

P  
PRESS

1982

JAN. - DEC

# 3 join Bop's newspaper

243  
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~~109~~

By NORMAN NGALE

**THREE** prominent Johannesburg black journalists have joined BophuthaTswana's pro-government newspaper, Batswana Mirror.

The three, whose appointments took effect on January 1, are Mr Leslie Sehume, Mr Obed Musi and Mr Moroe Mosimane.

Confirming their appointment, Mr Dereck van der Merwe, former editor of the newspaper said yesterday that the three started their duties with the paper on Wednesday.

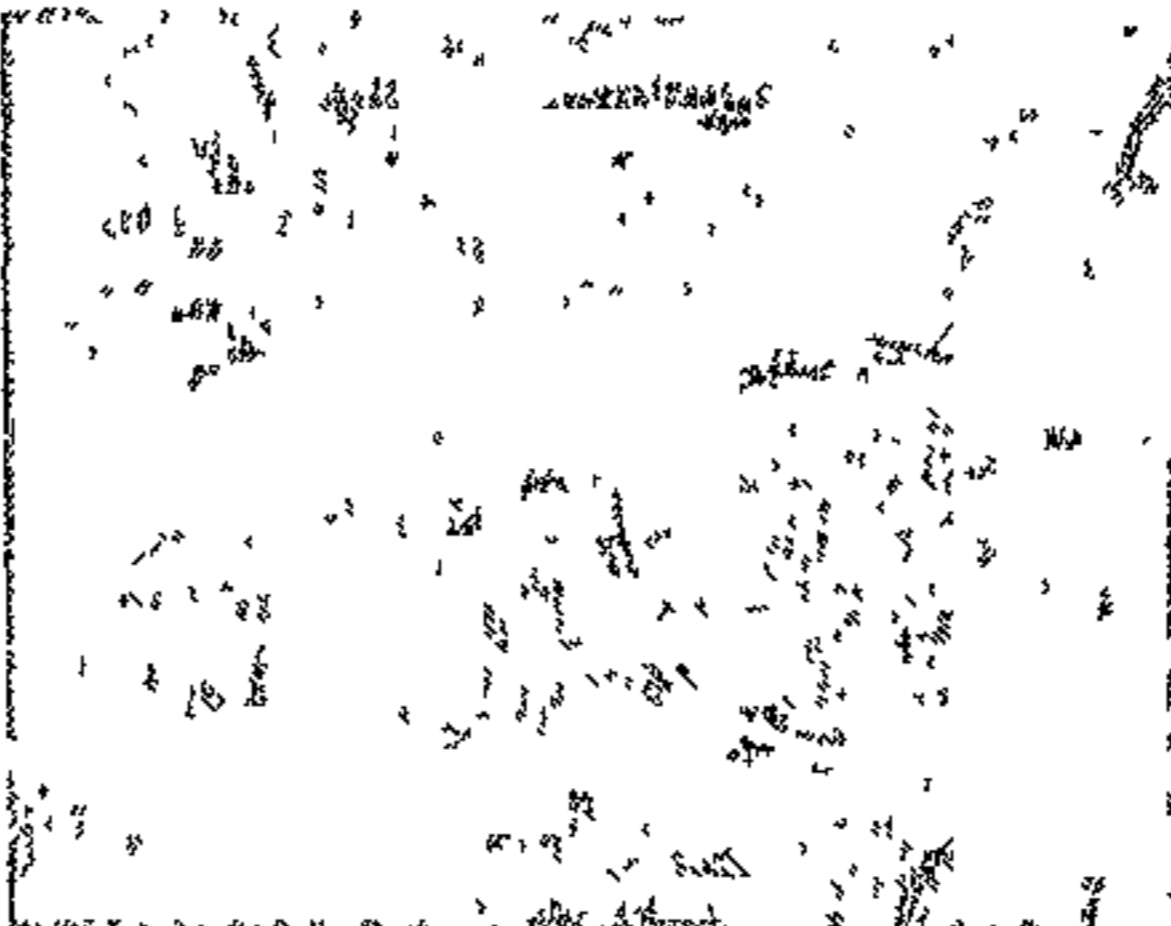
Mr Sehume, former sports editor of the banned World and until recently editor of Bona magazine, has been appointed editor of the Mirror.

Mr Van der Merwe could not say what role Mr Musi was to play in the paper but pointed out he was an established sub-editor and an experienced reporter.

Mr Mosimane has been appointed the paper's chief photographer. He used to work for a Johannesburg afternoon daily.

Mr Musi, formerly with Drum magazine, The Voice and The Star was an active member of the Media Workers Association of SA during the strike at Post, the Rand Daily Mail and The Star in 1980.

But Mr Goba Ndlovu, acting president of Mwasa, said yesterday that Mr Musi had not been a card-



**L. OSIMANE** Showing smashed glasses after riot police allegedly beat him up at memorial to Steve Biko in 1977.

carrying member of the organisation and that his membership was nominal.

The three men have joined Thabo Mooko, the remaining reporter at the newspaper office at Babelegi Industrial township after another colleague, Johnny Maselala, had walked out in sympathy with Mr Martin Mphahlele's dismissal.

Mr Van der Merwe said with the acquisition of Mr Sehume, Mr Musi and Mr Mosimane, he hoped the paper will become a major mouthpiece of the homeland.

He said he had had no doubt that Mr Sehume would completely change the image of the newspaper to make it a powerful organ.

The three could not be reached for comment yesterday.

# US to set up <sup>(243)</sup> ~~331~~ listening post <sup>Staw</sup> in Swaziland <sup>13/1/82</sup>

The Star's Africa  
News Service

MBABANE — The United States is to set up a media monitoring post, the first of its kind in southern Africa, in Mbabane.

A spokesman for the American embassy here, Mr John Steel, said in a statement yesterday. "The purpose is to obtain general information of what the media are saying in the region."

It is to be called the Foreign Broadcast Information Service and will monitor radio, television, newspapers and other publications throughout the region.

The post will monitor only what has already been broadcast or published, Mr Steel emphasised.

He said it was difficult at this stage to say how many countries would be monitored.

"It will all depend on the strength of the

signals"

The post would be manned by three Americans and about 10 southern African nationals, he said. The southern Africans would be expected to be fluent in languages and dialects used in broadcasts in the region.

Star 23/1/82 (243) (243)

# UN help for news service in Africa

## The Star Bureau

LONDON — A United Nations working group has agreed to give R147 000 to help launch an African news pool

The project for the Pan African News Agency is one of 150 such schemes costing more than R87-million which the Third World is backing in an at-

tempt to reduce its dependence on Western news media.

The agreement was reached in Acapulco, Mexico, this week by a working group set up by the International Programme for the Development of Communications (IPDC), a body of 35 rich and poor countries

The programme was

set up following a long and bitter debate over the "new world information order" in the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco).

Many Western countries fear this "new order" could legitimise state control over journalists and endanger the freedom of the Press



(243)  
**Press  
body  
urged  
again**

A member of the Steyn Commission of inquiry into the mass media, Dr D A S Herbst, has called for consideration of a proposal that journalists be turned into "professional people."

Dr Herbst was addressing a symposium at Potchefstroom University last week.

The commission's report will be tabled in Parliament next week against a background of concern among newspapermen that it might recommend the "professionalisation" of journalism and the placing of journalists on a register.

But Dr Herbst stressed in an interview yesterday that he had held the view that journalism should become a profession before he was appointed to the commission.

#### MISCHIEVOUS

He also told the symposium some newspapers were mischievous. There was a great deal of unswerving opposition to new institutions and initiatives, such as in certain English-language papers reporting on the President's Council.

The impression was created that all Government initiatives were condemned before they were given the chance to develop, he said.

The public constituted the journalist's "working field," Dr Herbst said, and unprofessional reporting could prejudice the best material on earth.

"Professionalism" included Press responsibility and journalistic independence. In the relationship between the State and the media, professional actions were expected of journalists and a professional "information service" was expected of the State.

#### DISCIPLINE

Dr Herbst said because law societies, a Medical and Dental Council and bar councils existed to exercise internal discipline, it was probably desirable to establish a similar body for journalists.

He also called for a demarcation between the task of the Press and that of political parties. The one could not tell the other what to say, he said.

The Press could not play an arrogant, prescribing role. It had to keep its finger "on the pulse" and publicise that which was negative, such as corruption.

Politicians, he said, had never accepted that the Press could play an independent role alongside political parties. But the Press should always act independently and critically.

#### LOYALTY

Dr Herbst said the State could not expect blind loyalty to political convictions; it expected loyalty to the country. A wider South African approach, which put national interest above party politics, was necessary.

The Press had to prepare itself for intensified conflict, attacks and sanctions. These had to be handled with great circumspection and responsibility, he said.

Many media witnesses told the Steyn Commission they strongly opposed a professional register of journalists.

JOHANNESBURG — SABC-TV has refused to comment on allegations that a documentary produced by free-lancer, Bill Faure, called Parliament, has not yet been shown to South African audiences because it was vetoed by the government.

The public relations officer for SABC-TV, Mr Eric van der Merwe, refuted allegations made in a Johannesburg newspaper that the documentary was the most expensive produced by the corporation to date. He said he would not comment on the newspaper's allegations that the government had delayed presentation of the documentary because certain cuts and re-editing had to be done.

Mr Van der Merwe refused to comment on how much the documentary

# SABC mum on delayed Parliament documentary

(245) O. Bishop  
26/1/82

had cost, saying that it was not SABC-TV's policy to do so.

The newspaper said that certain documents had come into its possession which clearly showed the history and functions of the South African Parliament had not met with the cabinet's approval. While Bill Faure kept denying that the government was interfering in production schedules, the newspaper knew of meetings between Mr Faure and the secretary of Parliament, Mr J J Victor at which Mr

Faure agreed to cut the two-part programme, leaving out some shots of the former State President, Mr B J Vorster, as well as some footage on the debate of the Information scandal. It was alleged that other changes agreed upon were:

- The time devoted to questions to the Prime Minister by Mrs Helen Suzman, MP, would be cut down
- There was not a fair proportion of scenes devoted to the opposition members apart from the official opposition

● Instead of depicting Mr Vorster as State President in certain scenes, the present State President would be shown

Yesterday, Mr Faure denied that the production had been delayed because of government pressure

"When we decided to do the documentary in 1977, it was with the proviso that the production would have to be approved by the Speaker of the House and a special committee of the standing rules and orders of the House of Assembly committee

"It was a major breakthrough for SABC-TV to negotiate filming a documentary on Parliament and we had to be sure that we gave both sides of the story. It has not been the government which has objected to certain scenes but the special committee which had to make sure that the documentary was impartial."

Asked why debates concerning the Info scandal had been cut, Mr Faure said it had been decided that the Info scandal debate was particularly acidic and bitter and not representative of a typical parliamentary debate

Mr Faure said much time had been spent up-dating the production, which was now complete and awaiting approval —  
DDC

# 100 years of the Press as a free institution in SA

ARGUS 27/1/82 243

JOHANNESBURG.—The Newspaper Press Union celebrates its centenary this year and a comprehensive programme has been announced to mark this important event in the development of the South African newspaper and magazine industry.

Representing virtually every major publication in South Africa, the NPU has almost from its inception been the spokesman of the industry.

'We intend to celebrate 1982, however, not so much as the centenary of the NPU, but as the first 100 years of the Press as a free institution in South Africa,' Mr Peter McLean, president of the NPU, said in a statement.

'During this year we want to create in the mind of the public a new realisation of the important role an independent and vigorous Press plays and should play in a free society.'

## MAGNA CARTA

'Two dates stand out in the turbulent history of the South African Press. The first is April 30 1829, when the right to produce a newspaper subject only to the ordinary laws of the land was enshrined in an ordinance since described as the Magna Carta of the South African Press. And then November 27 1882, when a meeting in Grahamstown, attended by 26 newspaper owners and editors, led to the formation of the Newspaper Press Union.'

'Both English and Afrikaans-speaking owners attended that



Mr Peter McLean

meeting, and the NPU today still represents the whole of the industry, not only the major Afrikaans and English Press groups with their predominantly metropolitan newspapers, but also the provincial Press, as well as a large number of consumer magazines and trade, technical and professional journals. Most publications directed at the black market are also members,' Mr McLean said.

'The newspaper industry does not only play a vigorous political and social role in this country, but is also a significant economic factor representing an investment of tens of millions of rands. The industry employs about 36 000 people and attracts more than R1 million in advertising revenue every day.'

'The centenary programme, which provides for an extensive educational campaign, includes competitions, special television programmes and film documentaries, a book on the history of the Press and other publications and a special post office first-day cover for collectors.'

'The centenary celebrations will culminate in the annual NPU congress which will be held in Grahamstown this year, with the State President as guest of honour at the centenary dinner in the city hall, where the founding meeting was held 100 years ago' — Sapa



(Continued from Page 1)

subjected to a total and escalating onslaught both externally and internally

This onslaught emanated mainly from the Soviet Union, its allies, proxies and fellow travellers, but also from the third world and certain western circles

Appointed in 1980 to examine whether the media adequately met the needs and interests of the community and the demands of the times, the commission found that it in fact did not do so.



THE Steyn Commission (from left) Dr Dirk 'Das' Herbst, Mr Klaus von Laeres und Wilkau, Mr Justice M T Steyn, Mr James Hulett Hopkins and Mr Basil Landau

ARGUS 1/2/82 243  
**SA Press**

### Restructured

The emerging new restructured South Africa was not truly and deservedly reflected

The anti-Government media were too often unduly negativistic, the pro-Government Press too often did little to reflect and encourage new thinking and the SABC seemed too hesitant and fearful and dodged issues

Major reasons given for this failure to meet the needs and interests of the community are:

Over-politicisation of the Press and lack of expertise, Government obstruction, divergent political ideologies and perceptions of reality, an unfortunate failure to distinguish between party political matters and those of statecraft, the undue polarisation in the community, a lack of diversity in the media and failure by the media to adjust First World journalistic principles to a homogeneous society to a mixed or heterogeneous First World-Third World society

In certain instances these principles were possibly totally ignored so as to unduly propagate certain causes

The commission says a highly politicised Press in South Africa emphasises and perpetuates a political 'cleavage' in white population

It is particularly critical of what it describes as a virtual monopoly of anti-Government newspapers in a growing black readers' market and says that this should be counteracted by promoting the establishment of a true and independent black Press which reflects balanced and fair black views

In the case of Government action against black newspapers the commission finds that the Government did so in the belief that it served the cause of national security

The report deals at length with what it regards as the onslaught against South Africa and the revolutionary forces at work

It is particularly critical

of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and of the 'baneful' influence of the World Council of Churches and the South African Council of Churches

It says that Mwasa is not a genuinely journalistic body but a 'front organisation' of a much larger movement aiming at radical change

### Information

The Government also comes under fire from the commission for unnecessarily obstructing the media and for not having a co-ordinated information and communications policy

It recommends an information service not falling under the Department of Foreign Affairs and functioning autonomously, freed from rigid financial rules, regulation and red tape binding the Public Service

As the cure-all for what it regards as the ills of the South African Press

the commission strongly recommends the 'professionalisation' of the Press

Quoting the examples of medicine and the law the commission gives lengthy reasons why the Press in particular and the media in general needs a roll or register of practitioners

It dismisses both strict Government curbs on the Press and the view that freedom of the Press implies absolute freedom

The proposed roll of journalists is defended as being a 'foundation of journalistic independence and a shield against victimisation'

It calls the proposed register a professional roll of journalists but admits that there has been much talk of the threat to Press freedom posed by a register

### An honour

'A professional roll is not simply a register.

It is an instrument of honour and something to be proud of, it should be considered a mark of distinction to have one's name inscribed on it'

Dealing with disqualification from the profes-

sion which is provided for in the concept of the proposed roll the report says that many professions have rules and regulations to ensure that they are not infiltrated and damaged by undesirable elements

### Important

There are no valid reasons why journalism should be an exception considering the important role it plays in society

Disqualifications would be determined by the profession, with the one exception that anyone convicted of subversive activities may not be a journalist

The present Press Council is rejected by the Steyn Commission as a 'watchdog' with some bark but very little bite.

In recommending a new statutory council for journalists it says that the present Press Council should be scrapped.

The proposed council will also have jurisdiction over foreign correspondents

● More Steyn Commission reports, Pages 14 and 15.

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# Stricter Control of Press Urged

AREUS  
1/2/82  
243

By TOS WENTZEL,  
Political Correspondent

THE Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media has recommended statutory control of the Press by means of a roll of journalists, a code of conduct and a 'central general council' which will have power over the enrolment and employment of journalists.

The commission's other main recommendation is to limit individual shareholdings in newspaper companies

The report of the commission, under the chairmanship of Mr Justice M T Steyn as well as a supplementary report containing two draft Bills were tabled in the Assembly this afternoon.

The report runs to nearly 1400 pages

The Government will, in terms of the commission's recommendations,

Argus Correspondent JOHAN NENESHURG. — The chairman of The Argus Company, Mr L E Slater, said today that he and the managing director, Mr Hal Miller, are bitterly disappointed in- vision of Press freedom and the personal freedom

## Steyn

### Summary

- THE Steyn Commission recommends:
- A statutory roll of journalists.
  - A council for the mass media to control the enrolment of journalists.
  - The Government to appoint the first council.
  - The council subsequently to have three members each elected by journalists on newspapers, magazines and in the SABC with three Government-appointed members.
  - Only enrolled journalists may be employed by newspapers or other organisations.
  - The Pr... (Cont) roll to

avoidable limitation of the public's right to be fully informed, and the unbelievable interruption of our system of free enterprise in a capitalist society.

The Argus Company's formal response will be made when it has considered the matter in detail.

● The Government's information branch to be reconstituted independently from the Department of Foreign Affairs.

● The SABC's status to be elevated and its autonomy furthered.

Later the council is to have three Government-appointed members and three journalists on newspapers, magazines and in the SABC

This council will decide who is to be registered and no one may employ anyone who is not registered.

The commission says it worked on the assumption that the Government is in favour of a free Press but states that it wishes to 'postulate explicitly' that, as a general principle, the security of the State comes first.

Journalists would face reprisals, suspension or removal from the roll in addition to fines of up to R3 000.

Employment of unregistered journalists would be punishable by fines of up to R5 000.

The commission found that the Republic and its people were being

Another draft Bill which was prepared by

### Reprimand

The commission recommends the 'professionalisation' of journalism.

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(Contd on Page 3, col 5)

(243)

ANY move that broadens the narrow base on which members of the SABC's board of control are selected is to be welcomed

That the Government is considering adding coloured people and Indians to this snow-white group is therefore good news so far as it goes — provided always that the choice does not fall on yes-men

Yet there can be little logic or merit in a policy that leaves the vast majority of South Africa's population — blacks — unrepresented in the control of the country's most powerful single medium of communication. The omission is the more unconscionable in the light of the recent launching of TV2/3.

### Obscure

It is true that the SABC is served by an obscure body which has the function, in terms of the Broadcasting Act, to advise the board in regard to programmes broadcast by the corporation for reception by blacks.

But at the best this is a subordinate body with a severely limited brief, as is the television advisory board on which a coloured and an Indian do sit. What is needed is for the board of control itself to reflect, and be seen to reflect, the tastes and outlook of the country's whole population

This, admittedly, is not easy to achieve without enlarging the board beyond a workable size. But the limited expansion now proposed falls far short of what South Africa's situation demands

□ □ □

DISCREPANCIES between the Extra edition of the "Mail," designed specifically for black leaders, and the two other editions have been queried again. As on the last occasion, the matter has been raised by Mrs Joyce Harris, national president of the Black Sash

She points out that a report that appeared in Extra on Friday, January 8 under the heading "2 km-long queue as aged await pensions" and another that appeared next day under the heading "Concern at pension payout malpractices" were not to be found in the Morning Final edition.

Mrs Harris argues correctly that whites should be

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

### JAMES McCLURG

Takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up write to the Editor P O Box 1138 Jhb



# SABC board: new move does not go far enough

aware of black disabilities, particularly because, unlike blacks, they "possess the machinery to set constructive action in motion to ease the lot of black people"

"Is it the policy of the Rand Daily Mail," asks Mrs Harris, "to suppress stories concerning black people except from the black editions so that whites may continue to live in their fools' paradise?"

It is hard to believe that Mrs Harris is entirely serious in asking that question. But, in case she is, I must point out immediately that, as in the most recent previous case of the same kind, the reports in question appeared in the Late Final edition, which serves the more distant circulation areas.

### Important

They were, it appears, dropped from the Morning Final because other news, which came in after the two early editions had gone to press was judged more important

Clearly there was no intention to withhold the news from white readers

But, as I have said before in the same circumstances, if a newspaper is to retain its credibility it must never come under suspicion of speaking with two voices — especially if one is addressed to whites and another to blacks. The Extra system, which has often been challenged in principle, can only

be sustained in practice if politically significant news is presented in the same light to all sections of the newspaper's readership

□ □ □

IS the phrase "little Gary Player" overdone by sports journalists? Mr S A Pienaar of Primrose thinks it is — in fact he describes it as an "obsession"

"One infers," he says, "that this is back-handed compliment in that *even though* he is little, he is a master golfer. But what has size to do with any man's professional ability? How fat is Korchnoi? How small is Raymond Rhodes?"

The RDM's sports editor says the phrase is intended as a form of endearment and (confirming Mr Pienaar's inference) "to show that despite Player's somewhat small physical size he is a great player"

Fair enough. Surely, though, by this time everybody is aware both that Player is on the small side and that he is a superb golfer. I agree with Mr Pienaar that the phrase has earned a rest

□ □ □

### STOP PRESS:

St John's Episcopal Church, Norwood Parish Activities bizarre on the lawn following 10am service — College Park (Maryland) Prince George's Journal



# 'Press freedom — what's that?'

ARGUS 2/2/82  
243

NAIROBI. — When Ugandan dictator Idi Amin was deposed and a coalition government of exiles took charge, one of the things they promised to restore was the freedom of the Press.

Not waiting for it to be restored by legislation, newspapers sprang up like mushrooms. Within six months of the Uganda Liberation Front (UNLF) government being formed there were about 10 newspapers in English and Luganda, the vernacular of southern Uganda.

The number quickly rose to 16 papers, making Uganda the country with the largest number of newspapers in black Africa.

It had never happened in Uganda before, not even under the colonial administration, not in the 17 years since independence when Milton Obote took over as prime minister and later as president, and not when Amin grabbed power in 1971.

During his first 10 years' rule until he was overthrown by Amin, Obote was no friend of the Press. After he had introduced detention laws he moved against journalists Francis Kateregga, a reporter on the Uganda Argus, a daily then owned by Lonrho, was detained. Rajat Neogy, the editor of Transition, an African literary magazine, was detained and his magazine banned.

## Disappeared

When Amin took over he announced that the Press was free to criticise his government but no newspaper dared to do so

IF the freedom of a nation is measured by the freedom of its Press, Uganda is not free. Don Kabeba, correspondent of the Argus Africa News Service in Kampala who fled Uganda after being jailed for his reporting, tells how successive governments have suppressed the Press.

in a village after he was alleged to have taken pictures of the body of Dora Block, the elderly Israeli woman Amin killed during the Israeli rescue of the hostages at Entebbe.

Harry Kasozi, the Reuter's stringer in Kampala, had to run for his life across the border to Kenya after he was tipped off that Amin's secret police, the State Research Bureau, were after him.

## Detention

It was when Paulo Muwanga, the Internal Affairs Minister (and now vice-president) moved against Ilhikut Benbella, the former editor of the government daily, the Uganda Times, that the freedom of the Press was to be tested.

Mungwanga ordered the detention of Benbella after he had published a report questioning Muwanga's business deals while he was Uganda's Ambassador to France. Two other newspapers, the Economy and Mulengera, were banned when they reported Benbella's detention.

On hearing of this Godfrey Binansa, who was

Kakooza, was beaten up and thrown into detention for several months.

The pressure on foreign journalists also increased two months after the military commission had taken over. An American couple, Bob Dietz and June Decker, were arrested and expelled from the country. English journalists Nick Worrall and Christobel King were denied re-entry after taking a holiday.

Obote's return to power in the Tanzanian-organised election raised new hopes for he had preached the freedom of the Press throughout his election campaign.

## About turn

But two months after faking office Obote made an about-turn. Benbella, who had courageously visited the troubled west Nile region and reported the massacres of tribesmen there by the Ugandan army, was arrested by Obote, who later sacked him as the editor-in-chief. Six newspapers were banned by Obote's government and there was no explanation given.

In the middle of last year several foreign news media were focusing attention on whether Obote would survive the guerrilla campaign against him.

The next foreign correspondent to be expelled after a week under house arrest was a Canadian, Cameron Morton, who covered for the BBC.

Two visiting journalists, Hugh Davies of the Daily Telegraph and Norman Rees of the British Independent Television network, were thrown out of the country after they had asked Obote about massacres during a Press conference in Kampala.

When Munno (friend), Benbella and the lifting of the bans. Praises about reported massacres in Binansa's stand were printed in all newspapers. But Binansa was soon afterwards overthrown by Clement Kigundu, disapp-Muwanga. The Economy, which had earlier reported on a highway, was found the plot to overthrow James Parina was Binansa, was again banned and its editor, Polycarp killed and his body found and its editor, Polycarp who was Associated Press and Reuter's correspondent, was thrown out last month.



# Steyn wrong on Argus article

## Afrikaans Press to oppose licensing

# Steyn Commission - key points

- The Press Council to and SAAN to be prohibited.
- Individual share-holders in newspaper companies to be limited to one percent of the share capital (10 percent for private companies).
- Cross-holdings of shares between companies such as the Argus group to be prohibited.
- The Government's information branch to be reconstituted independently from the Department of Foreign Affairs.
- The SABC's status to be elevated and its autonomy furthered.

- The Press Council to be elected by journalists on newspapers, magazines and in the SABC with three Government-appointed members.
- Only enrolled journalists may be employed by newspapers or other organisations.
- A council for the mass media to control the enrolment of journalists.
- The Government to appoint the first council.
- The council subsequently to have three members each elected by journalists on newspapers, magazines and in the SABC with three Government-appointed members.

**Political Staff**

THE Steyn Commission, which has complained about the allegedly inaccurate and misleading nature of some newspaper reports, has itself published a misleading and inaccurate statement about an article in The Argus.

And it has used this to justify some of its recommendations.

Quoting the article, by the prominent coloured community leader, Dr Edgar Maurice, secretary of the Cape Town Terminating Building Society and former principal of the Harold Cressy High School, the commission asserts that Dr Maurice was a reporter on The Argus.

**Argus Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaans Press as a whole is preparing to oppose certain recommendations in the Steyn report, particularly those dealing with a statutory council with forced registration for all journalists.

The three editors of Afrikaans papers in Johannesburg, Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld, Mr Harald Pakendorf of Vaderland and Dr Willem de Klerk of Transvaal, believe that the Government licensing of journalists by a Government-appointed council will be widely seen as political interference with a free Press.

**LESS INFORMED**

Professor T L de Koning, professor of communications at the Rand Afrikaans University, said that although such

results of the Steyn report could be 'that it will make us all rather less informed than a few years ago and lead to greater alienation between readers and their newspapers'.

**CLEAN-OUT**

A council for journalists, Professor Stadler said, would help to 'clean out in advance people who cause trouble, and put pressure on existing journalists to conform'.

Both the Government and the official Opposition have opposed the recommendation that a separate Department of Information be created.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, rejected the recommendation soon after the report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

He said the department had been done away with because of the rationalisation of

South Africans of colour viewed the election directly under the article by Dr Maurice was a commentary by Mr David Curry, national chairman of the Labour Party, who supported some of the points made by Dr Maurice.

ter than direct control by the Government, the fact that it could be packed with representatives of Government thinking would be a 'snag'.

Professor Alf Stadler of the University of the Witwatersrand, said the

had no intention of reversing the situation.

Mr John Malcomess MP, the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on information said a separate department would in effect be nothing but a department of propaganda.

## Pressmen to meet

**Argus Correspondent**

JOHANNESBURG — Representatives of all major newspaper groups will meet in Johannesburg tomorrow to discuss the Prime Minister's offer of renewed talks with the Press in the wake of the controversial Steyn report.

The meeting will be held in the Newspaper Press Union offices.

**PLEASURE**

An approach will then be made to the Minister of the Interior, Mr Chris Heunis, for Government-Press discussions as soon as possible at the highest level.

The NPU president, Mr Peter McLean, said today the organisation

had 'noted with pleasure that the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, indicated in Parliament yesterday he is prepared to discuss the Steyn report and its recommendations with the NPU.'

The most controversial recommendation by the commission, a statutory body to licence journalists, with powers of expulsion, was opposed by all major newspapers in the country, English and Afrikaans, on editorial pages and in columns today.

Mr Botha added in his speech that most reasonable people could agree with the broad outlook of the commission, but the best way to achieve its objectives was in-depth consultation with

the media and their organisations.

He knew from experience that any proposed Press legislation gave rise to hysterical reactions and distorted interpretations, which harmed the country.

**EDITORS**

Tomorrow's meeting will also take note of a special meeting of the Association of Newspaper Editors held in Cape Town today to discuss the report and its recommendations.

But with Mr Botha's conciliatory statement, the feeling among NPU members is that this is the time not to adopt postures of challenge and confrontation but to create a better climate between the media and the authorities.



# Press claims Pretorius lashed

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2/2/82  
POLITICAL STAFF

## Press controls lashed

24

The report also warned "If black nationalism will not accept the right of co-existence of Afrikaner nationalism, it is likely that Afrikaner nationalism will curb the Press for as long as he has political power."

It strongly attacked the SA Council of Churches for "trying to provoke internal socio-economic upheaval by means of destructive political action"

It also accused the World Council of Churches — the "parent" body of the SACC — of openly supporting "terrorist movements"

It accused the Media Workers' Association of SA (Mwasa) of "radicalising black journalists for the purposes of using them as political shock troops" and warned the organisation to "get its house in order"

**THE sweeping controls on the Press recommended in the Steyn Commission's report were roundly condemned last night by the official opposition and by leaders of the newspaper industry.**

The drastic proposals were met with shock and dismay, and forecasts that their implementation would mean the end of Press freedom in South Africa.

The leader of the official opposition, Dr Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, said "There is no doubt that the proposals will lead to covert Government control of the media, and the management of news and ideas"

Soon after the report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced the Government's intention to meet representatives of the newspaper industry to consider how to achieve the "broad outlooks" of the report, which he said were acceptable to "most reasonable people"

"Whether legislation on the media is necessary, and what form it should take, is not a matter which the Government wants to decide unilaterally," he said

He also proposed a special Parliamentary debate to consider the report together with the report of the Rabie Commission — due to be tabled soon — which investigated security legislation

## False Citizen figures used in probe

Mail Reporter  
THE Citizen circulation fig-

### Key points

Mr Botha said the Rabie report would have direct relevance to aspects of the Steyn report

The main points of the

Mail Correspondent

THE Steyn Commission to the Press to be a watchdog over "ordinary accuracy" — then spelt the name the banned president the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) four different ways in its report and not one of them was correct

Mr Charles Ngakula, a former Daily Dispatch journalist, was banned to the magisterial districts Zwellitsha and King William's Town last August

He was acting president Mwasa at the time

On page 701 the Steyn Commission report refers "Charles Ngakula" as the Mwasa vice-president

On page 705 it refers to "Ngakula" and to "Ngakale" — but in an errata sheet handed out with the report this is "corrected" to "Mr Ngakula"

And on page 1 069 he is referred to as "Mr Charl Ngakula" — and thus left "uncorrected" on the errata sheet

In its report, the commission says the Press should never be complacent about itself

"There should be a continuous process of ruthless self-examination

"Journalists should be their own sharpest critics, because at their best they are the most acutely conscious of the requirements of excellence in their profession

"In other words the so-called 'watch-dog' must

SVT

Commission to suggest that South African newspaper readers had rejected "radicalism" and undue "negativism" were false

The commission report contrasted a Citizen circulation increase of over 16 percent between January and June 1980 with an "abnormal" circulation drop in mainly anti-Government newspapers.

And it said this and subsequent Citizen increases showed that "the people wished to travel on the road of moderation".

Noting that the Citizen sold at 15c, the commission compared the newspaper's increased sales with an 18.4 percent Rand Daily Mail drop to 107 709 during the second half of 1980.

It admitted that "additional allowance" should be made for the Mail because of its 10c price increase.

But the January to June 1980 circulation figures of the Citizen — founded with taxpayers' money by the Information Department — were the subject of a circulation scandal later that year

The Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) investigated sales claims by three Perskor newspapers: Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and the Citizen.

ABC disclosed that, during the six month period ending June 1980, the daily circulation figures for the three had been falsely increased — in the Citizen's case by 6 599.

The total number of fictitious Citizen sales were 851 317

### 'Hardly valid'

Commenting on the Steyn Commission findings, the Managing Director of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), Mr Clive Kinsley, said that for the Steyn Commission to use the Citizen as an example for making this claim was hardly valid.

He said the Citizen's circulation figures were the subject of an inquiry and all newspapers had shown declining readership

"When looking at declining readerships you cannot ignore the introduction of television, which has had a huge effect on newspapers throughout the world"

The SAAN Managing Director also pointed out that until Nasionale Pers' Beeld was launched there was not a quality Afrikaans newspaper on the market in the Transvaal

"This caused an enormous improvement in Afrikaans newspapers and readers who previously bought English-language newspapers became satisfied with the Afrikaans product," said Mr Kinsley

He said that for the commission to claim the media were off course because of dropping circulation was not entirely correct

He agreed that the South African Press was "over-politicised" but this was because the country was over-politicised and if the Press did not reflect this it

● Draft legislation providing for compulsory registration of journalists, a Press Code and a General Council for Journalists,

● Penalties for contravening the Code could include fines, suspension, or banning from the "profession",

● Journalists who refuse to register, or who are struck from the roll, will be prohibited from working as journalists for South African publications;

● The proposals seem to include foreign correspondents in South Africa as well as journalists overseas serving local newspapers — if this is so, and they refuse to register, it could lead to a virtual blackout of foreign news in South African newspapers;

● Proposed legislation to drastically limit shareholding in newspaper companies.

In an unprecedented move, the commission proposed that no-one should hold more than one percent of the share in a publicly held newspaper, and no more than 10 percent in a privately held newspaper.

### Drop shares

If enacted, it will mean that the two major English-language newspaper owners — SAAN and Argus — in particular will have to shed thousands of shares in each other's operations.

Trusts holding large blocks of shares in newspaper companies will also be drastically affected

The report criticises the Prime Minister for not amending the Defence Act as promised two years ago.

Two of his colleagues, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munik, were rebuked for "unnecessary intolerance" towards the Press.

The Government was accused of obstructing the media unnecessarily because of an inadequate "communications policy".

"Too often the Press in particular is simply a handy punchbag for deficiencies which lie elsewhere.

### Damage

"Ill-advised, ill-considered and insensitive utterances by politicians, especially on matters affecting human relations, are often more damaging than reporting," the report said

Other key points include.

● The re-establishment of an information department independent of the Department of Foreign Affairs, with its own "dirty tricks" department, but subject to strict auditing (this proposal was rejected by the Prime Minister in his reaction yesterday),

● Recommended repeal or amendment of a number of laws, including "non-essential restrictive legislation and regulations pertaining to the publication of information" and sections of the Police and Prisons Acts curbing reporting;

● The suggestion that a Supreme Court judge review all detentions and bannings, because of the danger of Gov-

keep watch over itself  
"One such standard is ordinary accuracy, which deals with the presentation of facts and is thereby related to credibility," it says

## The Steyn Commission Report

● See Pages 7, 8 and 11

Rand Daily Mail  
2-2-82



# Chaos and closure threaten papers

By EUGENE HUGO and STAN MAHER

**THE Draft Bill proposed by the Steyn Commission could force smaller newspaper proprietors out of business and cause shareholding chaos among the major companies.**

The News Media Companies Shareholding Act says no one may hold more than 1 percent of shares in public companies and 10 percent in private firms.

Lawyers say the Bill is almost certainly aimed at stripping newspaper companies of corporate shareholding and eliminating trust and nominee involvement in the industry.

The Bill would also compel old family-owned newspapers like Durban's Natal Mercury, Maritzburg's Natal Witness and East London's Daily Dispatch to sell out to thousands of individuals.

And it has provisions which could finally reveal the true nature of the shareholding in the Citizen newspaper — launched in 1978 with R32-million of taxpayers money as an Information Department secret project.

At the same time the Bill would expose "secret" trust and nominee shareholding in both the English and Afrikaans-language Press.

Newspaper companies would be given three months to disclose their shareholdings and three years to reduce them to the legal limit.

The Bill would:  
● Force the Argus Company to relinquish most of its 39 percent shares in South African Associated Newspapers

(Saan) and Saan would in turn have to drastically alter its share register

● Make the Afrikaans giant Perskor disclose details of its own Dagbreek Trust shareholding and its undisclosed interests in the Citizen

● Compel the Citizen to reveal who lies behind massive preferential shareholding held by Volkskas nominees on behalf of unnamed interests.

● Cause wholesale shedding of shares held in Argus and SAAN by huge corporations such as Anglo American

● Break up trust and nominee interests in the industry — including the Advowson Trust (20,55 percent in Saan) and Standard Bank nominees (21,6 percent in Argus).

● Prevent any moves towards amalgamation of newspaper groups such as Nasionale Pers and Perskor and Argus and Saan

Members of the newspaper and financial communities were incredulous yesterday at the Steyn Commission's recommendations.

Saan Managing Director, Mr Clive Kinsley, said he did not think the commission had given sufficient thought to its recommendations on newspaper shareholding.

Mr Kinsley said the commission complained of the disappearance of diversity in the newspaper industry and that its recommendations, presumably were intended to restore this diversity.

## Reverse

"In fact, they will have the reverse effect. Diversity in the industry as a result of the holdings of major groups — holdings which have kept many newspapers alive," he said.

He said that in most cases, the country press was wholly-owned by families and the Bill would have a "disastrous effect"

As far as the major com-

□ To Page 2

A sad and sorry day

panies were concerned the Bill was "an absurdity" and was unprecedented in newspaper history

"It will be a sad and sorry day for South African journalism if these draft Bills become law," said Mr Kinsley

Mr DM Craib, Managing Director of The Natal Witness, said the move was "an unwarranted interference with normal business practice, amounting to harassment by the Government of all newspapers"

"They are making it difficult for small independent family concerns, by forcing them to diversify out of the family. Perhaps they have decided that the few small newspapers they are aiming this clause at, belong to families which are avowedly anti-Government"

"It seems to me that that could be their only motive. I think they are aiming at weakening the control of newspapers in anti-Government hands, because what small independent newspapers are there in this country, other than those which are anti-Government?"

Share prices of the four major newspaper groups on The Johannesburg Stock Exchange were unaffected by the report

The director of the Graduate School of Business at the University of Cape Town, Professor John Simpson, thought it would be completely impractical to limit individual or company shareholdings in newspaper groups to one percent

"I don't know how on earth they're ever going to run a company where no single person has more than one percent of the shares, how would you constitute a board?" he asked



(243)

Score 1/3

# STEVYN COMMISSION REPORT

# Plan Backings for new Info dept, secret projects could

## Stop foreign reports

**Political Staff**

DOMSHELL proposals in the Steyn commission report could deny South African reports from any foreign news agency or television network.

Use in South Africa of news reports produced by anybody other than a journalist registered in South Africa would be an offence and punishable by a R5 000 fine.

The provision would mean the end of press, radio or television reports on world affairs unless they were written by journalists registered in South Africa.

It recommends the amendment and repeal of non-essential restrictive legislation and regulations pertaining to the publication of information.

The commission's report describes the country's current information effort as "puny" and says clearly in the light of the demotivating effect of the Info scandal and the lethal threats to the RSA and its people, drastic action will have to be taken urgently to create an effective information service.

The nature of the propaganda onslaught against South Africa required continuous adjustments of its informa-

tion and communications approach both internally and externally.

At one stage the report says: "In our view the present total psychological onslaught conducted by enemies of the Republic is almost overwhelming in volume, virulence and expertise and the counter-strategy of the RSA is totally inadequate."

It described the function of an information service as far wider than mere dissemination of facts and newsworthy items. Its ultimate purpose was to convince people and to strengthen spiritual preparedness.

"The central information mechanism that we propose should have as its aim and object the engendering of positive attitudes to the Republic in attaining this objective it should use all means at its disposal."

The commission says that the information policy should follow the broad guidelines of openness and responsibility set out by the Prime Minister in April 1979.

"Naturally government must also decide how it wishes to handle covert operations."

"In countering an onslaught in-

which the opposition uses all methods available it would be suicidal to deny them to oneself."

It also follows logically that overt and covert actions need to be planned centrally and jointly and that such planning be carefully and thoroughly co-ordinated.

"Similarly the execution should be jointly controlled and monitored."

"Pertinently and effectively discerning the enemy is often more effective and devastating than any other action, especially in respect of the external enemy over whom one has no jurisdiction."

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The commission recommends the immediate removal of the government information function from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the reconstitution of the information branch in such a manner that it is not tied to any particular department, but that it functions autonomously.

The new organization should not be bound by the same rigid financial rules and regulations and red tape as the public service, "but with strict provision for its covert operations to be subject to confidential audit."

# Judge should review banning orders

## Professional roll recommended

**By MICHAEL ACOTT**

THE Steyn commission yesterday recommended raising journalism to a statutory profession capable of disciplining or even barring offending members.

The report noted, but rejected, vehement protests from both English and Afrikaans editors to the move, which would be based on a compulsory register or "professional roll" of journalists.

Where editors had described compulsory registration as marking the end of press freedom, the commission said professionalization was the only way to avoid government censorship and statutory press curbs.

It believed press freedom would be entrenched rather than endangered by turning journalism into a profession comparable to legal and medical professions.

Specifically rejected state control of the press, legislation or a "media law", saying legislation was not a cure-all for all ailments of society.

**Media law**

In a non-emergency situation, a media law would imply authoritarian control where South Africa was developing towards a more open society, it would be a totalitarian measure, the commission stated.

It also rejected a "libertarian media system" as unable to distinguish between liberty and licence and the Third World's proposal new information order as putting news and information at the service of the state.

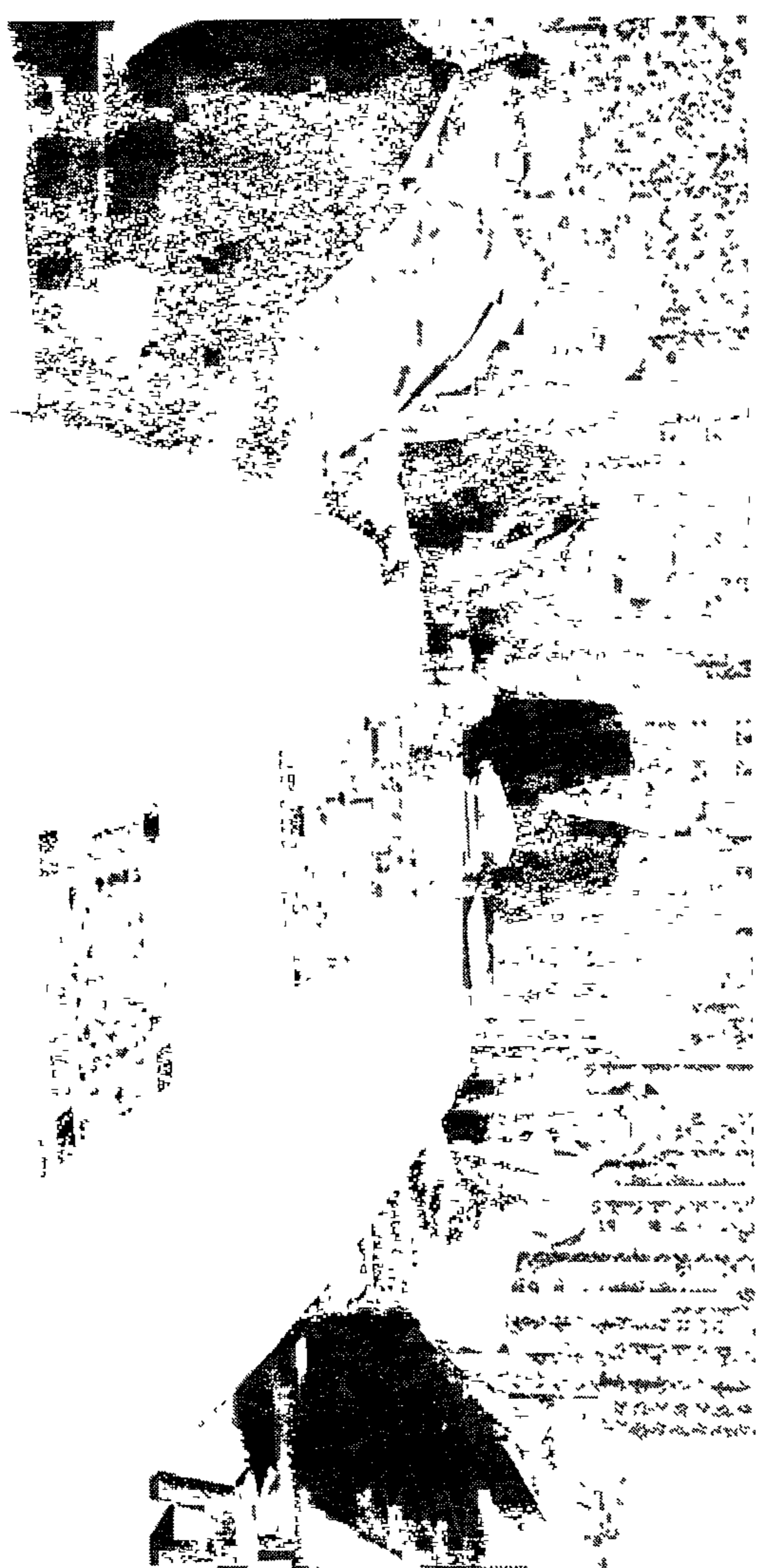
The only realistic solution to resolving the South African media's "defective" circumstances was professionalization.

Accusing some sections of the media of trying to incite and agitate the race groups in their reporting on the Silverton and Sasol attacks and the Maputo raid, it said a professional discarded his personal ideology and subjective views to achieve optimum objectivity in reporting.

**Professional press**

The commission said Italy, a major Western democracy, had had a professional press since 1963.

Italians, quite rightly, did not regard professionalization of journalism as an emergency measure from



Members of the Steyn Commission who handed over a supplementary report on proposed legislation to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, in January this year. Seated (from left) are Mr J H Hopkins, Mr K P C O von Lieres and Wilkau, Mr Justice M T Steyn (chairman of the commission), Mr Heunis, Dr D A Herbst and Mr G F Smallberger, who came in place of the fifth commission member, Mr Basil Landau, who could not be present.

# Warning on 'dangers' of pop music

**Political Staff**

DID you know that listening to your favourite "pop" radio station could expose you to the dangers of drug taking, depravity, homosexuality, permissiveness and even political subversion?

That is what could happen to you according to one Mother Grundy who gave evidence before the Steyn commission, which has now asked the SABC to take "serious steps" to warn of the dangers.

exercise "greater circumspection"

Under the heading "the SABC and the Modern Idiom", the report says one witness in particular drew attention to the dangerous effect on young and impressionable listeners of some of the so-called "pop" music broadcast over the radio, especially on Radio 5 and Springbok Radio features such as the "Top 10" and "Drug taking is not only con-

mortality and politically subversive nature of the words, set to many popular tunes — words with political, heretical, anti-social and even pornographic undertones," says the report.

"According to her submission, much of the pop music by popular overseas entertainers is calculated to encourage depravity, homosexuality, permissiveness and even political subversion."

"This type of music together with the blatant words of some of the songs, can have a lethally dangerous effect on the youth by gradually eroding their moral fibre."

Calling on the SABC to exercise greater care, the commission says "an example of the need for greater care in the selection of what is to be broadcast is evident by the playing of the banned song 'We Shall Overcome' in a recent pro-

Individual liberty

Our recommendations must therefore be viewed as an endeavour to prevent emergency measures from

binding freedom"

Professionalization was a potentially binding force between government and media, enabling them to join hands in devising a new deal.

"We also stress the necessity that government should drastically improve its communication operation and professionalize its handling of the media and the flow of information."

The commission also warned of the dangers of opting for compulsory professionalization instead of voluntary action by the media, which it doubted would succeed.

"Care will, however, have to be taken to avoid a 'state take-over' of the mass media, or even the appearance of such a take-over."

**Media independence**

"In this matter it is imperative that media independence must not only be retained, but that it must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to have been retained."

Details of qualifications for journalists could be worked out between

## Proposal

The proposal says that once the roll for journalists is operative, "no person shall (a) employ or continue to employ as a journalist a person who is not enrolled as a journalist (b) publish any publication in which appears, or broadcast in a broadcast, any report by a journalist not enrolled."

The measure is part of the Steyn Commission's attempt to force journalists, including South African-based foreign correspondents and foreign journalists supplying the South African media, to register in this country as professional journalists.

This would make them liable to local discipline, including being struck off the roll of journalists for improper conduct.

**'Compelled'**

Foreign citizens who work for a South African medium should be identified and compelled to become members of the journalistic profession and to be subject to its discipline, including the requirements for admission and the disciplinary membership from continued jurisdiction of the central

or repeal of non-essential restrictive legislation and regulations pertaining to the publication of information.

The commission's report describes the country's current information effort as "puny" and says clearly in the light of the demotivating effect of the Info scandal and the lethal threats to the RSA and its people, drastic action will have to be taken urgently to create an effective information service.

The nature of the propaganda onslaught against South Africa required continuous adjustments of its informa-

tion and communications approach both internally and externally.

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The new organization should not be bound by the same rigid financial rules and regulations and red tape as the public service, "but with strict provision for its covert operations to be subject to confidential audit."



foreign correspondents, stringers, etc who report for their publications, radio or TV abroad in respect of all their journalistic activities relating to the RSA.

# SACC is 'harmful to future peace in SA'

Political Staff

## Afrikaner 'child of Africa'

Political Staff

ENGLISH-speaking South Africans may one day soon be able to lay claim to being "true children of Africa."

Afrikaners are already in this position, according to the Steyn Commission, so much so in fact that they cannot be blown over "even by the winds of change."

This is how the Commission sees the rooting of English and Afrikaner in Africa.

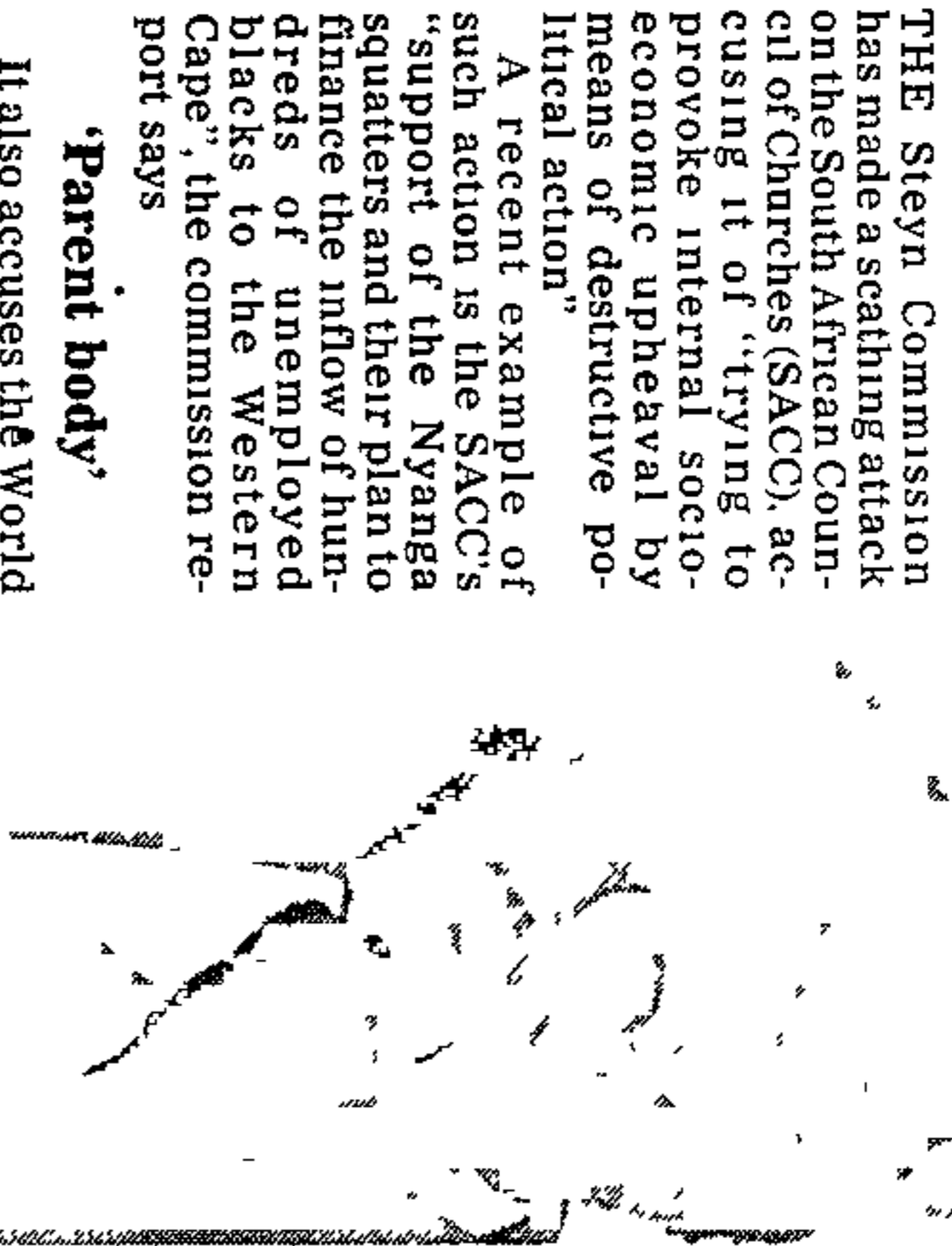
"The Afrikaner is unquestionably a true child of Africa whose vigour and capacity to survive through toughness of spirit and ability to adapt to local conditions can be likened to that of a plant so deeply rooted in its native soil as not to be blown over or easily withered by political tempests, even though they be roaring winds of change."

"By virtue of their unique position and interaction with the Afrikaner and other people comprising the multi-faceted South African population, the English-speaking South Africans are also becoming an African people with an identity clearly distinct from that of English-speakers elsewhere."

SHARP criticism of the standard and ethics of South African journalism, including the quality of some reports of the Steyn commission's proceedings, are contained in the report.

It describes various sections of the press as partisan, often inaccurate and lacking insight and expertise. Some newspapers are accused of contributing to racial polarization and even of being subversive and distoyal.

"Some of the main deficiencies the commission found to exist within the media clearly indicate that the quality standards and knowledgeability of journalism require drastic improvements and the taking of remedial ac-



Bishop Desmond Tutu under heavy fire

### 'Parent body'

It also accuses the World Council of Churches, the "parent body" of the SACC, of openly supporting "terrorist movements," accepting violence as a means of change, opposing Western interests and propagating the political goals of "leftist-radicals" and "black nationalist imperialism."

These objectives aimed at "subverting the white man, and particularly the Afrikaner, to achieve a radical black hegemony over the whole of Southern Africa and all its people."

The "present attitude" of the SACC is described as "clearly harmful to future peaceful development in South Africa."

The report also condemns "liberation theology" as "social, economic, political and anti-white in content."

"very dangerous and potentially lethal theopolitical force."

By virtue of its dangerously negative radicalism it presents a grave threat to the whole South African community and must therefore be handled firmly and with continuing determination.

However, it had originated in black frustration and "perception of oppression" and should be handled "realistically and with perceptive understanding," the report says.

### 'Confrontation'

This "was demonstrated recently by its gratuitous and deliberate insult to the State President by publicly announcing its refusal to extend an invitation to him to attend the inauguration of the new Archbishop in Cape Town."

These clerics seem bent upon engineering a confrontation between State and Church," the commission says.

The report also makes lengthy attacks on Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and the Rev Mashai Tama, chairman of the black Dutch Reformed church "Broederkring," describing certain statements made by them as "clearly harmful to peaceful development in South Africa."

Reporting of the commission's proceedings was often inadequate, with written memoranda reflected and reported but the substance of discussions and argument seldom dealt with. The commission says certain parts of the media undoubtedly actively participated in, and contributed to the existing state of polarization in South Africa, particularly on the attitudinal level.

**THE CAPPE TIVEL**  
RAND  
**DAILY MERCU**  
The Datal Mercur  
The Daily News

**Afrikaner 'has right to coexist'**

Political Staff

IF BLACK nationalism will not accept the right of coexistence of Afrikaner nationalism, it is likely the Afrikaner will curb the press for as long as he has political power, according to the Steyn Commission. It describes Afrikaner nationalism and black ethnic nationalism as the two dominant nationalisms in South Africa.

**'Lawful'**

"When the Afrikaners press promoted Afrikaner nationalism as early as 66 years ago, it was done on a lawful basis without promoting revolution and disaffection."

"This is the fundamental difference between their advocacy journalism and that of contemporary radical black journalism," says the report.

The commission says the fact that the Afrikaner had voting power and used that power to achieve his pre-

sent position while the black man does not have the same power, does not justify a journalism advocating revolution or an undermining of stability.

**'Destabilization'**

The situation in South Africa makes it essential to find a solution which will accommodate the various nationalisms and if it cannot be found, not only will the free press disappear, but in the process of destabilization the fabric of South African society can be destroyed.

"If black nationalists are not prepared to allow the coexistence of Afrikaner nationalism, it is likely that the Afrikaner will curb the press for as long as he has political power and for as long as he anticipates that by curbing the press or manipulating it to his advantage, it will be an instrument to maintain power."

was clear that a tough and individual's liberty and the determination of his rights and duties by due process of law were important and cherished elements of any free society. "It sometimes happens that when a society is threatened by a danger so great that its very existence is at stake, it must of necessity resort to extraordinary measures to counter the danger, and it is entitled to do so even if those measures result in the curtailment of individual liberty and the infringement of the Rule of Law."

"It is well-known that those seeking to subvert a free society use the institutions of their intended victims to advance their fell purpose and hasten its demise."

"To permit them to do so would be tantamount to suicide."

He said that consequently the severe accusations levelled against South Africa were not as wholly justified as those making them would have people believe.

"But no society is perfect and it being human to err, there may sometimes indeed be over-reaction even in the face of grave dangers."

The Steyn report dealt at length with criticism by Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand Law Faculty, of the findings of the first Steyn commission which concluded an earlier inquiry into the media.

**Cautioned**

Professor Dugard and the South African Society of Journalists cautioned the second Steyn commission to be wary of the findings of the first report on the questions of the relationship between the individual and the state. Both commissions were headed by Mr Justice Steyn.

In his evidence, Professor Dugard told the second commission that the first Steyn commission suggested that equality before the law existed in South Africa.

He argued that this contention ignored the statutory law of apartheid.

In his report released yesterday, Mr Justice Steyn chided Professor Dugard, saying that the first Steyn commission had referred to equality in court and had never suggested or sought to suggest anywhere in its report that there was no differentiation between races to be found in South African legislation.

ment, but regulation of the profession would have to be wide-ranging and robust to be effective.

"So untruly a horse as that of the media needs a strongbride, even with retention of the 'adversary relationship' between state and the media profession," the report said.

**Putting the seal on control**

Political Staff

THE institution of a statutory press council would put the seal on news control in South Africa, the editor of official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Transvaal, Dr Wimpie Klerk, wrote in 1980.

He wrote this in a Rand Afrikaans University journal and the article has been reproduced in the report of the Steyn Commission, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

"The control of news by law, the control of news by bureaucratization — only what is screened by bureaucracy may be known, news control by inhibition, because under the sword — and subsequent further increases, showed that "the people wish to travel on the road of moderation in the future", the commission states.

Noting that The Citizen sells at 15 cents a copy, the commission compares the newspaper's increased sales with the 18.4 percent circulation drop of the Rand Daily Mail to an average daily circulation of 107 709 during the last six months of 1980.

Referring to the fact that the price of the Mail had risen to 25 cents during that period, the report says "In the case of the Rand Daily Mail, additional allowance should be made for its higher than average price increase."

**Mail a 'symbol of protest'**

Commenting on the high drop in circulation figures of other "anti-government" newspapers, the report says "In serving the needs and interests of the South African community, the newspapers will be serving theirs also. If they, however, do not care for their own real interests, they should not be allowed to be equally careless of those of the South African body politic."

Referring to the dismissal of the former Rand Daily Mail editor, Mr Allister Sparks, at the end of May last year, the report says "It is known that the 'Mail' experiences financial losses. Since the sixties the paper has become a symbol of protest against the 'establishment', a stance which did not draw universal support from white readers. The 'Mail' gained black readers, but lost white ones to the point where it seems to have become a financial disaster."

"The change in editorship of the Rand Daily Mail confirms the interaction between the press and other forces and institutions in society which have a self-righting effect. Apart from the effect of the decline in circulation and financial losses of the 'Mail', the development illustrated that the 'Mail' had come up against another dilemma. By going for a black readership it became too radical for most whites but not radical enough for certain radical blacks."

The report says The Citizen is the only English-language newspaper belonging to an Afrikaners group. Pers-

He said the Afrikaners and English-language press reacted negatively to the appointment of the Steyn commission.

"My attitude is that any further tampering with the press by imposing state control is tampering with the roots of our system, and that the terms of reference of the Steyn commission can in fact be read to mean that."

The government had said, mostly unofficially, that the intentions of the hostile press had become intolerable and dangerous — the total onslaught on us is being served and intensified by many of these newspapers.

"The press says (with difference in emphasis) the government's intention is to gain unjustified control by power, the excuse being a total onslaught. This is insidious dictatorship and the next step towards the institution of a statutory press council by legislation," Dr De Klerk said.

# Sections of press 'partisan, lack expertise'

Political Correspondent

The commission says it is satisfied that the values and ideologies of journalism espoused by certain media factors do not correspond to the values and moderate direction the vast majority of the community adheres to.

"The media therefore do not express the true values of the community they profess to serve, as reflected in their credibility image."

One of the required standards of journalism was accuracy, both in reports and headlines. "We came across many headlines which were so listed tendentious and obviously contrived that they bear little or no resemblance to their stories or to the reality they purport to serve."

Reporting of the commission's proceedings was often inadequate, with written memoranda reflected and reported but the substance of discussions and argument seldom dealt with. The commission says certain parts of the media undoubtedly actively participated in, and contributed to the existing state of polarization in South Africa, particularly on the attitudinal level.

"This subversive and distoyal participation is directed to internal as well as external audiences," it says, stating in a later section that it is satisfied the media often encourages revolutionary forces at work in South Africa.

The commission warns of the dan-

gers of "negatively inclined opinion-formers", and praises the Citizen as an example of editorial moderation leading to an increase in newspaper sales. The Citizen, founded during the Information scandal, is now part of the government-supporting Perskor group.

It said the circulation figures for January-December 1980 showed newspapers promoting "immoderate views" — citing newspapers from the SAAN and Argus groups — suffered the greatest drop.

The Citizen "preaching the way of moderation" had increased its circulation. This showed people wanted the road of moderation and rejected the "radicalism and undue negativism" of the anti-government press.

speech.

The commission saw advantages both to the community and the media in turning journalism into a statutory profession with enforceable qualifications, an enforceable code of conduct and a professional council with strong disciplinary powers.

Mr Allister Sparks Dismissed from the Rand Daily Mail

Reaction

He said the Afrikaners and English-language press reacted negatively to the appointment of the Steyn commission.

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243  
COM 2/2/82

# Call for repeal of some hampering laws

101 FALSE image of Press censorship had been created in South Africa but says the Steyn Commission, the media has been hampered on its duties by the Government and not calls for the repeal or amendment of certain restrictive laws

It was common cause among most editors that the Press was hindered in its function by the "obstructionism" of the Government, says the Commission

However, the commission accepted that in order to cope with escalating inflation, the Government's conduct should be assessed in terms of the increase in the threat posed

What the journalist often forgets is that his free activity is indispensable to a democratic society but the democratic society is also indispensable to the free activity of the journalist," says the report

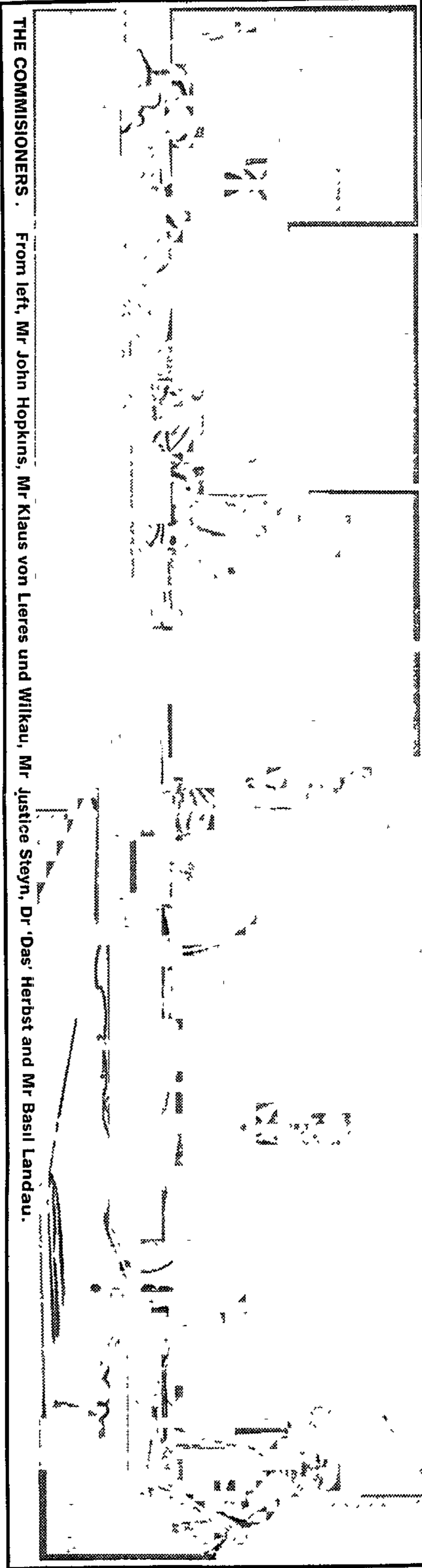
Were the democratic society, or as in the case of South Africa, the developing democratic society to founder the free activity of the journalist founders

Was there a better example of this than what had happened in Zimbabwe and the takeover by the Media Trust of the Argus Group

Yet again, examples of more recent unnecessary intolerance are readily to hand," says the report

## Needs of 'Society' outlined

THE South African media should have a policy of social responsibility because of their power to influence thinking, behaviour and values, according to the Steyn Commission



THE COMMISSIONERS. From left, Mr. John Hopkins, Mr. Klaus von Lieres und Wilkau, Mr. Justice Steyn, Dr. 'Das' Herbst and Mr. Basil Landau.

## Monopoly is fine

# — if it's the SABC

THE Steyn Commission has drafted legislation to prohibit newspaper monopolies in South Africa, and to limit shareholding in newspaper companies.

But it has recommended that the South African Broadcasting Corporation retain its monopoly over radio and television.

The report says the Argus and South African Associated Newspaper companies should be forced to sell their cross shareholdings

In its report — tabled in Parliament yesterday — the Steyn Commission said the South African Press was no longer truly free because big business had prevented newspaper readers from having access to other newspapers belonging to competitors and rivals

"Due to the degree of corporate control already existing in the Press, much diversity has disappeared from the South African media scene," the report said

Foreign writers will also have to register

## 'Correct harmful and untrue images'

THE Steyn Commission has called for the urgent correction of mistaken perceptions many South Africans might have about each other which, it says, can exert important political influence and harm relations between different sections of the population

In its report, tabled in Parliament, the commission cites the "enduring Anglo-South African image of the Broederbond," the Afrikaner's perception of the "sinister Anglo-South African political financial" influ-

## Black theology attacked

THE Steyn commission has made a scathing attack on the South African Council of Churches, accusing it of "trying to provoke internal socio-economic upheaval by means of destructive political action"

A recent example of such action is the SAOC's "support of the Nyanga squatters and their plan to finance the inflow of hundreds of unemployed blacks to the Western Cape", the commission report says

It also accuses the World Council of Churches, the "parent" body of the SAOC, of openly supporting "terrorist movements", accepting violence as a means of change, opposing Western interests and propagating the political goals of "Lefist-radicals" and "black nationalist imperialism"

These objectives aimed at "subverting the white man, and particularly the Afrikaner, to achieve a radical black hegemony over the whole of Southern Africa and all its people", says the report

The report also condemns "liberation theology" as "social, economic, political and anti-white in content"

This view had been "enthusiastically adopted by radical black politicians and theologians under the umbrella concept of black consciousness" — with a healthy

pressures against the SA authorities "Having said that we are nevertheless of the opinion that that class of legislation which

"Has an inhibiting effect on the information flow through displacement of the onus of proof, for example, the Police Amendment Act, and

"Is, strictly construed, not essential for the maintenance of law and order or national security,

"Should be amended or repealed

### Overreager

Examples were the Atomic Energy Act, the Children's Act in respect of adoptions and the Anatomical Donations and Postmortem Examinations Act

"Another class of legislation that has a restraining effect is that where the direct or indirect inhibiting effect on the media

There were other direct prohibitions not related to security matters, restricting the operations of journalists unless they got permission to write about them

onus of proving the truth of the matters rests on the accused, such as section 44 of the Prisons Act and lately, the Police Amendment Act

The report goes on to say that a false image of Press oppression and censorship has been created by overreager members of the media, and that restrictive legislation had been widely exaggerated and even sloganised

"Clearly in this process a grave disservice was done to the South African image

"Bearing in mind the sources of the campaign, one is justified in speculating whether this was done to orchestrate further external and internal

Examples were the Atomic Energy Act, the Children's Act in respect of adoptions and the Anatomical Donations and Postmortem Examinations Act

However, says the commission many have been repealed or amended and it says there are no more than 25 Acts on national security matters that have a

It refers to the book "The Newspapersman's Guide to the Law", by Kelsey Stuart, in which 89 different Acts are referred to

Later the commission says that critics prepared to strike the Government as obstructionist rely heavily on the alleged restrictive effect some "100 laws" are claimed to have on journalism

media insofar as it is reconcilable with the requisite of confidentiality and national security interests the State is entitled to protect"

Since April 1979, especially the Police Amendment Act, 1979 supportive of this view or is this legislation the remnants of the earlier governing party philosophy that legislation is a cure-all for the ailments of an evil society?"

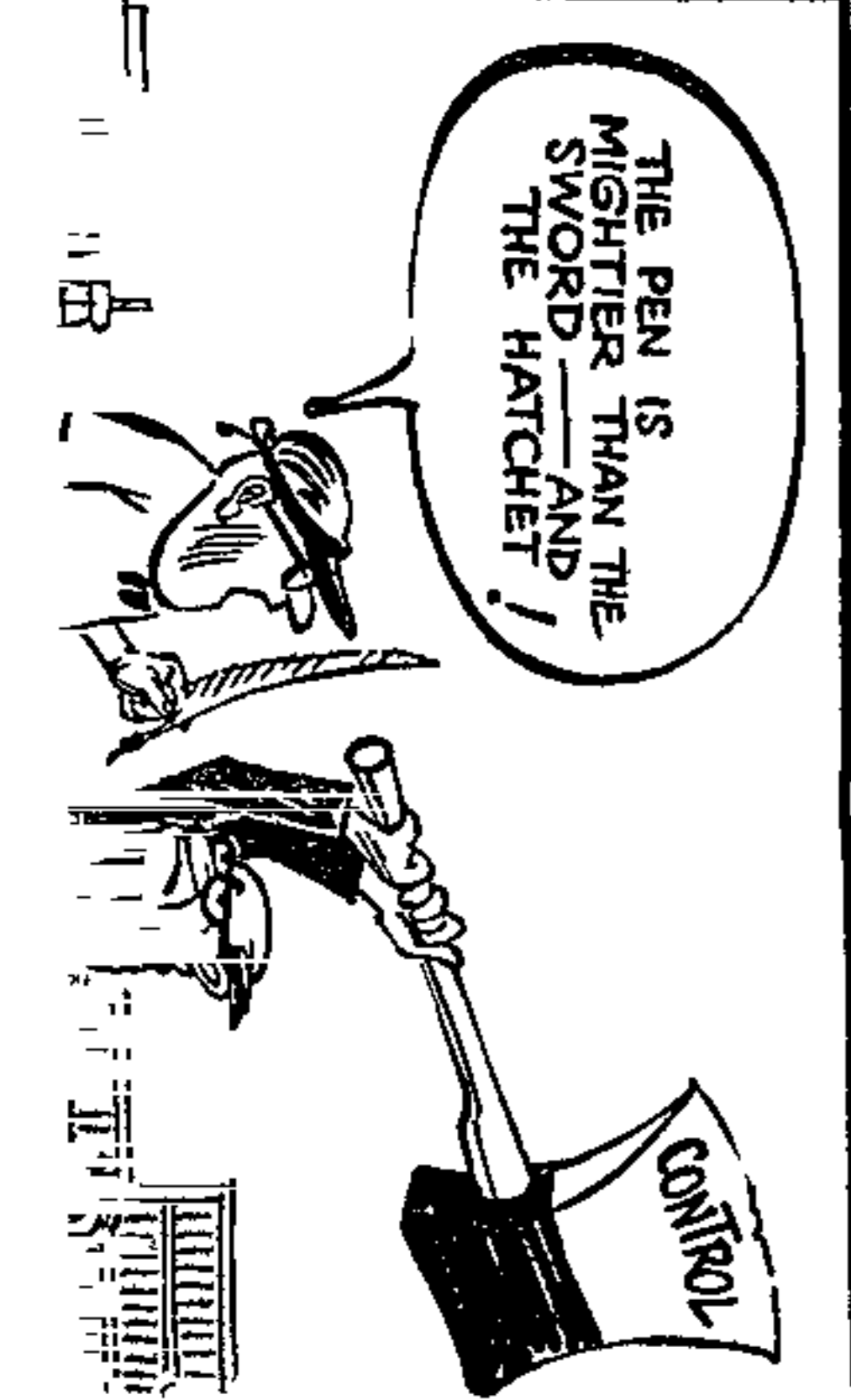
There was a moving away from the curtail attitude but says the commission "We are satisfied that the times demand that Government itself remove the deliberate limitations on effective communications it places on the

Press

"Is not the restrictive legislation since April 1979, especially the Police Amendment Act, 1979 supportive of this view or is this legislation the remnants of the earlier governing party philosophy that legislation is a cure-all for the ailments of an evil society?"

There was a moving away from the curtail attitude but says the commission "We are satisfied that the times demand that Government itself remove the deliberate limitations on effective communications it places on the

Press



Defending a free Press on the basis that "South Africa without Press freedom is hard to imagine", the commission said the country could be much the poorer

It also said that "the developing Press monopolies are not compatible with a truly free Press"

However, in spite of these criticisms of newspaper monopolies and control, the Commission said it was "undesirable at this stage" to allow the creation of an independent radio and

Use in South Africa of any news report produced by

'Evil' Bond,

'Anti-white'



responsible Press. Yet, unfortunately, the concept 'Press Freedom' has come sloganized in many circles. The report said that although the Government accepted the principle of freedom of the Press, it placed its emphasis on Press responsibility. There would probably have been less tension between the authorities and the Press had the Press appreciated and applied its social responsibility.

**Michael Accott, Barry Streek, Rob Nuttal, Ormonde Pollok, and SAPA.**

make on the economic and manpower resources of the country, especially in the light of the serious conflict situation now prevailing."

### Shares

"However this is a matter which merits further consideration by all those concerned at a time when circumstances permit."

In a supplementary report, the Commission has drafted a Bill which will, if adopted, require all public newspaper companies to limit the maximum shareholding of any person or any other company in them to one percent of the shares.

In a private newspaper company, the maximum shareholding will be limited to 10 percent.

The draft law also requires the names of all shareholders in companies holding shares in newspaper companies to be disclosed within three months of adoption.

### Monopolies

Contraventions of the draft law provisions will result in fines not exceeding R5 000.

The Commission said the trend towards monopolisation of newspapers in other countries was manifesting itself in South Africa.

At present there were four major newspaper groups in South Africa, "yet they still gobble up and convert to their ways whatever they can get hold of, and are growing bigger and bigger," it said.

The Chairman of Nasionale Pers, one of the four groups, was quoted in the company's annual report as saying it had acquired a number of regional newspapers.

And what was happening with Nasionale Pers would also happen with Perskor, Argus and SAAN if the chance arose, said the report.

### 'Deathknell'

"There is also more than a mere notional possibility that Nasionale Pers and Perskor will ultimately amalgamate, and that Argus and SAAN will do the same."

"Then Levathan will have arrived and the information industry will have polarised," said the report.

It said the restructuring of the formerly independent Press and its absorption within the corporate womb was the "deathknell" of a truly free Press.

Shareholding in these companies should be spread across a wide spectrum of investors, and the maximum shareholding for an individual shareholder should be limited to one percent of the total share capital.

The Commission said no one should own more than a thousand shares in a newspaper company, but if this were too stringent — one percent limit should be adopted — and the Companies Act should be changed to prevent nominees or trusts holding shares in newspaper groups unless the real shareholders were identified.

It said this would prevent awkward questions being asked of the Press concerning anonymous shareholders, and the newspaper groups should be given at least three years to bring their shareholding into line.

### Blamed

A section of the commission's report criticising Cabinet Ministers who blamed the Press instead of admitting their own mistakes, said Dr Munnik was saying that old news could live on R20.

Sparks told the commission that Dr Munnik was trying to blame the Press for major political blunders, "leaving something that never in fact been said Dr Munnik's commission to face with yesterday

Another section of the report referred to Dr Munnik's attempted indictment of the Press over the 'R20' issue. Dr Munnik could not be contacted for comment.

# Munnik gets a mouthful on R20 diet

Dr L A P A Munnik, was pipped down in the Steyn Commission's report for playing "unnecessary intolerance" towards the Press over reporting of his controversial "R20 diet" marks last April.

But the report — tabled in Parliament yesterday — revealed only fleetingly to the public the damage which caused a nationwide outcry, and which have cost the National Party a number of marginal seats in the General Election.

Dr Munnik told an NPP conference in Johannesburg on the eve of the election that old people could live on a diet costing R20 a month.

The first reports of his diet in the Rand Daily Mirror led to such angry public reaction against Dr Munnik that he asked for an urgent session of the Steyn Commission to give evidence on his diet and malnutrition.

The former Editor of the Rand Daily Mirror, Mr Allan Sparks, and former Political Correspondent, Ms Helen Zille, wrote the report, also giving evidence on the diet.

Munnik told the commission that Ms Zille reported that he had said old people could live on R20 a month.

# Today's ways



FLASHBACK... The cartoon is decades old, drawn by the late Bob Connolly for a Press commission long forgotten, but the situation is timeless

# Quality of civil service is at stake, says Steyn

THE quality of the civil service in South Africa would deteriorate to the level expected in a typical backward Third World country unless the Government took urgent action, the Steyn Commission has found.

It called on the Government to take "radical and urgent corrective action."

The commission said "the image and ability of the public service is unquestionably a matter of serious concern to the community."

It condemned the "tortoise pace" tempo the Commission for Administration attended to matters such as promotions and transfer.

"Why anybody in the Public Service needs to wait for six months before such recommended promotion is approved by the Commission is beyond comprehension."

"These matters and the cumulative effect of the mounting dissatisfactions which can ill be afforded, the additional burden in turn gives rise to officials becoming disinterested, disloyal, disaffected and to a lack of dedication."

"The symptoms are becoming more and more visible."

"Deliberate leaks calculated to embarrass are becoming more frequent."

"Unless this downward trend in service circumstance and morale is reversed, the quality of the services rendered will deteriorate to the level expected of a typical backward Third World country."

"Talk in the higher civil service more and more visible."

"Deliberate leaks calculated to embarrass are becoming more frequent."

# 'Don't tread on Afrikanerdom's toes'

THE Steyn Commission sees the Afrikaner as belittled and besieged, and warns that those who persist in trifling with their sentiments may soon get bitten.

The matter is dealt with in a section headed "The most vexing attack upon the Afrikaner and flag-burnings."

Its lists two examples of what it terms "an attack on the Afrikaner as a people":

The first is a reported speech by Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and the second is an editorial in The Argus

last June.

The Argus editorial was addressed to Nationalists after the spate of demonstrations which marked the 20th anniversary festival.

It reads: "They should take a close look at themselves instead of blaming others for the country's troubles."

"It was their idea to have a Republic, their idea to hold a 20-year anniversary festival, their idea to exclude everyone except whites from Government so that only whites would have a reason to celebrate the constitutional system, their idea to have two other public holidays, Kruger Day and the Day of the Vow, which are exclusively Afrikaner occasions."

Africa would be an off-fence and punishable by a R5 000 fine.

The provision, contained in the commission's proposed legislation, would mean the end of Press, radio or television reports on world affairs unless they were written by journalists whose names appeared on the South African roll of journalists.

### Employ

The proposed clause says that once the roll of professional journalists is operative, "no person shall (a) employ or continue to employ as a journalist a person who is not enrolled as a journalist, (b) publish any publication in which appears, or broadcast in a broadcasting service, any report by a journalist not enrolled."

The measure is part of the Steyn Commission's attempt to force all journalists, including South African-based foreign correspondents and foreign journalists supplying the South African media, to register in this country as professional journalists.

This would make them liable to local discipline, including being struck off the roll of journalists for improper conduct.

### Compelled

"Foreign citizens who work for a South African medium should be identified and compelled to become members of the journalists' profession and to be subject to its precepts, its standards and its discipline, including the requirements for admission and the disqualifications from continued membership," says the commission.

"Jurisdiction of the central general council should also extend to foreign correspondents, stringers, etc who report for their publications, radio or television, in respect of all their journalistic activities relating to the RSA."

### Perceptions

"Such perceptions are extremely damaging of National unity because of the suspicions and disbeliefs generated thereby which also render effective and constructive co-operation between the different sections of the population very difficult, if not impossible, at a time when such unity and

Black theology and black consciousness had combined to become a "very dangerous and potentially lethal theological force."

"By virtue of its dangerously negative radicalism it presents a grave threat to the whole South African community and must therefore be handled firmly and with continuing determination."

### Warning to Tutu: reassess position

BLACK African theology has become inseparable from black African politics and through its support for the terrorist onslaughts on South Africa, will become directly involved in political violence.

In a hundred-page chapter entitled "Black Theology, African Theology and the Theology of Liberation," the report says many clergymen supporting the cause of these theologians have gone over to openly political action and have in effect become militant politicians.

### 'Simplistic'

The report cites as an example the secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who "has been openly and repeatedly calling for political action against the RSA for the purpose of effecting rapid and far-reaching changes seen by him simplistically to consist of a complete black political takeover in the country and the submission of the whites to black majority rule in a unitary state."

Referring to Bishop Tutu's declared sympathy with and support for Swapo and the African National Congress in South Africa, the report says: "Clearly he and those sharing his views and sympathies values and attitudes, should urgently reappraise their whole position, and should neither flinch nor recoil therefrom merely because such reappraisal is bound to be agonising."

The commission points out that the commission received black South African leaders such as Dr Ntoko Molekwa, Bishop Tutu, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu and others who represent "the more radical spectrum of black thought"

persisting in doing so may soon find a corrective being administered to them in a robust and fuller measure than they could most probably have been led to expect," it warns.

Commenting on the burning of the national flag, the commission says: "The burning of the South African flag by those who probably advocate, albeit simplistically, a move to majority rule in a unitary state, is particularly stupid and unfortunate, that flag being so strikingly but also of how erstwhile foes can become united in pursuit of the great goal of broader and lasting unity," said the report.

And the fact must never be lost sight of that the Afrikaners are not a people who will passively suffer their sentiments to be trifled with in this way. Those



# Review all 12 with power to fine bannings and or ban journalists' detentions'

The Steyn Commission has suggested that detentions and bannings should be subject to judicial review by a judge of the Supreme Court

Mr Justice Steyn argued that a country threatened by mortal dangers was entitled to take extraordinary measures even if they resulted in the curtailment of individual liberty and the infringement of the Rule of Law

But he also cautioned that there could be over-reaction, even in the face of grave dangers

And he suggested that, to counter accusations levelled against South Africa that it was in breach of the Rule of Law, it should make all bannings and detentions subject to judicial review by a judge of the Supreme Court

## Accusation

"This would blunt the accusation made in Parliament during the September, 1981, debate on the Justice Vote that in offences relating to security matters more people were now imprisoned by Cabinet Ministers than by the Court"

Such a measure had been used "with good effect" in Namibia since April 1978

## Cherished

Judge Steyn said it was clear that although an individual's liberty and the determination of his rights and duties by the process of law were important and cherished elements of any free society, "it sometimes happens that when a society is threatened by a danger so great that its very existence is at stake, it must of necessity resort to extraordinary measures to counter the danger and it is entitled to do so even if those measures result in the curtailment of individual liberty and the infringement of the Rule of Law"

"Great democracies have in the past repeatedly and justifiably resorted to such measures in times of great danger"

## Victims

"It is a well-known fact that those seeking to subvert a free society use the institutions of their intended victims to advance their fell purpose and hasten its demise

"To permit them to do so would be tantamount to suicide"

"But no society is perfect, and it being human to err, there may sometimes indeed be over-reaction even in the face of grave dangers"

The Steyn Report dealt at length with criticism by Prof John Dugard of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, of the findings of the first Steyn Commission which conducted an earlier inquiry into the media

THE Steyn Commission has recommended the compulsory registration of all journalists, who will be controlled by a statutory 12-man council.

The proposed Journalists Bill seeks wide powers for this council — such as deciding who to allow to become journalists, punishment by large fines, and the power to subpoena witnesses for hearings into "improper journalistic conduct".

The council would include three government appointees, and nine members elected by journalists — but for the first year, all 12 are to be appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs

## Excerpts from the Steyn Report

THE word 'need' as we interpret it comprises a condition characterised by a 'lack or want' and thus it is an 'imperative call or demand' relating to a primary necessity which is absent either wholly or partially and which requires provision or amplification. Thus what is necessary and not what would merely be convenient to have, is regarded as a need

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Our ethnically plural South Africa with its aggressively heterogeneous population, "orthodox liberal western democracy" providing for a one-man one-vote majority rule in a unitary state will certainly not work at present and will, for the foreseeable future, be nothing but a "Toynbeeian 'vagrant culture element' actually dealing dead-ly destruction

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Another example in which the "messenger got blamed through use of the 'transposition-of-blame technique" was the Munkin incident with the R20 diet

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Light at the end of the tunnel for the one is an oncoming train for another

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The role some South African newspapers played during the info affair illustrates how newspapers through their function of surveillance in society justify their position as "watchdogs"

We are however concerned about the general and pronounced journalistic partisanship to be found in all sectors of the Press, a concern not lessened by the saccharinousness and unctuous rectitude in which much of that type of journalism is often clothed

## JOURNALIST'S CODE OF CONDUCT

This is the Code of Conduct for journalists, proposed by the Steyn Commission.

1. All journalists are obliged to report news truthfully, accurately and objectively and to comment or criticise fairly and honestly.

2. In so far as news is concerned

(a) News shall be presented in the correct context and in a balanced manner, without intentional or negligent departure from facts, whether by:

(i) distortion, exaggeration or misrepresentation,

(ii) material omissions or,

(iii) summarization

(b) only what may reasonably be true having regard to the news source may be presented in facts, and such facts shall be published fairly with due regard to context and importance, and where a report is not based on facts or is founded on opinion, allegation, rumour or supposition, it shall be presented in such manner as to indicate this clearly.

(c) where there is reason to doubt the correctness of a report and it is practicable to verify the correctness thereof it shall be verified, and where it has not been practicable to verify the correctness of a report, this shall be mentioned in such report

(d) (i) Where it subsequently appears that a published report was incorrect in a material respect, it shall be rectified spontaneously and without reservation or delay

(ii) The party aggrieved by such incorrect report shall be afforded the opportunity to reply thereto, such reply to be given, as far as is practicable, the same prominence as the original report, or the prominence agreed upon between the parties concerned

(e) the presentation of reports on court cases and other events involving sex or immorality shall be in such manner that it is not harmful to public morals.

3. In so far as comment is concerned:

(a) comment shall be presented in such manner that it appears clearly that it is comment, and shall be made on facts truly stated or fairly indicated and referred to.

(b) Comment shall be an honest expression of opinion, without malice or dishonest motives, and shall take fair account of all available facts which are material to the matter commented upon

4. In so far as both news and comment are concerned:

(a) Due care and responsibility shall be exercised as to,

(i) Subjects that may cause enmity or give offence in racial, ethnic, religious or cultural matters in the Republic or incite persons to contravene the law.

(ii) Matters that may detrimentally affect the peace and good order, the safety and defence of the Republic and its people, the economy and the country's international position

(iii) The presentation of brutality, violence and atrocities,

(b) Exceptional care and consideration shall be exercised in matters involving the private lives and concerns of individuals, bearing in mind that the right to privacy may be overridden by a legitimate public interest

(c) Honesty, objectivity, reasonableness, responsibility and correctness in reporting shall be promoted.

## The Steyn Report

# 'Charges of SABC bias are justified'

IF THE SABC increased its "favourable support" of the Government it could be labelled a "propaganda organ with no credibility at all", says an opinion poll specially commissioned by the Steyn Commission.

Control of the SABC by one minister is not in the community's best interests, and "many allegations of Governmental control are justified and fully substantiated," said the commission

To ensure the SABC's autonomy and impartiality, the commission recommends the SABC be elevated to a status equivalent to that of a "Crown Office" in the United Kingdom

In the present social and political climate, and with the advent of two black TV channels, the SABC Board of Control should be expanded to represent all race and interest groups, said the report

## Urgent

Commenting on the findings of the poll, the commission said greater objectivity, more "obvious independence and less governmental interference" were urgently called for

One of the salient features of the poll, according to the report, was that "radio and television consistently professed Government in a more favourable light than that in which it is perceived by the community

In the report itself the Commission says the original legislation giving virtual autonomy to the SABC had been eroded by various amendments and the way had been paved as early as 1982 for more direct ministerial control of the SABC — a move which could adversely affect the corporation's image

"The legally enshrined limitation on direct interference in the affairs of the SABC as envisaged in Section 26 of the 1986 Act, which acted as guarantor of relative autonomy, has been removed," it said

**Credibility**  
The ability of the SABC to

## 'Dirty tricks dept is needed'

The Steyn Commission yesterday recommended raising journalism to a statutory profession, capable of disciplining or even barring members

THE Steyn Commission yesterday recommended raising journalism to a statutory profession, capable of disciplining or even barring members



The report noted, but rejected, vehement protests from both English and Afrikaans reporters to the move, which would be based on

## Code

The governing council would include three people who may not be public servants — appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs

They are to be chosen for their knowledge and experience of journalism, and be "particularly suited to judge how the public interest, insofar as it is affected by journalism, can best be safeguarded or promoted"

Another example in which the "messenger got blamed through use of the 'transposition-of-blame technique" was the Munkin incident with the R20 diet

## 'PM did not keep

The Steyn Report dealt at length with criticism by Prof John Dugard of the Faculty of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand, of the findings of the first Steyn Commission which conducted an earlier inquiry into the media



THE Steyn Commission has criticised the Government and the Prime Minister for not changing the Defence Act as promised nearly two years ago.

The Commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said the Prime Minister had undertaken to introduce the legislation during the 1980 Parliamentary session but "to date nothing has materialised".

## Commitment

If the law had been amended, it would have been seen by everyone as a practical and cogent demonstration of the Government's commitment to open administration.

The Commission also said South Africa had "insufficiently formidable arsenal of restrictive legislation".

## Armscor

The Prime Minister, Mr Botha, had given the Government the go-ahead for the Armscor legislation during the present session with the SA Defence Force legislation dealing with the SA Defence Force legislation pertaining to Armscor, pursuant to proposals in the Steyn report.

To date nothing has materialised. Were the Government to implement the recommendations by way of legislation, then it would be taken by all and sundry as a practical and cogent demonstration of its stated commitment to "open administration".

ENGLISH speaking South Africans may one day soon be able to lay claim to being "true children of Africa".

Afrikaans are already in this position, according to the Steyn Commission.

