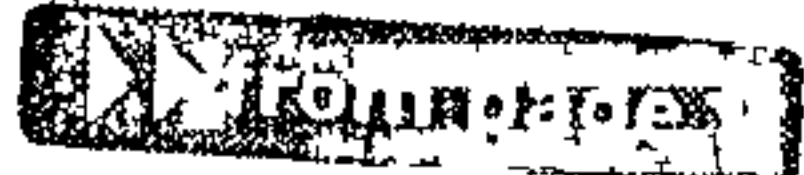
He is under house arrest at his home in Orlando West from 6 pm to 6 am every day.

He is prohibited from leaving Johannesburg's magisterial district, from entering any compound on coloured or Asian area and from entering any

To Page 3, Col 7

COURSE OUTLINE

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area constituting the premises of any organisation. The banning order also stops him from entering educational institutions.

Recently Mr Sisulu successfully appealed against a nine month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with another journalist.

Last year, Mr Sisulu's

mother, Mrs Nontsikélelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order. Her banning orders date back to 1964.

The banning is certain to arouse a storm of protest from journalists' organisations both in South Africa and overseas.

Dr Alex Boraine, MP, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties said today that as chairman of Mwasa, Mr Sisulu has been very prominent "and is clearly a man of great gifts, not

only in the field of journalism, but in terms of leadership"

"It will not go unnoticed that his father, Mr Walter Sisulu, together with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years"

He added "So long as the Government lies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words"

WILCZY '11, 1 The Economics of Socialism Ch's 1 & 2 WILCZYNSKI, J, 1973 Profit, Risk and Incentives under Socialism Economic Planning Macmillan Ch's 1, 4 & 10 KEIZER, W • The Soviet Quest for Economic Rationality

Black journalist leaders banned

Mercury Reporter

SECURITY police yesterday served banning orders on two black journalist leaders in Durban and Johannesburg

In Durban, Mr Mammuthu 'Subry' Subramoney — national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa — was banned for three years under the Internal Security Act

In Johannesburg, the president of the Media Workers' Association, Mr Zvelakha Sisulu, was banned for three years

Mr Subramoney's banning order restricts him to his home in Verulam between 7 pm and 6 am on weekdays and places him under house arrest during weekends and on public holidays. He is restricted to the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban and is barred from entering black, Indian and coloured areas. His may not enter any newspaper office, industrial complex,

educational institution, or attend social or political gatherings

Mr Subramoney 35, was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years until September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — Press Trust of South Africa — with an office in 320 West Street

He was visited by two security policemen at his office yesterday and served with the order

Mrs Thyra Subramoney said her husband was repeatedly warned by one of the policemen not to enter his offices again. She said her husband was managing editor of a new company which had planned to print and publish a weekly newspaper, Ukusa, from February

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting

Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation

Earlier this year he was detained for a short while by security police during the country-wide schools boycott. In the past three years he has visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and also went to France to attend an international congress of journalists

In Johannesburg, security police called on Mr Sisulu at his office. A member of his staff said the police told him that he should have expected a visit from them for some time

The restrictions placed on Mr Sisulu are similar to those which apply to Mr Subramoney, with the exception that he has been restricted to Soweto

Mr Sisulu spear-headed the two-month strike by Media Workers' Association members which ended last Tuesday. The

strike affected newspapers owned by the Argus Company, the South African Associated Newspapers and a news agency — the South African Press Association

He became the president of the association in October in the wake of the now defunct Writers' Association of South Africa. He is the news editor of Sunday Post newspaper

He is the son of a leading member of the banned African National Congress, Mr Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island

Earlier this year Mr Sisulu won an appeal against a nine-month prison sentence imposed on him for refusing to answer questions in court on telephone conversations he allegedly had with a colleague

His mother, Mrs Nontsikelelo Sisulu, was served with her fourth consecutive banning order last year. She has been banned since 1964 — (Sapa)

30/12/80

243

30/12/80 NW

243

KEY TO T

<u>CODE</u>	<u>DETAILS</u>
TC	Company Tax
TD	Donations Tax
TE	Estate
TF	Farmers
TM	Miscellaneous
TN	Non Residents

^{C.1.}
 Fate of
 three ⁽²¹³⁾
 Argus ⁽³²⁷⁾
 papers
 in the
 balance

F TUTORIALS

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Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Ministers of Internal Affairs and Justice will decide the immediate fate of three black newspapers owned by the Argus Group after the failure of a court action brought by the company in Johannesburg yesterday

Registration of the three strike-hit newspapers, Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and the Sowetan, lapsed at the end of November because they were not published for more than a month.