This is how the commission sees the rooting of English and Afrikaans in Africa: "The Afrikaans is unquestionably a true child of Africa whose vigour and capacity to survive through toughness of spirit and ability to adapt to local conditions can be likened to that of a plant so deeply rooted in its native soil as not to be blown over or easily withered by political tempests, even though they be roaring winds of change."

By virtue of their unique position and interaction with the Afrikaans and other people comprising the multi-faceted South African population, the English-speaking South Africans are also becoming an African people with an identity clearly distinct from that of English-speakers elsewhere.

The weir and weir of conflicting perceptions have woven a global crossweave of tension boding ill for the welfare of humanity on this planet, and in more intimate context, for South Africa and her potentially many-splendoured constellation of peoples.

The time has come therefore not only to grid our looms for the struggle upon us but also to clear our own domestic decks of damaging perceptions breeding impediments and to tend the dykes of goodwill and stability lest by omitting to do so the same fate befall us as overtook the 'dyke people' of whom Rudyard Kipling wrote so compellingly.

It seems however that public leaders do not always clearly express what they have in mind when they use the generic term 'the Press' and then take potshots at the general body of the Press.

Generally speaking therefore Afrikaans have the advantage of being able to get a more balanced view. Does this account for the fact that they have outwitted English-speaking South Africans for nearly a century?

The continued existence of The Citizen remains a matter of political controversy and a source of grievance in the ranks of many newspapers.

Among the eight major background findings of the commission are, "that a South African community does in fact exist," and, "that South Africa is a dynamically developing and expanding democracy burdened by certain voting perceptions requiring urgent rectification."

# 'Nationalism is the key to Press curbs'

IF BLACK nationalism cannot co-exist with Afrikaans nationalism, the Afrikaans is likely to curb the Press for as long as he has political power, according to the Steyn Commission.

Afrikaans nationalism and black ethnic nationalism are described as the two dominant nationalisms in South Africa.

"When the Afrikaans Press promoted Afrikaans nationalism as early as 66 years ago, it was done on a lawful basis without propagating revolution and disaffection. This is the fundamental difference between their advocacy journalism and that of contemporary radical black journalism," it says.

## Revolution

That the Afrikaans used voting power to achieve his present position does not justify the black man — who does not have voting power — advocating revolution or the undermining of stability in his journalism. In South Africa makes it essential to find a solution which accom-

modates the various nationalisms and, if it cannot be found, not only will the free Press disappear, but in the process of desublimation the fabric of South African society can be destroyed, says the report.

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# Corking up the vox pop threat

DID you know that listening to your favourite pop radio station could expose you to the dangers of drug-taking, depravity, homosexuality, permissiveness and even political subversion?

So claimed one witness who gave evidence before the Steyn Commission, which has now asked the SABC to take "serious cognisance of the dangers" and to instruct pop disc-jockeys to exercise "greater circumspection".

## 'Pornographic'

Under the heading "The SABC and the Moral Uplift", the report says that one witness in particular drew attention to the "damaging effect on young and impressionable listeners of some of the pop music broadcast especially on Radio 5 and Springbok Radio features such as the "Top Twenty".

"The witness elaborated on the morally and politically subversive nature of the words set to many popular tunes — words with political, heretical, anti-social and even pornographic undertones," the report says.

"According to her submission, much of the pop music by popular overseas entertainers is calculated to encourage depravity, homosexuality, permissiveness and even political subversion.

## No privileges

JOURNALISTS do not warrant any special privileges in court to protect their sources of information, says the Steyn Commission.

registration as marking the end of Press freedom, the commission said. Professionalisation was the only way to avoid Government censorship and statutory Press curbs.

It believed Press freedom would be entrenched rather than endangered by turning journalism into a profession comparable to the legal and medical professions.

The commission said it had no intention of curbing the principle of Press freedom, but the present regulatory system was unsatisfactory to all concerned. One of the motives for appointing the commission was obviously to prevent an emergency situation or the imposition of martial law or censorship.

"Our recommendations must therefore be viewed as an endeavour to prevent emergency measures from being taken, and as an attempt to defuse the existing tensions and to pave the way for a greater South Africanism."

"They are consequently considered to be applicable to a pre-emergency or pre-censorship situation. It is trusted that they will have the desired effect," the report said.

It specifically rejected State control of the Press, legislation or a "media law" saying legislation was not a cure-all for all ailments of society.

In a non-emergency situation, a media law would imply authoritarian control. Where South Africa was developing towards a more open society, it would be a totalitarian measure, the commission stated.

## Licence

It also rejected a "libertarian media system" as unable to distinguish between liberty and licence and the Third World's proposed new information order as putting news and information at the service of the state.

The only realistic solution to resolving the South African information order as putting news and information at the service of the state.

The first Steyn Commission deal with police and defence reporting. The commission's report agrees with the first commission in its description of South Africa as a "developing and expanding democracy".

## Views of journalists and Prof spurned

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry has rejected criticism by the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) and Professor John Dugard of the first Steyn Commission's findings.

The commission also warned of the dangers of optimism for compulsory professionalisation instead of voluntary action by the media, which it doubled would succeed.

"Care will however have to be taken to avoid a 'State take-over' of the mass media, or even the appearance of such a take-over."

In this matter it is imperative that media independence must not only be retained, but that it must manifestly and undoubtedly be seen to have been retained.

## Elected

Consideration should be given to whether all members of the Board should be appointed by the State President, or whether some of them should be elected by their own interest groups.

The Commission recommends however that no serving politician should be eligible.

Referring to the recent findings of the SASJ, the report said it indicated "Government's desire to achieve a position of more direct control".

This impression was strengthened by the Government's own "no comment" attitude, and was regrettable in the light of the credibility gap which existed — and had been reflected in the findings of the opinion poll.

AS WELL as voluminous attention to Press functions, the Steyn commission also deals forcefully with soil erosion, the issuing of visas at embassies abroad and the price of coffee beans.

The commission's terms of reference were to investigate whether media conduct met the "needs and interests" of the community and the "demands of the times".

Its report sets out to define and make recommendations on both points.

Dealing with the demands of the times, the commission says continuing damage to the environment could prevent South Africa being able to feed itself, and goes on to discuss soil erosion.

## Coming down to earth

It discusses the issuing of visas at South African embassies as an example of inefficiency in a lengthy examination of the public service, and also goes into matters like market mechanisms, labour mobility and control boards.



MR JUSTICE STEYN . . . plans in black and white.

Giving the SABC "Crown Office" status would shift the chairman of the board's responsibility from a single minister to the head of state and all other ministers.

"The Commission is unanimous that at all costs the SABC should be permitted to pursue its own destiny, under direction of its Board of Control, within the bounds of national loyalty, impartiality, decency and good taste, and in the broad interest of the South African community, in terms of the Charter to which it owes its origin and continued existence," said the report.

It calls for the formulation of a proper "information and communications policy" and says that "after careful consideration of the salient facts we have come to the conclusion that the conduct of Government and its institutions does have the effect of obstructing the media unnecessarily in the performance of their task."

It recommends the "amendment and/or repeal of non-essential restrictive legislation and regulations pertaining to the publication of information."

The Commission's report describes the country's current information effort as "puny" and says "clearly, in the light of the devastating effect of the Information Scandal and the lethal threats to the RSA and its people, drastic action will have to be taken urgently to create an effective information service."

The nature of the propaganda onslaught against South Africa required continuous adjustments of its information and communications approach both internally and externally.

At one stage the report says "In our view the present total psychological onslaught conducted by enemies of the Republic is almost overwhelming in volume, virulence and expertise and the counter-strategy of the RSA is totally inadequate."

It described the function of an information service as far wider than mere dissemination of facts and newsworthy items. Its ultimate purpose was to convince people and to strengthen spiritual preparedness.

"The central information mechanism that we propose should have as its aim and object the engineering of positive attitudes towards the Republic. In attaining this objective it should use all means at its disposal."

The commission says that the information policy should follow the broad guidelines of openness and responsibility set out by the Prime Minister in April 1979.

The commission recommends the immediate removal of the Government information function from the Department of Foreign Affairs and the reconstitution of the Information branch in such a manner that it is not tied to any particular department but that it functions autonomously.

## Today's news

Today's news

28/pep HOD (342)



**T**HE massive, two-volume, 1 375-page report by the Steyn Commission into the media and its key proposals evokes an impelling, some would say chilling, sense of *déjà vu*

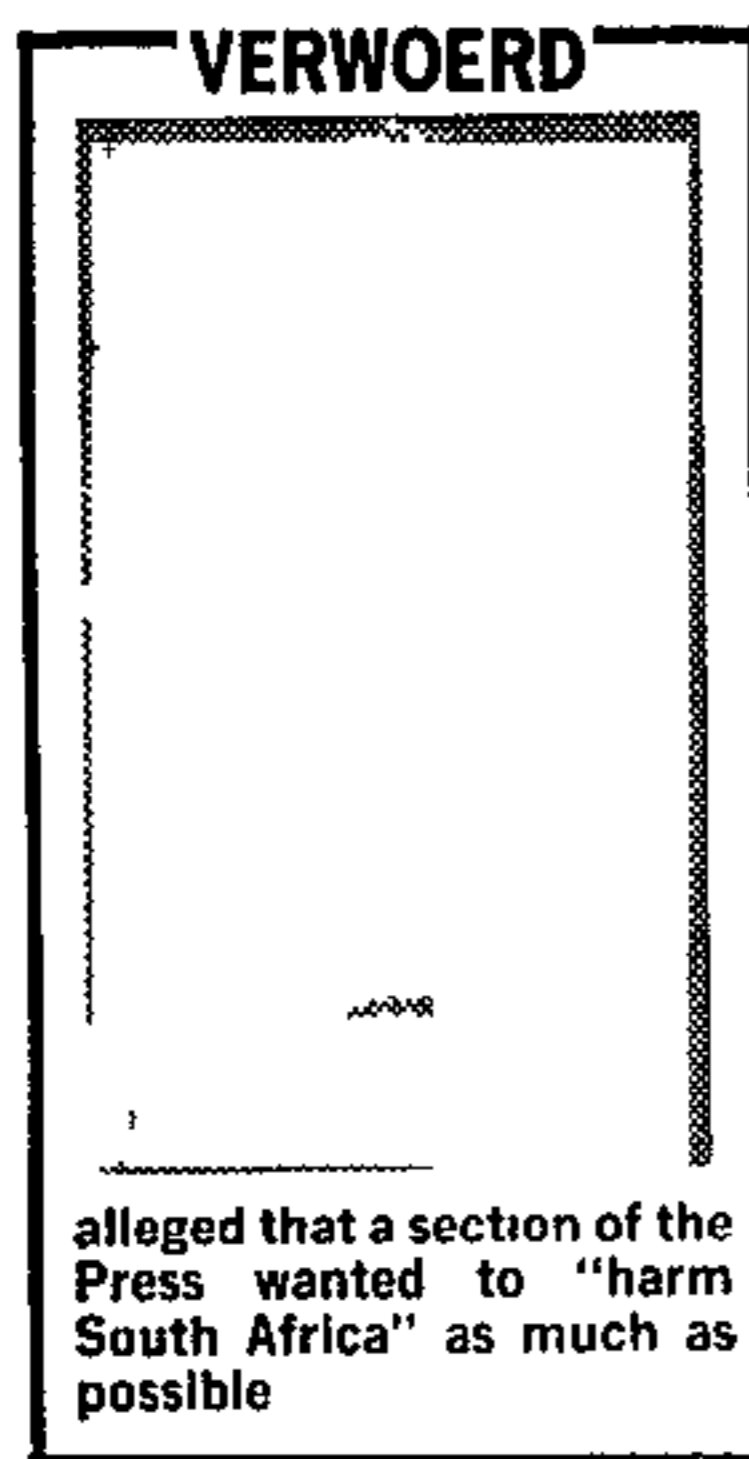
Its two main recommendations — creation of a statutory Press Council to enforce a code of conduct and compulsory registration of journalists — were anticipated 18 years ago by an earlier commission of inquiry into the Press

The original commission's report, tabled in Parliament in May 1964, evoked strong condemnation from the then United Party, working journalists and newspaper proprietors. Its proposals were not given legislative substance by the Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd

Commenting on the 1964 report, which concentrated largely on reports sent overseas by news agencies, foreign correspondents and "stringers", the Leader of the Opposition, Sir De Villiers Graaff, said "It shows more vividly than anything else how abhorrent the Government's race policies are to the civilised world"

On the projected statutory Press Council, whose proposed membership would have included politicians and men elected by the public, Sir De Villiers added "We have come to the conclusion that the Press, itself, is the best and only agency to correct wrong things done by the Press"

The threat of control of newspapers through a statutory Press Council and a register of journalists receded after the report had been tabled, in spite of an allegation



alleged that a section of the Press wanted to "harm South Africa" as much as possible

by Dr Verwoerd that a section of the Press wanted to "harm South Africa" as much as possible

Long before the appointment of the Steyn Commission in July 1980, however, the threat of a statutory Press Council was again given concrete form when, in March 1977, the Minister of Interior and Information, Dr Connie Mulder, tabled the Newspaper Bill in Parliament

Dr Mulder's proposed Press Council would have been under the chairmanship of a retired judge, with its members drawn from two lists of nominees submitted by the Government and the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), a newspaper proprietors' organisation

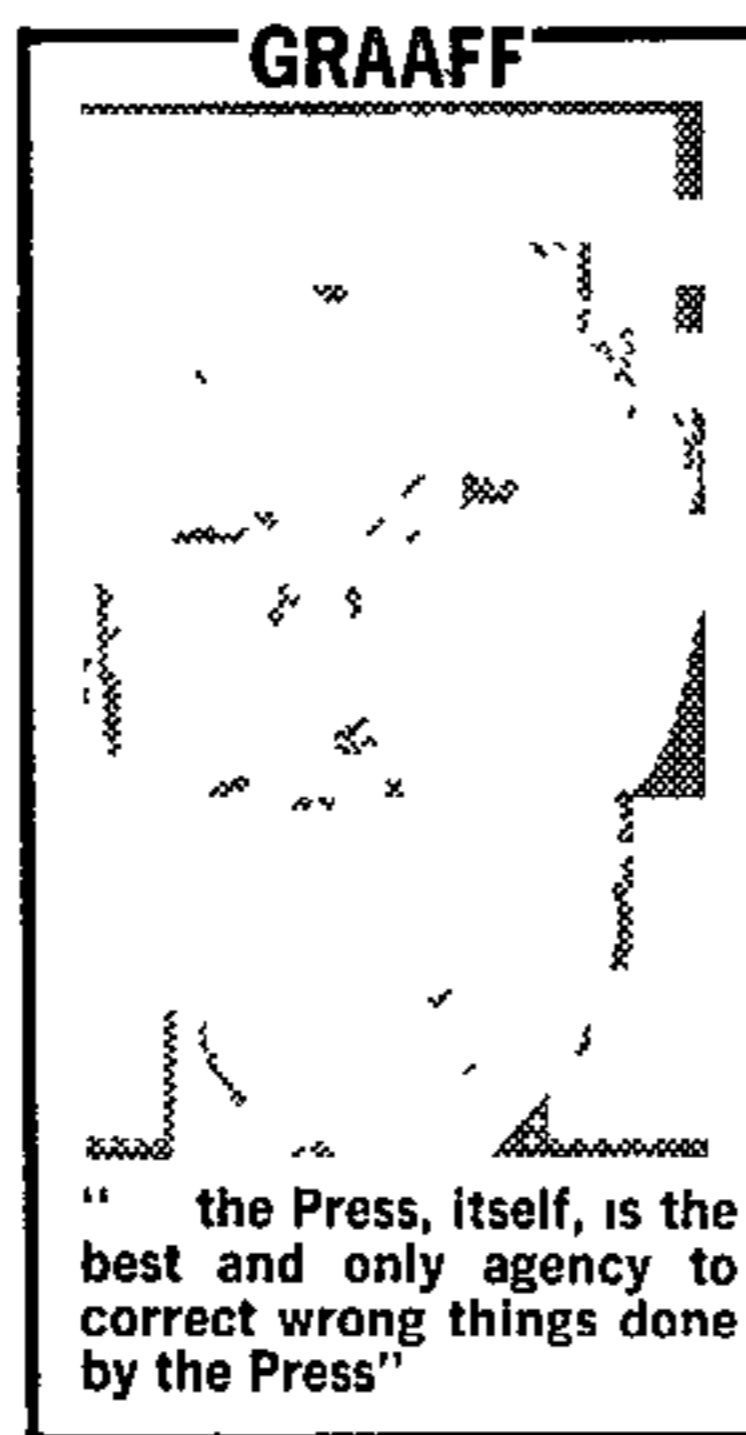
The Press Council would have been given formidable powers to enforce Dr Mulder's proposed Press code of conduct, including the power to fine newspapers up to R10 000 and to suspend publication of the newspaper for a stipulated period

But, after representations from the NPU (which embraces the politically powerful Afrikaans Press) and edi-

torial opposition to the measure in Afrikaans newspapers, the Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, agreed to withdraw the bill on condition that the Press "put its house in order" within a year

Within two years it was clear the authorities were still dissatisfied. News emerged of continuing discussions between the Government and the NPU on what further measures should be taken by the newspapers to put their "house in order"

Clear evidence of the direction in which the Government wanted to move was given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schabusch, when, in a speech to the NPU in September 1979, he pressed for the creation of a statutory Press Council with



"the Press, itself, is the best and only agency to correct wrong things done by the Press"

the power to fine or suspend newspapers for contravention of a Press code

It was in that context that Mr Justice Steyn was appointed in mid-1980, in the wake of unrest in coloured and black schools, to head an inquiry into the question of

# The 40 Years' War — on the Press

"whether the conduct and handling of the matters by the mass media meets the need and interests of the South African community and the demands of the time"

Looking back over the past 40 years, two themes clearly characterise the troubled relationship between the Government and the Press

● Suspicion by the Government of English-language newspapers and its belief that they were at least partly responsible for the challenge to its authority, and rejection of its policies, by black nationalists

● Attempts by the NPU to pre-empt Government action by taking steps of its own to "put its house in order"

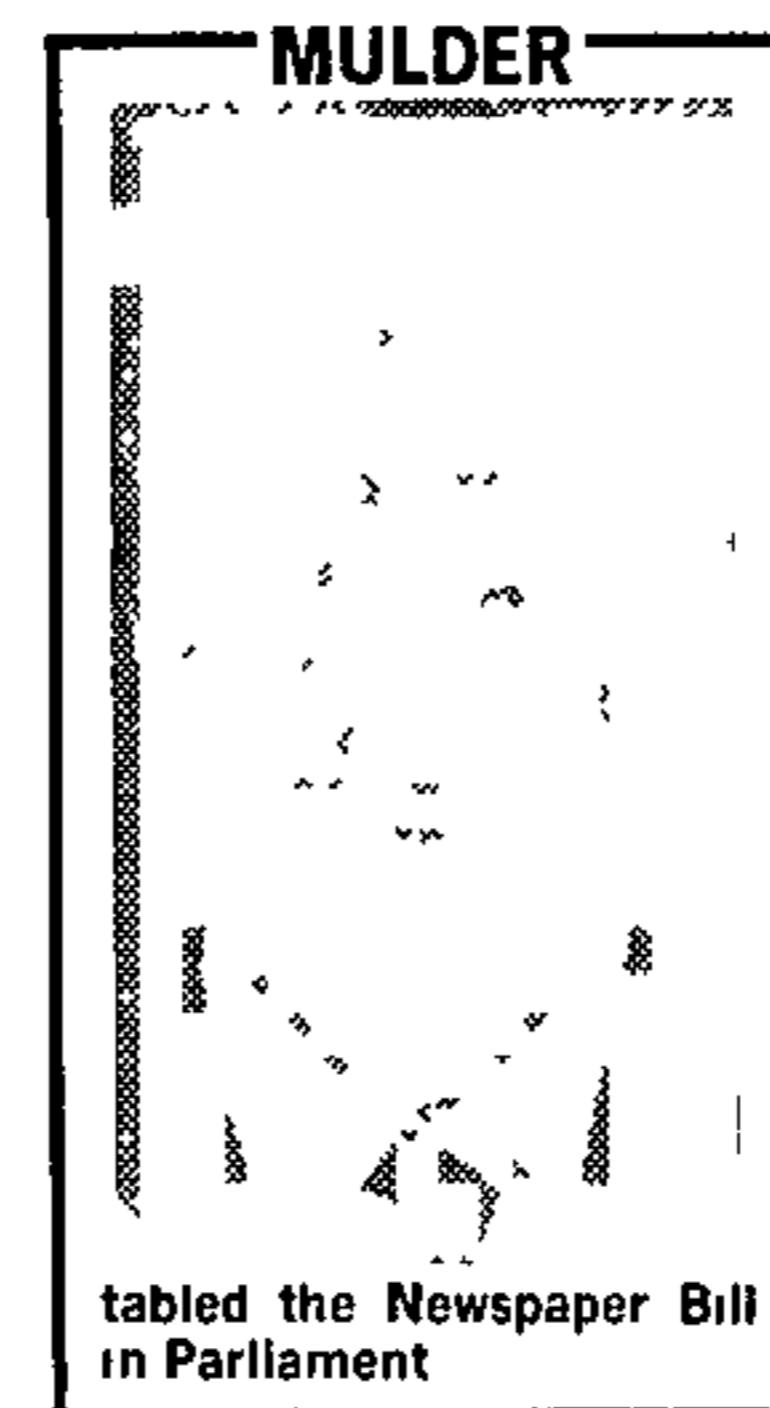
The ruling National Party's attitude to the English-language Press was expressed in crass form in a policy document issued with the authority of its leader, Dr DF Malan, during the Second World War. It warned that newspapers serving "foreign interests" would be charged with high treason after it established a republic in South Africa

The 1952 African National Congress-led Defiance Campaign against "unjust laws" provoked the "Lion of the North" and the man who later became Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom, to recall that editors had been flogged in South Africa in the past. The implication was unequivocal in his view the Press were responsible for the campaign

The 1960 Sharpeville shootings during a campaign against the pass laws, and the subsequent declaration of a state of emergency, elicited a threat from a top MP and later Ambassador to Britain, Dr Carel de Wet, to close down the Rand Daily Mail

The left-wing publications Torch and New Age were closed down for the duration of the emergency and the editors of the three publications, Evening Post, New Age and Contract prosecuted for publication of subversive statements. But even before Sharpeville, a leftwing publication, The Guardian, was banned under the Suppression of Communism Act

In 1977, after widespread unrest in nearly all South Africa's main black townships, the Suppression of Communism Act was amended to empower the Minister of Jus-



tabled the Newspaper Bill in Parliament

tice to ban any newspaper deemed to be a threat to law and order — and not merely newspapers deemed to be furthering the ends of communism

In October of the same year the new power was wielded for the first time when The World and Weekend World were banned. The editor of World and Weekend World, Mr Percy Qoboza, was placed in preventive detention

The newspapers which re-

placed World and Weekend, Post and Sunday Post, were banned *de facto* early last year. They had ceased to publish because of a strike, but their holding company, Argus, was warned that they would be closed down if they resumed publication

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, had earlier told a National Party meeting that he was watching Post carefully. Later the Minister of Coloured and Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, accused the English-language Press of encouraging students to boycott school

Intertwined with the threat of Government suspicion of, and hostility toward, the Press, are attempts by the NPU to protect itself from official control by taking steps to "discipline itself"

The most important of these steps was taken in the early 1960s when the NPU undertook to impose discipline through its own Press council, professional code of conduct and constitution. Its purpose was to avoid Government control exercised over magazines and films in terms of the Publications Act

Later, in the face of continuing threats from the authorities, the NPU gave "teeth" to its council in the form of the power to impose fines of up to R10 000 for newspapers contravening its code of conduct

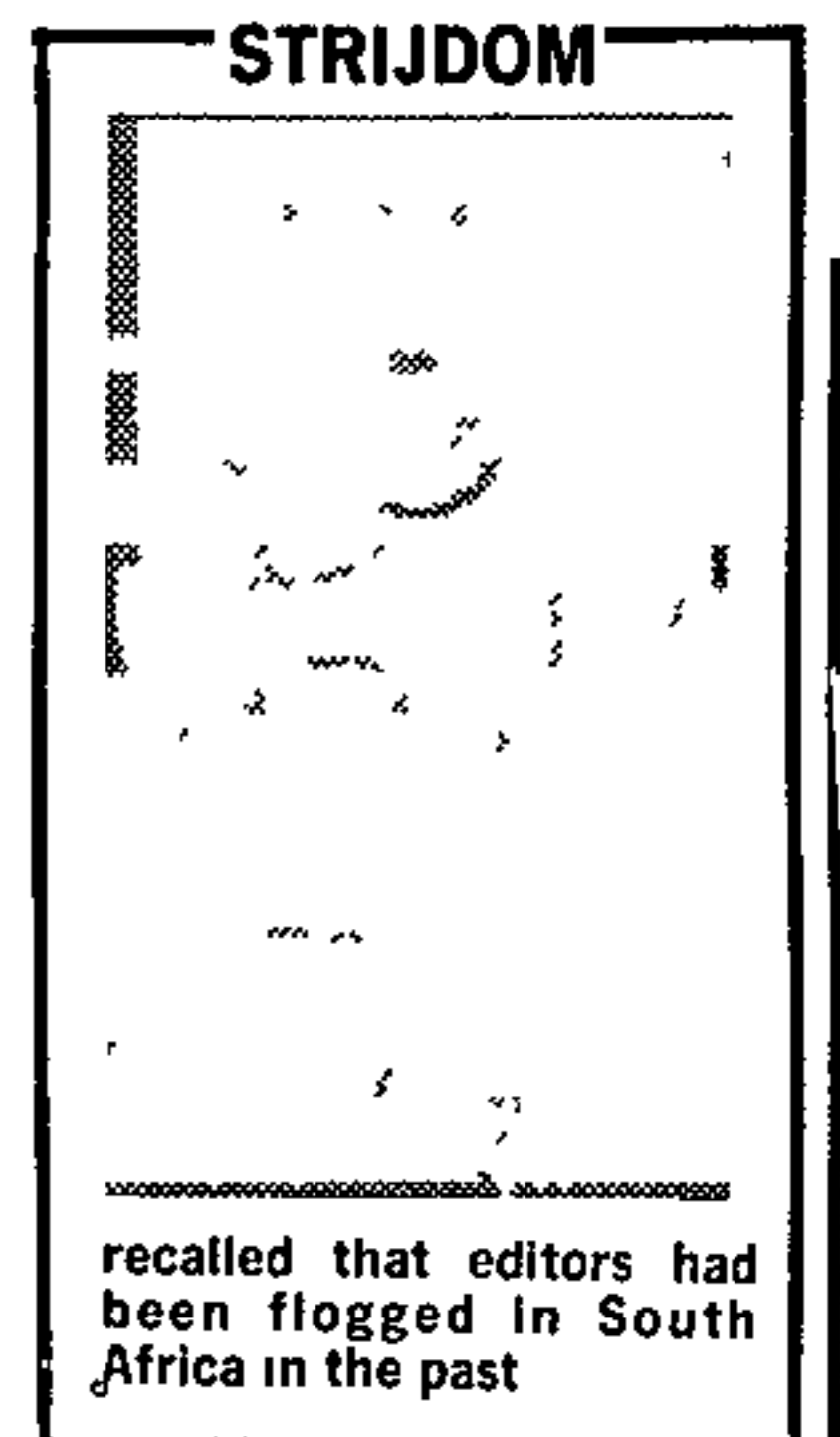
After the withdrawal of the 1977 Newspaper Bill the NPU amended its code of conduct in an apparent bid to appease the authorities and avert control by an officially-created council

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail at the time, Mr Laurence Gandar, said of the amended code "It is a thor-

**PATRICK LAURENCE** examines the Steyn Commission in the historical context of the troubled relationship between Government and Press...

oughly misguided attempt to make the entire Press conform to a single set of standards — and this set of standards will have to be acceptable to the Government or the agreement between the NPU and the Prime Minister will collapse and statutory Press control will be summarily introduced"

Nearly 20 years ago working journalists objected to the NPU's code of conduct on the grounds that it had been introduced as result of official pressure and amounted *de facto* to an invasion of newspaper freedom. Their stance did not change mate-



recalled that editors had been flogged in South Africa in the past

rially when the NPU made further attempts to avoid direct control

The question today is whether the NPU bought 20 years of relative freedom from outside control, or whether it surrendered Press Freedom piecemeal and created a climate in favour of more overt control by a statutory Press Council



The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, last night proposed a special parliamentary debate on the reports of two commissions of inquiry — into the mass media and security legislation.

In a statement in the Assembly, Mr Botha said the two issues were linked because the Rabie Report, due to be tabled soon, would have direct relevance to important aspects of the Steyn Report on the Mass Media, tabled yesterday.

He said the Steyn findings substantiated his criticism of sections of the Press and the shortcomings in its self-disciplinary procedure — but added that the Government was not bound to the proposals for a new media dispensation contained in the commission's draft Bill.

Mr Botha said the comprehensive and lengthy Steyn Report demanded in-depth study. It was not an issue on which the Government could simply say yes or no.

The inquiry dealt with the quality of the service functions of the Press in circumstances of national danger, a situation with many facets surfaced by deep differences of opinion and standpoint.

It was of urgent public importance that reflection and consultation should not be allowed to drag on indefinitely.

Mr Botha referred to his key statement on the Press April 20, 1979.

My standpoint was and is that all our authorities had an important responsibility to play open cards with the public through the Press as the most important channel of communication, but only as it was reconcilable with the normal rules of conduct and with the order of the Steyn Commission had

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All top editors say no to statutory controls

Political Reporter  
THE main recommendation of the Steyn Commission — statutory control of the Press including a compulsory register of journalists — was strongly rejected by all South Africa's leading editors in evidence to the commission.

It was also opposed by the organisations representing newspaper owners and most South African journalists.

Many editors warned that further State control of the Press could damage the industry irreparably and allow the Government to manipulate it at will for party-political ends.

The commission's report said "professionalisation" was the only way to avoid Government censorship and statutory Press curbs.

It believed Press freedom would be entrenched rather than endangered by turning journalism into a profession comparable to the legal and medical professions.

Senior editors  
But further statutory control of the Press was rejected in evidence by senior English and Afrikaans language editors including:

Mr Rex Gibson of the Rand Daily Mail (editor of the Sunday Express at the time), Mr Allister Sparks, former Editor of the Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh of the Sunday Times; Mr Stephen Mulholland of the Financial Mail.

Dr Willem de Klerk of Die Transvaler; Mr Harald Pakendorf of Die Vaderland, Mr Ton Vosloo of Beeld, Mr Andrew Drysdale of the Pretoria News, Mr Harvey Tyson of The Star; Mr Harry O'Connor, who has since retired as editor of the Eastern Province Herald, Mr Michael Green of the Daily News; Mr Tony Heard of the Cape Times and Mr P G du Plessis of Hoofstad.

The idea was also rejected by Mr Benjamin Pogrand, Deputy Editor of the Mail, Mr James Clarke, assistant editor of The Star; Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times, Mr James McClurg, ombudsman for the Mail, the Newspaper Press Union which represents the four major English and Afrikaans language newspapers.

# Threat to all — journalists union chief

MR JOHN Allen, president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, yesterday described the Steyn Commission's proposal for a professional register of journalists as "a threat to the public even more than it is a threat to journalists."

"This is indicated by the fact that those who called on the commission for professionalisation of journalism and a statutory controlling

body represented interest groups wanting the Press to be controlled.

"For this reason it is vitally important that the public at large, rather than journalists and newspaper owners, should be aware of what is at stake and should participate vigorously in the debate and discussions which will now take place."

He added "The concept of a professional register for journalists is in fundamental conflict with the principle that every member of society should be permitted to participate in his own government. To do so he must be allowed, subject to the common law, to say what he wants to say in public."

"But the compulsory enforcement of subjectively-defined standards on those who convey to others, through the media, facts and opinions, means that it is not journalists who are being shackled but society itself."

Freedom of speech could not be regulated, said Mr Allen.

"Who has called for legislation, registration and control?" — Politicians and Government departments," he said.

"Who has not called for legislation, registration and control?" — Those who depend for their existence on a free flow of information and the right to discuss that information openly in commerce and industry, universities, cultural, academic and scientific institutions.

"The line between the two schools of thought can clearly be drawn between people and institutions who are essentially politically motivated and those who are not. We hope that every member of the public will decide that freedom is preferable to control."

Who was to say whether reporting was "balanced" or "in context", or what was meant by "distortion" or "exaggeration" or "misrepresentation" or "summarisation", or whether "due care and responsibility" had been exercised as to "matters that may detrimentally affect the economy and the country's international position?" — Sapa

## Woman returns snatched toddlers

By EMBELIA JAROSCHEK  
TWO small Johannesburg boys who disappeared at the weekend — when the car in which their father had left them was stolen — are back.

The mystery of their disappearance was solved at 1am yesterday when a woman dumped the two boys, one-year old Bilal and two-year old Yaseen Yusuf on the pavement outside their parents' flat in Diagonal Street, Johannesburg.

Their father, Mr Ismail Yusuf, 36, said yesterday that a Mayfair woman had snatched the car while he went into a Fordsburg cafe to buy cigarettes on Sunday.

"I had left the keys in the ignition. When I came out, the car was gone. I spent 14 frantic hours searching for the two boys until the woman, whom we have known for many years, turned up outside our flat after midnight.

"She called my wife to the window, left the babies on the pavement and drove off," said Mr Yusuf.

At 10am yesterday, the woman left the car outside Mr Yusuf's place of employment and disappeared.

## Weather Mail

THE Weather Bureau's forecast for today —  
TRANSVAAL — Mainly fine and warm to hot, but partly cloudy over south-west with scattered thunder showers.  
FREE STATE and CAPE north of the Orange — Partly cloudy and hot with scattered thunder showers, except over the north and north-east Free State.  
CAPE south of the Orange — Fine to partly cloudy and warm, but hot over the interior.



# Warning shot as Press clash looms

243 ROM. 2/11/82

By CHRIS FREIMOND

THE looming civil court clash between the Afrikaans Press giants, Perskor and Nasionale Pers, and the possible prosecution of Perskor for allegedly falsifying circulation figures, is fast becoming the National Party's hottest political potato.

In the latest development, "Voorslag", political columnist for Die Vaderland, Perskor's Johannesburg afternoon newspaper, warned of the political dangers the Government faced if it took the company to court over the circulation scandal.

Voorslag pointed out late last week that Perskor, "a pillar of the Afrikaner establishment", was strongest in the Transvaal — where the Government was so weak that "the National Party is no longer welcome everywhere".

The columnist also warned that it would be "politically stupid" to ignore the consequences of the rival Press giants tacking each other in court.

## Suing

Nasionale Pers is suing Perskor for R12 million as a result of the alleged circulation irregularities.

Perskor allegedly falsified the daily circulation figures of Die vaderland, Die Transvaal and The Citizen for six months in 1980.

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal is still investigating possible charges against Perskor over the alleged falsification.

The editors of Die Vaderland (Mr Harald Pakendorf) and Die Transvaal (Dr Willem de Klerk) are considered verlig.

## Treurnicht

But Perskor's management, headed by the managing director Mr Marius Jooste, is considered ultra-conservative, and closer to the verkrampte Transvaal NP leader Dr Andries Treurnicht than to the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha.

Voorslag's comments last week have been interpreted by political observers as a veiled warning to Mr Botha that if the Government takes Perskor to court, the company may shift its editorial support to the Prime Minister's Rightwing foes within the party.

## China baby boom alarm

PEKING — China's Vice-Premier, Mrs. Chen Muhua, says China failed to keep its population growth within the set limit last year and has warned against a second baby boom, according to the China Daily.

Vigorous efforts by the government reduced population growth in 1980 to the lowest in 31 years — under the target of 1 percent — but the result was quickly nullified last year when marriages almost doubled, she said. — UPI.



# STEYN COMMISSION REPORT

## Draft laws to prohibit newspaper monopolies

Political Staff

THE Steyn commission has drafted legislation to prohibit newspaper monopolies in South Africa and to limit shareholding in newspaper companies.

It has recommended that the Argus and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) companies be forced to sell their shares in each other.

In its report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday the Steyn Commission said the South African press was no longer truly free because big business had prevented newspaper readers from having access to other newspapers belonging to competitors and rivals.

Due to the degree of corporate control already existing in the press, much diversity has disappeared from the South African media scene.

It also said that "the developing press monopolies are not compatible with a truly free press."

**SABC**  
However, in spite of these criticisms of newspaper monopolies and control, the commission recommended that the SABC's monopoly of radio and television be retained.

It said it regarded "the creation of an independent local broadcasting (radio and TV) service, next to the SABC, as undesirable at this stage, mainly owing to the vast demands which the needs and interests of the community make on the economic and manpower resources of the country especially in the light of the serious conflict situation now prevailing."

However this is a matter which merits further consideration by all those concerned at a time when circumstances permit.

**Limit shareholding**  
In a supplementary report, the commission has drafted a bill which will, if adopted, require all public newspaper companies to limit the maximum shareholding of any person or any other company in them to one percent of the



On the steps of Parliament perusing their copies of the Steyn commission report are, from left, Mr Ken Andrew, MP for Gardens, Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, and Dr Alex Boraine, MP for Pinelands

shareholders in companies holding shares in newspaper companies to be disclosed within three months of its adoption.

Contraventions of the provisions of the draft law will result in fines not exceeding R5 000.

**Other countries**  
The commission said the trend towards monopolization of newspapers in other countries was manifesting itself in South Africa.

At present there were four major newspaper groups in South Africa, yet they still gobble up and convert to their ways whatever they can get hold of and are growing bigger and bigger.

The chairman of Nasionale Pers, one of the four groups, was quoted in the company's annual report as saying it had acquired a number of regional newspapers.

"What is happening with Nasionale Pers will undoubtedly also be happening with Perskor, and the Argus and SAAN groups. If there is also more than a mere national possibility that Nasionale Pers and

## Council as sole arbiter over press

**Political Correspondent**  
DRAFT legislation for the compulsory professionalization of journalism government by a statutory 12-man general council, is recommended in a supplementary report of the Steyn commission.

The proposed Journalists Bill would compel all journalists to enrol with the general council. It would then be an offence punishable by a R5 000 fine to employ, or publish any reports from non-registered journalists.

**Wide powers**  
The council would be the sole arbiter of whom to admit to the new profession. It would have wide disciplinary powers, being able to impose a R3 000 fine or reprimand, suspend or deprive of a licence or bar offending journalists from South African newspapers.

The council would be empowered to subpoena witnesses to appear at hearings into allegations of improper journalistic conduct and require them to produce any "book document or thing" with a bearing on the inquiry.

Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a R2 000 fine.

**Examination**  
It can enrol those already practising as full-time journalists, including "stringers" for other newspapers, and decide on entrance examination or articles of clerkship for other applicants.

The measure specifically prohibits people convicted of "subversive activity", whether before or after the bill becomes law, from being enrolled as journalists.

Subversive activity is defined as any offence which endangered or could have endangered the public order or safety, or state safety.

**Retrospective**  
The commission recommends that this prohibi-

# Slabbert: Govt inept, ignorant . . .

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — The government was paralysed by ideological prejudice and lacked the courage to bring about necessary reforms in South Africa, the leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, charged yesterday.

Introducing his motion of no confidence, Dr Slabbert said the government was inept, ignorant, negligent, coercive and repressive.

These were reasons enough for a no-confidence motion but these did not quite reflect the real and essential reasons for such a motion. "They do not capture the spirit of apprehension and desperation which has gripped our land."

"People who were concerned about a peaceful future saw the government losing the initiative to bring it about and were extremely apprehensive."

"The worst charge that can be brought against this government is that for most of us — young and old — it is destroying hope for the future."

"No greater indictment can be brought against any government."

**Lost hope**  
Dr Slabbert said it was almost as if a promising and challenging future, which everyone wanted to produce any "book document or thing" with a bearing on the inquiry.

Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a R2 000 fine.

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Failure to comply with this provision is punishable by a R2 000 fine.



IN THE HOUSE

## Press to be consulted, says PM

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — The government would not take unilateral decisions on press legislation but would consult the press union and other interested parties, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said.

Making a statement in Parliament on the Steyn Commission's report on the mass media, Mr Botha said most reasonable people could agree with the broad outlook of the commission, but the best way to achieve its objectives was by in-depth consultation with the responsible media and their organizations.

He knew from experience that any proposed press legislation gave rise to hysterical reactions and distorted interpretations that did harm to the country.

Therefore legislation on the media was not something which the government wanted to decide unilaterally.

The Prime Minister proposed a special parliamentary debate on the reports of two commissions of inquiry — on the mass media and on security legislation.

He linked the two subjects because the Kabbe report, due to be tabled soon, would have direct relevance to important aspects of the Steyn report on the mass media.

The government would put its standpoint during the special debate and again when legislation emanating from the report was introduced.

## Hijack silence

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY** — The Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr J P du Toit, yesterday ruled there could be no debate on the Seychelles hijacking and its international repercussions.

Immediately before the introduction of his motion of no confidence in the government by the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, Mr Speaker said he had been informed in advance by the Pro-vice President, Mr G. M. Botha, that the government was prepared to refer to the

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party is private, the maximum shareholding will be limited to ten percent. The draft law also requires the names of all

# Censorship: 'A false image...'

Political Staff

A FALSE image of press censorship had been created in South Africa but, says the Steyn Commission, the media has been hampered in its duties by the government and the commission calls for the repeal or amendment of certain restrictive laws. It was common cause among most editors that the press was hindered in its function by "obstructionism" from the government.

Examples of more recent unnecessary intolerance are readily to hand, says the report.

"One thinks of the Police Minister's growing campaign against the press, or for that matter of the Minister of Health's attempted indictment of the press."

It is not the restrictive legislation since April 1979, especially the Police Amendment Act, 1979, supportive of this view, or is this legislation the remnants of the earlier governing party philosophy entering party philosophy that legislation is a cure for all the ailments of an evil society."

There was a moving away from the cure-all attitude, but says the commission, "we are satisfied that the times demand that government itself remove the deliberate limitations on effective communications in places on the media insofar as it is reconcilable with the requisite of confidentiality and national security interests the State is entitled to protect."

Further on the Commission says critics prepared to slate government as obstructively heavily on the allegedly restrictive effect some "100 laws" are claimed to have on journalism.

It refers to a book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law" by Kelsey Stuart in which 89 different Acts are referred to. However, says the commission, many have been repealed or amended and there are no more than 25 Acts relating to national security matters that have

causes questions to be asked as to the credibility and motives of the paper. The newspaper groups

two newspapers not part of the four major news paper groups were the Natal Witness and the East London Daily Dispatch



## They said it all:

### Quotable quotes

SOME quotable quotes from the report. "The word 'need' as we interpret it comprises a condition characterized by a 'lack or want' and thus it is an imperative call or demand relating to a primary necessity which is absent either wholly or partially and which requires provision or amplification. Thus what is necessary and not what would merely be conveyed to have, is regarded as a need.

"In our ethnically plural South Africa with its aggressively heterogeneous population, orthodox liberal Western democracy" providing for a one-man, one-vote majority rule in a unitary state will certainly not work at present and will for the foreseeable future be nothing but a Trojan horse for a culture element actually dealing deadly destruction.

"Another example in which the 'messenger' got blamed through use of the 'transposition-of-blame technique' was the Munnik incident with the R20 diet.

"Light at the end of the tunnel for the one is an oncoming train for another."

The long-term validity of reasoning underlying some of these restrictive enactments are obscure to say the least, for it is not the ultimate goal to strive for and attain a more favourable relationship between the authorities and the people.

effect and of retrospective operation," while compulsory enrolment would only become operative a year after the measure is passed.

The bill would also prohibit non-South African citizens from being newspaper editors or their broadcasting equivalents. The commission strongly recommends that the whole draft bill be discussed with journalists newspaper owners and the NPU before it is finalized.

The governing council would include three people, who may not be public servants, appointed by the Minister of Internal Affairs.

#### Nine elected

The other nine members will be elected by journalists themselves — three by newspaper journalists, three by magazine journalists and three by broadcast journalists. For the first year, however, all twelve members, including the nine from the media, are to be appointed by the minister. It is this first council which will prescribe enrolment procedures and approve the first enrolments, decide on journalists' examinations and clerkships and the method of inquiry into complaints.

#### Amend or amplify

The council will also be empowered to amend or amplify the code of conduct set out in the schedule to the bill.

This code is largely the same as the NPU code with the addition of a section requiring the media to give the right of reply to aggrieved parties. The reply is, as far as practicable, to be given the same prominence as the original report or pronouncement agreed on between the parties concerned.

#### Three requirements

The proposed code omits three requirements specified in the present code. The first two state that headlines and captions must reasonably reflect the report or picture in question and that posters may not exaggerate the reports to which they refer.

The third requires the media to avoid the publication of "obscene and lascivious matter", including photographs.

While the commission's proposed code no longer specifies headline accuracy, the commission itself is strongly critical of "twisted, tendentious and contrived" headlines

Nationalists Separate development had failed socially, politically and economically

After referring to a previous ruling on matters which were before court Mr Speaker said that as certain people were being charged with acts connected with the incident he would rule that the sub-judice rule would apply and that no discussion could take place — Sapa

"The vision or plan lies in letters — a miserable and costly failure — and in the process the government has created a whole generation of white voters psychologically totally unprepared for the failure of separate development or apartheid."

"What everyone wants to know is what the government intends doing. So far they appear to be paralysed by their own ideological prejudices."

The exclusion of blacks from the President's Council was the clearest case of ideological prejudice against blacks as a result of commitment to outworn prejudice.

The urban blacks were socially isolated, economically integrated and in a political vacuum. The real reason was that it did not want blacks as part of a constitutional South Africa and envisaged a future where the majority

#### Costly failure

The urban blacks were socially isolated, economically integrated and in a political vacuum. The real reason was that it did not want blacks as part of a constitutional South Africa and envisaged a future where the majority

ability of black labour or any of the Immorality, Mixed Marriages and Separate Amenities acts

"A government that sits on its hands and does not exploit a positive climate for reform but willfully lets it deteriorate because of an inflated so-called 'rightwing' threat, destroys the hope of a peaceful future and does not deserve the confidence of the people over whom it governs"

#### Confusion

The truth was that there was no evidence that the government was committed to large-scale fundamental reform away from the basic aspects of separate development or apartheid.

Neither the present prime minister nor his predecessor had stated any intention of abandoning separate development and "until this happens no systematic reform is possible" — Sapa

## Abramson, Pegg handled \$35m

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — David Abramson and Stuart Pegg handled more than US\$35 million in secret state funds, foreign bank loans, profits and interest during their involvement with the former department of Information.

This is disclosed in the fifth report of the State Trust Board which was set up by Parliament to recover state money used by the former department. The report was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The report also deals with the involvement of Mr J van Zyl Alberts, who was found to have handled a total of R17 054 521 in secret projects, in the transmission of funds and in amounts repaid to the state.

According to the report, Mr Abramson and Mr Pegg accounted fully for the amount handled by them, and the state recovered its full investment in the joint ventures as well as 50 percent of the profits, plus the interest earned by the board on funds frozen, from a net deficit of the state of less than R250 000 from expenditure of US\$5 383 000 spent on secret projects.

The board estimated that in early 1982 it would pay about R4.7 million into the Consolidated Revenue Fund as a liquidation dividend on the last of the joint ventures of Mr Abramson, Mr Pegg and the former department of Information. Mr Pegg and the board found that the former department of Information entrusted R16 413 525 in secret state funds to him for a variety of projects. These funds were further supplemented by interest earned on temporarily unapplied funds, as well as funds belonging to Mr Alberts which had become mixed up with those of the state.

public, through the press as the most important channel of communication, but only insofar as it was reconcilable with the normal rules of confidentiality and with the security and order of the state."

The Steyn Commission emphasized with adequate evidence the full-scale communist-inspired onslaught against the Republic.

Certain information and dealings in connection with the threat could not be made known. This was clear from the commission's report.

#### Process of rectification

The government's primary task and responsibility was to ensure the security of the state and its citizens as far as was humanly possible. But to do this certain information had to be handled on a confidential and secret level.

Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission expressed various opinions about the handling of information in this regard. Insofar as this criticism could be substantiated the government would try to introduce a process of rectification. Apart from administrative action, a cabinet committee would investigate the desirability of amending and consolidating legislation to ease the flow of official information to the media — that was, to the public.

The government had already done much in this connection with, for example, the Defence Force, the Police and State Information.

Insofar as the commission recommended a structural change in the information service it should be pointed out that the present dispensation was the result of the first phase of rationalization.

Mr Botha said he did not therefore want to go into this any further.

Observations substantiated Mr Botha said that his criticism of sections of the press and his observations about shortcomings in the press's own mechanism for self-discipline had been fully substantiated by the commission's findings.

The commission had revealed certain conditions within the media which required at least as important attention as that which the government was planning to give to shortcomings on its side.

This called in the very first place for a self-examination by the media and reflection and correction in their own circles.

"Let those who, with me, wish to see a good working relationship between the public, the press and authorities now get together to put an end to misconceptions which are intolerable and a danger to the state."

"There is now no longer time for long drawn-out discussions which simply waste time."

"Those who believe they can make a positive contribution must now act quickly," the Prime Minister said — Sapa

## Political dimension to ethnicity — Nat

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The first government speaker to enter the no-confidence debate, Mr Barand du Plessis (NP Florida) said the Official Opposition refused to recognize that ethnicity had a political dimension, a fact which had been recognized as the cause of most conflicts since World War II.

The voting public would not entrust the PRP with the removal of discrimination because it could not trust that party's definition of discrimination. It could not distinguish between the need to accept the necessity of a vertical division of ethnic differentiation and ethnic differentiation.

"They (the PRP) are obsessed with a notion that has floated over here from overseas that ethnicity has no political dimension," he said. This was true of the United States where a new arrival from the Communist immediately became part of a greater American society. It was, however, not true for Africa where it was shown that the majority and most violent conflicts since the last war were ethnic conflicts.

"It is this issue of ethnicity that is the watershed between the Opposition and our own and it is view and our own and it is ethnicity which compels us to accept the necessity of a vertical division of power in South Africa," Mr Du Plessis said — Sapa

Assembly today HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Today's business Resumption no-confidence debate (the Prime Minister) — Sapa



243

# STEYN COMMISSION REPORT

## Transkei book is 'pack journalism'

Political Staff

THE Steyn commission into the media has strongly attacked "pack journalism" in which media men try to outdo each other in attacking the "pariah" society of South Africa.

It said these journalists were making "common cause with the politicians, demonstrators and gentlemen of the cloth who are eagerly following the fashion."

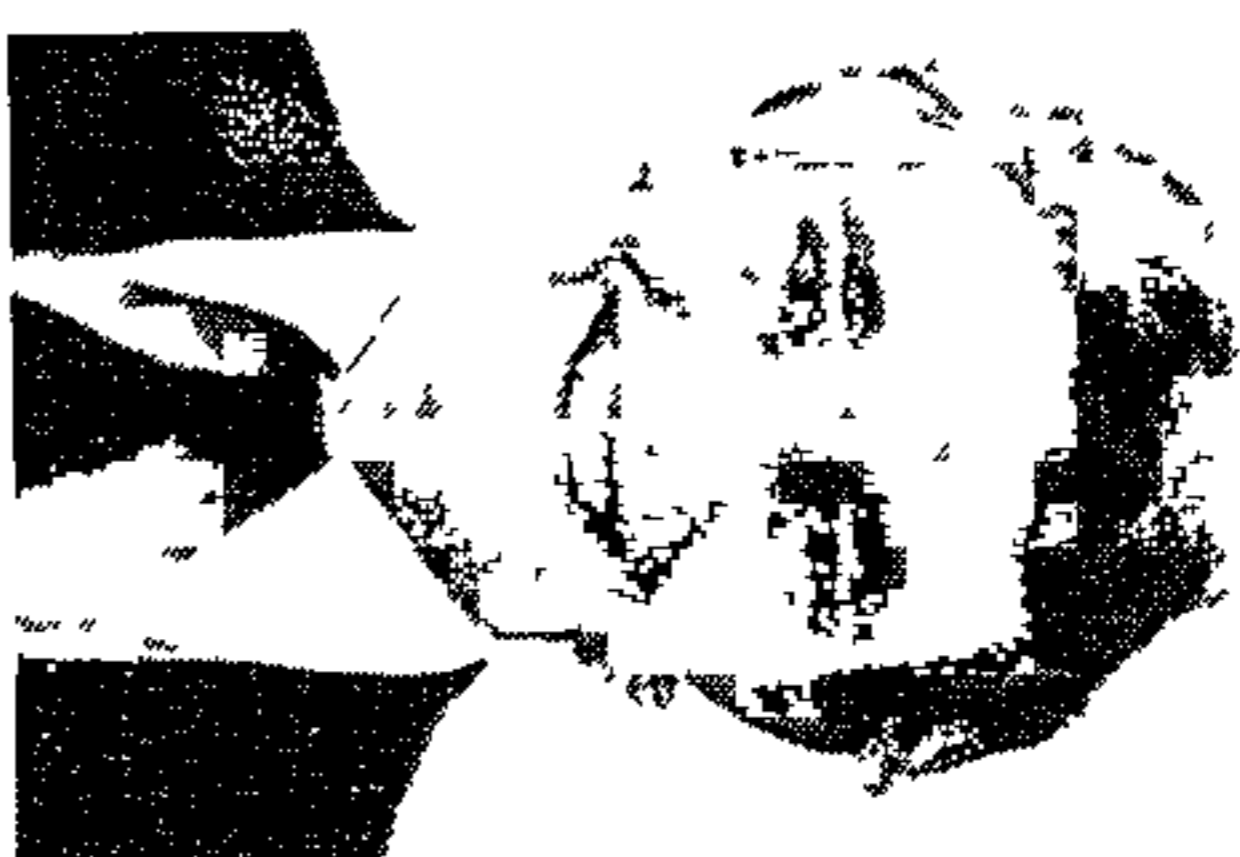
The commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said this journalism was destructive of mass media integrity and credibility. This pack journalism had been demonstrated by an Austrian television film in May, 1981, in which a speech by the South African Prime Minister was accompanied by background music of

a "notorious" Nazi marching-song.

The obvious intention, the commission said, was to equate "the present South African regime with that of Nazi Germany and the Holocaust, thus instigating by deceitful methods the 'pariah-image' of the RSA and its rulers."

It added that "a very good example of 'pack journalism' is a very recently published book written with the obviously prime purpose of denigrating the whole idea of territorial separation on the basis of 'Peoples in South Africa' and of demeaning the whole southern African 'Inner Core' by dismissing it as politically fraudulent."

"The title of this piece of pariah literature" is 'Render Unto Kaiser — A Tranken Dossier' and the co-authors hereof are Barry Streek and Richard



Richard Wicksteed



Barry Streek

Wicksteed

The commission then quoted a review of the book which had appeared in the Sowetan newspaper in August last year.

"It continued: 'All the elements of pack journalism — that tellingly vindictive component of the cluster of psycho-political symptoms constituting the pariah syndrome are present here — in book as well as in review and the bias of radical black and leftward white thinking is painfully apparent."

"The question whether there is in principle any basic distinction between the granting of independence to the ex-British protectorates of Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland, who were all part of the erstwhile British South Africa was apparently not con-

sidered by the authors who likewise seem to have omitted any consideration of the cardinal facts that the Xhosa people are not only more numerous in their fatherland than the Basotho but that they have been in occupation thereof longer than the Basotho have been in Lesotho as a nation."

"The negative is emphasized the positive ignored and the realities of Africa conveniently bypassed."

"Judging by the review such a book is merely a symptom of ill-will, not a contribution to a worthwhile southern Africa future."

The commission said the pack journalists' were usually amongst the most vocal proponents of press freedom, "human rights", "individual liberty" and "social justice and fairness

## Section 205 'a last resort' 'get house in order,' Mwasa warned to

Political Staff

JOURNALISTS do not warrant any legal privileges in court to protect their sources of information, says the Steyn commission on the media.

It says, however, that section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, which has been used against several journalists to force them to disclose the source of their information in court, should be used only as a "last resort" and only after "careful consideration in serious and deserving circumstances."

Prison

A journalist who fails to comply with the provisions of section 205 can be imprisoned.

The report says that journalists claimed the right to be protected against having to disclose their source of information on the grounds of public interest and that their sources would dry up if they knew their identity was to be made known. In this way the public might be denied access to

THE Steyn commission has accused the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) of "radicalizing black journalists for the purpose of shock troops" and warns the organization to "get its own house in order."



The commission also found there was a need for a newspaper for blacks to express the "feelings and aspirations of black opinions and perceptions, especially, the moderate majority."

'Front' organization

Describing Mwasa as a "front" organization for the "dangerous" black consciousness ideology, the commission says Mwasa has "finally severed the last links of respect for the traditional press ethic of objective journalism."

"Black journalists are the most militant of all their source of information on the grounds of public interest and that their sources would dry up if they knew their identity was to be made known."

In its summary of recommendations, the report says "It is imperative that unbiased reporters of

journalistic standards at the expense of society's basic values and stability. If the faith of readers in the objectivity of what they read is undermined because any section of journalists prefer to be propagandists instead of purveyors of impartial news, then journalism's function and role has to be questioned."

Priorities

In its summary of recommendations, the report says "It is imperative that unbiased reporters of

activist movements such as black consciousness apparently do not command the support of the majority of South African blacks at this stage."

Black press

"Although the commission did not have the benefit of the views of Mwasa, Dr Nthato Molana or Bishop Desmond Tutu, it is clear that there is among dependent black press which can express the feelings and aspirations of black opinion, and yet

rise of Afrikaner nationalism, the report says.

"When Die Burger 66 years ago and Die Transvaler 44 years ago promoted Afrikaner nationalism, it was done on a lawful basis without propagating revolution and disaffection. This is the fundamental difference between their advocacy journalism and that of contemporary radical black journalism."

"It is true that the Afrikaner had voting power and achieved his present position by exercising that power. The black man does not have this power. Yet this does not justify a journalism advocating revolution or an undermining of stability. Advocacy journalism which presses issues at the expense of society and which polarizes already delicate attitudes even further has no justification and cannot be afforded in the present South African situation."

'Political solution'

"This situation underscores the necessity for finding a political solution that will accommodate the various nationalisms. If such a solution cannot be found, not only will the



## Urgent action needed on quality of civil service

Political Staff

THE quality of the civil service in South Africa would deteriorate to the level expected in a typical backward Third World country unless the government took urgent action, says the Steyn commission.

It called on the government to take "radical and urgent corrective action". The commission, whose report was tabled in Parliament yesterday, said "the image and ability of the public service is unquestionably a matter of serious concern to the community". It condemned the "torloise pace" tempo the Commission for Administration attended to matters such as promotions and transfer.

"Why anybody in the Public Service needs to wait for six months before such recommended promotion is approved by the commission is beyond comprehension."

Cumulative

"These matters and the cumulative effect of the mounting dissatisfaction lead to personnel resignations which can ill be afforded."

"Deliberate leaks calculated to embarrass are being more frequent

Koornhof, when he introduced legislation to ease the restrictions on certain categories of black people in urban areas illustrated this point.

"The department responsible was tasked to draft the legislation to implement the government's intentions."

"The net result was so unsatisfactory that Dr Koornhof resorted to appointing a committee under the chairmanship of Mr Justice Grosskopf to draft the appropriate legislation."

"Before this incident Dr Koornhof once despairingly likened the bureaucracy to a tortoise. The tortoise is an animal which, he said advances at its own pace but, if provoked, withdraws into its shell and will not budge an inch."

Withdrawn

"Although the remark was withdrawn later, the subsequent experiment, mentioned above, must have been given proof to the minister of the unfortunate but substantial correctness of his observation."

"Whether this incident was a form of obstructionism, lack of morale, negligence, or sheer incompetence or a combi-



The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn



## 'Right to know'

The report says that the right to know should be maintained — but this did not accord the "right" of non-disclosure any legal recognition.

Section 205 provides that "a magistrate may require the attendance of any person who is likely to give material or relevant information as to any alleged offence, whether or not it is known by whom the offence is committed."

## 'Legal obligation'

Interpreting this section, the commission says "The legal right to demand disclosure by due process of the law is therefore a restricted right being only enforceable in respect of material or relevant information regarding an alleged offence."

"Therefore it is apparent that in the vast majority of cases there exists a legal obligation upon a journalist to disclose his source of information and morally he should feel constrained at least in his role as citizen if not as journalist to disclose information and so to break confidentiality in appropriate cases such as where the general interest outweighs the personal interest."

## 'Interests of justice'

Refuting journalists' claims that they could lose sources of information, the commission says it has no evidence, in South Africa or elsewhere, that newspaper sources have in fact dried up after such disclosure.

If the interests of justice require such information, "such interests are deemed to be greater than the journalist's claim to protect his sources and the interests of justice are deemed to prevail over the claimed interests in preserving confidentiality."

## 'Citizens'

The commission believed that journalists were first and foremost citizens and that responsible journalists would not regard themselves as beyond the law.

It concludes that objections to section 205 are not aimed so much at the application of the provision but rather at the discretionary mode and manner of its application.

"In our opinion a section 205 subpoena should be applied as a last resort and only if all other methods have failed," says the report.

says

## 'Neglected'

Mwasa neglected traditional standards of objectivity and rejected the idea that journalists should be "impartial" and "non-committed" when covering the political situation, the report says.

"If any section of journalists is prepared to abandon professional

its prior lies Obviously, responsible journalism and the proper practising of the profession must be its first priority.

The commission says it is "clear from submissions made to us" that a great deal of black goodwill exists in South Africa coupled with a willingness to seek peaceful solutions of South Africa's problems by politically moderate methods and that "black

moderate majority" "The driving force (of a black press) should come from blacks to initiate newspapers truly reflecting actual black opinion."

## 'Advocacy journalism'

Comparing the "advocacy journalism" of Mwasa with the politically-committed journalism of the Afrikaans press during the

zation the fabric of South African society can be destroyed. If black nationalists are not prepared to allow the coexistence of Afrikaner nationalism it is likely that the Afrikaner will curb the press for as long as he has political power and for as long as he anticipates that by curbing the press or manipulating it to his advantage, it will be an instrument of maintaining power."

# Steyn warns on accuracy but report has mistakes

## Political Staff

THE Steyn commission, which told the press to be a watchdog, over "ordinary accuracy", spell the name of the banned president of the Media Worker's Association of South Africa (Mwasa) four different ways in its report — and not one of them is correct.

Mr Charles Ngakula, a former Daily Dispatch journalist, was banned in August 1981 to the magistrate districts of Zwelitsha and King William's Town. He was acting president of the Steyn commission, whose report was tabled in

Parliament yesterday, referred to a speech made by Mr Ngakula at an Mwasa congress in May last year. On page 701 of the report it refers to "Charles Ngakula" as the Mwasa vice-president.

On page 705 it referred to "Mr Ngakula" and to "Mr Ngakula" — but in an errata sheet handed out with the report this was corrected to "Mr Ngakula".

But on page 1 069 he was referred to as "Mr Charles Ngakula" — and this is "uncorrected" in the errata sheet.

In its report, the commission says that the press should never be completely about itself. "There should be a continuous process of ruthless self-examination."

"Journalists should be their own sharpest critics, because at their best they are the most acutely conscious of the required standards of excellence in their profession."

"In other words the so-called 'watch-dog' must also keep watch over itself. One such standard is ordinary accuracy, which deals with the presentation of facts and is thereby related to credibility," the commission said.

# The men and the reasons

## By MICHAEL ACOTT

THE Steyn commission's 1,400-page report is the result of an 18-month study into the functioning of the South African media.

The commission was appointed in June 1980 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."

The commission's chairman was Mr Justice M T Steyn, who headed an earlier commission which investigated reporting of police and defence matters.

The other members were Mr Dirk "Das" Herold, director of the SA Forum, Mr Klaus von Lieres and Wilkau, a Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr Basil Landau, executive director of the Union Corporation Mining House, and Mr James Hopkins, a Natal educationist and vice-chairman of the SABC board.

The commission took both written and oral evidence in the major centres during its investigation.

# On visas, erosion, coffee

## By MICHAEL ACOTT

IN addition to voluminous attention to the functions of the press, the Steyn commission also deals forcefully with soil erosion, the issuing of visas and the price of coffee beans.

Dealing with the demands of the times, the commission says continuing damage to the environment could prevent South Africa being able to feed itself.

Advocating urgent steps to stop environmental degradation, it says millions of tons of soil wash into the sea annually while "a mere pittance" of R2.5-million is allocated this year to prevent soil erosion.

Overhaul

In a lengthy examination of the public service, it also recommends a complete overhaul.

As a "small but telling example" on efficiency, it asks why visas at South African embassies abroad should be issued by officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs when officials from the Department of Internal Affairs, which has responsibility for visas, are at the same embassy.



# Press freedom 'sloganized'

## Political Correspondent

THE South African media should apply a policy of social responsibility, the Steyn commission says.

The commission said the influence of their power to either failed to appreciate, or deliberately ignored, the fact that the normal Western journalist's approach, designed for a homogeneous democratic society, could therefore not be applied in "undiluted" or "unadorned" form.

"The interests and needs of society and the demands of the times consequently result in a necessity for continuous soul-searching as to the possible effect of comment, reporting and interpretation can have in these circumstances insofar as they prepare a state of mind or channel attitudes."

The commission advocated a course of "constructive moderation."

This did not imply government manipulation or encroachment on media responsibility and loyalty towards the community of which they were part and which they professed to serve.

# Council of 'little bite'

## Political Correspondent

THE existing Press Council is described by the Steyn commission as a weak and ineffectual body which has failed in its 20-year existence to curb irresponsible journalism.

It recommends that the council be replaced by a statutory General Council with powers to admit, discipline or bar professional journalists.

Its report says reform of the Press Council is on the cards after its ruling on the complaint about the Cape Times's handling of a National Party election advertisement last year.

"It is obvious, furthermore that faith in the Press Council, and its credibility, is not very high. To start a new deal with a regulating body already under suspicion would be wholly undesirable."

# 'Moral pressure'

## Political Correspondent

The commission said the basic problem was that the council was obliged to exert moral pressure, and to depend on the willingness of media managers to be influenced by such pressure. There was no way of compelling respect for a reprint and/or for the code of conduct.

"This is a limiting even crippling weakness if one is looking for an effective 'watchdog' over media standards and performance. The council is a watchdog with some bark but very little bite as far as individual journalists are concerned."

"It seems to be almost totally ineffectual where it is really needed. In improving the standards of the unscrupulous."

The commission noted elsewhere that in 1974 the only penalty was a public reprimand.

# 'Be matter of fact about terrorism'

## Political Staff

THE news media should use a "matter of fact" approach in publishing information on terrorist activities, says the Steyn commission.

Underplaying or overplaying terror incidents may in the end be equally disastrous, according to the report.

Mr Justice Steyn says that acts of terrorism usually provide sensational copy to the media, while terrorism itself constitutes hard, tangible and exploitable images.

Sensational handling of those images is exactly what the terrorist wants and needs while exploitation by the media of those images may materially contribute to an eventual crumbling of the target society.

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# PM under fire for not amending Defence Act

## Political Staff

THE Steyn commission has criticized the government and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for not changing the Defence Act as promised nearly two years ago.

The commission said the Prime Minister had undertaken to introduce the legislation during the 1980 parliamentary session but "to date nothing has materialized."

If the law had been amended, it added, it would have been seen by everyone as a practical and cogent demonstration of the government's

commitment to open administration. The commission also stated that South Africa had "a sufficiently formidable arsenal of restrictive legislation."

The Prime Minister had given an undertaking to Parliament on May 1, 1980, that the "government intended to ease the restrictions imposed by Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, in accordance with the recommendation in the Steyn Commission Report."

"Legislation would be introduced during that session of Parliament," the Prime Minister stated. In the

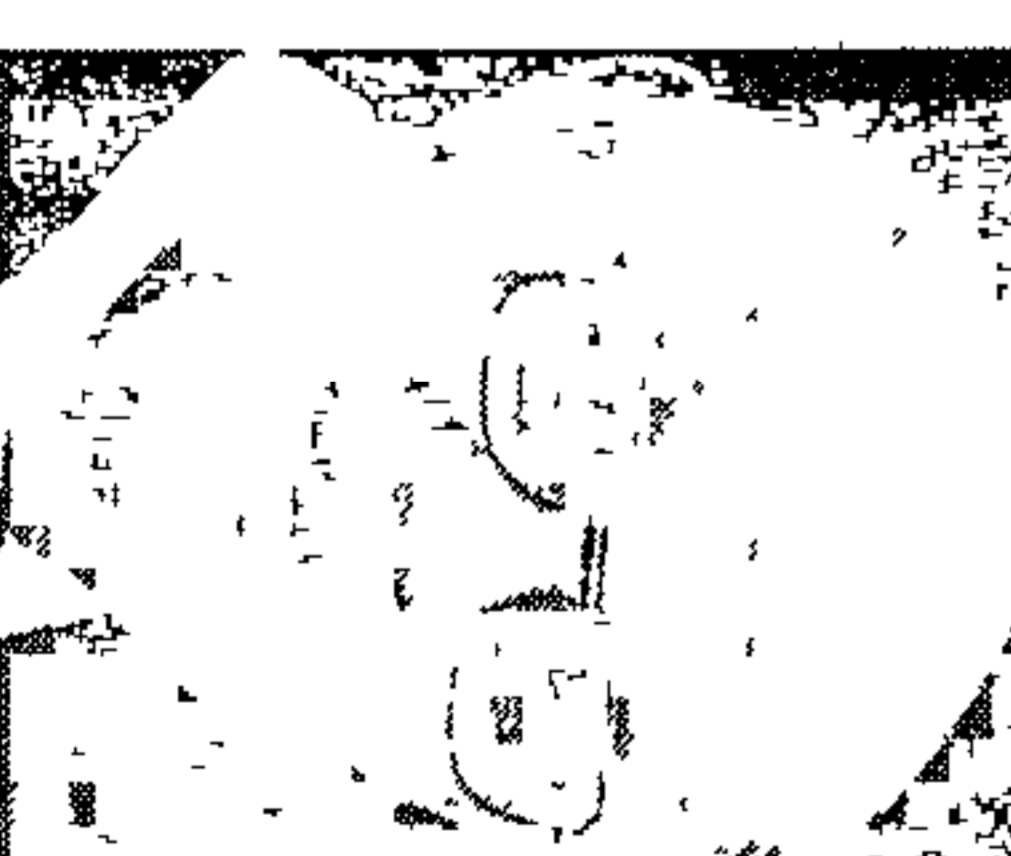
second place, I wish to state that the government will proceed, during the present session with legislation dealing with the SA Defence Force legislation pertaining to Armscor, pursuant to proposals in the Steyn report."

The commission states "To date nothing has materialized. We the government to implement the recommendations by way of legislation then it would be taken by all as a practical and cogent demonstration of its 'stated commitment to open administration,' probably indicating a fresh approach

to minimize existing restrictions and in fact even to repeal some of them. "Too many restrictions are detrimental to the media's proper performance of their task."

"The numerous restrictions in force should be visited with surgical procedures to excise malignant or excessive in order to retain only those restrictions really necessary in the public interest."

"The point at issue is whether the will exists to strike the right balance before it is too late," the commission said.



Mr P W Botha criticized in the report



# Time for new status for SABC

Political Staff

IF THE SABC increased its "favourable support" of the government it could be labelled a "propaganda organ with no credibility at all", according to an opinion poll specially commissioned by the Steyn commission into the media.

The commission finds that having the SABC under the control of one minister is not in the best interests of the community and "furthermore we find that many of the allegations of governmental control are justified and fully substantiated

"In order to assure the autonomy and impartiality of the SABC, and to refute these charges of governmental control, we recommend that the corporation be elevated to a status equivalent to that of a 'crown office' in the United Kingdom"

It says too that in light of the present political and

social developments in the Republic, and the advent of two TV channels for blacks, the "composition of the present board of control should be extended to include representatives of all major race and interest groups"

## Salient features

Referring to the findings of the opinion poll, it says "consequently greater objectivity, more obvious independence and less governmental interference are urgently called for in the handling of this most powerful medium"

One of the salient features of the poll, according

to the report, was that "radio and television consistently project government in a more favourable light than that in which it is perceived by the community"

In the report itself, the commission says the original legislation giving virtual autonomy to the SABC had been eroded by various amendments and the way had been paved as early as 1952 for more direct ministerial control of the SABC — a move which could adversely affect the corporation's image of objectivity and credibility.

## Direct interference

"The legally enshrined limitation on direct interference in the affairs of the SABC as envisaged in S26 of the 1936 Act, which acted as guarantor of relative autonomy, has been removed, and, the ambit of the original licence conditions which were restricted to technical matters relating to the Postmaster General, have been considerably broadened, creating uneasiness with regard to the ability of the SABC to maintain its autonomy and consequently also its credibility in respect of its internal broadcasting activities."

The implications of giving it "crown office" status would be to remove the SABC from the control of only one minister and the chairman of the board would be responsible directly to the head of government but would have access to all other ministers.

## Unanimous

"The commission is unanimous that at all costs the SABC should be permitted to pursue its own destiny, under direction of its board of control, within the bounds of national loyalty, impartiality, decency and good taste, and in the broad interest of the South African community, in terms of the charter to which it owes its origin and continued existence"

Consideration should be given to whether all members of the board should be appointed by the State President or whether some of them should be elected by their own interest groups. The commission recommends, however, that no serving politician should be eligible for the board

## Recent furore

Referring to the recent furore over the SABC chairman, Professor W L Mouton, the report said it indicated "government's desire to achieve a position of more direct control"

# Did to force reporter to talk rapped

By MICHAEL ACOTT  
Political Correspondent

THE Steyn commission severely criticises the attempt to force a Cape Times reporter, Mr Stephen Wrottesley, to divulge the sources of a report on police pay grievances last year

The report, which said many policemen might not vote in last year's general election because of pay dissatisfaction, led to Mr Wrottesley being summoned to appear in court under section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act

This section requires people to divulge "material or relevant information" about an alleged offence and refusal can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years.

The summons alleged policemen who had spoken to Mr Wrottesley had contravened police regulations and the Police Act



Stephen Wrottesley

The commission said yesterday that the fault lay with police pay scales, not Mr Wrottesley's reporting of police dissatisfaction

Fortunately, the commission said, the Attorney-General "came to the rescue" by withdrawing the subpoena

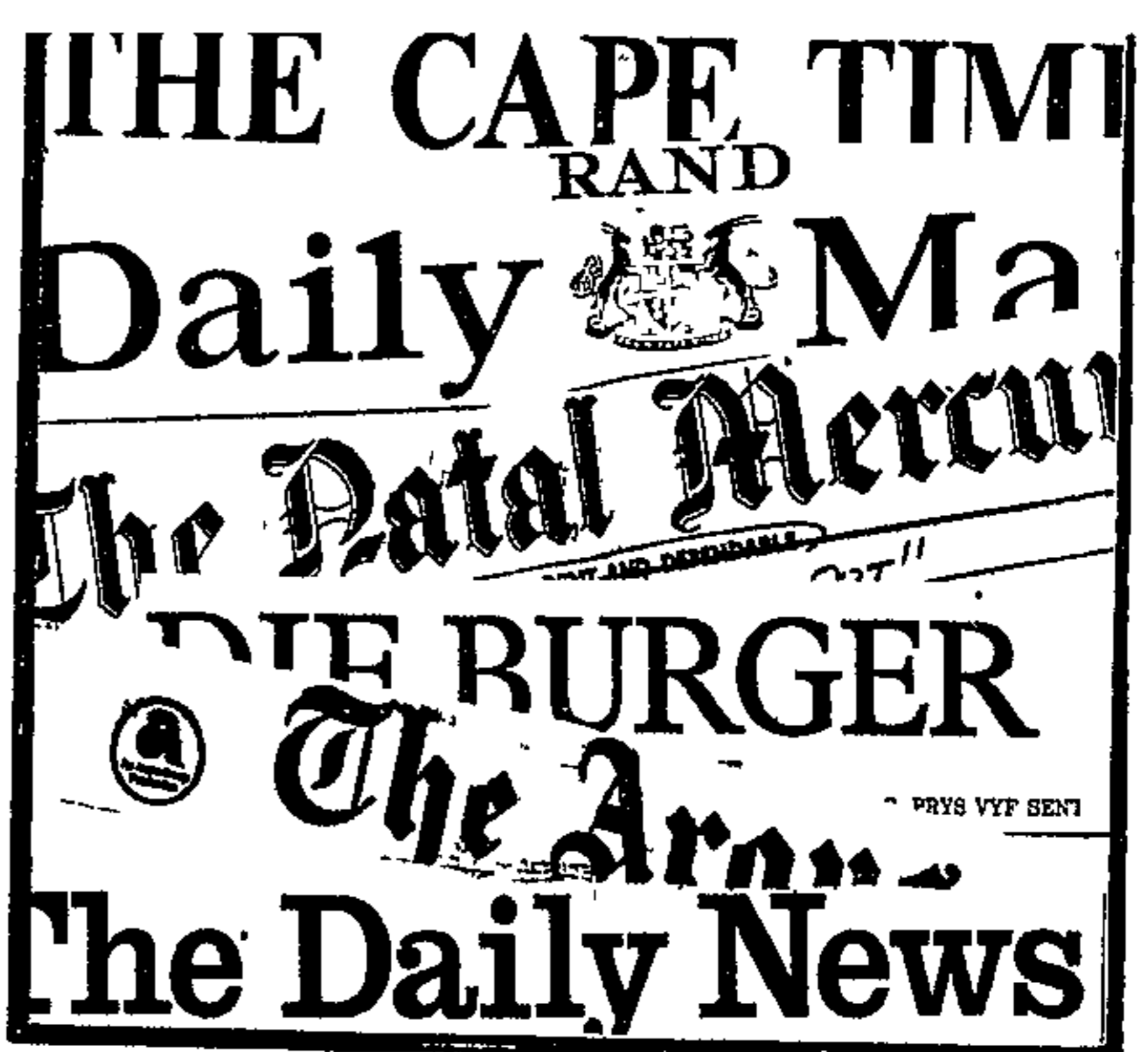
"The tactics employed in trying to cow the policemen into silence as far as their grievances were concerned are highly questionable for two reasons.

"Firstly, such 'smothering' will only tend to harden attitudes and adversely affect morale in the Force

"Secondly it is questionable whether, if an offence was committed at all, those provisions should have been invoked. Surely there were other less draconian means at the disposal of the police to identify the 'culprits' if such they were"

The commission described the antagonism displayed towards the media in the matter as unjustified

"This incident is a typical example of the 'transposition of blame'"



# Afrikaans press relies on whites

Political Staff

THE Steyn commission has accused the Afrikaans press of failing to report adequately on the black situation

With the exception of the Burger and Rapport, the Afrikaans press relies almost exclusively on white readership, although white readership has very nearly reached saturation point

"The Afrikaans press has failed to report adequately on the hopes and aspirations, suffering and frustration of the black community," says the report

## Critical indictment

In a 1400 page report, this is his most critical indictment of the Afrikaans press, although he also chides pro-government newspapers for insufficient reflection upon and encouragement of the "new thinking" in South Africa

Another criticism he levels at the Afrikaans press is that it "does pre-

vious little" to help combat environmental problems through its reporting

The commission has found that the Afrikaans press willingly accepts the confines of its ties to the Afrikaner establishment and that it strives to maintain credibility in two ways — as newspapers and as supporting the National Party

## 'Obligation'

"As newspapers they have the obligation to publicize party blunders and bureaucratic bungling

"Failing this they would simply lose readers to their rivals, particularly the English press

"But they must also retain credibility as Nationalist newspapers

"While the Afrikaans press insists on its right to criticize the party's representatives and some of its policies, it does not oppose the party which it considers to be the only vehicle that can promote group interests in the political sphere"

# Independent TV, radio undesirable

Political Staff

THE Steyn commission has come out against independent TV and radio stations in competition to the SABC.

While regarding the establishment of independent services as undesirable now, mainly because of demands on the economic and manpower resources, the commission feels that the matter could be considered at some later stage.

It says the SABC's monopoly was challenged by many witnesses before the commission who said an independent broadcasting authority should be established.

They said the element of competition would improve the existing services

It had also been argued that as the present services are organized on a national basis it did not adequately cater for regional interests and tastes.

## Restricted time

Advertisers had complained about the restricted time for advertisements on SATV but the commission felt that an increase in the current 6.75 per cent to a maximum of eight per cent would alienate advertisers and would not sat-

isfy advertisers.

"It is not beyond the bounds of possibility therefore that the SA Society of Marketers may look beyond our borders to the national states as suitable localities for the establishment of independent commercial TV transmitters, thus draining off a valuable source of income from the SABC," says the report.

A precedent had already been set with the establishment of Channel 702 and Capital Radio which could be extended to TV "to the embarrassment, financial and otherwise, of our own service".

## Vast demands

"The commission nevertheless regards the creation of an independent local broadcasting (radio and TV) service next to the SABC as undesirable at this stage, mainly owing to the vast demands which the needs and interests of the economic and manpower resources of the country, especially in the light of the serious conflict situation prevailing, says the report.

However, this is a matter which merits further consideration by all concerned at a time when circumstances permit."

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## STEYN COMMISSION REPORT

### Buthelezi criticizes Govt on black press

**Own Correspondent**  
DURBAN — The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, says the lack of black achievement in the field of journalism and the absence of black-owned and black-controlled newspapers can be laid at the door of the government.

Commenting on the finding of the Steyn commission that there was no truly black press in South Africa in the sense of black ownership or black control, Chief

Buthelezi said the government had systematically eroded black civil rights and had suppressed organized black political opposition.

Black opposition to apartheid had suffered terrible onslaughts from the government from time to time, he maintained.

Consequently a tradition of freedom to criticize the government had not been fostered. Blacks had not been in a position to establish a newspaper indus-

try and no traditions of black professional journalism had been established.

He said it was not surprising, in the circumstances, that the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) had adopted an activist position.

"It takes a great deal of political courage to adhere to decent standards and not sink to the level of the oppressor in an oppressive political environment," he said.

Chief Buthelezi said he understood an urge to use journalists as a political weapon against the government. But he hoped the government would not descend on the press because of the waywardness of the ill-equipped and untrained journalists who abound in the so-called "black press".

"If it is not their fault they are not trained, and both commerce and industry share blame for this with the government."

## SA Govt 'going over the top'

**Own Correspondent**  
LONDON — International press reaction yesterday to the Steyn commission's recommendations was one of incredulity.

Some spokesmen expressed the opinion that the proposals were so far-reaching that they were unworkable in their present form. Others said that in its long campaign against the press, the South African Government had often gone "right to the brink of the abyss," and then withdrawn, but that this time it seemed as if it was "going over the top".

**Studying**  
The British National Union of Journalists (NUJ) was last night studying the recommendations for the Swiss Federation of Journalists said he was struck by the similarity between the proposals of the commission and the fascist press laws in Italy in the late 1920s. Mussolini's laws, which prevented material from non-registered journalists from being published, was very effective in stifling the opposition press, he said.

**'Broader level'**  
He added: "The executive of our union will consider the whole matter at its next board meeting and then decide what steps should be taken on a broader international level."

**Chief Reporter**  
MR G G A Uys, general manager of the News-press Union (NPU), said from Johannesburg yesterday that the NPU and members of the Press Council would require time to study the relevant section of the Steyn commission report before replying to the commission's strong criticism of the council.

**Final straw**  
"That the first press council should be a fully government-appointed body 'is the final straw that breaks the back of the objectivity of the recommendations'."

**Two panels**  
There are two panels of eight persons each — one drawn from the general public and the other from persons connected with the press.

**'Limit freedom'**  
"These new proposals are designed to limit further press freedom and as such will arouse the indignation of all Swiss journalists, who join in any protests by their South African counterparts. Government control on the choice of approved journalists is in fact an unacceptable blow to press freedom, the free expression and plurality of information and against democracy."

**'Shocked'**  
The proposal for a register of journalists has shocked overseas press opinion. It was pointed out that if all journalists were placed on a register all news emanating from South Africa would be treated as suspect. The question was also asked how foreign news agencies, with hundreds of staff members and stringers around the world, would operate if all their contributors had to register.

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## Bill could cause share

### NPU to study critical remarks

### Blow to free press — PFP

### TV 1, 2 and 3 tonight

5.30 Boekevat Scripture reading  
5.34 Liewe Heksie Liewe Heksie Maak 'n Plan The Poison Apples lie in wait for Blommie, Kwarijie and Heksie, who are going to hide the Silver Rose. Heksie sees the Poison Apples and thinks up a plan to protect the rose. Produced by Dalene Koze  
5.43 Willelme Waile A visit to the Willelme Waile playroom. Presented by Magda van Biljon. Produced by Liesel Drury  
6.00 Nius  
6.14 Die Brandkluis Parabolle Marinus Wynbeek discusses parabolas. In addition to the scientific concept, he looks at parabolas in mortars, garden hoses, mirrors, telescopes and solar cookers. Produced by Jan Horn  
6.35 Sportfokus. A programme for sportlovers presented by Jan Snyman  
7.04 Laet Waal Well-known personalities and their team-mates use the spoken word and mimicry to test each other's wits. Presented by Rika Sennett. Produced by Charles van der Merwe  
7.33 Onlewling A fascinating look at nature  
8.00 News  
8.28 Weather  
8.36 Flowers in Uniform The graphic story of Israel's young women who, like their male counterparts, are expected to serve in the country's armed forces  
9.05 Dallas Waterlo At Southfork JR's position at Ewing Oil hangs in the balance when Miss Ellie takes matters into her own hands  
9.55 Portfolio 1 Orpheus in the Underworld — Capab Ballet 2 South Africa's first international music competition, 3 The Glass Theatre A new Cape Town Theatre presents their interpretation of Hamlet. Presented by Roger Corfield. Produced by Peter Bode  
10.24 Easy Beat David Gresham presents popular music performed by well-known recording stars. Produced by Noreen Moodie  
10.55 News  
11.05: Epilogue. The Rev Peter Anderson  
TV 2 & 3  
6.30 Mulwana La Mmutla Dipomping (Sweets) Malekelle Masha has a packet of sweets and before handing them out he wants to talk to the children. But he doesn't know that Maqrit Mmutla is already waiting in the projection room. Produced by Louise Smit  
6.45 Sehora Se Se Pududu (The Grey Squirrel). A look at a family of grey squirrels  
7.00: Ditaba/Dikgang (News)  
7.10 Metsamao Ya Thebogo (Jan Smuts Airport). A day at Jan Smuts Airport as seen through the eyes of a little boy. Presented by H Mesatrywa  
7.50: Di A Tsanyaoia (MUSIC) Jona Lewie with Louise, Linda Ronstadt with It's So Easy To Fall In Love and Narada Michael Walden with I Should Have Loved You  
8.00 Ezingolweshibili/Ezingolweshini (Magazine Programme) Events in the news.  
8.30: Basiphakela Ezayizolo (The History Of Misisi). Jack Teagarden and Jimmy Forster. Featuring jazz trombonist Jack Teagarden and Jimmy Forster, one of the popular Broadway stars of the 40s and early 50s.  
9.00: Inzini/Inzini (News)



## Last night's TV

TV 1

Video 2 returned to the box last night after a short break in which presenters Richard Loring permed his golden locks and Della Sainsbury regained her slim figure after the birth of her baby.

It was back in action the video team back in action but the subjects seem to lack the sparkle expected for an "opening night" especially in view of its new time slot after the English news.

True, the swimming clinic at Settlers was worth being viewed, as was the bakery school in the Cape, but these features could have been left for another night. The singing consorts Stewart and Brandon seemed very stiff and deadpan, both during the interview and while singing their own compositions. Maybe Video 2 will perk up for its second show.

With the addition of celebrities, Strike-a-Match, has become far more fun. But all that chat and joking slowed down proceedings somewhat and contestants Clive Scott, Vera Johns and Annabel Linder failed to clear one pound in the time it usually takes to clear at least two. As the winnings - R520 - will be donated to charity, no one minded the pace of the hefty prompting of answers done by presenter Alan Field.

Visibility both in the studio and on our screens was poor. The new symbols added recently are not bold enough. The aeroplanes, movie cameras and many others were unrecognizable. It's also a pity Annabel didn't take the trouble to find out the mechanics of the game beforehand.

ROSEMARY WILSON

TV 2 and 3

Logue at 9:30pm. The gripping game, subsequently won 4-1 by Chiefs, was a great boost to a night's viewing that had nothing to enliven about. In fact, last night's viewing was nothing but a "sports night".

We were also shown an excellent doubles tennis game between the promising Transvaal pair of Spho Makhaba and Mvuso Mhlakoti and their old opponents Richard "Thak" Jodi and Steve Ramalole at the Vaal Reef tennis club. Of course, there was the regular focus on soccer, which involved top-class British football.

JOE GUWA

From page 1

His nephew, Mr Bennie Resnick, said his uncle must have been killed sometime during the afternoon, because his weekend paper was still outside the flat when the body was discovered yesterday.

A police spokesman said the youngest of 13 children, according to relatives, became an attorney and later a senior partner in the firm of Dichmont and Dichmont.

He was also active in the Sea Point Synagogue and was last seen alive at 11:15am on Saturday when he was dropped at the corner of London and Main roads after attending a service.

Mr Resnick will be buried at Pinelands No 1 cemetery at 2:30pm today.

"It would in effect be nothing but a department of propaganda," he said.

"There is an obvious need to disseminate information about South Africa externally, and the Department of Foreign Affairs is the right body to do this."

"There has been, and still is, abuse in that taxpayers' money is used for the distribution of party-political propaganda."

## Breyani in good workout

THE Natal fully Breyani held her position at the top of the betting boards for Saturday's R100 000 Ritchelley Guinness following a good workout at Milner-ten yesterday.

The odds about her stable-companion, Shooting Season, were cut from six to 12-1 after his impressive win over 1 800m on Saturday, while the Cape colt Arctic Cove firmed to 10-1.

Betting yesterday

**RICHELLEY GUINEAS (MILNER, 1 600 m, Sat)**

33-10 Breyani

5-1 Prince Flormund, Wolf Power

10-1 Foreign Ambassador, Arctic Cove

12-1 Shooting Season

14-1 Foebt, Champs Elysees

16-1 Craftsman, Lame, Ver-

20-1 Peace Talk, Prince Fireball, Blitz Patrol

33-1 No Comment, Dambuster

● Racing, page 8

## Former Turkish PM released

ANKARA — A former Turkish prime minister, Mr Bulent Ecevit, 56, was released yesterday after two months in jail for violating a decree banning political comment, and said he would feel imprisoned until freedom of speech was restored in Turkey.

"I have now been discharged, but so long as the limitations on my freedom of expression continue, I feel as (though I were) in prison everywhere," he said.

"I have been in prison for two months for having attempted to refute accusations against my party

## Too late for classification

**DEATHS**

**DIJON** — Margaret (Maggie) Elizabeth, departed to peace with Christ, which is far better (Philippines 1 23), February 1, 1982 aged 81 years. Funeral arrangements later.

**LOST**

MY little white Snappy. Mrs. Brown 69 5623 evenings.

can bring a proper judgement to bear in matters which are basic and important in a democratic society."

The public was assured, the judge said, that where the press had erred the council would not hesitate to do so.

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.

Mr Justice Galgut said in his report that in the year under review only four of 139 complaints brought against the press had been upheld. Forty-eight complaints were thrown out of court, 38 lapsed and 46 were settled between the parties.

## Complaints

Matters heard by the council last year included one in which the council ruled that it did not have jurisdiction to adjudicate in a complaint laid by the Federal Council of the National Party, against the Cape Times. The complaint arose from a controversy concerning the publication of a political advertisement of the National Party during the general election campaign and news items and comment relating to the advertisement.

A few years ago, after the Press Council had imposed fines on the Transvaal newspapers Beeld and Rapport, after upholding complaints against them for publishing certain reports related to the Information scandal, the government itself refunded the fines after it was found on further investigation that the reports had in fact been correct.

## Inconsistencies

"These inconsistencies will have to be examined and I hope the government will respond to the recommendations that both bills be discussed with the industry," said Mr Kinsley.

He said that in most cases the country press was wholly-owned by families and the bill would have a "disastrous effect".