An urgent application brought last week by the group for a declaration of rights on a government notification that the registration of the newspapers and another publication, Saturday Post — which the group has decided to close — had lapsed was refused with costs in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday.

But Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that his ruling did not mean that the newspapers could not be published

However, the manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said in a statement that the newspapers would not be published for the time being. It was originally planned that Post (Transvaal) would be back on the streets today.

Urgent telex

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Internal Affairs in consultation with the Minister of Justice may condone the lapse of the registration of a newspaper and allow publication to resume immediately.

The group sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Internal Affairs after the court case yesterday asking him to do this.

An ordinary application for re-registration would take a minimum of three weeks if successful, according to the act.

At the start of his judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that reports that the Argus Group had applied for an urgent interdict against the Department of Internal Affairs

The application had in fact been for clarification.

Disagreed

Mr W R Schreiner, for the group, told the court on Saturday that single-sheet copies of the newspapers had been published in November and sent to various people including state officials and statutory libraries

He contended that this constituted publication. Earlier this month, 150 copies of the newspapers were printed and distributed in the streets.

The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the act, while the actions this month, in his opinion, had done so.

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the act meant the action performed by a professional publisher, and not merely the publication of information to another person

A newspaper could not be published to another person.

Fate of black papers ^{30/12/50 D10} in ministers' hands ²⁴³ ²²⁷

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Internal Affairs was incorrect. The application had in fact been for clarification

Mr W R. Schreiner, for the group, told the court on Saturday that single sheet copies of the newspapers had been published in November and sent to various people including state officials and statutory libraries. He contended that this constituted publication. Earlier this month 150 copies of the newspapers were printed and distributed in the streets

He argued that the definition of "publish" in the Act was the same as the definition of the word in the phrase "to publish a libel" and that by sending copies of the newspapers to certain individuals they had been published within the one month stipulated by law

The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the Act while the actions this month, in his opinion, had done so

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the Act meant the action performed by a professional publisher and not merely the publication of information to another person. A newspaper could not be published to another person. It was either published or it was not published, he said

It seemed to him, the judge said, that the December action was the minimum kind of conduct that prima facie constituted publication.

While it was not proved that the Argus group had not published the newspapers, there was not sufficient prima facie proof that publication had taken place within the meaning of the Act, he said.

Included among those who attended yesterday's hearing were the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W van der Merwe — DDC

Two top black newsmen banned

C. Times
30/12/80
263
229

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The government yesterday banned two of the country's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, for three years and placed them under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described as the "toughest and tightest imaginable" by a Johannesburg attorney, evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors of the community.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of the Sunday Post and the leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers in his capacity as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa).

He is the son of the leading member of the African National Congress, Walter Sisulu, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island, and Mrs Alberthina Sisulu, who has been

banned since 1964, her banning order having been renewed for a fourth time last year.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam, and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa. He was a reporter on the Daily News for eight years till September this year, when he resigned and formed his own news agency — the Press Trust of South Africa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders.

The men are both restricted to their homes in Orlando and Verulam between 7 pm and

6 am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at home except their parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex, educational institutions and from attending social or political gatherings.

Correspondent

Mr Sisulu is restricted from leaving the magisterial district of Johannesburg, and Mr Subramoney is restricted from leaving the magisterial districts of Inanda and Durban. Both are barred from entering other black, Indian and coloured areas.

Mr Subramoney was the local correspondent of Capital Radio, Channel 702 News, British Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Deutsche Welle in West Germany, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Radio Nederland and the Zimbabwean Broadcasting Corporation.

Earlier this year he was detained by security police during the countrywide school boycott. In the past three years he visited the United States and West Germany as guest of their governments and went to France to attend an international congress of journalists.

Bannings condemned

Bannings slammed

JOHANNESBURG — Dr Alex Boraine, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on civil liberties said yesterday that the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was no exception

"It will not go unnoticed that his father Mr Walter Sisulu with Nelson Mandela, has been on Robben Island for more than 16 years. So long as the government flies in the face of the rule of law and denies citizens, black or white, the opportunity to be tried in a court of law, so long will their rhetoric of reform be dismissed as nothing more than empty words"

• The executive committee of the Media Workers' Association condemned the banning of journalists Mr Sisulu and Mr Mariemuthu Subramoney

• The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten Dr Nthato Motlana, said he was filled with "shock and outrage"

• Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus Company, that owns Sunday Post condemned the bannings "If the government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting in an illegal manner, why don't they charge him in a court of law?"

• The president of the South African Society of Journalists Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest

• Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law of the country because they had not been charged in court

• Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions condemned the banning "By resorting to unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes the government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation not only in South Africa, but internationally as well"

UN asked ^{30/12/80} ^{STAR} to act on banning of ²⁴³ ^{22/5} journalists

Own Bureau, Sapa and Staff Reporters

LONDON — United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black journalists and the closure of black newspapers.

in the United Kingdom is 0,2 f/cc (i.e ten times less) They also claim to operate a voluntary company scheme whereby employees undergo pre-employment X-ray examination which is followed up 5 yearly to 10 years, then 2 yearly to 15 years of service and then yearly thereafter. 79a Should any abnormalities be detected on X-ray examination the worker is examined yearly but is not necessarily barred from risk work, as is the case on the mines.

Industry showed 180 out of 1 400 to be suffering from pleural asbestosis. Prevalence in the Canadian asbestos in the same review 77

workers showed high levels of asbestosis years service.

IN WORKERS WITH MORE THAN 3 YEARS SERVICE

Sharp reaction to ban on 2 newsmen

the country have been banned, detained, and jailed. This however, they have accepted as the ultimate price they will have to pay in their fight for a just and multiracial society," Mwasa added.

Mr John Allen, president of the mostly white Southern African Society of Journalists, condemned the bannings as "an ultimately futile act and a demonstration of weakness," and called on journalists around the world to protest

South Africa's largest black trade union federation, the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu), slated "the continued use of totally unacceptable security legislation that destroys the credibility of labour legislation in South Africa."

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus company, which owns the three papers, also condemned the bannings.

He said: "If the Government has evidence that Mr Sisulu has been acting in an illegal manner, why doesn't it charge him in a court of law?"

"Restrictive banning orders which neither inform the individual about what he is supposed to have done, nor give him a chance to defend himself, are iniquitous"

Asked whether the company would apply for a relaxation of Mr Sisulu's banning order so that he would be able to continue working, Mr McLean said:

"We are making application today to the Minister of Justice for a relaxation of the banning order on Mr Sisulu to enable him to continue his position as news editor of Sunday Post."

Source: (79)

The plea for UN action comes from Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

"This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards. It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over"

In South Africa and abroad a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and trade unionists.

The strongest reaction was to the banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, President of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and news editor of Sunday Post, and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official

The action came just days after their union ended an eight-week strike against South African newspapers.

THE TIMES

The bannings and the temporary closure of the Post, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The Times in London, gave the story prominent play, while Mr Louis Heren, its deputy editor, declared the acts another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end.

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom, following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton:

Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the South African Government against the closure and the bannings.

SEVERE

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and from attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am weekdays, and over weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law, and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured, or Asian areas.

The Executive Committee of Mwasa said yesterday. "We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming"

"Journalists throughout

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A.4 LABOUR FORCE EXPOSED 18,19,20

A 4 1 MINING LABOUR FORCE

	Number of Operative Mines	Total Workers	% surface & U/Grd workers	Subtotal	TOTAL (% of total workforce)
Transvaal	10	7 235			
Cape Province	21	14 430			
					21 665 (100%)

Harsh bans on 2 black journalists

RDM 30/12/80

328 139 243

By HELEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

THE GOVERNMENT cracked down yesterday on two of South Africa's leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney.

Each was banned for three years and placed under partial house arrest in terms of the Internal Security Act.

The banning orders, described by a leading Johannesburg attorney as the "toughest and tightest imaginable", evoked widespread condemnation from all sectors.

Mr Sisulu, 30, news editor of Sunday Post and leader of South Africa's black journalists, spearheaded the recent two-month strike by black media workers as president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

Mr Subramoney, 35, a correspondent for the BBC, lives in Verulam and is a national vice-chairman and Natal regional secretary of Mwasa.

Both men will be prevented from continuing their professions or trade union activities in terms of the banning orders, which are among the most stringent ever issued.

The men are restricted to their homes between 7pm and 6am on weekdays and will be under a blanket house arrest over weekends and public holidays.

They may receive no visitors at their homes except their parents, parents-in-law and a medical doctor.

Their banning orders prevent them from entering any newspaper office, industrial complex or educational institution and also bar them from attending social or political gatherings.

The executive committee of Mwasa yesterday strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

In a statement released in Johannesburg, the association said the bannings formed part of a long campaign of bannings, detentions and harassment of black journalists.

The chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, expressed "shock and outrage" at the news.

The two men were in the prime of their journalistic careers and it was outrageous that they had been silenced by the stroke of a pen, he said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus company, which owns Sunday Post, also condemned the bannings.

Asked whether the company would apply for a relaxation of Mr Sisulu's banning order so that he would be able to continue working, Mr McLean said: "It will be given attention."