As far as the major companies were concerned, the bill was "an absurdity" and was unprecedented in newspaper history.

"It will be a sad and sorry day for South African journalism if these draft bills become law."

Mr D M Crabb, managing director of the Natal Witness, said the move was "an unwarranted interference with normal business practice, amounting to harassment by the government of all newspapers."

taxpayers' money as an Information Department secret project.

At the same time, the bill would expose "secret" trust and nominee shareholding in both the English and Afrikaans-language press groups.

Newspaper companies would be given three months to fully disclose their shareholdings and three years in which to reduce them to the legal limit.

The bill would

- Force the giant Argus Company to relinquish most of its 39 percent shares in South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and SAAN would in turn have to alter drastically its share register.
- Make the Afrikaans grant Perskor disclose details of its own Dagbreek Trust shareholding and its undisclosed interests in the Citizen.
- Compel the Citizen to reveal who lies behind massive preferential shareholding held by Volkskas nominees on behalf of unnamed interests.
- Cause wholesale shedding of shares held in Argus and SAAN by huge corporate concerns such as the Anglo American Corporation.
- Break up trust and nominee interests in the industry.

And he added that he was not sure the recommendations contained in the draft bill were practical. "It seems an unreasonable restriction on newspaper shareholders."

Mr Kinsley said the commission complained of the disappearance of diversity in the newspaper industry and that its recommendations presumably were intended to restore this diversity.

"In fact they will have the reverse effect. Diversity in the industry is a result of the holdings of major groups — holdings which have kept many newspapers alive," he said.

He said it was difficult to reconcile and impossible to accept that what was good for the printed media was not good for the electronic media.

JOHANNESBURG — The Steyn Commission has taken the unprecedented step of recommending a draft bill which could force smaller newspaper proprietors out of business and cause shareholding chaos among the major companies in the industry.

This draft bill tabled in Parliament yesterday — short title The News Media Companies Shareholding Act — says no one may hold more than one percent shares in public companies and 10 percent in private firms.

Legal advice was that the bill was almost certainly aimed at stripping newspaper companies of corporate shareholding and eliminating trust and nominee involvement in the industry.

The News Media Bill would also compel family concerns that have owned newspapers like Durban's Natal Mercury, Maritzburg's Natal Witness and East London's Daily Dispatch for decades to sell out to thousands of individuals.

OWN CORRESPONDENT

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**NEWLANDS** Thursday 4th February at 7:30pm at Newlands Hotel, Main Road (Opp Newlands Swimming Pool), Newlands

**STELLENBOSCH** Thursday, February 11th at 7:30pm at Wine Route Hotel, Old Paarl Road, Stellenbosch, ± 3 km from Stellenbosch along Klipnoot Road

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# PHIP: Govt doesn't want systematic reform

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY—The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday that it was clear the government had no intention of implementing systematic reform.

In a hard-hitting opening to the no-confidence debate, he accused the government of disappointing the majority of South Africans — including most white voters — who were anxious for reform.

He said there could be no greater indictment of any government than that it was destroying a nation's hope for a peaceful future.

Not that the Prime Minister, Mr P W. Botha, had misled or tricked anyone — neither Mr Botha nor his predecessor, Mr John Vorster, had ever said they would abandon apartheid or separate development.

"Until this happens, no systematic reform is possible," Dr Slabbert said and bewilderment, reform-minded South Africans because a few platitudinous statements had been interpreted far beyond their intention.

There was no evidence, and never had been, that the government was committed to large-scale fundamental reform away from separate development, Mr Botha's statements, sincerely intended, were meant to make separate development more streamlined and efficient, not to divert from it.

The tragedy, Dr Slabbert said, was that the government was still committed to implementing a policy which was already collapsing in ruins. The government, paralyzed by fear of a tiny right wing, was petrified of real reform. Two things were urgently needed.

The government should confront and jettison the right wing, who made up less than one percent of the population, by sacrificing some ideological holy cows.

Fresh government initiatives to create a climate for reconciliation and reform. These included systematic and visible removal of discrimination, a new constitutional dispensation in which all had a say, and economic incentives to stop the waste of manpower or a failed ideology.

Mr Slabbert's no-confidence motion was supported by the New Republic Party leader, Mr Vasee Raw, who said the government had failed the country through maladministration and failure to give a vision of hope for the future.

The government had no ideal to offer the country's youth after the present battles were over, no dream of a better future or a vision of tomorrow.

# Storm of protest

## MAIN POINTS

The main findings and recommendations of the Steyn commission are:

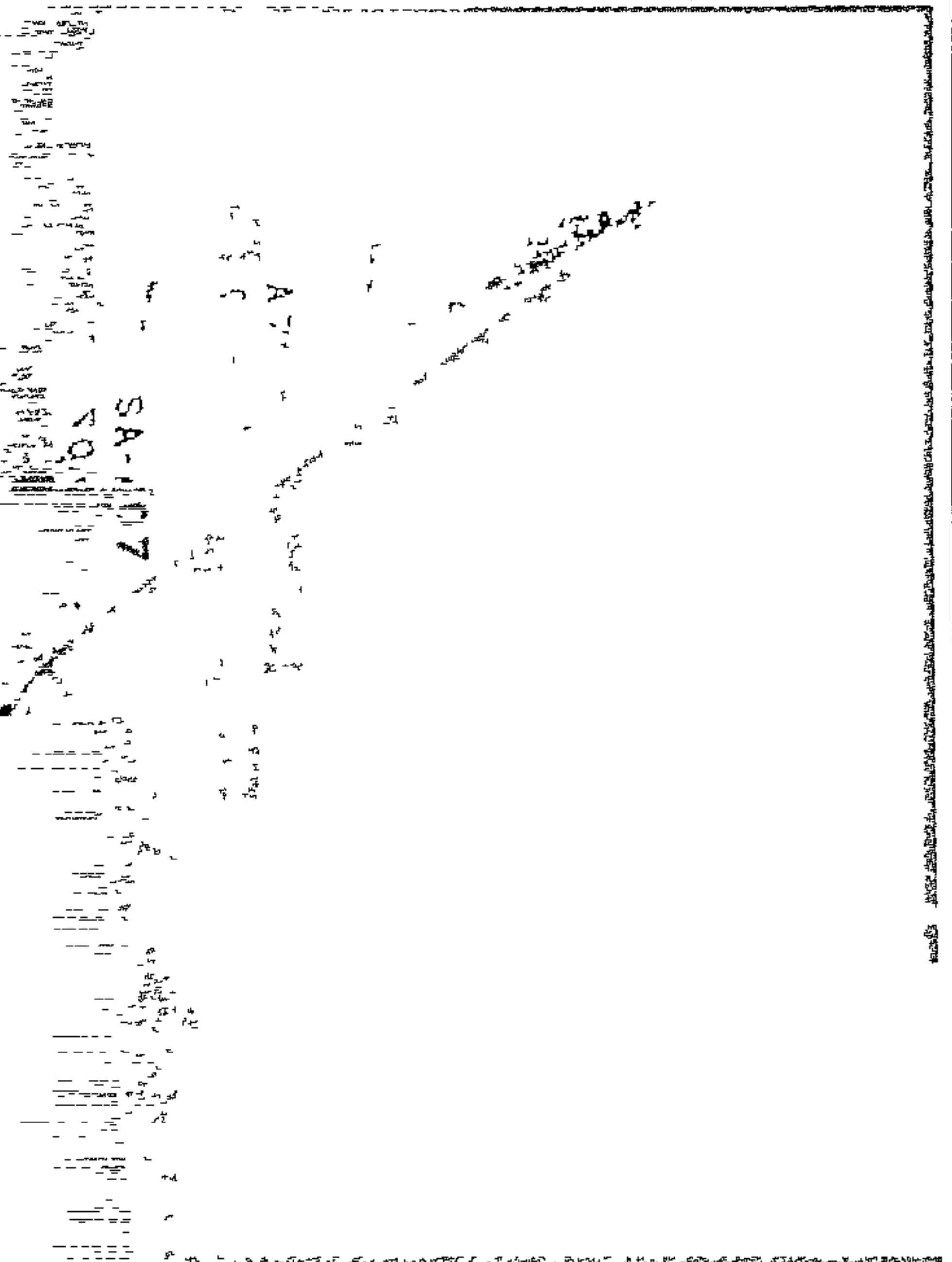
- Journalism to be turned into a compulsory profession, like medicine and law, governed by its own General Council
- The statutory General Council to have powers to reprimand, fine or even bar journalists from the profession if found guilty of improper conduct
- A statutory code of conduct

## Steyn report: International and SA outrage

By MICHAEL ACOTT

Political Correspondent

THE Steyn commission's controversial recommendations on compulsory registration of newspaper managers and newspaper managements protested by the South African Society of Journalists. Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, said it would be a sorry day for South African journalism if legislation proposed by the commission became law.



## Intense hunt for killer of attorney

Crime Reporter

AN INTENSE police hunt has been launched for the killer of 83-year-old Cape Town attorney Mr Izak Resnick, who was found dead in his ransacked Sea Point flat by a domestic worker yesterday.



Police believe Mr Resnick, a bachelor who was probably the oldest practicing attorney in Cape Town, was murdered on Saturday afternoon. Mrs Emma Radebe, who had worried as a domestic

## New reader service

A MAJOR new Cape Times daily service to investors starts today, to give them the fullest picture of movements on the stock market. An expanded picture of activity on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, showing the percentage move of each share price since the beginning of the year, its movement during the day, dividend yields as well as turnover, will enable investors to make a far more in-depth analysis of the market from day to day.

See page 13.

## Barlow does it again

FORMER Western Province captain Eddie Barlow showed yesterday that there is no substitute for experience when he compiled an unbeaten 202 for his new province Boland against Eastern Province B at Uitenhage.

It was the 41-year-old Springbok's second century of the season and enabled Boland to declare with their score on 378/6.



play, or carry reports from a journalist not admitted to the profession by the General Council.

● Limitation of individual shareholdings in newspaper companies to one percent in public companies and 10 percent in private companies

● Crossholdings of shares in companies such as SAAN and the Argus groups prohibited

● Resuscitation of the Information Department, complete with strictly audited secret projects

### African journalists provoked a storm of national and international protest yesterday.

Journalists, managers and news organizations inside and outside the country agreed that the proposals would signal the end of press freedom in South Africa.

While international press reaction was one of shock and incredulity, South African jour-

- Full reports, pages 4, 5, 6, and 7
- Reaction, page 2
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nalists, rejected the commission's suggestion that proposed legislation would enhance and protect journalism.

"I don't see it this way at all and fear that legislation will mean the end of press freedom in this country."

"We will all be the losers, the country, the people and the press," Mr. McLean said, noting that "the dreadful prospect of journalism coming under State control seems imminent."

The commission's proposals were also rejected by the managements of the two large English-language press groups, SA Asso-

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## Crack of dawn

In London, the proposals were described on Britain's independent TV channel as the greatest threat to press freedom in the history of the South African press. The report also quoted Mr. Allister Sparks, former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, as saying the object of a register would be to enable the government to have dissenting journalists struck from the professional roll.

"Third World!"

A spokesman for the Times said that at a preliminary glance the proposals could have come from "some Third World country," while a spokesman for the Swiss Federation of Journalists noted the similarity between the Steyn recommendations and fascist press laws in



"As far as press freedom is concerned, the Government's record is definitely Steyned"

## Steyn raps Munnik

By MICHAEL ACOTT

THE Minister of Health, Dr. L. P. A. Munnik does not emerge well from the Steyn commission report over his attack on the press because of reports on his "R20" diet for pensioners. Dr. Munnik told the commission last year that the original report of his remarks had misrepresented his statement and was misleading.

In a section criticizing cabinet ministers who blamed the press instead of admitting their own mistakes, the commission said yesterday

"Another example in which the 'messenger' got blamed through use of the 'transposition-of-blame technique' was the Munnik incident with the R20 diet."

The commission said in an earlier section that Dr. Munnik's "attempted indictment" of the press was an example of recent unnecessary intolerance.

### BUSINESS BRIEF

Gold (close) \$378.75  
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RDM 100 705.70



Rampant II, the maxi ocean racer owned and skippered by Johannesburg stockbroker Alan Tucker, with Bobby Bongers of Cape Town as his sail-master, has taken line honours in the 1982 South Atlantic Race. She crossed the line at Punta del Este, Uruguay, at 8.45pm GMT (10.45pm SA Time) on Sunday, to finish in an elapsed time of 22 days, eight hours and 15 minutes — and to better Kwa Heri's time in 1979 by two days, one hour and 43 minutes. The picture was taken at the start of the race in Table Bay, on January 9. Report, page 3

Picture: Alex Petersen

## PM: Govt not bound by proposals on press

Political Correspondent

THE Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, yesterday rejected some of the Steyn commission's proposals, but withheld judgment on the main recommendation for statutory professionalization of the media.

The leader of the Opposition, Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, said however that the commission's proposals would lead to cover government control of the media and the destruction of press freedom and independence.

In a statement in the Assembly during the no-confidence debate, Mr. Botha said the government was not bound by the draft press legislation the commission proposed.

He said the government knew from experience that any proposal for press legislation, however reasonable, provoked an immediate "hysterical reaction" in some press circles. "Twisted versions found their way abroad, doing great damage to the country."

Mr. Botha hinted, however, that some legislation was being considered but said there would be urgent discussions between the government, the Newspaper

Press Union and other bodies on the commission's report and improvements that could be made.

The Prime Minister also promised to investigate and eliminate justified criticisms of state obstruction of the media. What he did rule out were the Steyn commission's recommendations for resurrection of a separate Information Department and removal of the SABC from ministerial control.

Dr. Slabbert said in a statement that legislation proposed by the commission would make it impossible for journalists to function independently. "While there might be room for more professionalism in the South African press, the proposed legislation had very little to do with attaining this objective."

"While stating its view that a free and independent press should be maintained, the main proposal in the report would create the machinery to destroy that very freedom and independence."

The NIP media spokesman, Mr. Brian Page, said most of the commission's proposals were being considered but said there would be urgent discussions between the government, the Newspaper

ered the body about 9.30am when she unlocked the door to clean the flat. She found Mr. Resnick lying on his back on the floor of his bedroom. He had been stabbed in the chest, was without his trousers, and had had a mattress thrown over him.

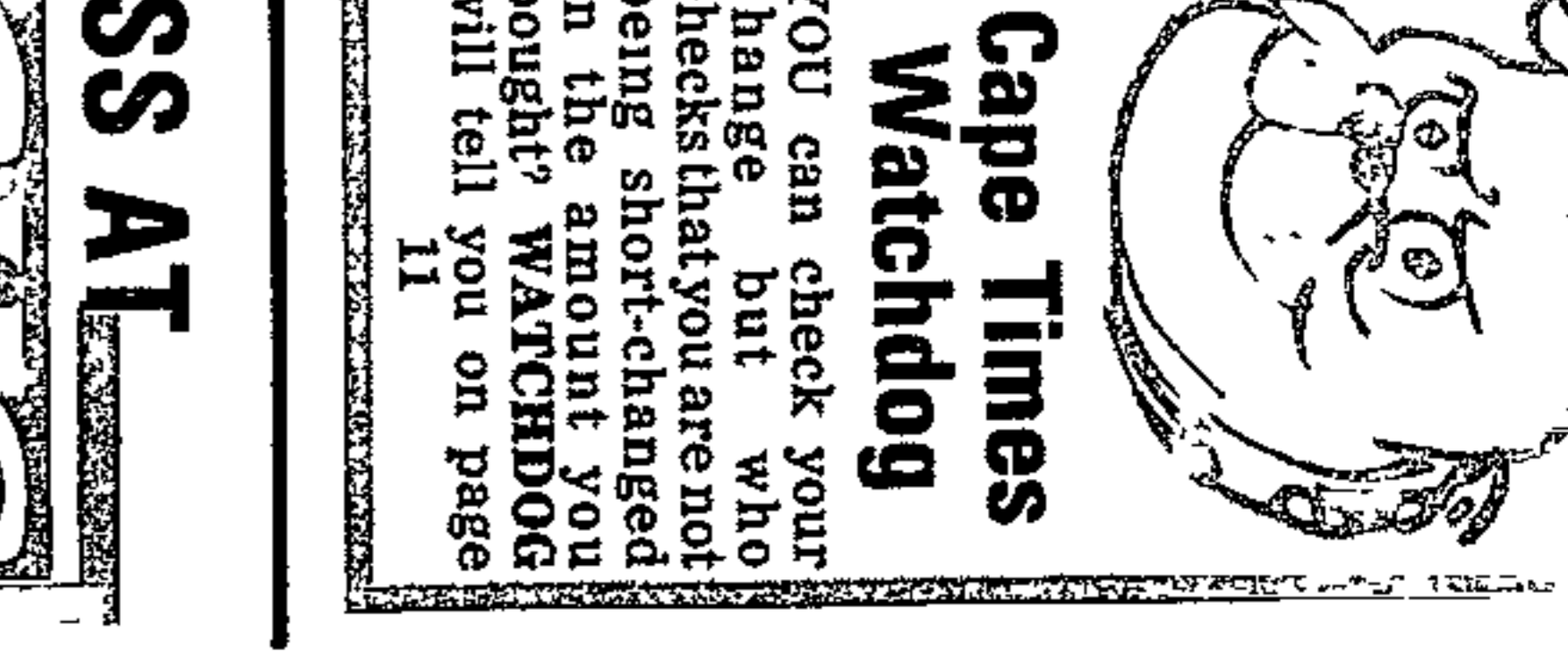
The lounge and bedroom of the Ambassador Court flat, in London Road, had been ransacked and police said there were indications of a struggle.

A hysterical Mrs. Radebe, who later collapsed and had to be treated for shock, called the caretaker, Mr. Jacobus Julius, who contacted the police.

H. G. ranking police officers, including Brigadier Dirk Gents, the Divisional Commissioner for the Western Cape, were at the scene of the crime as detectives and forensic experts hunted for clues and questioned people who might have heard or seen something.

The caretaker, Mr. Julius, who said Mr. Resnick had been living in the top floor flat since he started working there in 1957, found a cream silk handkerchief and a whisky bottle carton outside the

YOU can check your change but who checks that you are not being short-changed in the amount you bought? WATCHDOG will tell you on page 11



### Cape Times Watchdog

## City traffic dept gets eye in sky

CAPE TOWN'S traffic department is to get an eye in the sky, with the focus on earth-bound motorists.

The City Council's Utilities Committee yesterday cleared the way for airborne traffic control — a system used successfully in Johannesburg.

Members of the SABC aboard a twice-daily flight in a fixed-wing Cessna will monitor traffic flow, finding alternative routes and assisting the City's emergency service, Metro, in getting to "disaster" areas as quickly as possible.

Apart from the installation of radio equipment, the airborne control will cost the council nothing.

The aircraft is to be used for an airborne magazine programme for Radio Good Hope and the service will be paid for by the advertising revenue earned.

The offer to relay traffic conditions to the traffic department was welcomed by the Traffic Manager, Mr. Harry Atwood.

"We will not obtain the same practical benefit from the idea as Johannesburg derives from their helicopter service, as traffic conditions and the topography of our city is very different. However, this service will no doubt further improve the good relations which presently exist between the public, the news media, and the traffic branch."

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# INSIDE

TV	2	Weather	21	Aircraft	21	Crossword	13
Focus	9	Classified	14-20	Burger	8	Editorials	10
Emergency	21	Look at today	21	Business	12, 13	Parliament	21
				Cinema	9	Racing	21, 22
				Comics	15	Radio	8
							9
							8

The Facts correction service, ☎ 41-3511 (Mon to Fri), Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)



# Storm of pro

## MAIN POINTS

The main findings and recommendations of the Steyn commission are:

- Journalism to be turned into a compulsory profession, like medicine and law, governed by its own General Council
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CAPE TIMES 2/2/82 243

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Journalists, managements and news organizations inside and outside the country agreed that the proposals would signal the end of press freedom in South Africa

While international press reaction was one of shock and incredulity, South African jour-

nalists and newspaper managements protested with concern at recommendations they believed could pave the way for a government-controlled press.

Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union which represents both English and Afrikaans newspaper com-

ciated Newspapers and the Argus Company, and by the South African Society of Journalists

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, said it would be a sorry day for South African journalism if legislation proposed by the commission became law

The chairman and managing director of the Argus

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"We will all be the losers, the country, the people and the press," Mr McLean said, noting that "the dreadful prospect of journalism coming under State control seems imminent"

The commission's proposals were also rejected by the managements of the two large English-language press groups, SA Asso-

ciated Newspapers and the Argus Company, Mr L E A Slater and Mr Hal Miller respectively, said they were bitterly disappointed by the commission's recommendations

The president of the SASJ, Mr John Allen, described the proposal for a compulsory register of journalists as "a threat to the public even more than to journalists"

In London, the proposals were described on Britain's independent TV channel as the greatest threat to press freedom in the history of the South African press. The report also quoted Mr Allister Sparks, former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, as saying the object of a register would be to enable the government to have dissenting journalists struck from the professional roll

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To page 2

CAPE TIMES 2/2/82 243

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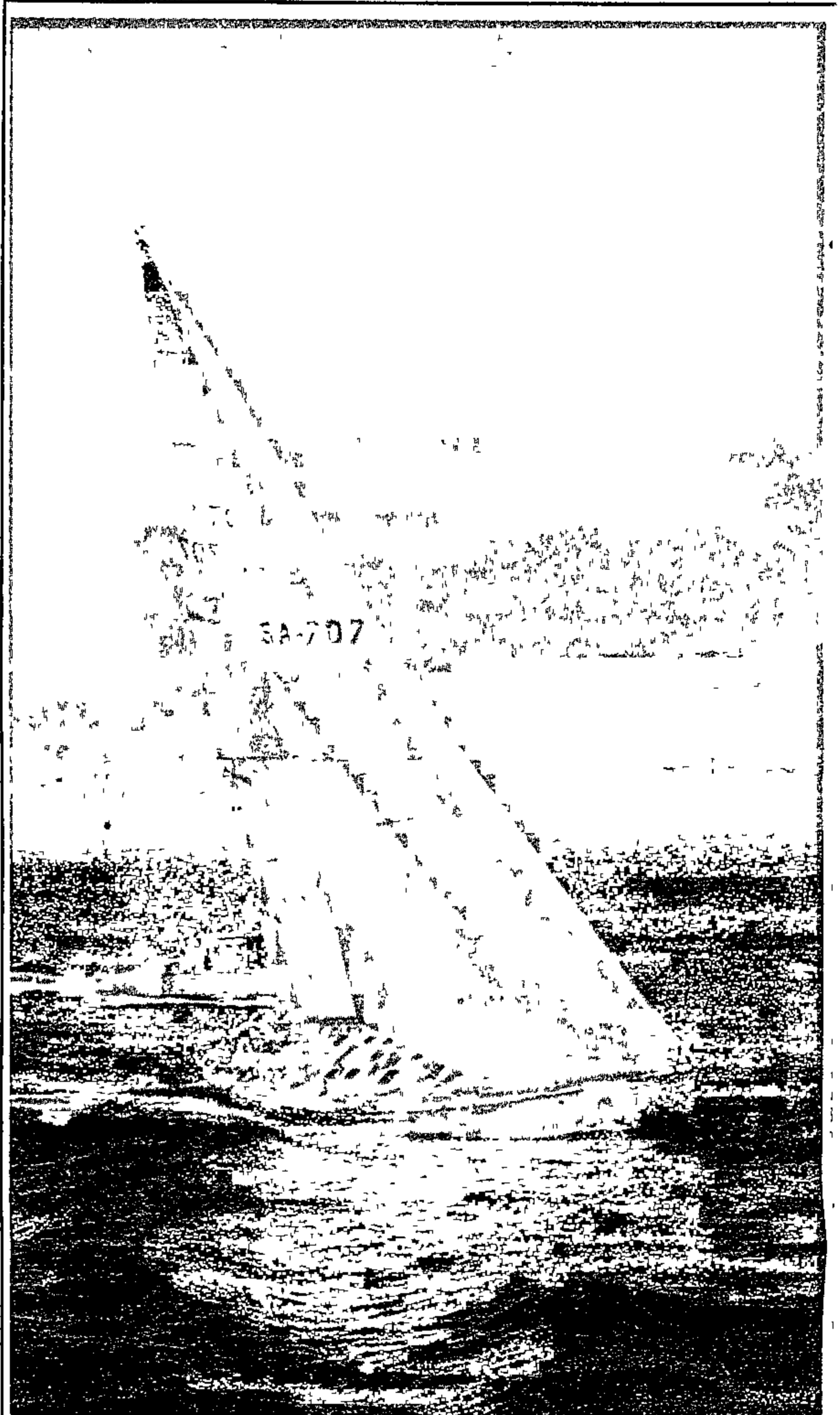
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"While stating its view that a free and independent press should be maintained, the main proposal in the report would create the machinery to destroy that very freedom and independence"

The NRP media spokesman, Mr Brian Page, said most of the commission's proposals accorded completely with the evidence given to the commission by the NRP leader, Mr Vause Raw

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## INSIDE

TV ..... 2 Weather ... 21  
Focus ..... 9 Classified 14-20  
Emergency ☎ 21 Look at today 21

Aircraft	21	Crossword	10	Transport	13
Burger	8	Editorials	10	Smalls	14-20
Business	12, 13	Horoscope	21	Sport	21, 22
Cinema	9	Parliament	7	Women's	8
Comics	15	Racing	8	World Report	8
		Radio	21		



243

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**Political Staff**  
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lic's 20th anni-  
stival

# Warning on 'belittling of Afrikaner'

It reads "They should  
take a close look at them-  
selves instead of blaming  
others for the country's  
troubles.

"It was their idea to have  
a Republic, their idea to  
hold a 20-year anniversary  
festival, their idea to ex-  
clude everyone except  
whites from government so  
that only whites would  
have a reason to celebrate  
the constitutional system,  
their idea to have two  
other public holidays,  
Kruger Day and the Day of  
the Vow, which are exclu-

sively Afrikaner occa-  
sions"

The Steyn commission  
says the anti-Afrikaner  
sting in the remarks is  
painfully evident, even  
though they were ad-  
dressed to Nationalists.

"Such snappishness,  
with its clearly racial over-  
tones, serves merely to in-  
fect the inhabitants of  
South Africa with negative  
and sterile attitudes, can  
do no good and should  
therefore be desisted from  
in the common good — also  
in that of the utterers,"

says the report.

"And the fact must never  
be lost sight of that the  
Afrikaners are not a  
people who will passively  
suffer their sentiments to  
be trifled with in this way  
Those persisting in doing  
so may soon find a correc-  
tive being administered to  
them in robust and  
fuller measure than they  
could most probably have  
been led to expect"

Commenting on the  
burning of the national  
flag, the commission says  
"The burning of the South  
African flag by those who  
probably advocate, albeit  
simplistically, a move to  
majority rule in a unitary  
state, is particularly stu-  
pid and unfortunate, that  
flag being so strikingly a  
symbol not only of unity in  
diversity but also of how  
erstwhile foes can become  
united in pursuit of the  
great goal of broader and  
lasting unity"

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Peter Derriman  
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# Comment

## A matter of life and death

By The Editor

THE Steyn Commission has reported, and in doing so, has confirmed the fears which greeted its appointment.

It has recommended the replacement of the present Press Council by a body with powers of life and death over the newspaper industry in this country.

The council will be controlled, in the first instance, directly by the Government, and thereafter, directly and indirectly by the Government and its supporters.

The Commission has defended also the Government's abrogation of the rule of law; echoed its obsessive pre-occupation with the total onslaught theme; attacked the World Council of Churches, the SA Council of Churches and Bishop Tutu in, for a supposedly impartial body, extraordinarily emotive language; and advocated an unprecedented assault on free enterprise in South Africa.

### REMINDER

But it is the proposed controlling body, with its sweeping powers, that is the gravest threat to Press freedom.

What whites here need to know above all else is what the black man is thinking.

They must, if there is to be any worthwhile future for them, begin to accept and adapt to their minority position in the South African totality.

Zimbabwe is as stark, as vivid, as fresh a reminder as any of the grievous danger of cutting off lines of communication on these pages.

### SOUTH AFRICA

would be the laughing stock of the Free World if the Steyn Commission proposals on the Press became law, said Mr L.E.A Slater, chairman of The Argus Group today.

A statement by Mr Slater warned that the proposals would 'succeed in dousing the last vestige of freedom of expression in this great country of ours.'

'Hopefully, sanity will prevail,' he said.

This is the full text of Mr Slater's statement

'We at Argus recommend that the Steyn Commission of Inquiry report into the mass media be read in its entirety by every literate adult living south of the Kunene and Limpopo Rivers. All told, there are three volumes to the report and including the bibliography, they total 2,535 foolscap pages. To comment upon the report in detail is, therefore, obviously impossible.'

### Assumption

Those who take the trouble to read it will be struck, I think, by the assumption that a wide selection of people who have the interests of South Africa at heart work for the SABC, the Afrikaans Press (except for the HNP-controlled Die Afrikaaner) and the Citizen, which is now owned by Perskor.

On the other hand, practically all the rest of the newspaper fraternity and particularly those in the Argus Com-

# Slater hopes that sanity will prevail

ARGUS 2/2/82 243



MR L E A SLATER... 'Assumptions are utterly false'

The Argus Company contrary, they often

Villiers, Minister of Industries and Commerce, said in the House of Assembly on August 28, 1981 "with the information available to us there is no reason to suspect misuse of economic power as a result of the existing structure in the Press."

### Comment

This comment was made only last August while the commission was sitting and because South Africa practises collective Cabinet responsibility, the Minister's comments, which have not been repudiated, must, therefore, have expressed the views of the Government at that time.

This statement, and many others in the same vein by people who know and understand the media, failed to deter the five commissions from coming to

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ARCUS

2-2-82

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This places a tremendous responsibility on newspapers here to reflect, as faithfully and accurately as they can, what is going on in the hearts and minds of South Africa's great voiceless majority.

**IMPORTANT**

Newspapers have no special rights, or wisdom, or insight. But they have a peculiarly important function in South Africa — to tell people, the ruling white minority especially, what is happening in all the communities which make up our complex society.

Only thus can those in power be saved from calamitous misjudgments.

We urge the Government to reject the Steyn Commission's invitation to a course of action which would put our relations with the Reagan administration especially in grave jeopardy, and imperil the future of all who live here.

supposed to be manipulated on behalf of some mysterious person or persons who, in the commission's view, apparently do not have the interests of South Africa at heart.

These assumptions are totally and utterly false and we refute them. The denigration of the motives and workings of the English-language Press have, of course, been fostered for over 30 years by politicians for the benefit of the ruling party. There is no evidence to substantiate these accusations as the reading of this report will show.

reputable operations unsullied by any taint of dishonesty in its business dealings. Its news papers, despite every thing, are so valued and needed in the community they serve that they heavily outsell their direct competitors in the major cities of South Africa.

even welcome criticism. When we make an error of fact, we are very ready to admit it. But our mistakes are never intentional and our newspapers' opinions are honestly stated. Clearly, they are so viewed by the hundreds of thousands of South Africans of all races who read our newspapers. It is highly significant that Dr Dawie de

the opposite conclusion. This is why it is essential for all of you to read every word and make up your own minds. Finally, the prepared legislation, of only 25 pages, must be read to be believed. If it is enacted, even in modified form, it will:

**More reaction to Steyn - Pages 3, 15**

(a) Make South Africa the laughing stock of the entire Free World and (b) within a very short time succeed in dousing the last vestige of freedom of expression in this great country of ours. Hopefully, sanity will eventually prevail.



# FILED STREET FEARS FOR SA FREE SPEED

Argus Bureau

**LONDON.** — Newspaper editors and professional journalists' bodies here have hit out bitterly at the Steyn Commission's recommendations on the 'professionalisation' of the South African Press.

The proposal to set up a register from which journalists could be struck for 'unprofessional conduct' is seen here as a serious threat to free speech and the democratic system.

The fact that the proposed central general council administering the Press would first be appointed by the Government, then include a majority of members sympathetic to the State, has drawn the strongest attacks.

Institute of Journalists' director Mr R F Farmer said yesterday: 'It would be difficult to imagine a more grave threat to independent journalism and free speech than the proposal that journalists could

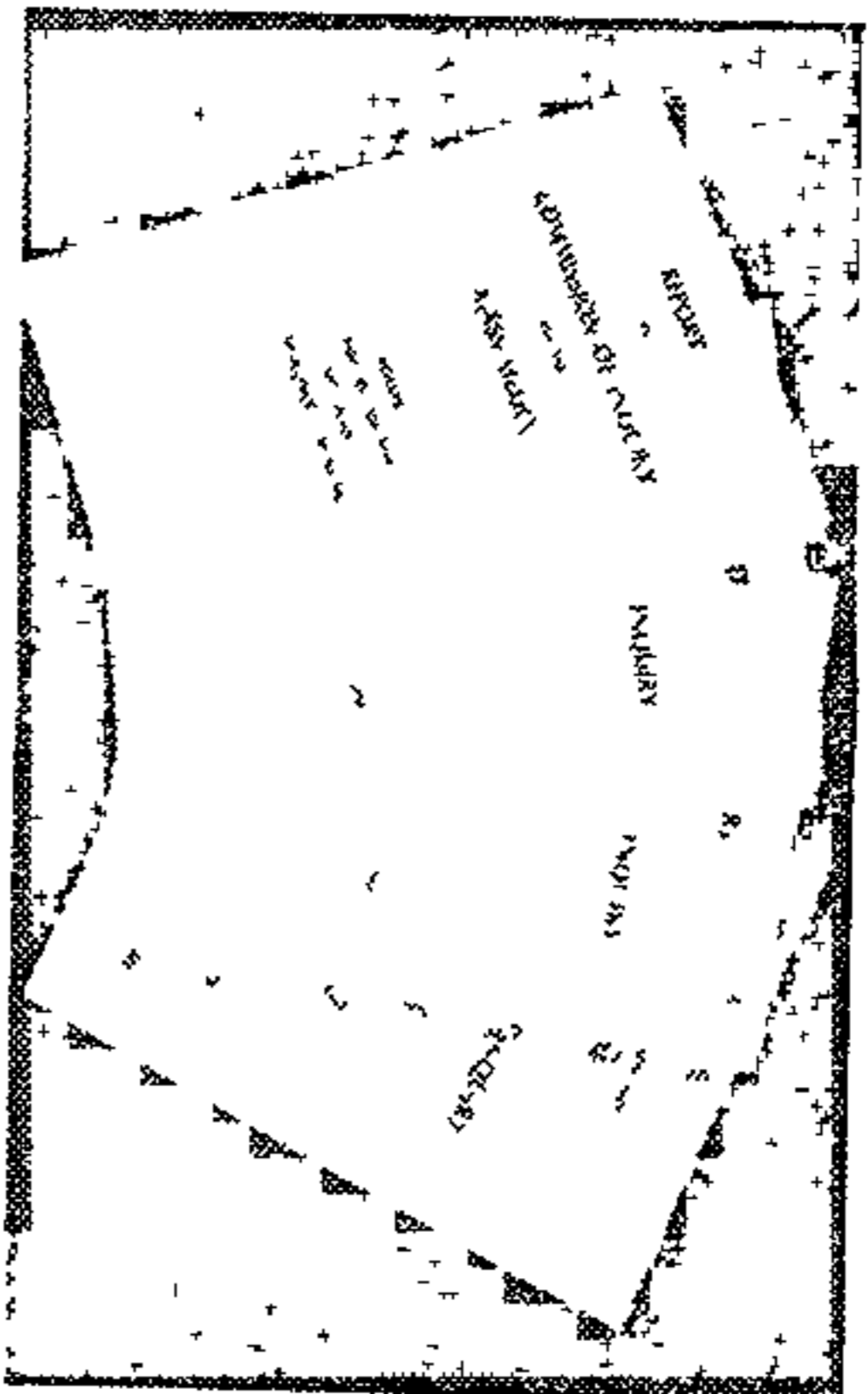
be removed from a register by a body on which the State has the overwhelming majority of representatives.'

He added: 'No journalist who wishes to keep his livelihood dare be critical of the State — yet, surely, fearless comment and reporting on the State's activities is the prime duty of the Press in any democracy.'

The National Union of Journalists called for full transcripts of the Steyn Commission report and was hoping to issue a statement today.

Last night, Mr Alan Pearce, editor of the International Press Institute's Report, placed his organisation firmly behind all attempts to crush the Steyn Commission's recommendations.

He said: 'The IPI totally condemns this horrifying development and sees it as removing one of the last pretences of a free South African Press. We are now discussing the form our protest will take and we will give our full support to those people likely to suffer under the new system.'



The London Daily Mail reacted swiftly to the news of the Steyn Commission's proposals with a short official statement which read 'The Daily Mail

deplores any restriction on the freedom of the Press wherever that might be and whatever form it would take.'

Mr Brian Horton, foreign editor of 'The Times', called the move 'a frankly retrograde step.'

'We are still awaiting full details of the report but, in principle, this paper has always opposed government controls of the Press and will always continue to do so.'

'I don't think that moves of this kind are ever effective, and they certainly don't lead to a vigorous, free Press. For that reason, it seems a frankly retrograde step.'

Mr Peter Preston, editor of the Guardian, called the proposed registration system 'another dismal bite from the cherry of Press freedom.'

He said that one of the 'outrious and confusing' things about South Africa was that the country could always in the past claim 'a degree of roughly

functioning democracy' by pointing to its Press, 'learned on and restricted, but basically free.'

The Steyn Commission report was recommending changes that would move the country 'from being free, or three-quarters free, to being only one-quarter free or not free at all.'

He added: 'I wonder seriously whether it is not just journalism but South Africa's interests as a whole that are at risk. Everywhere that such a system operates, it operates only one step removed from a direct curb on the Press by the simple threat of fining out from his livelihood anyone who doesn't conform.'

The situation affecting the Press in South Africa was now both 'very sad and very bad', he said, and it is going to become extremely difficult for the dozens of 'very good' South African journalists 'I know personally, as well as for the hundreds more who are trying to do a good job for South African society.'

## Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . .



Senator Charles Percy

### Protest letter from Congress

**Argus Bureau**  
**WASHINGTON.** — If the South African Government values its links with the Reagan Administration — and the benefits these links could bring in the years ahead — it will think long and hard before implementing the recommendations of the Steyn Commission. A foundation-stone of the American nation is freedom of speech. Americans cherish it above all other freedoms. As a result, the US media are both extremely powerful and exceptionally sensitive on the issue of Press freedom — in America and elsewhere.

**Advantage**  
Those Americans conscious of Southern African issues tend to see the freedom South African newspapers still enjoy as one of the country's few remaining graces.

**Balance**  
In developing and applying his policy to South Africa he has some fixed views, and the evidence shows these views generally please South Africa's Government.



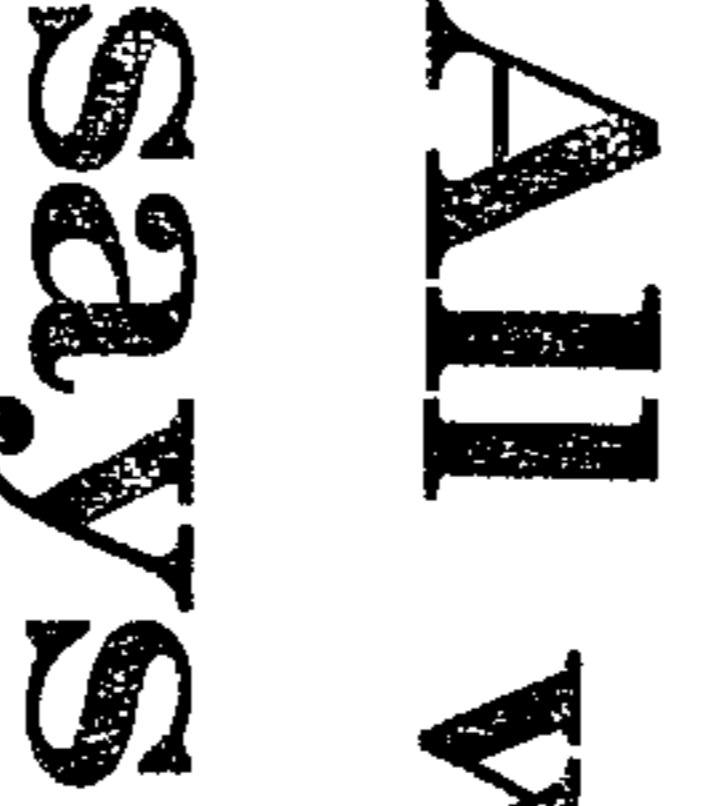
Mr John Allen

### Bigger threat to public

Against this background, it would not take too much to tip the balance against South Africa. On paper, constructive engagement calls for more communication and for more dealing with South Africa.

**Conditions**  
Mr Reagan has offered South Africa the hand of friendship (and what friendship is not power entails) provided it makes a sincere attempt to solve the SWA/Namibian problem, and provided it makes reasonable moves towards positive change at home.

**Tilt**  
It might not in itself tip the balance against South Africa. But the tilt towards South Africa will lessen significantly. This would bring even the Reagan Administration closer to the point where it would have to contribute.



Mr P W McLean

### All will be losers, says NPTU head

**JOHANNESBURG.** — Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union, said today of the Steyn Commission report: 'The dreadful prospect of journalism coming under statutory control seems imminent.'

**MEETING**  
'I don't see it this way at all, and fear that legislation will mean the policing and regimentation of the Press and the end of Press freedom in this country. And we shall all be the losers, the country, the people and the Press.'

**Net editor states proposals**  
DURBAN. — Dr Willem de Klerk, State control was tampering with the

443



and the main report — the proposed curbs on media ownership

LETTER

The most striking response was from senior Republicans in Congress, who sent a letter to the South African Ambassador in Washington

The letter was signed by Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the foreign relations committee and the third-ranking Republican in the Senate, Senator Nancy Kassebaum, chairman of the senate sub-committee on African affairs, and Mr William Goodling, top-ranking Republican on African affairs in the House of Representatives

DISTRESSING

They told the Ambassador, Mr Donald Sole, that the Steyn Commission report recommending increased restrictions on freedom of the Press in South Africa, and on American journalists in South Africa, is deeply distressing to us

The letter is especially significant because Republicans are not normally given to criticising South Africa in such terms

When they make rare comments they are usually in a much more restrained

most of the Steyn Commission's major recommendations will prove dynamic in the formulae of policy towards Americans

And the Reagan Administration will have to cope with this additional burden (and very heavy) as it tries to justify continued involvement with the rest of the world and South Africa within the context of its policy of Africa

already paying for its friendship with the Republic

Policy

The men who make policy on Southern Africa are essentially moderates — those who have concentrated on the South African situation since the end of the 1940s, and who have been engaged in a dialogue with the South African Government since then

By the creation of a Press Council with far-reaching punitive powers and a register of professional journalists the weapon is created to subdue and eliminate all those writers who vigorously oppose the Nationalist Government

If the proposals are adopted the South African Press will be handed over to a Government which opposes its policies

FINAL STRAW

The recommendation that the first Press Council, which would hold office for one year before being replaced by a permanent body, is the final straw that breaks the back of the objectivity of the recommendations

The first council would have the task of establishing a professional register, establishing and setting standards for a code of conduct, laying down entrance requirements and establishing disciplinary procedures

However, Mr Page said he had always maintained that the public was entitled to be kept reliably informed and it was hoped that the envisaged General Council for the media would do much to achieve this object

The composition of the council with a 75 percent media interest 25 percent Government nominees indicated that the media and not the State had the responsibility for maintaining the code of ethics

Who has called for more than 80 daily newspapers — all journalists are expected to be registered by what is known as the 'Albo' on a list kept

and supervised by the Ministry of Justice

It is a guarantee that every newsman on it is a bona fide journalist, and members can be struck off for unprofessional conduct

But the body is formed and administered by the profession itself

From Government control the South African Government has moved to have Government-appointed members on the governing board has shocked Albo members here

One, a veteran who works for a leading weekly magazine, 'The Journalists' independent body'

Lawyers, doctors and chemists all have their 'Albo' in Italy

To join the journalists' body a prospective member has to pass a written and oral examination

Even Italy's greatest living writer, Alberto Moravia had to sit for his exams a few years ago

He passed

'This register is just a way of legalising the profession under the supervision of the Justice Ministry but we admit no professionally unworkable people get in,' an official explained

# Mortal blow — Dalling

Political Staff

THE Official Opposition yesterday attacked the main recommendations of the Steyn Commission which investigated the mass media

And while welcoming the statement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in Parliament, that the Government would discuss the report with the media and had not committed itself to specific action, Mr Dave Dalling, Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, made it clear he had no doubt the Government intended 'to bring the Press into line'

Opposition reaction has been brief so far but a full scale debate of the media, in Parliament, is pending

The New Republic Party media spokesman, Mr Brian Page said his party had no argument with the majority of the findings and recommendations given by the leader, Mr Vause Raw, to the commission

Mr Dalling said the report and its implications were 'a disaster for the freedom of the individual, a mortal blow to the freedom of the Press, a serious setback for legitimate opposition in the Republic, and a sad day for what is left of democracy in South Africa'

The main thrust of the report and the envisaged legislation dealt a deadly blow to a free and independent Press in South Africa

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One, a veteran who works for a leading weekly magazine, 'The Journalists' independent body'

Lawyers, doctors and chemists all have their 'Albo' in Italy

To join the journalists' body a prospective member has to pass a written and oral examination

Even Italy's greatest living writer, Alberto Moravia had to sit for his exams a few years ago

He passed

'This register is just a way of legalising the profession under the supervision of the Justice Ministry but we admit no professionally unworkable people get in,' an official explained

Dr Willem de Klerk

Italy's 'Albo' independent of State, say journalists

Argus Correspondent

ROME — Italian journalists have expressed shock at South African suggestions that the Steyn Commission's register of journalists can be compared with the Italian model

A leading Italian writer and yesterday said the South African recommendations 'looked like very dangerous interference in the Press world'

In Italy — which has more than 80 daily newspapers — all journalists are expected to be registered by what is known as the 'Albo' on a list kept and supervised by the Ministry of Justice

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Dr de Klerk — a staunch supporter of the Government — said he remained convinced that a statutory Press Council would 'put the seal on news control in South Africa'

In 1980 Dr de Klerk wrote an article for a Rand Afrikaans University journal in which he said that 'any further tampering with the Press by imposing

The article added 'With the control of news by law, the control of news by bureaucratisation — only what is known — news control by inhibition, because under the sword of personal prosecution, astronomical fines, banings as a journalist, and a possibility of one's newspaper being closed, the Press can no longer operate effectively' — Sapa

## Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . . Steyn Commission . . .

# Barbs reserved for English Press'

Argus Bureau

LONDON — Fleet Street today gives prominent coverage to the recommendations of the commission

The Times carries a front page report — South Africa Press Curbs Scheme — dealing with the proposal to control journalists through compulsory registration, and analyses the recommendations in a second prominent report

In that report, headed 'South African Journalists Alarmed by Regis-tration Plan' The Times reporter in Cape Town, Michael Hornsby, says of the proposed general council of journalists

which will sit in judgment of journalists

There seems little doubt that the council's membership would be heavily weighted towards the generally pro-Government Afrikaans end of the Press spectrum

BARBED

He writes that although the report finds fault with the Afrikaans press for being too closely identified with Afrikaner Nationalism, it's most barbed shafts are reserved for the negative reporting of the English-language Press, which is the chief and certainly most vociferous vehicle for criticism of apartheid

The Financial Times also carries prominent reports on the Steyn Commission proposals. In an extensive report The Financial Times notes that the commission offered a draft code of conduct which while distinctly vague in most of its perceptions, requires journalists to exercise responsibility not only in security matters but also where their writing might detrimentally affect the economy and the country's international position

CRITICISM

The Guardian's article is devoted mainly to criticism of the report by South African journalists, proprietors and managers

The conservative Daily Telegraph comments in an editorial that the proposed restrictions 'fit into a sinister pattern of attempts to "regulate," in fact is determined by statutory bodies, the real facts are liable to fly out of the window

Another reason is that journalism ought always to be expressed in terms of the most high-minded principle — come from the political left

Yesterday's news from Cape Town shows, interestingly, how much in common the British left has with the mentality of the Afrikaner laager

The Telegraph says the proposals assault the very nature of a free Press

One reason, sufficiently obvious to be forgotten, is simply that the raw material of journalism is facts, and when the criterion of what constitutes a fact is determined by statutory bodies, the real facts are liable to fly out of the window

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# PW links media and security reports

THE Prime Minister Mr P W Botha yesterday proposed a special parliamentary debate on the reports of two commissions of inquiry — on the mass media and security legislation

In a statement in the Assembly Mr Botha linked the two subjects because he said the Rabie report due to be tabled in the House would have direct relevance to important aspects of the Steyn Commission's report

The Government would put its standpoint during the special debate and again when legislation emanating from the report was introduced

The Commission of inquiry into the mass media required thorough study, said Mr Botha

It was of urgent public importance that reflection and consultation should not be allowed to drag on indefinitely

The Steyn Commission emphasised with adequate evidence the full-scale communist-inspired onslaught against South Africa

There was certain information and dealings in connection with the threat which could not be known

This was clear from the commission's report

The Government's primary task and responsibility was to ensure the security of the State and its citizens

But to do this certain information had to be handled on a confidential and secret level

Mr Botha said the Steyn Commission's report expressed certain opinions about the handling of information by State bodies and on limiting legislation in this regard

As far as this criticism could be substantiated, the Government would had been fully substantiated by the commission's findings

Apart from administrative action, a Cabinet committee would investigate the desirability of required at least as many amendments and consolidating legislation to ease the flow of official information to the public

Mr Botha said his criticism of sections of the Press and his observations about shortcomings in the Press's own mechanism for self-discipline

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# Register of reporters idea foreign to West

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From STANLEY UYS

LONDON — If South Africa introduces a register of journalists along the lines proposed by the Steyn commission it will become the only country in the Western democratic world seeking to control the press in this way

It would then take its place, according to international press sources yesterday, among the non-democratic countries which either through legislation or in other ways suppress the freedom of the press

Spain is the only country in Western Europe with a register remotely resembling the one proposed by the Steyn commission. Under the totalitarian Franco regime, Spain had a register, controlled by the Ministry of Information, which ultimately granted or withheld registration from journalists

Since then the register has changed in character. It can be used, and is still being used, allegedly to exclude journalists critical of the regime, but it is no longer compulsory to be on the register — journal-

ists can continue to work in the country, although sometimes under handicaps. University graduates in journalism are automatically registered

### Italy

Italy also has a journalists' register, but it is controlled by journalists who may expel or suspend journalists only for unprofessional conduct, which is not supposed to include political "misconduct"

Two main criticisms being voiced in international press circles yesterday of the Steyn commission's recommendations were that some of them will be impossible to implement and that implementation of others will place South Africa firmly among the countries which do not allow press freedom. The South African Government would then be deprived of its proud boast that it has the freest press in Africa

A spokesman for the Press Council in Britain said he could not see how the registration of all foreign journalists sending reports to South Africa

would be accepted. He doubted whether a reputable agency like Reuters, for example, would agree to place the names of its hundreds of correspondents around the world on the South African register

Press councils and codes of conduct are common in the West, but with the exceptions of Spain and Italy, no country tries seriously to subject its journalists to a system of registering and de-registering, although governments in Eastern Europe, the Middle and Far East, Africa and Latin America manage in various ways to control journalists and suppress the freedom of the press

### British media

The British media have given extensive coverage to the Steyn commission's recommendations

The Times report yesterday from its South African correspondent appeared under a three-column headline, "South African journalists alarmed by register plan". The Guardian, which published a front page report on Satur-

day, carried a further report yesterday. "Journalists condemn SA media report". The Financial Times report said, "South Africa urged to tighten press controls". And the Daily Telegraph's column-long report was headlined, "South Africa tables code of conduct for journalists"

In an editorial, the conservative Daily Telegraph wrote "The lights of freedom of the press were going out all over Africa long before yesterday's move in Cape Town. So the starting point of any criticism of South Africa's proposals to clamp restrictions on journalism has to be the fact that Africa has become largely a continent where governments typically resent criticism so fiercely that they cannot tolerate either a genuinely free press within their frontier or reporters likely to expose their shortcomings abroad

### 'SA an exception'

"But on that score, South Africa has been an exception. The government has put up with remarkably outspoken stuff from the opposition press and admitted reporters it must have known would try to denounce it around the world. This is all to be changed. What is now on the table at Parliament in Cape Town is really — and sadly this fact has to be spelt out — an assault on the very nature of a free press

"These proposed laws would play into the hands of South Africa's many enemies and would inhibit even friendly reporting of her problems. They would also, let it be noted nearer home, fit into a sinister pattern of attempts to 'regulate', in fact to emasculate, the press everywhere

"Usually, the schemes — always expressed in terms of the most high-minded principle — come from the political left. Yesterday's news from Cape Town shows, interestingly, how much in common the left has with the mentality of the Afrikaner laager"

### 'Suspect'

Mr Kenneth Morgan, director of Britain's Press Council, commenting on the Steyn commission's recommendations, asked "With which countries does South Africa want itself to be compared? I am quite sure that news emanating from any country where there is rigorous government or quasi-government intervention in the press's affairs would be treated as suspect. Such news would simply lose credibility"

## Book on SA press ownership

JOHANNESBURG — A book which details the South African newspaper world's major shareholdings had been published in Cape Town, SATV reported yesterday

The book is entitled "Who Owns Who" and claims to be an authoritative survey of South African newspaper ownership. The publisher, Mr Robin MacGregor, told the SABC the major equity of Afrikaanse Pers was largely owned by the Volkskas group, but controlled by a group of 14 men. The chairman was the Hon B J Schoemann, Mr M C Botha was vice-chairman and Mr M B Jooste, managing director

In the case of Nasionale Pers, the majority equity holder was Sanlam

Mr MacGregor said he had no doubt that Anglo-American controlled the Argus Group and there was little doubt that Argus controlled SAAN. Anglo companies and their nominees owned 39.7 per cent of Argus

Shareholders who individually owned less than one per cent, collectively owned 24.5 per cent, while neutral bodies, largely controlled by Argus, owned 19 per cent

This left a balance of only 17 per cent, so that Anglo had to control the Argus Group

### 39 percent

Mr MacGregor said the Argus Group owned 39 per cent of SAAN, while the Advowson Trust owned 20.96 per cent. The balance of 28 per cent could be controlled by Argus if it gained only 10 per cent of the 28 per cent

## Findings 'disturbing, outrageous' — blacks

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By NEVILLE FRANSMAN

PROMINENT black academics and politicians have slammed the Steyn Commission report on the mass media, describing many of its findings as "disturbing" and "outrageous"

In a forthright condemnation of the commission's findings, Professor R E van der Ross, former newspaper editor and rector of the University of the Western Cape, said "I cannot agree with Mr Steyn that the press has been irresponsible, a concept which in any case depends on one's vantage point"

Professor Van der Ross added "It would be a great pity if anything were to be done which would hamper the press in giving the public not only the factual reporting we expect, but also the benefit of opinions. The intelligence of the public must not be underestimated

"Those people who are interested in interpretative aspects of reporting are reasonably able to withstand attempts at indoctrination and I believe the South African public have not been taken for a ride

### Fears

"If the government were to look at results of the past six elections or so, it need not have any fears that white voters had been influenced against it

"If it is the intention to take away the free flow of news, it will be a great pity because the black community are excluded from direct action through the various councils of the nation while the press is the one place where we can still get the benefit of other people's thinking and participate in debate"

Labour Party leader, the Rev Alan Hendrickse, said "I find the Steyn report disturbing as I think it indicates a movement towards total press control and limitation of the concept of free reporting

"I believe a register of journalists and a code of conduct to be applied by a



Professor Van der Ross

general council will limit the objectivity of reporting things the way they are

### Tyrant

"Many of the recommendations remind me of the tyrant structure press control in the rest of Africa. They also remind me of communistic control which overrides and determines people's attitudes and criticisms

"As regards Mwasa, it seems the commission expects black journalists in a black situation to report through white eyes

### Darkness

Poet, philosopher and community worker Mr Adam Small said "The Steyn report only emphasizes the general trend of what is happening in South Africa at this time and the country is moving deeper and deeper into the darkness

"The Steyn report is outrageous. It is especially tragic for those of us who, structurally, have no political voice, yet will not opt for violence

"The general context of comment in the report indicates quite realistically what the majority of white people in the country — not only Afrikaners — are really settling for: right now a psychosis of being besieged in the world, and

of survival at the cost of almost anything

"Telling Mwasa to put its house in order is another manifestation of the god-fatherly approach of commissions to black people who, again, one is led to believe, do not really know what is good for themselves

● A Johannesburg report says that millions of South African-born people will be barred from becoming editors of newspapers in the country of their birth if the Steyn Commission's draft bill to "professionalise the media" becomes law

It proposes to outlaw the appointment of "any person who is not a South African citizen" to the editorship or even acting editorship of a publication

The bill does not make provision for the millions of blacks who were born South African nationals but who were stripped of South African nationality and citizenship when Transkei, Bophuthatwana, Venda and Ciskei became independent states

### 3 000 000

None of the 3 000 000 who have to earn their living in South Africa will be eligible to become editors, no matter how good a journalist he or she is, if the Steyn commission's proposal becomes law

"It's crazy," Mr Joe Latakomo, editor of The Sowetan, said yesterday

Mr Obed Kunene, editor of the Zulu-language newspaper Ilanga, said "It is a dreadful, frightening prospect, which confirms our fears about the policy of giving sham independence to so-called black states"

Mr Kunene, a former Nieman scholar, added "I would be a very worried man if it were not for the fact that I remain a citizen of KwaZulu and still retain a South African passport"

Mr Justice Steyn declined to comment yesterday on the proposed clause barring non-South African citizens from becoming editors

## Press Council administers rigorous code — Norton

### Chief Reporter

DR VICTOR NORTON, a former Editor of the Cape Times and one of South Africa's most distinguished newspapermen, defended the Press Council yesterday in the face of the criticism of it contained in the report of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Media

The commission dismissed the work of the Press Council as "almost totally ineffectual in improving the standards of the unscrupulous"

Dr Norton said "The South African Press Council under the chairmanship of a judge administers a rigorous and comprehensive code of conduct that sets the highest professional standards

"The limited number of complaints submitted to the Press Council is direct evidence of the high standards the industry sets itself

### System of State licences

"To do away with this independent machinery and replace it with a system of State licences for individuals is a move to the exercise of authoritarian control, and has nothing to do with professional stan-

a large turnout of members was expected. He would not say whether a statement would be issued after the meeting

The meeting is likely to concentrate on the Prime Minister's offer of renewed talks with the media after publication of the report

The NPU president, Mr Peter McLean, said yesterday the union had "noted with pleasure Mr Botha's indication he was ready to discuss the report with the press

● The establishment of a statutory journalists' council would force the entire press to take the same submissive line the SABC now followed, Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the HNP mouthpiece, the Afrikaner, said yesterday

"We reject the council because the State has more than enough existing powers to put the media in order. Steyn himself has admitted that there is a massive amount of legislation controlling the press"

He said the Afrikaner had been compared with the Sowetan as an embarrassment to the establishment, but this was very strange

"What did the commission mean by embarrassment to the establishment? If it



# Steyn's 'danger to State' view rejected

ARGUS 3/2/82 (243) (229)

**Education Reporter**  
**THE** Steyn Commission's view that South Africa's existence was at stake and therefore the infringement of the rule of law was permissible was rejected last night by Mr Dennis Davis, a senior law lecturer at the University of Cape Town.

Mr Davis was lecturing at the Summer School on the South African legal system.

He quoted the Steyn Commission report as saying 'It sometimes happens

that when a society is threatened by a danger so great that its very existence is at stake, it must of necessity resort to extraordinary measures to counter the danger and it is entitled to do so even if those measures result in the curtailment of individual liberty and the infringement of the rule of law.'

Mr Davis said: 'The major danger to the State is apartheid and it is because of this danger

that the Government seeks to prop up its own power through the courts'

Explaining his perception of why the commission felt the State's existence was threatened, Mr Davis quoted Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, a prominent advocate.

'The conclusion cannot be avoided that apart from the stated objectives of the detention without trial laws, namely to prevent or detect terrorist activities, there is another

object,' Mr Kentridge had said

'These powers of detention are a constant threat against those who are politically disaffected, those who are too vociferous in their condemnation of apartheid and, particularly in the black community, those young people who show qualities of leadership'

Mr Davis said: 'The Steyn Commission's bland statement is something to worry about in a great degree'



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## New press scheme 'grotesque' — Mervis

**GROTESQUE!** And totally irreconcilable with the concept of a free press!

That is probably a fair comment on the report of the Steyn commission of inquiry into the press. The gulf between Steyn-style censorship on the one hand, and press freedom on the other, is just about as wide as the gulf which separates the philosophies of Pravda and Izvestia from the ideas of Mr. Joel Mervis

The Steyn report stands exposed now as a monumental jumble of contradictions, arbitrary assumptions, ideological quibbles and — above all — gross misconceptions of the meaning and function of a free press.

One does not overstate the position in saying that the proposals put forward by the Steyn commission were translated into law, press freedom in South Africa would become as dead as it was in Amun's Uganda, or in Hitler's Germany or in Soviet Russia today.

The commission cannot say it wasn't warned. At a preliminary hearing I urgently beseeched the commission to give up the assignment — and quit. I warned, in effect, that the government's terms of reference were so tenuous, so slanted and so tainted that the entire work of the commission itself would become tainted — as one rotten apple in a barrel would inevitably taint the rest — with the re-

By **JOEL MERVIS**, official observer in South Africa of the International Press Institute and former Editor of the Sunday Times.

What, then, is wrong with the Steyn report?

First, there is its assumption that because South Africa, and particularly the Nationalist government, faces serious political problems of many kinds, the way to cope with these is to muzzle the press — or, at the very least, to impose restraints which would have roughly the same effect.

The commission takes its cue from the assumption that our society could be threatened by a danger so great that its very existence is at stake. If that were indeed true, it is surely fanciful to imply either that the press is responsible for the threat, or that the danger would vanish if the press were gagged.

Yet, if a gag has to be imposed, the difficulty is to

invoke it without it actually looking like a gag. The commission has devised an ingenious method for this purpose — a journalists' register by means of which the sound of the rattle of chains.

Such a device will not be unperceptive to a government that has long since ceased to worry about a rifle like subverting the rule of law. It is not likely to have any sleepless nights about another little trifle like press control!

It is not far-fetched or unreasonable to claim that the proposed register of journalists would represent the imposition of press control by means of fear and duress.

The disarming essay in euphemism by means of which it is hoped to disguise this monstrous register is the proposition that a talented group, such as journalists, deserve the honour of becoming "professionalized."

\*\*\*  
 To page 2

### Betting

eases on Breyani

THE grey filly Breyani, favourite for Saturday's R100 000 Richehu Guineas, eased fractionally to 7-2 yesterday, with the joint second choices in the betting, Wolf Power and Prince Florimund, retaining firm at 5-1.

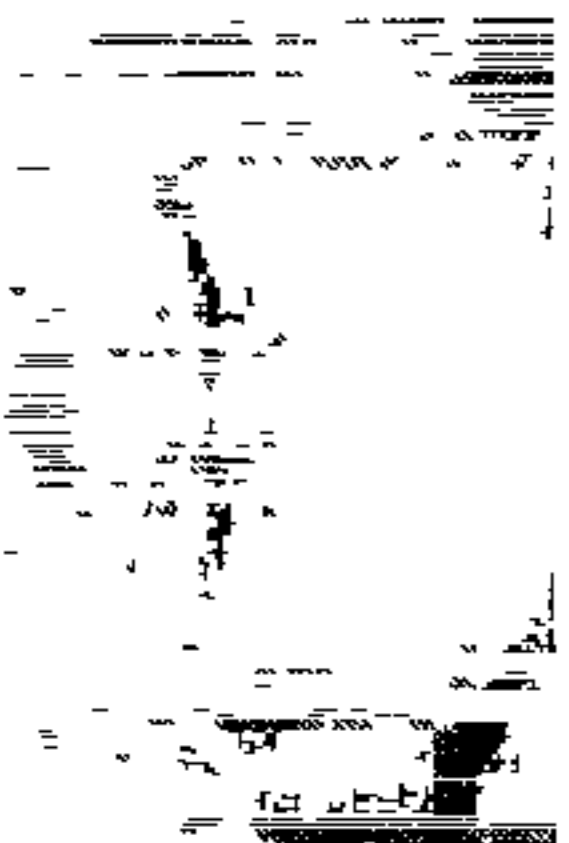
There was strong support for Arctic Cove, whose price was cut from tens to 8-1, while Foreign Ambassador eased from tens to 12-1 and Shooting Season from twelves to 16-1.



**RICHELIEU GUINEAS**  
 (Milnerton, 1 600 m, Sat)  
 7-2 Breyani

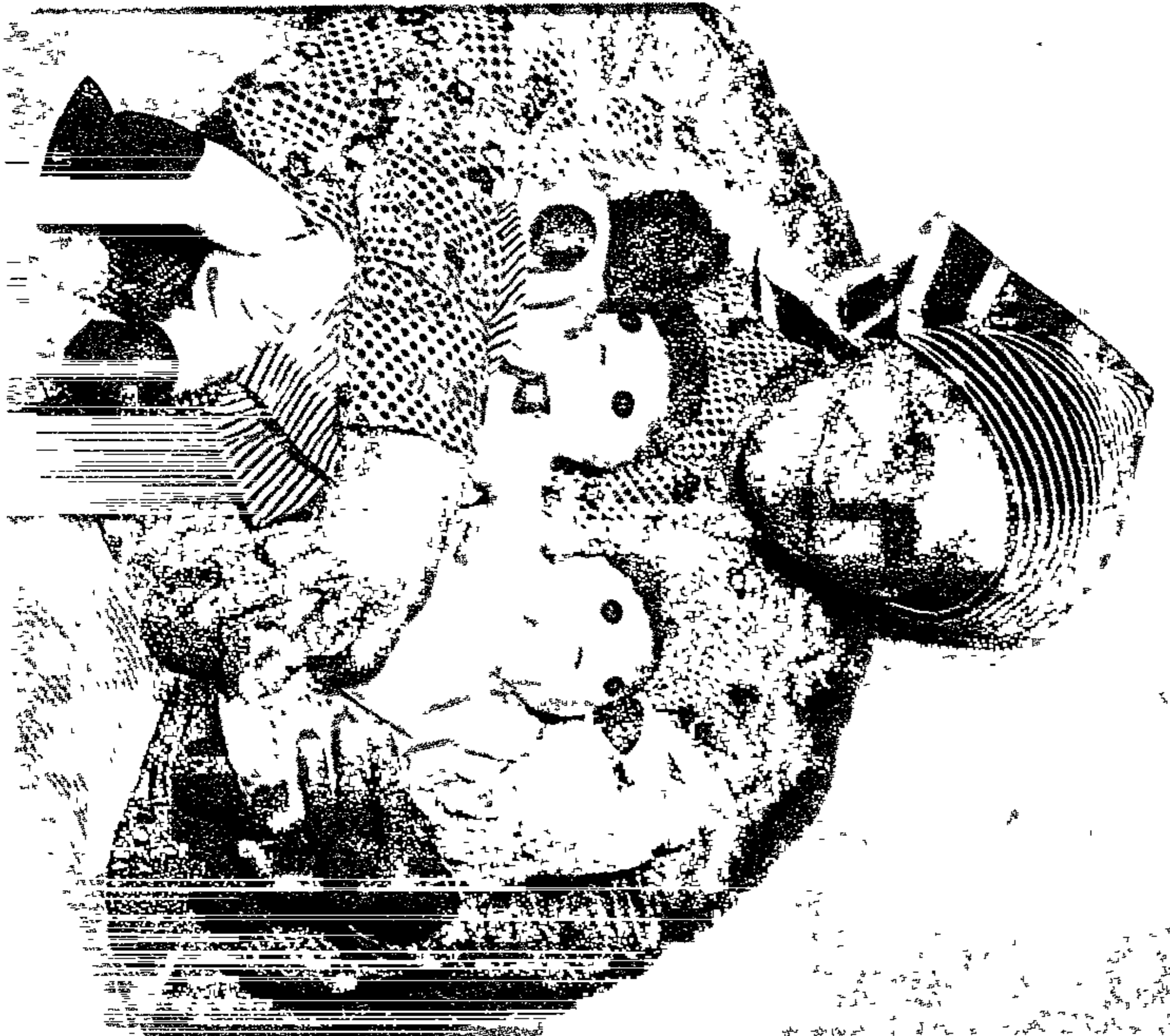
## Man, 37, held after killings of attorney

By **MARK VAN DER VELDEN**  
 Crime Reporter  
**A 37-YEAR-OLD man was arrested by police in one of Cape Town's black town-**



helped for the past 26 years, Mrs Emma Radebe, discovered the blood-stained body lying on the bedroom floor with a gaping stab wound in the chest.

Brigadier Dirk Genus, 24



### PM will refuse pay rise this year

*CAPE TIMES 3/2/82 256*

By **MICHAEL ACOTT**, Political Correspondent  
**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, announced yesterday that he, the rest of the cabinet and top public sector officials would refuse pay increases this year.

Mr. Botha said during the no-confidence debate that this sacrifice was being made to help the country's fight against inflation.

The money was to be used instead for "some deserving public sector under-ranking".

Mr. Botha appealed to others earning comparable salaries in both the public and private sectors to turn down pay increases.

### US to watch commission's effect on press

*CAPE TIMES 3/2/82 243*

From **JOHN MATISON**, WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration strongly resists any action which would limit the free flow of communication and will watch closely to see whether the Steyn commission's recommendations are implemented in a way that affects freedom of the press.

In a rare public comment by the Reagan administration on South African political conditions, the State Department joined leading Republican senators in the most outspoken reaction to events in the Republic since President Ronald Reagan took office.

The Steyn commission's recommendations are framed as draft legislation but have not been submitted for consideration by the South African Parliament, a State Department spokesman said.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Senator Charles Percy, the powerful Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, joined in signing a letter to the South African ambassador in Washington, Mr Donald Sole, saying that the report's recommendations undermined the values America and South Africa share.

The letter pointed out that this would erode support in the US for the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

**Reaction**

The Republican reaction to the Steyn commission's findings, which were widely reported in New York, Boston, Washington, Baltimore and Los Angeles, could threaten the budding relationship between the two countries, Senator Nancy Kassebaum, the chairman of the



8-1	Arctic Cove	
12-1	Foreign Ambassa-	
14-1	Champs Elysees	
16-1	Poetic, Shooting	
20-1	Season, Ver-	
	salles	
	Craftsman, Larne,	
	Prince Fireball,	
	Peace Talk, Blitz	
	Patrol	
40-1	No Comment	
50-1	Dambuster	
<b>BUSINESS BRIEF</b>		
Gold (close)	\$380.25	
FT index (close)	571.00	
Fin rand	77.00	

**morning in connec-**  
**tion with the week-**  
**end killing of the**  
**City's oldest practis-**  
**ing attorney, Mr Izak**  
**Resnick, 83, in his Sea**  
**Point flat.**

This was confirmed last night by Brigadier Dries van den Heever, Divisional CID chief for the Western Cape, who added that the alleged murder weapon had also been recovered.

The arrest was made just over 24 hours after Mr Resnick's bloodstained body had been discovered by



**Mr Izak Resnick**  
 his domestic helper when she entered his flat on Monday morning.

"All I can do at this stage is confirm that the combined investigations of a number of police departments resulted in the arrest of this man before noon," Brigadier Van den Heever said.

He explained that the Peninsula Murder and Robbery Squad was still investigating the killing and that the release of further information on the arrest could hamper progress.

"What I can say is that certain items thought to have been taken from Mr Resnick's flat at the weekend have also been recovered."

**Body**

Mr Resnick's blood-stained body was found lying on its back in the bedroom. His trousers had been removed and a mattress had been thrown over him, according to the flat's caretaker, Mr Jacobus Julius, who was called by an hysterical Mrs Ra-debe.

Grief-stricken, she later collapsed and had to be treated for shock before being able to make statements to the police.

**Scare as stone hits George Bush's car**

**WASHINGTON** — The limousine of Vice-President George Bush was struck by a projectile yesterday as he was being driven to the White House.

An FBI agent said later that it appeared almost certain the object was a falling stone from a building.

No one was hurt in the incident, and the Vice-President said later that all he heard was "a big bang".

**Called wife**

Mr Bush immediately called his wife to assure her he was unharmed.

Police quickly sealed off the area where the car was struck and searched nearby rooftops and office buildings from the FBI and Secret Service also went to the scene and police helicopters circled overhead.

Security around top administration officials was tightened after an assassination attempt last March 30 on President Reagan, and more recently, following reports that a Libyan squad was in the United States to kill high-ranking officials — Sapa-Neuter.

**'Title shot' for Weir**

**SOUTH AFRICAN** middleweight champion Charlie Weir is certain to get a shot at new World Boxing Association junior middleweight champion Davey Moore's title at Ellis Park on April 24, promoter Bob Arum said yesterday.

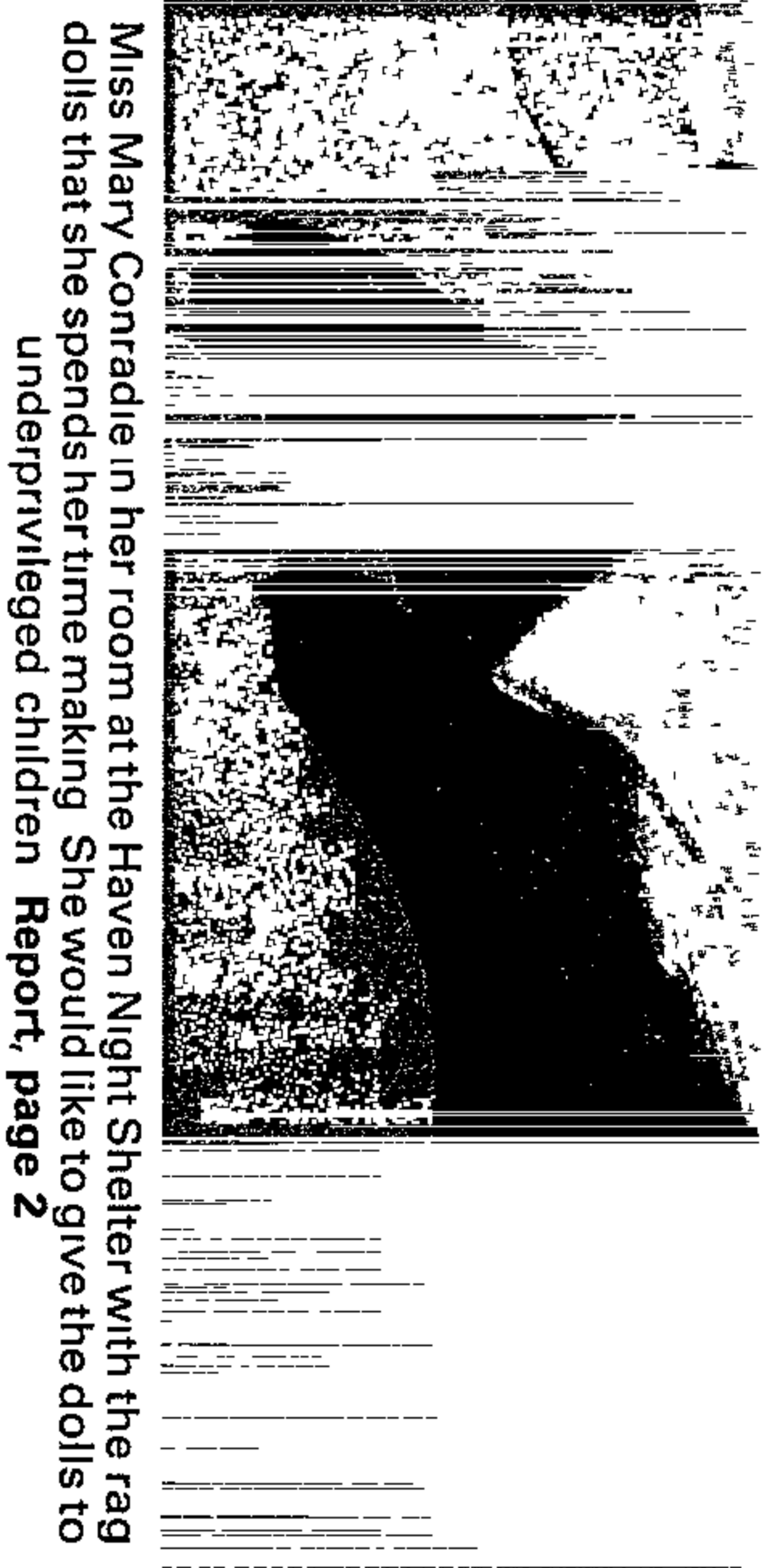
Moore became the new champion when he recently beat Tadashi Mihara of Japan on a tko.

● See back page

**Hints for runners**

**THE** third article by Brian Miller on training hints for the Hansa Peninsula Marathon, which takes place on March 6, appears today on page 14.

These articles are mainly for the novice, the runner attempting his first marathon, and this week's one advises on shoe selection.



Miss Mary Conrade in her room at the Haven Night Shelter with the rag dolls that she spends her time making. She would like to give the dolls to underprivileged children. **Report, page 2**

**Police probe R2m gold swindle**

**JOHANNESBURG** — Police are investigating a gold swindle of nearly R2-million in which samples of gold-bearing dust were allegedly doctored before a Reefmine dump was sold to the Anglo American Corporation.

Several Johannesburg businessmen had been questioned by police, Colonel Nollie Hulme, head of the Commercial Branch on the Witwatersrand, said yesterday.

Colonel Hulme would not identify the mine involved, but confirmed that it was on the Witwatersrand.

He would not say how many businessmen had been questioned following complaints by Anglo American.

Nor would he say how much money was involved in the alleged fraud, but said some of the allegations being investigated were that the gold content of samples taken at a mine dump had been tampered with to convey that it contained more gold dust than it in fact had.

It is believed the mine dump was purchased for more than R1-million at the height of the gold boom two years ago.

Several mining groups sought disused mines to extract gold from mine dumps at a profit. The higher gold price at the time made the scheme economically viable.

The investigation into the alleged "salting" has been continuing for several weeks and is being headed by Major Daan le Roux.

As Prime Minister he earns a salary of R52 452 a year, supplemented by a tax-free allowance of R26 376.

Cabinet ministers earn R36 072 a year with a R10 992 tax-free allowance.

Mr Botha complained that newspapers were ever-ready to publish his salary, but were "not honest enough" to mention the high taxes payable on this salary.

At present rates of tax, both Mr Botha and cabinet ministers will pay about 50 percent of the top portion of their salaries to the Receiver of Revenue.

Mr Botha told the Assembly that the government was determined to master the present economic reverse, which, he said, was only temporary.

**Example**

"We are serious in our desire to combat inflation and there are signs that it will succeed."

The cabinet decision not to accept the percentage salary increases to which they were entitled this year was an example he urged others to follow.

Mr Botha said he had already approached others in the same salary bracket as cabinet ministers, and announced that people in comparable posts in the public sector would make the same sacrifice as the cabinet.

He did not specify which officials, either in top civil service posts or State organizations, this included.

● More parliamentary reports, page 6

**Italians go 'pools crazy'**

**Own Correspondent**

**ROME** — Italy's state-run football pools have reported yet another record-breaking weekend after the stakes topped the R25-million mark.

As the country's economic fortunes founder, wooting Lady Luck has emerged as the tenth-ranked Italian industry.

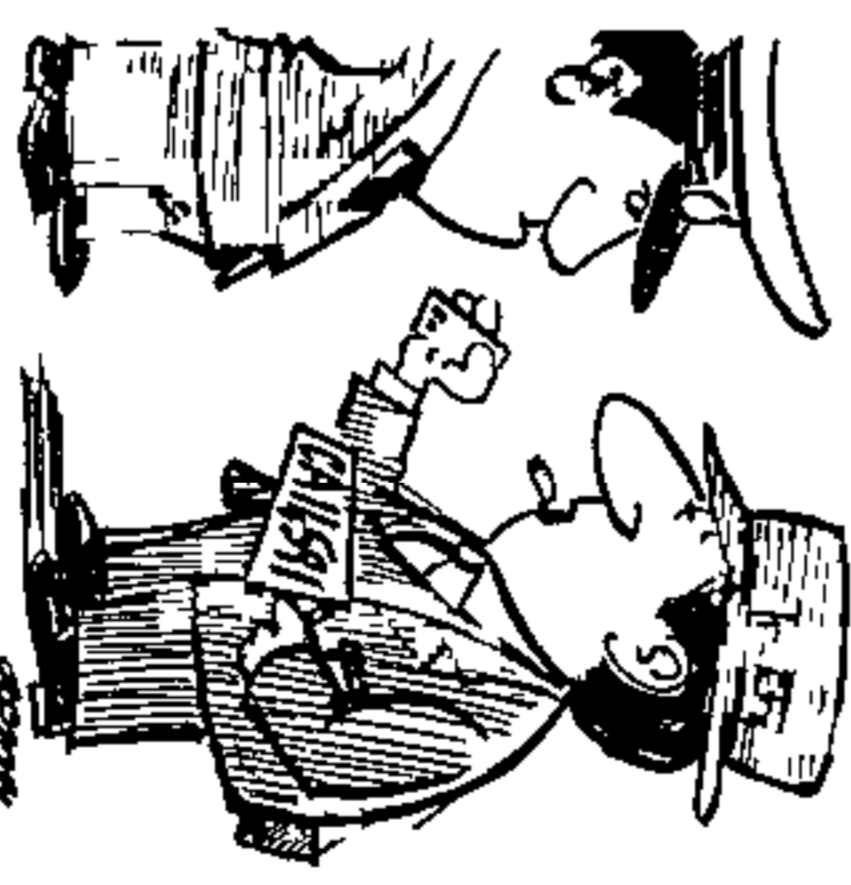
The prize money has hit the unprecedented total of R8 500 000.

"It's Saturday night fever — Italian style," psychologists say.

All-time highs are being set almost every Saturday night as Italians try to "get rich quick".

The number of forecast-the-result columns filled in by the time the receiving offices closed last Saturday night — 111-million — works out at an average of two for every inhabitant. There are 57-million Italians.

"The whole country has gone pools crazy," an official said. "The stake money soars to unprecedented levels almost every week."



"This is my press card, and this is my registration number."

**Crack of dawn**

The Facts correction service, ☎ 41-3361 (Mon to Fri), Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)

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**Per kg**

**Grade A Halaal**



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**INSIDE**

TV	2	Weather	23
Focus	8-9	Classified	15-23
Emergency ☎	23	Look at today	23
Aircraft	23	Court Roll	23
Burger	7	Crossword	10
Business	12-13	Editorials	15-23
Cinema	8-9	Horoscope	23
Column	7	Parliament	14, 24
Comics	16	Racing	6
		World Report	4
		Radio	23
		Travels	13
		10 Times	15-23
		Sport	23
		Women's	14, 24
		World Report	4

The Facts correction service, ☎ 41-3361 (Mon to Fri), Cape Times, Box 11, Cape Town. (Registered at the GPO as a newspaper.)



# US close watch on SA Press restrictions

ARGUS 3/2/82 (243)

Argus Bureau

WASHINGTON. — The Reagan Administration will keep a close watch on South Africa for possible further restrictions on the freedom of the Press.

This undertaking was given by a spokesman for the State Department as the Administration began examining the implications of the Steyn Commission recommendations.

In a pointed reference to the Administration's views of Press freedom the spokesman said: "The position of the United States Government on freedom of the Press and freedom for journalists to practise their profession including foreign journalists is well known.

"The United States strongly resists any action which would limit the free flow of communications around the world or which would jeopardise the values implied by the First Amendment to the United States Constitution (guaranteeing freedom of speech) or article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights."

He noted that the Steyn Commission's recommendations as contained in draft legislation had not been submitted to the South African Parliament

## EVENTS IN SA

"We will be watching closely developments arising from this report in terms of their implications for freedom of the Press in general and especially in terms of the ability of correspondents

to keep the United States' public fully informed of events in South Africa," he said

As the Reagan Administration seeks to implement its policy of 'constructive engagement' with South Africa and while it pushes for a SWA/Namibia settlement it has sought to avoid public criticism of South Africa.

## SEYCHELLES

However, when the Administration believed that the South African Government's initial reaction to the Seychelles hijacking incident had been too lenient it made its views known to the South African Government privately — and said publicly that it would be watching developments very closely.

This time the State Department did not say whether it had conveyed a ny Administration

message to the South African Government.

However it is clear from the statement today that the Reagan Administration would be greatly displeased if the South African Government took any action which further restricted freedom of the Press in South Africa.

## WALL STREET

Yesterday the Wall Street Journal, America's biggest-circulating daily newspaper, carried a double column story from Johannesburg under the headline: South African commission urges controls that would wipe out freedom of the press.

The New York Times devoted a full column to a report of the commission's recommendations under the headlines Cape Town weighs reporter licences Official commission contends Soviet peril necessitates a law for journalists.



... resulted in a being drawn up letter in effect ed the disenchant- of the chairmen at ay things in the were being run were strong feel- in the Tygelberg h that they should it of the society and alone Inevitably the away would have ed off a cham reac and several other hes through the try may have fol- d suit 'lowing the recom- tations of the com- ion's report, a chief ative officer's post been created Yester- I was told that he been given 'six ths to get the society rder'

**CONFIDENT**

According to sources in society leading mem- s were confident that running of the society ld be smoothed out. The society was the ggest non-Government ervation organisation the county and most ervationists believed at it had a vital role to y in safeguarding the untry's natural assets, d that it would be a agedy if the society was ously weakened.

**Now held**

Jews Service ber of whites held for or for having arms of a to 15 with the reported s from a well-known nily ed to be a student at the his brother, Boet, were police have refused to

Point, by Legal and General-Volksrus of... building is expected to cost about R6-m and the agents, 'Risharu'... Total growth area will be 7 000 sq m

**NPU rejects registered**

**Agus Correspondent**  
JOHANNESBURG.—The Newspaper Press Union executive council today rejected the proposed register of journalists and certain provisions regard- ing ownership

The president of the NPU, Mr Peter McLean, issued the following statement

'The NPU expressed its deep concern at many of the conclusions and recommendations of the commission and, in particular, unanimously re- jected outright the pro- posed register of journal- ists and certain pro-

visions regarding owner- ship  
'However, it welcomes the Prime Minister's statement in the House on February 1 that the Government wishes to hold discussions with the NPU.

**PLEASED**

'In particular, it is pleased by his announce- ment that the Govern- ment is not committed to adopting the Steyn Com- mission proposals for legislation which would professionalise journal- ism as the commission put it, and cause share- holders in newspaper

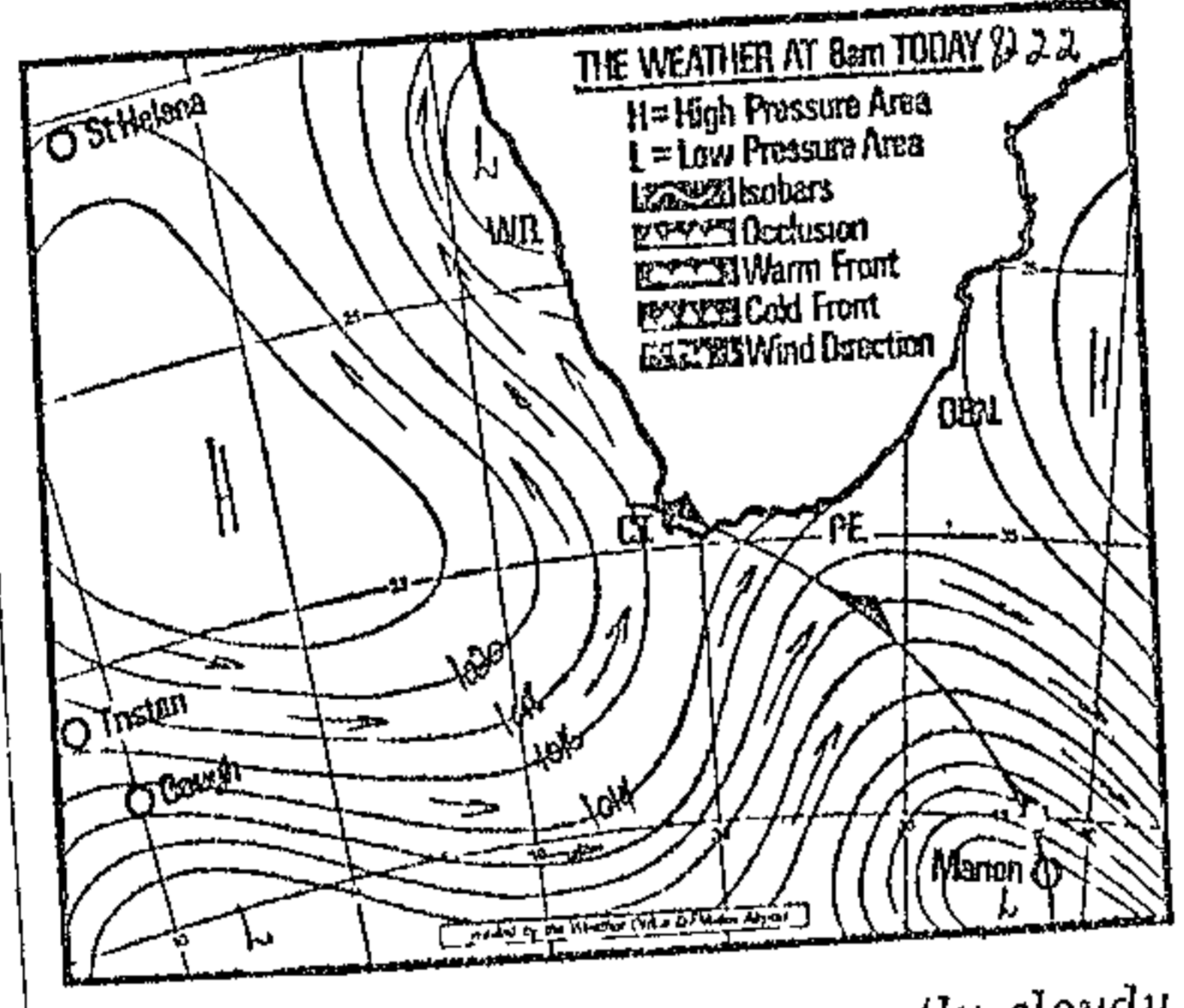
companies to reduce their holdings.

'It is also pleased that the Government has taken note of the com- ments of the commission regarding their handling of news releases and will be looking into ways to improve matters.

'For its part, the NPU has appointed a commit- tee comprising represen- tatives of the NPU and the Conference of Edi- tors to analyse the com- mission's report

'This committee is pre- pared to meet the Gov- ernment to discuss the matters highlighted by the Steyn report at any time

**RIGHT** Mr and Mrs K J Saint George, proprietors of the Doll House for many years, standing out- side their business, which will make way for a multi- million-rand office block



THE coastal low will cause partly cloudy weather overnight, otherwise the weather will be fine and mild

**Cooler**

WEATHER forecast for the Peninsula, Boland and Overberg for the period ending 6 pm tomorrow

Fine and mild, becom- ing cloudy and cooler tomorrow afternoon Wind Light to moderate southerly to south easterly becoming south-westerly tomorrow afternoon.

The minimum tempera- ture at D F Malan Airport will be between 13 and 15 deg C

**THE MOON**

Last quarter	Feb 15
New moon	Feb 23
First quarter	Mar 3
Full moon	Feb 8

**THE SUN**

Sets today	1950
Rises tomorrow	0610

**THE TIDES**

High water	2548
Today	1052
Tomorrow	1311
Low water	1734
Today	0428
Tomorrow	0600

**WATER TEMPERATURES**

Sea Point	14	deg C
Sea	21	deg C
Bath	30.5	deg C
Mutzebberg	22	deg C
Newlands	22	deg C

**TEMPERATURES (0800)**

Johannesburg	17	deg C
Kimberley	23	deg C
Durban	25	deg C
East London	21	deg C
Port Elizabeth	26	deg C
Kingston	22	deg C
Bloufontein	19	deg C
Windhoek	19	deg C
Pretoria	17	deg C

**D F MALAN: Climatological data**  
 for yesterday, February 22  
 (The figure in brackets shows the average for the month)

Maximum temperature	22.4
Minimum temperature	(16.3) 17.4
Mean temperature	(17.5) 17.4
Mean temperature 0100	1015.5 (1015.2) mb
Maximum humidity	19.4 (20.5) deg C
Minimum humidity	(94) percent
Mean humidity	(48) percent
Mean humidity	(71) percent
Mean atmospheric pressure	1015.5 (1015.2) mb
Rainfall 0800	0800 Nil mm
Progressive total for the month	Nil (15.6) mm
Sunshine	8.5
Predominant wind direction	(S)
Maximum hourly velocity	S 14.0
Maximum gust	(SSE 16.5)
Maximum gust	S 21.4
Maximum gust	(SSE 25.5)

For the latest, up to the minute detailed weather information for today, phone 46-1261

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# Perskor:

## A-G to decide

ARGUS  
4/2/82

243

## SOON

### Political Staff

PARLIAMENT was told yesterday that a decision on whether the Afrikaans Press giant, Perskor, would be taken to court for fraud would be known 'soon'.

Perskor, already facing a court action from its Afrikaans Press group rival, Nasionale Pers, allegedly falsified circulation figures two years ago.

Its rival is said to be suing it for R12-million because of loss of advertising earnings, but it is possible a case of criminal fraud might be brought.

### SPOTLIGHT

The whole issue has been brought under the political spotlight because of an article by one of the Perskor newspaper's political diarists Voorslag.

Writing in Die Vaderland, Voorslag as good as warned the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, not to allow the two court cases or else he could lose even more support in the Transvaal.

Yesterday in Parliament the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobi Coetsee, told the Opposition Justice spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton, that the decision on the court case would be made known soon.

### CHARGES

Mr Dalling asked the Minister whether the Attorney-General of the Transvaal has come to a decision on the laying of charges as a result of police investigations into the alleged falsification of Perskor circulation figures, if not, when can it be expected, if so, what is his decision?

He was told 'The Attorney-General of the Trans-

vaal will soon make his decision known'.

Asked when the file was handed to the Attorney-General, the Minister replied July 29, 1981.

Asked whether there had been a delay in arriving at the decision, the Minister said:

'No, the police document is voluminous and the studying thereof made high demands on the time of available staff.'

### NOT UNUSUAL

'It is not unusual that a considerable period of time is taken up by the studying of cases of this magnitude'.

In the original statement by Voorslag, believed to have been written by the editor Mr Harold Pakendorf, he said it would be 'politically stupid' to ignore the consequences 'when the Afrikaner's two great Press houses tackle each other in court'.

He warned of the consequences 'when an Afrikaner Government which already has problems with its supporters takes a pillar of the Afrikaner establishment to court, particularly in a province where Perskor is at its strongest and the National Party no longer welcome everywhere'.

## Zulu king's motorcade in pile-up

Argus Correspondent DURBAN — King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus was involved in a road accident here today.

He was not injured. The king is believed to have been on his way to a meeting when his motorcade led by a motorcycle, was involved in a pile up.

Three cars were damaged.

The king, who was driven by his chauffeur, was helped by a man who said he would take him to a garage and help him to get to his destination.

## Bus trip

PENSIONERS' Don't miss The Argus on Monday for details of the next bus trip to the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket at Brackenfell.

## Tape service for pupils

THE ARGUS again offers this year its popular tape tutoring service to all Matric and St 9 pupils. Lessons on cassette tapes can be listened to at any time. These give entire syllabuses as well as helpful tips on exam techniques.

These tapes must be used in conjunction with classroom work.

'The aim of the service is not to usurp the role of the teacher but to assist pupils in improving the knowledge they have already got at school,' said Mr William Smith, head of The Argus Schools. 'The tapes link pupils with the tutor and the course is convenient.

Margot Grahame

## Margot's sad road to oblivion

### Argus Bureau

LONDON — Film star of the 1930s, Margot Grahame, who made her stage debut in Johannesburg, died alone and forgotten, an inquest has been told.

The red-haired British beauty was only three when her parents took her to South Africa where she made her debut when she was 15.

She took Hollywood by storm 50 years ago, winning an Academy Award.

But she spent the last 18 months of her life in bed in her flat in Lancaster Gate, London.

### DRINKING

A pathologist's report revealed yesterday that she died from a respiratory failure caused by chronic bronchitis and heavy drinking.

She was 70 at the time of her death on New Year's Day.

The coroner, Dr Paul Knapman, said: 'She looked back on the old days and could not come to terms with her new life.'

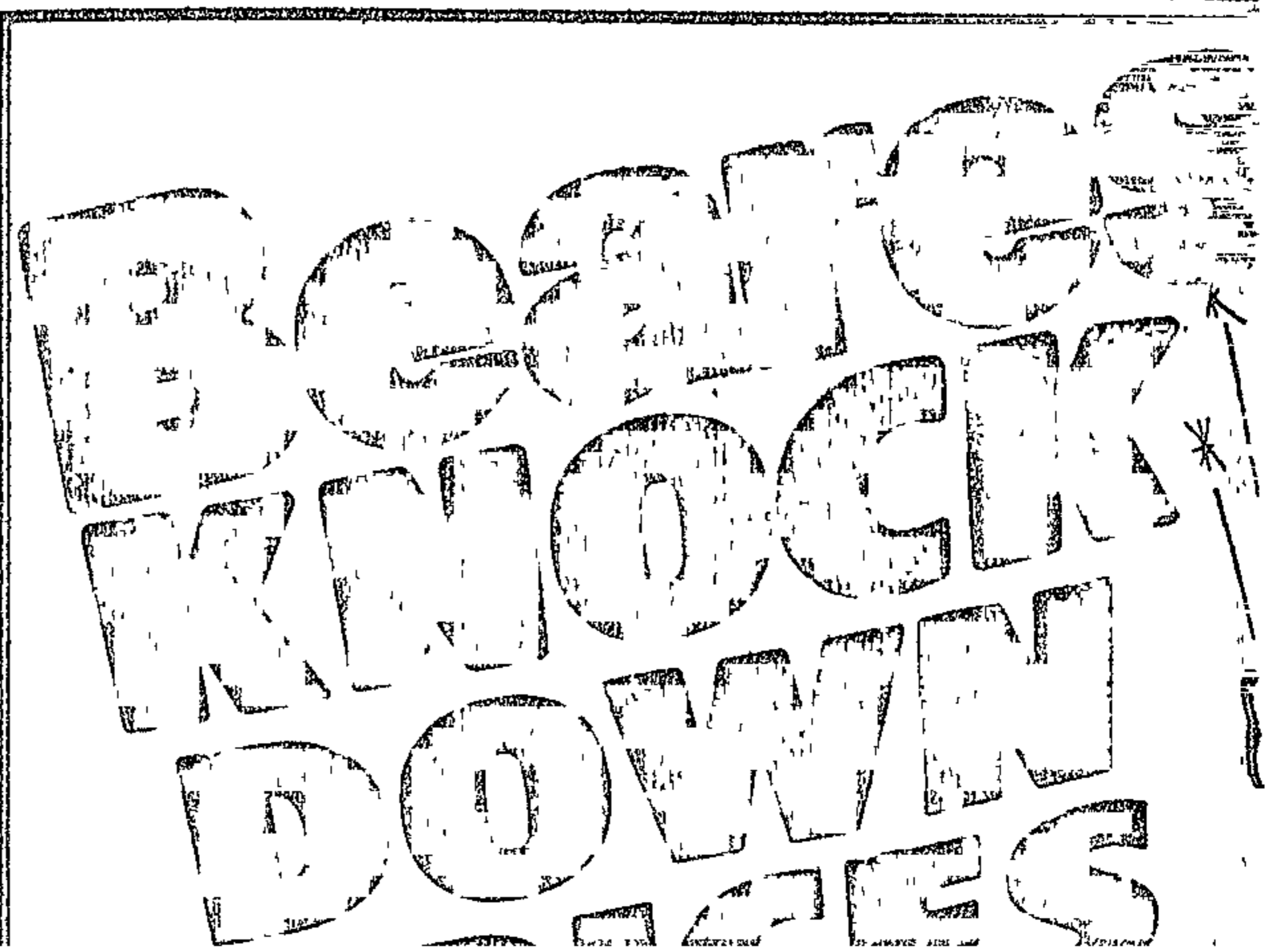
He recorded a verdict of death due to natural causes.

Canterbury-born Margot made numerous stage appearances and appeared in more than 60 films.

Her first Hollywood film, The Informer gained her an Oscar in 1934 for her part as Katie Madden.

She also appeared in

## Grape and pear prices





REX GIBSON AND KEN OWEN

243 FM 5/2/82

# Changing the leaders

The editorial shuffle in SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN) resulted in former *Sunday Express* editor Rex Gibson taking over as editor of the *Rand Daily Mail* (RDM) this week. Ken Owen, managing editor of the RDM for the past eight months, succeeds Gibson as *Sunday Express* editor. Tough assignments for both veterans.

Chopping substantial deficits chalked up by the RDM will be Gibson's priority. Tertius Myburgh has moved back to concentrate exclusively on the *Sunday Times* after an eight-month caretaker stint during which he edited both papers. But the RDM's bottom line still gives cause for concern. A widely held view is that, for years, the paper overplayed its hand on the anti-government political line.

Not that opposition newspapering is necessarily unprofitable. Long-standing performers like Johannesburg's *The Star* and *Sunday Times* show handsome returns. Gibson — Gibbo to his staff — is alive to the problem.

"It's a question of emphasis," he says. "We'll fight damn hard to prosper and survive." The adrenalin flows at the challenge. At 50, he's generally considered to be exceptionally able with a shrewd nose for hard news. Possessed of an enviable ability to get on with colleagues, he's tipped to suc-

ceed where others failed.

He certainly knows the ropes. Sitting on the top deck of a bus back in the early Fifties, he realised he "hated every minute" of studying to be a chartered accountant. What he wanted was to be a journalist.

After four years of articles "I realised I was in danger of qualifying. If I did I would never have the guts to change." He took the plunge.

From inauspicious beginnings as a reporter on *The Daily News* in Durban, he switched to SAAN in the late Fifties. Apart from minor interruptions when editing a Chamber of Mines journal and piloting a SAAN/Argus suburban newspaper (which folded in 18 months), most of his working life has been in the SAAN stable. In 1974 he was deputy to editor Raymond Louw. In 1977 he succeeded *Express* editor Allister Sparks when he left to take up the RDM editorship.

Gibson has won his share of press awards. The Durban Press Club's Award for outstanding services to journalism in 1979. "For courage, leadership and integrity and for upholding the ideal of press freedom." He also shared the Atlas World Press Review International Editor of the Year award with Sparks that year for exposing the Info scandal.

Despite the accolades, Gibson remains mercifully free of pomposity. A well-developed sense of humour, spiced with vitriol when roused, helps keep his feet on the ground.

Short and stocky with grey hair cropped *a la mode*, businesslike in grey pinstripes, Gibson sits behind the SAAN regulation desk. No frills. Yes, he agrees, the ideal paper makes money. No, he's not intimidated easily. He sees the *Mail's* prime function as "relaying news. It must provoke, stir, excite, surprise. Provide pockets of the unexpected and make them examples of good writing."

An acute political analyst, he sees the problems of editorship as "doing an effective job within the restrictions of laws, economics, the mores of society in which you operate." The RDM, says Gibson, "is no sinking ship. And I'm no kamikaze pilot."

Ken Owen (47) looks somewhat rumpled behind his new *Express* desk, free of clutter at this stage. No personal memorabilia scattered around. Brutally honest, he admits he's "bereft to leave the *Mail*. I've been on the deck 14 hours a day since last June. So intensely involved with the people, the paper. We attempted so much in such a short time. I was stunned when I heard the news." The last eight months "were the most absorbing and rewarding eight

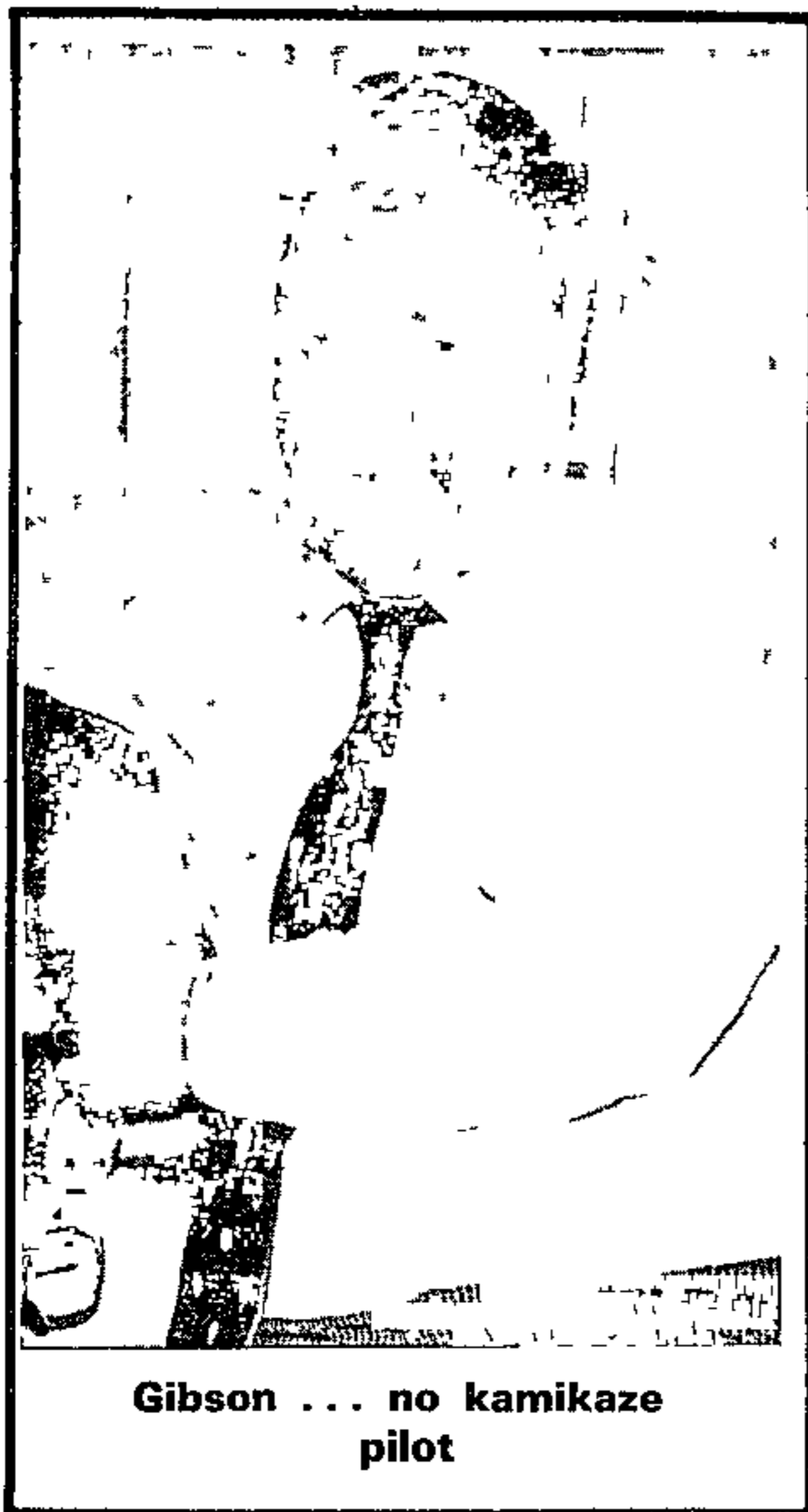
months of my life."

Owen, hyperactive by own admission, doodles on an IBM scratch pad, drums his fingers on the desk, looks forlorn. But the self-deprecating humour shines through. "My brother gave me a book on how to survive in a shark tank. One rule is if bitten, don't bleed."

How does he see himself as editor of the *Express*? "It's my first editorship. The first 12 hours are tough." Being the editor is the name of the game, says Owen tongue-in-cheek. "When I started in journalism (he's been at it all his working life) I said to myself there's only one job worth having. Now I have it." He is, he says, "fascinated, excited. I'm taking over a smooth-running outfit. It's very, very good."

Owen, a political animal since he went to school in Lydenburg as the only English speaking pupil in a predominantly Nationalist environment, started off wanting to be a writer. "I naively thought being a journalist was the same as being a writer." By the time he learnt it was "a different craft" he was hooked.

He hitched across Africa, the ME, to the UK. Worked for Reuters, hitched back again. "I realised I didn't transplant to Europe." Spending months hiking through Africa gave him an insight into the continent afforded to few. He's been a bureau



Gibson ... no kamikaze pilot



Owen ... taking over a smooth running outfit



chief in Salisbury, Argus correspondent in New York and Washington. He worked for the *Sunday Times* for five years during which he and Myburgh "had only two serious clashes of opinion."

He doesn't know what his editorial style will be at the *Express*. The crucial thing for an editor, says Owen, is "to gather together a range of people and allow them to work. The more successfully you can do that, the wider the appeal of the paper. The more creative it will be."

What grips him about newspapers? "It consumes my life. The movement, speed, unpredictability, conflict, relationships. I like matching wits with politicians. Anyway, it's better than working."

Basically, he says, life has been long and dull to date. "It's been diving to the bottom of the Dead Sea and coming out on top of Kilimanjaro. In between it's been a lot of fun."

## NEAL CHAPMAN

### Adding extra muscle

A latent strength emanates from Neal Chapman, chief executive of South Africa's newest merchant bank. The R250m operation has been formed by the merger of the Board of Executors, Fidelity Bank (BFB) and the South African arm of London-based Hill Samuel. Southern Life is an additional major shareholder.

At the age of 48, Chapman has solid international and local banking experience. He spent the early part of his career in London and New York and, more recently, transferred to the Cape as Barclays Bank local GM.

His kind of confidence-inspiring image suits the three well-established financial institutions and the 90-year-old life assurance company well. It snugly fits their combined image of merchant banking, general banking and trust fund management.

Says Chapman, "Trust company work requires personal attention for clients. The new company must continue to give better personal service and solid expertise."

"I think the extra muscle will help to give clients a sense of security."

Since each partner in the merger is strong in different parts of the country, the combined service involves little duplication and offers a wider range of personal financial services.

The Board's strength is in Cape Town and Durban, Fidelity Bank's in Port Elizabeth, and Hill Samuel's in Johannesburg.

But, Chapman notes, "the international aspect is absolutely vital. Financial institutions, especially in South Africa, need international links to help them raise offshore finance."

"Foreign investment here is vital to growth and to the creation of jobs for the seemingly endless stream of people entering the job-market."

Chapman has earned a reputation as a

successful helmsman for innovative schemes like his "management by objective" project for Barclays Bank in the early Seventies.

He is an acknowledged "people person," with a family of seven children to prove it, and a tireless energy for improving the organisations he has led.

His interests spread beyond the purely business field. The Urban Foundation and the Cape Town Community Chest absorb many after-work hours.

His eyes wrinkle with pleasure at the thought of the synergy (he thinks it's a lovely word) released by the merger. He believes this will help the group to penetrate new markets and improve its service to its clients.

"The partners in this marriage are all elderly and very compatible. Each pillar retains its identity, leadership and trust."

"The challenge is to bring the parts of the group together in a cohesive form."

Although personal satisfaction from a job well-done is a strong motive for Neal Chapman's actions, he makes sure his large family is happy.

In 1976 he turned down top promotion with a major bank which would have involved moving to both Johannesburg and London. He didn't want to uproot his seven children, who had been settled for three years in Cape Town schools.

Instead, he surprised the business world when he accepted the Cape-based Board of Executors' offer of the managing directorship. He is well satisfied with the outcome.

## JAN BEZUIDENHOUT AND AT STANDER

### Facing a heavy load

Industrial giant Sasol has recently restructured operations. In line with new company policy it has appointed two of its top men — At Stander and Jan Bezuidenhout — to positions of executive director.

Bezuidenhout will be responsible for operations while Stander will head the technical and planning divisions. Or, as Stander puts it, "I build the plants and Bezuidenhout operates them." Both men are directly answerable to the MD.

Bezuidenhout admits that it is a heavy load but says the change is more one of status than responsibility. "It is a question of our titles catching up with the job."

"While the new set-up entails a concentration of portfolios at HO level, it also includes an increased degree of decentralisation of functions on a day-to-day basis."

"A number of competent and well qualified general managers have also been appointed to operational units," he adds.

Bezuidenhout (55) is one of the longest



Chapman ... confidence-inspiring image



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## BEZUIDENHOUT

### Facing

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Chapman... confidence-inspiring image



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C. Times  
5/2/82

## Cillie corrects wrong impression

THE impression left by Mr Robin McGregor, compiler of the publication "Who Owns Whom", in an interview with the SABC news service, that Nasionale Pers is controlled by Sanlam, is not correct, says Professor Piet Cillie, chairman of Nasionale Pers

Commenting on the interview, which was broadcast on Tuesday, Professor Cillie said that Nasionale Pers had very good relations with Sanlam but it was not controlled by Sanlam or the Sanlam group or by any other company or group

Control lay with the body of its shareholders, none of whom had, or could have, more than 50 votes. There were at present about 3 200 shareholders who held 535 790 shares altogether with a combined total of 8 672 votes

The companies which held blocks of shares in Nasionale Pers, and which Mr McGregor apparently had in mind, were Sanlam with 50 votes, Federale Seleksies Ltd with 50 votes, Metropolitan Homes Trust Life Ltd with 50 votes and Assura Ltd with 50 votes

There were only four other shareholders with the maximum number of votes, Professor Cillie added. One was Nasionale Pers's own pension fund, and the others were two other trust funds and one individual

It was the company's declared policy to spread its shares over the largest possible number of persons and to discourage the formation of blocks by companies or groups

All transfers of shares were subject to approval by the directors of Nasionale Pers — Sapa



(243) Star 6/2/82

# Perskor: A-G to prosecute

The Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothing, has decided to prosecute Perskor. He did not specify what charges would be brought, and referred only to the "Perskor affair".

In a statement in Pretoria, Mr Nothing said an indictment was being prepared and would be served as soon as it was completed.

The names of the accused would not be made known before the indictment had been

served on them.

Newspapers speculated recently that fraud charges would be laid against Perskor for alleged falsification of circulation figures.

The indictment that would be served on Perskor was in connection with a criminal case being investigated by the police, the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Mr S A Engelbrecht, said in Pretoria last night. He had been asked to comment on Mr Nothing's statement. — Sapa



# SA WOULD BE ONLY COUNTRY IN THE WEST WITH STATE CONTROL

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WEEKEND ARGUS BUREAU

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LONDON. — Nowhere in the free, Western world — with which the South African Government likes to identify itself — is there State control of journalists.

Many Western countries have Press councils — at least nine in Europe. Some have various forms of registration for journalists, but both are non-statutory.

Where there is compulsory registration, such as in Italy and Belgium, it is a requirement imposed by the Press itself.

But the story is different in the communist bloc, where there is no Press freedom and journalists are usually servants of the State. It is also different in some Third World countries.

India and Sri Lanka, for instance, have statutory Press councils, although there is no State-controlled register of journalists. And the councils there have only one power — they can require publication of their findings. Newspapers or journalists who refuse to publish the findings can be fined.

This is what happens in some European countries.

## VOLUNTARY

Britain: The Press Council is a voluntary body without any statutory standing, although, ironically, it was founded as a result of and on the recommendation of a Royal commission on the Press. It has no powers of sanctions, but expects that offending newspapers will publish critical adjudication by the council.

It consists of 18 Press members and 18 public members, with a lay chairman (a lawyer).

There is no obligatory registration of journalists. There have been attempts to establish a register from time to time, but these have

been rigorously opposed. The last serious suggestions for this were before the war.

Italy: There is no Press council. But all journalists are expected to be registered by what is known as the 'Albo' on a list kept and supervised by the Ministry of Justice.

## PROFESSION

The register is a guarantee that all newsmen are bona fide journalists. Members can be struck off for unprofessional conduct. But the body is formed and administered by the profession itself and is totally divorced from Government control.

Belgium. By law, all journalists must be certified by a special committee which includes representatives of the journalists' union.

To obtain certification journalists must be at least 21, have reached a certain educational standard and have a certificate of 'good life, conduct and morals' from the police. Foreign journalists are entitled to the same rights as Belgians, but are exempted from all national rules except the police certificate.

## BELIEFS

'Professional journalist' is a protected title and anyone using it falsely can be imprisoned. No journalist can be deprived of his accreditation for political beliefs.

France: There is no Press council. Journalists are normally registered with the Commission for Identity Cards for Professional Journalists, who issue Press cards establishing the holders as bona fide journalists.

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Although registration is not obligatory, presentation of the card is normally required for coverage of major events. There is no provision for withdrawing a card.

Holland: There is no statutory registration of journalists or publications. The only official registration a journalist may choose to have is with an independent foundation which provides 'police Press cards.'

## RIGHT

West Germany: There is no register of journalists. The practice of journalism is a constitutionally guaranteed basic right in West Germany.

Portugal: There are no statutory bodies affecting journalists. But all journalists must have a 'professional card' issued by the journalists' union. Union membership is not required.

Spain: In theory, no Spaniard may work as a journalist unless he has a university degree in journalism and therefore qualifies for a Government permit.

In practice, the Government regulations are not enforced and many well known journalists do not have degrees.

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The Prime Minister's first reaction to the Steyn report, read with comment in sections of the Nationalist Press, suggests that the Government is not wholly unaware of the perilous path along which we are being taken.

### Distancing

I thought Mr Botha got pretty close to distancing his administration from parts of the report, without specifying what he agreed with and what not. At any rate, his undertaking not to do anything before consulting interested parties is, I suppose, a little mercy for which we strawcatchers should be grateful.

But the fact that the Prime Minister did not immediately reject the proposed legislation, to which so much exception has been taken, and that the Cabinet is obviously still toying with the idea of some form of State control, shows how near we are to disaster. And when I say disaster I mean nothing less.

Why?

The Press is the people. If the Press is controlled or seriously inhibited in any way, no matter with what lofty motives (these are easy to invent), then the people are controlled and freedom of speech is no more.

A newspaper can only be as free as the environment in which it

free society to have access to the facts on all public topics and to every variety of opinion, freely expounded to them by any man or woman who has anything to say.

The freedom of the Press, as The Times of London wrote many years ago, 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.

Intelligent people in the free world know this. That is why the reaction to the Steyn Commission report in places like Britain and the United States was so strong.

### Harm

The mere publication of the report, with its suggestions for statutory control of the Press will, in consequence, do this country infinite harm in the free world.

South Africa's democratic ground-cover is in any event already so thin that any suggestions for further curtailment of people's rights can only do us infinite harm and strengthen the conviction or fear that we are heading for some form of authoritarianism.

I have no doubt that the Steyn Commission's sentiments about 'the vital necessity' for freedom of the Press, and its rejection of State control are sincerely meant. But how is this attitude to be squared with the commission's proposals for a system of licensed journalism, with a register of approved journalists controlled by a statutory board, set up and financed by the Government and imposed on the profession under threat of prosecution?

It just does not add up.

No professional journalist of integrity is going to be able to work in a system where outsiders determine the framework and nature

mistakes or that they wish to place themselves above or beyond the law.

That is nonsense.

Newspapers have and ask for no more freedom than is available to every individual in a free society. They are subject to the same rigours of the law as any individual or public company.

But, because they serve the public, and are under an obligation at all times to give the public all the facts, they dare not be satisfied with fewer rights than those to which the individual is entitled as part of his birthright in a free society.

### Abuse

At the same time, the public has a right to ask what guarantees there are that newspapers will not abuse their freedom.

To begin with, there is the law of the land which applies to everybody, including newspapers.

Why is more needed?

But if more is needed, it can come from the reading public.

A great British editor, Sir Linton Andrews, once said that freedom of the Press is not an assured right honoured by all. It is an inalienable right whose exercise is, alas, not assured. Aggrieved people, or political opponents, will always want it whittled down.

'As long as the Press does its duty,' he added, 'it will be assailed by those whose evil or folly or even shortcomings it lays bare. It can best protect its freedom, therefore, by deserving and warning the support of the public-spirited. If they are prepared to defend it, it need have no fears.'

That, of course, is what worries one about the situation in South Africa today: the attitude of the public. For over 30 years, the Nationalist Government has been hammering the away at the English-language Press, build-

reached the stage where Press freedom is regarded by those in power as a threat to the security of the State against the background of the total onslaught. The fact that this is all done in the name of freedom makes it worse for it shows how easily people are bluffed. Does 'die volk daar buite' (in Wolmaransstad or Houghton or Constantia or Morning-side) understand just what is at stake? I doubt it. Apart from people's natural apathy, 30 years of Nationalist propaganda has bamboozled too many. That, surely, is why so many critics of the Press today play the Nationalist game, perhaps even without

low-travelism. After 50 years in journalism, I still cannot understand why so many otherwise normal people seem to start from the assumption that most newspapermen are either unscrupulous or untrustworthy or both and that therefore they need 'control-ling'. The Steyn report, I fear, is not wholly guiltless in this regard. Why treat everyone as a potential crook? Why legislate for a few black sheep? Surely the good outweighs the bad? The Press, as someone once said, is a tribune to defend the undefended, a chronicle to record its times, an examiner of controversies. It is a journal of man's successes and failures, a

the tides of change... a review of the policies, good and bad, of its leaders, the newspaper is a challenge to the police-makers, a guardian of man's liberties, it is a mirror of man's aspirations, a sentinel to protect the public. That is what journalism is all about: the story of man's long struggle to communicate freely with his fellow-men.

Why not leave the Press alone to get on with the job under the watchful eye of the people to whom it is beholden? History has proved that there is no substitute for a Press which is free to serve the people. Why not stop harassing it and help it, instead, to do a better job?



# A-G takes

# Perskor 243

# to court

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN  
and STAN MAHER

PERSKOR, the Afrikaans Press group which misrepresented three newspaper circulation figures is to be prosecuted — more than five months after police completed their investigations.

The Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothing, said in Pretoria yesterday an indictment was being prepared, and would be served on Perskor soon.

The Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General, Mr S A Engelbrecht, said last night the indictment to be served on Perskor was in connection with a criminal case investigated by the police.

He did not specify what the charges were.

## 'Danger'

Perskor is currently being sued for R12 000 000 by its rival, Nasionale Pers, in a civil dispute over the circulation figures of the three newspapers — Die Vaderland, Die Transvaler and The Citizen.

None of Perskor's top executives were available for comment last night.

Mr Nothing's terse statement follows a warning by Die Vaderland's political columnist, "Voorslag", a fortnight ago, that the Government faced real political danger if Perskor was taken to court over the circulation figures scandal.

Mr Nothing reacted by saying that if this was meant as a threat, it would be considered "extremely improper".

"Voorslag" yesterday denied the previous "threats", saying justice must be done, but reiterated that there could be "political consequences" following the court cases.

The head of the South African Commercial Branch, Brigadier Theo Scherman, said yesterday the police had not yet been informed of the decision to prosecute.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) disclosed on September 22, 1980, that it had withdrawn the sales certificates of the three newspapers for the first six months of that year. It also withdrew the certificates for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland for 1976-1979.

ABC found Die Transvaler's daily circulation had been inflated by 21 306 copies, Die Vaderland's by 9 367 and The Citizen's by 6 599. In all, nearly 5-million copies of the newspapers were involved for the six-month period from January to June 1980.

## Suspended

The ABC suspended the three newspapers on October 1, 1980, and said it would reconsider their re-instatement if acceptable revised and audited circulation certificates were received before or on October 31.

It also withdrew the Citizen's circulation certificates for the period July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979.

All three newspapers were subsequently readmitted to the ABC last year.



(243)

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, FEBRUARY 7,

# Steyn report biased, says Unisa critic

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

THE research work conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) as "a firm basis" to the Steyn Commission's report on the mass media has been slated by social scientists.

The commission requested the research because it believed it could not do justice to its task "without a scientifically-based opinion survey concerning such relevant questions as the public's perception of the reliability of the media.

"The commission will form the responses, be able to make deductions on what people think of, and would like to see, reflected in the mass media," the instructions to the HSRC stated.

A sociologist at the University of South Africa, Betty Welz, studied the completed research and told the *Tribune* that if it had been work of one of her students she "could not give it a pass mark."

The criticisms have been backed by another sociologist who examined the survey.

In close co-operation

## QUOTE

IF the Human Science Research Council's research for the Steyn Commission had been the work of one of my students, I would not have given it a pass mark — BETTY WELZ, Unisa Sociologist

task faced by the Steyn Commission Credibility is judged in terms of one's own values and preconceived ideas.

"The survey itself found that two thirds of whites believe most of what they read in their favourite newspaper, but little of what they read in newspapers in general. It is to be expected — and welcomed — that a loyal reader of the

*Cont*

group (volksgroep) in the Republic of South Africa live according to its own habits and customs?" can only be aimed at establishing the propaganda role of the media. They bear no relation to the terms of reference of the Steyn Commission.

"This question, by the way, illustrates some of the general shortcomings of the survey. The title of the Republic of South Africa is, for instance, loaded.

"It is more general used by Afrikaners and Government supporters than the heefier South



The HSRC decided to concentrate the investigation on:

- The future expectations of each group (white, Indian, coloured and black) regarding such matters as race relations, economic circumstances and political power.

Respondents were asked whether they thought conditions in South Africa were more peaceful than in the rest of Africa and in Europe, because (a note in the confidential report discloses) "South Africans will be more inclined to accept even deteriorating circumstances in their security, economic, political position if they are convinced things are as bad or even worse in other regions with which they are geographically, economically and politically linked"

- The serious problems facing individuals and groups, as well as the degree to which they feel threatened by such factors as communism, inflation, boycotts, the withdrawal of foreign investments, and strikes

- The influence of the media on religious affairs, family life, race relations, unrest and morality

- The degree to which the basic institutions such as the civil service, the courts, the educational system, the police and the military function effectively and treat the various groups fairly.

- The degree to which the media portray these institutions as functioning effectively and acting fairly.

- The extent to which news reports on radio and TV and in the Press are believed.

"One of the first criticisms I have of the research is the attempt to examine the public's perception of the credibility of the media," said Ms Welz

"It is questionable whether credibility has anything to do with the

read in the Sunday Tribune and vice versa.

"This is precisely why diversity is so necessary in the Press, and what a free Press is all about.

Once a government starts to believe it is the repository of absolute truth — as is the case behind the Iron Curtain — then it believes, too, that to allow a free Press is merely confusing to the public and a waste of resources that should be used to counter some external enemy

"It is clear that all the members of the Steyn Commission hold the same values. Their repeated references to the SABC, Afrikaans newspapers and the Citizen as more balanced, moderate and objective than the English Press serve to highlight the bias.

"In a free enterprise economy consumers buy whichever papers they like and credibility is not necessarily the decisive factor. Although the London Times is probably seen as the most credible paper in Britain, many people read The Sun, because most of us prefer pin-ups and entertainment to sober political analysis

"What right has a government to decide why people should read newspapers? In a capitalist society, the papers the people want will survive, the rest will go to the wall. This is not an ideal system, but it works a great deal better than government intervention," said Ms Welz

"The survey shows a lack of statistical sophistication and therefore reliability — there are no check questions or test for validity, also, too few meaningful cross-tabulations," she said.

"It is pre-occupied with political questions, indicating a view of the media as a propaganda tool. Questions such as 'Should each population

groups.

"The use of the concept 'volksgroep' is another example — the researchers do not try to identify what is understood by this term. They merely assume that this Nationalist ethnic parcelling is accepted by all.

"The question is also capable of more than one interpretation. Many liberal-minded people would think that any group should be allowed to follow its own customs if it wishes. This is very different from the group being forced to keep behind its ethnic boundary fence. It is one thing to permit mother tongue education, it is another to enforce it without offering a choice. So one may find that two people who answered 'yes' to this question meant very different things

"The survey is littered with similar examples, Ms Welz said.

Ms Welz said a cleverly designed questionnaire can elicit almost any response desired and that this had been done with the HSRC survey to some extent

"One also knows that correspondents tend to give the answers they think are wanted by the interviewer, and this must have affected answers where, for example, an official-looking interviewer approached an ill-educated black. Given the bias displayed in the survey, it is surprising to what extent negative reaction to the Government from 'non-whites' in fact surfaced," she said.

"The survey shows an extraordinary lack of statistical sophistication and, therefore, reliability. Several basic methodological rules have been disregarded in the survey.

- It is difficult to get accurate data from a most complicated questionnaire when a quarter of the blacks approached had never been to school and a further third had no secondary education. This means that close to half were functionally illiterate.



**SECRET RESEARCH**  
**WAS 'PROPAGANDA,**  
**BIASED AND UNSCIENTIFIC'**

**EXPERT**  
**SLAMS**  
**STEYN**  
**SURVEY**

243  
S Tribune  
7/2/82

By WILLIAM SAUNDERSON-MEYER

SOCIAL scientists have slated the research used by the Steyn Commission as the basis of its controversial report on the media as unscientific, politically biased and a propaganda exercise. The confidential research was conducted by the Broederbond-dominated Human Sciences Research Council at the request of the Steyn Commission towards the end of 1980. Although the commission

has rejected Press reports that the research was secret, it was not included in the Commission's 1400-page report released in Parliament this week. In the preface to the "secret" HSRC report, the commissioners state that they requested the research because they believed they could not do justice to their task "without a scientifically based opinion survey concerning such relevant questions as the public's perception of the credibility of the media"

CONT



The commission will from the responses be able to make deductions on what people think of and would like to see reflected in the mass media"

In its report to Parliament the commission said the HSRC research provided a firm basis for their work

In a paper prepared for the annual congress of the Association for Sociology, a senior sociologist at the University of South Africa, Betty Welz, said that if the research had been presented by a student, she could not have given it a pass mark.

Her criticisms of the scientific validity of the research have been endorsed by another university sociologist who did not want to be named

Ms Welz, who holds degrees from the universities of Stellenbosch and London said: "The commission should be disabused of the notion that is an objective study with all the authority of science behind it.

"Given the commission's request for a scientific survey, the actual way in which it was conducted is almost unbelievably prejudiced. It seems to be aimed at establishing the propaganda role of

the media and is pre-occupied with political questions

"The chief fault of the survey is that the political bias of its compilers is so very obvious: loaded questions, a narrow view of South African politics and a narrow world view

"The orientation throughout is very much that of the Afrikaner Establishment. The research team — all 12 leading members of which appear to belong to the Afrikaner population group — seems blithely unaware that its assumptions are not necessarily shared by the majority of fellow-South Africans

"The survey shows an extraordinary lack of statistical sophistication and therefore reliability. Several basic methodological rules have been disregarded in the survey.

"I fear that in this confidential report the HSRC is trading on the reputation it has built up with its publicly known studies. If it had been subjected to the scrutiny of outside professionals, its shortcomings would have been obvious.

"The danger is that nobody without a specialist training in

social research would spot them."

One academic consulted by the Sunday Tribune attacked the commission's decision to allow the Human Sciences Research Council to conduct the survey instead of appointing outside researchers with impeccable credentials.

"The HSRC received a bad dent to its credibility as an independent research body when it was disclosed last year that it was being used by the Government as a tool to identify and deal with resistance to Nationalist ideology.

"According to documents leaked to the Press, in at least one study — into theories of urban blacks with the homelands — top government officials instructed the HSRC not just to research the facts but to suggest solutions to black interest in the homelands. This included the manipulation of the media to encourage black acceptance of this facet of Nationalist ideology.

"Under these circumstances, there is bound to be suspicion of the HSRC's ability to act fairly and without prejudice," he said.

The survey was conducted by the HSRC's

Institute for Sociological, Demographic and Criminological Research.

The research staff included most of the institute's staff, under its director, Dr J. M. Lotter, plus scores of researchers and staff from other institutes controlled by the HSRC, officials from the Bureau of Supportive Research and part-time field workers of all races.

Joel Mervis, representative of the International Press Institute in South Africa and former newspaper editor, said that in its zeal to meet its wide terms of reference, the Steyn Commission had approached the HSRC to provide a survey which appeared to bear little relation to the media.

He said it was an exercise in futility and the commission had driven itself into a corner where the only answer was a totalitarian and highly restrictive formula for what constituted the interests of the community and the needs of the times.

Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition and himself a sociologist, said that Ms Welz's criticisms of the HSRC research appear well-

"They make sense and her criticisms are

soundly backed sociologically," he said.

Professor Gerhard Schutte, head of the Sociology Faculty at the University of the Witwatersrand and president of the Association for Sociology in Southern Africa, said: "Without professional approval of the Steyn Commission, the research definitely can not be considered seriously.

"Although I have not studied the confidential report on which Ms Welz made her findings, in the light of the methodological errors she has found, I agree that one must doubt the validity of the research and conclusions."

He also attacked the "confidentiality" of the research "It is a very important principle that research like this should be open to scrutiny by outside experts so that its validity can be established.

"Data obtained in such a manner must be suspect and cannot be considered reliable and valid."

He added: "I don't trust the findings of the research and would be loath to give to it any authority as a basis for possible legislation, as an objective, scientific study"

**STEYN REPORT: Why it's so santed — See Page 5**



**BUSINESS**

*S. Express 7/2/82*  
**Golden age is dawning  
for Black readers** *(243)*

A NEW Black Sunday newspaper, Golden City Post, hits the streets on March 28

The paper is to be published by a new company, City Press (Pty) Ltd, whose shareholders are the South African Associated Newspapers and the Jim Bailey company, New Publishing (Pty) Ltd, each with 50%.

Editor is Phillip Selwyn-Smith, for several years a senior editor with Jim Bailey. Ironically, he was once editor of the old Golden City Post, which was sold to the Argus group in 1971

At the time of the sale, the Post had a

circulation of 275 000, and was the third-biggest newspaper in South Africa. Under Argus management the circulation peaked at around 150 000

Circulation of the new publication will initially be confined to the PWV, with a print order of 100 000, but it is hoped the paper will eventually go national

Advertising rates are competitive — R4 a column centimetre for black and white, and R8 for colour. For the first seven weeks a 50% rate discount is to be offered

Says editor Selwyn-Smith "We think we have a reasonable chance of success"



# External control (243) of Sapa R04 rejected 8/2/82

THE SA Press Association foresees no need for its operations to be regulated by any legislative instrument or by any other Government or private organisation, the news agency's management committee says in a statement

The statement was issued after a meeting of Sapa's management committee that noted the comments of the Steyn Commission on Sapa's service.

It said "Sapa has been in existence as an autonomous cooperative institution since 1958 and has faithfully and efficiently served its newspaper members as well as its many other customers

"Sapa is an independent news gathering and distribution agency and maintains a high standard of service. Evidence of this is the fact that it serves 39 newspapers publishing in English, Afrikaans and other languages, and 24 non newspaper customers

"It is highly conscious of the need to retain its independence, avoid domination by pressure groups and to maintain its high standards

## 'Stifle'

"Whatever deficiencies do occur receive the immediate attention of the Sapa board of management, its management committee and the staff

"The recent restructuring measures were designed to achieve these ends

"Sapa, therefore, foresees no need for its operations to be regulated by any legislative instrument or by any other body, whether government or private," the agency said

In London yesterday, the conservative Sunday Telegraph said in an editorial that the clear motive of the Steyn recommendations was to "stifle unwelcome comment with a political gag", Sapa-AP reports

"If the Government there (in South Africa) still cares anything about either its reputation abroad or reconciliation at home, it should throw all 1375 pages of this report straight back at Mr Justice Steyn," it added

It said newspaper offices had been among the few places in South Africa where the banners of freedom had still flown — "albeit bending under strong winds and in a somewhat tattered condition"

"And although the Suppression of Communism Act has been used to kill Leftwing publications and restrict reporting in others, vigorous criticism of Government policy can still get into print"

All this was now threatened by the Steyn report, the paper said



8/2/82 (243) (29) Soweto

## Mwasa meeting

By SAM MABE

THE MEDIA Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa) is planning to hold a public meeting in Soweto next week, to explain the implications of the Steyn Commission's report to the community.

In what can be seen as a crucial public meeting to have been planned by Mwasa, a spokesman for the organisation said the meeting was prompted by what he called "serious allegations"

made in Parliament by the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Media

He said the allegations had far reaching implications not only to Mwasa but to members of the black community, who benefitted from services rendered by members of Mwasa through the Press

The spokesman said as soon as finality is reached on the holding of the meeting, a venue and a date, which is

made known in due course

The Steyn Commission's report described Mwasa as the information and propaganda-wing of the black conscious movement," and that the organisation could be expected to continue with this function

Top journalists and other leaders will be invited to address the meeting to which all organisations and members of the community are invited



# Perskor: fraud charges

243  
ROOM  
9/2/82

By STAN MAHER and CHRIS OLCKERS

THE people to be charged in "the Perskor affair" will be charged in the Supreme Court with fraud, according to the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothling.

The fraud charges concern alleged falsification of circulation figures for two of Perskor's newspapers, Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland, Mr Nothling said yesterday

But The Citizen, whose circulation figures were also misrepresented by the Afrikaans Press giant, will not figure in the prosecution

"I cannot tell you at this stage who the accused are," Mr Nothling said.

"We are preparing an indictment. As soon as that is ready it will be served on the accused."

It has been learnt that former employees of Perskor might also be drawn into the case which is expected to last some days

The Transvaal Deputy Attorney-General, commercial cases, Mr M T van der Merwe, SC, is expected to lead the State's case against the newspaper giant

Two weeks ago, Die Vaderland's political columnist, "Voorslag", warned that the Government faced political dangers if the company was taken to court over the circulation scandal

## Pillar

The columnist noted that Perskor was a pillar of the Afrikaner establishment in the Transvaal, where the Government was "weak"

Last Friday "Voorslag" denied that any threat was intended, but reiterated that there could be "political consequences" to either a prosecution of the company, or a civil case against Nasionale Pers

Perskor is currently being sued for R12-million by its rival, Nasionale Pers, in a dispute over Perskor's circulation figures, details of which were first published by the Rand Daily Mail in September 1980

In the same month, the Audit Bureau of Circulation disclosed that it had withdrawn the sales certificates of all three Perskor newspapers for the first six months of 1980. It also withdrew certificates for Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland for the years 1976 to 1979

Sales certificates for the Citizen from July 1, 1978 to December 31, 1979, were also withdrawn

Sales totalling almost five million copies of the three newspapers were allegedly involved for the first six months of 1980



# Steyn finding is disputed

243  
YWA  
Steyn  
9/2/82

The Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) feels that the findings of the Steyn Commission have confirmed that "there can never be justice in an unjust society."

Mwasa's acting president, Mr Goba Ndlovu, said the commission was not only white, but was appointed by a white government whose whole political attitude was based on race.

"Our deep-seated belief that there never can be justice in an unjust society has been confirmed by the findings."

"What better justification do we need for refusing to give evidence before such a commission? We were condemned long before the commission started its inquiry."

Mr Ndlovu claimed that the commission

was "ill-informed" in continually referring to Mwasa in purely journalistic terms, because most members were not journalists.

He dismissed the finding that the association was a front organisation as "completely false and baseless."

"We do not need anyone to teach us or tell us that we are suffering," he said.

Mwasa was fully aware that the commission's findings on the association were an attempt to justify action already taken against members, and further intended action. Mr Ndlovu said — "We are, however, neither intimidated, or deceived by this."

The Southern Transvaal branch of Mwasa will hold its congress at the Dube YWCA, Soweto, on Saturday morning.



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Soweto on 22 January 1982, if so, (a) what was the object of the raid, (b) by whom was it authorized, (c) who was in charge and (d) how many policemen were used,

- (2) whether any dogs were used in such raid, if so, how many,
- (3) whether the South African Police requested the assistance of the South African Defence Force in carrying out such raid if so, for what purpose
- (4) (a) how many persons were arrested, (b) how many arrested persons (i) were (aa) charged and (bb) released and (ii) are still in detention and (c) what were the charges against them,
- (5) whether any persons in such hostel were bitten by police dogs during the

raid, if so, how many (a) were bitten and (ii) required hospital treatment?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

- (1) No
- (2) to (5) Fall away

*House of Commons* Press Council **243** 10/2/82  
Q Col 65-66  
21 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Internal Affairs

Whether the Press Council received any complaints from Government departments in 1981, if so, (a) how many from each Department and (b) with what result in each case?

The MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Yes

Number	(a)	(b)
1	Department of Mar power	Withdrawn
3	Department of Health and Welfare	Withdrawn
1	Department of Defence	Redress given
1	Cape Provincial Administration	Withdrawn
1	Natal Provincial Administration	Lapsed
1	Administration for Whites' SWA	Lapsed

**200** *House of Commons* Q Col. 65  
Identify documents relating to (i) identity documents and (ii) influx control regulations in 1981?  
10 2 82

39 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many Blacks in (a) the Sandton municipal area and (b) Alexandra were charged with offences relating to (i) identity documents and (ii) influx control regulations in 1981?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
(i)	14	77
(ii)	17	135

**751** *House of Commons* Q. Col 66-67  
Patrol vehicles 10/2/82

40 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Police

How many serviceable patrol vehicles (a) with and (b) without radio equipment are stationed on a daily basis at the (i) Sandton, (ii) Bramley, (iii) Wynberg, (iv) Alexandra and (v) Lombardy East police station?

The MINISTER OF POLICE

	(a)	(b)
(i)	2	2
(ii)	1	1



# Steyn report 'a sorry document'

CAPE TIMES 10/2/82

243

CONT

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media has performed the extraordinary feat of devising an instrument of press control too crude even for the taste of a Nationalist government that has long sought to force newspapers to lie by omission

Its report tabled in Parliament last week is sloppy, shallow, unbalanced, frequently ignorant and dangerous

## Brushed aside

It has been deservedly brushed aside by the Prime Minister, and summarily condemned by newspapers, editors, and publishers, English and Afrikaans. The harm it has caused abroad to South Africa is considerable

The essence of the report is not freedom of expression. The key to understanding this sorry document was explained during the week by the government's own mouthpiece, Beeld. "The essence of the voluminous report of the Steyn commission on the mass media is that state security in South Africa is threatened by a Marxist-inspired onslaught"

Hence, according to a headline in the same newspaper, the press must be *vasgevat*, tightly grasped

## Thoughts on war

The onslaught mentioned by Beeld, usually called the "total onslaught," is a danger perceived by General Magnus Malan, who joined the army shortly after World War II, and whose thoughts on war have caused many South Africans to die a thousand deaths before the first Russian tank has even appeared on the horizon (unless one counts the ancient T-34 which was summarily knocked out of action in Angola last year)

The Steyn commission has made General Malan's nightmares its own, and it assumes the rest of the nation is as easily terrified, hence the need to prevent the mass media from revealing to the public matters that are true but not for them to know

## Rubbishy jargon

The Steyn commission has made the "total onslaught" — not truth nor even fact — its criterion for judging the performance of the press. Its reasoning on the point is concealed in the sort of

emanated lately from the departments of "communication studies" at our universities

We must, says the commission, "clear our own domestic decks of damaging perception-breeding impediments" (Elsewhere the press is accused of "climate-setting," though not of rain-making)

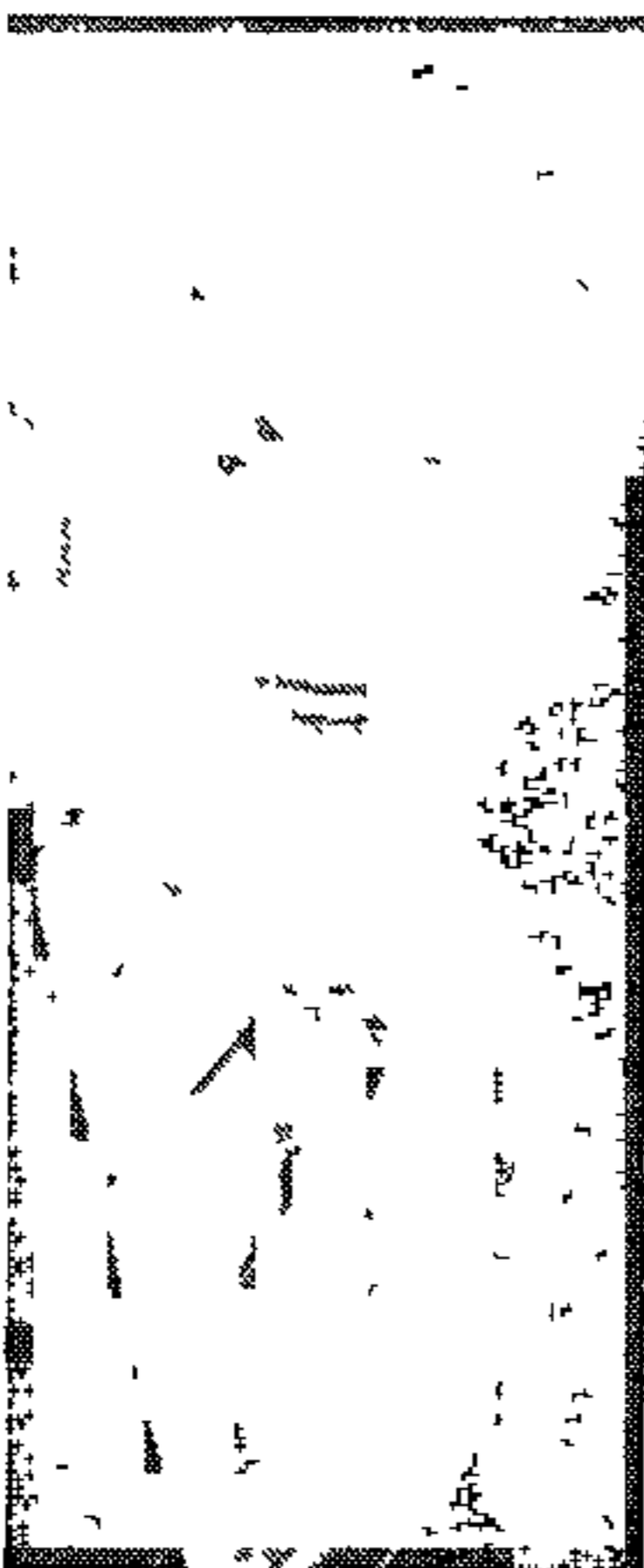
## Fearful stuff

It is impossible to explain how a man like Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, came to accept all this fearful stuff. He is not, like General Malan, unfamiliar with real war. He served with the South African forces in Italy and presumably saw at first hand the devastation caused by mere military (and therefore less than total) onslaughts

But logically, if onslaught rather than truth or democratic debate or sound government is to be the criterion for judging the mass media, then tight control of the media is justified to the degree that the country's security situation is in crisis

## Outrageous

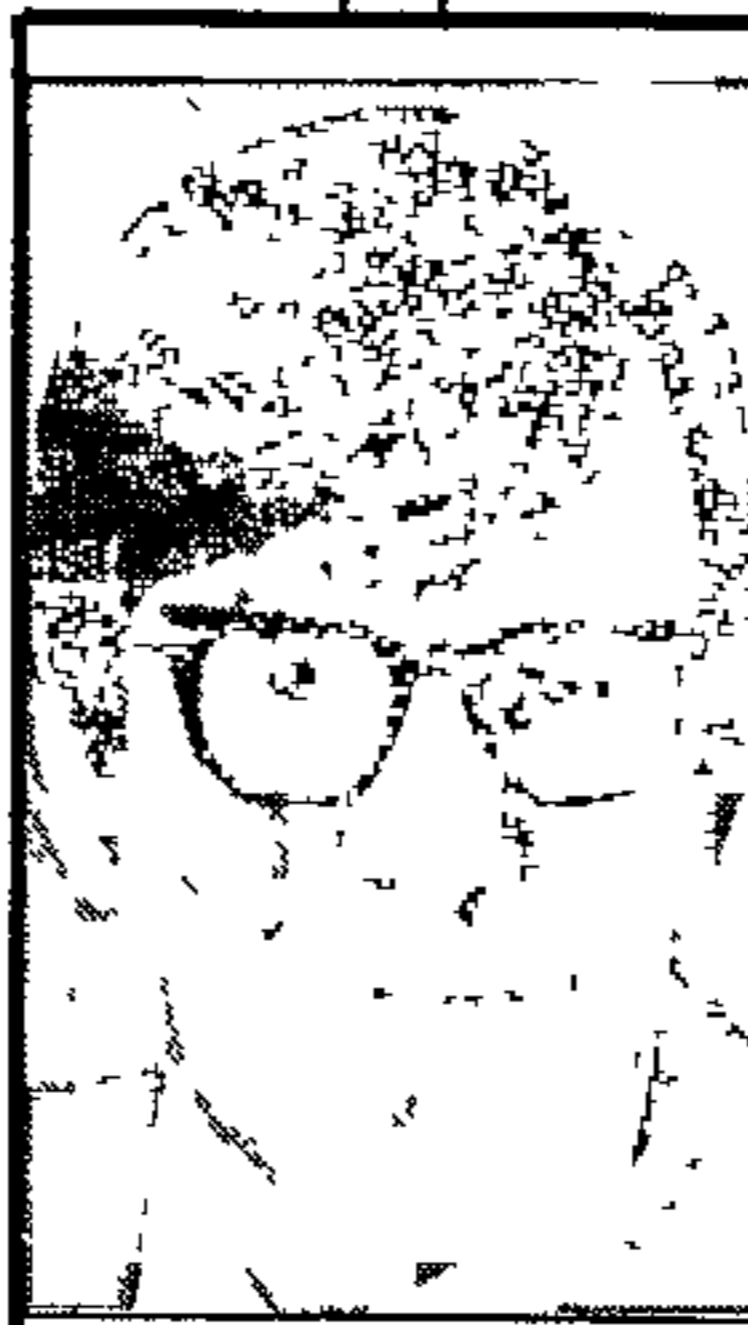
And it is in perceiving such a crisis that the report is particularly outrageous. The primitive and incompetent Soviets are depicted as giants, the great American democra-



Mr Justice Steyn

cy as enfeebled, clearly the commission did not think to glance at the size of each country's gross national product

Beneath all its arguments lies the implicit assumption that despite the



By KEN OWEN who has just been appointed editor of the Sunday Express

two great wars of this century, the totalitarian states are strong and the democracies weak — which is the opposite of the truth

## Caricature

The commission actually caricatures Western democracy in these words: "The principles and methods of an orthodox Western democracy so strongly relied upon by the aforementioned liberal democrats in judging of the South African situation, have as their basic premise a central 'Westminster-type' parliament elected by universal and undifferentiated suffrage in a unitary state on the basis of one man, one vote and of a 'winner takes all' majority rule"

In fact, until quite recently the United States did not have an undifferentiated franchise for congressional elections. American presidents are elected by an electoral college, senators by loaded votes. South Africa, with its loaded rural constituencies, still does not have an undifferentiated franchise. Neither Canada nor Australia nor the United States has a "winner takes all" majority rule. And so forth

## Obscure writers

The country has been awash in recent years with discussion of consociational systems in plural societies, it seems to have passed the commissioners by. Instead they draw on obscure writers (a professor at Rochester College and a former British diplomat) to sustain the theory that the West is in mortal peril (and hence, South African newspapers logi-

Soviets, are ignored

Indeed, the United States and Britain are discussed as though neither Ronald Reagan nor Margaret Thatcher was more than a transient aberration in the West's leftward decline

"the upwelling left-liberal enmity in the USA and the UK bode ill for South Africa and should never be lost sight of in disseminating the message of constructive developments in the RSA," says the commission — and goes on to cite as proof of our peril from the Western powers a reader's letter to a newspaper criticizing the Voortrekker youth movement as being parochial

## Flashes of ignorance

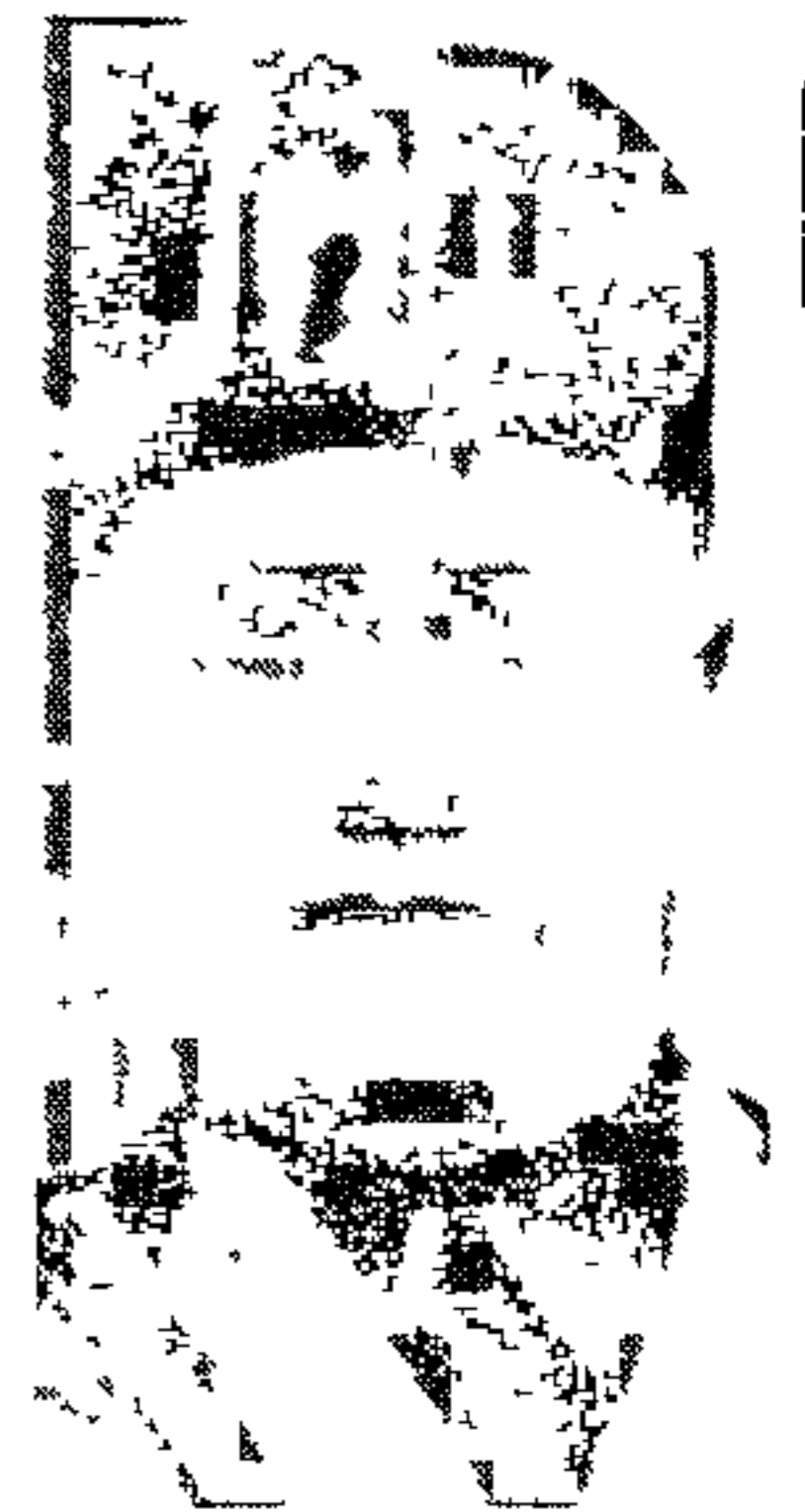
On the local scene the commission exposes itself in revealing flashes of ignorance, claiming that the Soviet Union pursues its



Mrs Thatcher

onslaught through proxies like "the SACP, the ANC, and the PAC." No glimmer of understanding or the enmities that sent the PAC to Peking and the ANC to Moscow, no grasp of the long feud between (black) Africanists and (non-racial) Marxists within the resistance movements. And no distinction between blacks who seek revolution and blacks who merely seek the democratic right to vote

In dealing at passionate and unnecessary length with the arguments of Professor John Dugard of the University of the Witwatersrand, who made the conventional liberal case for a free press, the commission descends to *ad hominem* attack, warning



Mussolini

Mussolini's day — and offers it in all seriousness to South Africans who, only a generation ago, fought to free the Italians from just such measures

Enough. The danger is not that this extraordinary compilation of claptrap will be accepted by the government — the Afrikaans press can surely be relied upon to protect the country from this particular folly — but that it will be widely disseminated to poison debate down the years in our oligarchy (which the commission calls a democracy). It will provide ammunition for a continuing assault on democratic values in this country

## Rigorous analysis

What is now urgently required is a rigorous analysis of the commission's work by the liberal philos-



Professor Dugard

ophers and historians and lawyers at our better universities — not, please, the "communications" specialists — on whom falls the duty of defending our civilized Western value structure





General Malan

cally, must suppress some news lest they dishearten the citizenry) As Beeld says the essence is security, not truth  
One searches in vain in the crude and fearful view of the world for a sense of balance There is none Even the current generation of Americans neo-conservatives (Irving Kristol, Norman Podhoretz, Henry Kissinger) who have led the Western effort to stiffen defences against the

ceived as an "anti-Afrikaner racist"

Jingoes

The commission blames last century's jingoes for contributing to the suspicions and tensions between the English and Afrikaans press but ignores on this point the current conspiracy of the Broederbond. Which might, by its standards, be seen as "anti-English racism"

If the commission's analysis is one-sided, its remedies are surely eccentric To most South Africans, mention of Italy conjures up a picture of instability, of 42 governments since the war, of kidnappings and gangsterism, of murdered prosecutors, of the young Getty lad's ear cut off and mailed to his grandfather, of those dreadful hordes of photographers known as *paperazzi*, of a slothful and corrupt bureaucracy

From Italy

The Steyn commission reaches into this mess to pluck an idea to salvage South Africa from the total onslaught' It takes from Italy the notion of a register of journalists — not the voluntary register of modern Italy but the compulsory register suited to

quickly so that this particular commission's report can be consigned permanently to the intellectual trash can where it belongs



10/2/82 243

# HSRC dismisses criticism of study

## Own Correspondent

DURBAN. — Criticism by a university lecturer that the secret Human Sciences Research Council study for the Steyn Commission was unscientific, politically-biased and a propaganda exercise has been dismissed by an HSRC spokesman as "hardly warranting comment".

The spokesman said the criticism by UNISA sociologist Mrs Betty Weltz — published at length in a Sunday paper — lacked scientific validity.

Mrs Weltz could not have been in possession of the complete study, he said, and she should therefore have approached the council before publicizing her views in the press. He claimed that this proper scientific course would have allowed Mrs Weltz to appreciate that the research had in fact been 100 percent scientific.

For the same reasons he dismissed the views of other university lecturers and politicians who had backed Mrs Weltz's findings.

Among points made by Mrs Weltz were that the study lacked statistical sophistication, check questions and meaningful cross questions to give it true validity.

She said the HSRC study was preoccupied with po-

litical questions, loaded and Afrikaner-oriented.

Had the research been presented by one of her students, said Mrs Weltz, she would not have given it a pass mark.

Asked about Dr Bekker's comment that her observations lacked scientific validity because she had not contacted the council, Mrs Weltz said it was customary for research to be judged in the form in which it was made available to specialists and the general public.

"It is not usual to clear up points of difference in confidential backroom chats," she said.

"It is accepted practice in the scientific community to assess work done by other researchers either at scientific congresses or in scientific journals."

She said her criticism had received support at the annual congress of the Association for Southern Africa.

"It is unfortunate that no one from the HSRC chose to attend, but they invariably attend only the meetings of the overwhelmingly Afrikaans, and until recently, the all-white South African Sociological Association."

Contrary to the HSRC spokesman's assumption, her findings were based on the full study which she had obtained from a source she would not disclose.

14



Cape Times 11/2/82  
243

# Wiley gives full support to Steyn

## Political Correspondent

THE Nationalist MP for Simon's Town, Mr John Wiley, last night gave full backing to the Steyn Commission's recommendations for compulsory professionalization of South African journalists.

Mr Wiley, who has objected for many years to the reporting in some newspapers, made his comments at a meeting to inform his constituents on the Steyn Commission's recommendations.

Mr Wiley accused English-language editors of a "predictable and hysterical" reaction to the report.

Noting the commission's criticism of the government for obstructing the media in some instances, he said a disciplined and professional press framework would make it easier for the government to give much more information to the media.

Mr Wiley said he would present copies of the Steyn report to the Fish Hoek, Muizenberg and Simon's Town public libraries and advised his constituents to study some of its recommendations.

He spent more than an hour detailing the commission's investigation of the threat to South Africa, the need for social responsi-

bility in journalism and its recommendations on newspaper shareholdings and compulsory professionalization. He supported the commission's criticism of the present Press Council, citing an instance where he had tried to have a complaint heard but had been told, without being given a hearing, that he did not have a case.

Points raised from the floor at the end of the meeting ranged from calls for stricter control of the press to the remark of a former Rhodesian paratrooper who said the public under Mr Ian Smith's government had been grossly misled because the media had been muzzled.

## Kaolin mining

Mr Wiley also came out in strong and public opposition to kaolin mining in the Noordhoek area and rejected local rumours that he held shares in one of the companies applying to mine kaolin.

He also welcomed the government decision to allow Kalk Bay's coloured fishing community to remain there.

"For them to be given permanent residence and the right to own property near the harbour where their boats are is only right, fair and just," he said.



234 243 Star  
12/2/82  
Campaign in US  
over Press Report

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's diplomatic missions in the United States are conducting a vigorous and widespread campaign to counter what they see as "unfair publicity" over the Steyn Commission report.

American comment on the report was rapid and amounted to almost unanimous condemnation of its proposals.

Now the South African Embassy in Washington and consulates in other cities are plying the US media with "background information."

Hundreds of copies of a Press statement have gone to news papers throughout the country stressing, among other things, that the Steyn report has yet to be formally considered by the Government.

The Press statement says the Government is in no sense committed to the proposed legislation and will consult "the South African Press Union and other involved parties" (sic).

#### UNUSUAL MOVE

In an unusual move, the South African missions have also distributed English translations of a column by Dawie in the Cape Town nationalist news paper Die Burger.

The columnist says that "there is no justification for highly emotional judgments to be bandied about."

The New York Times yesterday published a letter from the South African ambassador, Mr Donald Sole.

The Times had said in a leading article that the South African Government was "eag 1

to enact" the Steyn proposals.

But Mr Sole recorded his "strongest exception" to this and said the Prime Minister, Mr Botha, had emphasised that the Steyn documents required careful study and consideration.



# THE Afrikaners Press

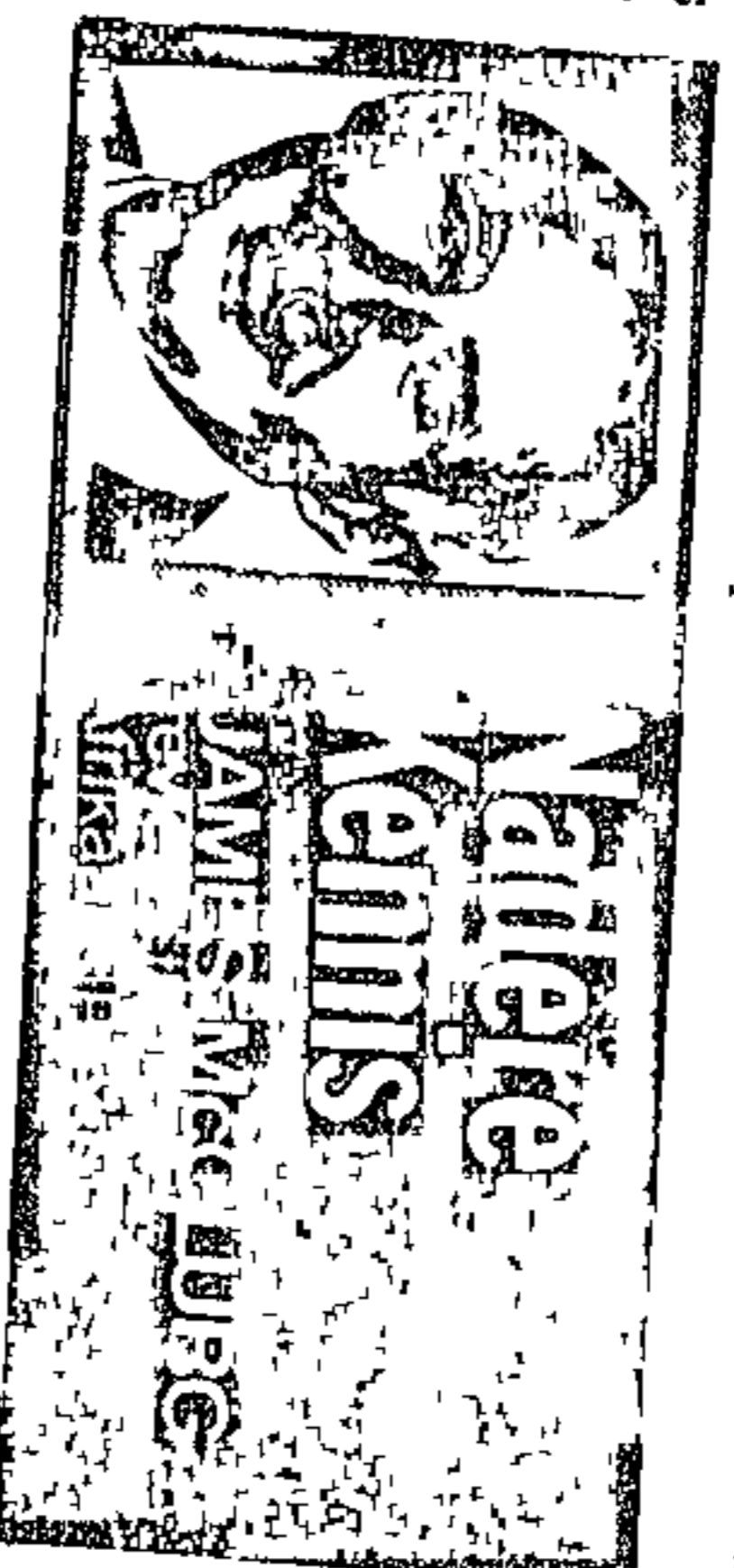
THE Afrikaners Press made no attempt to conceal its feeling of shock at the death in detention last week of Dr Neil Aggett, prominent trade union leader.

Die Burger, usually the last to say anything that might appear to criticise the Government, commented particularly strongly. It ought to surprise nobody, it said, that Dr Aggett's death had unleashed a storm of protest both here and abroad. It was a profoundly unfortunate and also extremely exploitable incident.

The fact that a judicial inquiry was to be held did not relieve the authorities of the obligation to conduct a drastic review of the methods of control used in cases of detention.

Dawie, political columnist of the Nasionale Groep, said much of the present emotion could be traced to the fact the Biko case had never been laid to rest. What happened then, and the fact that no-one had been brought to book, had loaded the scales against South Africa.

"As long as South Africa has security laws that run counter to certain democratic principles of freedom and judicial trial, we shall be the target for sharp criticism and every case that goes awry will be blazed abroad." Rapport hoped the full details of the circumstances of Dr Aggett's death would be revealed. It was in everyone's interests that



should happen.

The question was not only how he died but also what the possible cause of his suicide was — if the inquiry confirmed this point.

Beeld pointed to the irony that the incident had occurred when the reassuring words of the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, about deaths in detention were scarcely cold on his lips. Violent criticism was flowing in from overseas and the Government could expect worse reactions than verbal criticism.

But Beeld called on those who protested so loudly against the security system to say publicly what kind of system they really wanted in South Africa.

COMMENT on Dr Aggett's death was interlaced with references to the report of the Rabie commission on security legislation. Most newspapers saw the incident as an urgent reason for the Government to give effect to the commissioner's recommendations. Unlike the Steyn report

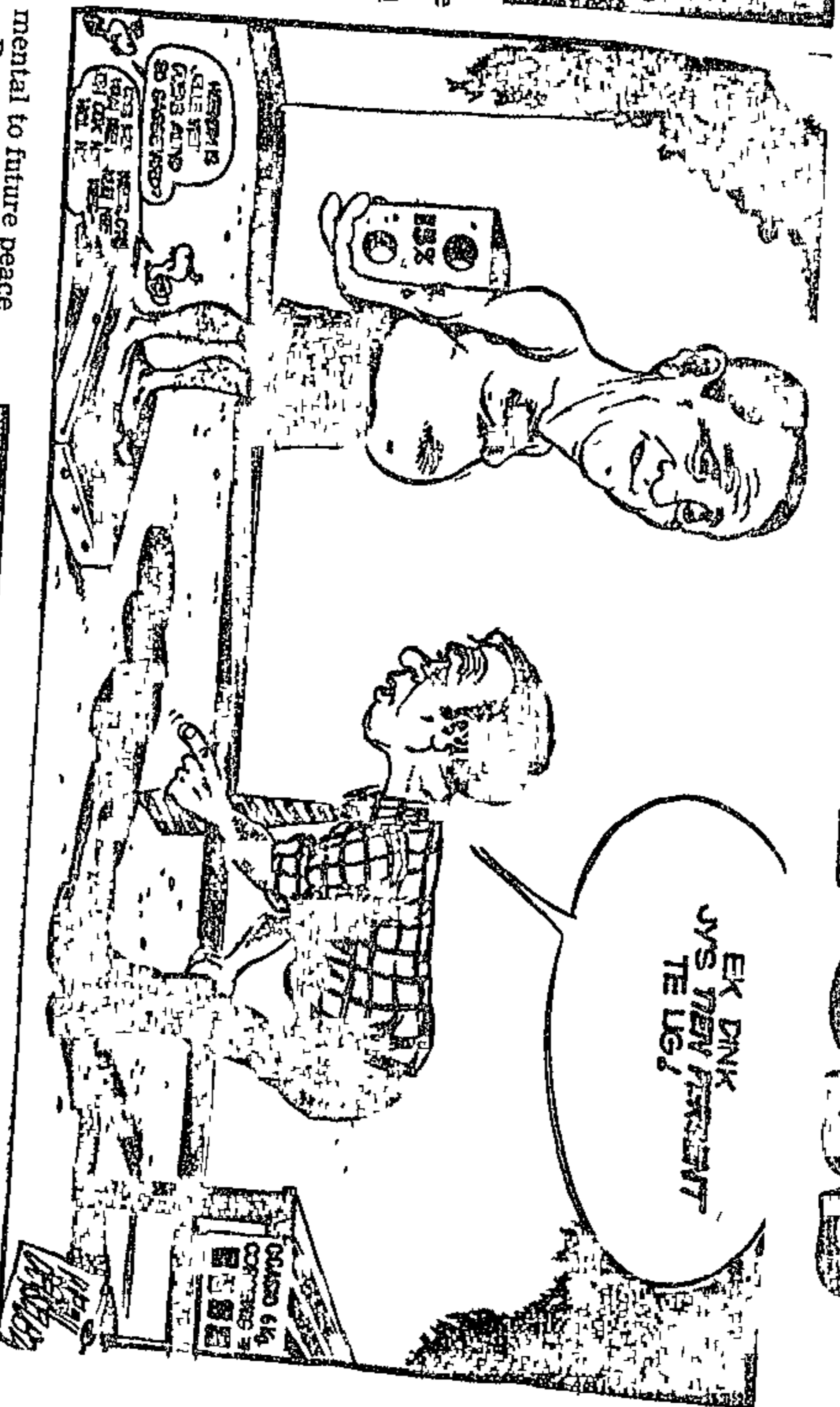
report was acclaimed in the Afrikaners Press.

Die Vaderland described its recommendations as "a decided improvement" and added that any effort to take the application of sensitive security legislation out of the hands of bureaucrats and transfer it to the courts was to be welcomed.

Die Transvaler said the commissioner's legislative proposals were clearly aimed not only at increasing the effectiveness of action against the "hostile onslaught" but also at guaranteeing beyond any doubt that the measures would be applied in a just manner.

Both Beeld and Dawie endorsed the view of the commission that there would be no permanent solution for the problems of unrest until the causes were removed.

Beeld said the commissioner's finding that the roots of the recurring disturbances lay in the fact that Blacks had no part in the government of the country cut to the bone. A wise government would react positively to the finding, because



The dispute between the Government and civil servants over salaries continues in this cartoon by Die Vaderland's Weyni Deyzel, the civil servant is saying to Dr Andries Treurnicht, after the weighing-in, "I think you're about 10% too light!"

Beeld - by Ross MacLennan

## A strange land:

## Here money

AMONG the stranger manifestations of our strange society is a passion for festivals at which a local beauty



relieve the authorities of the obligation to conduct a drastic review of the methods of control used in cases of detention

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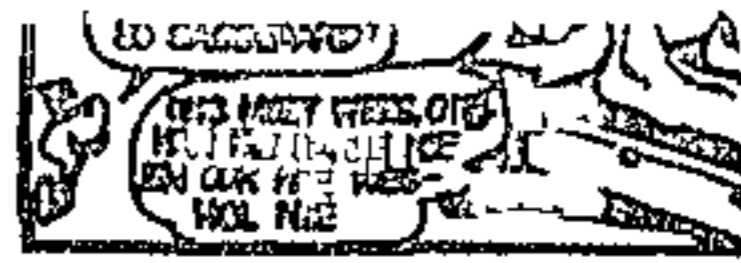
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mental to future peace.

Dawie said the Government would be unable to carry out its task of reform if the South African community was always in turmoil. Therefore the authorities, and the community itself, must carry out reform purposefully and as rapidly as possible — otherwise time would run out and the negative effect of the security laws would be greater than their usefulness.

□□□

AMONG the stranger manifestations of our strange society is a passion for festivals at which a local beauty is crowned with the name of a local product. Best known, perhaps is Ficksburg's Miss Cherry, chosen annually to coincide with the region's fruit crop of the same name.

But the custom is spreading. With the help of a well-informed friend, Beeld columnist Lood has been compiling a list of these affairs. Among the more far-out: Miss Salt, Miss Oomph (a tribute to the vitality supposedly conferred by groundnuts), Miss Guava and — almost unbelievably — Miss Onion.

□□□

THE University of the Witwatersrand receives so much unfavourable publicity in the Afrikaans Press that it must have come as a shock as well as a pleasure to be given a friendly pat on the back by two leading columnists on the occasion of its 60th birthday.

Everyone who lived in Johannesburg could be proud of the brilliant achievements of Wits in very many fields over more than half a century, said Die Transvaler's Dirk Ligter.

In Rapport, Coenie Slabber paid particular tribute to the university's department of Afrikaans-Nederlands, which had for so long housed the famous Afrikaans poet N P van Wyk Louw. Louw's successors, said the columnist, maintained a level in literature that any Afrikaans university might well envy. Its work in linguistics was also superb.

□□□

EQUAL political rights for the Coloured people will become a reality despite "delaying actions, hidden or open resistance and any variety of cunning manoeuvres." This is the view of Professor Hennie Coetzee, former editor of Woord and Daad, the verligte Calvinist journal published at Potchefstroom.

In an article in Woord and Daad, Prof Coetzee said the only question was when and how this would happen.

□ South Africa would greatly like to reach an acceptable settlement in South West Africa, but we will not abandon the territory, and it is time... the whole world began to realise that. — Oggendblad.

□ Urban Blacks are already more Westernised than their compatriots in the homelands. TV2, especially directed to the urban areas, will widen the gap as regards tribal-

ism, Westernisation and the loosening of bonds with the homelands. — Professor Tom de Koning, of the Rand Afrikaans University, in Die Transvaler.

□ Not only does it offer the State the opportunity of placing the cold hand of control on the media but the proposed measures are also impractical and unworkable. — Harald Pakendorf, Editor of Die Vaderland, on the Steyn Commission's report.

## DOUBLE MEDAL AWARD WINNERS

RAND SHOW 1981



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# Plagiarism charge at Steyn Report

243

ROM 16/2/82

4.2.5.1 Des Desc

CERTAIN aspects of the Steyn Commission report into the mass media indicated that, prima facie, there existed an infringement of the Copyright Act, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton) said yesterday.

Speaking in Parliament during the special debate on the report, Mr Dalling said it appeared the commission had lifted certain passages in the report from a book "The rise and crisis of Afrikaner power" by Herbert Adam and Herman Gillomee

Mr Dalling then quoted from two passages in the book and two in the report which he said were remarkably similar in intellectual thought and even in literary style

"Incredible, isn't it, that a finding of a commission, after independent, scientific research and deep thought should coincide so exactly with the thinking and even word choice of messrs Adam and Gillomee?"

Mr Dalling said he had a few questions firstly for the commission and secondly for the Government

"How many other passages, quotations, opinions and findings have been surreptitiously cribbed from the original works of others?"

"How many of the views offered are really those of the commissioners? Whose opinions are whose?"

"What value can be placed on this report, which pleads Press freedom, but which recommends a system of control which will lead to the death of that freedom, a report which condemns journalists without hearing them or reading the work upon which the recommendation is based.

## 'Dishonesty'

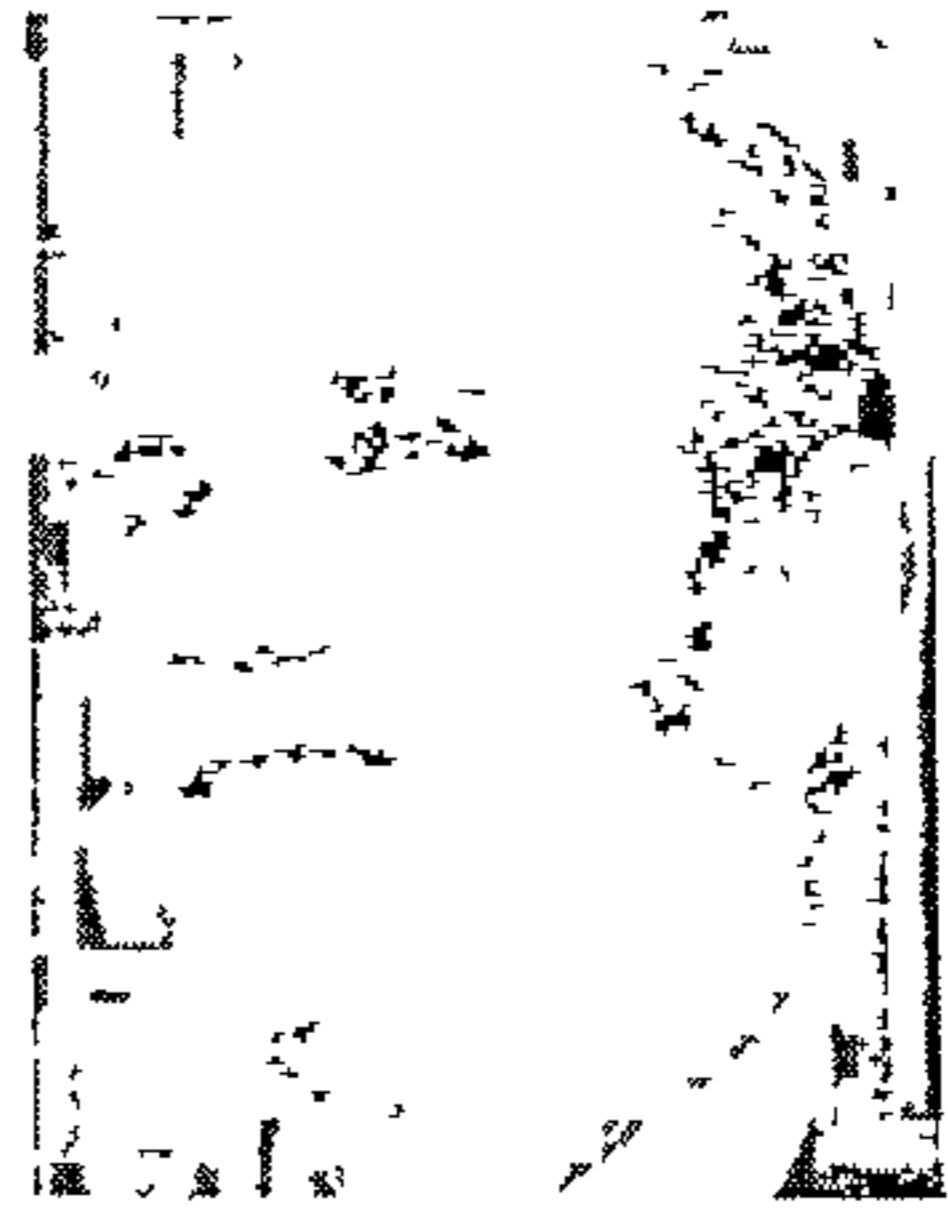
"And finally what value can be placed on the views of men who have borrowed them from others without acknowledgement, a report which even has mistakes in its errata list.

"A single dishonesty in a document should destroy it. Three, and perhaps others undiscovered, should consign it to where it came from.

"I ask you, what cognisance can any honest academic give to the writings of these learned, unbiased commissioners?"

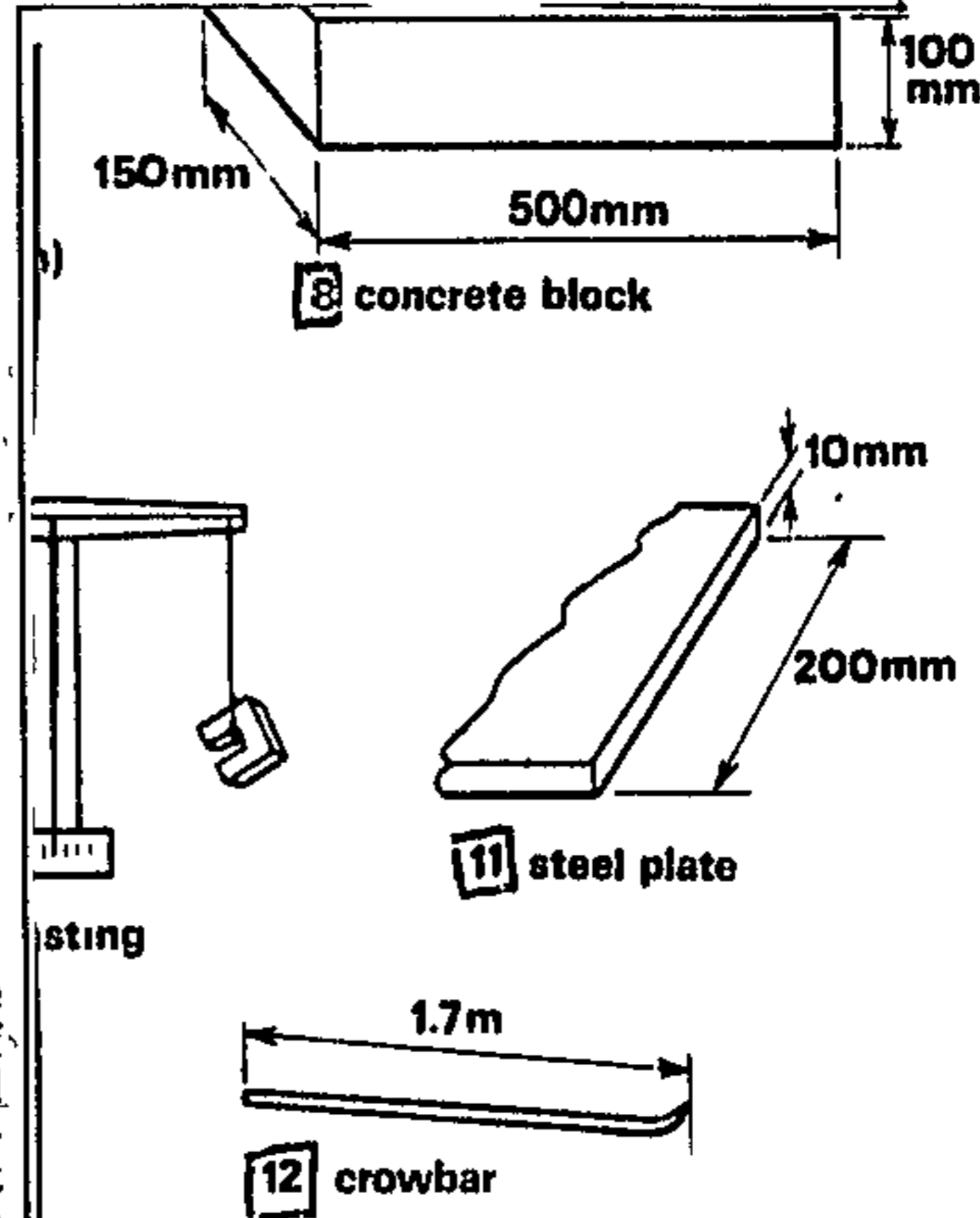
"Academics who are found out in this sort of thing lose their jobs and reputations. Journalists who plagiarise others are fired. Civil court cases have been founded, and damages awarded. And not least, prima facie, there seems to exist here an infringement of the copyright Act" - Sapa.