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Allen, described the bannings as "an appalling act" and called on journalists throughout the world to protest.

Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash, said it was obvious the men had not contravened any law because they had not been charged in court.

Mrs Harris pointed out that the Government had banned Mr Sisulu just as the Sunday Post and several other Argus newspapers were preparing to republish after the MWASA strike.

Mr Alec Irwin, general secretary of the Federation of South African Trade Unions, strongly condemned the banning of the two journalists.

"By resorting to totally unacceptable security legislation to deal with labour disputes, the Government is destroying the credibility of its labour legislation, not only in South Africa but internationally as well," he said.

Black newspapers: now it's up to Govt

RDM 30/12/80 (243) (227)
By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Minister of Internal Affairs and the Minister of Justice will decide the immediate fate of three black newspapers owned by the Argus group, following the failure yesterday of a court action brought by the company over their registration

Registration of the three strike-hit newspapers — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan — lapsed at the end of November because they were not published for more than a month

A Rand Supreme Court judge yesterday refused with costs an urgent application brought last week by Argus for a declaration of rights on a Government notification that the registration of the newspapers and another publication, Saturday Post — which the group has decided to close — had lapsed

But Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that his ruling did not mean that the newspapers could not be published

However the manager of

Post, Mr John Gittins, said in a statement that the newspapers would not be published for the time being. It was originally planned that Post (Transvaal) would be back on the streets today

In terms of the Internal Security Act, the Minister of Internal Affairs, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, may condone the lapse of the registration of a newspaper and allow publication to resume immediately

After the court case yesterday, the group sent an urgent telex to the Minister of Internal Affairs asking him to do this

An ordinary application for re-registration would take a minimum of three weeks if successful, according to the Act

At the start of his judgment yesterday, Mr Justice Coetzee pointed out that reports that the Argus group had applied for an urgent interdict against the Department of Internal Affairs were incorrect

The application had in fact been for clarification

Mr W R Schreiner, for the

Argus group, told the court on Saturday that single-sheet copies of the newspapers had been published in November and sent to various parties, including State officials and statutory libraries. He contended that this constituted publication

Earlier this month, 150 copies of the newspapers were printed and distributed in the streets

He argued that the definition of "publish" in the Act was the same as the definition of the word in the phrase "to publish a libel" and that by sending copies of the newspapers to certain individuals they had been published within the one month stipulated by law

The judge disagreed that the November actions had constituted publication as envisaged by the Act. The actions this month, in his opinion, had done so

It seemed beyond doubt that the word "publish" in the Act meant the action performed by a professional publisher and not

merely the publication of information to another person

A newspaper could not be published to another person. It was either published or it was not published, he said

It seemed to him, the judge said, that the December action was the minimum kind of conduct that *prima facie* constituted publication

While it was not proved that the Argus group had not published the newspapers, there was not sufficient *prima facie* proof that publication had taken place within the meaning of the Act, he said

Among those who attended yesterday's hearing were the head of the Security Police, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, and the Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W van der Merwe

FOOTNOTE In a statement in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Van der Merwe confirmed receipt of the Argus group's application and said the re-registration of the three newspapers would be fully studied in the light of the application

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31/12/80

243

of Sunday Post

Spokesmen for the Department could not be reached for comment on the matter yesterday

● The London correspondent of the Cape Times reports that the British Labour Party has attacked the South African Government for the banning of the two journalists and called for the immediate lifting of the banning orders

The Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward said yesterday that the bannings did not simply deprive the journalists of their employment, "but it is a direct attack on the union they represent"

● In Salisbury, the Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily newspaper, yesterday described the bannings as 'another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people'. In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the world-wide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view"

Leaving aside U S - S A trade, the extent of U S involvement in the South African economy can be summarised as follows :

- (1) indirect investment of 'more than \$1 billion in short-term loans and trade credits and nearly \$1 billion in long-term notes' during 1975-1979 (Myers, 1980: 46).

(1) direct investment of \$2 billion at the end of 1978. Table 14 summarises the book value of capital from 1969 to 1978 by sector of the economy. Between 1969 and 1977 the proportion of capital invested in manufacturing and other industries (notably commerce) declined and that invested in mining and petroleum increased. Since mining is more capital-intensive than either manufacturing or commerce, this represents a shift in the direction of capital intensity. And about half of capital invested in 1977 was in the rapidly capital in-

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28/12/80
Bannings
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(Continued from Page 1)

lists around the world to protest

'We are making application today to the Minister of Justice for a relaxation of the banning order on Mr Sisulu to enable him to continue his position as news editor of Sunday Post,' Mr Allen said.

Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has strongly criticised the Government's action in withdrawing the registration certificates of the black newspapers.

In an editorial today, Beeld said it did not like the 'game' which the State had played with the registrations of the newspapers.

Beeld said the Government had put itself in a poor light overseas as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

Earlier this week the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport also hit out at the Government for its withdrawal of the newspapers' registration certificates.

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 tion or at least to refrain

Beeld hits Govt over black papers

By Mike Derry

Another Afrikaans-language newspaper has strongly criticised the Government's withdrawal of the registration certificates of four black newspapers.

In an editorial today Beeld said it did not like the "game" which the State had played with the registrations of the newspapers.

Beeld said the Government had put itself in a poor light overseas as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition.

"In South Africa, especially among blacks, this is seen in a far worse light.

"It does not help to win support where the Government needs it.

"And all this could be obtained by just a few Post-less weeks — it adds strongly to the newspaper's prestige when it appears again," Beeld said.

Commenting on the judgment in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday in which Mr Justice Coetzee rejected an application by the Argus Company for the registration certificates of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan to be declared valid, Beeld asked what the State was trying to

achieve.

Clarity had been obtained over a few words at great cost, and the appearance of the newspapers had been delayed by at most a few weeks after a strike had kept them off the market for much longer, the editorial said.

This week the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper, Rapport also hit out at the Government for its withdrawal of the certificates.

The Director-General of the Department of Internal Affairs, Mr J W A van der Merwe, said the application for re-registration of Post Transvaal, Sunday Post and the Sowetan would be "fully studied".

CONDONATION

Mr van der Merwe confirmed that a request by the Argus Company to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Heunis, asking him to condone the newspapers' lapse in publication, had been sent to the Minister in Cape Town.

He said it was not clear if condonation of the lapse in publication would nullify the need for re-registration, which would take at least three weeks.

The matter would have to be studied closely in the light of legal requirements, Mr van der Merwe said.

ACTION ON BANNING — PLEA TO UN

243
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Argus Bureau

LONDON. — United Nations Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim has been urged to act on the banning of two leading black South African journalists and the closure of three black newspapers.

Heron, its deputy editor, declared the acts another attack on Press freedom which must be resisted to the end.

More erosion

The Guardian reported fears among black journalists that the actions marked the start of a further erosion of South Africa's already limited Press freedom following attacks on the Press before the Steyn Commission on the media.

Mr Ken Ashton, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists (NUJ), said the NUJ would protest to the South

informed that these were in preparation for their banning orders, the statement said.

'Journalists throughout the country have been banned, detained and jailed. This, however, they have accepted as the ultimate price they will have to pay in their fight for a just and multiracial society,' Mwasa added.

Mr John Allen, president of the mostly white Southern African Society of Journalists, condemned the bannings as 'an ultimately futile act and a demonstration of weakness', and called on journa-

(Continued on Page 3, col 3)

The two are Mr Zwicklakhe Sisulu, news editor of Sunday Post and president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney, a Durban journalist and Mwasa official.

The plea for UN action came from Mr Otto Kiersten, general secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

'This is an obvious attempt to cripple independent black unionism and is in direct violation of internationally recognised labour standards,' he said. 'It is being drawn to the immediate attention of the free labour movement the world over.'

Criticism

Both here and abroad, a wave of criticism of the bannings has poured in from journalists and other trade unionists.

The bannings came just days after Mwasa had ended an eight week strike against South African newspapers.

The bannings and the closure of the Post, Sunday Post and The Sowetan, which was confirmed by court order yesterday, also made banner headlines in the British Press.

The London Times gave the story prominent

African Government against the closure and the bannings.

The terms of the banning orders served on Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney are among the most severe ever issued.

No surprise

For the next three years, both men are barred from entering schools, newspapers and factories, and attending gatherings.

They are confined to their homes from 7 pm to 6 am on weekdays, and on weekends and public holidays, where they may receive no visitors except parents, parents-in-law and a doctor. They may not leave their local magisterial districts, nor enter other African, coloured or Asian areas.

The executive committee of Mwasa said yesterday 'We in Mwasa are not surprised at the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney, not only because bannings are common in South Africa, but because we saw it coming.'