● See Page 5



MR DAVE DALLING accuses commission

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For a lay audience

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Sowetan 16/2/82

# Manthata hits out

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**THE heavy presence of Security Police at the meeting of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (Mwasa), destroys the whole concept of South Africa being a free and democratic country.**

This sharp reaction was voiced by Mr Tom Manthata, leading black consciousness figure, who also said the presence of the police at the White City church was exceptionally intimidating

He also attacked the police presence at the St Augustine Catholic Church in Mzimhlophe where the Soweto Civic Association branch was holding a

meeting

Mr Manthata said "Thanks that the parish-priest of the church in Mzimhlophe could still remain solid and intact to allow the meeting to go on"

Mr Manthata was reacting to an incident at the weekend when doors were closed to Mwasa at the Lutheran Church in White City for a meeting to explain the complications of the Steyn Commission report

The meeting had to be cancelled when the minister in charge locked the church doors and said he was no longer going to allow the meeting to

take place He said he had been warned by the Security Police not to allow any political activity in his church or it would be closed

Mr Manthata said "To witness a minister scared and unable to honour an agreement with Mwasa for his church to be the venue made the whole image of the Security Police being officers of peace melt and evaporate into a foul smelling air

"What we are witnessing is definitely an onslaught on ministers who dare house those the State has declared its avowed enemies," Mr Manthata said



# New Sunday newspaper <sup>(243)</sup> unveiled <sup>S. Times</sup> <sub>2/2/82</sub>

MEET the first all-new mass circulation Sunday newspaper to be launched in South Africa for years!

A crying national need will be met in the last week in March with the launching of Golden City Press, a tabloid for blacks which will sell for around 20c a copy and start as a 32-pager.

The new paper is the brain-child of that irrepressible and well-monied publisher, Jim Bailey, who for 15 years ran Post, the leading black newspaper with a circulation of some 260 000, before it was sold to Argus in 1970.

Perskor will handle the printing.

Distribution will be the responsibility of one of two bidders. A final decision has still to be taken.

Mr Bailey told me on Friday: "There is a pressing need for a mass communications system not tied to any political party, but clean and clear in its own right

"We will follow the old Post tradition closely, concentrating on sport and human interest, with a popular touch."

Profits?

"There has been a huge increase in black spending power and the importance of the black consumer since 1970. Advertisers realise this and are now spending far more to reach the black market.

Certainly Dick Goss, managing director of SA Breweries (embracing OK Bazaars, Amrel, and now Edgars) agrees.

As he said at the Simpson, Frankel 1982 Investment

By Stephen Orpen

Conference on Wednesday: "No producer can launch a product and hope it will succeed without 20% to 90% black buying. "Partly because of Government decentralisation policy, black spending will increase in all areas."

Editor of Bailey's new venture will be Selwyn Smith, once editor of Post, aided by, among others, several former colleagues.

The political line will be "roughly as it was with Post. The new paper will represent its public — mainly moderates — within the limits allowed"

**BUSINESS TIMES**

POST



ARGUS 24/2/82

# Press warned of coercion 243

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — It was impossible for the South African Government to live alongside a black Press, Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of World and of Post, said yesterday

'The Government doesn't like the Press in general and it doesn't like the black Press in particular,' he told a meeting organised by the Progress

ive Student Association of the University of the Witwatersrand

'The Government has accused black newspapers of fanning the spirit of revolution. They have accused newspapers of assisting what they cynically call terrorists,' added Mr Qoboza

Yet, incredibly, they have not yet charged one

newspaper or one editor under any of the many security laws of this country

'Many of their accusations were made in the sanctuary of Parliament and would never be repeated outside that auspicious building'

Mr Qoboza said the Government, having

failed to co-opt newspapers into the total strategy for the National Party, would turn to coercion

'Newspapers will be dragged kicking and screaming into the era of total strategy. But vigilance from both blacks and whites may yet save the situation,' he said

Mr Joe Latakgomo, editor of the Sowetan, said that if the black Press was to fulfil its role as a mirror of society, it must reflect both good and bad

'If the bad outweighs the good, it cannot possibly be the fault of the paper'

	Bank		300
<u>Dec 31:</u>	Income Statement	60	
	Life Policy		60
	Policy written down to surrender value (See Note 1 below)		
<u>04, Jan 1:</u>	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Debtor (Insurance Company)	24 000	
	Life Policy		540
	Income from Life Policy being accrual of proceeds receivable		23 460
<u>Jan 2:</u>	Income from Life Policy	23 460	
	Income Statement being closing entry		23 460
<u>Jan 31:</u>	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor being receipt of proceeds		24 000

Note 1:

At the end of year 03, the life policy would be reflected on the partnership balance sheet as a non-current asset at its surrender value of R240.

Note 2:

The death of a partner automatically dissolves the partnership as legal and accounting entities. For this reason a partnership income statement would have to be drawn up for the period up to the date of death of the partner so as to ascertain the correct balance on his capital account. The proceeds from the life policy would be shown as income in this income statement and NOT credited direct to the partners' capital accounts.



JOHANNESBURG.

The Argus Company has voluntarily relinquished its right to vote on all managerial and editorial policy, and on most financial matters at South African Associated Newspapers Argus is withdrawing its representation on the board of SAAN and relinquishing its voting rights on its entire shareholding except in financial matters directly affecting the value and distribution of shares.

Details are announced today in advertisements in The Argus and in most dailies around the country.

**POLICY**

The chairman of The Argus Company, Mr L E A Slater, said today: "We have never controlled SAAN policy, and we never want to do so. Now we are making the true position absolutely clear. We are voluntarily relinquishing all voting rights except in matters purely of financial interest where they affect our investment. The investment remains because we see no reason why we should be forced to sell any shares to the finan-

# Argus drops nearly all voting rights in SAAN

25L 243 ARGUS 25/2/82

cial detriment of Argus shareholders'

Mr Slater said the Argus Company first took a financial interest in SAAN more than a decade ago because there were prospects of saving considerable costs through joint printing. Argus advised the Government formally of its intention to do so

This was the position from 1971 to 1975. The joint printing projects did not come about in that period — ironically, partly because of the editorial rivalries and of the competitiveness of the two newspaper groups involved

**LOUIS LUYT**

Then, in 1975, Mr Louis Luyt (who subsequently fronted the secret State-funding of The Citizen) led to a take-over bid for SAAN.

To meet the threat and to prevent any further

raids Argus increased its shareholding in SAAN — but deliberately held it below 30 percent.

"This ensured that Argus itself did not take over SAAN or even have control in a tightly-held shareholding situation.

"Even so, our move to protect the independence of the English Press turned out to be an embarrassment within the newspaper industry. Journalists did not like it. Some of the public refused to believe the facts, and — ironically again — political capital was made of the Argus move," he said.

The Steyn Commission seemed to see something sinister in the Argus/SAAN cross-shareholding and recommended that the link be severed

"Well, We're going to put the issue beyond all speculation," said Mr Sla-

ter. "We are relinquishing all voting rights except in matters that concern apportioning shares, disposing of SAAN assets, closing down its newspapers or take-over bids.

**COMPETITION**

"What this means in effect, is that the position is restored to that of a decade ago. Not only is it a fact, but it is now seen to be a fact that there are four major Press groups competing strongly with each other in this country

"Indeed, there are more newspapers competing for readers in Johannesburg and Pretoria today than there were 50 years ago, more than in any other metropolitan areas of their size in the world.

"So much for the 'monopoly plot' theory"

Jan 2:	Income from Life Policy	24 000	
	Income Statement		24 000
	being closing entry		
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Jan 2:	Income Statement	300	
	Insurance Expense		300
	being closing entry		
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Jan 31:	Bank	24 000	
	Debtor (Insurance Company)		24 000
	being receipt of proceeds		

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

01, Jan 1:	Life Policy	300	
	Bank		300
<hr/>			
Dec 31:	Income Statement	300	
	Life Policy		300
	(Surrender value of policy is zero - therefore no amount can be capitalised)		



243 Star  
25/2/78

# Argus gives up SAAN voting right

The Argus Company has voluntarily relinquished its right to vote on all managerial and editorial policy and on most financial matters at South African Associated Newspapers.

Argus is withdrawing its representation on the board of SAAN and relinquishing its voting rights on its entire shareholding except in financial matters directly affecting the value and distribution of shares.

Details are announced today in advertisements in this newspaper and in most dailies around the country.

The chairman of Argus, Mr L. E. A. Slater, said today: "We have never controlled SAAN policy and we never want to do so. Now we are making the true position absolutely clear."

"We are voluntarily relinquishing all voting rights except in matters purely of financial interest where they affect our investment."

"The investment remains because we see no reason why we should be forced to sell any shares to the financial detriment of Argus shareholders."

Mr Slater said the Argus Company first took a financial interest in SAAN more than a decade ago because there were prospects of saving con-



MR L. E. A. SLATER

siderable costs through joint printing. Argus advised the Government formally of its intention to do so.

### IRONY

This was the position from 1971 to 1975. The joint printing projects did not come about in that period — ironically, partly because of editorial rivalries and competitiveness between the two newspaper groups.

In 1975 Mr Louis Luyt (who subsequently fronted the secret State-funding of The Citizen) led a take-over bid for SAAN.

To meet the threat and prevent any further raids Argus increased its shareholding in SAAN — but

To Page 3, Col 1



# Argus (243) gives up SAAN rights

## ▶▶ From page 1

deliberately held it below 40 percent.

"This ensured that Argus itself did not take over SAAN or even have control in a tightly held shareholding situation.

"Even so our move to protect the independence of the English Press turned out to be an embarrassment within the newspaper industry.

"Journalists did not like it. Some of the public refused to believe the facts and again ironically — political capital was made of the Argus move," he said

The Steyn Commission seemed to see something sinister in the Argus/SAAN cross-shareholding and recommended that the link be severed.

"Well, we're going to put the issue beyond all speculation," said Mr Slater "We are relinquishing all voting rights except in matters that concern apportioning shares, disposing of SAAN assets, closing down its newspapers or take-over bids.

"What this means, in effect, is that the position is restored to that of a decade ago. Not only is it a fact but it is now seen to be a fact that there are four major Press groups competing strongly with each other in this country.

"Indeed, there are more newspapers competing for readers in Johannesburg and Pretoria today than there were 50 years ago, more than in any other metropolitan areas of their size in the world.

"So much for the 'monopoly plot' theory!"

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(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset

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(1) Premiums Treated as Business

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# SAAN lauds Argus voting rights move

243 RDM 26/2/82

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By PAT SIDLEY

THE Argus group's action in giving up its board representation and some of its voting rights on its shareholding in South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) was greeted by SAAN's managing director, Mr Clive Kinsley, as "a highly commendable action and a manifestation of goodwill".

But he said the move represented no change whatsoever, as the Argus had stated in its announcement.

Yesterday the Argus Company, which publishes The Star, announced both in a front page article and a half-page advertisement that it was "voluntarily relinquishing its board representation and its voting rights on its entire shareholding in South African Associated Newspapers except on the following specific issues:

- allotments of shares
- amalgamations, schemes of arrangement and the giving of consents concerning take-over offers
- sale or disposal of the undertaking, business or assets

of SAAN in any manner  
● voluntary windings-up and judicial management.

"It is a fact that the Argus Company has never controlled SAAN but since this fact has not been accepted in certain circles in the past, the company has taken this action to dispel any possible doubt about the influence of the Argus Company in the affairs of South African Associated Newspapers or its publications," the advert said.

The chairman of Argus, Mr L E A Slater, was quoted as saying "We have never controlled SAAN policy and we never want to do so. Now we are making the true position absolutely clear.

"We are voluntarily relinquishing all voting rights except in matters purely of financial interest where they affect our investment.

The Argus investment in SAAN is substantial. It owns 39% of the company which on yesterday's share price was worth R51 600 000 to the Argus.

SAAN declared its final dividend of 185c for 1981 earlier this week and this means

a dividend income to Argus of R6 584 409 for one year from its investment in SAAN.

Mr Kinsley said. "The decision is a manifestation of the 'arms length' attitude which the Argus has always maintained in its relationship with SAAN, notwithstanding their large shareholding."

Argus has not relinquished its voting shares, merely some of its rights to which the shares entitle it.

A lawyer said yesterday the company still had the power to block changes in SAAN's constitution or block the disposal of a major part of the business.

It could still block major decisions at company meetings without being represented on the board.

Argus was not legally obligated to follow its publically stated course, but would lose face if it changed its mind.

The Southern African Society of Journalists' president, Mr John Allen, said "The SASJ would have to study carefully what effects the exercising of the remaining rights would have on SAAN before being able to judge."

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(See Note 1 below)

Policy written down to surrender value

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03, Jan 1: Life Policy

Year 02 - same as year 01

(2) Premiums Treated as an Asset - Cont'd:



# Dropped SAAN rights: Argus hardens pledge

ROOM 27/2/82 (243)

By PAT SIDLEY

THE Argus company is to make its commitment to relinquish some of its voting rights in South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) legally binding.

A statement by the company chairman, Mr L E A Slater, said "It is our intention to lodge with the secretary of SAAN a legally binding understanding not to exercise our voting rights except in the circumstances expressly included in our statement"

This development follows the comment of a lawyer quoted in the Rand Daily Mail who said the Argus company still had the power to block changes in SAAN's constitution or block the disposal of a major part of the business

He said it could still block major decisions at company meetings without being represented on the board. It was not legally obligated, to follow its stated course

The Argus group decided this week to relinquish its board representation and its voting rights on its entire shareholding in SAAN, ex-

cept on the following specific issues

- Allotments of shares,
- Amalgamations, schemes of arrangement and the giving of consents concerning take-over offers,
- Sale or disposal of the undertaking, business or assets of SAAN in any manner;
- Voluntary windings-up and judicial management

An advertisement placed by Argus said "It is a fact that the Argus Company has never controlled SAAN, but since this fact has not been accepted in certain circles in the past, the company has taken this action to dispel any possible doubt about the influence of the Argus Company in the affairs of South African Associated Newspapers or its publications"

The report in yesterday's Rand Daily Mail carried two miscalculated figures relating to Argus's 39,2% shareholding in SAAN

The Argus stake in SAAN is worth about R11-million at a SAAN share price of R14,50

Argus' payment from SAAN's 1981 dividend of 185c a share was worth about R1 400 000

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# New Sunday paper aims for the gap

Stow 27/2/82 (243)

By Andrew Davidson

A new Sunday tabloid newspaper aimed at the now-lucrative black market will hit the streets of the Rand next month.

The man behind the venture is no newcomer to the Press scene.

He is Mr Jim Bailey, ex-wartime fighter pilot, publisher of the controversial magazine "Drum," and former owner of the "Golden City Post."

At 62, he still reckons he can be "a champion of the people," make money from newspapers and "have a lot of fun" in the process.

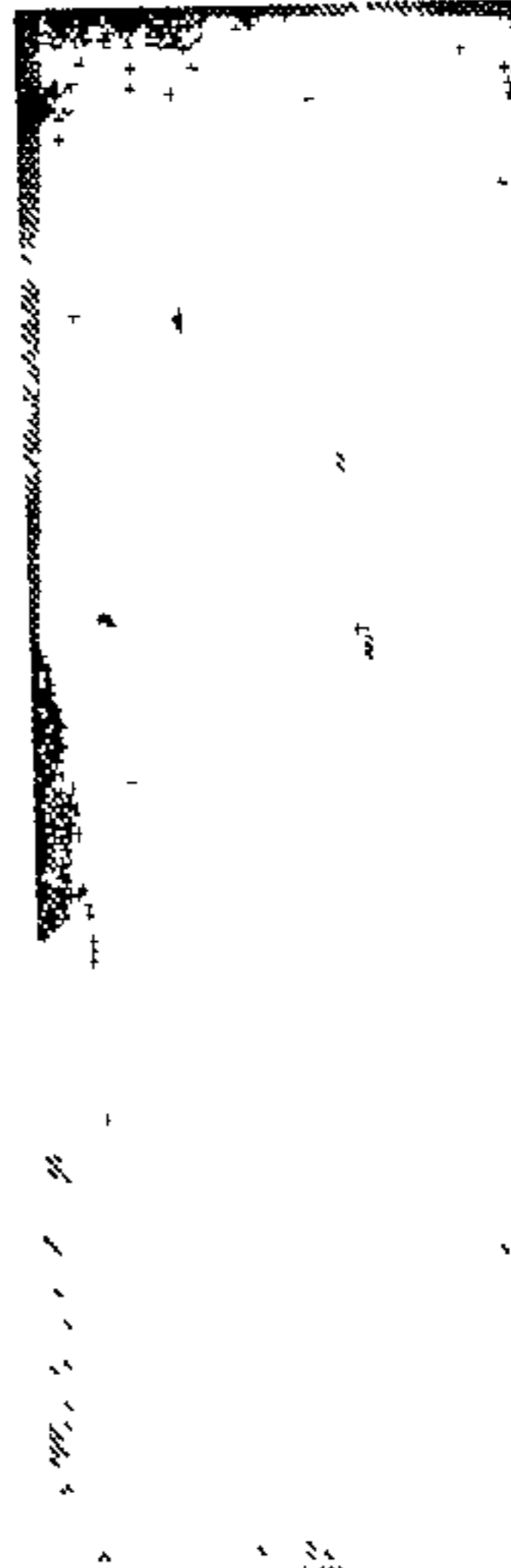
Talking with Jim Bailey, son of the late Sir Abe Bailey, reminds one of another newspaper baron — Lord Beaverbrook. He also is a compulsive reader.

"I really came into newspapers by accident. I thought it would be a useful thing to do and that it could be fun."

## SOLD

Having sold out his once very successful "Post" to the Argus company (it later folded after a journalists' strike and Government threats that it would be banned), why does he think he can make a success of his new paper in today's highly competitive market?

"Simply, there is a gap in the market for this type of publication. There is a need for an independent newspaper to give the facts as they happen. There is also an increase in the purchasing power of the



Mr Jim Bailey of the new Golden City Press.

black community."

The newspaper — Golden City Press — will be launched on March 28 with initial target sales in the Pretoria-Witwatersrand-Vereeniging area of 100 000.

Asked about the proposed viewpoints of his tabloid, Mr Bailey chooses his words with care. "Let us say they will be within the limits of what society imposes."

But he does have strong views on the Steyn Commission proposals. "I am totally opposed to any register of journalists. A man could lose his livelihood if he was struck off just for doing his job."

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# Lay-off fears lead to talks Churches concerned over war in SWA

By PETER KENNY

WINDHOEK — The Council of Churches in Namibia yesterday presented the visiting South African delegation with a statement expressing deep concern about what was happening to people in northern South West Africa because of the war

The CCN delegation was the last to meet the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and top army leaders and diplomats who spent four days in SWA

The CCN represents the Anglican Church, African Methodist Episcopal Church, Evangelical Lutheran Church in SWA, Evangelical Lutheran Owambokavango Church, German Evangelical Lutheran Church and the Roman Catholic Church, representing 75% of SWA's total population

The council said they had petitioned the State President to withdraw compulsory military conscription as they felt it would result in a civil war

Since the implementation of the law many young children had left and were leaving the country and it was creating grave insecurity,

said the council

They also expressed concern that some teachers at schools taught in military uniform and even with weapons

The statement said they knew of the killing of innocent people, of wanton destruction of property and of beatings, detention, solitary confinement and torture of the local population

"With deepest respect we would draw attention to the intimidatory nature of control exercised by some of those given the responsibility for security and law enforcement in the country This has caused deep suffering to many people

"The trust of the people has so often been damaged that not only are witnesses not prepared to come forward to testify to atrocities committed for fear of the consequences, but their confidence in the impartiality of those forces during the transitional period is seriously undermined

The churches rejected violence by any side in the conflict and said they were committed to working for peace, justice and reconciliation

By JO SHALLIS

ALLIED Publishing Company is holding talks with the Commercial, Catering and Allied Workers Union (Ccwusa) over worker fears that a new newspaper distribution scheme will cost workers their jobs

A Ccwusa shop steward said yesterday workers were "worried" about the implications of the new scheme — which involves greater use of scholars to distribute papers — for their job security

But Allied's managing director, Mr R J Mitchell, denied yesterday that the change would lead to firings Any workers whose jobs were at risk would be transferred to other jobs in the company, he said

Allied distributes all major English-language newspapers and one Afrikaans paper It recognises Ccwusa as the representative of its black workers

The company has been using scholars to distribute newspapers for the past 18 months, but it recently informed Ccwusa that the number of scholars was to be sharply increased

Yesterday Allied management met union shop stewards at Ccwusa's offices to discuss the change At the meeting, a management spokesman told stewards that workers whose jobs were threatened would be settled elsewhere in the company

The shop stewards will relay details of the new development to workers tomorrow

Mr R J Mitchell, managing director of Allied Publishing, yesterday said "We will place any workers affected by the new scheme in our driving or motorcycle school or in some other position in our company," Mr Mitchell said

## 'Burglar' is shot dead

Crime Reporter

POLICE shot dead an alleged burglar and arrested another when they were called to a house in Kew, Randburg, yesterday after neighbours had seen two men breaking into it

The two men were inside the house in Corlett Drive

They had already moved a television set and were allegedly packing bottles of whisky and clothing into carrier bags when policemen from Lombardy East drew up outside

Police allegedly walked in through a back door which had already been forced open They said the men tried to flee and ignored warnings to stop

One was shot in the head and the other cut himself severely as he jumped through a window to escape

He was arrested and taken to hospital

## Baby born after s

Mail Reporter

A YOUNG Brakpan mother — who was hit by a car on Thursday when she tried to save her two-year-old son from traffic — gave birth to a baby boy by Caesarian section on the same night

Mrs A A Strydom, 19, of Germaine Avenue, Brakpan, was rushed to hospital after she was hit by a car in Vooortrekker Avenue

Mrs Strydom, her husband Hendrick, 21, and sister-in-law Adri Strydom, were shopping in Brakpan when the accident occurred

Mrs Strydom and her sister-in-law were on the one side of the road while her husband and son, Henri, were on the other

The two women were crossing the road when they saw Henri running towards them across the busy road

## GST boost misses

Pretoria Bureau

THE inflationary 25% increase in GST to 5% from Monday will raise prices of almost all goods and services — but bakers approached yesterday indicated bread prices would remain at present levels

White bread will stay at 40c plus 2c GST, and brown and wholewheat loaves will still cost 28c plus 1c GST

Supermarket spokesmen said all products stocked would in effect cost 1% more

The chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, said the shelf prices of goods in his stores would be unchanged, but the extra GST would be added on at the tills

He did not expect a dramatic drop in sales volumes because of the GST increase, but with higher interest rates and other

R2 815 worth of prizes MUST BE WON EVERY WEEK!



First Prize R

15 R100 com 2 Weather cameras each

2 cases of G Sparkling W

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1982. NO. 26

MONTHS DATES YEARS



Vertical text on the left margin: THE S... R... F... S... in... to... of the... role... Patel... Opp... while... power... clear... Mr... ment... on... tion... and... ple's... Right... In... Both... Prim... pledg... both... yeste... at th... THE... THE... R... F... S... in... to... of the... role... Patel... Opp... while... power... clear... Mr... ment... on... tion... and... ple's... Right... In... Both... Prim... pledg... both... yeste... at th... THE... THE... R... F... S...

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Vertical text on the left margin: 'I'll go to sav... Mail Reporte... THE Johannesburg... not who has been to





MR JIM BAILEY starts another paper

# Black Press: a new venture to fill a gap

243  
RAM  
1/3/82

WITH carefree confidence in my own opinions I wrote in this column a couple of weeks ago that only an eccentric millionaire with strong political convictions would be prepared to risk his money on "so unpromising a venture" as a black newspaper that took less of an anti-Government line than those already in the market I was commenting on the Steyn Commission's finding that there ought to be "a true black Press" in South Africa, owned by blacks and reflecting "balanced and fair black views"

At the time, I need hardly say, I was unaware that SA Associated Newspapers and Mr Jim Bailey, in a fifty-fifty venture, were about to announce plans for a new Sunday newspaper in Johannesburg, aimed at black readers This will fill the gap in the market that has existed since the closing of Sunday Post

Mr Bailey is famous for his magazine, Drum, which at various times has flourished throughout Southern, Central, West and East Africa, and his newspaper, Golden City Post, which attained a circulation of about 260 000 before he sold it to the Argus Company in 1971

Is Mr Bailey anything like my imaginary entrepreneur — "an eccentric millionaire with strong political convictions"?

I doubt whether he is a millionaire, although he is certainly not short of cash He is, in fact, putting up half the capital (said to be "under R1-million") for the new venture

Is he eccentric? Some might say so, but I think it would be more accurate to call him unconventional and a strong individualist. As for his political convictions, I can throw little light on them, except that, characteristically, they appear to be individualistic and independent He has long shown a strong feeling for Africa and black Africans

No one knows more about the market for black newspapers He also has a particular gift for drawing talented people around him It is significant, therefore, that the managing director of SAAN, Mr Clive Kinsley, was content, when approached by Mr Bailey, to "take a substantial investment without involvement in the running of the paper"

Mr Bailey is reported to have said that the newspaper's line will be "roughly as it was with Post" and that it will "represent its public — mainly moderates — within the limits allowed"

How will those limits be judged? The newspaper will, of course, not be black-owned, but will its policies bear any resemblance to the "balanced and fair black

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

**JAMES McCLURG**

Takes a critical look at the media

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views" envisaged by the Steyn Commission? If it sets out to be seen as a champion of black interests, will it manage to avoid the Government's chopper? If it does not, will it attract enough readers? Will a revival of Post's brash, worldly-wise approach meet the needs of the 80s? These and a host of other questions must remain unanswered for the present

It is of interest to note that Mr Bailey is a director of SAAN, in which his family interests have a substantial shareholding

It is also worth noting that if the newspaper is a success it cannot fail to have some impact on the circulation of the Sunday Times, SAAN's main profit-contributor

One way and another, the venture will be watched with extreme interest

□□□

THERE have been protests in Parliament against the ministerial use of the sub-judice rule to evade Opposition questions on matters of public concern The most striking instance of this kind of evasion was perhaps the refusal of the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, to provide information about the postmortem on Dr Neil Aggett — on the grounds that there is to be an inquest.

This column is naturally concerned because the media are increasingly being frustrated in their duty to provide the public with information to which it is entitled. But that concern should be

interested in seeing that the country is properly governed Parliamentary questions represent one of the chief ways in which information can be extracted from an often reluctant Government

Mr Brian Bamford, the Opposition chief whip, has pointed out that there is no way of compelling a Minister to answer a question The only action, he said, lies in public opinion

The tragedy is that in South Africa public opinion so rarely makes itself felt even where the most vital principles are at stake

An interesting contrast in public attitudes is provided by a current case in Britain, where a majority of a legal committee of the House of Lords has dismissed the appeal of a woman convicted of contempt of court for allowing a journalist to see a confidential Home Office document that had already been read out in open court

It is basic both in Britain and South Africa that a document handed in or read out in court is a part of the proceedings and may be reported as if it were normal oral evidence Whatever the legal subtleties of this particular case, the judgment has caused alarm among British lawyers, politicians and journalists

What is important is that those concerned are going into action. The Home Secretary will be asked to change the law so as to override the decision, and there is even talk of an appeal to the European Court of Justice

Rights, to which Britain pays voluntary allegiance

How cheering it would be if we could expect comparable action here against no less fundamental an infringement of the public's right to be informed

□□□

IN writing last week about objectivity I quoted a dictionary definition "Freedom from personal prejudices or feelings" Like the man with principles, if you don't like that definition I can offer you another It comes from the excellent Random House Dictionary, and it says simply "Based on facts"

That, many journalists would say, is precisely the kind of objectivity they exercise. Fair enough, but in practice does it take us all that much further?

I raise this question in the light of the way two newspapers handled their reports on the results of the controversial council elections at the University of Stellenbosch. The facts (as against any interpretation of them) were straightforward There were eight candidates in the election, including the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Fredrick van Zyl Slabbert The men elected were Dr Dame Craven and Mr Jan Pickard

Here, with no comment from me, are the headlines

Cape Times (page four) Craven, Pickard on Matie council.

Die Burger (front page lead) Council elected: Maties say no to Slabbert

You may care to ask yourself: Was there any lack of objectivity here? If so, on which side was it?

□□□

STOP PRESS

HALIFAX Cremation Society Guaranteed one-time fee. — Advertisement in the Dartmouth Beach (Blacks)



*Sowetan*  
**Reporter**

*5/3/82*  
**barred** (243)

By NKOPANE  
MAKOBANE

**THE SOWETAN** was yesterday barred once more from the Johannesburg Commissioner's Court from covering the case in which Mr T J Makhaya, deputy "mayor" of Soweto was appearing in a maintenance suit.

Mr R R Rheeder, the additional commissioner yesterday said no reporter was supposed to be in that court. He said only people who are summoned, were allowed to sit in court. Maintenance cases were private matters which are far away from the Press, he said

UOST



# Battle is on to woo Nat papers

w/E ARGUS  
6/3/82  
243

Political Staff

**THE showdown between the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, and Dr Andries Treurnicht has switched to a full-scale battle for the support of the National Party Press in the Transvaal.**

The focus of the battle is the party's northern-based Perskor group, whose managing director, Mr Marius Jooste, is to fly to Cape Town on Monday to meet the Prime Minister.

Perskor's chairman, former Transvaal Nationalist leader Mr Ben Schoeman, has already come out in full support of Mr Botha, in response to former Prime Minister Mr John Vorster's declaration of support for Dr Treurnicht.

On the Perskor directorate there are powerful Nationalist figures who could swing the newspaper group's sympathy in favour of Dr Treurnicht.

They include Mr M C Botha, the conservative former Minister of Bantu Administration, Mr Svb-Brand van Niekerk, the equally conservative former Administrator of the Transvaal, and Mr Jack Steyl, former Nationalist secretary in the Transvaal.

## Intensified

Some Nationalist sources say the Perskor directorate has already decided by 14 votes to 11 in favour of Dr Treurnicht. Others say no vote has yet been taken and that the issue will be settled only after Mr Jooste's negotiations with the Prime Minister.

The Perskor group has an R11-million damages action against it by the Cape-based Nasionale Pers group as a consequence of a circulation figure scandal. Criminal charges might also be instituted against the company.

Mr Botha was a director of Nasionale-Pers until he became Prime Minister three years ago.

The Nasionale Pers group's battle with Perskor has been going on for many years but intensified markedly since the Cape-based group launched a morning paper in the Transvaal which the Perskor group had — in terms of Nationalist politics — traditionally regarded as its territory.

The Nasionale Pers group's newspapers fully support the Prime Minister.



IT IS good news that the Argus Company has voluntarily relinquished its representation on the board of South African Associated Newspapers, in which it has a 39% shareholding

Argus has also relinquished its voting rights except on certain specific financial matters, mainly affecting shares and assets

The cross-holding of shares between Argus and SAAN has perfectly respectable origins. The initial, relatively small, exchange of shares was intended to pave the way for joint printing operations. This, ironically, it has so far failed to do. A further exchange, four years later, was effected to block a takeover bid that would have changed SAAN'S whole character. This bit turned out to have been secretly financed by the Government

Nevertheless, the situation has been an unhappy one, bound to attract cries of "monopoly" or at best "near monopoly". Disquiet about it has repeatedly been expressed in this column

An interesting point has been raised with me by Mr Kenneth Sandford of Kempton Park. Writing about the Steyn Commission's recommendations on Press shareholdings, he asked why "shareholding in newspaper companies should be subject to different (discriminatory) laws from those applying to other businesses". Surely, added Mr Sandford, all the public needed was for "the Competition Board to do its job"

However much one may dislike discriminatory treatment, it has to be conceded that a monopoly in physical commodities is different from a monopoly in the flow of information and opinion to the public

Certainly, people should have the widest possible choice, at competitive prices, of furniture, clothing, motor cars, breakfast cereals — indeed, of everything they need in their daily lives. Without this, the free en-

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terprise system cannot function properly

But if the channels of information and opinion are reduced and there is a lack of variety in the viewpoints presented to the public, something more serious happens. People's minds are impoverished and their power to control the society in which they live is diminished

Scarcely better than a society conditioned to accept one viewpoint is a society that develops a cynical distrust for all sources of information

It is significant that the Argus-SAAN relationship was investigated on the instructions of the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism. The verdict of the investigators was that there was no abuse and no need for action to protect the public interest

The managing director of SAAN, Mr Clive Kinsley, has testified that Argus has always maintained an "arm's length" relationship with SAAN despite being the biggest single shareholder. The Competition Board's conclusion can reasonably be seen as an endorsement of this

The Argus share in SAAN represents an investment of about R11-million at the present share price. If SAAN adopted policies that Argus saw as a threat to that investment, would it now have to grin and bear it? On a day-to-day, even a month-to-month, basis, the answer must presumably be yes, since an attempt to put private pressure on the SAAN board would be a mockery of its public withdrawal from that body

RCM 8/3/82  
**Good news** (243)  
**about SAAN,**  
**Argus tie-up**

Argus will still be able to exercise its vote at company meetings, but will bind itself legally to do so only on "matters that concern apportioning shares, disposing of SAAN assets, closing down its newspapers or takeover bids". Evidently it has calculated that these powers will be sufficient to safeguard its investment without interfering in any other aspect of SAAN'S management

For instance, to take a practical example, it will obviously not concern itself with the choice of SAAN'S editors or the policies pursued by those editors. Nor, I take it, will it try to prevent SAAN from exercising commercial options, such as launching new newspapers or other enterprises, at possible cost to Argus

These are the matters of real concern to the public. Is there any reason for continuing to view the Argus-SAAN tie-up as sinister?

□□□  
RUTH WOOLF has written from Hillbrow to ask my opinion of a report that appeared on the front page of the Rand Daily Mail on February 17. It was about a dominee who quarreled with the headmaster of a school and had his trousers pulled off as he was escaping through one of the school's windows

Was this important enough to deserve a place on the front page?

I have no doubt that had the decision been mine, I would have put the report on an inside page. But obviously I would not necessarily have been interpreting the taste and inter-

ests of most "Mail" readers

The newspaper's policy, I am told, is to try to get a reasonable variety of news stories on the front page and, if possible, to include at least one that reflects the lighter side of life (Presumably a trouserless dominee is seen as automatically reflecting that side of life)

The page in question consisted mainly of serious news items, several of them political. If this story, placed at the foot of the page, raised a few smiles, or even a few eyebrows, that morning, it seems to me that no great harm was done

□□□  
TO JUDGE by the bulletins I have seen, SABC-TV has done well in its reporting of the crisis in the National Party. The political correspondent, Johan Pretorius, who broke the news of the split in the NP caucus, deserves special mention

Once again, it is clear that if the SABC's news staff feel they have a mandate to report an event fully, frankly and impartially, they can perform as well as anyone in the business. It is a pity this does not happen more often

□□□  
**STOP PRESS**

I have not penned a letter to the Press since the rape of Hungary by the Russians in the 1950s. However, on opening my telephone bill this morning, I decided it was time to write again — Letter in the Lancashire Evening Post



# Thloloe receives Nieman award

*Sowetan 24/3*  
*24/3/82*

CAMBRIDGE — A black South African journalist banned from working by his government has been awarded the Nieman Foundation's Louis Lyon Award for Conscience and Integrity in journalism.

Mr Joseph Thloloe, 40, is the first foreign national to receive this award.

Mr Thloloe has worked for several Johannesburg newspapers, including the World, now banned, and the Post, closed under threat of banning in 1980.

He was jailed by South African Security Police twice in the late 1970's for more than two years. He is now studying for a BA degree. Under terms of his banning, he cannot attend university.

"Joe Thloloe is a symbol of courageous and honest journalists who have refused to compromise their ideals and principles in the face of repressive governments in many parts of the world," said Ameen Akhalwaya, a current Nieman Fellow who accepted the award for Mr Thloloe. Akhalwaya is political reporter for the Rand Daily Mail.

The South African Government has given no reason for Mr Thloloe's banning in January, 1981, or for his previous incarcerations.

The Nieman Fellowships were established in 1938 in memory of Lucius Nieman, founder of the Milwaukee Journal. — Sapa-P.



# Circulation fraud: Perskor charged

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Press baron Mr Marius Jooste and a prominent Randburg Nationalist councillor, Mr Francois Lourens, will appear in the Rand Supreme Court in May in connection with fraud charges.

The charges relate to the alleged inflation of circulation figures of newspapers in the giant Perskor group — the Transvaler, the Vaderland and the Citizen — during 1980.

Late yesterday afternoon Perskor brought an urgent application in the Rand Supreme Court against a reporter of Beeld, the editor of Beeld and the owners of Beeld, Nasionale Koerante, following a front-page lead report which appeared in Beeld yesterday morning.

The Fransvaal Attorney-General, Mr J Nothing, yesterday confirmed that indictments had been

served on Mr Jooste in his capacity as a director of Perskor.

At the time of the alleged circulation fiddle, Mr Jooste was Perskor's chairman, a post which he relinquished at the beginning of last year. Mr Lourens, a senior partner of the auditing firm, Lourens and Sim of Randburg, is Perskor's official auditor.

The other accused in the trial, which has been set for two days starting on May 10, is the former Perskor circulation manager, Mr Dolf Dreyer, and senior Perskor management officials, Mr Willie Allen and Mr Fred van Rensburg.

According to papers before Mr Justice Van der Walt, Perskor is asking the court to order the respondents to give reasons why they should not be charged with contempt of court following the publication of the report, headed "Perskor se hoer na hof". Perskor also asked the court to order the respon-

dents not to publish further reports concerning the pending criminal ~~that~~ against it.

The respondents in the application were Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, Mr Dawid Moolman, the reporter who wrote the report, and Nasionale Koerante.

Mr Jooste said in an affidavit before the court that Perskor was the accused in a pending criminal case. The summons was served on the company on Tuesday, the papers read.

Yesterday's issue of Beeld had a front-page report headed "Perskor se hoer na hof", the court was told.

The report dealt with a matter which was ~~sub~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~reporter~~ ~~of~~ ~~Beeld~~. It contained allegations of facts which, if the criminal court should find, it proved, would form a portion of the material facts of the case and which would influence the judgment and sentence.

The report also contained an allegation that certain circulation figures of Perskor's newspapers had been forged. This allegation was a material element of the criminal case, Mr Jooste said.

Perskor was afraid that further similar reports might appear in Beeld because the criminal trial was of public interest and was obviously regarded as such by Beeld, he told the court.

The editor, reporter and owner of Beeld were entitled to publish reports containing the facts, knowing that the case was pending.

Publication of the report was aimed at harming Perskor, Mr Jooste said. Contempt of court had been committed by the publication of the report.

CAP TINES  
27/3/82  
From page 1  
243

There was a danger that similar reports would be published by Beeld.

The hearing was postponed to Monday afternoon after Mr W Schreiner, SC, for the editor, reporter and owner of Beeld, had given an undertaking that Beeld would not in its issues today and on Monday publish anything about the Perskor criminal trial.

He gave the undertaking without admitting any liability and without admitting that Perskor was justified in bringing the proceedings, he said.

Mr S Kentridge, SC, for Perskor, said he wanted to ensure that no facts which might come up in the criminal trial were published before the trial.

Mr Jooste has not been accused personally in the case, he said.

Nasionale Pers, Perskor's Cape rival, has already instituted a R12-million civil suit against Perskor. Mr J Krieger, SC, Mr A Mostert, SC, and Mr S J du Plessis, appeared with Mr Kentridge for Perskor. Mr S Burger appeared with Mr Schreiner for Beeld.

To page 2



# EXPRESSSCOPE LOOKS AT THE SUBTLETIES OF THE PRESS

DELEGATES at the founding congress of the Conservative Party in Pretoria last weekend were urged to buy the two local daily papers — Oggendblad and Hoofstad

If they had, they would have found two very different approaches to the split in Afrikanerdom

Hoofstad, if anything, is a Botha/De Klerk paper although in Pretoria, home of the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Kappiekommando and now the CP, it doesn't do to say so too loudly

So it gives all these groups far more coverage than they could dream of in any other city, but with a note of faint disapproval which an inattentive reader in search of his sport or her household hints could easily miss

Oggendblad has been a different matter from the start of the present ructions and is worth a closer look

It was pleading emotionally for a rethink long after the other Transvaal Afrikaans dailies had accepted a split as inevitable and even welcome

After the Transvaal head committee meeting (at which Prime Minister P W Botha defeated Transvaal leader Dr Andries Treurnicht so soundly) it made the telling point that it would be very sad if even a few MPs did break away from the NP "because these people have had a very necessary braking effect".

"One must move forwards, but not without good brakes." (Later it warned that many Nationalist MPs and thousands of supporters were still in the party because they were convinced that it did not support power-sharing, especially with urban blacks)

On the same day, in a leader page column usually devoted to light-hearted chat, the columnist told the story of his friend, recently involved in an accident when a black man stepped in front of his bicycle.

When he explained nicely to the man that he was liable for the repairs he was grossly insulted

Like any normal person, he found this too much and punched the black man's chin, only to be surrounded within seconds by 20 or so more blacks, some of whom grabbed him from behind while another threw a brick at him which broke his nose

Just after the incident a policeman drew up, made inquiries, told him to make charges at the nearest police station if he wished, and drove off

"Isn't that amazing?" cried the columnist

"I wonder if he didn't fancy acting in front of such a crowd of blacks or if it is just the way things are nowadays"

When the Buthelezi report came out, Oggendblad was alone among its fellows in supporting the idea of a possible amalgamation of Natal and kwaZulu

"A very good case can be made out for devolving power to Natal as a unit," it told

## Strange case of the Natal paper that can't stand

# 'Suikerkaskenades'

DEBORAH DAVIS takes a close look at the odd man out in the Afrikaans Press after the party split

its startled readers, "and this would be a radical but logical development of NP policy

"An independent Natal could form a very important component of a future confederation of states and, with the tremendous debate about power-sharing raging at the moment, it is to be hoped that the Government will not react negatively"

Oggendblad's readers almost certainly would, though. Before they got to the leader page they would have seen two other alarming items, both on the front page

In a prominent report on the chances of an early General Election there was the innocent sentence "In certain political circles it is being said that an election before the recommendations of the President's Council are known could be advanta-

geous for the NP".

The main front-page story took the vice-State President to task for his "amazing" reprimand of a member of the council, Mr Fanie Herman, for telling a closed meeting that people would be shocked when they heard the council's recommendations, thus involving it in party politics

The vice-State President, it was observed, had implicated his own office in politics by sending a telegram of support to the Prime Minister when the breakaway first threatened

Not a word had been heard about that, it said indignantly, though there had been a lot of criticism of former State President Mr John Vorster for taking sides in the dispute

About a week later it warned the NP not to fall for Leftist propaganda that if the Prime Minister got rid of all the Rightists in the NP he

could count on the support of thousands of others

"With the support of those thousands and of other races such as the coloureds, the NP could continue to govern in spite of loss of support to the right

"But these people's aim is to break the power of the NP and the Afrikaner once and for all

"The APT (Treurnicht's) people are wisely ignoring Mr Jaap Marais (HNP leader) and his fanatical lieutenants

"The NP would be wise to ignore promises of support from the Oppenheimers and the English Press"

A remark the next day (March 16) that if power-sharing was NP policy then the Nat in the street was entitled to ask whether he had been led up the garden path since 1977 and whether the congresses would have ap-



● HOOFSTAD — covers the far Right ● OGGENDBLAD — wanted a rethink

proved proposals if they had understood them to imply power-sharing

On the eve of the founding congress in the Skilpadsac, the editor said how encouraging it was that many people were not deciding their future affiliation on personalities alone, although it would be hypocritical to deny that many people had doubts centred on the actions of Mr Botha and people round him — the NP leadership

He said the NP must reject any tinge of power-sharing in its policy finally and unequivocally, or support for the new party might be greater than many people would like to believe

On the day of the congress Oggendblad made sure that most delegates would indeed buy it by printing the new party's declaration of intent, order of events, photos and a long article as well as the welcome news that as from

March 22 it would be on sale in a large part of the Transvaal, including towns like Rustenburg and Pietersburg

Then, on the leader page, comes the most amazing article of all

Headed 'This sort of sugar makes the coffee bitter', it is a polemical attack on the TV programme 'Suikerkaskenades' "which is out to force sex and racial integration down the viewer's throat"

A pretty white girl swings on a rope, loudly encouraged by her supporters, including blacks, and lands on a sponge mountain

"This isn't too bad Now her white male team-mates get their turn, and the Sugar Show is still sweet

"But, and here comes the big lump that won't go down my throat — it is the black's turn now and that girl is

hanging on to him for dear life

"And he to her, of course

"The sugar gets very bitter when white girls rather scantily clad, and some of whom have even fallen into a swimming-pool, play that sort of game with blacks

"The good old respect between races is crumbling away

"This new way of doing things with black and white people together looks like a red light in our path to me

"Ignore that red eye and all you can expect is trouble

"Suikerkaskenades' could be a great programme if they kept the sugar white"

On March 25, two separate articles make a point of mentioning that letters praising Oggendblad's objectivity have been pouring in from lovers of balanced reporting and fair coverage

Are lovers of white ants less ready to stand up and be counted?



# A-G may press charges over Citizen figures

(243)

30/3/82

ROOM

## Mail Reporter

THE Attorney-General of the Transvaal may still press charges over alleged irregularities of circulation figures of The Citizen.

Mr Marius Jooste, in his capacity as a director of Perskor — which owns The Citizen, Die Vaderland and Die Transvaler — and four former and present employees of the company face fraud charges in May

The case will be heard in the Rand Supreme Court from May 10.

The Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothling, said yesterday that the present case against Perskor and the accused involved only the alleged irregularities in the circulation figures of Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland

“Although the allegations of irregularities involving The Citizen’s circulation

figures were part of the police investigation, they will not form part of the proceedings against Perskor. They have nothing to do with the charges against Perskor at present

“But although The Citizen is not involved there, is always the possibility that charges may be brought in future,” said Mr Nothling.

The others who will appear with Mr Jooste are prominent Randburg Nationalist councillor and the company’s auditor, Mr Francois Lourens, former circulation manager, Mr Dolf Dreyer and senior Perskor management officials, Mr Willie Allen and Mr Fred van Rensburg

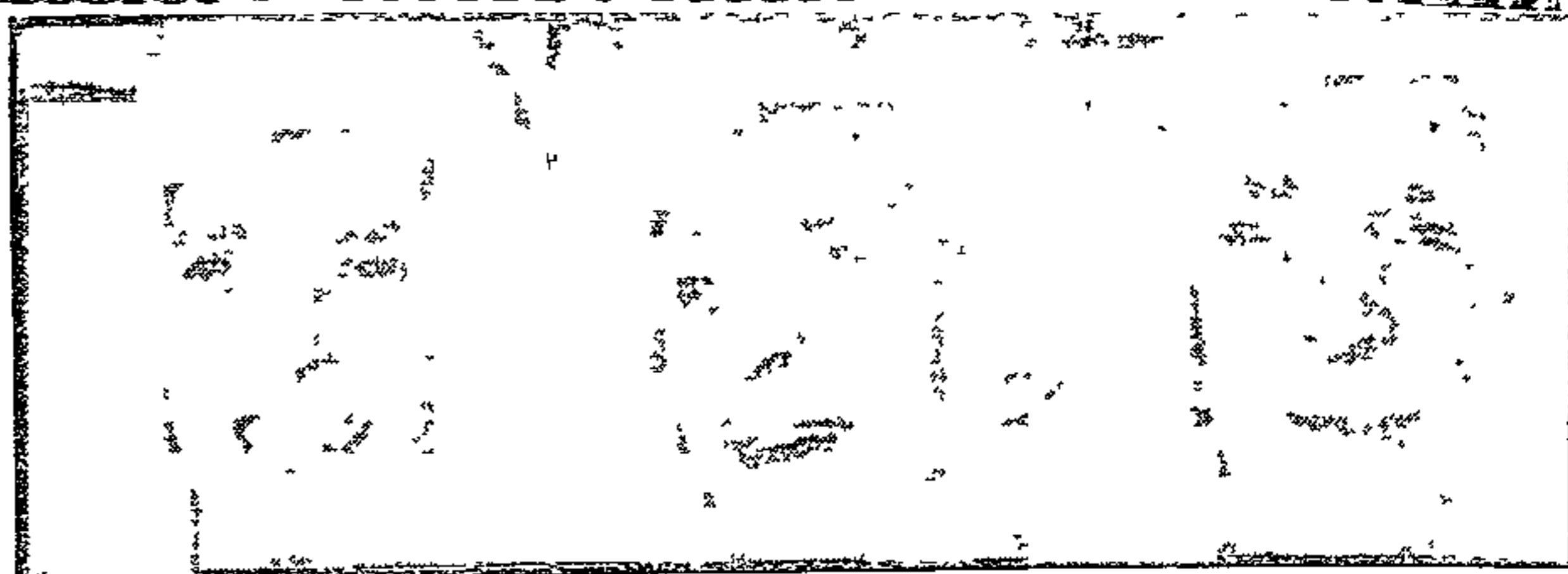
## Citizen and court case

IN ITS report on Saturday on the Perskor fraud trial the Rand Daily Mail said the charges related to alleged inflation of circulation figures of newspapers in the giant newspaper group — Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and The Citizen in 1980. In fact The Citizen is not referred to in the charge sheet nor is it involved in the case in any way

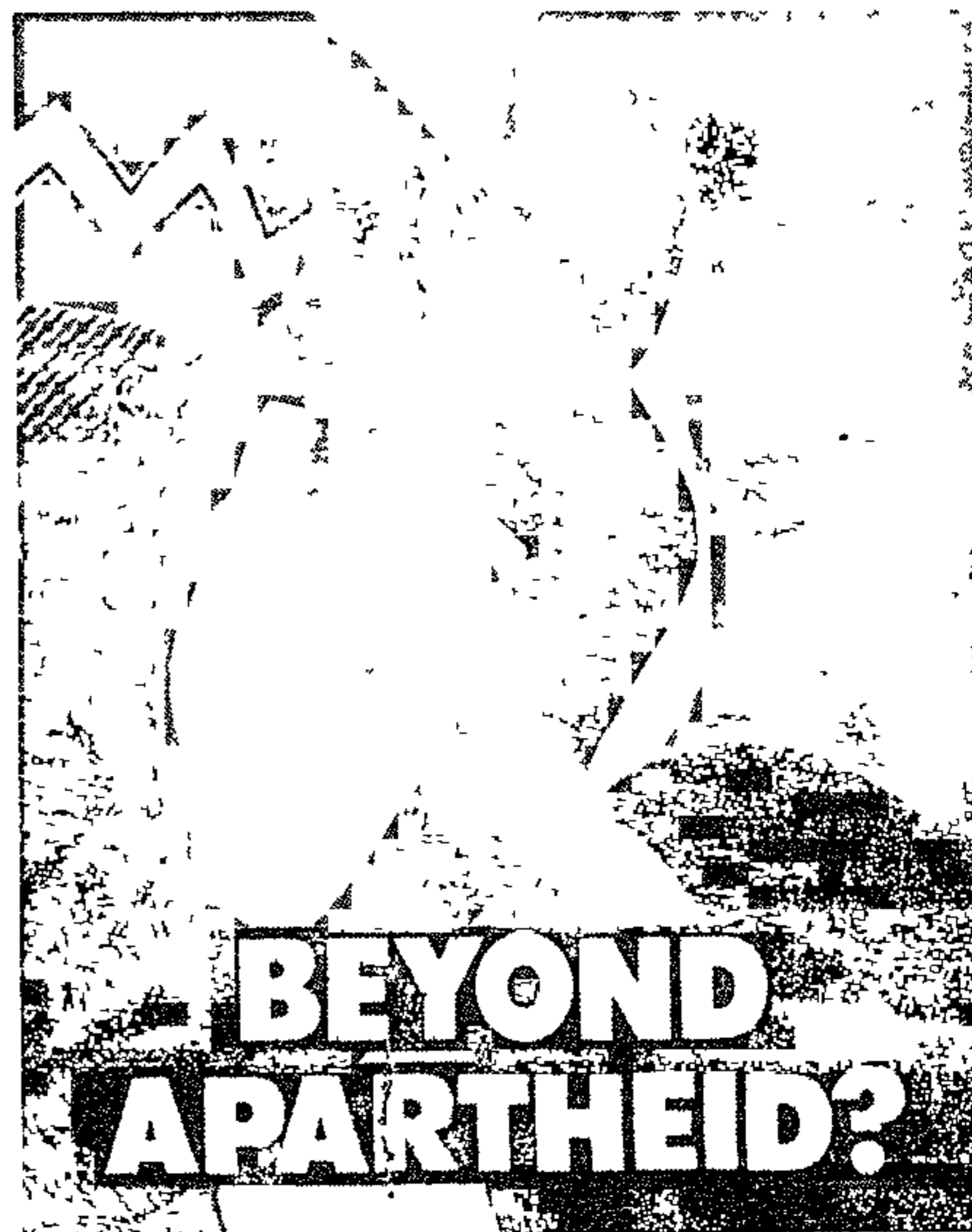




Dennis with daughter, Emma



Frontline



BEYOND APARTHEID?

# Time to bash the bashing Beckett

243  
ROM  
1/4/82

Dennis Beckett provokes as much outrage as his magazine, *Frontline*. Recently he won the much coveted SFW award for investigative journalism ... becoming unintentionally a respected member of the Establishment. Years ago, he left a prom-

ising career in newspapers to start his controversial magazine ... VITA PALESTRANT, who has known Beckett for years (and promised him food parcels and not rose gardens when he started), interviewed him for EVE.

WOMEN IN MOVIES • A RELIGION WITH NO BELIEFS  
TON VOSLOO ON 2002 • DESTABILISATION—WHO'S DOING WHAT? • BUTHELEZI ON THE LEFT • TUTU ON LEADERSHIP • THE FRIENDLIEST COP • WHY DAGGA BOOMS • 'YSTERBAADJIE' • FAMOUS FATHER PERILS

FRONTLINE — one of South Africa's smallest but most controversial magazines — recently won a prestigious journalism award the SFW award for investigative journalism. Not surprising really since, behind it, is owner-editor Dennis Beckett. Listen to this lanky 35-year-old talk earnestly about the cost effectiveness of nuclear power, black consciousness shibboleths, liberal fuz- zle the dumb injustices of apartheid and it sounds something like "Twas brillig, and the slithy toves did gyre and gimble in the wabe ...". Impressive and illuminating — but what does it mean? Having listened to this rapid fire over the years, I still don't know suspect its an unusual but clever way of demythologising common assumptions.

Its net effect is jargon fails as argument, everyday slogans are purged and common assumptions bite the dust. He is, you see, a highly skilled crap detector. Attractive maybe, but one critic who refused to be quoted said bitterly "He should be consigned to the dustbin of history he's a darling of the loony fringe". Such intense responses are not uncommon. He's been accused of being a liberal-basher, a fascist, a racist, a revolutionary, a male chauvinist pig, a ruthless capitalist — and a few other unmentionables. His response to this is "The middle of the road is where accidents happen". See what I mean? But he says "Slogans are simple. There isn't a single publication that

challenges basic black shibboleths and there are millions of them. "One of them is that all ills can be laid at the door of whites — another is — come the end of apartheid — everyone will be rich and beautiful Black publications worship blackness as an ideal in itself". In answer to his liberal bashing he says "It's true, it's true. All said and done I am one myself. But there's lots of self-righteousness, anti-Afrikaner attitudes and general dumb thinking. "There is the blind assumption that, if the nastiness of apartheid goes, its privileges will nevertheless remain. They don't conceive of majority rule and that's the main constitutional question now — when and how. "To that extent, the Nats are more logical — they aim at dominance to preserve privilege — it's not a matter of pure

and, finally, (having put aside romantic notions of discovering the working class by digging ditches) started *Frontline*. In between, he got married and had a baby daughter. He now triumphantly recalls how friends (especially me) warned him that *Frontline* would lead to soup kitchens and food parcels. Instead, within two years and with sparse financial backing only, Beckett succeeded in placing *Frontline* on the map as a key opinion-former, forcing established journals and newspapers to quote it. Now newspapers as politically diverse as *Beeld*, the *Sowetan* and the *Sunday Times* carry a weekly column by him. *Frontline's* contributors read like a South African who's who (often contributing without payment) and he has

we're too controversial. I met one the other day and he asked, 'How come you haven't been locked up yet?' He still muses at the kind of responses *Frontline* illicit. "Recently, this big shot, a managing director of a large company and a PhD, was shown a copy of it. His comment was, 'It must be nice for the natives'". Commenting on another occasion, he added "A prominent black guy sent his messenger around for subscriptions — but they were all for whites. I asked how come? He said 'Because of all its anti-revolutionary stuff — it confuses and that's OK for whites'". His reputation has travelled overseas and with it has come a stream of eager foreign journalists who pose questions like, "What about the future of South Africa?"

ous stuff and looking at material (often from unknown writers) that pours into his office. "I want more experimental stuff — material that gets back to basics, starting with the assumption that the reader knows nothing — a level where you question everything". The only other full-timer on *Frontline* is his sister, Deirdre, who helps with administrative work and proof reading. On the family side there is wife Gael — always supportive, often amused — and daughters Meave, 3, and recently arrived Emma, aged six months. He spends as much time as possible with them, enjoying his domestic role. He brushes aside the

fact that he is a second cousin of the famous modern Irish dramatist Samuel Beckett with, "I can't understand his stuff and I don't think he gets much out of mine." Where would he be had he stuck to newspapers? "Playing musical chairs somewhere in management, driving a BMW, earning a wack and not under stress". Does he ever have sleepless nights? "No more than ever before — well, yes I do." After all the struggle, innovative risks and imaginative hard work, Beckett has become, could it be, establishment? He has after all succeeded, despite the outrage and indignation. \*Jabberwocky by Lewis Carroll

Cont



Rand Daily Mail

1-4-1982

243

evil." His background includes membership of the Country Club since he was two (but he has never been to the Rand Club).

Educated at St Stithians and the University of the Witwatersrand, he has worked on top newspapers in both management and editorial positions, teamed up with a mad gold prospector in Namibia, been a barman in Namibia, driven taxis in Ireland, gone back to newspapers as an assistant editor of Weekend Post.

even scooped newspapers on occasion. He has also established a forum in Frontline that crosses most political, economic and racial barriers.

Although he admits to having a reputation for rewriting copy, he justifies it by saying Frontline must have an identifiable style. One of his quirks is to leave his own stories without a by-line.

Ask him about finances and his constant refrain is: "We are going broke, so to speak — those dumbskull nitwits from the ad agencies say

He ruffles his black curly hair despairingly. "You get the feeling you're on a list and you don't know why or what it's about."

Beckett says he'd rather talk to Afrikaners and blacks. "There's a lot of brave thinking and that's what counts. It's a pretty radical change for an Afrikaner to see himself as part of a population of 25-million instead of 2-million as he traditionally did."

He constantly ponders over Frontline's content, looking for more humor.



W/E ARGUS 17/4/82

~~120~~ ~~195~~  
243  
~~285~~

# 18 pc pay rise for Mwasa

Weekend Argus  
Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG — A national salary and wage agreement was reached in Johannesburg this week between the two leading English language newspaper groups and the Media Workers Association of South Africa

(Mwasa) a union representing black workers within the newspaper industry

The agreement guarantees all Mwasa members as at December 31 1981 a minimum increase of 18 percent in salary or wage from January 1 1982

The employers agreed

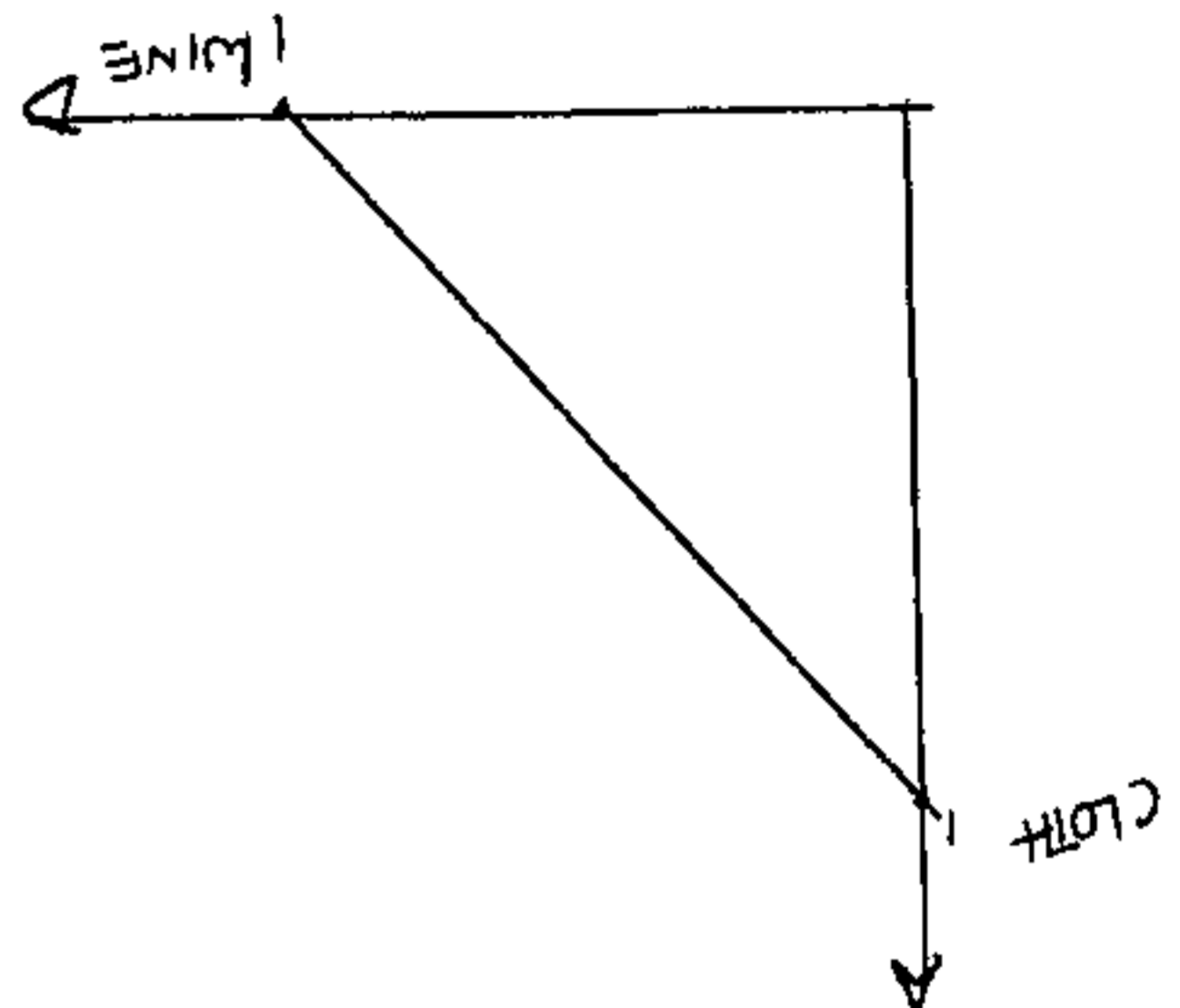
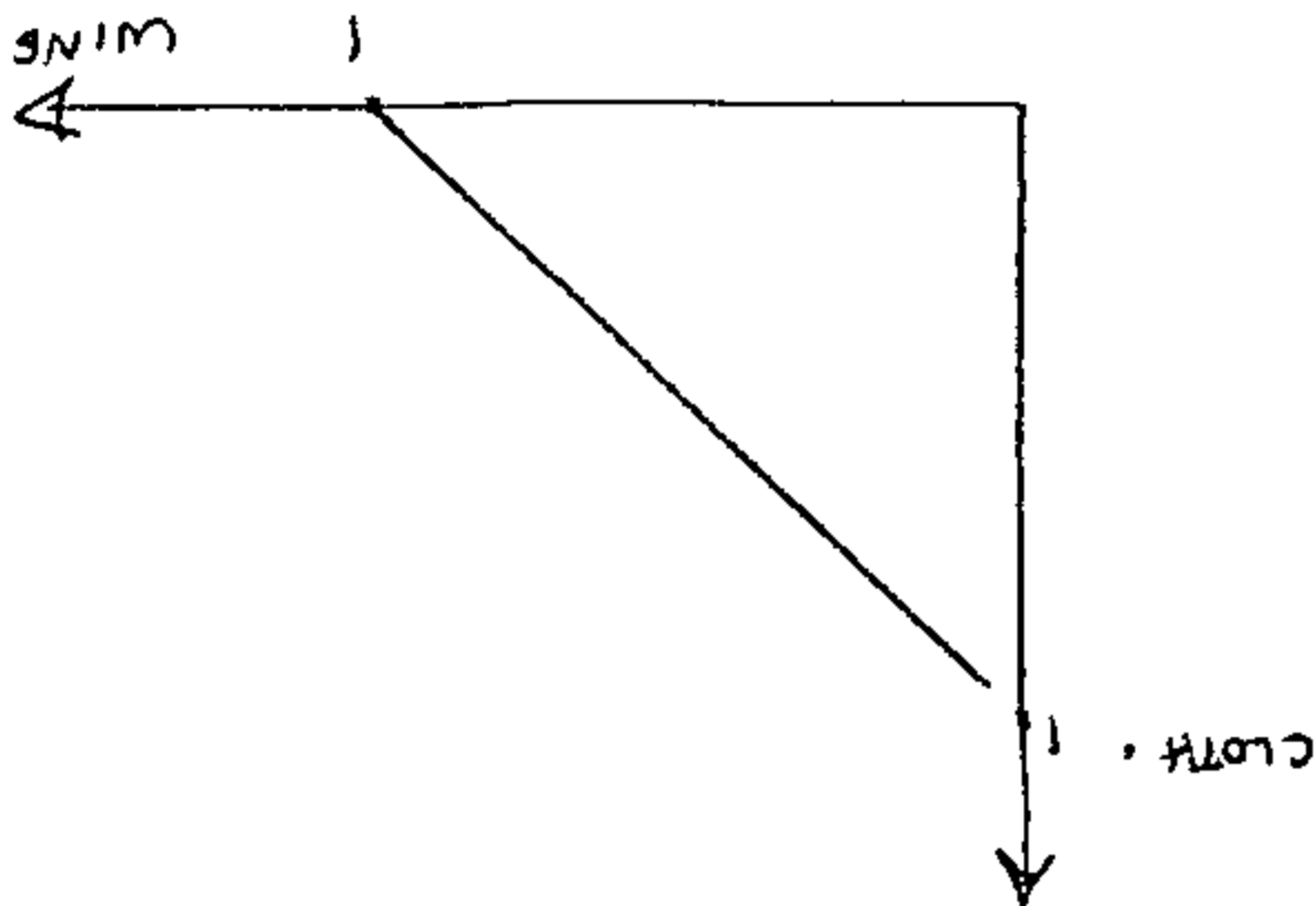
that the total salary/wage bill of the union's members in each job category would increase by 25 percent, the additional seven percent being allocated at the discretion of management

The increases are based on the salaries and wages

paid as at January 1, 1981

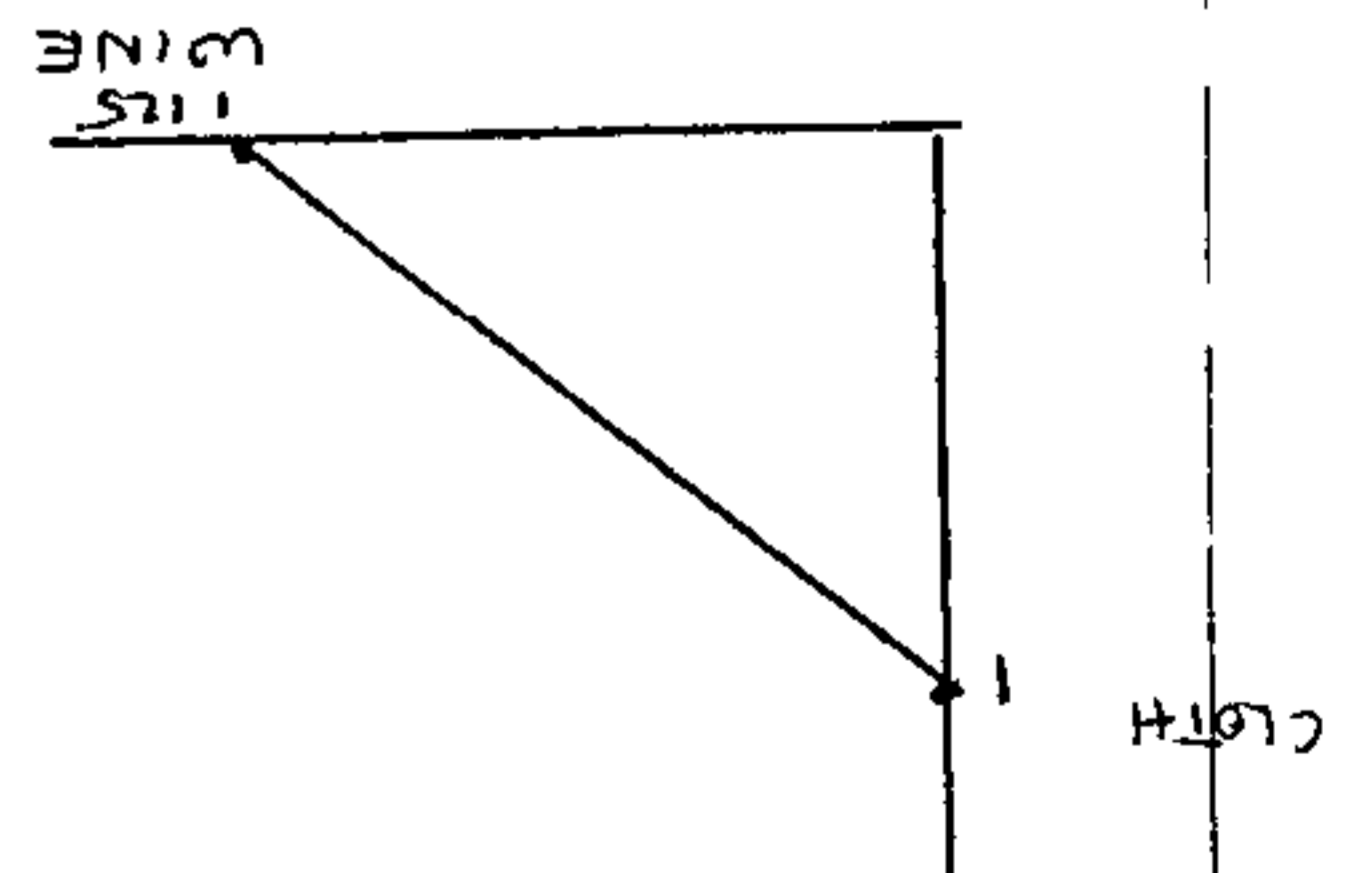
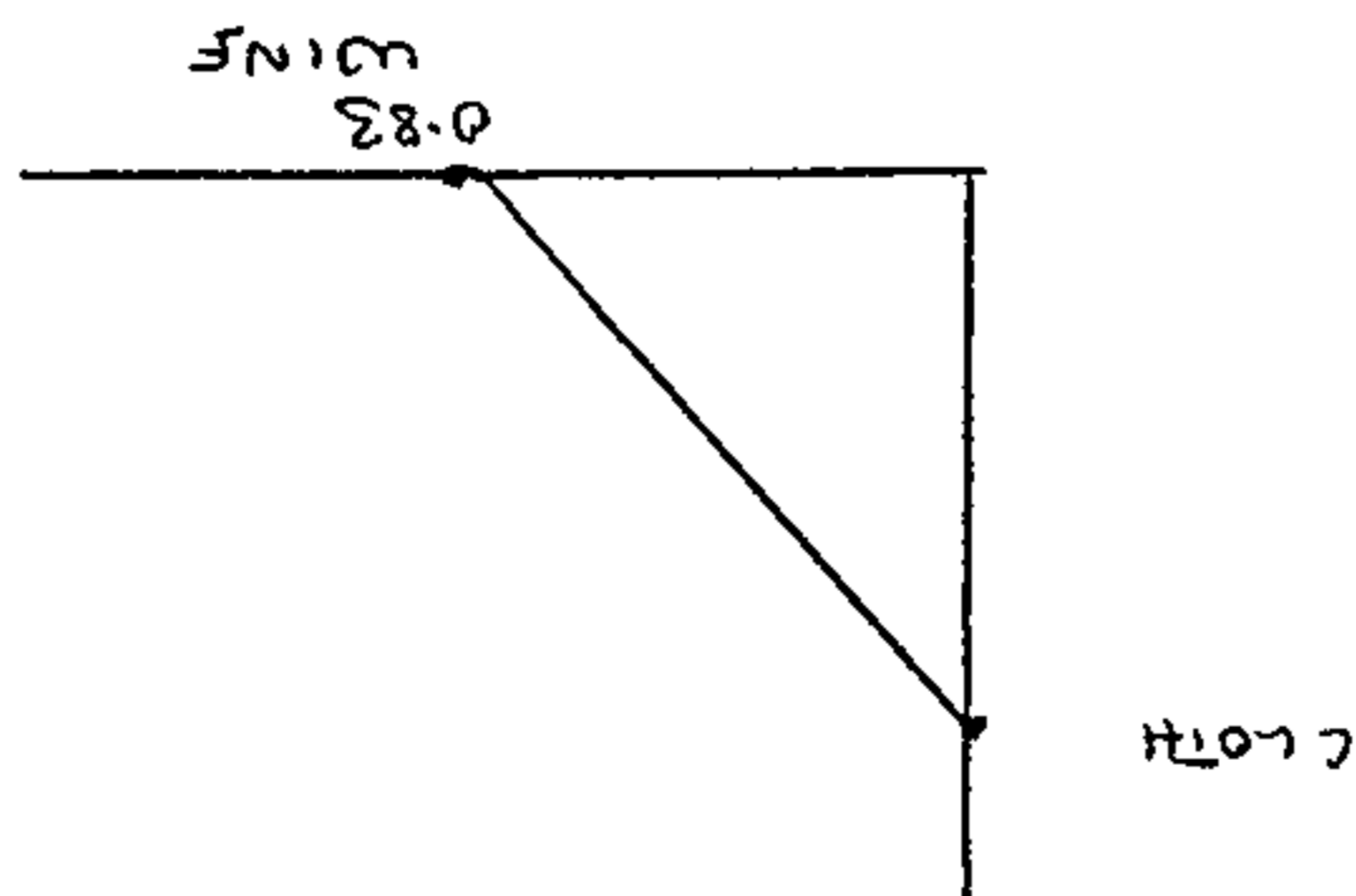
The agreement, reached after protracted negotiations, will apply to newspapers belonging to the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Limited and South African Associated Newspapers Limited

The parties concerned have also formally adopted a grievance procedure and disciplinary code to be used as the basis for independent arbitrations agreements to be negotiated at the various signatory newspapers.



of trading takes place then they will only stop trading when there is a 1:1 ratio and both slopes in each country are equal.

They have a different slope - they should trade w. U.K. should specialize in cloth and sell to Portugal



They have a different slope so they should trade w. Portugal specializing in wine and sell to Portugal the U.K.



ARGUS ARGUS 22/4/82 243

# Press control 'has gone too far'

PRETORIA — The full circle of Press control has been completed with the recommendations by the Steyn Commission's inquiry into the media.

This was said by Professor Marinus Wiechers of the University of South Africa's law faculty at a seminar on the Freedom of the Press held yesterday at the University of Pretoria.

Professor Wiechers said Press control was based in the common law and related to such things as defamation. The second

step at censorship was taken during the 1960s when the Press Council was introduced.

This body guarded journalistic standards very responsibly, he said.

However, more and more subjects came under scrutiny, were defined and the Press stopped from writing about them.

'Extremist action' was taken in 1976 and 1981 when first World and Sunday World and then Post were banned.

Now the fourth and final step has been taken with the Steyn Commis-

sion, said Professor Wiechers. All the journalists' rights had been taken away with the 'absurd' introduction of a proposed register of journalists.

Professor Wiechers said that this had gone too far.

Two other speakers at the seminar, Miss Fleur de Villiers and Dr Piet Muller, said more than 100 laws affected the Press.

A mutual trust should exist between the authorities and the Press in a democracy. A healthy society had constantly to

purify itself and change the evils within it. Without a free Press, this could not be achieved, said Miss de Villiers.

She said that there was no absolute Press freedom.

Dr Muller said the desire for secrecy came from the bureaucrats. However, when a newspaper such as Post was banned the thoughts and the beliefs of its readers carried on living.

He said a free Press was essential to a democracy.



## PRESS TO GET NEW PAY DEAL

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and the bosses of South Africa's two leading English language newspaper groups reached agreement on a new national salary and wage deal for members of the industry.

Mwasa represents black workers in the newspaper industry. The agreement guarantees all Mwasa members as at December 21 1981 a minimum increase of 18 percent from January 1 1982. This figure will be based on workers' salaries and wages as at January 1 1981. An additional 7 percent could be added to the figure at the discretion of departmental heads.

The agreement, reached after protracted negotiations, will apply to newspapers belonging to The Argus Printing and Publishing Company Limited and South African Associated Newspapers Limited.

The parties concerned also formally accepted a grievance procedure and disciplinary code to be used as the basis for independent in-house agreements to be negotiated at the various signatory newspapers.



243 Sowetan 26/4/82

# Secret meeting exposed

By MONK NKOMO  
THE alleged secret meeting between community council chairmen and Dr Piet Koornhof was to discuss the three Draft Bills aimed at giving community councils autonomous powers, according to Mr Aphane, chairman of the Mamelodi Community Council, last week.

He said seven council chairmen met with the Minister in Cape Town on January 28. After studying the proposed Bills, the seven amended certain

clauses, which according to Mr Aphane, could not be disclosed to the councils "because the matter is still premature". The amendments have been submitted to the committee — appointed by the Minister — for their final decision, said Mr Aphane.

He was reacting to the statement issued last week by the Urban Councillors Association of South Africa (Ucasa), that they were going to discuss the "secret" meetings at their annual Transvaal provincial

conference at Witbank yesterday.

He said council leaders who attended the meeting included himself, Mr David Thebehali (Soweto), Mr Knox Matjila (Sebokeng), Mr Don Mmesı (Dobsonville), Mr Mpiyane Khumalo and Mr A M Kumalo, former council chairman of Katlehong and KwaThema community councils respectively, and Mr J C Mahuhushe, deputy president of Ucasa and chairman of Deapmeadow Community Council.



# Police open docket on Beeld circulation

Star

2633/2

29/4/82

## Own Correspondent

A docket has been opened by Pretoria police following disclosures that Beeld's circulation figures in Pretoria were falsified.

The head of the Commercial Branch of the South African Police, Brigadier Theo Sherman, today confirmed that a police docket had been opened following an announcement by the newspaper's directors yesterday that sales figures for the Pretoria region had been altered by between 4 300 and 5 700 in 1977 and by between 3 000 and 3 600 during 1978 to 1981.

The Brigadier said no official charge had yet been laid and police would formulate their charge only after thorough investigation.

Unlike last year's Perskor circulation scandal, involving inflated sales figures for Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and the Citizen, Beeld says that its total sales figures, as audited by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, were correct.

It is not yet known whether the ABC will take disciplinary steps against Beeld's owners, Nasionale Pers.

Perskor faces such charges arising out of its circulation manipulations and the case will come to court soon.

The Newspaper Press Union expects to be given a report on the matter by Nasionale Pers before deciding whether a special meeting will be held to discuss the affair, the NPU's general manager, Mr G G Uys, said today.

In the absence of the president, who is overseas, the decision on an emergency meeting will be taken by vice president Mr Rudolph Opperman, Mr Opperman represents Perskor.

Mr Uys added "The ABC issues six-monthly figures on total circulations of newspapers. It is not responsible for estimates of circulation breakdowns in different areas."

One issue which may flow from Beeld's admission is whether the paper's advertisers in Pretoria have a case for refunds from the paper for overpayments from 1977.

Against this Beeld can argue that, based on its revised figures, advertisers in other areas paid too little for their advertising space.

But Mr Hugh Len-

drum, executive director of the South African Society of Marketers, did not think advertisers had much of a case against Beeld unless they had been led to believe that the figures were more than estimates.

"We in the society realise that the regional figures are estimates, and that you have to take them at your own risk. That is the reality of life."

His society still believed that the ABC, as previously urged, should publish audited figures by newspaper circulation zone.

Yesterday Beeld referred in its admission of the inflated Pretoria circulation figures to "a mistake" which had been discovered by its own auditors. It talked of the figures as "upward adjustments" and of discrepancies in "estimates."

But Beeld's arch rival, Die Transvaler, today reports the affair in a six-column Page 1 report under the heading "Beeld's figure fiddling shocks."

The editorial adds that factually Beeld's actions were "deliberate misleading of advertisers and the public."

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FEDERATED MINING EXPLOSIVES AND CHEMICAL EMPLOYEES UNION



# 'Press needs all-race staffs'

ARGUS  
30/4/82  
243

THE only way to ensure the commercial Press reflects the realities of South Africa is to have all sectors of the community on editorial staff, a panel of senior journalists agreed yesterday.

The discussion formed part of "English Week" at the University of the Western Cape.

The panel was chaired by columnist John Scott, of the Cape Times.

Mr David Bleazard, president-elect of the Southern African Society of Journalists, said the community should be properly represented because true objectivity could not be found in the mass media.

## QUESTION

The panel had been asked if objectivity could be taken as a criterion of media integrity.

Mr Bleazard said: "Because a reporter's view of a news event must necessarily be influenced by his circumstances, objectivity cannot be said to be a good criterion for judging the integrity of the Press."

His views were supported by the other members of the panel.

Mr Rashid Seria, vice-president of the Media Workers' Association, of South Africa, said newspapers themselves should dispel the "myth of objectivity" and should not have their integrity judged by this rule.

## DIFFERENCE

Mr John Allen, president of the SASJ, said objectivity as a concept should be distinguished from accuracy and the right of reply.

"Accuracy simply means that people have a right to be quoted correctly, and the right of reply means that any person has the right to reply to any allegations made against him and the right to expect that his reply shall be carried with equal prominence."

"A fundamental tenet of journalism should be to stand for the little man, to be a voice for the voiceless."

"In South Africa, this means the 80 to 90 per cent black majority of the population."

## FALKLANDS

In reply to a question, the panel agreed that Press coverage of the Falklands issue had been largely pro-British, and attributed this to the strong emotional links with Britain of journalists of the English language Press.

Mr Scott, an assistant editor of the Cape Times, said a factor was that news was much more readily available from British agencies than from Buenos Aires.

The panel unanimously agreed it was impossible for students to enter journalism without compromising their idealism.

## STUDENTS

All, however, urged students to enter the profession so that a balanced cross-section of the community could be represented on newspapers.

Mr Seria said: "It is very important for blacks to come into journalism, because possibilities do exist to render service to your community."

The Federation of Branches of B

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Recognition:

Registration: N

Founded: 1980

Area of Operation

Officials: Mr. M. Oliphant

Address:

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN







# Police probe Beeld's figures in Pretoria

CAPE TIMES 1/5/82 243

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The chief of the Commercial Branch of the South African Police, Brigadier Theo Scherman, said yesterday that police had started an investigation into the admission by Beeld that it had inflated its circulation figures for Pretoria

"We will have a look at the matter and once the investigation is complete the docket will be handed to the Transvaal Attorney-General for a decision," Brigadier Scherman said  
The ABC chairman, Mr

Dick Reed, said the total circulation figures of Beeld, a Nasionale Pers newspaper, would be subject to an audit by the bureau.

"The ABC views the incident with concern and a check-audit will be made," he said in a statement

The new circulation scandal comes less than a fortnight before a Supreme Court hearing during which several senior staff members of Perskor, another newspaper group, will face charges of fraud

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Machinery and Equipment

Transport & General Workers Union  
National Union of Brick and Allied Workers  
National Cement Employees Union  
Glass Workers Union  
Glass & Allied Workers Union  
Building, Construction and Allied Workers Union

Non-Metallic Mineral Products

Weskapse Plofstof & Chemiese Operateursvakbond  
Unbogintwini Industrial Workers Union  
Steel, Engineering and Allied Workers Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Chemical Workers Union  
National Union of Motor Assembly & Rubber Workers of South Africa  
National Union of Engineering, Industrial & Allied Workers  
Metal and Allied Workers Union  
General Workers Union  
Industrial Salaried Staff Association  
Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union  
Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.  
Engineering and Allied Workers Union  
Durban Rubber Industrial Union  
Chemical Workers Union  
Chemical Workers Industrial Union  
Chemical and Allied Workers Union  
Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union  
Black Allied Workers Union

Chemical & Chemical Products, Coal, Rubber & Plastic Products



This is part of the agreement thrashed out during the Bushveld meeting on Friday.

Both sides have agreed to keep the talks confidential but the feeling in the two camps is one of renewed hope.

No date has been set for another meeting. A decision will depend on developments.

There are hopes that the meeting will have a positive effect on the SWA/Namibia question, which is regarded by both leaders as a major problem for the sub-continent.

**RALLY**

There is also a remote possibility of other front-line leaders being drawn into further talks if Dr Kaunda can prove that his meeting with Mr Botha bore fruit.

Dr Kaunda said at a Max Dav rally in Lusaka that the possible results would benefit not only South Africa and SWA/Namibia but the whole sub-continent as well.

His party's newspaper, the Times of Zambia, has urged a second round of talks, this time in Lusaka.

**DAIRYMEN ON STRIKE**

ABOUT 500 men at Van Riebeeck Dairies came out on strike this morning.

A spokesman for management, Mr M O'Connor, said the entire delivery staff had refused to work this morning.

He refused to say what the workers were demanding but said management was talking to them.

**LOWW LEAVES SAAN**

Argus Correspondent JOHANNESBURG  
Veteran newspaperman Mr Raymond Louw, 55, has suddenly left South African Associated News papers.

Mr Louw former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, has been general manager of SAAN for the past five years.

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN yesterday confirmed Mr Louw had left the company but refused to make any further comment.

**COPY HOLDER**

Mr Louw joined SAAN as a copy holder in 1946 at the age of 18.

Two years later he became a reporter on the Mail and in 1951 left South Africa to work on several British news papers.

In 1956 he rejoined the Mail and held several senior positions until 1986 when he became editor.

Mr Louw said today "I have left SAAN but not journalism."

Speaking from Brighton, England, where he is on holiday with his wife, Mr Louw said he could not comment on why he left SAAN after 38 years' service.

"Any comment on the reasons for my resignation must come from the company by agreement."



MISS Gaberah Abrahams shines a torch down the seventeenth century canal unearthed by City Council workers this week. The canal runs under A and links up with a network of canals under Wale Street, Long Buttengracht Street.

**Water canal found**

COUNCIL workers laying waterpipes in Adderley Street stopped digging when archeologist, Miss Gaberah Abrahams peered down the hole and discovered a 17th century water canal.

Miss Abrahams, 25, who says she makes a habit of looking into holes, saw a levelling of stone where the workers were digging which seemed to be a wall.

Further excavations unearthed a canal which seems to connect to the wall. The canal runs under Adderley Street and joins up with canals running from Government Avenue up Wale Street to Long Street and Buttengracht Street.

**CASTLE**

The mortar and brickwork is the same as the wall of Wagenaar's Reservoir, unearthed in the Golden Acre. Miss Abrahams said it was of the same period as the Castle and was probably built in the 17th century during the Dutch occupation of the Cape.

the Dutch occupation of the Cape.

"There used to be a moat around the Houses of Parliament. The ducts could have led into this to carry water off," she said.

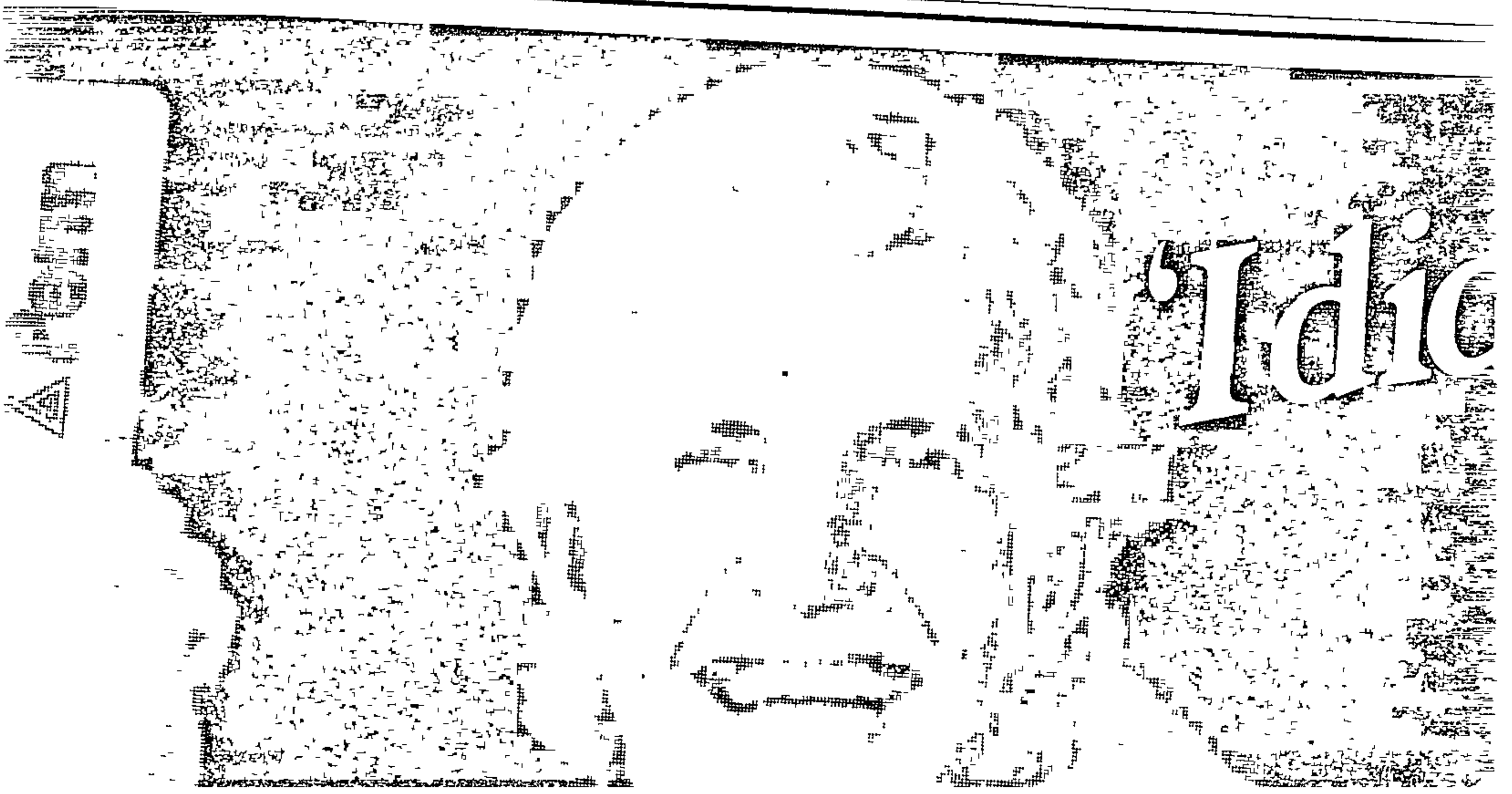
"This is one of the oldest structures in Cape Town. People are digging up valuable cultural and historical material all the time and they don't know about it. We are losing

Town,' Miss found some old bone artefacts in the century. Some discover. Some be done. City Co pipes

TRAFFIC had to be diverted along Boyes Drive and away from the main road at St James this morning when a burst water main flooded part of the road.

**Burst pipe floods road**

The water supply to the main, which broke at about 6 am, was switched off soon afterwards. Once a barrier had been placed around the break traffic was able of the two. Some especially were diverted. Drive during rush hour





<sup>Yau</sup>  
Reporter

3/3/82  
wins

'secrets'

appeal

The Star's Africa  
News Service

WINDHOEK — The Windhoek Appeal Court today set aside the conviction of a Johannesburg journalist sentenced last year to three years' jail for contravening the Official Secrets Act.

The State conceded there had been irregularities in the trial of Mr Winston James Beaumont (22), of The Star

Namibia's Attorney-General, Mr Don Brunette, said he was unable to support the conviction on several grounds

Among these were that Mr Beaumont's previous conviction had been put to the court by the prosecution without proper foundation

The magistrate had also refrained from calling as witness a former colleague in Mr Beaumont's signals room

Mr Beaumont had been convicted under section 3 (1) (c) of the Official Secrets Act for possessing extracts of a "secret" signals instruction used while he was a radio operator at a military camp at Gobabis, eastern Namibia, early in 1980

Had his appeal failed he would have faced two suspended sentences, totalling a further three years, from a previous conviction under the same Act

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publications that will go beyond existing populist black media which thrive on sensation and sports, to reflect the more complex aspects of black living in SA resulting from socio-economic development'

AI will be one of a number of quality, specialist black publications Mabogoane, a former FM staffer, intends launching through his locally-funded company, African Communication Enterprises. Mabogoane remains tight-lipped about the source of his funds

The print order for the first issue 32 pages is 20 000 AI will sell for 80c and Mabogoane is hopeful that it will grow by eight per cent a month. The magazine has two staff members and correspondents in Cape Town and Washington. It will make use of freelance material and will also commission special articles

"We envisage that 80% of AI's editorial content will concentrate on southern Africa," Mabogoane told the FM. "We will reflect very thinly on political issues because there are a number of publications which concentrate on those areas for our target group and because most sophisticated blacks are fully aware of the problems and implications"

Instead, the main emphasis will be on prospects and problems of black advancement. "AI will highlight those areas in which blacks are making inroads or will be making inroads, given the fact that economic and educational changes are bound to come and will require people making use of opportunities," he says

This does not mean that AI will not be critical. "We will be quite critical but will direct it mainly at the private sector — both black and white — because there is a tendency to hide behind government policy for a lot of inpetitude that exists," says Mabogoane

Mabogoane is confident the magazine will attract upmarket advertising. "Most advertising for blacks is of a very downmarket nature," he claims. "But there is a growing and significant number of blacks in upmarket categories who need exposure to more sophisticated products and services through publications which are more sophisticated"

"AI is a middle-class publication which will emphasise practical achievement, accumulation of wealth and expertise to people who have success-orientated value systems in whatever they do and are eager to derive the fruits of economic development of this country in the higher levels"

THE MEDIA FM 7/5/82

## Aiming at impact 243

When *African Impact* (AI) hits the newsstands in June, it's going to be aimed at a sector of the population not adequately catered for at present in SA media — the upmarket blacks

So says AI publisher and editor-in-chief Meshack Mabogoane. "I believe we need



Editor Mabogoane . . . aiming at the new elite



# Tighter veil of secrecy

243  
Star

1/5/82

Newspapermen are already burdened with a plethora of restrictive laws. Now the Government seeks to tighten yet further the veil of secrecy surrounding security matters with the proposed Protection of Information Act. Gilbert Marcus, a part-time lecturer in law at the University of the Witwatersrand, and Peter Reynolds, an attorney, comment.

It would be naive in the extreme to deny that governmental secrecy is required to protect certain vital interests of the State. Prohibitions on the disclosure of information relating to military strategy, weaponry and intelligence matters generally can be found in most civilised legal systems.

Were the Protection of Information Bill designed to prevent disclosure of such matters only, it would be unobjectionable. Unfortunately, it goes much further and like other statutes in the security stable it is characterised by the use of wide and vague phraseology.

Its ambit is sufficiently wide and uncertain so as to cover not only genuine acts of espionage but also conduct which otherwise would be quite innocuous and acceptable in most Western societies.

If the Bill becomes law, it will be yet another addition to the long list of statutes restricting freedom of the news media and the publication of information. It will be a further step by a government which is obsessed with secrecy.

The information that the news media is permitted to publish cannot be regarded as an accurate reflection on the state of freedom of speech in South Africa. The real test requires an assessment of what is never published and kept from public scrutiny by an ever increasing armada of restrictive laws.

The Bill is an offshoot of the recent Rabie Commission on security legislation and is intended to replace the existing Official Secrets Act. Ironically, the Rabie Commission criticised the Official Secrets Act for its breadth and vagueness. Yet, the proposed Bill suffers from precisely the same malady.

For instance, Section 2 of the Bill makes it an offence punishable by imprisonment for

up to 20 years (without the option of a fine) to approach, inspect, pass over, be in the neighbourhood of or enter any "prohibited place" for any purpose prejudicial to the security interests of the Republic. Apart from the obvious places such as military establishments and dockyards, the State President is empowered to declare any place or area to be a "prohibited place".

There are no guidelines in the Bill as to the circumstances under which the State President may act. Furthermore there is nothing to indicate what constitutes an approach to or what area falls within the neighbourhood of a "prohibited place".

Such conduct is punishable not only if it is prejudicial to the security of the Republic but also if it is prejudicial to the interests of the Republic. Needless to say, the interests of the Republic are not defined.

Section 4 of the Bill covers what may loosely be described as the offence of espionage. The breadth of the offence is breathtaking. It provides, for example, that a person commits an offence if he has in his possession any information which he knows or should know is related to a prohibited place or anything in a prohi-



bited place and publishes such information "in any manner or for any purpose which is or may be prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic".

The penalty prescribed is a fine not exceeding R10 000 or imprisonment not exceeding 10 years or both. Where, however, the publication takes place for the purpose of disclosure to a foreign state or to a hostile organisation, the penalty is imprisonment for up to 20 years with no option of a fine.

The State President has an unfettered discretion to declare any foreign organisation to be hostile, this could include the United Nations. A particularly disturbing feature of this provision is that an offence is created even when publication may be (not necessarily, is) prejudicial to any interests of the Republic.

The task of the prosecution is made easier by the presumption contained in Sec-

tion 10 to the effect that in any prosecution upon a charge of committing an act for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that the accused did act with a prejudicial purpose if it so appears "from the circumstances of the case or the conduct of the accused".

The security police are given carte blanche by the provision making it an offence to disclose, publish or retain information relating to a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism. Publication must be for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic.

Security matter is defined as "any matter which is dealt with by the National Intelligence Service or which relates to the functions of that service or to the relationship existing between any person and that service".

This provision effectively prevents any investigation and, of course, the publication, of the methods and activities of the NIS.



CONT



STAR

7-5-82

243

The breadth and uncertainties of the Bill are regrettably not matched by the provision of any special defences open to an accused person. The only safeguard is the requirement that no prosecution shall be instituted without the written authority of the Attorney General.

One hopes that the Attorney-General would not prosecute innocent violations of the Act. Nevertheless, while the all-embracing provisions of the Act remain in existence, they may be utilised to prosecute any violation, however trivial.

The tightening of the veil of secrecy does not augur well for the cause of open government. If South Africa is to act in a democratic way it is essential that as far as possible its workings and practices be open to public scrutiny and criticism. Unfortunately the Bill runs counter to developments in some other countries where there have been significant advances in the right of access to official information.

For South Africans, the most worrying feature of the Bill is that a climate of secrecy creates not only fear and uncertainty in the minds of the people, but opportunities for the abuse of power.







# Police probe NIS charges against Mail

By CHRIS MARAIS

TWO senior Commercial Branch officers yesterday presented the Rand Daily Mail with a search warrant authorising them to seize documents relating to publication of reports about the activities of alleged members of the National Intelligence Service (NIS). Similar warrants were later served on the Sunday Times and Rapport

Brigadier Theo Scherman, head of the South African Commercial Branch, said he was investigating charges under the Official Secrets Act against the three newspapers.

Asked who had lodged the complaints which led to the investigation, Brig Scherman said it was the Director-General of NIS (Dr Niels Barnard)

He said the charges he was investigating related to reports in the Mail editions of April 13 and 19, headlined "Dolincheck may be State witness" and "Bid to gag Dolincheck two named"

The reports were written by Eugene Hugo, the Mail's Investigations Editor

Brig Scherman read out the relevant clauses of the Official Secrets Act (sections 3(2)(a) and (3) of the Act, No 16 of 1956) which refer to "security matters"

He said he was investigating charges and the results of his investigations would be forwarded to the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr J E Nothing who would have to decide whether to prosecute.

According to the search warrant, the police were entitled to seize Mr Hugo's notes concerning the two stories, as well as a statement from Mr Dolincheck smuggled to the Mail from his Seychelles prison

Mr Hugo covered the Seychelles affair for the South African Morning Group and the Sunday Times

Brig Scherman accompanied by Captain Peter Jordaan arrived at the Mail offices in Main Street shortly after midday

After discussion it was arranged for Mr Hugo to supply them with the relevant material

The police officers then went to the Sunday Times where a similar warrant was served in connection with a report on April 25

The police officers went to the Rapport offices at about 2pm. They entered the office of Mr Eddie Botha, who had written Rapport's story, and seized two notebooks and a diary after presenting a search warrant

Mr Botha is presently in Maritzburg covering the trial in which alleged mercenaries are facing charges under the Civil Aviation Act

der Lingen and his alleged lover, Miss E C Myburgh, leaving the Supreme Court yesterday after the brief hearing in which his wife is awarded damages of R4 000 from Miss Myburgh

## All the July big race details

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The Durban Turf Club handicapper Mr Colin Buckham has penalised Have A Flung 4.5kg in the weights for the R200 000 Rothmans July Handicap to be run over 2200m at Greyville on July 3 for his win in last Saturday's Holiday Inns

In the Rand race he was allotted 48.5kg but carried 0.5kg overweight

The crack three-year-old filly Breyani seems well-treated on her best form. She has been weighted on the minimum mark with 48kg yet she beat Zamit easily in the

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IMOSIN OAK  
from the heart of France

FRANCE







SAP probe  
11/5/82 231 Stav  
on Coetzee  
291 243 297  
reports

Action is being considered against newspapers which carried reports that the head of the Security Police, Lieutenant-General Johan Coetzee, is in favour of holding secret political trials.

This was confirmed by a police spokesman in Pretoria today who said a tape recording of the SABC-TV interview with General Coetzee at no stage disclosed a call for the holding of secret trials.

General Coetzee has denied he is in favour of secret political trials.

He said incorrect deductions had been made from what he had said.

He had stated there were people who maintained that so-called political trials could be exploited and turned into political forums.

These allegations could be examined to see if other methods or techniques could be found to prevent such trials being misused in this way.

He had not stated he was in favour of secret trials. He had never been in favour of such secrecy.

● See Page 9.



(b) (i) and (ii) The necessary steps in terms of section 110 of the Electoral Act, 1979, are being taken at present

X (3) No  
 Hansard Q Col. 815-816  
 Circulation figures of newspaper  
 14/5/82

\*4 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Law and Order †

- (1) Whether the Commercial Branch of the South African Police in Pretoria is investigating alleged irregularities in connection with the circulation figures of a newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply; if not,
- (2) whether he will order or has ordered an investigation into the matter, if not, why not, if so,
- (3) whether the investigation has been completed, if not, what progress has been made to date, if so,
- (4) whether the investigation docket has been submitted to the Attorney-General of the Transvaal; if not, (a) why not and (b) when will it be submitted to him?

†The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

- (1) Yes
- (2) and (3) The investigation commenced on 29 April 1982 and consequently it is still in the initial stage
- (4) The docket will be referred to the Attorney-General as soon as the investigation is concluded

**Circulation figures of newspaper**

\*5 Mr J H VAN DER MERWE asked the Minister of Justice †

- (1) Whether the Attorney-General of the Transvaal will order or has ordered

an investigation into alleged irregularities in connection with the circulation figures of a newspaper, the name of which has been furnished to the Minister's Department for the purposes of his reply, if not, why not,

- (2) whether a Police docket on an investigation in this connection has been submitted to the Attorney-General if so,
- (3) whether the Attorney-General has made a decision on the matter if so, what decision, if not, when is it expected that a decision will be made in regard to the matter?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER  
 (for the Minister of Justice)

- (1) According to information the matter is already being investigated by the South African Police. It was therefore not necessary for the Attorney-General to order an investigation
- (2) No, the police investigation has not yet been completed
- (3) Falls away

→



Black Allied Workers Union

Cape Explosives Industrial Workers Union

Chemical and Allied Workers Union

Chemical Workers Industrial Union

Chemical Workers Union

Durban Rubber Industrial Union

Engineering and Allied Workers Union

Engineering Industrial Workers Union of S.A.

Federated Mining, Explosives and Chemical Employees Union

Industrial Salaried Staff Association

General Workers Union

Metal and Allied Workers Union

National Union of Engineers

National Union of Motor Ass

S.A. Chemical Workers Union

South African Allied Worker

Steel, Engineering and Allie

Umbojintwini Industrial Wor

Weskaapse Plotstof & Chemie

Non-Metallic Mineral Product

Building, Construction and

Glass & Allied Workers Union

Glass Workers Union

National Cement Employees Un

National Union of Brick and

Transport & General Workers

Base Metal Industries and Ma

Machinery and Equipment

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Black Allied Workers Union

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Radio Television, Electronic

S.A. Boilermakers, Iron and

S.A. Electrical Workers Unio

S.A. Iron, Steel and Allied

S.A. Tin Workers Union

South African Allied Worker

Steel, Engineering and Allie

Transvaal, Radio, Television

United African Motor and All

# Beeld gets reprimand on sales figures

Cape Times 15/5/82 243

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Afrikaans newspaper Beeld, arch-rival of the Afrikaans publishing company Perskor, is to get a severe reprimand from the Newspaper Press Union for juggling its sales figures for country areas and Pretoria

A special sub-committee of the NPU is also to consider the whole question of the future issuing of unaudited circulation figures by area and the possible auditing of such figures, the NPU's general manager, Mr G Uys, said in a statement on behalf of the executive council of the NPU yesterday

The statement follows one issued by the board of Nasionale Pers in April in which it was admitted that Beeld's sales figures for certain country areas had been deflated and added to its sales figures for Pretoria.

In a front page report this week, Beeld claimed a new average daily sales record of 80 227 newspapers for March — about 15 000 less than the sales figure for all four Perskor's daily newspapers put together

The NPU said in its statement it noted that Beeld's total audited circulation figures certified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations of South Africa were not in dispute and that the ABC had ordered the newspaper's circulation to be checked by the bureau's auditors

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Africa

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243

# Steyn report—an 'affront' to patriots

THE language of the Steyn Commission report was an horrendous affront to well-intentioned and patriotic South Africans and an insult to commonsense, a leading Israeli journalist, Mr Gideon Samet, said last night.

Mr Samet, Washington correspondent of the Israeli newspaper Ha'aretz, was speaking at the presentation dinner of the 1981 SFW national awards for enterprising journalism.

He said the 100th anniversary of a free Press in South Africa was marred by a threat to its very existence.

"A threat posed by the total onslaught — one

might say — of the Steyn Commission."

Mr Samet said the issue was not unique to South Africa. Even in the United States, the home of the First Amendment, the Press had been threatened by dangerous curbs.

Comparing the situation in South Africa and Israel, he said there was a special kind of militant vigilance demanded of the Press in societies with a siege mentality.

In South Africa it was called "total onslaught". In Israel the phrase was "The whole world is against us".

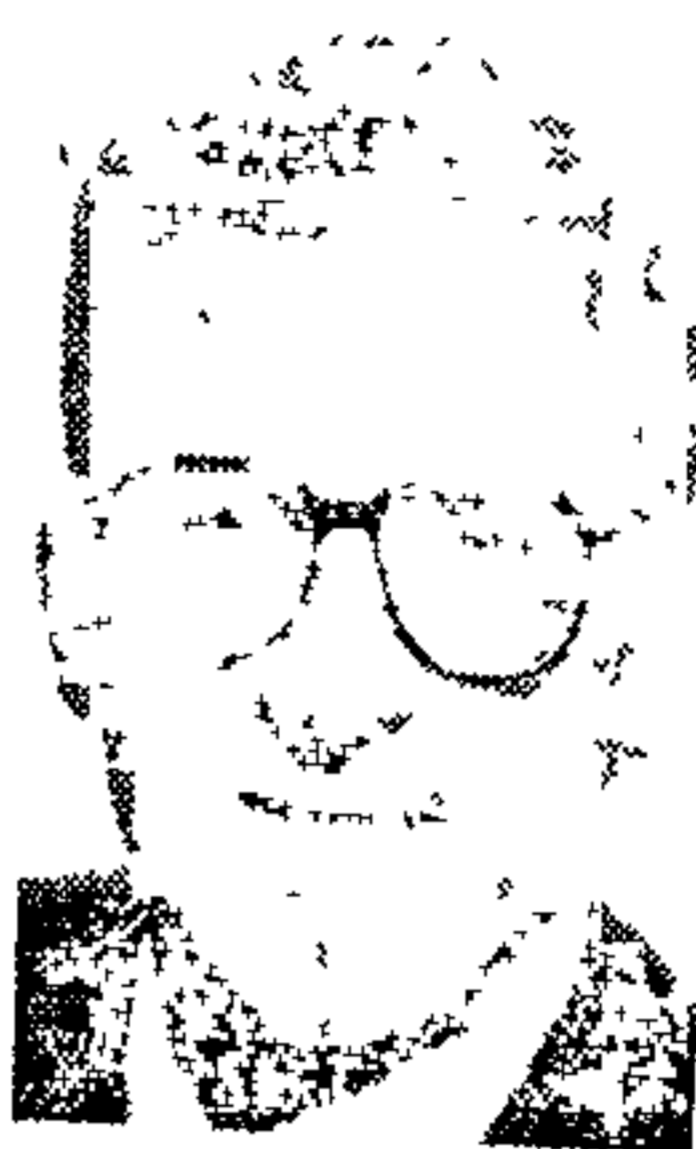
This feeling of siege may become a justification for everything. No less a danger than gov-

ernment pressures on the media were the demands of the readership itself, he said. They wanted a "nicer picture".

Mr Samet said that both Israel and South Africa suffered from a deeply rooted complex, basically the result of insecurity.

"The wrongs of the Press, the Steyn Commission argued, have effectively contributed towards the creation of the pariah image of South Africa. How wrong! What would contribute to it more than the prospect of journalism coming under state control?" he said.

The Press throughout the Western world was in a state of crisis.



Mr Gideon Samet

"Not only government pressures are to blame but financial difficulties abound," he said.

When a business crunch was coupled with political pressures on the Press, newspapers were

faced with an excruciating dilemma.

Each newspaper would have to take an independent decision on whether to compromise their editorial line, not only to get the government off their backs but also to please their "veikrampte readership".

In spite of all the difficulties, the media have been wielding increasing power. But a Press which assumed increasing power must also increase its responsibility.

Newspapers should constantly check their own standards, guarding against complacency, sloppiness and the temptation to disregard good and concentrate on evil.

"Our role is to make the newspapers best equipped within to fight its campaigns."



# Editor of Frontline wins SFW award

Staff Reporter

THE EDITOR of Frontline magazine, Mr Denis Beckett, was last night announced the overall winner of the 1981 Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery national award for enterprising journalism.

Mr Beckett was awarded the prize for a report on the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (MWASA), a report on nuclear energy and a report on the use of black management and some of the complexities arising from it

Other winners of categories included

● Irna van Zyl, of Die Burger, whose reporting on the floods in the western and south-western Cape won her the prize for the best investigative reporting under pressure of time or circumstances.

● Fair Lady's Dene Smuts, who won the category for the best creative reporting and feature journalism.

● Jannie Botes, of SABC-TV, who won the category for the best visual reporting by television and film cameramen and reporters

● Pierre Schoeman, of Die Burger, who won the category for the best visual reporting by magazine and newspaper photographers for his photographic coverage of the Laingsburg floods

The judges also highly commended a number of other journalists and singled out Mr Wille de Klerk of the Argus for his pictures of the Nyanga squatters

Cape Times 19/5/82  
243



# Frontline

ARGUS

19/5/82

## journalist wins

## SFW award 243

THE winner of the 1981 Stellenbosch Farmers Winery National Award for Enterprising Journalism was Denis Beckett of the magazine Frontline

This was announced last night by Mr James McClurg on behalf of Mr Joel Mervis, chairman of the panel of judges, at a dinner in the city.

Mr Beckett was the winner of the category

for the best investigative reporting in which pressure played no part. His entry was of the strike by the Media Workers Association of South Africa, a report on nuclear energy and a third report on the use of black management.

### WINNERS

The winners of the other categories were. Irna van Zyl of Die Burger for the best investigative reporting under pressure of time and all circumstances; Dene Smuts of Fair Lady for the best creative reporting and feature journalism; Jannie Botes of the SABC for the best visual reporting by television and film cameramen and reporters; and Pierre Schoemann of Die Burger for the best visual reporting by newspaper and magazine photographers

In his reports on the entries, Mr Mervis said that Mr Beckett had been able to expose many hidden factors of the Mwasa strike that would ordinarily have escaped notice.

"With inexorable logic he showed that, in a sense, the conflict was a microcosm of the greater racial pattern that shrouds the South African scene.

"Mr Beckett dissected the anatomy of reconciliation, revealing patterns and conflicts that could be reshaped for the greater good of all".

### SPECTACULAR

Mr Mervis said that the work of Mr Schoemann on the Laingsberg flood disaster was enhanced by the spectacular use which Die Burger made of the pictures.

He said the same of the work of Mr Willie de Klerk of The Argus for his pictures of the Nyanga troubles in the Cape.

Bruce Gordon of The Argus was specially commended for his reports on the Nyanga squatters. The judges said the reports were of outstanding quality.

The drama of the conflict, tragedy and suffering were captured with judgment and balance, they said.

Mr Mervis commended the editor of The Argus, Mr J M W O'Malley, for the judgment he showed in his evaluation of the importance and significance of the Nyanga troubles.



# Police <sup>Argus</sup> detain <sup>24/5/82</sup> 3 black <sup>(243)</sup> journalists

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Security Police today detained three journalists, all members of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA).

Banned Johannesburg Journalist Mr Joe Thloloe was arrested at his Pimville, Soweto, home and Durban journalists Mr Vas Soni and Mr Quairish Patel were detained at their homes early today

Mr Thloloe, former Transvaal vice-president of MWASA and also former national president of the outlawed Union of Black Journalists, was arrested at 3am

## SEARCH

Police searched his house before taking him away

About five hours later they returned with him and searched the house again. Some books were confiscated

Police told his family they were detaining Mr Thloloe in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which empowers them to hold anyone without trial for up to 14 days

Mr Patel was also held in terms of the same Act, but it was not yet clear under which Act Mr Soni was being held

Mr Thloloe was first detained without trial in 1976 when he was held under the preventive detention clauses of the Internal Security Act

He was detained again in 1977 and his union banned in the same year

After taking an active role in the mass strike of black media workers in 1980, Mr Thloloe was among several prominent MWASA members to be placed under banning orders in 1981

Mr Thloloe recently became the first foreigner to win the American Niemann Award for honest and courageous reporting



243 S. Times

# Gag on detainees lifted

THE names of three journalists and two others detained by the Security Branch on Thursday can now be published

The journalists are Mr Quarish Patel, Mr Vas Soni and Mr Joe Thloloe

The two others are Mr Veli Trumann Mnguni and Miss Victoria Motlala

The alleged detention of a fourth journalist, Mr Mathata Tsedu, was not confirmed

The names were published earlier in the week by several newspapers and broadcast on radio stations

But police invoked the controversial Section 27(c) of the Police Act

By BEVIS FULTON

detained at his home in Soweto

He is also a former Transvaal vice president of the Media Workers' Association and former national president of the banned Union of Black Journalists

Mr Mnguni and Miss Motlala were being held under Section 22 of the General Law Amendment Act 1966. No further details were given

Mr Tsedu, banned and a former senior reporter on the banned Post Transvaal, was reported to have been picked up by security policemen at his home in Soweto early on

27/5/82  
Thursday

This could not be confirmed

Section 27(c) prohibits publication of any information about the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the police concerned in action to prevent or combat terrorism

It also makes it an offence to publish anything about a person or group of people against whom such action is directed, or about any action by that person or group

The PFP and the South African Society of Journalists condemned the detentions and the use of Section 27(c)

## Banned

Newspapers then faced a R15 000 fine if the names were published

The restriction was lifted yesterday

A spokesman for the police division of public relations said Mr Patel, a Daily News reporter, and Mr Soni, a Post Natal sub-editor, were detained in Durban

Mr Thloloe, a senior reporter on the Sowetan, was



# Cillie: Support NPU

CAPE TIMES 2/6/82  
243

Staff Reporter

S:

THE CHAIRMAN of Nasionale Pers, Professor Piet Cillie, last night called on all institutions and authorities to join the Newspaper Press Union in guiding and protecting a free South African press

Professor Cillie, head of the journalism department at the University of Stellenbosch, was speaking in Cape Town at a centenary function of the NPU, marking the founding of South Africa's first independent newspaper and the first Afrikaans newspaper "The South African Commercial Advertiser" was founded in 1824, and "Die Afrikaanse Patriot" in 1876

He said the NPU had been established in Gra-

hamstown in 1882 by 26 representatives of the English and Dutch press

Their stated purpose was to promote all objects of common interest to the South African press and protect its members in the proper discharge of their proper duty

He said that according to some philosophies, no line could or should be drawn between proper and improper behaviour on the part of the press, since "our proper duty so often seems to demand improper action"

A robust and partisan press had developed from conflicting traditions, loyalties and passions, which sometimes taxed the NPU's ability to protect it

He said the concept of a

privately-owned and published press in South Africa had been prohibited by the authorities until the arrival of the 1820 Settlers

The right to publish was finally granted in 1829, subject only to "the ordinary laws and regulations of the land"

This, he said, was by way of being the Magna Carta of the South African press

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Tanning, Footwear and Allied Workers Union  
Tailoring Workers, Dressmaking & Furriers Industrial Union  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union (Cape)  
S.A. Canvas & Ropeworkers Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
National Union of Textile Workers  
National Union of Leather Workers  
National Union of Clothing Workers  
General Workers Union of South Africa  
General Workers Union  
Garment Workers Union (Western Province)  
Garment Workers Union of South Africa  
Garment Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Black Allied Workers Union  
African Trunk & Box Workers Union  
African Leather Workers Union (Transvaal)  
African Garment Workers Union (Natal)

Textiles, Clothing, Leather and Footwear

African Tobacco Workers Union  
National Union of Cigarette & Tobacco Workers  
Rustenburg Tabakwerkersvereniging

Tobacco

Sweet Workers Industrial Union (Natal)  
Sweet Workers Union  
Sugar Industry Employees Union  
South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU)  
S.A. Boilermakers, Iron & Steelworkers, Shipbuilders and Welders  
S.A. Electrical Workers Association  
Western Province Sweet Workers Union  
Witwatersrand Baking & Confectionery Industrial Union  
Witwatersrand Brewing Employees Union



# ve in Karoo

... members formerly ... on NP committees ... The pioneer CP branch named for Mr Daan der Merwe — was ... on May 18 at a ... attended by ... 180 Nationalists ... "a smattering of NPs", and immediately ... the favourable ... of The Courier, ... of the central Karoo ... newspapers

A front-page story by ... Bekker said a "Chris- ... and conservative

... tone" prevailed at the meeting — "There were no suggestive jokes or dirty language as at the recent meeting of another political party"

Mr van der Merwe presented the "conservative idea" in "an exceptionally ordered manner," and a motion of confidence in the party, its principles and its leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht was passed by 56 votes to 16

About 120 known Nationalists abstained

The Nationalist MP for the area, Mr Dirk Poggenpoel, initially walked out of the NP caucus with Dr Treurnicht and his dissidents but later returned to the fold

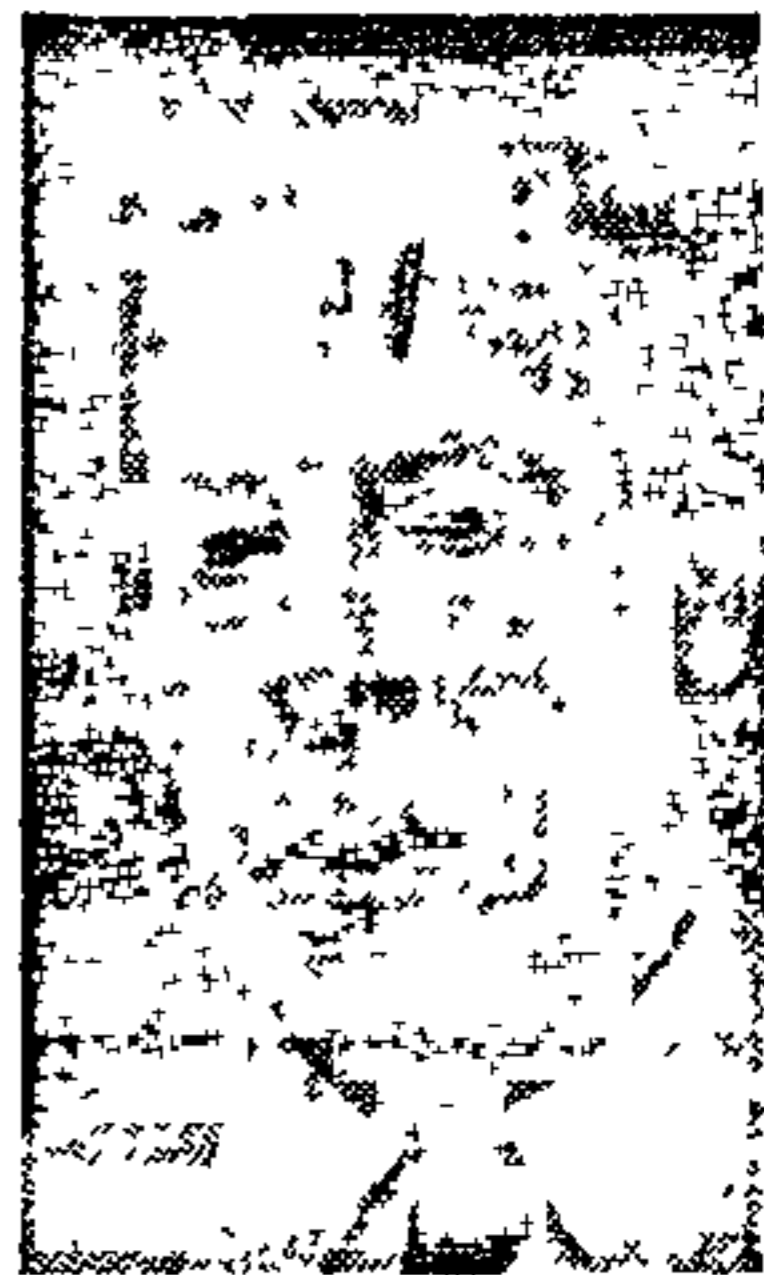
This, according to a source who asked not to be identified had greatly diminished Mr Poggenpoel's political strength in the constituency

Mr Poggenpoel farms in the Fraserburg area

# Call to protect free Press

ARGUS 2/6/82 243

PROFESSOR P J Cillie, head of the department of journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, last night called on "all institutions and authorities, as well as all men of good will" to join the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) in its task of guiding and protecting a free South African Press



Professor P J Cillie

Addressing a centenary function of the NPU in the Old Town House on Greenmarket Square, Professor Cillie said the NPU, "conscious of its role as a cultural as well as a business institution" was highlighting significant events and people as part of its centenary celebrations

Advertisers spend R1-million a day to put their message across in the Press which they should, to my mind, increase

"After all," he said, "the industry employs 36 000 people and newspapers consume R83-million worth of newsprint every year"

### PLAQUES

One of these events was the presentation of two commemorative plaques—to mark the founding of South Africa's first independent newspaper, the South African Commercial Advertiser, and the first Afrikaans newspaper, Die Afrikaanse Patriot—to the businesses which now own the original printing sites

A plaque commemorating the establishment of the Commercial Advertiser in 1824 was presented to Mr Mike Howell, joint managing director of Truworths, for erection on the company's Longmarket Street site, and Mr Sydney Trimmer, a representative of Federal Life Insurance, received one for erection on the company's St George's Street site

Professor Cillie noted that 100 years after the first meeting of the NPU in 1882 the organisation now had 180 members representing not only newspapers but magazines and all sorts of specialist publications and journals

"South Africans are said to have the highest literacy rate in Africa — but at 60 percent, this is still much too low. They buy more than 9 000 000 newspapers and magazines every week which, of course, is still inadequate

## Eglin, Hirsch to speak

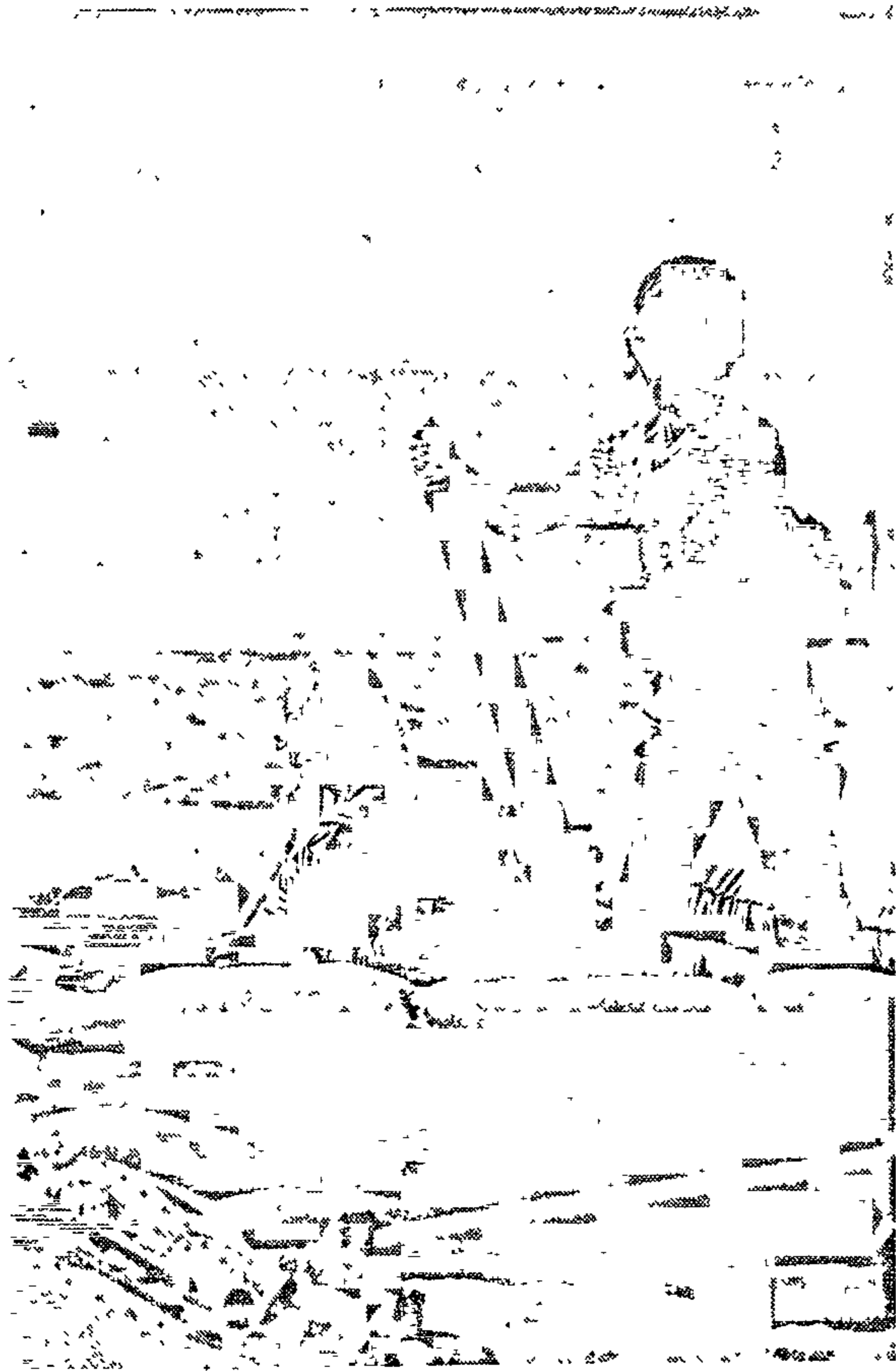
A PUBLIC lecture and discussion on the Buthe-lesi Commission and the proposals of the President's Council will be held in the lecture room of the Ritz Plaza Hotel in Sea Point tomorrow at 8 15 pm

The meeting will be addressed by Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point and Mr Herbert Hirsch, MPC for Sea Point

## Bus trip for pensioners

PENSIONERS — don't miss The Argus next Tuesday for details of this month's special bus trip to the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket at Brackenfell.

# alklands



SOUTH WEST AFRICAN Territorial Force instructors manning a mortar post during training at the desert base near Walvis Bay. In an independent SWA/Namibia, it could be for real

Argus Correspondent

THENS — Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has

## Violence under





# Editor, journalist on contempt charge

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The deputy registrar of the Rand Supreme Court yesterday told a magistrate how he telephoned the Rand Daily Mail late one night to convey a judicial order prohibiting publication of an article but could not remember to whom he spoke

South African Associated Newspapers, the former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh and Mail journalist, Miss Jayne la Mont, all pleaded not guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court to a charge of contempt of court

They published a report headed "Brokers go to law over a JSE decision" in the Rand Daily Mail on August 8 last year in contravention of an order made by a Rand Supreme Court judge

## All three

All three are accused in the case Mr Myburgh, who also represented SAAN yesterday, was editor of the Mail at the time of the alleged offence Miss La Mont wrote the article

Mr Vernon Rice said in evidence that the company of which he was a director, Cliff, Neale and Co Inc, was suspended

from operating after being found guilty of certain charges by a special meeting of the Johannesburg Stock Exchange's general committee on August 7 last year

Mr Rice said he and his partners were "not too happy" with the findings and sentence and decided to take the matter on review to the Supreme Court

## Urgent

After discussion with the company's attorney, Mr Mervyn Key, they resolved to bring an urgent application before the Supreme Court that night to stop publication of the committee's findings "because it would do irreparable harm to our business"

Mr Rice, Mr Key and other company representatives went to the Edenvale home of the deputy registrar of the Supreme Court, Mr G T M Prinsloo, about 9pm that night to deliver the application

Mr Prinsloo said under cross-examination by counsel for the defence, Mr D Marais, that he telephoned Mr Justice F S Steyn, the judge on duty

Mr Justice Steyn told him he was going out but granted the order by phone after Mr Prinsloo

told him what the application was about

Mr Prinsloo said as far as he knew, the judge had granted the order without personally looking at the affidavits He agreed that this was "abnormal procedure"

Mr Prinsloo said he then telephoned the Rand Daily Mail at the request of Mr Key and informed the person who answered the phone of the order prohibiting publication

He could not give the name or position of the person to whom he spoke but thought there "would be only one person there so late at night" and gave the information to the person who answered the call

JSE public relations officer Mr Gideon Uys said that on the evening of August 7 last year, he distributed a press release describing the committee's findings to several newspapers and news agencies, including the Rand Daily Mail

Most of these were addressed to the newspapers' financial editors

The case was postponed to June 16

Mr M Dafel was on the Bench Mr F Strydom appeared for the State Mr Marais, instructed by Mr Kelsey Stuart of Bell, Dewar and Hall appeared for all three accused



Cape Times 9/6/82  
A From page 243

reading of the bill in Parliament yesterday, the Progressive Federal Party was registering the strongest form of rejection of a bill — by opposing it even before it is published

It is a rare step and in this case did not have the support of either the New Republic Party or the Conservative Party

The new bill comes against the background of the controversial recommendations of the Steyn Commission on the media which called for State professionalization of Journalists

Although there was a build-up of drama and urgency around the report — unlike its companion Rabie report on security legislation — it has been largely discredited, even in government circles

The bills arising from the Rabie Commission report have added to the more than 100 provisions in existing laws which restrict the press as to what it may publish

#### Last four days

Mr Dalling asked Mr Heunis why the bill had been introduced in the last four days of Parliament, and whether the NPU and Conference of Editors had agreed to the provisions of the bill

Replying to the first reading debate, Mr Heunis said he found it strange that Mr Dalling said on the one hand that he had no knowledge of talks between the government and the NPU and, on the other hand made certain deductions

Mr Heunis said he had to question whether in fact Mr Dalling had no knowledge of the talks

The minister asked how Mr Dalling could claim that the government would not accept honourable agreements if he had no knowledge of the NPU talks

Mr Heunis refused to answer the questions put by Mr Dalling "at this stage" and said all members would have an opportunity to discuss the bill

● Dalling warns of long fight, page 4

# Pressmen consider new bill

#### Political Staff

A SURPRISE press bill which is to be published in Parliament today will be considered at an emergency meeting tomorrow between representatives of the country's major newspaper groups and the Conference of South African Editors

Last night Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) — which represents the four major Afrikaans and English-language press groups — made it clear that the bill was not the product of negotiation between the NPU and the government, and that the NPU was not aware of its contents

Yesterday in Parliament the Official Opposition took the rare step of opposing the bill at first reading

According to its long title, the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill makes "new provision" for registration of newspapers and seeks to amend both the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act of 1971 and the Publications Act of 1974

#### Voluntary

Mr Dave Dalling, MP for Sandton and chief Opposition spokesman on the media, raised fears that the bill could mean that the government was "crossing the press Rubicon" and was taking the first steps towards statutory control of the media

Mr McLean said deliberations by the NPU to improve the existing Press Council were still under way. He emphasized that changes being

considered were of a voluntary nature

"The changes are ours and the consultations with the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, were purely aimed at receiving his views following publication of the Steyn Commission report and recommendations

"We have not yet concluded our deliberations and drafting of the changes we have been considering

"Some are far-reaching and we want to be sure they will enable us to continue to maintain press freedom and will result in a better voluntary regulation of the way in which we run our affairs," Mr McLean said

He said representatives of the main newspaper groups and the conference of editors had met Mr Heunis on three occasions in the past four months.

"We discussed with him changes we have in mind to our system of voluntary self-regulation

"The Press Board of Control, as it was then termed, was founded by the NPU in 1962

"It later became the Press Council. Over the years changes have been made to its constitution, rules of procedure and code of conduct

"These have all been made by the press and were not forced on us. The improvements we now have in mind fall into the same category," Mr McLean said

By opposing the first

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To page 2

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Parliament

ARGUS 11/6/82

243

# PFP rejects Press Bill as 'heralding

# statutory control'

### Parliamentary Staff

THE PFP yesterday used the strongest possible parliamentary opposition against a Bill which they saw as heralding statutory control of the Press.

Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), Opposition spokesman on the media, moved during the second reading of the News-papers Amendment Bill that it be read "this day six months."

But the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, contended that it was a Government's responsibility to protect citizens against potential damage from an irresponsible Press.

He and other members of his party argued that the Bill, which had the effect of forcing all newspapers to register with the Newspaper Press Union and to be subject to a yet to be created media body which would

be sanctioned by the Government, would throw overboard relative Press freedom in South Africa.

The PFP also criticised the Minister for having brought the Bill to Parliament at short notice in the "dying days of the session", without having consulted the NPU, the Conference of Editors or the Southern African Society of Journalists.

In introducing the Bill Mr Heunis said he had not submitted details of

the provision to the NPU and editors. He was sure they would not have agreed to it because they were opposed to any form of legislation sanctioning the authority of the "Media Council."

He and other Government speakers said the Government was intent on maintaining the freedom of the Press, but at the same time citizens had to be protected against an irresponsible Press.

The Government was also opposed by the Conservative Party, though this came in a more apologetic vein.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP, Rustik) said the Government had a responsibility to prevent the Press becoming a monopoly which could destroy the highest ideals of democracy.

In a democracy the Press should not be allowed to become a dictatorship. There were, however, aspects of the

Bill which caused his party concern.

He proposed an amendment calling for the Bill to be referred to a select committee before its second reading, saying his party could not support the PFP's amendment which was "too strong."

The New Republic Party indicated that they would support the second reading of the Bill.

Mr Yause Raw, leader of the NRP, said the

strongest criticism he could offer was the late introduction of the Bill to Parliament and the fact that it was being "bulldozed" through the House.

He said the factor that had "tipped the balance" towards his party deciding to support the Bill was the statement issued by the NPU after the Bill was published this week.

From this it appeared the union's only objection

was that discipline now had "teeth" and could be enforced

As far as he was concerned, nothing in the Bill indicated that the proposed body to be established to control the media would amount to statutory or Government control of the Press. The House adjourned before the Minister replied to the second reading debate.

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NPU in

last minute

bid on

243

AR6us 11/6/82

Press Bill

**Political Correspondent**  
THE Newspaper Press Union has made a last minute attempt to have the Press legislation the Government intends pushing through Parliament today amended.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr J C Heunis, who is handling the legislation, was expected to indicate to the Assembly today whether the Government was prepared to accept NPU suggestions.

The Government has so far introduced what NPU circles regard as only minor amendments.

Twice the word "control" has been scrapped and the word "jurisdiction" substituted.

The Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill is aimed at forcing newspapers, on pain of closure, to subject themselves to the jurisdiction of an as yet undefined media control body.

The NPU's main objection is that the measure, by stating that this body will have to be "recognised by regulation," creates statutory control of the Press.

While Mr Heunis was handling the second reading of the Bill in the Assembly last night, Mr D P de Villiers, managing director of Nasionale Pers, for the NPU, and Mr H Tyson, Editor of The Star, for the Editors' Conference, saw the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst and the Director-General of Internal Affairs, Mr S S van der Merwe.

#### ELIMINATE

Mr de Villiers said suggestions were made about how some of the wording of the Bill could be changed to eliminate the impression that what was a voluntary disciplinary body was being made statutory.

The NPU is suggesting that this should be done if the Government goes ahead with the legislation, as it seems determined to do.

Mr de Villiers said the NPU still in principle objected to the Bill.

Any suggested amendments can be introduced in the committee stage of the Bill today.

Mr de Villiers said, while the Bill appeared to be aimed at bringing newspapers outside the NPU into some disciplinary system, the principle of giving the Minister the power to withdraw registration of a newspaper could, once it was introduced, be broadened.

In negotiations so far, the NPU and Mr Heunis had not agreed on what the NPU regarded as a cardinal principle.

Mr Heunis accepted the endeavours of the NPU to create a body to apply discipline in its own

But the Minister said he had a problem with newspapers which did not belong to the NPU and which were not subject to its discipline.

Among these were the Afrikaner, of the Herstigte Nasionale Party and Die Patriot, of the Conservative Party.

But the NPU felt the Minister had crossed a principle that was unacceptable to it, Mr de Villiers said.

According to one source in the Department of Internal Affairs, the Minister could by tonight come with some amendments which would in the Government's view somewhat "soften" the Bill.



# Heunis denies intent to confront media

Cape Times 11/6/82

243

Political Staff

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — Introducing the highly controversial Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill, Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, said last night that the government did not want confrontation with the media.

Mr Heunis said that he had full discussions with the NPU about the proposed legislation. However, only hours before he started speaking, the NPU issued a unanimous statement rejecting integral parts of the legislation.

A government, said Mr Heunis, had the responsibility to protect its citizens against a breach of their rights by the press. It had to create good order and maintain it so that its citizens could live in peace.

The dilemma in which governments found themselves was how to achieve this without impinging on the freedom of the press.

"For totalitarian governments there is no problem," he said.

"Those newspapers which are not closed are simply taken over."

History showed that the South African Government had always attempted to deal with the matter of press freedom with the media rather than in a confrontational atmosphere.

where

At various times legislation had been considered when it had become obvious that the media could not discipline itself and that stage had been reached again with the Steyn Commission's report.

Among its findings were that the media contributed towards the expansion and intensity of conflict and political polarization in the country and that they often encouraged revolutionary powers which were at work in the country.

It had also been found that the media were guilty of creating "negative" approaches to South Africa in the foreign press which were based on reports from South Africa.

Mr Heunis said the government had done what it had promised to do, namely to consult with the media.

He had personally had discussions with the NPU and with representatives of the Conference of Editors.

All had accepted the existence of a problem situation.

"What we disagreed on was the remedy and then on only one aspect of it," he said.

The media had come forward with recommendations for a media council representative of the press union, editors and journalists with an equal number of members of the public. The SABC would also be included.

"On my part I was satisfied that the proposed new arrangements, with possible minor procedural adjustments, could be a great improvement," said Mr Heunis.

"There is only one point on which we could not agree."

"The media group felt very strongly that participation in the scheme and submission to the council's disciplinary authority should be on a completely voluntary basis without any statutory foundation at all being given to the arrangements."





**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 been answered), leave columns (2) and

**PRESS FREEDOM UNDER THE AXE**

FM 11/6/82

243

The press appears to have little choice but to submit reluctantly, and with distaste, to the latest limitations on press freedom in Internal Affairs Minister Chris Heunis's Newspaper Registration Amendment Bill. Newspaper proprietors, represented by the Newspaper Press Union, and editors are certain to express their dismay at the measure.

The Bill was published in Cape Town on Wednesday and, up to the time the FM went to press, Heunis had declined to furnish information not contained in its remarkably short contents.

The Bill is confusing in that it refers to the requirements of other Acts and regulations dealing with newspaper registration. Basically, however, it authorises the Minister to cancel the registration of publications that do not subject themselves to the discipline of a particular organisation. It further requires newspapers to be in possession of a certification from an "organisation" striving for the highest standards of reporting and objectivity.

What organisation is meant is not stated. However, it seems clear the Bill

is intended to subject all publications to the authority of a successor organisation of the Press Council — possibly operating under the title of the SA Media Council.

The NPU and the Conference of Editors (representing the editors of both English and Afrikaans publications) are known to have been discussing the possibility of such an organisation. They would, however, prefer a voluntary measure without the element of legislative coercion.

Peter McLean, president of the NPU, says that the NPU has been trying to introduce changes to the Press Council, but stresses that they should be voluntary in nature. McLean adds that newspaper representatives had met Heunis three times in the last four months to hear his views following the publication of the Steyn report on the mass media.

He said the Bill was not the product of negotiation between government and the NPU and that the NPU had not been informed of its contents. It is clear, however, that the main thrust of the Bill was

no surprise to the NPU and the Conference of Editors.

Deplore it as they may, and should, they also see it as preferable to "Steyn type" legislation for a register of journalists and a central disciplinary body with a strong element of government control. It is not too much to say that this would be the death blow of free expression, or what is left of it, in the South African press.

A problem is that the constitution and make-up of the proposed Media Council have not been revealed. Until they are known, it is impossible to say what the effect of Heunis's Bill, which he seems intent on rushing through Parliament this week, will be. If radical changes are made in the way the Press Council judges complaints, the effect could be considerable.

Presumably Heunis knows, or he would not have introduced the Bill. Which means the proposed disciplinary body is acceptable to government — at least at this stage.

It is understood that a compromise solution is still being sought by editors.

Subject

ECONOMICS II

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No

2

(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		
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**NOTE CAREFULLY**

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

**WARNING**

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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



# Call for discipline

ARGUS 11/6/82 243

THE Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis yesterday introduced a Bill which will attempt to ensure that all newspapers take part in "unfettered self-organisation and self-discipline"

As Mr Heunis stood up to move the second reading of the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill, Mr Dave Dalling (PEP Sandton) asked, on a point of order, whether the Minister was entitled to proceed with the Bill while a delegation of the Newspaper Press Union was in Cape Town making representations about it.

Mr Heunis replied that Mr Dalling was being obstructive and should be censured

Proceeding with his speech, Mr Heunis said the Government was intent on maintaining the freedom of the South African Press

The dilemma facing governments of goodwill was how to fulfil its duty to the private individual and a well ordered society without encroaching on the freedom of the Press

The Government's history showed that it had attempted to do so in co-operation with the news media rather than through confrontation

Since the sixties the media had been given the opportunity to discipline themselves. When it became obvious in the seventies they were unable to do so, legislation was considered and again shelved

The Steyn Commission report had stated that the media contributed to the development of the intensity of the total onslaught on South Africa and to political polarisation, and often encouraged the revolutionary powers at work in the country

It has also stated that a large degree of the world Press's ill will and negativity towards South Africa was based on reports and opinions originating in South African media circles

In discussions with news media it was agreed that a problem situation existed

But there was a difference of opinion over the remedy. The NPU and editors had suggested the establishment of a 'Media Council' on which repre-



Mr Chris Heunis

sentatives of the NPU, editors and journalists would serve. The council would hear complaints and take disciplinary action.

The only point on which the media and the Government could not agree was that the media felt the council and submission to its disciplinary authority should be voluntary rather than statutory

The council would have authority to pass judgment on the actions of newspapers or other news media which did not voluntarily accept its authority.

Mr Heunis said a basic weakness in this system was that not all newspapers would be involved

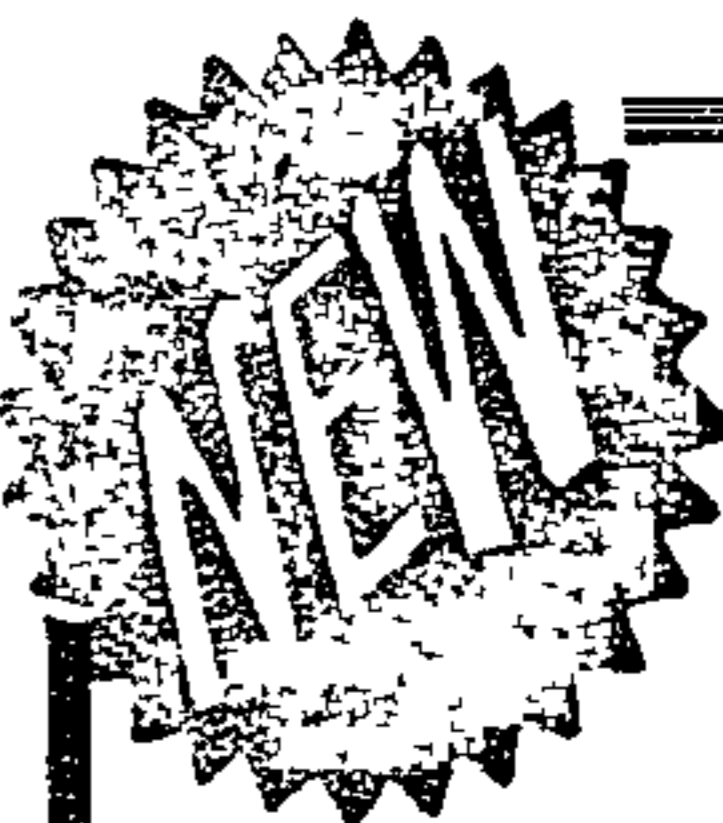
The Government therefore tried to find a solution whereby the media would be able to discipline themselves while a minimum of statutory measures would attempt to ensure as far as possible that all newspapers would take part in the process

These measures were embodied in the Bill now before the House.

A clause in the Bill provided that a publisher belonging to a body recognised by regulation was exempt from the provisions of the Publications Act. The amended section would make it possible for a newspaper to escape the provisions of the Act by voluntarily associating itself with a system of self-organisation and self-discipline

A subsection to another clause made it possible for the Minister of Internal Affairs to cancel the registration of a newspaper if he was satisfied that the publisher did not subject himself to the discipline of the media body — Sana

# DISC TOP C an



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# TIC

## 'COMFORT' TELE: TABLE

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# Press delegates meet govt men

Capricorn Times 11/6/82 243

## Staff Reporter

A DEPUTATION chosen from yesterday's joint meeting of the National Press Union and the Conference of Editors met the Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Piet Badenhorst, and the Director-General of the department, Mr J W A van der Merwe, last night to discuss the Newspaper Registration Amendment Bill.

The national director of Nationale Pers, Mr David de Villiers, who represented the NPU, and the editor of the Star newspaper, Mr Harvey Tyson, who represented the Conference of Editors, were on call after the meeting late last night in case the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, would see them.

However, Mr Heunis was occupied in Parliament and was unable to meet the delegation.

According to Mr De Villiers, he and Mr Tyson

reiterated the objections in principle of the NPU and the Conference of Editors to having the legislation at all, and for the reasons indicated in the statement issued by them yesterday morning.

Mr Tyson and Mr De Villiers expressed concern that if the legislation did proceed, the wording should not create the impression that the existing machinery and that being created by the NPU on a "voluntary basis" should be seen as forming part of "statutory machinery for enforcement and coercion".

To remove that impression, they suggested an alteration of the Bill's wording, Mr De Villiers said.

He said Mr Badenhorst and Mr Van der Merwe had promised to convey the contents of their discussion to the minister and that if necessary, he would approach them for discussion.

## Journalists urge SA public to speak out

PORT ELIZABETH — The annual congress of the Southern African Society of Journalists last night urged the public to "speak out now" against the new press legislation being dealt with by Parliament.

In a unanimous resolution, the congress voted to adopt as a congress statement a report delivered to it by the SASJ's president, Mr John Allen.

The SASJ represents more than 800 journalists on 20 newspapers.

Mr Allen called the legislation "abhorrent and anti-democratic" and added:

"It's appropriate to cry out to our readers and listeners, to the trade unions, the scientific, cul-

tural, educational and professional institutions: If you value democracy, if you believe it ought to be promoted in this country and if you are still sensitive to what democratic principles mean, then speak out.

"It's not our freedom as journalists that's under attack — it's ultimately yours.

"This legislation could drive out of journalism some of its best talent.

"People could die because of that. Ensuring a stable, healthy and properly-working society in South Africa in the future means facing realities, and facing them means having information on what they are." — Sapa

## A 'sword of Damocles'

### Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The leading writer on South African press law, Mr Kelsey Stuart, said yesterday that the government was clearly trying to bring all publications into the same net of discipline.

Commenting on the government's proposed press bill, he said it was interesting to note that the proposed legislation would become operative at a date to be set by the State President.

This meant that it could be used as a "sword of Damocles" to ensure that all journalists subjected themselves to the jurisdiction and discipline of a single body.

Mr Stuart said that according to the provisions of the bill, newspapers which did not subject themselves to the discipline of the press body would be deregistered automatically.

Mr Stuart criticized the "unwarranted indictment of editors" implicit in the language of the bill, which outlined a disciplinary body striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards.

"There are not many, if any, editors in this country who are not striving for the highest possible standards," he said.



# Bill 'to force press to bow to prejudice'

Cape Times 11/6/82

Political Staff (243)



IN THE  
HOUSE

## In Brief

### New PC task

THE President's Council is to examine the relative importance for South Africa of conservation and development, Prime Minister Mr P W Botha announced yesterday. It is also to examine measures which restrict a free market economy.

### Defence costs

MR OWEN Horwood, the Minister of Finance, warned yesterday that South Africa was in a near-war position and that defence costs were causing inflation. Money spent on defending South Africa and on wage increases accounted for half the present inflation rate, Mr Horwood said.

### Road tolls

PARLIAMENT has been advised by a select committee to instruct the Department of Transport to launch a scheme to set up tolls on rural and suburban roads and to investigate the extension of the scheme to urban roads. The committee said tolls were a justifiable way of boosting funds for road construction.

### Judges cleared

A SELECT committee has concurred with a commission of inquiry's exoneration of judges after investigating allegations of irregular expense claims.

### PFP move fails

THE Official Opposition failed yesterday to extend the scope of the Referendums Bill to include blacks. The instruction was rejected in a division — Political Staff and Sapa

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.** — The newspaper bill was nothing more than a bludgeon to force a relatively free press in South Africa to submit itself to the prejudice of the government, Mr David Dalling, MP, said last night.

Mr Dalling said the measure was a giant step in the direction of government control of the dissemination of political news and views.

The great distinguishing feature between the press in the West and the press in the communist world was that the Western press was not subject to government discipline.

"But by adopting this measure, 150 years of relative press freedom are finally being thrown overboard," Mr Dalling said.

He proposed the strongest form of parliamentary rejection of a bill by moving that the bill be read "this day six months".

Mr Dalling said the NPU's Press Council enjoyed wide prominence and it had been given real teeth by its own members after threats by the government.

"Of the eight complaints lodged with it by government departments in 1981, seven were either withdrawn or allowed to lapse, and in one case satisfactory redress was given."

Newspapers were also subject to a myriad of laws which governed their right to publish or comment and every newspaper, whether it was a member of the NPU or not, was subject to these laws.

Newspapers which were not members of the NPU were also subject to the provisions of the Publications Act.

The huge majority of newspapers, however, had submitted themselves voluntarily to the discipline of their peers.

But this had not been enough for the government which wanted stricter controls.

For this reason it had appointed the Steyn Commission which had come up with a political manifesto rather than a judicial report.

The Steyn report, which was full of "jargonistic mumbo-jumbo", was slavish in toeing the government line.

Its proposals for a form of press council and the registration of journalists had evoked a huge response of condemnation from all sectors of South Africa, including all the major newspaper groups.

The NPU appeared to have leant over backwards to create a media council on a voluntary ba-

sis but while this process was in midstream the minister had come with this legislation without agreement and without consultation.

Mr Dalling challenged the minister to say whether he had told the NPU that he was proceeding with the legislation but Mr Heunis did not answer him.

He wanted to know why the minister had brought the bill so late in the session when there was no time for proper consultation.

He asked why the government was risking souring relations with the newspaper industry and why the government was discarding the views of the NPU.



Mr Dave Dalling

"Why this pocket-Napoleon approach to responsible members of the community?"

The minister obviously hoped the NPU would set up the proposed media council but if it did not do so, the government would set up its own body.

"The government has the power to recognize by regulation that body, in other words, the power to dictate the composition of that body, the powers of that body, the procedures of that body and its codes of conduct."

Earlier, referring to a statement by Mr Heunis that in totalitarian countries newspapers were either closed down or taken over, Mr Dalling said this was precisely what the government had done to the World without a hearing and had forced the Post to close in "a sneaky way".

It had also established the Citizen secretly with public funds and then had found its way into Peiskor without any public tender.

"When the minister talks about totalitarian measures, he should look into his own bosom," Mr Dalling said.



# Night Assembly battle on Press bill

Cape Times  
11/6/82  
245

## Political Staff

THE government yesterday plunged ahead with attempts to force through the Newspapers Registration Amendment Bill, in spite of vain last-minute efforts by media chiefs and the Official Opposition for a reprieve.

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, announced two minor amendments but demonstrated an implacable determination to push through the bill, which has been described as one of the greatest threats yet to press freedom in South Africa.

Mr Heunis was unmoved by a call by the chief opposition spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, that the bill be read "this day six months" — the strongest form of parliamentary censure.

## Final effort

Mr Heunis launched the second reading debate after Newspaper Press Union leaders had announced that they intended making a final effort to see Mr Heunis before the bill was debated.

Mr Dalling, objecting strongly to the introduction of the bill during the last few days of the 1982 parliamentary session, warned that with the suspension of the standing rules of the House which allowed bills to be put through consecutive stages, the measure could become law within 48 hours.

The Conservative Party's media spokesman, Mr Daan van der Merwe, moved that the bill be sent to a parliamentary select committee, because he was unhappy with the "vast powers conferred on the minister" and with attempts to force small newspapers to join the NPU or some other controlling body about which nothing was yet known.

## 'Given teeth'

The New Republic Party leader, Mr Vause Raw, announced that his party would support the bill.

Mr Raw said the media had to "be given teeth" to enable them to exercise proper self-discipline, particularly as the NPU had indicated it was unwilling to do so.

Yesterday, at an emergency meeting of editors of all major English and Afrikaans newspapers and of the NPU, it was unanimously agreed to oppose the bill.

The NPU decided to make urgent attempts to see Mr Heunis in a final bid to halt the attempt to push the bill through.

Mr Dalling, aware of the attempt, asked at the start of the debate if Mr Heunis was permitted to go ahead with the second reading debate when the NPU was at that time flying to Cape Town to make urgent representations to him.

Mr Heunis nevertheless launched into his second reading speech, saying that in totalitarian States newspapers were simply closed down or taken over.

The Steyn Commission of inquiry into the media had found that the media were guilty of creating a negative climate. Mr Heunis added that the press had proved that self-discipline had failed. The government had pledged that it would consult the media and it had done so by talking to the NPU, said Mr Heunis.

These talks had exposed only one major difference. This revolved around the NPU's rejection of compulsory participation in a self-discipline scheme and compulsory submission to the disciplinary authority of a regulated council.

## 'Vast array'

Mr Dalling claimed that the government had a vast array of laws which controlled what the press could publish.

"The government does not need more legislation. It has enough machinery already to control the press."

Mr Dalling said it was blatantly obvious that the government had hoped that the NPU could be persuaded to set up voluntarily a regulated media council, but if this was not achieved, it was prepared to do it on its own. He described it as a form of political extortion.

● More reports, pages 2 and 4

● See leading article, page 10



# Press leaders to set up own media council

JOHANNESBURG — Press leaders yesterday declared that they are proceeding with the establishment of a voluntary media council that would operate independently of any injunction or control by the State

Members of the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors, founders of a media council, said after a meeting yesterday to consider the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill now before Parliament that they were strongly opposed to the principle of statutory power being assumed by the government to cancel registration of newspapers

"We are making urgent representations to the Minister of Internal Affairs (Mr J C Heunis)," they said in their statement

## • Unwanted duties

The bill before Parliament sought to vest the media council with powers and duties which it did not want, and thereby impaired its voluntary basis and independent status, the statement said

"To this we raise the strongest possible objection

"We have not asked, nor

do we wish, the media council to be an agency for the issue of certificates prescribed by statute and serving as a basis for a ministerial decision on whether or not the registration of a newspaper is to be withdrawn

"The proposed media council is not designed to exercise disciplinary jurisdiction involving the imposition of sanctions on any media other than voluntary subscribers. We do not want such a function in respect of others to be thrust upon it by statute, directly or indirectly"

## 'Possible abuse'

The statement added that although the bill Mr Heunis had introduced this week was aimed primarily at non-subscribers to the media council, the possibilities of abuse of the principle in the bill, once established, were endless

The text of the statement reads

"The members of the NPU and the Conference of Editors, founders of a media council, are strongly opposed to the principle of statutory power being assumed by the government to cancel the registration of newspapers

"We believe in the principle of self-discipline, i.e. dis-

cipline exercised by each publication in respect of its own ethical standards, as well as through a jointly-created council. The essence of the system is the voluntary application of discipline

"We are proceeding with the establishment of a voluntary media council. It will operate independently of any injunction or control by the State, and will be seen to do so

## 'Public importance'

"The maintenance of press freedom is a matter of the greatest public importance, therefore we consider it proper that the media council may investigate and pronounce upon anything which affects such freedom

"This would include conduct by media which have not voluntarily subjected themselves to the discipline of the media council. In such instances, publication of pronouncements and findings by the council would be in the nature of comment on matters of public interest, aimed at the setting of guidelines

"There would be no question of imposing sanctions such as a fine, a reprimand or an enforced correction or apology upon the non-signatories — thus clearly distinguishing such an investigation and report by the council from a disciplinary inquiry into the conduct of a signatory, i.e. a voluntary member

"The Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill, as now drafted, seeks to vest the media council with powers and duties which it does not desire and thereby impairs its voluntary basis and independent status

"To this we raise the strongest possible objection

## 'Certificates'

"We have not asked, nor do we wish, the media council to be an agency for the issue of certificates prescribed by statute and serving as a basis for a ministerial decision on whether or not the registration of a newspaper is to be withdrawn

"The proposed media council is not designed to exercise disciplinary jurisdiction involving the imposition of sanctions on any media other than voluntary subscribers. We do not want such a function in respect of others to be thrust upon it by statute, directly or indirectly

"Although the bill introduced this week by the Minister of Internal Affairs is aimed primarily at non-subscribers to the media council, the possibilities of abuse of the principle in such a measure, once established, are endless

"We are making urgent representations to the minister" — Sapa

# Press bill 'pushed through too fast'

Staff Reporter

THE speed with which the Newspaper Registration Amendment Bill was being pushed through Parliament made any detailed analysis impossible and inhibited debate and comment on the proposed legislation, the Western Cape Branch of Lawyers for Human Rights, said last night

Lawyers for Human Rights (LHR), representing about 100 attorneys and advocates throughout the Western Cape, said if the government had its way, the bill would receive the approval of the House of Assembly by the time Parliament closed this week

The bill, which provides for yet further regulation and restriction of the press, was read for the first time towards the middle of this week

"The issues raised have serious implications for the future of the press and the increasingly authoritarian trend in government in this country

"The speed with which this measure is being forced through Parliament, however, makes any detailed analysis of the bill impossible and inhibits debate and comment on the proposed legislation

"The bill itself appears in part to be the result of the report of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the Mass Media. A study of this report recently completed by LHR questioned the need for any further legislation in this field



# Press legislation could backfire in the government's face

CAPG Trunk  
243 11/6/82

AS I WRITE the Press Bill is poised to move swiftly through Parliament, unless urgent representations can stay the government's hand within hours

To say Mr Heunis's measure is a surprise is to understate the position. Newspaper proprietors, editors and journalists alike are shocked. At a time when they were discussing matters arising out of the Steyn report with Mr Heunis in a constructive spirit, not unlike President Galtieri, he unleashed a raiding party on press freedom.

But the situation goes beyond mere shock. The prospect of serious confrontation between the government and the united press of South Africa is real.

## Unanimity

The most telling factor to emerge in the controversy over the bill is the unanimity it has forged in the newspaper industry. English and Afrikaans editors have strong political differences, but on the question of statutory arrangements for press "discipline" they have acted as one. They reject the idea totally. A glance at the Burger's editorial on page 14 should confirm this.

Ostensibly for the sake of dealing (at this stage) with one or two recalcitrant newspapers like the *Afrikaner* and the *Patriot*, the government is threatening to pull down the pillars of free expression.

## BY THE EDITOR

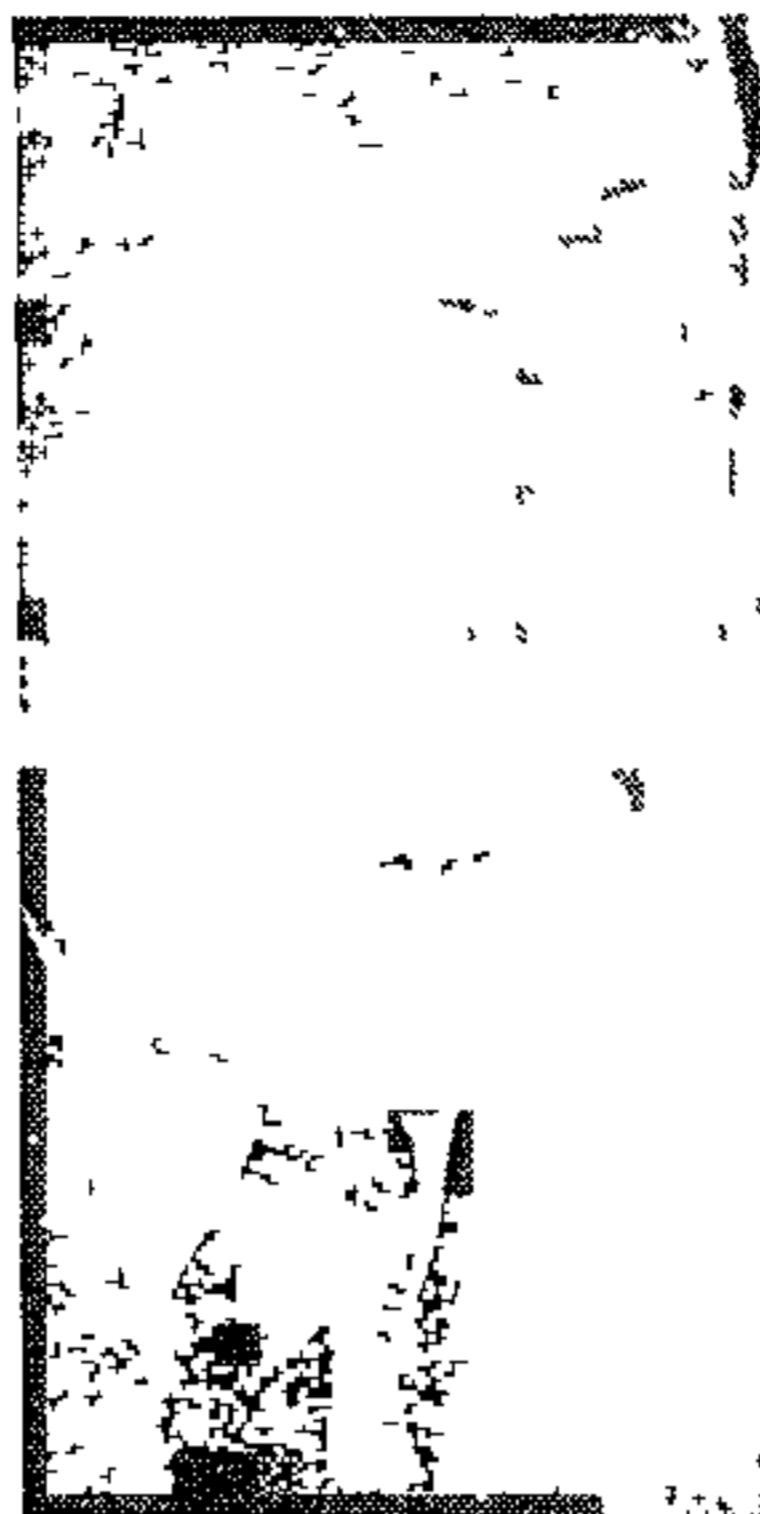
Grogan's cartoon on this page sums it up aptly. In the process, the country's reputation will be grievously harmed in capitals of the world where free expression is a non-negotiable. But, more important, the very oil that is required to keep the machinery of negotiation going in the South African internal debate will run dry.

The confrontation prospect lies in the statement issued after an emergency meeting in Johannesburg yesterday of the Newspaper Press Union and the Conference of Editors. Both represent English and Afrikaans newspapers — the former proprietors, the latter editors (in a loosely-organized body).

The critical paragraph reads: "We are proceeding with the establishment of a voluntary media council. It will operate independently of any injunction or control by the state, and will be seen to do so" (My italics).

It seems likely, therefore, that if the government proceeds with legislation it will face more than the wrath of a united newspaper industry and profession. It could find the Act backfiring in its face.

The only way the objectives of the above paragraph can be met is that the new media council (to succeed the present press council) will expressly, under its constitution, be



Mr Heunis... raiding party on press freedom

precluded from exercising discipline over outsiders such as the *Afrikaner* and the *Patriot*. A ridiculous situation could arise. The law would require the council to do something which its constitution precludes. What would happen then?

It seems that Mr Heunis could then refuse to recognize the council under the Act. What "disciplinary" procedure could he then turn to, for he seems hell-bent on procuring one? Probably that recommended by the Steyn commission, a thoroughgoing state-conceived press council — no doubt packed with Nationalists. The advantage for newspapers, at least, would be that the death of free expression would be a more identifiable event. But

the blundering Steyn recipe for state control is largely discredited, and even the most ardent pursuers of the press must admit that this would be the worst of all worlds for the government.

Why, it might be asked, should the press risk this prospect of serious confrontation, for the sake of appearing to support errant right-wing newspapers which want to stay outside the NPU? Why should the government not compel them into the fold?

## For the press

The short answer is that press control is a matter for the press. Outside of totalitarian states it is axiomatic that press discipline must be VOLUNTARY and be seen to be voluntary. There might well be difficulties when some newspapers refuse to go along with the industry's requirements for professional and ethical standards. But that is a problem facing the industry, to be dealt with by the industry — and by the buying public. Not the government. Governments have no place here. They are players in the political drama. To cast themselves as arbiters in such matters is foreign to free societies.

In South Africa, where there has been a steady whittling-away of freedom of expression, there are in fact formidable powers which the government could use to tame right-wing or other newspa-

pers. To start with, there are nearly 100 acts of Parliament restricting the free flow of information. As we have witnessed, with the *World* and, effectively, *Post*, newspapers can be suppressed. Special censorship perils await non-members of the NPU. Like the student press and much of the church press, as well as magazines, they can be controlled most rigorously under the censorship provisions of the Publications Act, which apply to all except newspapers of the Newspaper Press Union. So, in short, Mr Heunis can act in numerous ways against the *Afrikaner* and the *Patriot* under the law as it stands. Why is he not satisfied?

## Strike at roots

Perhaps, in the wake of Steyn, he sees a golden opportunity to strike at the roots of press freedom without appearing to do so, and all the time muttering about the need to have one body to discipline all newspapers, and capitalizing on the fact that the press has been remodelling and improving the press council. The only other possibility is that he just cannot see that, by taking this action ostensibly only against minor errant newspapers, he is pulling down the pillars of free expression for all.

Whatever the reason, he risks throwing the baby of press freedom out with the *Afrikaner* and *Patriot* bathwater. The public should take note.



### Parliamentary Staff

THE Newspapers Amendment Bill was no more than a "crude bludgeon" to force a relatively free South African Press to submit itself to the prejudices of the Government, Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton) told the Assembly yesterday.

Mr Dalling strongly criticised the Bill when he spoke during the second reading debate.

He said it provided basically for enforcing all newspapers to submit themselves to one disciplinary authority; enabling the Minister of Internal Affairs summarily to close down newspapers which did not comply; and for opening the way to the establishment of some form of media body which would be sanctioned by the Government.

"It is an attempt to tame those media which are critical of the Government. It is an undignified move to tighten the reins

too impartial and independent.

The Press Council was, however, not the only brake on the Press. All newspapers were subject to a "myriad of laws" which governed their rights to publish and comment.

"But this is not enough—the Government wanted stricter control and appointed the Steyn Commission," said Mr Dalling.

This commission had come up not with a judicial report but rather a "political manifesto containing a great deal of jargonistic mumbo-jumbo," slavishly toeing the Government line.

Mr Dalling said this report had been well used by the Government in its dealings with the NPU. Several meetings between the Government and the NPU had been held in recent months, presenting an "unedifying spectacle" of newspaper men approaching Ministers "cap in hand".

## Napoleon approach?

of power on what the public may or may not be told," said Mr Dalling.

"At present the overwhelming majority of newspapers voluntarily subjected themselves to the authority of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU)—a non-statutory body which, through its Press Council, exercised discipline over its members.

Initially the Press Council hearings were largely informal, but under the threat of Government action the council was given "teeth" by its members and a far-reaching code of conduct was introduced.

The council was given the judicial authority of a court and its proceedings were formalised.

Mr Dalling said the pronouncements of the Press Council had been accepted by all its members, but "strangely this disciplinary mechanism, judicial and impartial, has hardly been used by the Government."

The Government had not given the body a real chance to function, but on a voluntary basis it could not be denied that the NPU and the Press Council had acted as an effective deterrent on its members, limiting and even preventing licentious reporting.

Mr Dalling said if it had not satisfied everyone, it was because it was

The NPU had, apparently "leant over backwards" in these negotiations, but while the process was in midstream the Minister of Internal Affairs had brought this Bill to Parliament—"without the agreement of the NPU, and without consultation with the NPU".

Mr Dalling also objected to the fact that the Minister had "closed his ears" to the Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ), denying this body's request to have its views heard. The Conference of Editors had also been "shoved to one side".

Mr Dalling asked Mr Heunis to explain why the Bill had been brought to Parliament so late in the session, with no time for consideration or a proper debate.

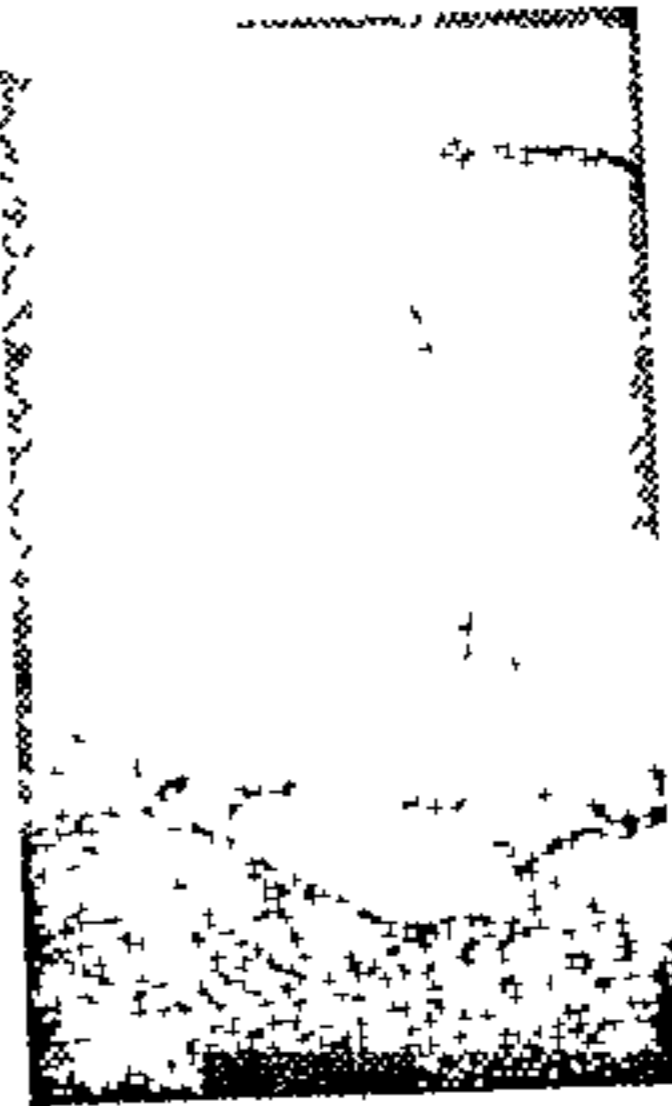
He also asked why the NPU had not been warned that the Bill was forthcoming, why the Conference of Editors had been brushed aside, and why the SASJ had been denied a hearing.

"Why this pocket Napoleon approach to responsible South Africans?" said Mr Dalling.

The Bill represented the Steyn Commission "firing on two cylinders", but with "an ominous promise for tomorrow".

MR 645 11/6/82 243  
**'A crude bludgeon'**

'Why this pocket



Mr Dave Dalling



CAPE TIMES 12/6/82 (243)

# NPU chief calls for unity of journalists

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The president of the Newspaper Press Union has called on journalists to unite in the face of the "total onslaught" by the government against the press

Addressing the national congress of the Southern Africa Society of Journalists in Port Elizabeth, Mr Peter Mclean said journalists in South Africa

were buffeted, insulted, threatened and even arrested

"Your patriotism and credentials may have been questioned and there has been a proposal that you should all be on a register like a lot of 'skelms' who can be immediately identified and reprimanded, if not forced out of the profession altogether," he said

He said those in power

feared and often abhorred the press unless they actually controlled it

He said that as dissident voices in South Africa, especially in the organs of the National Party, had become more and more audible, State broadcasting had stepped in to stultify it

"But instead of all of us in the industry being unit-

ed, we aren't The very people who are attacked, you the journalists, are divided," he said

"Surely there must be some way of sinking your differences and uniting to protect the profession you are so jealous of"

● After his address, Mr McLean reassured journalists who feared that in view of the proposed amendment to the Newspaper Registration Bill

concerning statutory control of the press, the government would be able to determine the constitution of the voluntary media council at present being planned by the NPU

"The threat of direct government control has always been there But it is certain that we could never allow the government to dictate to us on any matter," he said



CAPE TOWN 12/6/82

SASJ

243

rejects

press bill

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — The Southern African Society of Journalists has declared its intention not to be associated with any media council which is imposed on it

At its annual congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday, the SASJ voted unanimously to condemn the contents of the amendment of the Newspaper Registration Bill

In a statement, the congress said "Noting the contents of the Newspaper Registration Bill, congress rejects the measure in its entirety as an attempt to phase in statutory press control through an indirect system of licensing newspapers

"The congress finds the measure both undemocratic and abhorrent in its implications."

Through the requirements that the body exercising discipline in terms of the bill will have to be "recognized by regulation" the government would be able to exercise the final say in the constitution rules, procedure and code of conduct, the statement said



**SASJ. 'not consulted'**  
Cape Times 14/6/82  
243

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH —  
The SASJ expressed concern at the lack of consultation by the Newspaper Press Union and Conference of Editors with them in their negotiations with the government on issues of concern to journalists

The statement followed discussion between the NPU, the Conference of Editors and the government on the NPU's proposed media council

The SASJ congress voted to make their dissatisfaction known to the NPU and the Conference of Editors

Following a government refusal to consult the SASJ, on the grounds that they were represented by the NPU and Conference of Editors, the SASJ requested the NPU to inform the government that it was not speaking on their behalf

● The congress expressed horror at the death in detention of fellow trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett, and called for the "immediate release of all trade unionists and others currently held in detention and solitary confinement which is recognized as a form of torture"



Cape Times 14/6/82 (213)

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — Dr Neil Aggett, the trade unionist who died in detention last February, was named News-maker of the Year by the Southern Africa Society of Journalists in Port Elizabeth on Saturday night

"It has focused attention again on the indefensible system of detention without trial and solitary confinement," said Mr David Bleazard, newly-elected president of the SASJ, who delivered the citation

The joint winners of the Pringle Award for outstanding services to jour-

# SASJ names Aggett Newsmaker of Year

nalism were announced at the same ceremony

They are Mr John Allen, outgoing president of the SASJ, and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of The Sowetan and national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa

"While they may not share a common philosophy, both men have con-

tributed to the struggle for free and independent journalism in a democratic South Africa," Mr Bleazard said

"Mr Allen is cited for his selfless service and dedication to the cause of South African journalists

"He developed an holistic approach, which made his efforts to improve pay and working conditions as

relevant to the cause of press freedom as were his efforts to thwart government interference through the Steyn Commission"

Mr Mazwai, who was sentenced earlier this year to 18-months for refusing to testify in a Terrorism Act trial, on the grounds his credibility as a journalist would be destroyed if he did so, was cited for

"the courage and persistence of his efforts to advance black journalism in a hostile environment".

"He is one of a growing number of journalists and trade unionists to have suffered harassment by the authorities in the course of their work and has been repeatedly detained"

Mr Bleazard said the death in detention of Dr Aggett was "sadly" the key news event in South Africa in the past year

His life and work had signalled a significant new fusion of democratic forces across the barriers of race and class



# Journalists

name Aggett

'Newsmaker'

ARGUS  
14/6/82

243  
377

TRADE unionist Dr Neil Aggett was named Newsmaker of the Year by the Southern African Society of Journalists at its annual congress in Port Elizabeth at the weekend.

"The death in detention of Dr Aggett on February 5 was, sadly, the key news event in South Africa in the past year" according to the citation read by the SASJ's new president, Mr David Bleazard.

"It has focussed attention again on the indefensible system of detention without trial and solitary confinement.

#### NEW FUSION

"The life and work of Dr Aggett signals a significant new fusion of democratic forces across the barriers of race and class.

"As Transvaal secretary of the African Food and Canning Workers' Union, he epitomised the commitment of the democratic trade union movement to worker control over their own lives.

"In medicine and in trade unionism Dr Aggett was looking beyond the symptoms of an oppressive society to the root causes."

#### PRINGLE AWARD

Mr Bleazard said the judges of the annual Pringle Press Award for outstanding services to journalism had decided on a joint award to Mr John Allen, outgoing president of the SASJ, and Mr Thami Mazwai, news editor of the Sowetan and national secretary of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa.

"While they may not share a common philoso-

phy both men have contributed to the struggle for free and independent journalism in a democratic South Africa," he said.

Mr Allen was cited for his selfless service and dedication to the cause of South African journalists.

"He developed a holistic approach, which made his efforts to improve pay and working conditions as relevant to the cause of Press freedom as were his efforts to thwart Government interference through the Steyn Commission."

Mr Mazwai was cited for the courage and persistence of his efforts to advance black journalism in a hostile environment.

"He is one of a growing number of journalists and trade unionists to have suffered harassment by the authorities in the course of their work and has been repeatedly detained.

"Mr Mazwai was sentenced earlier this year to 18 months for refusing to testify in a Terrorism Act trial on the grounds that his credibility as a journalist would be destroyed if he gave evidence."

Presentation of the award was deferred.

Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union, told the congress earlier that the Press in South Africa was in for a rough ride.

He referred to the report of the Steyn Commission into the media, to the "shouting and belligerence, one might even call it the total onslaught" against the Press, and to possible legislation to be enacted which would make the working lives of South African journalists and their employers more hazardous.

Those in power feared and often abhorred the Press — unless they actually controlled it.

"It is the fear of premature revelations of some carefully worked out plan or the exposure of bureaucratic bumbling that bugs the Government," Mr McLean said.



765-189 243 Sowetan 15/6/82

# Mwasa negotiates new wage deal

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and the two leading English language newspaper groups — the Argus Company and SA Associated Newspapers

Limited — have announced that they have reached a formal agreement regarding a mid-year wage increase for weekly-paid black staff

The latest agreement guarantees that Mwasa members will be earning not less than 9 per-

cent more from July-1 1982 than they were on January 1 1982 calculated on a January 1981 base

Salaried staff were not included in the negotiations, which lasted two days. The latest increase comes into effect on July 1

*Looking back  
Monday 15/6/82*

*Newsprint vs. Distribution*

*M6 for 1982*



Local and foreign pressmen were today barred from Soweto to prevent a riot situation, according to a spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet.

More than 40 Pressmen were restricted to the Protea police headquarters perimeter and were threatened with having their Soweto permits withdrawn if found anywhere within Soweto's borders.

Colonel Mellet said that in the past riot situations had developed as television crews, particularly the foreign television agen-

# Press is barred as Soweto remembers

cies, were responsible for larger than normal crowds gathering

At the Regina Mundi Church hall thousands of people began gathering from about 10.30 am for their annual commemorative services

Elsewhere the sixth anniversary of the Soweto unrest began quietly, with a low-key police presence in black areas and some signs of a

stay-away by black workers in Soweto

Public transport operators said services appeared to be running normally but the main railway stations and the busiest taxi ranks in Soweto were unusually quiet at rush hour this morning

The busy Diepkloof bus and taxi rank was virtually deserted at a time when hundreds of commuters normally

queue for the continuous stream of buses and taxis

Buses were leaving the rank less than half full. Normally they run with many passengers standing

But a spokesman for Putco, the main bus operator in black areas, said there had been no reports of trouble on their routes and all services were running normally.

On previous anniversaries of the Soweto unrest Putco has faced the fury of stone-throwing mobs resenting the commuters who did not obey calls to stay away from work to commemorate the day.

"This year we have taken certain precautions against stone-throwers but in the main it is up to the police to handle the security of transport," he said.

The secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, who organised the service, told the gathering

To Page 3, Col 8

~~Star~~ ~~16/6/82~~  
Press barred  
243 251  
from Soweto

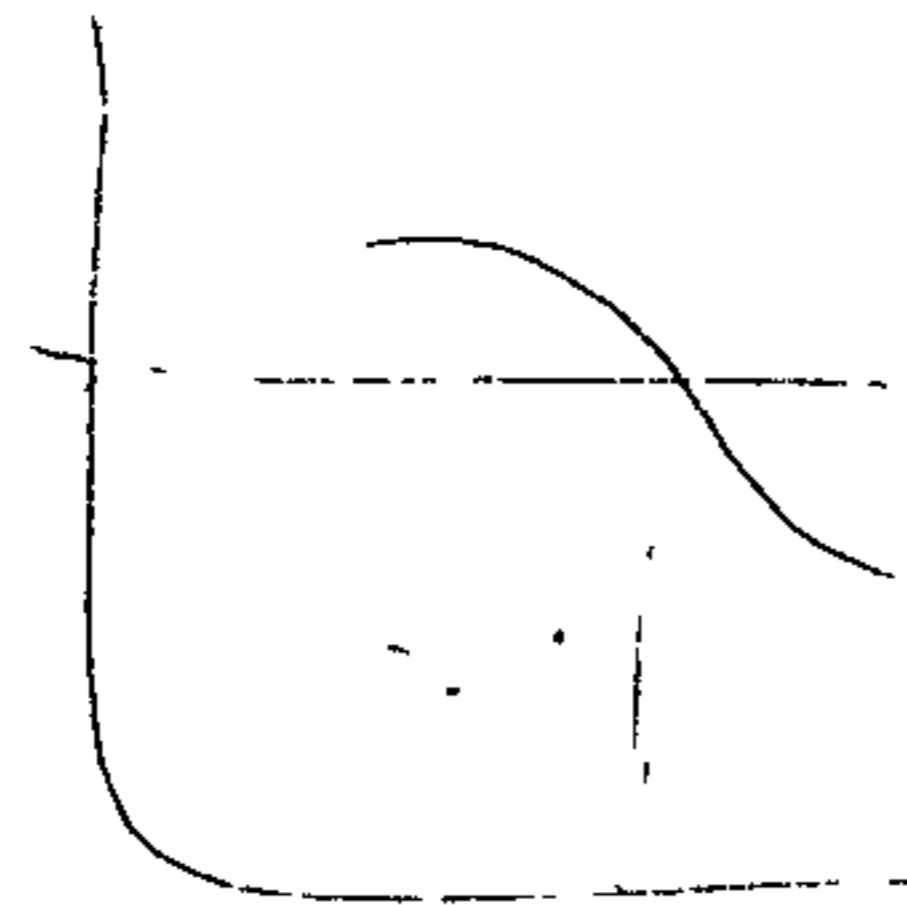
Star 16/6/82

that apartheid was as evil as communism

He said "Apartheid is bound to fail, despite all the security laws"

A white man and two coloured people who tried to enter the church were ordered to leave by police and escorted away, which angered people standing outside the church

● At a commemorative service attended by more than 200 students at the University of the Witwatersrand yesterday, a resolution was adopted demanding that the University authorities in future cancel classes on June 16





# Buthelezi to fight land deal

ARGUS 14/6/82

Argus Correspondent

ULUNDI. — The Zulu Cabinet is to fly to Ingwavuma to inform the people there of the South African Government's decision to excise it from South Africa, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi told the Legislative Assembly here yesterday.