Police call

Mr Sisulu and two other Mwasa officials were summoned to Protea police station during the strike,

Black papers: Govt keeps Argus waiting

243 37 RDM 3/12/80

By CHRIS FREIMOND

WHILE the Argus group waited yesterday for the Minister of Internal Affairs to decide the fate of three black publications, another prominent Government-supporting newspaper condemned the State action that forced their closure

The registration of the publications — Post (Transvaal), Sunday Post and The Sowetan — lapsed in terms of the Internal Security Act when they failed to appear for more than a month due to a strike

When a court action by the group failed this week to win sanction for continued publication, an urgent telex was sent to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, asking him to use his power under the Internal Security Act to condone the lapsing of the registrations and waive the need for the statutory 21-day period before newspapers can appear following re-registration

The manager of Post, Mr John Gittins, said yesterday

that no reply had been received so far from the Minister. He confirmed the newspapers would not appear for the time being

A spokesman for Mr Heunis' office in Cape Town said the Minister was out of town, but that as far as he knew no decision on the Argus application had been made

According to the Act, Mr Heunis, in consultation with the Minister of Justice, can condone the lapsing of a newspaper's registration and allow publication to resume immediately.

Meanwhile in an editorial yesterday, the Nationalist daily Beeld sharply criticised the Government's action.

Beeld said it neither liked nor understood "the game" the Government was playing with the three newspapers. It could see only "political disadvantage without any judicial necessity".

By being fastidious over a minor regulation the Government had presented itself in a

"bad light" to the outside world as an authority that "fiddles in a tricky way" (met slimmighede peuter) with the freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition

In South Africa, particularly among blacks, the action was seen as drastic. The World (predecessor of Post Transvaal) was earlier summarily banned. Now the State had acted statutorily against Post. The action did not win the Government support where it needed it, Beeld said

On Sunday, the mass-circulation Rapport, which supports the Government, criticised the State's action, saying it gave the "unintentional impression" that it had acted wilfully because the publications involved opposed its policies.

The action was another "stick in the hand" of those who wanted to prove that the Government used institutionalised violence and oppression under the protection of the law, Rapport said

The motion was passed unanimously

"We also voice support for and solidarity with Sisulu and Subramoney in their fight for a democratic South Africa."

"A just, free, and democratic society can never exist as long as such totalitarian measures are used to silence South Africans, and the SRC resolves to condemn utterly the bannings of Sisulu and Subramoney."

"It believed such actions by the Government to be part of a continuing assault on the freedom of the Press, and on black journalists in particular"

The University of the Witwatersrand Students' Representative Council said in a statement today that it noted the recent legitimate strike by MWASA and the bannings of Sisulu and Subramoney

"We emphasise that this will be seen by all newspapermen in South Africa and abroad as another direct attack on the Press of this country by the Government — one of the many that have been made, and one that restricts Press freedom and therefore the freedom of the individual," the statement said

to the industry help to bring harmony to the managements and prevent him from teaching will also effectively from practising his journalistic skills and which which now prevents him restrictive banning order, State, let alone a savagely any punishment from the strike which called for

on printing
 waits for
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 decision

11.1 The solubility of pure sodium carbonate
 (i) pure water
 (ii) its solubility

11.2 The solubility of sodium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre. What is its solubility in a 0.4 M solution?

11.3 The solubility of potassium carbonate is 119 g/litre at 18°C. Calculate the mass of potassium carbonate in 1 litre of a saturated solution of potassium carbonate

11.4 Given that the solubility of potassium carbonate is 119 g/litre at 18°C. Calculate the mass of potassium carbonate in 1 litre of a saturated solution of potassium carbonate

11.5 The solubility of potassium carbonate is 119 g/litre at 18°C. Calculate the mass of potassium carbonate in 1 litre of a saturated solution of potassium carbonate

11.6 The solubility of potassium carbonate is 119 g/litre at 18°C. Calculate the mass of potassium carbonate in 1 litre of a saturated solution of potassium carbonate

11.7 The solubility of potassium carbonate is 119 g/litre at 18°C. Calculate the mass of potassium carbonate in 1 litre of a saturated solution of potassium carbonate

11.8 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

11.9 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

11.10 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

11.11 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

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11.17 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

11.18 Calculate the concentration of a 0.4 M solution of potassium carbonate in water at 25°C is 20 mg/litre.

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1980

Banning journalists

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THE BANNING of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Murimuthu Subramoney, who are executive members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, is a blow at press freedom and trade unionism alike. It is yet another example of arbitrary and patently unjust action against blacks who have had the temerity to assert themselves. If these men had offended against the law of the land, either as journalists or as trade unionists, it would have been hardly surprising, given the sweeping and repressive nature of so much South African security legislation affecting both newspapers and trade unions. Yet we may take it that Messrs Sisulu and Subramoney have broken no law — or else they would have been brought into court and charged. Given the nature and scope of the security legislation, it is not difficult for the prosecuting authorities to frame charges and secure convictions. But the two men have not been charged. They are being silenced as journalists and

deprived of their livelihood by an arbitrary stroke of the official pen. It is not only a question of manifest injustice. The authorities have acted with a remarkable lack of insight and prudence. If you silence the voices of legal political expression you encourage and strengthen the underground forces of violent upheaval. There is also the dimension of press freedom. Among watchers of the South African press, this action will be taken as confirmation that the Botha administration is moving in for the kill. The use of the banning weapon against journalists is not new, of course. It was evident in the case of Mr Donald Woods, who promptly escaped abroad and became an international media celebrity. But it seems likely that this handy means of silencing troublesome journalists will be used more frequently in the future. This time a possible pretext for action has been the media workers' strike. Whatever the pretext, the effect of action is to silence two newspapermen. All of which reveals the authoritarian reality which is as much part of the Botha style as its reformist face. Alarm bells are ringing for press freedom in South Africa — more stridently and insistently than ever.

Anger rises over ban on journalists

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

INTERNATIONAL and local protest mounted yesterday against this week's banning of two leading black journalists, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney

As Mr Otto Kiersten, General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, called for United Nations action on the matter, Mr Joel Mervis, the International Press Institute's official representative in South Africa, issued a statement condemning the bannings

Mr Mervis, who is also a former editor of the Sunday Times, accused the Government of resorting to measures that typified the worst actions of communist and Marxist states

"Those starry-eyed people who have been going into raptures about Mr P W Botha's as a new, heaven-sent, verligte reformist, will clearly have to think again," he said.

"The banning of Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and Mr Marimuthu Subramoney proves beyond question that the Nationalist government is more deeply committed to totalitarian dictatorship than to enlightened reform"

The Government had made a practice of mutilating the rule of law and emasculating freedom of the Press.

By banning the two journalists, the Government had taken things a step further: "It has now managed to launch a combined assault at the same time on the rule of law and Press freedom"

Mr Mervis said it seemed clear that the Government has seized upon newspaper disputes in which Mr Sisulu was involved as a convenient opportunity for proscribing him.

"His 'crime' really is that he is a young and intelligent black leader, highly respected by his

own people, and on that account is seen by the Government as a menace to white security"

Mr Mervis said he wondered what General Magnus Malan, the new Minister of Defence, would think of the action

"He firmly believes that the only way to preserve white security is to win the hearts and minds of black people. He must surely see for himself that the banning of Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney will have precisely the opposite effect. Perhaps Gen Malan should take Mr Botha aside and have a word or two with him in private," Mr Mervis said.

"Mr Sisulu and Subramoney are banned and proscribed not only without trial but without their knowing what crime or transgression they have allegedly committed. Nor is it only Mr Sisulu and Mr Subramoney who remain ignorant of their alleged wrong-doing

"The whole country is presented with the revolting spectacle of two men being sentenced to what is described as a living death, without anyone having the slightest idea why such a step has been taken

"Is it any wonder that the free democratic world is thrown into an uproar by actions that are openly seen to be despotic, tyrannical and unjust?"

"We are supposed to be a country that is allegedly fighting communism and Marxism. I find it appalling that the worst feature of communism and Marxism, namely the iron rule of the Soviet police state, should actually be invoked by the South African Government as well," Mr Mervis said.

Mr P McLean, general manager of the Argus group, confirmed yesterday that the company had lodged an appeal with

P.T.O.

Furore mounts on bannings

the Department of Justice for a relaxation of the order to enable Mr Sisulu to carry on his job as news editor of Sunday Post

Spokesmen for the department could not be reached for comment on the matter yesterday

Meanwhile Britain's Labour Party has sharply attacked the South African Government for the banning action. BRUCE STEPHENSON of the Hand Daily Mail London Bureau reports

It calls for the immediate lifting of the banning orders on the two journalists.

The party also calls for the immediate restoration of publication rights for the three black Argus papers — Post Transvaal, Sunday Post, and The Sowetan — whose registration certificates were withdrawn by the Department of Internal Affairs last week

This action was taken under the Internal Security Act because the papers were not published for a month due to strike action

The Labour Party's general secretary, Mr Ron Hayward, said in London yesterday that the bannings did not simply deprive the journalists of their

employment — they were also "a direct attack on the union they represent"

Mr Sisulu is national president of the Media Workers' Association of SA and Mr Subramoney its Natal vice-president

Mr Hayward said "Together with the closure of the four newspapers serving the black population, the bannings are part of the regime's savage campaign on the Press

"The Press, despite the severe restrictions placed upon it, is one of the few remaining channels of legal opposition to the unbridled acts of the apartheid regime