## Swazi eyes on 'other areas'

Argus Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swaziland does not view the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma as the end of its claims on South African territory, a top Government source has said.

The Swazis expected to negotiate further with South Africa for the return of other areas of former "Swazi territory" the source said.

The "other areas" include Barberton and the lands adjacent to Kangwane, according to previous statements of top-ranking Swazis.

Swazis were delighted by the land transfer that South Africa had announced, the source said.

### BUTHELEZI

He dismissed the warning by Kwazulu Chief Minister Gatsha Buthelezi that the move could lead to bloodshed between Zulu and Swazi.

Gatsha can know little of the strong bond between the ordinary people of Swaziland and Zululand.

No Cabinet Minister reacted publicly to the transfer, but after the Cabinet meeting yesterday the influential MP, Dr George Msibi, issued a statement.

No other sovereign state in modern history has so peacefully and willingly surrendered its territory, he said of South Africa.

"I think this should be done as soon as possible," Chief Buthelezi said shortly before the Assembly went into caucus to discuss Dr Piet Koornhof's visit here this week.

"If it can be arranged, we should go to Ingwavuma before the Department of Co-operation and Development takes over the administration of the area but in any case we have the moral obligation to go there to tell the people our decision is to fight this Government action."

### LETTERS

Chiefs Mordecai Nyawo, M B Mathenjwa, Mximbe Thembe and Manganta Ngomezulu all of Ingwavuma, yesterday referred to letters people were alleged to have written to the South African Government asking for inclusion into Swaziland.

All four chiefs strongly denied they had written such letters on behalf of their subjects or had asked their subjects to write on their behalf.

"We know nothing about these letters and we do not know where they came from," the chiefs said.

Chief Buthelezi said there was no way Kwazulu would encourage the people of Ingwavuma to submit to Swazi rule.

"The caucus has to consider very seriously what the nature of Kwazulu's stand should be and this can be worked out only in caucus."

He was encouraged by the remarks made by Mr Vause Raw and Mr Frank Martin about the Government's decision to excise Ingwavuma.

"My real regret is that they have all seen the Minister of Co-operation and Development (Dr Koornhof) and have already agreed with him to supervise or administer the Umfolosi, Mkuze and Hluhluwe game reserves."

### CONFIRMED

● Interviewed in Cape

# 'Keep calm,'

ARGUS 14/6/82

## Heunis tells wine industry

Political Correspondent  
THE Minister of Internal Affairs Mr J C Heunis, has advised the wine industry and wine farmers to stay calm about the Competitions Board's recent recommendations on restrictive practices.

The report recommends, among other things, that the KWV should sell its 50 percent interest in Cape Wine and that the merging of the Oude Meester Group and Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery as affiliates of Cape Wine must be ended.

Mr Heunis told the Paarl Farmers' Association

last night that it should be remembered that reports were not decisions.

The Cabinet would not adopt any viewpoint before the interested parties had had an opportunity of explaining their points of view.

The association has sent a telegram to the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, protesting against the fact that the Competitions Board had recommended that Cape Wine should disband while allowing a beer monopoly to continue.

## 'Govt must state excise duty plan'

Argus Correspondent

PAARL — The State must give a clear indication of what the future pattern of excise duties on spirits will be, said Mr Willie Mostert of Weltevreden, Agter Paarl, in a Press statement after references to increasing duties in the annual report of the KWV.

Mr Mostert is chairman of the powerful South African Co-operative wine cellars association with 70 member co-operatives handling about 80 percent of the country's wine production. He is also chairman of the Paarl-based Boland Wine Co-operative with a membership of 100 leading Paarl Valley wine farmers.

### PROTEST

Mr Mostert was commenting on the 23 percent increase in excise duties imposed in August last year which resulted in a mass protest meeting by one third of the KWV wine producers, and subsequent representations made to the Prime Minister, other Cabinet Ministers and heads of various Government departments.

"At the time the delegation was promised that the whole question of increased duties would be

reviewed in depth as soon as the country's economic climate was favourable," said Mr Mostert.

He was now, he said, bitterly disappointed that no reference was made in the last budget to the representations made by the wine farmers on the question of excise duties.

"The present heavy duty is causing a serious setback on brandy sales which have remained static since 1970," said Mr Mostert.

There was a world-wide drop in whisky sales but in South Africa whisky sales were increasing at the expense of brandy.

### PROBLEM

The problem created for the wine industry by the high excise duties was a matter which could not be allowed to remain unsettled. It was a source of continuous concern to wine producers who were now demanding to know what was in store for the wine industry insofar as the future tendency and pattern of excise duties were concerned.

The whole question of excise duties had become a priority matter of South African wine producers as well as the directors of the KWV, said Mr Mostert.



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# NEWS in brief

## Bootlegger dies

A WELL-KNOWN East Rand shebeen king and bootlegger was killed when his car overturned on the Brakpan-Durban highway.

Mr Enoch "Bra Knox" Sibuya (54) of Rampete Street, Wattville, died on his way home from Natal. He is said to have gone to fetch his children from boarding school when he met his death. The five children escaped injury.

He is survived by his wife, Gladys, and seven children, four girls and three boys.

"Bra Knox" will be buried on Saturday. The cortege will leave his residence at 10am for the Davey Social Centre where a service will be held until 2.30pm from where it will proceed for the Wattville Cemetery.

## Trial postponed

THE trial of the former commander of the Transkei Defence Force, Brigadier E R G Keswa, on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government, was postponed to September 13.

He is being charged on four counts. Two of theft, alternatively criminal breach of trust, both relating to alleged theft of an official car for use on unauthorised trips to Durban and East London, one count involving alleged irregular payments to a contract army mechanic, and the fourth count of conspiracy to defraud involves the granting of an official house to his lover, Mrs Nomonde Dandala.

## 'Kei murder trial

THE assassination of a Transkei nursing sister three months ago resulted from a family misunderstanding over cattle, the Transkei Supreme Court was told yesterday.

A 30-year-old Johannesburg man, Mr Mdeliseni Ciya, who is charged with gunning down Mrs Florida Teteyana (35), and Mr Mthopi Msebe at Candu on March 9 this year, has pleaded not guilty.

Mrs Teteyana's brother-in-law, Mr Siphon Teteyana, told the court the motive for the killing had been a misunderstanding between four of the Teteyana brothers over cattle.

Matter (243)  
of fact  
Sowetan  
16/6/82  
1207

AN article in The SO-  
WETAN yesterday, on  
the wage agreement be-  
tween the Media Work-  
ers' Association and  
newspaper manage-  
ments of Saan and Ar-  
gus, was incorrect in  
some respects.

The following is the  
full statement issued on  
the agreement.

"The latest agreement  
guarantees that Mwasa  
weekly paid members  
will receive an addi-  
tional nine percent based  
on their wages as at Jan-  
uary 1, 1981. The in-  
crease, which takes ef-  
fect from July 1, 1982,  
applies to those mem-  
bers of Mwasa who were  
in the employ of the sig-  
natories as at December  
31, 1981."

The latest increase is  
in addition to the mini-  
mum increase of 18 per-  
cent awarded to Mwasa  
members in January this  
year. A condition of the  
January increase was  
that the employers un-  
dertook to increase the  
total salary/wage bill of  
the union's members in  
each job category by 25  
percent — the addi-  
tional seven percent being  
allocated at the discre-  
tion of management.

Salared staff were not  
included in the negotia-  
tions which lasted two  
days. The latest increase  
comes into effect on July



# Lawyers reject Steyn findings

Cape Times 16/6/82 2163

Political Correspondent

A GROUP of lawyers has criticized the Steyn commission's report on the media as biased towards the government and its recommendations as likely to increase authoritarianism and instability in South Africa

The group, Lawyers for Human Rights, has produced a 120-page analysis of the report which was published at the beginning of the year

The Steyn commission's recommendations on compulsory professionalization of the media through a register of journalists and a Press Council empowered to debar them have already come in for strong press criticism

Observers believe the direct press control the commission advocated was not acceptable to the government, which has since enacted measures

to force newspapers to submit to the discipline of a new press council

In detailed criticism, academic lawyers from the universities of Cape Town and Stellenbosch question the commission's methods, analysis and assumptions and reject its major findings and recommendations

The commission is accused of selective quoting of sources, wrong or imprecise deductions from its own evidence, unsubstantiated assumptions, vague use of terminology and a biased reliance on expert evidence without testing this evidence against opposing views

"The impression gained is one of the arbitrary use of materials to support predetermined conclusions," the lawyers' report states

"Where the commission does attempt its own anal-

ysis, the result is long winded, repetitious and full of jargon"

They warn, however, against the temptation to dismiss the Steyn report as inadequately researched, poorly-drafted and therefore not to be taken seriously

They predict that the report will be used by the government to vindicate its "total onslaught" theory which the commission backs fully and to try to force the press to impose more self-censorship

"Clearly implicit in its analysis and its recommendations is a desire to bring about a more docile and less critical press in South Africa"

The Steyn report's objectivity in particular is called into question as the group concludes that the commission is biased in favour of a government which it believes must be protected as the only viable mechanism for peaceful change

The commission's endorsement of the "total onslaught" theory is used as a basis for recommendations which the lawyers regard as likely, if accepted, to lead to increasingly unstable, authoritarian and repressive government

"The emphasis in the commission's version of the freedom of the press is not upon its freedom but upon its loyalty and responsibility to the state which, in a South African context, can all too easily be identified with the government"

The commission's analysis and proposals are rejected as "fundamentally inconsistent with democratic government" by lawyers who state that the imposition of restraints on the press operates against, not in, the public interest

"Were the commission's views to become generally accepted, its deep distrust of the democratic process could well destroy what little chance is left of achieving stable, multi-racial, democratic government in South Africa," the report concludes

## Near-verbatim lifting alleged

Political Correspondent

A SECOND example of the Steyn commission's uncredited use of the work of other authors has been cited by lawyers who analysed the commission's report on the media

When the commission report was debated in Parliament, it emerged that sections had been lifted almost verbatim from *The Rise and Crisis of Afrikaner Power* by Heribert Adam and Hermann Giliomee, a work the commission did not even mention, as having been consulted

The commission is accused in a report by Lawyers for Human Rights of similarly using several sections from another book without stating that the views, research or conclusions are not the commissioners' own

The lawyers' report criticizes both the inclusion of uncredited sections from Adam and Giliomee's book and the omission of other quotations giving an insight which contrasts with that of the commission itself

"The practice of reproducing work of well-known authors and presenting them as the commission's own, without any acknowledgment, is again apparent in the commission's use of the work of Siebert, Petersen and Schramm *Four Theories of Press* (1956)," it states

"It accuses the Steyn commission of taking its discussions of the Hutchins commission on freedom of the press almost verbatim from this work

Other sections of the Steyn report, including its own evaluation of the social responsibility theory and its sections on "positive and negative freedom" and "press and government" are similarly identified as substantial reproductions from *Four Theories of Press*



243  
17/6/82

# Armed police confine newsmen

Mail Reporters

POLICE armed with shot guns and Uzzi sub-machine guns yesterday stopped nearly 50 South African and foreign journalists from leaving Soweto Police Divisional Headquarters over June 16 commemoration services in the township.

And last night some of the international Pressmen were sending the story around the world, while warning that South Africa's image would suffer a major setback.

Newspaper editors, journalists and Opposition spokesmen roundly condemned the police action.

Most of the newsmen were held for more than five hours after police said their presence in Soweto could lead to a "riot".

A group of 47 foreign and local journalists were refused permission to cover commemoration services and were not allowed to leave the police station. Black reporters, however, were allowed to attend services.

Before finally being al-

□ To Page 2

## INSIDE

### Koornhof in a new row

THE Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, is at the centre of another angry confrontation over land — this time involving Lebowa and the embryo homeland of KwaNdebele.

● Page 2

### Challenge to the charge

SEYCHELLES Chief Justice Earl Seaton will make a ruling today which could sweep away the threat of the death penalty hanging over seven of Colonel Mike Hoare's mercenaries.

● Page 3

### Cancer: 'Diet plays a role'

DIET appears to play a role in most common cancers, says the United States National Academy of Sciences.

● Page 5

### Gold slide halted

GOLD's slide halted yesterday in spite of a strengthening dollar. Gold was fixed at \$317 in London in the afternoon and at \$316,65 in the morning Tuesday's see

# Soweto barred to white newsmen

□ From Page 1

lowed to leave, journalists had their Soweto permits confiscated and were told to leave Soweto or face a fine or arrest.

The incident began yesterday morning when Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, of the Department of Law and Order, promised the group he would arrange a guided bus tour of potential trouble spots at 9am.

By mid-morning the bus had not left. When journalists decided to go and see the situation for themselves, they were told they would not be allowed to leave.

"If you are found at Regina Mundi, you will be brought back under police escort," Col Mellet said.

While he was arguing with reporters, several others were intercepted in the township by policemen and taken to the station.

The journalists were also told they could not use police telephones, cutting them off from their offices.

At 11am Col Mellet issued a statement saying that only three people were at the Regina Mundi service.

Barely 30 minutes later, reporters who had been intercepted in Soweto and taken to the station said the church was "packed".

When a reporter from the Sunday Tribune suddenly tried to leave the station to return to his office in Johannesburg, he was prevented by a row of armed policemen.

Mr Ray Swart, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on police matters, said last night the incident was to be deplored.

"A news black-out is in no way helpful in keeping the public informed," he said.

"This type of thing invites rumour and speculation."

Mr David Dalling, PFP spokesman on media affairs, said "To try to stop reporters from seeing Soweto at this time is tantamount to adding fuel to what all the critics say about South Africa."

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, described the action as "appalling".

"There was an apparent disregard for the right of the public to be informed and it was made infinitely worse by the apparent disregard for the reputation of South Africa abroad."

The Foreign Press Association in South Africa has made a formal complaint to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

s which was stoned : ded by onlookers. Tt le were injured when

## aroo rmer ies of posure

ARMWORKER at Richmond in the Karoo has died from the cold weather which swept large parts of the country, ruining crops and killing livestock. Onas Johannes, 45 was found dead from exposure yesterday after he had been out on horseback to check for a flock of sheep on Monday evening.

Much of the northern Free State and parts of the Orange Free State, Tuesday night have been the coldest this year.

Weather stations reported that scores of lambs were perishing in bitterly cold winds that blew off snow-covered Maluti mountains. Sport throughout the country was disorganised by the freeze.

Flights to Johannesburg from Bloemfontein and Cape Town were delayed and cancelled and there was a pile-up of minor traffic accidents on the icy roads. Cold weather continued for much of the country yesterday.

Editorial comment  
— Page 8  
ew clues  
Mail Reporter  
South African Air Force little information on to search for the aircraft which has missing with six people







# US role in bill changes?

copy Time 17/6/82 (243)

## Political Staff

CONCERN expressed by the Reagan administration at the contents of the Newspaper Registration Bill could have played a key role in the government's acceptance of last-minute amendments to the measure during the final hours of the parliamentary session

The United States ambassador to South Africa, Mr Herman Nickel, made a rare appearance in the VIP bay of the Assembly for the second reading of the bill last Thursday — a gesture which a US embassy spokesman has described as a "conscious effort" by a former journalist who has strong feelings about press freedom

## 'Time'

Mr Nickel is a former writer for Time magazine and editor of Fortune magazine

Hours before the amendments were made the US State Department prepared a statement reiterating its opposition to infringements on the freedom of the press

However, the statement was not published in the press

Mr Nickel will address a crucial meeting of the Conference of Editors in Durban on Friday next week where the editors of the country's major English and Afrikaans newspapers will give their final consideration to the draft constitution of a media council drawn up in consultation with the NPU.

## 'Opposition'

The US State Department statement on the bill read

"US opposition is well-known to any infringements on the press that would contravene the principles contained in the first amendment to the US Constitution and article 19 of the United Nation's Declaration on Human Rights"



Mr Herman Nickel



Mr Dave Dalling

The last time a similar statement was issued, following the release of the Steyn Commission report on the media, press reports of the statement led to a major row between the South African Government and the Reagan administration

## Significant

It is therefore considered highly significant that the US State Department chose to react publicly to the bill

According to sources the Reagan administration regards the amendments to the bill as significant although it still regards the principle of the measure as objectionable

It is understood that the US will watch any implementation of the bill closely before reacting further

Although the amended bill retains the principle of state regulation of the press, it considerably weakens the negotiating position of the government in relation to the

Newspaper Press Union in the drawing up of a constitution of a "voluntary" media council to which all newspapers would be forced to subject themselves

The amendments were made towards the end of the committee stage of the bill, following urgent representations the previous day by a delegation of the joint NPU and Conference of Editors sub-committee that has been holding talks with the government

The Official Opposition focused attention on the bill even before it was published by taking the rare step of opposing it at first reading

PFP chief spokesman on the media, Mr Dave Dalling, said that in terms of the amendments to the bill there was no law which forced the NPU to submit to the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis

## 'Not obliged'

"The NPU is now not obliged in any way to be the only body exercising jurisdiction over the press, and would be well-advised to ensure that whatever they submit to the minister excludes exercising discipline over those who do not voluntarily submit to the discipline

"The bill as amended does not allow the government to set up its own media council

"The minister must now accept the NPU proposition *in toto* or not at all

"He has no bargaining power other than to threaten a new bill next year," Mr Dalling said

"The minister has passed a Bill which is a tautological mess and without the total submission of the NPU is quite unworkable

"The NPU does not have to lie down like a little dog and wag its tail. It can stand up and be counted because this bill is unworkable," Mr Dalling said



ARGUS 17/6/82

# Land deal: 'All views on TV'

## TV Reporter

SABC-TV-1 head of news, Mr S Burger, maintains that all the opposition to the Kwazulu - Swaziland land deal has been reflected in various news bulletins

There has been widespread criticism of TV1's news coverage of the controversial deal on the past two nights. On June 15 the main 8 pm news mentioned criticism of the deal but concentrated on Government explana-

tions and reasons for it. Friedrich van Zyl Slabbert. It concentrated on the Minister of Co-operation and Development Dr Piet Koornhof, and a Government land commission.

Mr Burger said today that all opposition points of view were reflected on the late news on June 15. The 8 pm main news did not carry all opposition objections but did contain some opposition views, he said.

However, this bulletin contained neither the views of Chief Buthelezi nor the Leader of the Official Opposition, Dr

## INFERIOR

Last night there was coverage of Chief Buthelezi speaking but the technical quality of the recording of his voice was "very inferior," according to Mr Burger, and could not be used.

Mr Burger maintained that all opposition to the land deal, including the views of the PFP, NRP, HNP, Conservative Party as well as the views of the King of the Zulus had been reflected at some stage in TV1 bulletins.

But there has been no coverage so far on the 8 pm main news of either the PFP or NRP's views.



# YES MEN: That's what the Govt wants for the media

By Frans Esterhuysen  
THE Steyn commission's proposals for controlling the mass media sought to ensure that only those who accepted the broad government policy framework would be allowed to practise journalism in South Africa, according to a study by lawyers.

This is one of the findings of members of the organisation Lawyers for Human Rights which now has more than 1 000 members in South Africa, including attorneys, advo-

cates and leading academic lawyers.

The organisation has just published a 120-page commentary on the report of the Government-appointed Steyn commission of inquiry into the mass media.

## DISTRUST

The commentary, published under the title "Distrust in Democracy," says the Steyn commission's analysis and proposals sought to change the essence of the role of the Press as an independent critic of government.

"They are for this reason fundamentally inconsistent with democratic government," says one of the authors, Professor W H B Dean, professor of public law at the University of Cape Town.

Publication of the lawyers' commentary coincided with last week's Assembly debate on the controversial Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill, which the official Opposition strongly opposed on the grounds

that it sought a form of indirect government control over the Press

The lawyers sharply criticised some of the Steyn commission's methods, arguments, findings and proposals.

A preface to the lawyers' commentary says:

"What South Africa's present rulers have consistently failed to understand is that a truly free Press is not a luxury to be dispensed with or relegated in favour of sectional short-term interests.

"We are a society in a state of crisis and it is precisely for this reason that we desperately need a public and a government which are well informed.

"While the existence of a free Press will not guarantee peaceful change or even relatively peaceful change in our society, without it the chances of such transformation are minimal.

## PRECEDENT

"Withholding free communication and restricting Press freedom in a divided society will inevitably, as the erstwhile hierarchy in the former Rhodesian regime must now surely concede, have disastrous consequences."

The lawyers point out that in South Africa today, in addition to the Press's own standards of conduct and self-discipline, more than 100 laws exist to restrict the media.

The conclusion is drawn that the Press is so extensively regulated that little Press freedom is left to protect.

The new Protection of Information Bill, if it became law in its present form, could create "one

Professor W H B Dean

of the crudest forms of self-censorship in the history of South Africa's press."

This legislation, according to the lawyers' commentary, might be the mechanism to end further Press legislation in South Africa.

From it follows an almost total rejection of Western democratic Government

"Once information becomes a protected resource, the need for Press legislation becomes redundant, and fear and suspicion must replace fact and opinion."

Professor Dean writes that the perception of South Africa as the victim of a "total onslaught" provides the basic framework for the commission's detailed recommendations.

## REJECTION

"From it follows an almost total rejection of hitherto generally accepted principles of Western democratic government and the substitution therefore of an authoritarian

tarian response to the 'onslaught'."

Acceptance of democratic principles as practical guides for government would in the commission's view advance the onslaught against South Africa

The emphasis in the commission's version of the freedom of the Press is not open its freedom but upon its loyalty and responsibility to the state.

In the South African context this can "all too easily be identified with the present Government," says Professor Dean

## RESTRICTED

A commentary on the commission's methods says the commission must be found wanting when judged on scientific criteria (in the sense of attempting an objective analysis of the situation).

It relied heavily on very restricted range of literature and expert opinion. Many well-known analyses were not mentioned in the work, and this detracted from the cogency of the findings.

The "experts" quoted by the commission often appeared to be of a predetermined ideological bent.

"That in itself is not a particular methodological drawback, but when these views are not tested against approaches which are in sharp contrast, the objectivity of the findings is placed in some considerable doubt," says the lawyer's commentary.



# Soweto ban on white journalists

CAPPE TIMES 17/6/82

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG —

Armed police yesterday stopped 47 foreign and local journalists who were covering the June 16 commemorations from leaving Soweto Police Divisional Headquarters

Police said the presence of the media could lead to a "riot", although black reporters were allowed to attend services

Last night scores of international pressmen were sending the story to newspapers and radio and television stations around the world, while warning that South Africa's image would suffer a major setback

Newspaper editors, journalists and opposition spokesmen roundly condemned the police action

## Confiscated

The journalists were refused permission to cover the commemoration services and were held at the police station about five hours. Before they were allowed to leave, the journalists had their Soweto permits confiscated and were told to leave Soweto or face a fine or arrest.

Earlier the group had been promised a guided bus tour of the township scheduled for 9am. By

mid-morning the bus had not left and when the journalists decided to leave the station to see the situation for themselves, they were informed that they would not be allowed to leave.

The journalists were also suddenly told they could not use the police telephones, cutting them off from their offices.

BBC listeners heard news of the incident from early last night, along with listeners to Belgium Radio and Dutch Television and Radio.

Several other news agencies and correspondents, including UPI, the New York Times, CBS television and Independent Television News, also sent reports overseas.

The editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said the incident made a farce of the police accreditation system and the editor of the Vaderland, Mr Harold Pakendorf, said "The action of the police was high-handed, unnecessary and undiplomatic."

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Rex Gibson, said it was an appalling action.

"There was an apparent disregard for the right of the public to be informed," he said.

The Foreign Press Association in South Africa made a formal complaint to the Department of Foreign Affairs. The chairman of the association, Mr Jonathan Kapstein, said the police had made an event of a non-event.

"We have had several calls from embassies who wanted information about the incident," he said.

## 'Cameras'

● The Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Mike Geldenhuys, said last night that the banning of newsmen from Soweto had contributed to the relatively quiet commemoration of June 16.

"They were not allowed in the township for a good purpose. We all know what happens when cameras are present."

He was "completely satisfied" with the police decision to bar the media.

He declined to say who ordered the clampdown.

Talking about the general passage of events in South Africa yesterday, he said "Fortunately, the public ignored inciters."

There were only a few incidents here and there, and nothing further."

● More reports, page 2



# Media Council: (243) SABC exempted? 18/6/82

By CHRIS FREIMOND  
Political Reporter

THE SABC may be exempt from the discipline of the proposed Media Council which all newspapers will have to obey — or face de-registration

This is the implication of part of the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill which passed through Parliament last week removing the SABC's exemption from the Publications Act

Legal experts believe if the SABC is subject to the Publications Act it may not fall under the Media Council as well.

The Council is being organised by the Newspaper Press Union which represents the newspaper industry

Newspapers will have to adhere to Media Council findings on contraventions of a code of conduct, whether or not they are members of the NPU

Refusal could lead to them being closed by the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis

Lawyers said yesterday that until the terms of reference and regulations of the Media Council were known, it would be difficult to speculate on why the Government may want the SABC to be exempt from the Council's judgments

But the president of the NPU, Mr Peter McLean, said yesterday he was not aware the SABC would be exempt from the Media Council even though it was to fall under the Publications Act

When plans for the Media Council are finalised — probably in mid-July — they would be presented to the SABC and the corporation would be invited to participate in the Council, he said

Provision would be made for the SABC in the regulations of the Council, but these could be deleted if the corporation declined to join

To comply with the Publications Act the SABC would have to submit all pre-recorded film to a publications committee before broadcast

However, Mr Heunis said this week that there was provision in the Publications Act for exemption

Observers believe most — if not all — SABC film will be exempted

An original proposal in the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill was that the State regulate the Media Council

This was amended after strong condemnation by the newspaper industry and the Opposition, and the NPU has been left to organise the Council



(243) (4/10) (1/1) RDM  
19/6/82

# Police says Press held to prevent June 16 rioting

By CHRIS OLCKERS

POLICE yesterday refused to answer several questions about the incident in which 47 foreign and local journalists were held at the Soweto Divisional headquarters on Wednesday

The reporters were in Soweto to cover services held to commemorate those who died in the unrest of 1976

Twelve policemen armed with shotguns and Uzzi sub-machineguns prevented them from leaving the police station. Later the reporters' West Rand Administration Board permits were confiscated and they were ordered to leave Soweto

Lieut-Col Leon Mellet of the Department of Law and Order said yesterday the police were not prepared to answer the questions and issued the following statement

"Police considered it necessary to keep press and television crews who were not residents of Soweto out of the area on June 16 as part of an

overall strategy to prevent rioting

"During previous years rioting on this day led to loss of life, serious injury and large scale damage to property

"On June 16 this year the day was marked by a relatively peaceful and calm atmosphere with no serious incidents resulting in loss of life or serious injury. Damage to property was very slight", he said

The police were asked

● Under what Act or power Wraab permits allowing journalists into Soweto were confiscated?

● Had the SAP officially been informed about complaints because of the incident made to the Department of Foreign Affairs by the Foreign Correspondents Association of South Africa, and, if so, what was the SAP's response?

● Would the SAP return the confiscated permits to enter Soweto to journalists?

● Col Mellet initially report-

ed to the media only three people were at the Regina Mundi Church but shortly afterwards independent sources said the church was packed

Why the discrepancy, and how did he answer claims the journalists were misinformed about this and about arrangements which were supposed to be laid on, such as a guided tour of Soweto?

● On what legal basis had the journalists been stopped from leaving Protea? Had they been arrested or detained?

● If Pressmen had been connected with incitement or responsible for a riot situation in the past, why had they not been charged?

On the question of the number of people at the Regina Mundi service Col Mellet pointed out there was a time factor involved

"At the time when I received this information it was correct", he said



# SABC accused of bias on Swaziland

243) Political Staff *Arkus 21/6/82*

OPPOSITION spokesmen accused the SABC today of broadcasting only the Government's viewpoint on the controversial plan to hand over land to Swaziland

They said that in a television programme on the issue last night the SABC failed to give the other side of the argument

Mr Brian Page, the New Republic Party's MP for Umhlanga and spokesman on the media, said "This was quite the worst case of one-sidedness I have ever seen on SATV."

\* Not any mention was made of anybody else's

viewpoint other than their own interpretation of viewpoints."

Mr Page said the viewpoints expressed in the programme by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.K. Botha, and the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koonhof, needed to be heard

"But South Africa should have been given the other side of the argument as well and not merely the mouthings of what the Government is thinking

"If is-sickening that we are constantly being subjected to this propaganda arm of the South African Government  
Mr Dave Dalling (PRP, Sandton), the official

Opposition's spokesman on the media, said the programme gave only the Government's viewpoint.

"It ignored the views of any of the black people concerned and living in the disputed areas in doing so the SABC failed in its duty to keep South Africans informed"

Mr Dalling said that in this particular case the SABC's negligence or its deliberate bias could have serious consequences because most of South Africa's population remained unaware of the tensions over the land issue

The SABC said last night's News Review was not intended to be a fair debate about the advantages or disadvantages of the Swaziland

dispute

It said the presentation was intended to be "an explanatory programme by the people who will implement" the ceding of the Ingwavuma region of Kwazulu to Swaziland

"It was not intended to be a debate about the advantages or disadvantages of the deal," said a public relations spokesman

He said the fact that the programme was meant to be an explanatory one only was an admission that it did "not intend to be anything else"

SABC Radio News Service today described the programme, however, as a "discussion"



# Mwasa rejects Pringle award

THE Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) has condemned the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ) for its recent Pringle Award presented to Mwasa's imprisoned national secretary, Thami Mazwai.

In a statement released last week, Mwasa rejected the award, which it described as inconsistent with what Mr Mazwai represented and with the principles of Mwasa.

A Mwasa spokesman also condemned the SASJ for breaking an undertaking with Mwasa's leadership not to announce the award until members had been consulted because of the historical differences be-

tween the two organisations and the fact that Mr Mazwai was not available to accept or reject the award himself.

Mr Mazwai is serving an 18-month imprisonment sentence for refusing to testify in the trial of Kgotsso Seatholo, president of the South African Youth Revolutionary Council (Sayrco), who was recently given a 10-year jail sentence.

When the award was

presented at the SASJ's congress, no one, either from Mwasa or Mr Mazwai's family, was present or had been asked to receive the award on his behalf.

Sharing the award "for outstanding services in journalism" with Mr Mazwai was Mr John Allen, a Johannesburg afternoon newspaper's religion reporter and outgoing president of the SASJ.

Mwasa was to have

decided at a meeting scheduled for yesterday whether or not to accept the award.

"We now feel compelled to publicly reject the award because its acceptance would be inconsistent with the principles of Mwasa and with what Mazwai represents.

"We find it despicable that the SASJ should use the continued incarceration of our colleague for its selfish propaganda purposes and for petty politicking.

"It is precisely because of such insincerity that we have in the past found it difficult to work with the SASJ and this makes prospects of future co-operation bleak to say the least," said Mwasa's spokesman.

By SAM MABE



of the Texas team at yesterday's polo game at Inanda, Johannesburg. The

Picture: TREVOR SAMPSON

two separate accidents near the Queensburgh turn-off in Natal at the weekend

In the one collision a woman and a man were killed

In the other accident two Indian women and a man burnt to death

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION

9 Deaths

FRUMAN

Oscar Passed away suddenly June 18 1982 Deeply mourned and missed by Elaine Goldblatt and family

FRUMAN

Oscar Passed away suddenly June 18 1982 Sadly missed and deeply mourned by your forever loving and deeply devoted wife Sarah Funeral West Park Cemetery 1:30 pm today Monday June 21 Prayers tonight (Monday) only 8:00 pm at 11:00 Standrew Sreee Melrose

KAY (KAHANOVITZ)

Sonia Passed away peacefully June 19 deeply mourned by her devoted children Kenny Peggy Isabel Pete and grandchildren and grandson Funeral 2:15 pm Monday 21 West Park Cemetery Prayers 6:00 pm 26 Andre Street Pietermaritzburg phone 46 8840

KAY (KAHANOVITZ)

Our darling Sonia passed away June 19 Deeply mourned and will always be remembered by her devoted brothers Solly and Sim Rudner and their families

(KAY) KAHANOVITZ

Sonia our darling passed away on the June 19 deeply mourned and so missed by Isabel and Peter Kenny Peggy Solly Sim Gene Trabe Esse grandchildren nieces and nephews

WRONSKY

Margaret Dearly loved wife of Rudolph loving mother of Norma Knowles and Arthur Ford loving grandmother of Patricia and Lynne and great grandmother passed away June 18 1982 after a long illness bravely borne

UNCLAIMED

THE SOUTH AFRICAN

107-111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 449, 451, 453, 455, 457, 459, 461, 463, 465, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 477, 479, 481, 483, 485, 487, 489, 491, 493, 495, 497, 499, 501, 503, 505, 507, 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# Prosecution threat on green paper leaks

*CAPE Times 24/6/82 (243) 743*

By JANE ARBOUS

CAPE TOWN City Council has threatened to prosecute newspaper reporters who use information leaked to them from confidential green paper documents

It hopes the move will force reporters to disclose their sources

In a letter addressed to the Cape Times yesterday, the Town Clerk Dr Stan Evans said he had been instructed to use the powers of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act against reporters

The section requires people to divulge "material or relevant information" about an alleged offence. Refusal to co-operate can be punished with imprisonment of up to two years

In this case, the offence would be committed by a councillor or official divulging confidential information in contravention of Section 52 of the Municipal Ordinance of 1974

The decision to institute "immediate action" in terms of Section 205, should an offence of this nature be committed in

the future, was taken by the council in May. The motion was on green paper and confidential until yesterday

In his letter, Dr Evans said such a step would not suggest that the newspaper in fact published any material subject to the confidentiality embargo contained in the ordinance

"I am merely advising that the council has instructed that where information is published, which could only have been made available by a councillor or person connected with the council administration from confidential documents, I seek to use the powers of Section 205 to ascertain the source from the media concerned"

This would be done to ascertain and punish, if necessary, the informant and not to penalize or embarrass the newspaper

The shock move by the council, which has always prided itself on its democratic procedures and tradition, was prompted by a report published last year

The article disclosed

the names of some of the men in the running for the post of Town Clerk. The item fell under staff matters and was regarded as confidential by the council

A row broke out in the council and the Mayor, Mr M J van Zyl, issued a strongly-worded statement, censuring the newspaper and the reporter concerned

In 1974 the council launched an inquiry into how a green paper report on beaches reached Mr John Wiley, MP for Simon's Town. Mr Wiley who quoted from the report in Parliament, said he received it anonymously through the post



# Call to abolish secret green paper

ARGUS

24/6/82

243

243

THE practice of putting some council matters on confidential green paper should be abolished completely, in the opinion of leading members of Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association.

And the chairman of Ward 17 Ratepayers and Civic Development Association, Mr A Katz, thinks that matters on green paper should be kept to an absolute minimum and that the Press has a duty to keep ratepayers as fully informed as possible.

## ON AGENDA

These were reactions to a letter from Dr Stanley Evans, newly appointed Town Clerk of Cape Town, threatening to take court action against any of the media publishing "leaks" of confidential green paper information to force them to disclose their sources.

The matter will be on the agenda of a special meeting of Green and Sea Point Ratepayers' and Residents' Association tonight

The chairman of the association's amenities committee, Mr Chris Joubert, said that he and several other members of the executive committee

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)







# The New Press Laws

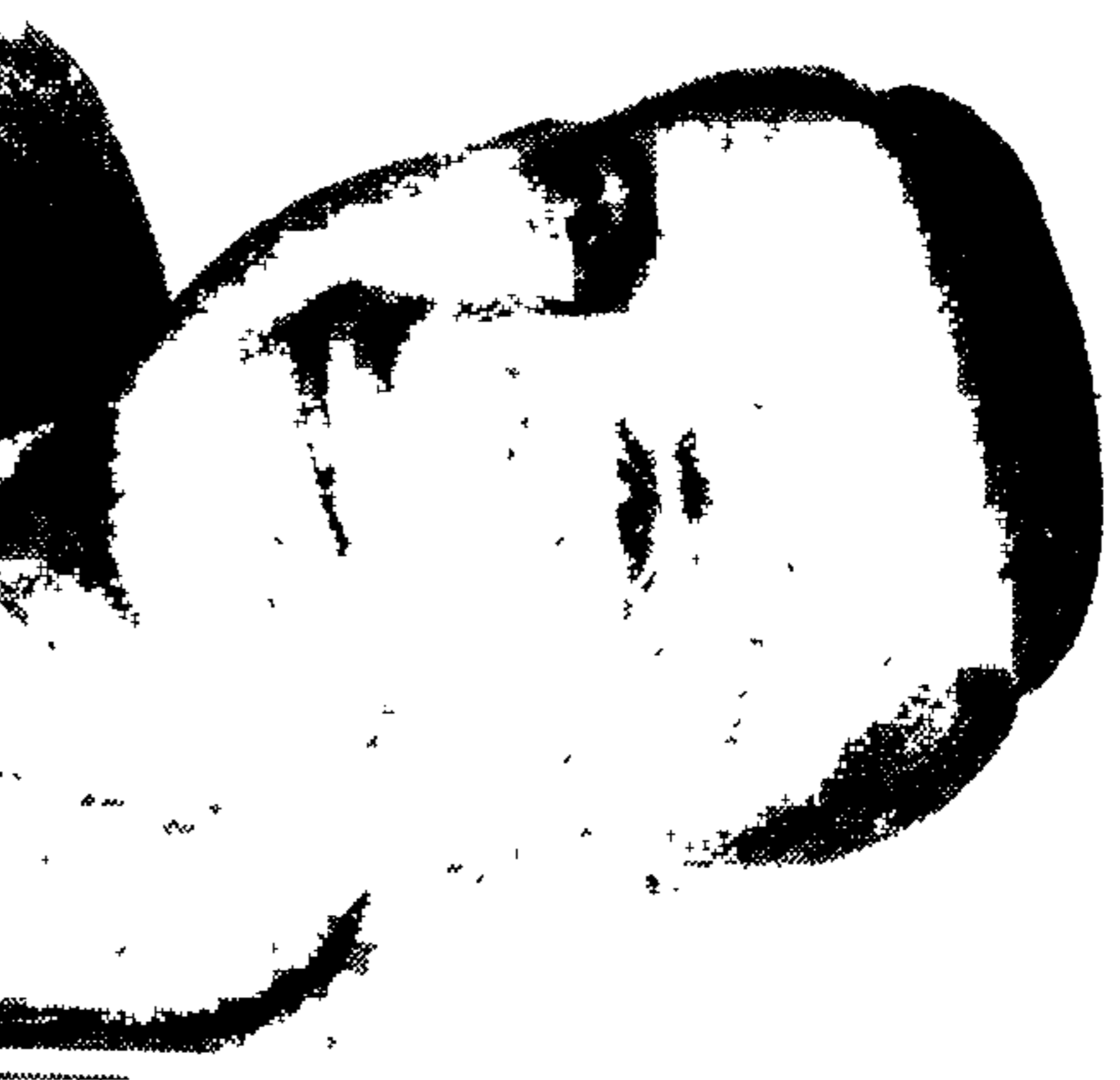


MR DAVID DALLING, Opposition spokesman on the Media

**TWO of the country's top experts on newspapers and the law concluded this week that the Government has now achieved indirect control over newspapers in South Africa.**

This has emerged from an analysis of the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill by Mr David Dalling, the Opposition spokesman on the Media, who conferred with Mr Kelsey Stuart, author of the authoritative *Newspaper-man's Guide to the Law*.

The measure, which amends the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act and the Publications Act, was passed through all stages in the final hours of the recent Parliamentary session. Here are their findings:



MR KELSEY STUART, authority on newspapers and the law.

## Indirect control

### already here

*243*  
*Newspaper*  
**SAY EXPERTS**

*25/6/72*

tion is now to be granted to publishers who hold documentary proof that they subject themselves for disciplinary purposes to a recognised disciplinary body.

● Books, periodicals, pamphlets, posters and other printed matter are all subject to the provisions of the Publications Act except a poster issued as an advertisement of a newspaper published by a publisher who holds documentary proof that he subjects himself for disciplinary purposes to a recognised disciplinary body.

● Films made or imported by the South African Broadcasting Corporation will no longer be exempt from the provisions of the Publica-



243

25-6-82

- The new law contemplates that there will be brought into being an independent and voluntary body, none of whose members may be appointed by the Government. There is nothing to prevent more than one such body being formed but each must have as its objective the maintenance of the highest possible standards by persons disseminating news and each must be recognised by the Minister of Internal Affairs by notice in the Government Gazette. The phrase 'persons disseminating news' is not in any way more closely defined.
- Publishers of newspapers registered in terms of the Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act must subject themselves for disciplinary purposes to one of those bodies — which will be referred to in this analysis as a recognised disciplinary body — and if the Minister is satisfied that they do not he may cancel the registration.
- If registration of the newspaper is cancelled that newspaper may not again be registered without the approval of the Minister but the Minister may not withhold his approval if he is satisfied that the publisher will subject himself for disciplinary purposes to a recognised disciplinary body.
- All the other amendments relate to the Publications Act from the provisions of which newspapers published by members of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa were formerly exempt. The exemptions Act which means that all SABC (TV) films and programmes screened will have to be approved by a committee appointed by the Directorate of Publications unless the Directorate by permit or notice in the Government Gazette exempts any particular film or class of film from this requirement of approval.
- It is the Directorate and not the Minister who is empowered to grant this exemption and it is submitted that the Directorate must apply its mind to every film or class of film before granting the exemption.
- The Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act, 1982, will only come into operation on a date fixed by the State President who may fix different dates in respect of different provisions of the Act.
- This means, for example, that the provisions affecting newspapers could be brought into effect immediately while the provisions affecting SABC (TV) films could be left in abeyance or vice versa.
- Neither the SABC (Radio) nor the SABC (TV) services will be required to subject themselves for disciplinary purposes to a recognised disciplinary body.
- Since the Minister will now have the power to withhold his recognition from any disciplinary body which is not structured to his liking, this must be seen as indirect Government control over newspapers in South Africa.



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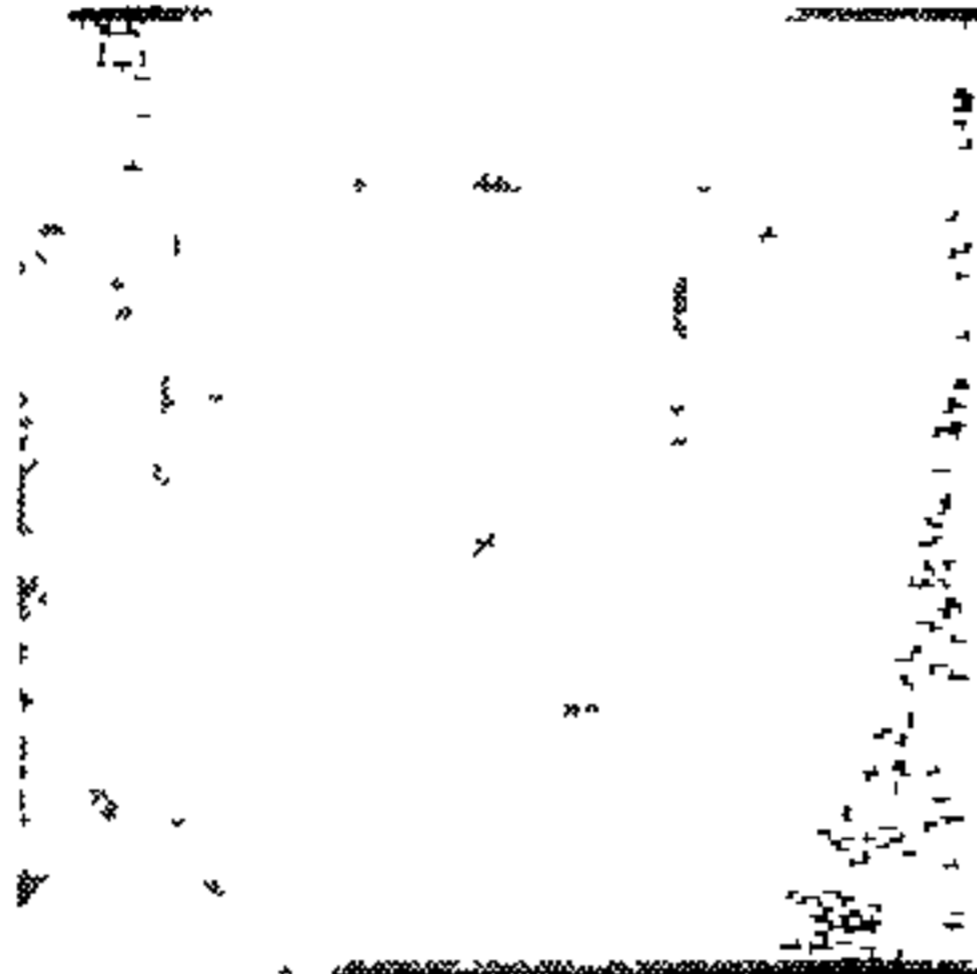
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# The Press on a Govt leash

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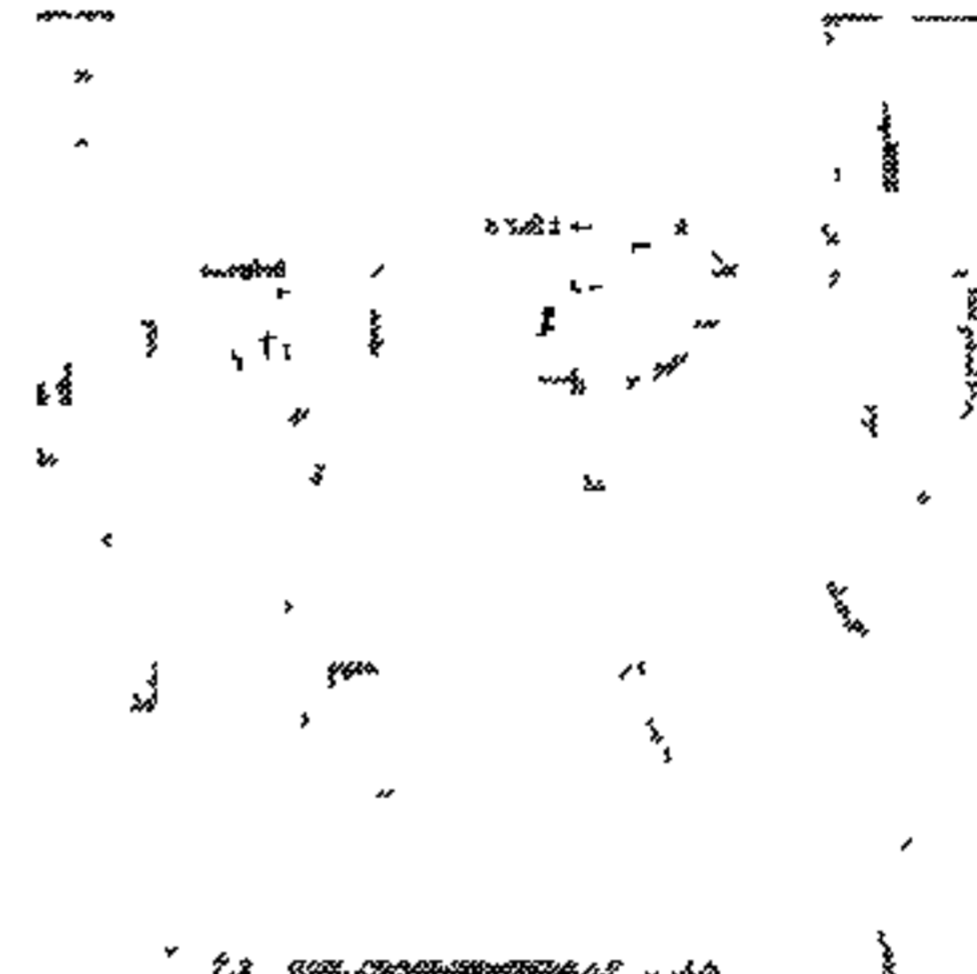
KELSEY STUART, regarded as South Africa's foremost expert on newspaper law, and DAVID DALLING, the official Opposition spokesman on the media, give their views on the latest Government move against newspapers.



MR KELSEY STUART

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MR DAVID DALLING

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International Crane Foundation in Baraboo, Wisconsin, had spent years performing mating dances with whooper to induce Tex to lay an egg after being artificially inseminated.

## Details on detainees

suppressed

DOM 25/6/82

POLICE last night took action to prevent publication concerning the detention of four journalists and two others, for the first time invoking the controversial Section 27c of the Police Act

The names and details of the detentions were carried on radio stations, printed in various other newspapers and distributed by the South African Press Association (Sapa) yesterday

Major V Du Plessis of the Police Division of Public Relations, in Pretoria, said yesterday that on instructions of General Johan Coetzee, chief of the Security Police, newspapers were warned not to publish anything about the detentions under Section 27c Police Act No 7 of 1958 as amended

Section 27c of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of publication in any newspaper, magazine, book, pamphlet or by radio of any information in relation to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member or part of the Force concerned in any action for the prevention or combating of terrorist activities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act of 1967

It also states it is an offence to publish anything in relation to any person against whom or group of persons against which any action referred to above is directed, or in relation to any action by such person or group of persons

The penalty for contravention is a fine not exceeding R15 000 or to imprisonment of a period not exceeding eight years or both

On legal advice the Rand Daily Mail has agreed not to publish the names of those detained although they are already common knowledge



Rees, former general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, was freed on R30 000 bail. He appeared in court yesterday in connection with an allegation of fraud. Picture: NOEL WATSON

# SACC man freed on R30 000 bail

**MIKE LOUW** (304)  
 Charley life president of African Council (SACC) who was general secretary, on R30 000 bail appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday after spending 10 days in custody

Charles Rees, 45, of 101 Her Street, Kensington, is also director of Institute of Race Relations. He appeared before Mr Magistrate in connection with an allegation of fraud, alternatively theft

The State alleges he committed fraud, alternatively theft, of an undisclosed amount at the offices of the SACC between February 10, 1975 and May 30, 1978

The prosecutor, Mr K Attwell, told the court the State had fixed bail at R30 000. He said R24 660 would be paid to the Clerk of the Court with two cheques of R10 710 and R13 950 each. The balance was to be paid in cash

He said Mr Rees was apprehended on Wednesday and would appear again on

August 2. He said Mr Rees would later appear for trial in the Rand Supreme Court

Mr Attwell said police had decided to prosecute Mr Rees and the SACC had not laid a charge against him.

He said conditions of bail were

- Mr Rees' travel documents must remain in the possession of the investigating officer

- He must report at the Jeppe Police Station between 5pm and 7pm on Mondays and Wednesdays and be

tween 7am and 10am on Saturdays;

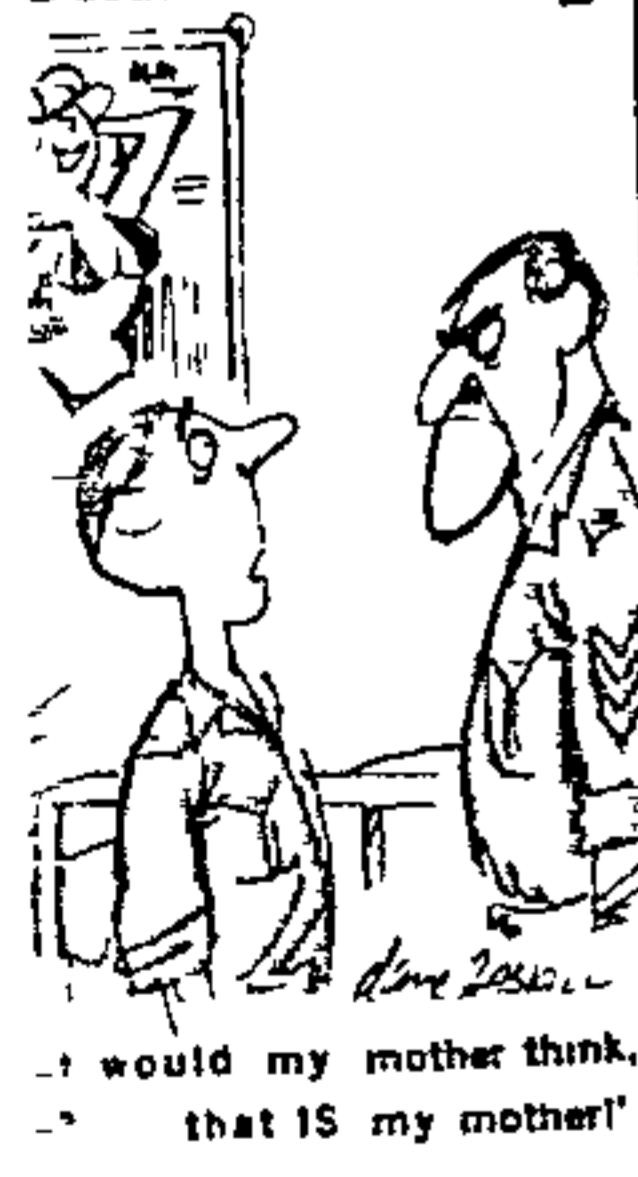
- He must report to the police before changing both his job and residential addresses, and,

- He must liaise with the investigating officer if he is to be outside Johannesburg temporarily

Mr Attwell said Mr Rees must not communicate with some people including Mr Alan Wentzel, Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev Peter Storey and SACC finance department workers

See Page 2

## Breakfast Quip



... would my mother think, ... that IS my mother!

# Attack on home of Mugabe

Mail Africa Bureau

**HARARE** — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe was left unscathed by an attack on his official residence in Harare yesterday by army soldiers who had earlier seized a truck and weapons from barracks nearby

The attackers — believed to number about eight — later turned their guns on the home of the Minister of Supplies, Mr Enos Nkala, who was also unhurt, and fled after an exchange of fire with a bodyguard

They left behind the body of a black man dressed in army camouflage uniform who died from a bullet wound in the head

The attacks followed the seizure of a truck, FN rifles and RPG-7 rocket launchers from the King George VI barracks about 2km from

Mr Mugabe's residence in the early hours of the morning

Soon afterwards the truck pulled up outside Zimbabwe House and there was an exchange of fire between the attackers and the Prime Minister's guards

Mr Mugabe and Mr Nkala were both understood to have been at home at the time

The Prime Minister, who was said by an aide to be "behaving as if nothing had happened" attended a Cabinet meeting in the morning and later appeared briefly at parliament.

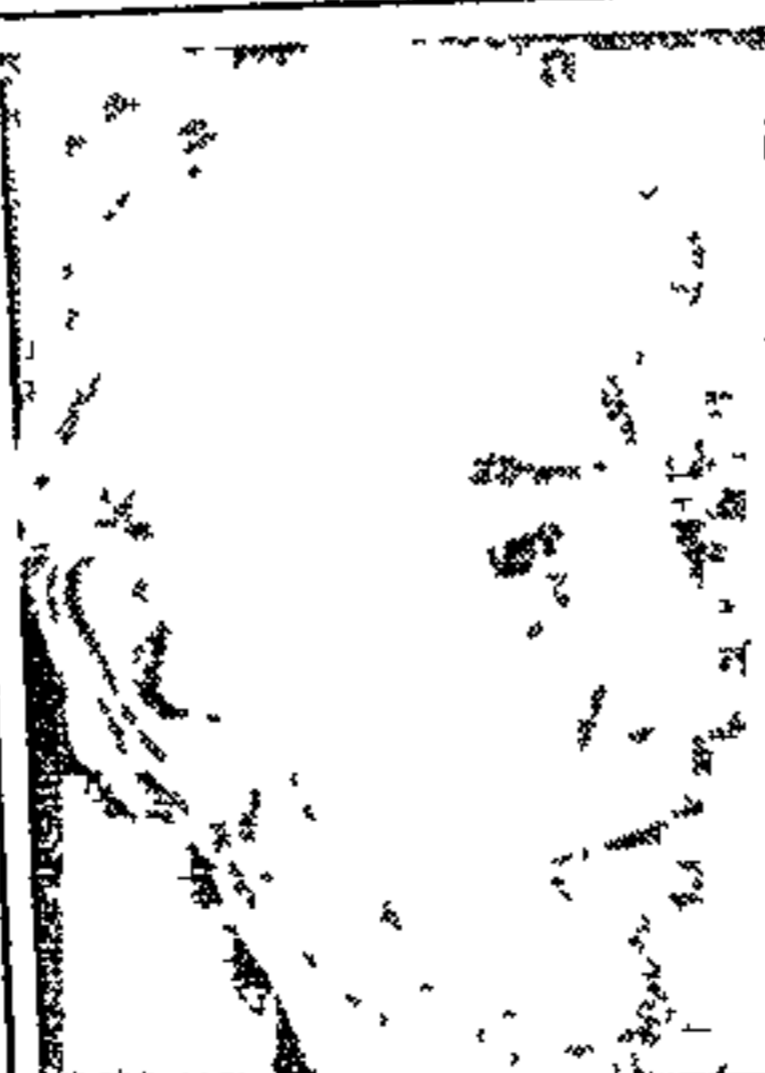
Speculation in diplomatic circles turned to the theory that the attackers were former Zipra guerrilla followers of Mr Joshua Nkomo, the opposition Patriotic Front leader

# Dictionary is now a dingus

Their "Packaging and Containerisation Dictionary", a copy of which was handed to the Minister of Transport, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, in Johannesburg yesterday, is the bureau's 13th technical dictionary. The book standardises container terminology in both official languages for SATS employees

Definitions are accurate rather than snappy. Thus an "all-flaps meeting container" becomes a "houer waarvan al die klappe bymekaarkom"

Mr Schoeman said Johannesburg's City Deep depot handled about 312 000 containers in 1980-81 while more than a million containers had been handled in Durban since containerisation



MR MIKE ROSHOLT  
 Wits chancellor

# Top businessman scrapes in as chancellor of Wits

By MARTIN FEINSTEIN  
 Education Reporter

MR MIKE Rosholt, executive chairman of the giant Barlow Rand group, is the new chancellor of the University of the Witwatersrand

Mr Rosholt narrowly beat his main rival for the position Progressive Federal Party MP Mrs Helen Suzman after a three-way tussle that included the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, Mr Nelson Mandela

He is a director of South African Breweries, The Standard Bank, The Standard Bank Investment Corporation, and the Urban Foundation

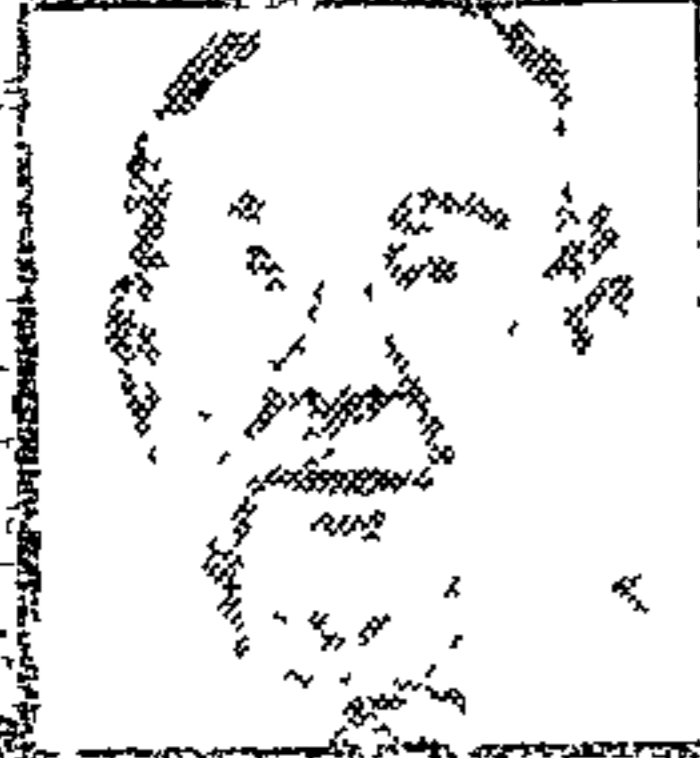
The new chancellor will be officially installed at a ceremony in the University's Great Hall on August 4

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243

# Propaganda rag



THE GOVERNMENT WOULD  
LIKE TO SEE MY NEWS PAPER  
REPRINTED TO PUBLISH  
BEAUMONT SCHOEMAN

# to a bull

WITH its latest Press curbs, the Government is using the full might of its legislative powers to swat one tiny, but persistently troublesome hornet

This time it is not the English Press but the waspish HNP mouth piece Die Afrikaner which is the target of the Nationalists Political observers agree that the recently passed Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill is aimed mainly at controlling Die Afrikaner and to a lesser extent Die Patriot, published by Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party

The new law makes provision for the cancellation of the registrations of newspapers which do not subject themselves to the discipline of the new Media Council.

Although the feud between the Government and Die Afrikaner dates back to the foundation of the newspaper 13 years ago, to many of its Government critics the paper put itself beyond the pale in 1977 with the South African invasion of Angola

The details of South Africa's strike were not published at the time by South African newspapers which, despite heated protests, were barred from doing so by the official invokement of the censorship clauses of the Defence Act

By William Saunderson-Meyer

Die Afrikaner, however, defied the ban and withdrew from the National Press Union because, claims editor Beaumont Schoeman "we were not willing to be dictated to on what we should publish.

"Our attitude remains the same today. There is no real need for the Government to pass yet another law to protect the interests of the State

"There are the laws on libel, the Defence Act, the Riotous Assemblies Act, the Official Secrets Act, the National Supplies Procurement Act, the Police Act, the Prisons Act and many others

"The Government is not trying to protect national security or the interests of the country, but rather the interests of the National Party"

"The Government wants to curb Die Afrikaner because it has become a persistent thorn in the flesh by revealing that which the Government would rather leave hidden," said Mr Schoeman

"There is some irony in the fact that in the past the might of the Government was aimed at the Left Now it is

the Right" he said

When the Government failed to curb the newspaper's Angola reports it complained to the Press Council but the council decided that it did not have jurisdiction in the matter

To the Government's chargin, Die Afrikaner continued to publish its war reports

The Government bided its time until 1980 when it appointed the Steyn commission of inquiry to investigate the relations between the Defence Force and the media

Much of the evidence concerned reports that had appeared in Die Afrikaner and Colonel Kobus Bosman of the Defence Force press liaison section pleaded that the "extremist" Afrikaner should be forced to rejoin the

"For the Government the findings must have been a bitter blow The commission, among other things, found that although Die Afrikaner was not a member of the NPU, the State had sufficient powers to act against it if it should contravene the laws," said Mr Schoeman

"The government campaign then entered a new phase Complaints were made to the Publications Control Board, in order to have specific issues banned

"When Die Afrikaner

published especially embarrassing articles about the findings of the Van Der Walt inquiry into homeland consolidation — which caused an outcry among white farmers — three issues were banned However, we won on appeal"

Die Afrikaner has a circulation of about 20 000 copies most distributed to subscribers

This means that even if it is banned by the time the order is Gazetted most of the subscribers have already received their copies

About 3 000 copies are mailed to prominent businessmen, academics and to every member of the provincial councils and Parliament In an action akin to waving a red rag before a bull, Die Afrikaner thus ensures that those most likely to be enraged by its reports are sure to see them

Most of the weekly paper is written by Mr Schoeman

He gets to the office by 5 30am and works a fourteen-hour day

The contents are an invariable mix of Government scandals, leaked by HNP supporters in the civil service, articles 'exposing' the powerbroking role and machinations of big business, and articles on the growth of the HNP

It would be easy to dismiss the paper as a party-propaganda rag which it also is, but it is Die Afrikaner which had first access to findings of the Erasmus commission of inquiry into the Information scandal, the Van der Walt Commission and the recommendations of the President's Council

It has sources well placed to document the verligte-versus-verkraampte battle in the Broederbond and within the National Party's ranks

Considering the often-explosive nature of its disclosures, it is not surprising that Schoeman has spent a lot of time in court

He shrugs it off "Yes, former Prime Minister Vorster used the courts two or three times to stop publication of certain reports and we are currently facing a libel action from MP Louis Nel But we have also had four successes in the courts

"For instance we sued Prime Minister Botha and Minister of Postal Affairs Hennie Smit for the illegal tapping of HNP telephones, including the phone at Die Afrikaner

"They settled out of court and paid me R1 000, with the same amount going to Louis Stoffberg (a prominent HNP politician)"

## Tribune Reporter

A SECRET document casually mentioned in cross-examination may prove to be pivotal in the inquest on Dr Neil Ag-

# CONSPIRACY



243  
Police ban

news on <sup>stew</sup>

4 detained <sup>35/6/82</sup>

journalists

Police have used the controversial Section 27C of the Police Act to prevent publication of news about the detention of four South African journalists

Details of the detention of the four-two from Natal, one from Northern Transvaal and one from Johannesburg — were released to the Press by their families

It is believed they are all being held in terms of Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, which provides for 14-day detentions

A spokesman for police headquarters in Pretoria said today that several newspapers had been warned about the use of the names and details of the detainees. But no action would be taken against the newspapers

Section 27C of the Police Act deals with the prohibition of information relating to the constitution, movements, deployment or methods of any member of the force concerned in any action to prevent or combat terrorist activities as referred to in Section 2 of the Terrorism Act of 1967.



A CURIOUS feature of the recent drama over the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill is that one of the principal characters on the cast-list remained off-stage throughout and uttered not a whisper, even from the wings I refer to the SABC

In all statements by the Newspaper Press Union about the projected Media Council, it was clear that its jurisdiction was intended to cover the SABC. Whether this was based on assurances from the SABC, on inferences, or merely on hopes, I cannot say

In any event, at the time of writing there seems little doubt that the council's powers will no longer extend beyond the Press, and my comments are based on this assumption. I also assume that the council's title will be changed accordingly

In the flurry over the effects of the measure on newspapers scarcely any attention was spared for a strange little clause that stood apart from the rest of the Bill's contents. This neatly removed the SABC's long-standing immunity from the mischief, as the lawyers appropriately call it, of the Publications Act

At a stroke it obliged the SABC to have any filmed material, including material on video tape, approved in advance by one of the committees that operate our censorship system. Since a high proportion of SABC-TV's output, including its news bulletins, is pre-filmed or pre-taped, this was an astonishing step. In fact there is little doubt that if anyone seriously tried to put this provision into effect as it stands, our television system would dissolve into chaos

The Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, has explained lamely that the Publications Act provides for "exemptions" and that this will be a matter for negotiation with the SABC

The opinion has even been expressed that most, if not all, SABC film will be exempted. If this is anything like the truth, what was the point of legislating?

Then, to complicate the mystery, an SABC spokesman, cautiously breaking the corporation's silence on the subject, said the new arrangement would not make much difference anyway, as the SABC, "through its code and relevant licensing conditions, already functions within the spirit of the legislation" If that is so,

# Mystery of the SABC and the Media Council

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

**JAMES McCLURG**

Takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, P O Box 1138, Jhb



then, again, why the legislation?

And why *pre-censorship* as against the *ex post facto* basis on which all Press Councils work? Is this all a gigantic bluff?

If not, it certainly represents a striking vote of no-confidence in the SABC and a public negation of its vaunted independence

Whether this clause in the Bill had anything to do with the SABC's withdrawal (if it was a withdrawal) from the Media Council's jurisdiction is not clear. But, whatever the reason, I am relieved that the SABC will not fall within the council's orbit

This is emphatically not because I see no need for a forum of appeal against the SABC's errors of judgment and misdemeanours and particularly its open contempt for its mandate to report impartially on public affairs

There is indeed an unanswerable case for something like the system in Britain where an independent complaints commission stands ready to curb the arrogance of the powerful electronic media

In theory the idea of a joint Media Council is undoubtedly attractive. But it seems to me that the nature, origins and aims of the SABC are incompatible with those of the Press. It is an incompatibility, moreover, that goes far beyond the differences in technical processes and the range

of material handled — though these are formidable enough in themselves

On the one hand, in essence, you have a Government-entrenched monopoly, whose first duty should be to preserve political neutrality and, more especially, offer no comment of its own on public affairs (The BBC's charter expressly forbids such comment)

On the other hand you have an assortment of privately owned newspapers, commercially operated and mutually competitive, with a right and duty to offer conflicting comment on politics and life in general

Getting to the heart of the matter, it is entirely legitimate for a newspaper, whatever its politics, to take a stand on a public issue and try to persuade its readers over to that view; for the SABC to do the same is an abuse of its monopoly — and its public trust

To draw up a single code that bridges this gulf and expect a single forum to enforce it comes close, in my opinion, to asking the impossible

If any such proposal is again mooted, I hope it will be approached with the utmost reserve and caution.

□□□

MR ROBIN Palmer of Pretoria has expressed his "utter disgust" at a report that appeared in the Rand Daily Mail on May 21 under the heading

"Andrew's souvenir snap of the day he put a bullet in a thief"

The central figure in this report was the manager of a radio shop. He shot a man dead, at a distance of more than 200m, when he saw him leaving a cafe where he had stolen cigarettes and food

The shot hit the thief in the head, and the report laid great stress on what a remarkable feat of shooting this was. There was a long and detailed interview with the man who had done the shooting, followed by a comment by a gun expert.

Letters protesting that the shooter had been made to appear a hero were quick to reach the Mail and were published with the footnote: "The Mail did not pass any opinion but simply reported what had happened. The Mail's view, however, is that the shooting was lamentable and uncalled-for. The indiscriminate use of firearms in situations that do not require it is almost a national failing. Finally, the crime of theft does not call for a death penalty"

Mr Palmer contends that the claim that the Mail made no comment but simply reported what had happened "does not hold water"

"The issue here," he says, "is the manner of the reporting and the moral stance adopted by the reporter. It is not alleged that the Mail mixed fact and opinion, but that the facts were reported in such a way that a senseless act of violence is lauded, while the loss of human life is devalued to the extent of being ignored."

I have no doubt that the second and third sentences of the Rand Daily Mail's footnote accurately represented the newspaper's view of the incident and its outlook on such matters. But the fact is that the report gave no such impression. It is not at all surprising that readers drew the opposite conclusion

In my opinion, Mr Palmer's complaint and those of other letter-writers are entirely justified

□□□

## STOP PRESS

Watford's number two Mastermind man goes into Westminster Hospital on Thursday for major heart surgery. He said this week. "They tell me that after the operation I shall even be able to play tennis. That's strange, because I don't play tennis" — Watford Observer



# Police threat to newspaper

CAPL TINTS

29/6/82

243

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Brigadier Hennie Muller, chief of the security police in Johannesburg, yesterday threatened to bring a court interdict against the Rand Daily Mail if any photographs of his men or himself were taken

He was attending the Johannesburg Regional Court, where the inquest on trade unionist Dr Neil Aggett is being held. He left with Major Arthur Cronwright, who heads the interrogation team at John Vorster Square

As they left after the hearing had been adjourned, a Mail photographer tried to take a photograph of Major Cronwright, who gave evidence yesterday

Brigadier Muller stepped in front of him and warned that any photograph would "be an invasion of the private lives of my men and myself"

"Tell your editor that Brigadier Muller says no more photographs are to

be taken. If necessary I will get a court interdict preventing you from taking any more. I do not want any photographs taken of my men and myself," he said

During yesterday's hearing, Major Cronwright told the court that the statement made by Dr Liz Floyd, Dr Aggett's girlfriend, had not been satisfactory

## Significance

He was replying to a question by Mr George Bizos, SC, counsel representing the Aggett family, on what significance Dr Aggett's relationship with Dr Floyd, beginning in 1974, could have had in an investigation about terrorism

"That was what we had to find out. We still do not consider Dr Floyd's statement satisfactory and we may find we have to arrest her again," he said

Mr Bizos said "I am sure Dr Floyd will be able to live with that threat you have just uttered"







# Police got info clamp law wrong

Political Staff

A LAW used by the police to suppress publication of information concerning the detention of four journalists does not exist — and did not exist last week when it was invoked by the police for the first time

The law is Section 27c of the Police Act which was repealed on June 16 with the promulgation of the Protection of Information Act in the Government Gazette (8248)

The Protection of Information Act, which replaces the Official Secrets Act, also specifically repeals the controversial Section 27c of the Police Act

## June 24

Section 27c of the Police Act (No 7 of 1958) was invoked by the police on instructions from the chief of the security police on June 24 following the arrest of four journalists and two others, whose names have subsequently been released

However, the section had been repealed eight days earlier

At the time of the police directive to newspapers of the Saan group, the names and details of the detentions had already been widely reported — in radio bulletins, various newspapers in the afternoon groups and the South African Press Association (Sapa)

The police refused to confirm the detentions or say under which act the people were being held

The police action was widely criticized in the press, by lawyers, the Progressive Federal Party and by relatives and friends of those detained

The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in

Parliament during the third reading debate on the Protection of Information Bill that the measure could be used to keep arrests secret but this would be done at the discretion of the police

However, there are differences of opinion in legal circles as to whether the Protection of Information Act could be used to suppress information of detentions supplied to newspapers by relatives or other than official sources

The Minister of Police, Mr Louis Le Grange, said through a spokesman in Maritzburg this week that names would only be kept secret "for a very short period"

The policeman who issued the initial directive to the press, Major V J Du Plessis, of the police division of public relations in Pretoria, said last night "We are aware of the situation and are investigating it"

The PFP's media spokesman, Mr Dave Dalling, said he found it "peculiar in the extreme" that the police has stopped the publication of news to which the public was entitled by way of a law which had been abolished

"It is mind-boggling to the public — already over-burdened with complicated laws — to find that the keepers of the law are unable to keep track with what statutes it is using," Mr Dalling said

Mr Ray Swart, the PFP's spokesman on police matters, said the incident seemed to indicate a total breakdown of communication

"The police must get their act together," he said

243

CAL Tink 1/7/82



# Press Council

# Prerogative has farcical possibilities

Former editor of the Sunday Times JOEL MERVIS is disturbed by the prerogative of the Press Council to order an "offending" newspaper to publish a Council adjudication with the same degree of prominence as that given to the original report. He points out that this can have ridiculous consequences and suggests a more moderate approach.

## Sunday Express

It's the Jamaican July...

Chief Minister was 'offered' top Swazi post

### DR PIET'S AMAZING OFFERS IN SWAZI DEAL



Chief Minister was 'offered' top Swazi post

## Sunday Express

It's the Jamaican July...

### BIKE CRASH COMPLAINT UPHHELD BY COUNCIL



Sunday Express told to print finding with equal prominence

This week we saw one of the disturbing facets of the Press Council, namely the exercise of its power to order a newspaper to publish the Council's adjudication "as prominently as was the challenged report". The operative words are "as prominently as".

My advice to the Newspaper Press Union is that it should seek to modify this particular power of the Press Council. Alternatively, and with respect, I suggest to the Press Council that it should observe the greatest caution in the matter of ordering a newspaper to publish an adjudication "as prominently as was the challenged report".

My reason for making these suggestions is that the exercise of this power by the Press Council can lead to ridiculous and farcical results.

I propose to illustrate this by reference to a report in the Sunday Express last Sunday

Before going into the details of that

report, let me say that I have actually seen the farcical results that occur when a Press Council (or its equivalent) orders a newspaper to publish the adjudication as prominently as was the challenged report.

On a visit to Istanbul, Turkey, in 1960, the vogue of ordering newspapers to publish adjudications "prominently" was at its height.

With my own eyes, as the saying goes, I saw the results of the system. The front page of a daily newspaper (I cannot now recall its name) was filled entirely with "prominent" adjudications by the relevant Turkish authority. In other words, the front page was devoid of current news and thus hardly performed a service for its readers.

Let me now turn to the report in the Sunday Express referred to earlier. The complaint was that the newspaper gave a grossly exaggerated figure of the number of people killed or injured in one year.

The complaint was upheld. The Press Council also found that although the

newspaper in a subsequent report published the correct figures, the correction was not as prominent or as unequivocal as was required by the Code.

The Sunday Express was accordingly ordered to publish the Press Council's adjudication "as prominently as was the challenged report".

The challenged report presumably appeared on page 12, because it was on page 12 last Sunday that the Press Council's adjudication was prominently displayed.

The point now to be considered is this: Suppose the challenged report had in fact been the main report on page one of the Sunday Express.

Let us take the hypothesis a step further. Suppose the offending report had been published on page one under the same size headlines, and in the same manner, as the front page main report actually was printed last Sunday.

The reproduction of last Sunday's front page gives you the picture.

Those headlines, as you can see, deal

with Dr Koorhof and the Swazi deal. But suppose they had dealt with motorbike crashes, and were part of the offending report.

The other reproduction on this page illustrates the ridiculous result that would flow from a Press Council directive to give equal prominence to the adjudication.

The hypothetical illustration of the Sunday Express front page in fact bears a close resemblance to the Turkish newspaper's front page referred to above, except that all the reports on the Turkish front page were corrections.

The proposition that a newspaper must correct an inaccurate report cannot be challenged. Nor should it drag its feet in doing so.

However, it appears to me to be quite unnecessary to order the newspaper to publish the correction "with the same prominence".

Justice can be done to the complainant, to the public, and to the newspaper if the correction is given reasonable

prominence.

If there is any doubt about what is "reasonable", the Press Council can indicate what it regards as "reasonable". But to demand "the same prominence" seems to me to be unnecessary and unreasonable.

The Press Council, one would think, is not primarily a punitive body, the main function of which is to penalise newspapers.

The Press Council's primary function, in my view, is corrective rather than punitive.

For that reason, a word of warning seems necessary now, at a time when we have not yet reached "the Turkish connection".

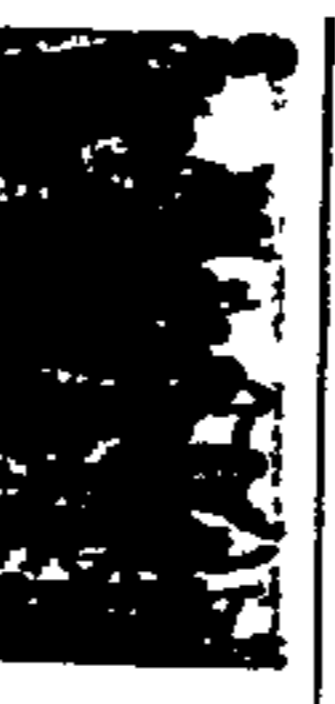
The power to order "equal prominence" is unfair not only to the newspapers but also to the public.

Common sense suggests that the Press Council's authority should be limited to ordering "reasonable prominence" in publishing the correction of an inaccurate report.

Had the complaint to the Press Council against the Sunday Express based on a front page lead story, Sunday's front page of that newspaper, left, may have turned out looking like the one on the right.



SAV MAGNIFIQUE



SAV MAGNIFIQUE



# Mediator for media won't be a policeman

243  
Star  
2/7/82

Mr Barend du Plessis, the new Deputy Minister of Information, says that with his task of mediator between the Government and the Press there would be a more centralised flow of news and "one door on which to knock."

He said in an interview with SABC-TV last night "I have only had one short session with the Prime Minister and a brief informal session with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information.

"The result is that the definition of my brief in my own mind is rather sketchy.

"It is true the appointment came as a result of the findings of the Steyn Commission, which identified a serious communications gap between the Government and the public

"There is a serious shortage of factual information.. from the daily running of the country to the public. Sometimes it seems

very difficult to get the message. This I regard as my main priority."

The interviewer asked "There is a feeling among newsmen that when you have one centralised spokesman you can be selective in what you let the Press know. In other words, you can screen out what is not so good, and let them know about what is good."

"I think we should be in a position pretty soon to allay those fears. The whole idea is to provide a forum where the necessary questions can be asked, and where the necessary information can be obtained," Mr du Plessis said.

Asked if he would have executive powers to take action against a journalist if he felt he had misrepresented information, Mr du Plessis said he did not think he would like to approach the issue along those lines

"I think it will take an awful lot of work and persuasion, which must fail, before one would like to exert any kind of official or legal pressure on a person to rectify certain facts," he said.

Asked how he would see his duty when the Press or the media picked up something which they thought to be "very hot news," but which was not in the interests of the Government to reveal, he replied "At this time we are in a very difficult position in South Africa, and certain issues are very sensitive. I don't think there will be an obligation placed upon me to provide all that kind of sensitive information if it's not the correct time to do it

"At this time when we are doing some constitutional reforms, there is a significant degree of potential insecurity, and this is open to abuse by opportunistic people"

## RESTRICTIONS

Asked if he would be in a position to recommend to the Government that further restrictive steps be taken against newspapers, he said he would not like to answer the question right now, but he did not think he would have the basic function of "a policing officer"

"I think we will take a leaf from what happens in the United States and Britain, where they have developed communication between the Government and the Press to a very fine art." — Sapa



# Free enterprise!

FOR many years the sword of Damocles has hung over the private transport industry

Wielded for the South African Transport Services (SATS) by faceless men who bask in the power of Government red tape and who believe they are immune from the normal capitalistic bounds necessary for a healthy industrial environment

Industrial Week as a communications media for local industry recently had the temerity to take up the cudgels on behalf of the long suffering transport industry

We presented SATS with a particular case and gave it a chance to clear the record

SATS' reaction? To "cut back" in excess of R65 000 worth of advertising in the journals of Thomson Publications

It has also gone to the Press Council for adjudication and has informed us that the whole affair is now sub judice — balderdash!

This decision appears to be nothing more than a petulant retaliation

As a body formed by a legislative process to serve the best interests of the electorate (and supported when necessary by funds from that electorate in terms of taxation), it is morally and financially bound to follow the course of free enterprise

If the initial decision by SATS to place advertising with Thomson Publications was taken as a sound media policy then the cancellation decision is no more than a vengeful act

Right SATS you have had your turn

Now lets see the permits that we asked for in order to refute part of the story which we carried three weeks ago.

We try to represent industry as a whole and believe that the burden placed on the transport industry by monolithic organisations such as yourself should be challenged

Furthermore we ask, does our Minister of Transport support your approach to this matter?

MANAGING EDITOR

13/7/82

243

Indus Trial Week



# Tone down — <sup>(243)</sup> new Minister Du Plessis <sup>RDM</sup> <sup>13/7/82</sup>

Political Reporter

THE newly appointed Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, yesterday called on all people and organisations involved in public life to "tone down" the way in which they presented facts in the interests of the country

He was elaborating on a television interview on Sunday in which he is reported to have said the media had to

tone down the way they "represented" certain facts in order to help the Government's constitutional reforms

He said yesterday the report had emphasised only one aspect of the interview

"The impression I wanted to create was that we live in a time in which we must be careful not to be too extremist. We all share a responsibility," he said

"I was talking in principle. I had no individual or newspaper in mind. I was talking in general about people in South Africa who exert an influence. I was definitely not referring only to people such as journalists," he said

Mr Du Plessis said anyone who expressed views in public had to adopt responsible attitudes when making statements

Mr Du Plessis' appoint-

ment is a direct result of the recommendations of the Steyn Commission which investigated the media

The commission suggested the establishment of better communications links between the Government and the media, preferably through a single department which could supply information on behalf of all the Ministries

Mr Du Plessis will head this operation



SASJ  
& Post  
slams  
visa  
decision  
by SA

Post Reporter

THE Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) today condemned the withdrawal of exemption from visa requirements of the president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), Mr Charles Nqakula, and a student, Mr Malusi Mpumlwana

SASJ president Mr Dave Bleazard said this had obviously been done with the aim of confining the two men to Ciskei

Both were served with an order from the South African Department of Internal Affairs, effectively preventing them from entering South Africa

They were informed by letter that they would not be allowed to enter South Africa without visas

They were also told their exemption from visa requirements had been withdrawn, and they would have to apply through the normal channels for visas

The letter added their exemption from the requirements for possession for a temporary residence permit in terms of the Aliens Act had also been withdrawn

Mr Nqakula, a former journalist, is a programme officer for the Zingisa educational project in Zwelitsha. His wife lives in Stutterheim and the order means he will no longer be able to visit his family

Mr Mpumlwana, a theology student at the University of Natal, will be unable to continue his studies

Mr Bleazard said the SASJ was opposed to all Government policies and actions which limited freedom of movement "and other democratic rights"

"This latest use of an apartheid technicality as a means of control or intimidation should be cancelled immediately and the exemption restored," he said

# Palace intruder s Queen's bed drip blood, says newsp

LONDON — A man who broke into Queen Elizabeth's Buckingham Palace bedroom sat on her bed dripping blood and clutching a broken glass ashtray in his hand, a British newspaper said today

The Queen was unharmed in last week's incident and the man was detained, but the case of the palace prowler who clambered up a drain pipe into the royal bedchamber has caused a security row and protection at the Queen's official residence has been increased

The Daily Express, which first broke the news of the break-in yesterday, said today the Queen woke to see a man in dirty tee-shirt and jeans sitting on her bed with blood dripping from his hand and holding the jagged ash tray

She lay perfectly still and spoke to him calmly for 10 minutes until, under the

pretext of getting him a cigarette, she summoned a footman who detained him

Another British newspaper, the Sun, said the intruder had made at least 12 previous illegal night-time visits to the palace. The newspaper said it had interviewed the intruder's family and was told by his father he was a "royal fanatic" who would not have harmed the Queen

The newspaper did not name the man or his family but a junior Government Minister has said the man alleged to have broken into the palace on Friday was the same man who was charged on Saturday with another break-in there a month ago

The man charged for the earlier offence was Mr Michael Fagan, a 30-year-old unemployed man. He is accused of stealing half a bottle of wine in the palace

The Daily Mail said the

bedchamber alarm posed for police around the side and ing

## Stri tome

UNION about 1- Motorv Uitenha strike y- higher w- manager- tives tom-

The em Motorvia, drivers fo- tion of v- manufact around t- on strike wages and and wom-

# Five soccer rebels a

JOHANNESBURG — Five overseas soccer stars have already arrived in South Africa for their rebel tour which has sparked a parliamentary row in Britain

They are former England striker Brian Greenhof, who plays for Leeds United, former Tottenham Hotspur goalkeeper Milja Aleksic, Barry Powell and Jimmy Gordon of Derby County and an unnamed black star

Dutch captain and goalkeeper Hans van Breukelen is due to arrive tomorrow with the main party, and latest reports say four Southampton players — Alan Ball, Ivan Golac, Mike Channon and England defender Dave Watson — have joined the tour party in spite of pressure from their club

Left-wing MPs of Britain's opposition Labour Party have given notice

that they — ernment forbid Bri- ing part.

But sl- came fr- Tories led by lisle, chairm- ty's sports —

He said — nothing but sportsmen in and I desper- Fifa do not players for — freedom to —

# 'Immoral' to accept S

By RUTH GOLEMBO

IT would be immoral to accept citizenship in a country where "those who are deprived of such citizenship are dying of malnutrition in rich South Africa", a theology student told students today

Mr Roderick Davids, a masters student at the University of Durban Westville, was addressing the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Port Elizabeth

Mr Davids said the outlook for black South Africans was "bleak"

It would be immoral for him to accept South African citizenship while "some people are being uprooted from

their settled there are no —

The great- President's C- constitutional

"Whether as either bean

Here was of "blacks" changed hard

"The fact th- coloureds and almost laugh-



243 PDM 17/7/82

# Newspaper must say 'sorry'

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

THE Newspaper Press Union has ordered an Afrikaans afternoon paper, Die Vaderland, to publish an apology to three South African racing clubs for implying that their administration was "farfical"

An agreement was reached before the start of a hearing yesterday at the NPU's Johannesburg headquarters, attended by legal representatives of the newspaper and the Jockey Club of South Africa, the Turffontein Racing Club and the Germiston Racing Club

Mr Justice Galgut ordered Die Vaderland to publish an apology on Friday for a report

which appeared on May 14, headlined "It is becoming more and more of a farce"

The report, written by the newspaper's racing editor, Mr Jack Schourie, criticised the administration of the racing clubs

Die Vaderland said in a statement it regretted any offence caused by the article and acknowledged that the clubs were doing their duties honestly while taking precautions to ensure the application of club rules

"Die Vaderland further withdraws any suggestion that the complainants had executed their duties in such a way that it could be described as a farce or outmoded," it said

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IN HIS first formal appearance on television, Mr Barend du Plessis confirmed the impression he has created elsewhere of a likeable and thoughtful man with a serious approach to his responsibilities

Unfortunately these attributes are not enough to ensure that he will be able to chew all that he has bitten off with his appointment as Deputy Minister of Information

Regrettably, too, some of his pronouncements gave more reason for concern than for hope

In announcing Mr Du Plessis' appointment, the Prime Minister was at pains to point out that it came in response to the Steyn Commission's criticism of the Government's relations with the Press

That there was room for such criticism cannot be denied, and there is no doubt an argument for making it the special task of someone in or near the highest Government echelons to repair the present deficiencies

Mr Du Plessis should find plenty of scope for his talents in improving the machinery through which information about Government activities and decisions reaches the media

But to overhaul that machinery is to deal only with a part, and a small part, of the problem That is why Mr Du Plessis' proud assertion that in future there will be only "one door to knock on" is particularly unfortunate

Forcing all information through a single channel and closing down other sources could lead to more delays without eliminating the obfuscation and evasion that cause most of the trouble now The harsh truth is that most of our Ministers prefer to work in the dark and to dole out information grudgingly when it suits them

Nothing but a revolution in thinking can change that And the only man who can mount such a revolution is the Prime Minister Even then, unless that new thinking permeates the entire structure of the Government from the Cabinet down to the middle rungs of the Public Service, no substantial improvement will result

It is no disparagement of Mr Du Plessis to say that a Deputy Minister's leverage for bringing about radical change on that scale is effectively nil

Would the existence of streamlined machinery have stopped the Govern-

# Du Plessis gives cause for concern

243  
ROOM 19/7/82

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

**JAMES McCLURG**

Takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Mail or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, P O Box 1138, Jhb



ment from grossly mishandling the information side of the Swazi land deal?

No, because that was presumably the way the Prime Minister and other senior Ministers thought it *ought* to be handled I am sure any Deputy Minister who intervened and told them otherwise would have been smartly put in his place

The second jarring note sounded by Mr Du Plessis was his suggestion that news should be "toned down" while the Government works on "reform" ("Toned down", I am sorry to say, was his own unhappy choice of words, repeated several times)

Again let us test this notion in the light of the Swazi debacle Here we had a situation fraught with obvious danger In my opinion it has been handled with the utmost responsibility by the newspapers on both sides of the political divide

Does Mr Du Plessis think this reporting should have been "toned down", or should in future be "toned down", lest the Government be hampered in its plans for change in South Africa?

If so, what his proposition would come down to is that it is permissible, even praiseworthy, to distort news by deliberately underplaying it, pro-

vided it is in an approved cause Any such doctrine is totally unacceptable

I listened to Mr Du Plessis with the utmost care and am satisfied that I have not misrepresented him However, he has since explained that what he really wanted to do was to call on everybody in South Africa to remember that they "share a responsibility"

All sensible people will endorse such a call and will also wish Mr Du Plessis well in his difficult assignment

But let us hope we have heard the last of "toning down"

□□□

HEADLINES with a gleam of humour have their place in any newspaper But there was surely nothing remotely funny about a recent case in the Johannesburg magistrate's court where two men were convicted of committing homosexual acts in a cubicle attached to a steambath

In fact, background details disclosed in one or two reports on the case point to a personal tragedy with repercussions for a wide circle of people

This, however, did not deter the headline-writers

"Men fined for steamy love session," chortled the Rand Daily Mail "Men guilty of steamy sauna sex," sniggered the Cape Times No less gloating was Beeld's "Court hears of warm love in steambath"

What makes newspapers think they are exempted from the ordinary standards of decency and good taste?