"We call for the immediate lifting of the banning orders and the restrictions placed upon the publication of the four newspapers"

There has been widespread editorial criticism of the bannings and of the action to lapse the registration of three black Argus-owned newspapers

The Herald, Zimbabwe's biggest-circulation daily, yesterday described the bannings as "another blow at the voice of dissent from the black people", Sapa reports

In an editorial, the Herald said the bannings were also "one more move in the worldwide pattern of the suppression of a fundamental freedom — the freedom to express another point of view"

"In its annual review of Press freedom in the world, the International Press Institute said this month that the task of journalists was becoming increasingly difficult and dangerous." The Herald commented

"Press freedom in many countries was deteriorating and hardly more than 20 countries in the world were found to have a truly free Press

"Hard on the heels of the publication of the survey comes the news that two leading journalists in South Africa have been subjected to a severe banning order which bars them from practising their profession or taking an active part in community life"

The editorial also criticised the action taken against the black newspapers

On this action, the Eastern Province Herald commented yesterday that by taking a "fastidious stand on a minor ruling", the Government had put itself in a poor light over-

seas, as an authority which tampered with freedom of speech and the Press to thwart its opposition

"What matters is that security legislation has again been used against newspapers serving hundreds of thousands of black readers. Given the Government's undisguised hostility to those sections of the Press which seek to speak out for, and represent the views of the black community, the public must be forgiven if it suspects that something more than a mere technical consideration underlies the closure of the four newspapers"

Die Volksblad in Bloemfontein said a storm was visibly brewing from the first moment the strike of the black Argus group workers became world news

Now, with the banning of two leading black journalists, it could be expected that the Government would be the target of "virulent new attacks" to discredit, in the eyes of the world, its respect for Press freedom and its tolerance of a dissident Press

Worse still, in black circles feelings against the Government would be inflamed and resistance stimulated

It would be foolish to protest that the expected international reaction and possible domestic polarisation should inhibit the Government from taking "necessary action"

On the other hand, Die Volksblad asked, was the Government's "bullying" in this instance really necessary? This was the nub of the matter, and unfortunately it was not only the Government's enemies who would have doubts about this

To delay the reappearance of the affected black newspapers until the formalities were dealt with was also according to the letter of the law — but Die Volksblad wondered how much goodwill could have been gained by adopting a lenient attitude, and a willingness to forgo fussing about red tape?

It was always a difficult matter to discuss such things as bannings because only the Government knew the full reasons. "Let it suffice to say that if they were intended to stir up feelings, the timing could not have been better"

The leading Afrikaans daily-Beeld and the mass-circulation Sunday paper Rapport, both of which support Nationalist policy, have also criticised the action against the black Argus papers on a technicality

An editorial in The Star yesterday called the banning action "rash and dictatorial", and said it damaged South Africa in four ways

"It damages what remains of the rule of law, being a severe form of punishment without trial, imposed at the whim of officialdom

"It chips away further at the freedom of the Press since the

prevent their employers from using their services the action is clearly meant to intimidate other "activist" journalists and their newspapers

"It hits at the freedom of black trade union leadership

"Finally, the bannings will do grave harm to black-white race relations, already dangerously polarised and tense," The Star said.

Post still awaits the right to print

Post Transvaal is "geared up and ready to go" the moment the necessary application for re-registration is granted, but nothing has been heard from the Department of Internal Affairs, says Post's manager, Mr John Gittins.

He said, "If the go-ahead comes between now and Monday, we will be back on the streets by Tuesday."

A spokesman for the office of the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said today that as far as he knew there had been no decision on the Argus Company application to have Post, the

Sunday Post and The Sowetan reinstated

Under the Internal Security Act, Mr Heunis and the Minister of Justice can condone the lapsing of a newspaper's registration and allow publication to continue immediately.

"We're also making application to the Minister of Justice to relax the banning order on Mr Zweekhe Sisulu," said Mr Gittins.

Mr Sisulu, together with Mr Marimuthy Subramoney, have been banned by the Government. This has raised wide protest.

Newspapers throughout South Africa have criticised the bannings of the

two prominent black journalists, and the managing directors of the Argus and SAAN newspaper groups have condemned the bans.

Mr Hal Miller of the Argus Company and Mr Clive Kinsley of SAAN last night issued a joint statement saying the bans were "senseless, totally uncalled for in the circumstances of the strike and counter-productive of the agreements reached between the newspaper managements and the striking journalists."

"We call for the immediate lifting of the bans

"There was nothing in Mr Sisulu's conduct of the

To Page 3, Col 10