□□□

ACCORDING to the national president of the Family and Marriage Society of South Africa, Mrs Annette van Rensburg, one of the reasons for the phenomenal increase in South Africa's divorce rate is a tendency for the mass media to "underplay the tragedies involved in most divorces"

It is ironical that this comment should be made three years after a law was passed prohibiting the media from publishing anything about a divorce action other than the names of the parties and the judgment of the court It is in fact a legal curtain that today shrouds the tragedy of divorce

Before the passing of the Divorce Act of 1979, which embodied this restriction on reporting, the newspapers found abundant material in the divorce courts Much of it was salacious and much of it hurtful both to the couples involved and, more especially, to their children

It was, as I remember it, the protection of children that was chiefly advanced to justify the change in the law No fair-minded person would deny that the argument had a good deal of force

Nonetheless, Mrs Van Rensburg's remarks serve unexpectedly to underline the fact that any legal restriction on news, however well-motivated, carries a penalty for the public

In this case, if Mrs Van Rensburg's observations are correct, the penalty appears to be that people are rushing into divorce because they are no longer made aware of the heartbreak it often entails

So much for the belief that social evils are readily cured by legislation — especially legislation that suppresses unpleasant facts

**STOP PRESS**

MILLIONS of small birds had just left Britain for the warmer climate of an African winter One of them was a willow warbler from Wolverhampton. — Wolverhampton Express and Star



Officials last night questioned

would have been a victory of sorts to have completed the

Archie, Mario Kempes and Jose Dirceu, the main attrac-

tourists

● See Back Page

# Detained newsmen

## released

21/7/87  
Man Reporter

TWO journalists were released yesterday after nearly a month in detention under security legislation

Mr Quraish Patel, 29, a senior reporter with the Daily News in Durban, and Mr Vas Som, a sub-editor with Post Natal, were arrested in Durban last month

They were brought to Johannesburg and held at Sandton Police Station under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act

At the time of their arrest police prohibited newspapers of the SAAN group from publishing their names and those of two other journalists who were detained at about the same time — Mr Joe Thlooe of the Sowetan and Mr Mathata Tsedu from Pietersburg

All four journalists are members of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa)

Mr Patel said last night that the happiest thing about being released was that he would now attend the birthday party of his daughter Leila, who turns one tomorrow

Car exploded in a car, still smoking on the left. An injured guardsman is treated both yesterday's bombings, in which nine people died

## SA team enters Transplant Olympics

By LIZ MCGREGOR

FOR the first time, a South African team of 33 kidney transplant patients are to take part in the International Transplant Olympics

The Olympics, which will be held in Greece this year,

are only open to people who have had kidney transplants. Modelled on the Olympic Games, they include sports such as athletics, golf, squash, swimming, badminton and tennis

The 33-member team,

aged between 16 and 45, will leave for Greece on August 25 — if they can raise enough money to cover expenses

Each patient's expenses amount to R1 200 and the team still needs to raise another R30 000



# I a pot luck

Johannesburg? The short  
just supposing you could  
living...



# SABC blasted again on deal

CAPE TIMES 23/7/82

Political Correspondent

Colonial boundaries

THE SABC, which has yet to give full coverage of opposition to the incorporation of Kangwane and Ingwavuma into Swaziland, yesterday broadcast another commentary supporting the land deal

This came only a day after the Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, Mr David Dalling, again criticized SABC'S "one-sided" coverage and accused the corporation of favouring the government case

Mr Dalling said in a statement that interested parties such as Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, and Mr Enos Mabuza, deposed Chief Executive Councilor of Kangwane, should publicly call on the SABC to give them equal time

Yesterday's "Current Affairs" commentary highlighted the problem of colonial boundaries in post-colonial Africa. It said the government's aim was to correct where possible distortions caused by arbitrarily imposed co-

The commentary quoted reports of support for the deal from the heads of state of Mozambique and Morocco and endorsement in moderate countries such as Kenya

It also quoted the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, stating in April that South Africa "should not stand in the way of nations that wish to unite with one another anew in cases where they have predominantly common pasts, cultural ties and a common future"

No mention was made of the considerable opposition from the leaders of the people concerned in Kangwane and Ingwavuma or of the fact that the African National Congress has denied reports that it supported the deal

● A Durban correspondent reports that the head of public relations for the SABC, Mr Hein Jordaan, said Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of Kwazulu was welcome to approach the corporation directly on the issue



# Anger over TV coverage of the Swazi land deal

SHODDY coverage of the controversial Swaziland deal by the South African Broadcasting Corporation is fast bringing to a head the years of anger and criticism fired at the organisation.

When the Cabinet made its decision on June 8 to hand over Ingwavuma and Kangwane to Swaziland it could little have imagined the side effects and harsh reactions it would create.

When Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of Kwazulu, said in Durban the other night (a statement the SABC was not present to hear or report) that the deal could result in a permanent change in the politics of South Africa, he might prove to be more prophetic than even he realised.

Apart from such issues as the manner in which black and white politicians have joined forces to oppose the move in an almost unprecedented manner for South Africa, the SABC may finally be forced to review its selection of news.

Opposition politicians and numerous organisations have over the years continually expressed dissatisfaction at the manner in which SABC news coverage is handled. But this dissatisfaction has, with the Swazi issue, grown to virtually uncontrolled anger.

The South African public has been treated to lengthy programmes giv-

# The SABC has gone too far this time

By BRUCE CAMERON

The Government side of the story but with very little of the side of those opposing the Cabinet decision being broadcast or televised.

Mr Brian Page MP (NRP Umhlanga), who for almost nine years has been a major critic of the SABC, reflects the opinion of most opposition politicians, when he says, "The SABC has now gone too far. It is time to call a halt to this abuse of a public utility by the Government."

"The SABC is actually creating a dangerous situation for the South African public that can be compared with what happened in Rhodesia."

"In Rhodesia the Government-controlled broadcast service kept the public blissfully unaware of the real situation and they were shocked when the end came."

"Similarly, in the present situation the public is being kept totally unaware of the anger that has been generated by the Government's decision, particularly the anger of the Zulus."

"By trying to avoid increased opposition to the decision by slanting news reports, fuel is being added to the fire in an already very tricky situation."

"If, among other things, the SABC had paid attention to the problems in Soweto before 1976, not only would the public but also the Government have been made aware of what was happening and it could have helped prevent that tragedy in South African history."

In answer to the recent criticism of the lack of full coverage of the Swazi issue, Mr Kobus Hamman, head of the TV news department, said that if Chief Buthelezi "convinces us that there are aspects of the matter which deserve to be broadcast, but haven't been, then we might well reconsider."

The accusations that the SABC is purely a lackey of the Govern-

Atku's  
23/7/82

243  
3/2

black townships. Again the SABC meekly obliged, relegating sparse coverage to the end of news programmes.

But even when the SABC covers events, claiming that it is giving equal coverage, it manipulates the coverage subtly.

Although politicians accept that Cabinet Ministers, by virtue of the fact that they make announcements on actual policy, should receive greater coverage, they take the greatest exception to the many political speeches and to the way in which nearly every public appearance they make is reported, whether they say something sensible or not.

But what is the answer to the shortcomings of SABC?

Mr Page says it should look at the British Broadcasting Corporation and claim the Swazi deal has been the worst in a long history.

One of the better examples was the occasion when former Judge Anton Mostert blew the whistle on the Informa-tion scandal. Every newspaper in the country, Afrikaans and English, ignored Government attempts to stop the publication of the judge's revelations, but the SABC meekly obeyed.

On another occasion Mr P W Botha demanded, at a public meeting, that SABC tone down its reporting of unrest in

A comparison with the BBC is interesting, particularly in relation to the recent Falklands war. The BBC was strongly criticised for not only giving the official British side of the story but also that of the Argentinians.

Another interesting aspect that the SABC could study is the policy of not only the BBC but also of Independent British Television not to give their own opinion on political subjects.

In a book published a few years ago Grace Goldie, who was until recently head of the BBC Television Talks and Current Affairs, said the ban was imposed initially for technical reasons because there was only one television station, which would limit a diversity of opinion.

But the ban remained after independent television was established because of the fear of the influence the medium could have on people and events.

It is clear that, until the SABC does something about the current situation, its credibility will continue to suffer and affect the credibility of the Government.

And politicians like Mr Dave Dalling, MP, Progressive Federal Party media spokesman, will continue to make statements that "the corporation has deteriorated into an unabashed apologist for the Government and propaganda channel for the National Party."

Mr Brian Page . . . "a dangerous situation"



# Call by NPU on Newspapers Act

CAPE TIMES 28/7/82 24/3

## Political Staff

THE president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Peter McLean, last night called on the Government to suspend indefinitely the enactment of the controversial Registration of Newspapers Amendment Act

Speaking at a gathering in the SA Library in Cape Town as part of the NPU's centenary celebrations, Mr McLean described the Act as "a bland-looking piece of law with sinister possibilities"

It was promulgated in the Government Gazette last month but will only come into effect on a date to be published in the Gazette

"Frustrated in its attempts to prove South

African newspapers are irresponsible, unpatriotic — or whatever the current emotional catchphrase is — the bureaucracy introduces more and more laws to force newspapers to publish only that which authority wishes to be published," he said

"We can only hope and pray that the government will have a rethink and decide to suspend indefinitely the enactment of the bill," Mr McLean said

He said the record of the Press Council was proof that the NPU's newspapers were neither mischiefmakers nor irresponsible — as it was so easy to say from a public platform

He said a main concern

of the NPU had increasingly become one of ensuring that newspapers were not fettered by an "arrogant and intolerant bureaucracy" and that they retained the right in the free world of being able to inform the public on matters of which they had every right to know

These included bungling in high places, maladministration, injustice, disregard for human rights, devious practices using public money and trust, and a host of other matters which affected the daily lives of the ordinary citizen

"It is not a South African product. It is an international scourge, spawned in the early days of the newspaper industry, checked to varying degrees in what we now choose to call the "free world", rampant in countries that are not free," he said

The NPU accepted that the press was not perfect, that there was a need for discipline and that NPU members might need to be reminded periodically of their responsibilities

"But we know, we are capable of doing our own disciplining. Indeed, we have set up a Press Council for this and are currently in the process of restructuring it into a broader-based, even more effective, media council

"But we also know that we cannot accept the meddling and stifling hands of bureaucracy to adjust and regiment our thoughts and deeds of our editors to suit their own ends," Mr McLean said

● See leading article, page 12



ARGUS 2/8/82

243

# Group bid for Indian paper

**Argus Correspondent**  
DURBAN. — An Afrikaans newspaper group had made a bid for the Indian-owned weekly, the Graphic, it was learnt today.

The move by the as yet unnamed bidder, strongly rumoured to be Nasionale Pers, was made because of "certain financial problems" at the Graphic, sources said.

If successful, the move would be a major break-

through by an Afrikaner company into the Indian market.

The proprietors of the weekly are understood to be considering an offer from the white newspaper group.

It is understood the owners of the Graphic would sell if the present policy of moderation — neither supporting the Government nor leaning to the left — was continued.

Moreover, they would insist on predominantly Indian editorial content.

The editor, Mr Pat Poovalingam, who is also a director, said he had "no official comment," to make.

The co-managing director of Nasionale Koerante, Mr J Prins, said he was not aware of any offers from his group and was therefore not prepared to comment.



# AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION FIGURES

(243) FM 13/8/82

	Average sales per issue Jan/Jan '82	Average % change on July/Dec '81	Average % change on Jan/June '81
<b>Dailies</b>			
Argus . . . . .	104 236	+4,4	+2,5
Beeld . . . . .	77 551	+14,1	+17,2
Die Burger . . . . .	73 836	+7,6	+5,8
The Cape Times . . . . .	69 344	+9,2	+8,2
The Citizen . . . . .	63 761	-2,0	+4,8
Daily Dispatch . . . . .	30 924	+2,1	+4,4
The Daily News . . . . .	89 587	+0,7	+2,5
Diamond Flds Adv . . . . .	8 120	+5,3	+8,4
EP Herald . . . . .	28 655	+5,8	+4,1
Evening Post . . . . .	23 235	+2,5	+6,4
The Friend . . . . .	8 228	+8,6	+12,2
The Natal Mercury . . . . .	60 352	+3,7	+3,5
The Natal Witness . . . . .	20 045	+5,7	+6,5
Oosterlig . . . . .	10 430	+0,4	+0,8
Pretoria News . . . . .	26 584	+6,9	+2,8
Rand Daily Mail . . . . .	111 140	+4,1	+1,2
Sowetan . . . . .	89 190	+22,4	+36,6
The Star . . . . .	178 975	+6,2	+3,3
Die Transvaler . . . . .	39 300	-10,9	-14,5
Die Vaderland . . . . .	35 024	-14,6	-12,9
Die Volksblad . . . . .	25 625	+3,9	+3,1
<b>Weeklies</b>			
Weekend Argus . . . . .	117 591	+4,1	+1,3
Die Burger . . . . .	87 200	+7,3	+3,7
Cape Herald . . . . .	46 979	-4,8	-20,1
The Cape Times . . . . .	88 494	+5,1	+1,7
The Citizen . . . . .	53 867	-1,5	+1,0
The Daily News . . . . .	25 815	+2,6	+8,2
Imvo Zabantsundu . . . . .	50 936	+2,6	+15,5
Post Natal . . . . .	32 191	-4,5	-5,9
The Pretoria News . . . . .	15 369	+5,8	+8,3
Rapport . . . . .	412 113	+1,2	-0,04
The Star . . . . .	93 893	+5,1	+8,6
Sunday Express . . . . .	85 206	-1,8	-6,8
Sunday Times . . . . .	470 306	+1,1	+0,04
Sunday Tribune . . . . .	124 653	-0,4	-0,9
Die Transvaler . . . . .	29 312	-12,2	-19,4
Die Vaderland . . . . .	9 902	-24,3	-18,6
Die Volksblad . . . . .	17 829	+3,2	+0,3
Weekend Post . . . . .	47 755	+3,9	+4,0
<b>Newspapers — bi-weekly</b>			
Ilanga . . . . .	100 900	-5,6	-0,8
<b>Periodicals — weekly</b>			
Family Radio & TV . . . . .	138 592	-6,2	-15,8
Farmers Weekly . . . . .	38 436	+2,2	-0,1
Financial Mail . . . . .	28 094	+3,6	+5,6
Huisgenoot . . . . .	336 776	+2,1	+10,0
Keur . . . . .	169 425	-6,5	-3,0
Kyk . . . . .	19 823	+7,9	+9,0
Landbouweekblad . . . . .	76 979	-2,0	-3,0
Radio TV Dagboek . . . . .	97 335	-8,9	-13,4
Scope . . . . .	173 880	-8,9	-10,1
See . . . . .	21 186	+0,5	+3,1
<b>Periodicals — fortnightly</b>			
Darling . . . . .	76 057	-3,2	-8,3
Fairlady . . . . .	222 597	-3,5	+2,7
Rooi Rose . . . . .	209 449	-4,2	-5,1
Sarie Marais . . . . .	191 286	-12,0	-3,8
<b>Periodicals — monthly</b>			
Bona . . . . .	296 556	-4,8	-5,7
Car . . . . .	108 217	+0,1	+10,2
Charmaine . . . . .	38 583	-2,0	-3,7
Drum . . . . .	152 125	+6,5	+10,9
Living & Loving . . . . .	183 892	-2,7	-8,9
Parade & Foto Action . . . . .	31 608	+10,8	+15,2
Patrys . . . . .	31 358	-15,6	-24,0
SA Garden & Home . . . . .	136 973	-1,7	+9,0
True Love & Family . . . . .	112 034	+3,0	+9,1
Womans Value . . . . .	196 206	-6,3	-4,2
Your family . . . . .	283 889	+2,6	+0,2
SA Soccer . . . . .	65 147	+17,0	—



# Fate of Voice newspaper decided today

243

Mail Reporter

~~304~~ 20M

13/8/62

The board of directors of The Voice newspaper meets this afternoon to decide whether to continue publication

The Voice, an ecumenical weekly, is believed to be in financial difficulty. The editor, Mr Revelation Ntoula, said the newspaper board would make an announcement

after today's meeting

The Voice, launched in May 1977 by the Black Ecumenical Trust, was banned in June 1978, but the banning was lifted in August 1978

It was recently reported that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary General of the South African Council of Churches, had resigned from the newspaper's board



# Newsmen barred from Dipale funeral

By MIKE WADDACOR  
and NAT DISEKO

POLICE yesterday escorted British radio and television journalists from the funeral of hanged awaiting-trial prisoner and former political detainee Ernest Moabi Dipale after confiscating their permits to enter Soweto.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto, Brigadier D J Jacobs, said.

"When they were issued permits the police were not consulted."

BBC radio news gave prominence to the incident and reported that about 500 mourners had attended the funeral and had chanted freedom songs and given clenched-fist salutes.

Mr Ernest Dipale, 21, found hanged in a John Vorster Square police cell last Sunday, was buried in one of the most unusual funerals yet in Soweto.

Plain-clothed police sealed off the street and a policeman filmed the mourners with a movie-camera as they arrived.

In accordance with the order issued in terms of Section 46 (1) of the recently introduced Internal Security Act 1982 by Johannesburg's chief magistrate, Mr Johannes Duvenhage, no political speeches were made.

## Songs

But at the graveyard, mourners defied a call not to sing freedom songs.

Clenched fists shot up as a voice shouted "Amandla ngawethu" (the power is ours).

As Mr Themba Nontlantanane, Transvaal organiser of the Municipal and General Workers' Union was walking towards the Dipale home, he was stopped.

Brigadier Jacobs said he was "unaware" of the incident.

An aunt of the dead man, Mrs Flora Ramosine, said a member of the Security Branch had arrived at the Dipale home on Friday evening with a three-page document outlining the procedure to be followed on the day of the burial.

She said the family refused to sign it



ARGUS 16/8/82

243

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# Defence secrets: Editor guilty

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Hannes Smith, was convicted in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court today on 11 charges in terms of various Acts, including the Defence Act and the Police Act

Smith, who conducted his own defence, entered pleas of guilty to all the charges

Smith submitted to the court that he was guilty on.

● Three charges of illegally and unlawfully possessing obscene or inde-

cent photographic material,

● A charge of possessing two copies of the banned publication Playboy,

● Two charges that he had unlawfully incited the public to commit offences by publishing certain reports in the Observer

## CONTEMPT

He also admitted guilt on a charge of publishing information relating to the composition and movements of the South African Defence Force,

and on contempt of court charges.

After hearing the admissions, the magistrate, Mr W H Visser, pronounced Smith guilty as charged

The senior State prosecutor, Mr Piet Bekker, then called a Defence Force officer, Colonel Nico Roets

When proceedings began today, the court was told the first and the second accused, the Windhoek Observer (Pty) Ltd and its owner, Mr Thurstan Owen Salt, pleaded

not guilty to the charges. The court ruled that the trials be separated

## HARMFUL

Colonel Roets, Senior Staff Officer Operations for the SWA Territory Force, told the court his duties included planning, control and execution of military operations.

He said that on April 17 this year the Observer published three aerial photographs of military installations in northern SWA/Namibia which

could be harmful if they fell into the hands of the enemy.

The photographs were taken during a Swapo incursion into the traditionally white farming area south of the operational area and clearly depicted a temporary Defence Force operational headquarters at Tsumeb and an operational base at Tsinsabis.

From the pictures the enemy would easily be able to discern which side

(Contd on Page 3, col 4)



CAP TIPS 17/2/82 (243)

# Editor found guilty under Defence Act

From KOOS COETZEE

WINDHOEK. — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, was yesterday found guilty in the Windhoek Magistrate's Court on 11 charges under the Defence Act, the Police Act, the Publications Act, the Indecent and Obscene Photographic Act, as well as for contempt of court.

Smith pleaded guilty to all charges. He admitted publishing information relating to the composition, movements or disposition of the SA Defence Force and admitted that he published untrue matter on the Police Force. He pleaded guilty on two charges of wrongfully and unlawfully inciting or instigating the public to commit offences.

He pleaded guilty to three charges of being in possession of indecent or obscene photographic matter, as well as of being in possession of two Playboy magazines. He also pleaded guilty to charges of contempt of court.

Smith conducted his own defence.

The owner of the Observer, Mr Thurston Salt, pleaded not guilty to all charges and was acquitted by the magistrate, Mr WH Visser.

A senior staff officer, operations, of the SWA Territory Force, Colonel Nicolai Roets, said in evidence that a picture published in the Observer had shown a heavy machine-gun emplacement and fuel storage tanks in the north of S W A / N a m i b i a which would make it easy for anyone to identify the access roads to the bases. Security had had to be stepped up at the bases because of the publication of the picture, he said.

Smith asked whether the top structure of the Defence Force expected maximum publicity for its



Mr Hannes Smith, left, outside court yesterday

preparedness. Colonel Roets said it was correct that the force wanted to convey the message that it was completely in control of the situation.

Smith said he was in court because of a lack of liaison between the press and the Defence Force. The Defence Force was "totally incapable" of better relations and pressmen had to go on their knees before it to get information.

Smith put it to Colonel Roets that because he (Smith) recognized Swapo and exposed atrocities committed on both sides, he was the object of the wrath and hatred of Colonel Roets and the Defence Force.

Colonel Roets said he had nothing personal against Smith.

Members of the Defence Force as well as the local population had asked how the picture of the temporary military base in Tsumeb could

have been published, he said.

Smith said no journalists knew what he was allowed to write.

Asked by Smith why a freelance journalist like Mr Al Venter was allowed to make films which strategically conveyed a hundred times more than his own pictures, Colonel Roets said the strategy of the Force was not disclosed by films cleared by itself.

Smith said other newspapers had also published a picture of a temporary military base in Tsumeb and that TV had used similar pictures in "propaganda" broadcasts. This was disputed by Colonel Roets.

Smith asked why he was never informed by the SADF as he was rated by the force as an A1 reporter. Colonel Roets said the Defence Force had suspended Smith's accreditation.

Smith told the magis-

trate there was no calculated effort on his side to give information to the "enemy" by publishing certain pictures. He wanted to convey the message that it would be difficult to infiltrate the bases, he said.

Colonel Roets accepted that it was possible that Smith could have made an error of judgment.

Summarizing, Smith said that since the inception of his newspaper the Defence Force and the security police had been looking for sticks with which to beat him.

His mail was opened and his telephone monitored for years to find out whether he received orders from Mr Sam Nujomo.

He was not a security risk and he had never done anything subversive, he said.

No further witnesses were called yesterday.

Smith is to give evidence in mitigation.



(27) RDM  
SADF 'to  
censor (243)  
TV film (243)

RDM Mail Reporter 17/8/82

THE South African Defence Force is expected to return the film confiscated from a foreign television crew in Southern Angola — after it has been censored

The two-man, European television crew is reported to have been waved through the South West African border into Southern Angola while filming in the area last week

The two men, based in Johannesburg, had received permission to drive to the Oshakati border at their own risk

When they asked officials at the border where the passport control office was, they were met with laughter and told it was safe to drive for 70km into Angola

However, they were stopped at a South African road block in Angola and escorted to a Major B H Vermaak who said he had instructions from Brigadier "Witkop" Badenhorst to confiscate their film

According to sources close to the men, the crew have made arrangements to see the film at the same time as the SADF and to witness any cuts that may be made to it. The film would then be returned to them

A spokesman for the SADF yesterday refused to confirm the incident



# Magazine was not registered, court is told

243  
R004  
17/8/82

By MIKE LOUW

A PUBLISHING company and two directors were charged before a Johannesburg magistrate yesterday with allegedly producing a magazine without registering it.

Mr Ian Ephraim Bernhardt and Mr Peter John Davidson appeared before Mr L S du Toit.

They also appeared as representatives and directors of Davidson and Bernhardt Promotions of Yorkshire House, Marshall Street in Johannesburg.

They pleaded not guilty in both capacities.

The State alleges they unlawfully printed and published a fortnightly magazine entitled "Black News Digest" last year without registering it.

The men admitted in a written statement that Davidson and Bernhardt Promotions was a private company registered under the Companies Act.

They also admitted they

were directors of the company and the magazine they produced was not registered.

The statement said there were hundreds of subscribers to "Black News Digest" which were exclusively major companies, including Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery, Rembrandt Group, British Petroleum, Iscor and Sasol.

A letter from the marketing manager of Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery, Mr S M Birch, was among the exhibits.

It said: "We have been receiving Black News Digest for nearly a year. It is an exceptionally useful marketing tool."

"It has certainly helped us in our dealings with black people. It has enabled us to understand their politics and socio-economic background."

"Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery will continue to support Black News Digest and I hope it will grow in strength."

Judgment will be given today.



## GENERAL NEWS

# Zimbabwe paper lauds editors' visit

The Star's Africa News Service  
**HARARE** — Last week's visit by a group of South African newspaper editors to Zimbabwe has evoked a positive response from one of the country's Government-controlled newspapers.

In an editorial yesterday the Sunday Mail commented that it was

good that the journalists came to Zimbabwe to see for themselves.

"They came, they saw and, we believe, they were conquered," it added.

The hospitality of the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, was boundless, the paper said, and the South Africans were able to discover that he was

not the 'terrorist communist' he had been painted by some.

Nobody in Zimbabwe pretended that the country did not have problems. It had plenty of them but they were not peculiar and not unexpected.

The editorial continued "The marvel is not that we have problems, but that we have surmounted so many of them and that within two years of independence we have established a viable non-racial society where people who yesterday were hunting one another in a kill-or-be-killed operation now sit in the same Parliament and exchange words or jokes instead of bullets. In ancient times they would call it a miracle."

Zimbabwe believed in non-racialism, the paper said. Its opposition to South Africa did not stem from the whiteness of the regime in that country, but from its racial and undemocratic policies and practices.

The editors who met Mr Mugabe were Mr Harvey Tyson of The Star, Mr John O'Malley of The Argus, Mr Andrew Drisdale of the Pretoria News, Mr Michael Green of The Daily News, Mr Ian Wyllie of the Sunday Tribune and Mr Ton Vosloo of Die Beeld.

## Hyenas having the last laugh...

The Star's Africa News Service

**HARARE** — Marauding hyenas, killing cattle worth tens of thousands of rands, are having the last laugh on ranchers in Zimbabwe's vast West Nicholson District.

Despite offering a reward of R150 for each hyena killed only 18 of the wily creatures have been killed in the area in the past six months.

The schemes the farmers devised for hunting and trapping the powerful predators have met with only limited success.

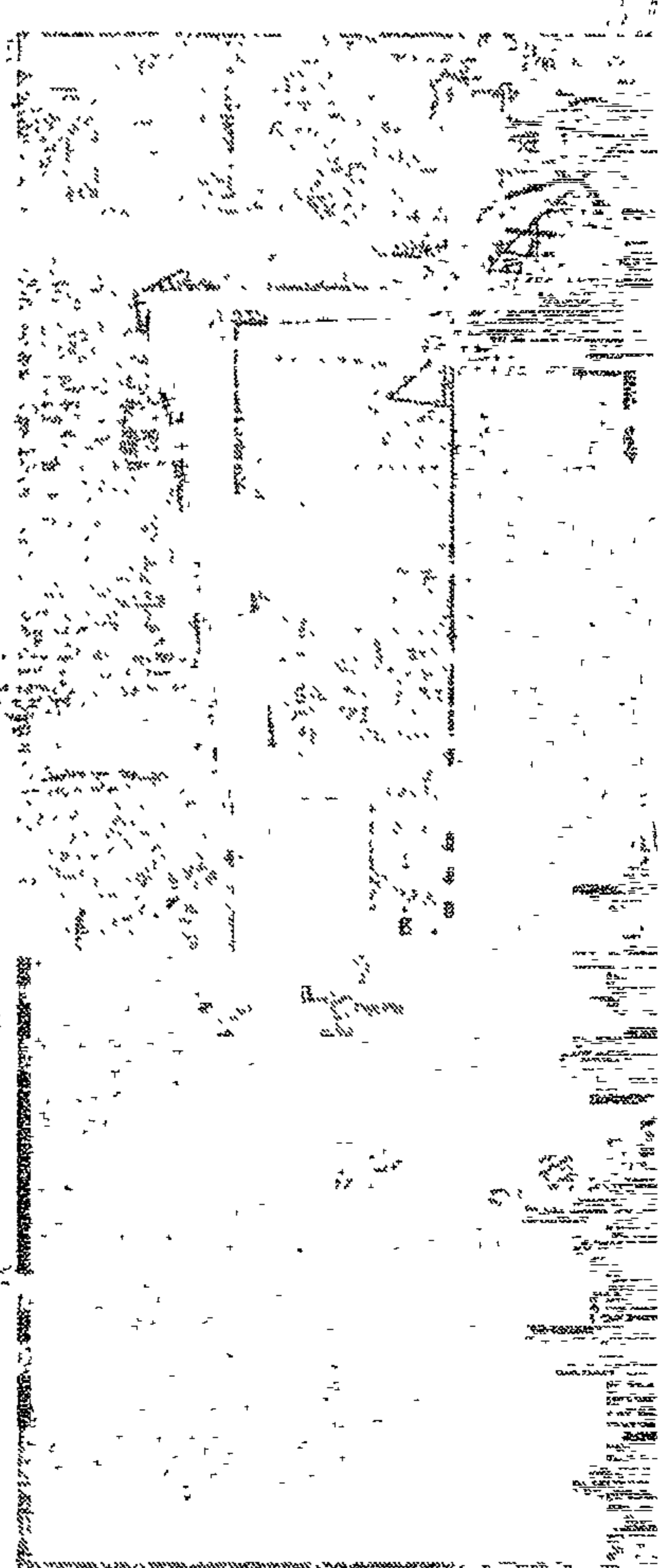
Rancher Mr Allan

Jones, who has lost 15 slaughter steers valued at more than R6 700 in the last 10 weeks even tried playing tapes of hyena calls to attract the animals.

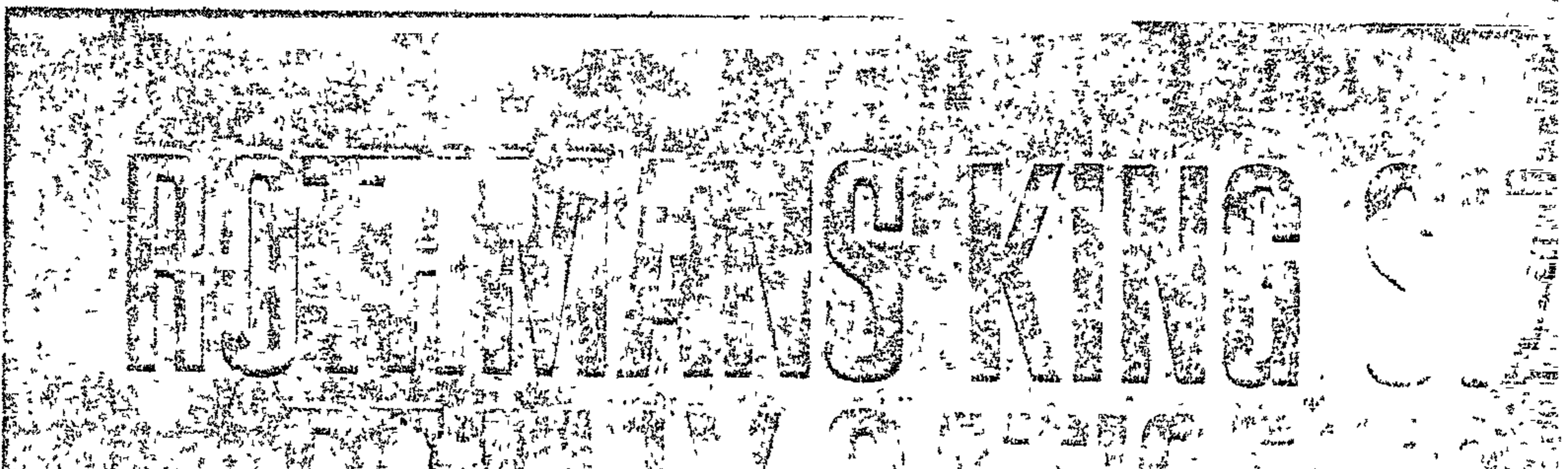
"But they soon got wise to that," said Mr Jones.

Mr Mike Gawler, director of Lemco Ranch, which has lost 400 head of cattle worth more than R150 000 this year, said the hyenas were not fooled by traps set out near the carcasses of cattle they had killed.

Wild life expert Mr Viv Bristow said the only way to deal with them was to hunt them until their day time lair was found.



A three-boom snorkel was hired from the Johannesburg for this difficult painting job at a bakery in New Nel, deputy chief fire officer, said the department would not be caught unprepared if a snorkel was stressed that the equipment was hired out only in emergency.





# Tensions rise between <sup>(243)</sup> Afrikaans Press giants

23/8/82 R.P.M.

By JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

TENSION is mounting between the two Afrikaans Press giants — Nasionale Pers and Perskor — with renewed speculation that Perskor chief, Mr Marius Jooste, could swing some of his weight behind Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht

Mr Ton Vosloo, the editor of Beeld and the man tipped to be the next managing director of Nasionale Pers, took a swipe at Mr Jooste in his column at the weekend

"It would not surprise me at all if an anxious newspaper baron swerved in the direction of Dr Treurnicht and offered him the services of a newspaper or two on a plate," Mr Vosloo wrote

Mr Jooste last night refused to comment on the validity of the claim, but delivered a scathing personal attack on Mr Vosloo

Mr Vosloo declined to comment further

However, it is well-known that Mr Jooste has been in close contact with Dr Treurnicht since the Nationalist split, and that there have been discussions between the two men over the possibility of a newspaper from the Perskor stable being put at the CP leader's services.

The Perskor newspaper which has been taking the most blatantly pro-Treurnicht line — Oggendblad — is, however, a very low circulation newspaper and would be of limited use to the CP

Other newspapers in the Perskor stable have remained supportive of the reformist line of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha. But they have taken a less blatantly partisan line in favour of the constitutional proposals than Nasionale Pers.

Observers have remarked on the line taken by the group's only English-language newspaper, The Citizen, in its coverage of the Germiston District by-election

On the night when the three parties wrapped up their election campaigns the newspaper gave considerable prominence to Dr Treurnicht's meeting, little to that of the HNP leader, Mr Jaap Marais, and none to the NP's Transvaal leader, Mr F W De Klerk

The remarkable success of Nasionale Pers' Transvaal morning newspaper, Beeld, and the marked fall off in the circulation figures of Perskor's newspapers is believed to have frustrated Mr Jooste and made him more amenable to approaches from the CP

It is reliably understood that it is largely the influence of the chairman of Perskor's holding company, Dagbreek Trust, Mr Ben Schoeman, that has kept the group in line with Mr Botha's reformist initiatives.

A majority of the Dagbreek board are believed to be sympathetic towards Dr Treurnicht

It is also understood that the verligte Perskor editors are feeling increasingly threatened in the pro-Botha political line they are following



# New row <sup>(243)</sup> as Perskor <sup>Star</sup> leans to CP <sup>23/8/44</sup>

Chief Reporter

A new war of words has broken out between the two Afrikaans newspaper giants with growing indications that the Transvaal-based Perskor group could swing some of its support behind the Con-

servative Party. The possibility that two newspapers in the Perskor stable — the Pretoria-based Oggendblad and the Citizen — could openly support the CP has been mooted for some time.

Both newspapers have treated the CP sympathetically and open support could be a formula for increased circulation in the heavily-overtraded Transvaal newspaper market.

The latest salvo in the war between Perskor and its Cape-based rival, Nasionale Pers, comes after last week's Germiston District by-election in which the CP, fighting its first election, came within 308 votes of capturing the seat.

Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, the Nasionale Pers's Transvaal flagship, wrote in his personal column "It would not surprise me at all if a frightened newspaper boss makes obeisance in the direction of Dr Treurnicht with the services of a newspaper or two on a plate."

This was obviously an attack on Mr Marius Jooste, chairman of Perskor.

In Die Transvaler, Perskor's main morning newspaper, Mr Jooste today launched a personal attack on Mr Vosloo — without denying the substance of Mr Vosloo's insinuation.

"Vosloo still displays the poor attitude which he showed when he used to work for Piet Beukes and myself," he said.

Mr Jooste referred to Mr Vosloo as "an old Sap who now tries to inflate himself as a voice among Afrikaners."



implies a dependence on and loss of control over alcohol intake;

- 2) usually as a reaction to a situation of stress;
- 3) with numerous and varied implications and consequences for the individual and his society.

One striking feature of this, and for that matter any definition of alcoholism, is the absence of any quantifiable criterion. Also, from this definition it can be deduced that we have no "final" knowledge about the origins of alcoholism.

A critical concept from this definition which is not applicable in the case of the habitual alcohol abuser is that of "loss of control". Although there need not be a marked difference between the alcoholic's and abuser's drinking pattern, the latter still has the luxury of control and power of decision over his alcohol intake. This is essentially the crux of the matter. In many other areas the characteristics of the phenomena are identical:

- 1) In both cases drinking can be induced by stress.
- 2) Both usually have a high frequency of problems as a result of their drinking behaviour.

An analytical problem that does arise from this conceptual distinction between alcoholism and chronic excessive drinking involves the psychological and physiological dependence that the drinkers manifestate. Although the above stated definition ascribe dependence to the alcoholic, it may

legitimately be argued that a vast number of excessive drinkers especially from the lower working classes, exhibit the

# We'll never back CP, says Perskor chief

BY JOHN BATTERSBY  
Political Correspondent

THE bitter row between the two Afrikaans Press giants — Nasionale Pers and Perskor — took a dramatic turn yesterday when Mr Ben Schoeman, chairman of Perskor's holding company Dagbreek Trust, gave the assurance that Perskor would never support the Conservative Party under his leadership

Mr Schoeman also pledged his support to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but criticised his constitutional guidelines for not having gone far enough

He said there should have been provision for urban blacks and favoured a

single Parliament elected on a common roll for whites, coloureds and Indians.

Mr Schoeman's rare public statement follows a suggestion by Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of the Nasionale Pers newspaper Beeld, that the Perskor chief, Mr Marius Jooste, could hand the services of one of his newspapers to the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, on a plate

Mr Jooste subsequently delivered a scathing personal attack on Mr Vosloo and yesterday the editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Wimpie De Klerk, joined the fray by defending Die Transvaler's reformist role, while criticising "propaganda hallelujahs and headlines" in an obvious reference to Beeld's coverage of the Germiston by-election

Mr Schoeman told the Nasionale Pers newspaper Die Burger yesterday that

while he was chairman of Dagbreek Trust "not a single newspaper in the Perskor stable" would be allowed to support the CP

He said he was not aware that most of the 14 directors of the Trust were supporters of Dr Treurnicht

He said the Trust determined the policy of Perskor and that was to support the National Party There had been no change to that policy

"The CP can only be supported if the policy changes and I cannot see that happening As long as I am chairman I naturally cannot allow it," Mr Schoeman said

He said he had always regarded Dr Treurnicht as a "closet Hertzogite" and that it would be a "tragic day" for South Africa's future of the CP came to power

243  
26/8/92  
243

Can Do Cur 30

\* This includes the magisterial districts of Cape Town, Wynberg, Simons- town and Bellville

ARGUS 27/8/82

V. B. M.

243

# Mwasa reported to be bidding for Voice

Argus Correspondent  
**JOHANNESBURG** — The black newspaper union, the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa), is negotiating with the South African Council of Churches (SACC) to take over the black Sunday newspaper, Voice.

The future of Voice, which is understood to have debts amounting to R200 000, has been uncertain for some time and the paper has not appeared in the streets for the past two weeks.

The newspaper circulates mainly among black readers and was launched by the Ecumenical Trust Fund in mid-1977 as a mouthpiece of the SACC.

Secret negotiations have been going on between Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the SACC, and members of Mwasa's executive and it was confirmed today that the black newspaper union is considering an offer of funds to take over the newspaper.

Mwasa has long wanted an official organ but the enormous finance needed to undertake a publication has put them off in the past.

A Mwasa spokesman would not comment today on the possible takeover of Voice and Bishop Tutu was also not available.

It was reported in morning newspapers today that there is a possibility that an American foundation will channel R400 000 to Mwasa for the running of Voice.

This overseas finance has been raised through the offices of Bishop Tutu, who is keen to see a Mwasa run Voice on the streets, the report said.



# Black union keen to run Sunday paper

243 Star 27/8/81

By Themba Maseko

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## US SOURCE

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## Parking row lands baby girl in cells

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — A six-month-old baby girl and her sister aged two years and their parents were held in cells overnight in Bulawayo a magistrate was told yesterday

Dr Michael Cooper, his wife Brenda and their children were arrested after a brush with a member of the Central Intelligence Organisation.

This followed a row over the parking of a car at Bulawayo airport on August 15

Yesterday the magistrate, Mr Douglas Knight, said he found the detention of the family especially remarkable.

## WARNING

"Normally the matter would have been dealt with by payment of a deposit fine or a warning. In these circumstances more than sufficient punishment has been inflicted on you," said Mr Knight

The magistrate said this after cautioning and discharging them both after finding them guilty under the Miscellaneous Offences Act of using abusive threatening or insulting language to a member of the CIO

According to the prosecutor the couple had told the man to "shut up" Dr Cooper told the court the man

## Own Correspondent

The man who introduced "shuttle diplomacy" to international politics, former US Secretary of State Dr Henry Kissinger, arrives in South Africa tomorrow.

Dr Kissinger will be the principal speaker at a two-day international conference on "foreign powers and Africa," to be held at Pretoria's CSIR conference centre from September 6

Other speakers include Dr Volkmar Koehler, head of the West German Bundestag's Africa group, Mr Fumihiko Togo, former Japanese deputy foreign minister, Mr David Smith, former Rode

## Kissinger to speak in Pretoria

sian and Zimbabwean cabinet minister, and South Africa's Minister for Foreign Affairs and Information Mr R F Botha

The conference has been organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs

Dr Kissinger will tour South Africa with his wife, Nancy, visiting Cape Town and Durban

He will be met by Mr Harry Oppenheimer the national chairman of the institute

## Music box owner sought

West Rand Bureau

The Florida police are trying to trace the owner of a valuable Victorian music box recovered this week with other stolen articles

The curator of the Roodepoort Museum Miss Elizabeth Viljoen, said it appeared to date from the last century

A name plate appears to have been removed from the inside of the lid and 40/66 and 192T are painted on the bottom of the music box

Anyone who can help should phone the police at 672-4452

## Spain seeks more trade with SA

A Spanish MP Mr Antonio Morillo said today that he was hopeful that relations between Spain and South Africa would be strengthened

Mr Morillo and another Spanish MP, Mr Juan Saenz Diaz, are on a fact finding mission to South Africa at the invitation of the South African Government

They are the first Spanish parliamentarians to visit South Africa and are accompanied by Mr Tomas Sorebo chairman of the newly-formed chamber of commerce

in Spain for trade with South Africa

Mr Morillo said "I hope that after our visit commercial, cultural and political relations between the two countries will be strengthened"

Mr Sorebo said one aim of the visit was to find areas in which trade relations between the two countries could increase

Spain was willing to increase trade to correct the balance of trade, which now favours South Africa

The delegation returns to Spain at the end of next week





Cops say publicity sweeps up emotion

243 241

# Press blamed for strife

Sowetan 30/8/82

PEOPLE tend to resort to violence largely because of newspaper publicity given to occasions such as the June 16 commemoration services, said Brigadier J D J Jacobs, chief of the Soweto police.

Interviewed by The SOWETAN on the new security law which bans politically inclined activities at funerals and memorial services, Brigadier Jacobs said Soweto residents were no longer interested in "emotional politics" and that without provocation, they could "remain calm" at all times before and after such services

**By SAM MABE**

Referring to an article which appeared in a local daily newspaper in June saying history had the tendency of repeating itself, Brigadier Jacobs said such articles instigated people to repeat what had happened in June 1976

ing houses and causing the disorder we had in 1976?" he asked

Applied for the first time during the funeral of Mr Ernest Dipale, who died at John Vorster Square, the new law has so far resulted in the cancellation of two memorial services, one

for Dipale and the other for ANC leader, Prof Ruth First, killed by a parcel bomb in Maputo recently

Restrictions enforced by the law prevent people from attacking or supporting political parties or organisations through prayer,

speeches, songs or in any other way during the services

Asked if the same law would be used to prevent the holding of the June 16 commemoration services, Brigadier Jacobs said it was still too early to say

"It will depend on circumstances at the time and on information available to the police on what the intentions of people holding such services are

"It will also depend on how newspapers are going to handle the publicity of the service, because it is largely due to publicity given by newspapers that people tend

to resort to violence

"If according to our information there is a strong likelihood that unrest could be promoted, we will send recommendations substantiated by affidavits to the magistrate to impose restrictions on how the services should be conducted," he said

Brigadier Jacobs added funeral services were not the only gatherings which could be restricted in terms of the new law Any gathering at which the police believe emotions could be stirred by speeches, songs or prayer could be restricted

you are registered (e.g. B.A., B.Sc.) *P.T.M.*

Subject *ECONOMICS II*  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Paper No  
(to be copied from the heading on the Examination Paper)

Examiners' Initials		

### NOTE CAREFULLY

- 1 Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering
- 2 Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used
- 3 Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used
- 4 Do not write in the left hand margin

### WARNING

- 1 No books, notes, pieces of paper or other material may be brought into the examination room unless candidates are so instructed
- 2 Candidates are not to communicate with other candidates or with any person except the invigilator
- 3 No part of an answer book is to be torn out
- 4 All answer books must be handed to the commissioner or to an invigilator before leaving the examination

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



## Perskor's switch to CP forecast

# Editor of Nat paper is sacked

(243) ROM  
31/8/82

By CHRIS OLCKERS, CHRIS FREIMOND  
and JOHN BATTERSBY

**DR WILLEM de Klerk, the editor of the Transvaal National Party mouthpiece, Die Transvaler, and co-managing director of the Perskor newspaper group, has been fired raising speculation that the group is about to change allegiance to the Conservative Party.**

In a statement yesterday Dr De Klerk said he believed his dismissal was politically motivated.

The leader of the NP in the Transvaal, Mr F W de Klerk — who is Dr De Klerk's brother — withheld comment last night until he had more information on the sacking.

A senior CP spokesman, Mr Tom Langley, said eventual Perskor support for his party was inevitable for economic and political reasons.

Dr De Klerk's dismissal could also have severe repercussions for Dagbreek Trust, the Perskor controlling company, and particularly for its chairman, Mr Ben Schoeman, a former Cabinet Minister and recognised verligte.

Mr Schoeman stated publicly in an interview with rival Nasionale Pers newspapers last week that as long as he was chairman, Perskor newspapers would not support the CP. He could not be contacted last night.

Dr De Klerk has been at the forefront of moves towards political reform for nearly 10 years. For some time he is known to have been on a collision course with the chairman of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste — an acknowledged conservative.

Mr Jooste last night declined to confirm or deny Dr De Klerk's dismissal.

Another reformist Perskor editor, Mr Harald Pakendorf of Die Vaderland, said last night that there had been no change in his group's support for the NP.

There is strong speculation that Dr De Klerk will be replaced by an assistant editor on Die Transvaler, Mr Jan van Vreden, who is regarded as a verkrampste.

Dr De Klerk's dismissal comes in the wake of Perskor's declining fortunes. Last year the group was involved in a scandal involving inflated circulation figures.

Many observers believe economic survival for the Perskor newspapers — which include Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland, Ogendblad and Hoofstad — will only be possible if circulation increases — and the logical way to achieve that would be to appeal more to the growing number of CP supporters in the Transvaal.

Dr De Klerk was dismissed on Friday by Mr Jooste in spite of having been urged to stay with the group by Mr Jooste after resigning in May.

Several members of Die Transvaler's staff told the Rand Daily Mail last night that they were looking for new jobs.

The first inkling they had of their editor's dismissal was when he called them to a staff meeting in the sub-editors' office yesterday afternoon.

Visibly shaking he told his staff "God I need a brandy. Sorry ladies for that word."

He then said he did not trust himself to address them off the cuff and had two photostat copies made of a statement he had prepared.

Dr De Klerk then read them the news of his dismissal and broke down and cried openly several times. Female members of staff also started crying.

In his statement Dr De Klerk made it clear that although Mr Jooste had never interfered in his political journalism or set down particular political guidelines, he had enough reason to believe that political motives had led to his dismissal.

Dr De Klerk declined to say why he had been sacked.

"I am not prepared to comment on the reason given by Mr Jooste for my dismissal. I view it as irrelevant and below comment," he said.

# Why I had to go — editor

31/8/82

(243)

Stev

The editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has been dismissed, rendering speculation that the grant Perkors group may soon put the weight of at least some of its papers behind the Conservative Party.

Die Transvaler is the National Party mouth-piece in the province, and Dr de Klerk had been at its helm for nine years.

Dr de Klerk, who was also an associate managing director at Perkors, said last night that he had handed in a letter of resignation in May this year but that on Friday the chairman of Perkors, Mr Marius Jooste, had "prematurely" dismissed him.

"I have no option but to resign as editor-in-chief and associate managing director as from September 1," he said. "My letter of resignation has been on the chairman's table since May 18. The resignation was fully my choice. Mr Jooste advanced my resignation on August 27 by dismissing me.

"I can substantiate that there were political motives which definitely played a role in the attitude which others eventually had towards me.

"I want to underline that Mr Jooste never interfered with my political journalism, nor did he lay down any political guidelines.

"I am not prepared to comment on the reason provided by Mr Jooste for my dismissal. I regard it as irrelevant and not worth commenting on."

Dr de Klerk said his written resignation of May 18 listed the following motives.

● The fact that he differed with many of Perkors's internal management policies

● Despite years of written and verbal contributions regarding planning bottlenecks, and renewals, very few were accepted or acted upon

● By handing in his resignation, he wanted to avoid unnecessary political tensions. This could negatively affect his work in the future.

● He held back his resignation because of extraordinarily strong urging from Mr Jooste and undertakings from him to meet all complaints.

● He did not want to comment on internal affairs because washing one's dirty linen in public was useless. "I trust that the future will bring perspective about the reasons for my resignation from Perkors and the history which preceded it," he said.

● He continued to have great interest in his field of experience, and his future plans would become clearer with time.

● Perkors was a grant company which built the Afrikaner up to a position of power. There was enormous potential for the company, and his heartfelt hope was that the company would continue to grow.

● Die Transvaler was a newspaper of which he and the editorial staff were still proud. Also regarding its political standpoint, the paper had provided, and continued to provide, an exceptional service.

"I found my work as political commentator stimulating," Dr de Klerk said.

the time — and unsatisfactory distribution and marketing were a hard blow to Die Transvaler.

● The future of Die Transvaler and its political standpoints were not in his hands, nor in those of the editorial staff. "I trust that the newspaper will adhere to the same course."

● He was not prepared to comment on the future planning of Perkors's newspaper.

"My leaving is not an easy matter because emotion and risk are involved. The support and good spirit of Die Transvaler's staff, in the face of a lot of frustration, and the goodwill, co-operation and encouragement from many at Perkors have meant a lot to me," Dr de Klerk wrote in May. — Sapa.

● The incorrect circulation figures of a few years ago — from which he completely distanced himself at

Dr Willem de Klerk . . . "political motives definitely played a role."

Marius Jooste . . . "undertook meet all Dr de Klerk's complaints."



# RESISTED

# CP'

ALGUS  
31/8/81

243  
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# SACKED

By Tos Wentzel  
Political Correspondent

DR WILLEM de Klerk, editor of the Transvaler, Transvaal's Nationalist mouthpiece, was sacked because he resisted attempts to push the support of the newspapers of the Perskor publishing group behind the Conservative Party.

This is the reason being given in Perskor circles for Dr De Klerk's sudden dismissal by Mr Marius Jooste, chairman of Perskor.

The circulation of Perskor's newspapers has been plunging in the past few years and Mr Jooste believes it could pick up by adopting a more conservative line.

He has apparently been in regular contact with the CP leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht.

Earlier this year Mr Jooste tried to get the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, to intervene in a legal battle between Perskor and Nasionale Pers about circulation falsifications in Perskor revealed two years ago.

### Withdrawn

In September 1980 the Audit Bureau of Circulation withdrew the sales certificates of Die Transvaler, Die Vaderland and the Citizen after finding there had been circulation misrepresentations involving 5,59 million copies of these newspapers. Criminal and civil proceedings are still pending.

Mr Jooste threatened to throw his newspapers in behind the CP unless Mr Botha was prepared to get Nasionale Pers to withdraw its law suit against Perskor. Mr Botha was not prepared to try to do this.

Mr Jooste's ideas about supporting the CP, his attempts to have the circulation debacle nullified, his attempts to brush aside circulation irregularities and the consequences thereof, and his regular rejection of all suggestions Dr de Klerk had for reorganising the company's operations, led to frequent clashes between the two men.

Dr de Klerk, who was also a joint managing director of Perskor, has disclosed that he first offered his resignation in May, but it was not ac-

Cont on Page 3 col 6

# Sacked editor pushed for reform

ARGGS  
31/8/82

243

ABLA

## Political Staff

DR Willem de Klerk, who has been fired as editor of Die Transvaler, is a leading exponent of "verligte" Nationalist thinking in the Transvaal and tried over the years to push the National Party in a reformist direction

He coined the terms "verlig" and "verkrampt", which became part of South Africa's political language and identified the ideological rift in the Nationalist establishment

In his nine years as editor of Die Transvaler — formerly regarded as an official NP organ — he took a relatively independent stand. His writings included incisive criticism of Nationalist establishment thinking and Government policy

## CHURCH JOURNAL

Dr de Klerk, previously a professor at the University of Potchefstroom, came into prominence as a reformist commentator in the Gereformeerde Kerk journal *Woord en Daad*

Before the launching of the Johannesburg morning newspaper *Beeld*, he was approached by Nasionale Pers to become joint-editor. Instead, however, he became editor of *Die Transvaler* in June 1973

The following year he also became a regular columnist for the Nationalist Sunday newspaper *Rapport*

His columns and other comment at times paved the way to new political developments and to more enlightened thinking among Nationalists

Dr Willem de Klerk

## DEMAND

Dr de Klerk always maintained that though his newspaper supported the NP, he was not the party's tool. He demanded an independent role

He is a brother of the Minister of Internal Affairs and Transvaal leader of the party, Mr F W de Klerk

In 1978 Dr de Klerk became joint managing director of the Nationalist press group Perskor and gained a seat on Dagbreek Trust, which he is now vacating

He has in the past turned down offers such as a seat in Parliament and the rectorship of Potchefstroom University

His dismissal came in the absence of Mr Ben Schoeman, former Cabinet Minister and chairman of Dagbreek Trust

Mr Schoeman, a staunch "verligte", was on a hunting trip

Cont from Page 1

cepted. Instead Mr Jooste got in first this week and sacked him

Despondent Perskor staff members said that some of them had in the past even been approached to spy on Dr de Klerk, who made no secret of the fact that he strongly disagreed with Mr Jooste

They alleged that Mr Jooste had been in regular contact with Dr Treurnicht. The Pretoria morning newspaper in the Perskor group, *Oggendblad*, is already noticeably sympathetic to the CP

In a statement following his sacking Dr de Klerk said last night that he believed ulterior political motives played a role in feelings that had been building up against

300A 205  
**Sucked**

him. ARGGS 31/8/82

Mr Jooste said a new editor, a Nationalist, had been appointed. He declined to name him

Dr de Klerk said the ostensible reasons for his sacking were differences between himself and Mr Jooste and an attempt by elements in Perskor to create tension between him and Mr Jooste

Political motives were the undercurrent to his dismissal.

He was confident that *Die Transvaler* would, in the immediate future, continue to support the National Party, but it was now possible that conservative trends in the Afrikaans community would determine its direction



# Major 4-paper merger forecast

# New twist to Perskor sacking

By CHRIS OLCKERS, EUGENE HUGO  
and CHRIS FREIMOND

THE Afrikaner Press giants jostled for position yesterday following the shock sacking on Friday of Dr Willem de Klerk, the editor of Perskor's flagship, Die Transvaler.

As the chairman of the Progressive Federal Party's federal executive, Dr Alex Boraine, yesterday described Dr De Klerk's sacking as "symptomatic of the bitter feud within Afrikaner

Nationalism", senior Perskor sources claimed Perskor was planning to amalgamate four of its newspapers.

In dramatic developments yesterday

- At least six senior editorial members of Die Transvaler resigned — setting the scene for a staff and production crisis on the already short-staffed newspaper;

- A further seven — mostly departmental heads and some assistant editors — requested leave to consider their future with the newspaper,

- Impeccable Afrikaner Press sources said that Hoofstad editor and Afrikaner author and poet Dr P G du Plessis had been earmarked as Dr De Klerk's successor.

- Perskor's rival, Nasionale Pers, made a swift bid to capture Dr De Klerk — South Africa's foremost Nationalist political ideologue,

- Perskor's chairman, Mr Marius Jooste — who fired Dr De Klerk — told a meeting of senior staff that from this month the distribution and marketing departments of all the group's newspapers would be merged into one,

- Mr Jooste also denied reports that Perskor was planning to switch allegiance from the National Party to the Conservative Party, and told the meeting that staff who did not agree with the board's political views could resign immediately, and,

- Dr De Klerk said in an interview his firing had "effectively opened the way" for Perskor to change its allegiance in the long term — he himself believed his sacking had been a long term plan because he, as a co-managing director, would have vetoed any policy changes

Mr Jooste was over the years a confidant of former Prime Minister, Mr John Vorster, and notably Dr Connie Mulder, now a senior executive member of the Conservative Party

Perskor allegedly plans to merge the Pretoria newspapers, Oggendblad and Hoofstad, within two months, and follow this by merging Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland with the single Pretoria newspaper

The new newspaper — comprising the four Afrikaans dailies — would be based in Johannesburg

It is believed the resignations at Die Transvaler might force Mr Jooste to bring forward the planned merger of Hoofstad and Oggendblad, allowing him to give Pretoria editorial staff to Die Transvaler — and Dr Jooste's announcements yesterday gave persistent past rumours of rationalisation more substance

Meanwhile, top Cape Nationalist sources said last night that the Beeld editor, Mr Tom Vosloo, had talks with Dr De Klerk hours after his dismissal became known

And they let it be known they were seeking Dr De Klerk as editor of the mass circulation Sunday newspaper, Rapport. Observers said this was an attempt by the verligte Nasionale Pers to finally destroy the "politically vacillating" Perskor as morning newspaper opposition

Insiders said last night Nasionale Pers would try to

- Snatch Dr De Klerk,

- Back the expected drive to rid Perskor of Mr Jooste by exploiting widespread dismay in verligte Nationalist circles over the "surprising" failure of like-thinking members of Dagbreek Trust to protect Dr De Klerk, and,

- Use the situation to attempt to force Perskor to rationalise its newspapers.

# Symptoms of malaise

Willem de Klerk's sacking from the editorship of *Die Transvaler* is symptomatic of growing differences, both of policy and style, in the heartland of Afrikanerdom. Perskor sources agree that chairman Marius Jooste's unilateral dismissal of De Klerk is political in its consequences rather than intent.

"He's not a political animal" said one highly placed Perskor source. "He's an old-style entrepreneurial tiger, and what he says goes, even on his proprietors' board."

There is a history of clashes between De Klerk and the Perskor boss Jooste and De Klerk — who is some 20 years his junior and practically a prototype for the "new Afrikaner" — have differed on management and personnel issues. Jooste, it seems, came to believe he was being "white-anted" by the highly popular De Klerk. And the company's dire financial position did not help matters.

*Die Transvaler* loses a lot of money. So does *The Citizen*. Other group papers, like *Vaderland*, which is marginally profitable, cannot cover the losses. So the group's strength lies in its printing operations.

The political fall-out of the De Klerk sacking remains to be seen, though Cape circles close to Nasionale Pers read recent developments as a Conservative Party victory. This is not necessarily so, despite CP crowing. There is considerable agreement that while Jooste is on the rightwing of the NP, and a close friend of CP leader Andries Treurnicht, he remains within the NP fold.

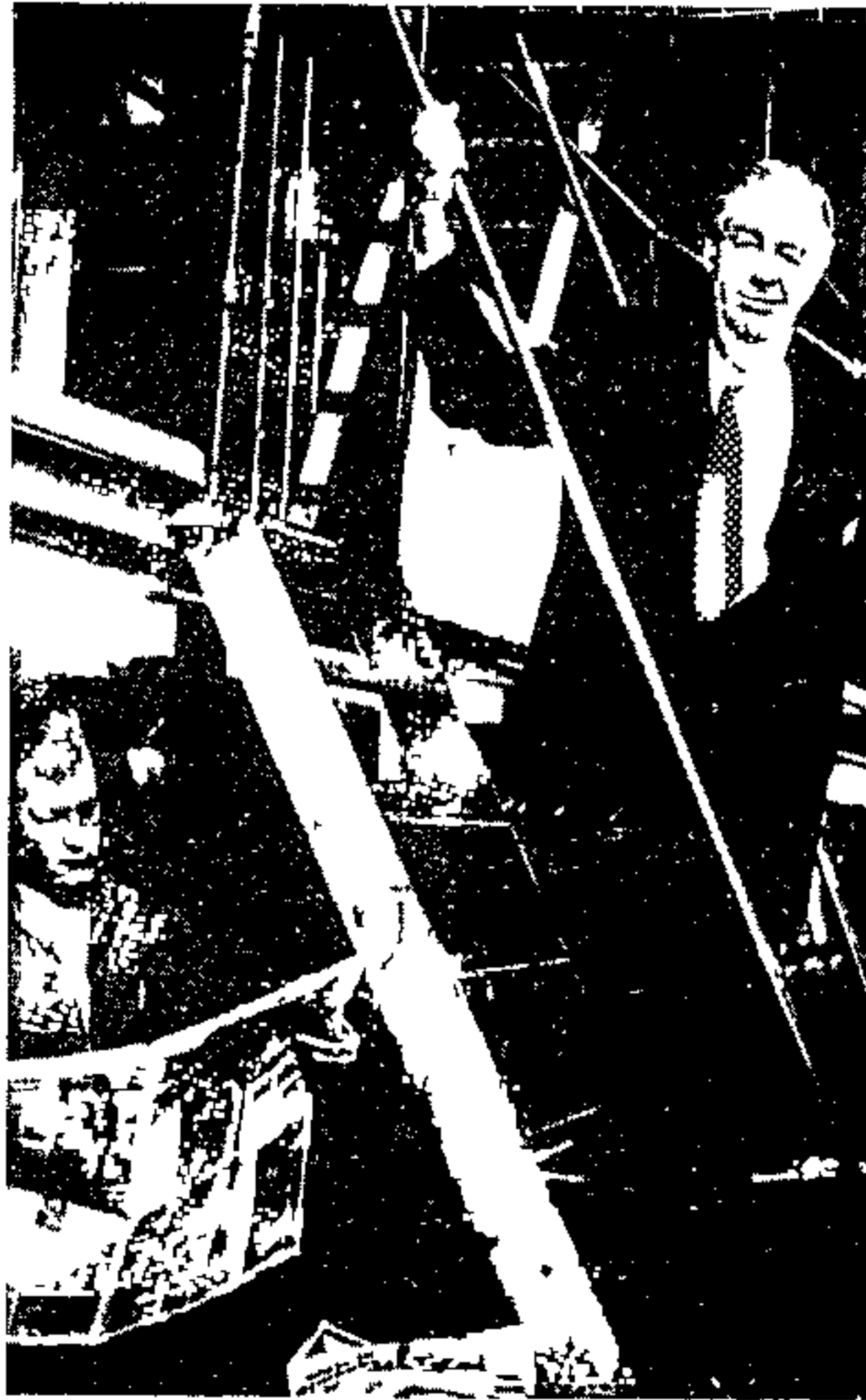
Jooste himself told PM P W Botha this week that his papers will not go CP — unless Perskor's proprietors, Dagbreek Trust, change policy. Since there are strong conservative elements on the Dagbreek board, this must be rather cold comfort for Botha. However, sources close to the board stress that conservatism on that body is less supportive of the CP than of the Transvaal NP rightwing.

Ultimately, if Perskor papers do follow the "drift to the right — possibly becoming an anti-reform base," as predicted by De Klerk, it will be not so much a victory for the CP as a strengthening of the NP right in the country as a whole, and a body blow to Botha's reform intentions. Outright support for the conservatives seems unlikely, given that Perskor's profitability is based on its printing contracts, many of which come from government.

But rationalisation of the newspaper operations seems certain, and may go hand in hand with shifts in policy. An influential media publication said recently that Perskor was "seriously considering" amalgamating *Die Transvaler* and

*Vaderland*, and later absorbing its Pretoria papers, *Oggendblad* and *Hoofstad*, into the single giant Perskor. It would then be fielding two major papers *The Citizen* and the amalgam, assuming such a thing can be brought into being. If that happened, Nasionale's *Beeld* might lose its current circulation lead over *Die Transvaler* and *Vaderland* combined in the overtraded Reef market.

Interestingly, De Klerk told the *FM* "I have no knowledge of plans to rationalise Perskor's papers, whether into one or two. In my two years or so of clashes with Jooste over issues like a new look for the papers and personnel policy, this did not come up." Probably, therefore, four into one won't go.



Perskor's Jooste ... what he says goes

Politically, however, as one senior Perskor source told the *FM* "The success of P W Botha's constitutional proposals ultimately depends on winning the Transvaal to them — and this can't be done without Perskor."

A shift to the right in the group means a strengthening of the anti-reform elements in the NP, and pressure on Botha to move back to the mainstream. That, possibly, is what the anti-De Klerk faction would like to see.

□ What will De Klerk do now? Despite press speculation that Nasionale Pers might offer him a job on *Rapport*, De

Klerk himself said there had been no approach to him as yet, though as the *FM* went to press the Nasionale Pers board was meeting, almost certainly to discuss the fracas.

Outside journalism and academia, there is the President's Council. De Klerk says "I'm not interested in active politics, but the PC is different. In the next month I'll assemble all my options."



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## Mwasa strike in Cape Town

MEMBERS of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) staged a brief strike at the Cape Herald in Cape Town yesterday.

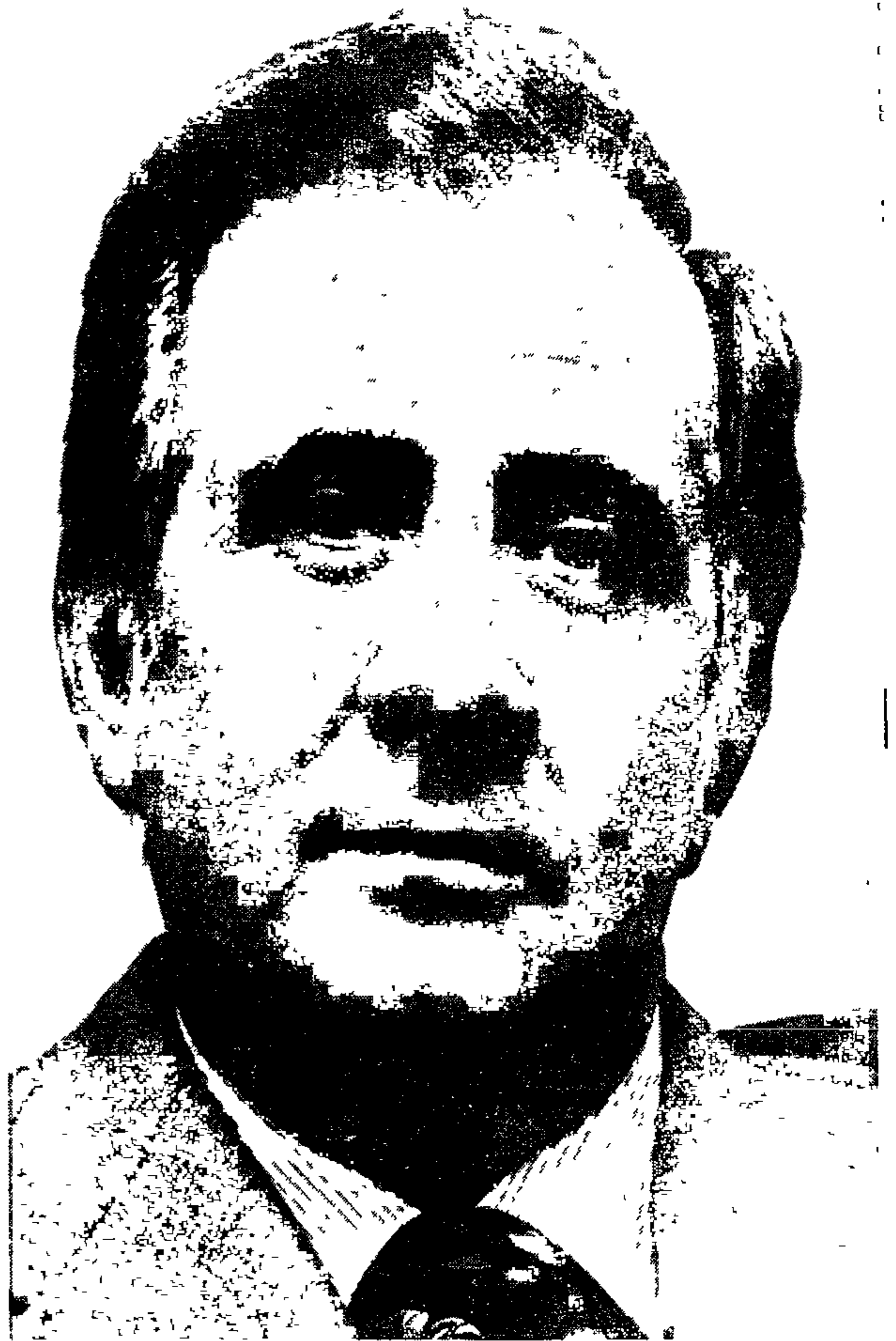
Mr A Salie, regional secretary of Mwasa, the black journalists' organisation, said seven members had decided on this action after the editor, Mr Ted Doman, had failed to respond to grievances.



**MEDIA BACK-UP SYSTEM COMING APART AT THE SEAMS**

# Overkill as Nats get the jitters

w/k ARGUS  
4/9/82  
243



DR WILLEM DE KERK

**THE GOVERNMENT is in a jittery state over the way in which its political back-up system, which includes Afrikaans newspapers, is coming apart at the seams.**

This is seen as the main reason for the blistering attack on the SABC at the Free State Nationalist congress in Bloemfontein this week.

Even Nationalists admit that it was an ill-considered overkill which might jerk radio and television into line (if ever they were out of line) but is unlikely to earn the Government much political sympathy

On the contrary, they fear it might add credence to opposition parties' claims that the Government is in a state of panic after the Germiston District by-election result

Leading Nationalists claimed not to be unduly perturbed over the landslide to the Conservatives in the by-election, appearing confident that they could, with a major effort, swing back the tide

**Silent**

But then came the shock dismissal of top verligte Nationalist editor Dr Willem De Klerk as editor of the Transvaler, which also is the ruling party's official mouthpiece in the politically troubled northern province

Publicly, Government members have been conspicuously silent over the whole affair. But behind the

By **LEON MARSHALL, Weekend Argus Political Staff.**

scenes the hectic activity sparked by the sacking of Dr De Klerk has not stopped

The fact that Mr P W Botha secured an assurance from Perskor's volatile chief, Mr Marius Jooste, that his papers would support the N P until their controlling Dagbreek Trust board decided differently has not dispelled Nationalist suspicions and concern

Their fears worsened, instead, when Dr De Klerk went on television to say he was the victim of politics and that he had no doubt the Perskor door had been left ajar to the Conservatives

The only people smiling smugly over the whole affair are Dr Andries Treurnicht's supporters.

**Influential**

They have for a considerable time been claiming an influential presence in the Perskor hierarchy. They have no doubt that "these friends" are now starting to exert their influence

But it is not a party-political matter only. Circulation-wise, Perskor papers have taken a severe drubbing recently, while Beeld, the Cape-based Nationale Pers group's paper in the north, has been making considerable progress.

The shock to the Perskor system when the circulation figures were published was obvious

The first sign of trouble was when Dr De Klerk wrote a forth-



MR BEN SCHOEMAN

right article making it clear Perskor papers were not and would not in future be uncritically subservient to the National Party.

On the contrary, he said, the Transvaler has been at the forefront of reform for the past nine years — the time he has been editor — and it would stay there.

What happened subsequently is a matter of intense speculation. And a subject of even greater speculation is what happened to Mr Ben Schoeman, chairman of Degbreek Trust.

He has been on holiday in a game resort and has not commented publicly on the Perskor rumpus. But he must have been in contact with Dr De Klerk and Mr Jooste, or at least some other members of his board.

Having seen two Transvaal Nationalist leaders dismissed since he led the party in the north, Mr Schoeman came down forcefully on Mr P W Botha's side when the Conservatives split. Known for his fiery and forthright na-

ture, the old political war-horse also did not spare Dr Treurnicht a thorough tongue-lashing

But Mr Schoeman presides over a board which is no different from other Afrikaans institutions, like cultural movements and even the church, since the political split. It is torn between verligtes and verkrampes

The Conservatives now appear to have the upper hand. They include men like Mr Sybrand van Niekerk, former conservative Administrator of the Transvaal, who was once tipped to become the strongman of the verkrampste revolt. That was the stage when he entered Parliament and when the then conservative Nationalists were not entirely sure whether Dr Treurnicht had the guts to jump.

Mr Van Niekerk never impressed as an M P, but in the management of Perskor's affairs he apparently wields considerable power, to the extent that it is rumoured he might take over the other post vacated by Dr De Klerk, namely that of joint managing director

**Battle**

It is not surprising, therefore, that the National Party is extremely nervous about their future Press support from Perskor

It presents a major problem, particularly for Mr F W de Klerk, the new Transvaal Nationalist leader, who has been putting up a valiant battle to knock Nationalism back into shape in the north.

Dr Willem De Kerk is his brother, which means he would no doubt have a thorough knowledge of what has been happening in the Perskor board rooms

In his capacity, too, as provincial leader it is going to be largely up to him to secure the group's continued support for the ruling party

It is not going to be an easy fight. Perskor might be strongly tempted in the not-so-long run to capitalise financially on the Conservative readership by swinging at least some of its papers behind that political party. And politically there is the influence which people like Mr Sybrand van Niekerk can bring to bear

In the circumstances it is not surprising that

the Government came down so heavily on the SABC. At least it is the licensor of that institution which, as the most powerful medium, could be put to highly effective propaganda use

**Tough**

It appears that Professor Wynand Mouton, chairman of the S A B C board, does not share all the politicians's sentiments about the purpose and methods of broadcasting

He had proved to be a tough man himself and in this respect, too, it can be assumed that some tough words must have fallen since the outburst by Mr Barend du Plessis, Mr P W Botha's aide as Deputy Minister of Information

(Report by L. Marshall 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria)



# Nat hopes on Schoeman in Perskor row

243  
Star 4/9/82

## Own Correspondent

Nationalist politicians expect a major explosion in Afrikaans Press circles when Mr Ben Schoeman, chairman of Dagbreek Trust which controls Perskor, returns from holiday.

Mr Schoeman who is expected to return to Pretoria over the weekend, has not yet commented on the sur-

prise dismissal of Dr Willem de Klerk as editor of Die Transvaler by the chairman of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste.

But, in Nationalist circles, there is strong speculation that the former Transvaal Nationalist leader would take most unkindly to the Perskor chief's action.

They point out that Mr Schoeman has been even more outspoken in his support for political reforms than Dr de Klerk and that he emerged as a strong supporter of Mr P W Botha at the time of the Treurnich split.

Although the Government has received an assurance from Mr Jooste that Perskor papers would continue to support the National Party until the Dagbreek Trust board decided otherwise, top Nationalists appear very edgy about the whole affair.

Clearly, they are relying heavily on Mr Schoeman to clean up matters although some doubt whether Mr John Vorster's former cabinet strongman will still be able to lead a fight against the Conservatives within the Perskor hierarchy.

Others are pinning their hopes on him, pointing out that there is nobody better suited for the job. Mr Schoeman is known for his forthright and head-strong manner in dealing with political foes.



## THE PERSKOR FURORE

## Transvaler's new editor to have De Klerk politics

THE next editor of the Perskor flagship, Die Transvaler, will share 'precisely the same' political views as its recently sacked editor Dr Willem de Klerk, says Perskor chairman Mr Marius Jooste.

And Dr de Klerk's dismissal had no political overtones but was a result of his newspaper being Perskor's biggest money loser, the Perskor chief executive told the Sunday Express in an exclusive interview this week.

A new editor for Die Transvaler has still not been appointed and the paper is currently being run as though Dr de Klerk were on leave.

Mr Jooste said "When an editor has difficulty making ends meet, one must look at the editor.

"Politics had nothing to do with it and I will have to find a new editor with precisely the same political thinking as Dr de Klerk."

This has been partially confirmed by a senior Transvaler journalist, who said that political considerations could have played only a subsidiary role in Dr de Klerk's dismissal.

According to the journalist, the tension between Mr Jooste and Dr de Klerk began soon after Dr de Klerk's appointment as co-managing director in 1978.

"At the time Mr Jooste was meant to have gone into semi-retirement but he soon took over again and he and Dr de Klerk clashed constantly over management matters.

"However, Conservative Party friends of Mr Jooste's might have convinced him that Willem, who they regard as a symbol of Afrikaner liberalism, was preventing Conservatives from buying the paper."

Dr de Klerk believes that while, Mr Jooste had never laid down political guidelines for his paper, 'ulterior political motives' played a part in his dismissal.

Meanwhile, in the face of growing speculation that the verligte Dr de Klerk's dismissal would bring Die Transvaler into the Conservative Party fold, Mr Jooste denied his former editor's claim that the newspaper would eventually move to the Right.

"I wish I had Dr de Klerk's ultimate knowledge but I can't say what will happen in the future. I might not even be here," he said.

He was also silent over speculation that Perskor was planning to merge Die Transvaler and Die Vaderland into a 24-hour newspaper.

Some insiders have claimed that the Pretoria newspapers, Oggendblad and Hoofstad, may also be associated more closely to form the Pretoria wing of the new conglomerate.

Mr Jooste has already told senior Perskor staff that the group's marketing and distribution departments would merge this month.

"I don't know of any plan to merge the four papers," Mr Jooste said evasively.

"Of course it is a possibility. But the merger of any two Johannesburg newspapers is a possibility."

# Jooste, the Boere Beaverbrook, takes the knocks with a shrug and a smile

HE STARTED his publishing career over a rugby match drink in a Bloemfontein bar in 1932 — today he's the Boere Beaverbrook.

Marius Jooste heads the country's largest publishing empire and sometimes gives his staff frozen chickens as a Christmas bonus.

At 73, the ageing Mr Marius Jooste is still tenaciously holding the reins controlling the Afrikaans Press giant Perskor.

But some insiders say that the foundations of the empire which he built over 37 years are crumbling and the sphere of influence of the once omnipotent Press baron is shrinking.

This week, in the wake of his controversial sacking of the popular editor of Die Transvaler, Dr Willem 'Wimpie' de Klerk, Mr Jooste spoke exclusively to the Sunday Express about the firing of the person many believed would be his eventual successor.

No, Willem de Klerk would never have taken over

## ARLENE GETZ

talks to the man behind the sacking of the editor of Die Transvaler

the Perskor chair, Mr Jooste said decisively.

"He was a newspaperman of very recent growth and could never have been my successor," he said.

And no, he was not prepared to reply to any of the "less attractive statements" made by Dr de Klerk as newspapers were "in the throes of a difficult time".

Friendly and sprightly — although partially immobilised by an ankle recently broken "when I fell off a mountain" — Mr Jooste is the one-time confidant of former prime ministers Dr Hendrik Verwoerd and Mr John Vorster.

Yet those who have worked with him describe him as an "apolitical animal, a business executive who is only interested in making money".

His political influence has waned as many of his political friends have left the rul-

ing National Party to join the fledgling Conservative Party, and he lost some of his clout when the NP's power base shifted to the Cape.

An old Newspaper Press Union quip that the solution to strained relations with the National Party was to "talk to Marius and he will talk to the Government," no longer seems valid.

And while his mammoth corporation is financially sound — last year it increased its turnover by 6,6% to R174,6-million — he is unable to stop the financial haemorrhaging of the Perskor newspapers.

Last year the company was rocked by a scandal over inflated circulation figures, its circulation figures have reeled under the sophisticated onslaught by the Cape-based Nasionale Pers' Beeld, it is increasingly burdened by the considerable losses incurred by The Cit-

zen and every month more senior staff members resign.

Perskor sources believe Mr Jooste is to blame for many of these problems.

When Dr de Klerk was fired on Monday at least six staff members on Die Transvaler resigned.

Despite earlier reports, most of them had planned their resignations earlier and only one was as due to Dr de Klerk's dismissal.

"The resignations happened to fall at the time of the sacking because it was the end of the month, but they were symptomatic of what the De Klerk/Jooste fight was about," said a senior Perskor employee.

"They fought a lot about staff benefits, newspaper planning and personnel policy. The poor benefits offered by the company was one of the reasons that so many of our staff leave for organisations such as the SABC as soon as they reach a senior level."

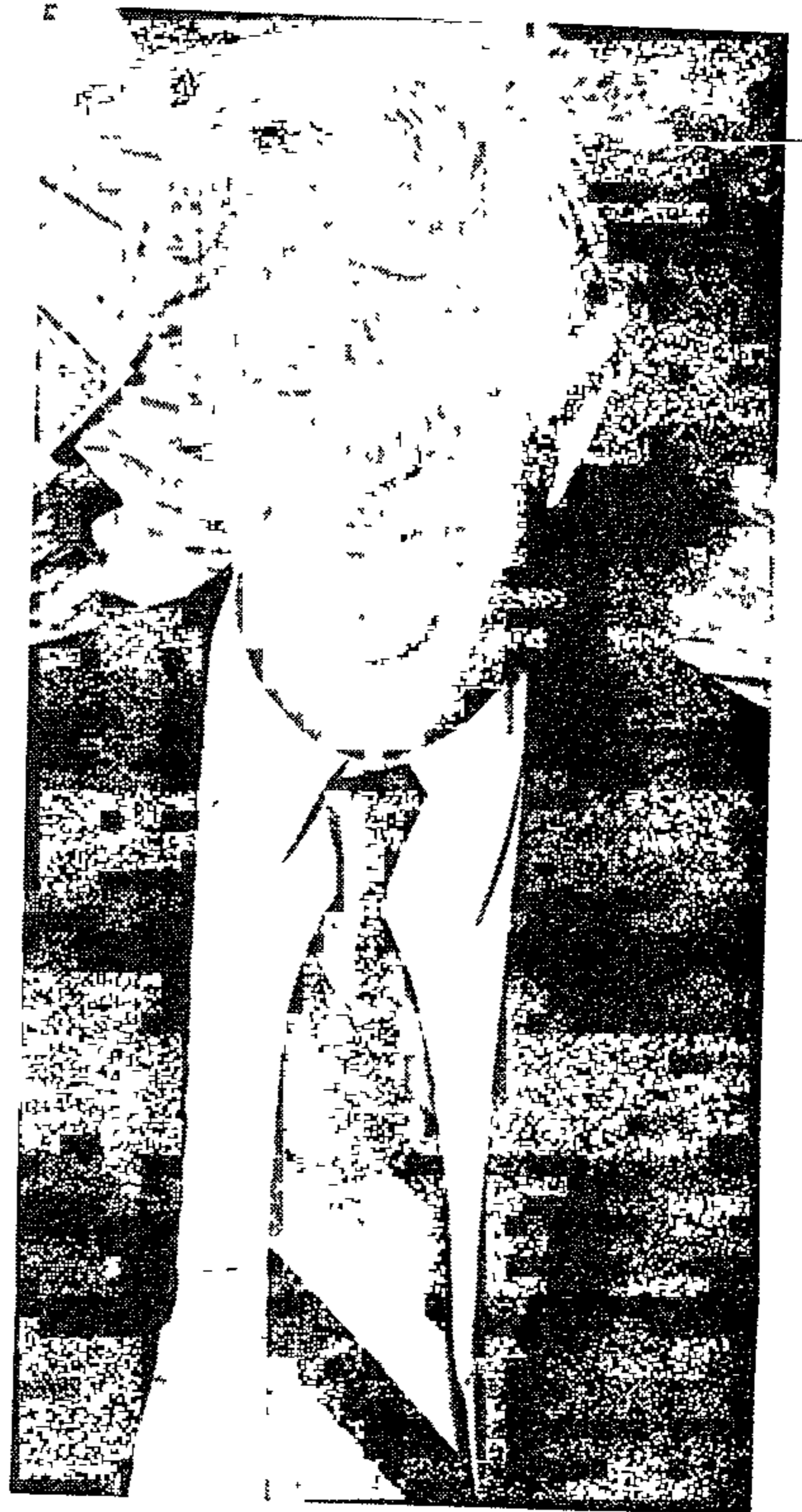
A former Transvaler journalist described Perskor as a company run on a "pre-war basis".

● Mr Marius Jooste — there are signs that the foundations of his Afrikaans Press empire may be crumbling under the strain of political and personnel pressures.

"The old man started a one-person show and is still trying to run the company like that," he said.

"Willem de Klerk was the only person at Perskor head office who stood up to him and some of their strongest clashes were over de Klerk's efforts to modernise Perskor's antiquated management systems," said the employee.

Mr Jooste happily agrees that he tries to run everything himself — "it's been happening for the last 46 years," he said with a smile. "The delegation of author-



ity is one of the most difficult things on earth," he added.

He will not, however, brook any criticism of Perskor's staff benefits or its level of modernisation.

"We offer the best benefits in the country," he stated firmly.

"We simply don't offer housing loans at 5% interest the way the SABC does."

Three times in the last eight years Mr Jooste has announced that he will either enter into semi-retirement, move upstairs to Perskor's controlling company

Dagbreek Trust, or retire entirely.

Each time he has made his way carefully back into the driver's seat and this week he was still firmly ensconced in his plush, tasteful Doornfontein executive suite that is screened by large doors made with one-way mirrors.

"When am I going to retire? Well, I think about it every morning when I wake up to come to work," he laughs.

"Maybe I'll wake up tomorrow and decide it's the right day."

Profile of a sacked editor: See Living



# A fallen editor looks back and says 'my work was not in vain'



As editor of 'Die Transvaler' Dr Willem de Klerk has suffered both the vilification and hatred of the conservatives. Still the former academic's sacking came as a bitter blow to him

DR WILLEM de Klerk was exhausted. Less than 48 hours earlier news of his sacking as editor of Die Transvaler had been splashed across every major newspaper in the country. He hadn't had much sleep since. Only two weeks ago he told his two married daughters "It's about time you gave me some grandchildren," and half jokingly added "I'll give you R1 000 for each child born." But Dr de Klerk doesn't think he'll be able to throw that kind of money around anymore. "I can't afford it now that I'm unemployed," he laughed, not without a tinge of bitterness. "Yes, I am a little bitter, but what happened to me was a hazard of the business — it is very dangerous work being an editor." Regardless of the emotional strain he has been under for six months, his firing came as shock. The verligte idol of Afrikaner journalism, fallen from the pedestal that seemed to support him so solidly. Now, by his own admission, Dr de Klerk, is out in the cold. "I don't know what I'm going to do. I may

PROF. DR. WILLEM DE KLERK  
BY MARIUS JOOSTE

resume an academic career or become a political consultant — but I don't think there is enough money in that." Whatever Dr de Klerk decides to do, he won't be doing it for the next six weeks. "Everyone has their pride, and I hope it won't be necessary to do the rounds with my hands out begging for work." "Wimpie" de Klerk, as he was affectionately known to his colleagues, had never worked on a newspaper before joining Die Transvaler as editor in 1973. His was the life of an academic at the University of Potchefstroom where he graduated with a doctorate in pastoral psychology, philosophy honours and a masters in psychology. Afterwards he took up a professorship and lectured on philosophy and psychology. His contribution to journalism then amounted to a column in Oggenblad and the editorship of the university's opinion paper,

Woord en Daad. His political education was, however, explicit. As a child Willem de Klerk was able to digest the latest Nationalist thought processes from the close proximity of his parents' lounge. He hailed from an long line of politicians, the most influential being his father, Senator Jan de Klerk, who had served in the cabinets of both Strydom and Verwoerd. By his son's own definition, Jan de Klerk was an arch-verkrampte. He admits to idolising his father despite their differing political views. They always remained close and, before he died in 1979, the father was won around to the son's viewpoint. Willem de Klerk's brother, Mr F W de Klerk, went on to become a Minister and leader of the National Party in the Transvaal. But representing his party never interested his brother. Four times during his editorship of Die Transvaler Willem de Klerk was

asked to stand. He turned the offer down every time. "I have no interest in the act of politics — although some people think I'm a frustrated man because my brother is a Cabinet Minister," said Dr de Klerk wryly. "I have had much more freedom being a commentator. If you're an MP you have to toe the party line. I am my own man, doing things my way, and I don't ever want to be bound by caucus decisions. "It's much more dangerous to be political in print than on a platform." Dr de Klerk will probably be remembered in history books as the man who coined the terms 'verlig' and 'verkramp', to distinguish 'enlightened' from 'conservative' Nationalists in the late 1960s. When Dr de Klerk joined Die Transvaler he succeeded Carel Noffke, who now works for the South African Government in Washington. "He was heavily verkramp — it was like a honeymoon for Transvaler staff to be verlig for nine years." At the helm of the powerful National Government

mouthpiece, the reformist Dr de Klerk decided his role would be to argue the viability of apartheid with the Afrikaner establishment and confront it with a "rational philosophy". Looking back on his relatively short career in journalism, Dr de Klerk reflect-

ed "I am very satisfied with what I gained as editor of Die Transvaler. "My work was not in vain, I played a definite role in the changes in Afrikanerdom — that's why so many of my people hate me. "But I have an Afrikaner mentality and I'm not ashamed of anything I've done — I've always been loyal to the basic philosophy of Afrikaner politics. "Don't get me wrong though, I'm no chauvinist or super-Afrikaner. I think loyalty to this country should rise above language barriers." Dr de Klerk's reformist zeal was not appreciated by everyone, least of all former Prime Minister John Vorster and some of his colleagues. "They treated me like a naughty boy, but I had my fans too in those days." In the mid-1970s Dr de Klerk made a difficult decision. Offered the rectorship of Potchefstroom University, he had to choose between his love of academic life and newspapers. Finally, he chose Die Transvaler.

During his years on Die Transvaler, Dr de Klerk has been accused of being more interested in using his editorial power as a political platform than boosting the circulation of his paper. "Marius Jooste would like to hear you say that," he replied dryly. "I don't think I was an aloof man, locked away writing political articles all day; I was a very active editor. "Of course I made a lot of errors and had many faults because I was not a journalist from scratch, but I was always involved in the daily procedures of my paper. "I enjoyed being an editor and that is still my choice today." Dr de Klerk is optimistic. He is nonplussed by rising support for the Conservative Party; he believes a lot of people will be converted to Nationalism by "the facts"; he thinks the most important political task ahead is for blacks and whites to find a mutually acceptable solution. And he still buys Die Transvaler in the morning.



editor **De Klerk**  
**S** right-wingers

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# IT ALWAYS BECOMES THE BEST



DR WILLEM DE KLERK . . . disgusted that a "mafia mentality is showing itself  
 in the ranks of those opposed to the National Party"

Picture: JAMES SOULLIER

243 S Times 5/9/82

# IT'S

CONT

Dr WILLEM de Klerk, sacked this week as editor-in-chief of  
 the **Transvaler**, claims he was a victim on a rightwing "hit  
 list".

Prime Minister P W Botha is also earmarked for character assassination  
 on the "hit-list" which, Dr de Klerk says, has been drawn up by the  
 Conservative Party and by CP sympathisers still in the National Party.  
 Prominent verligtes are to be eliminated by a deliberate campaign  
 character assassination.

By BENNIE VAN DELFT

About 100 ministers from  
 various denominations in the  
 northern suburbs of Cape  
 Town were present

The ministers invited were  
 mainly from the Nederduitse  
 Gereformeerde Kerk, the  
 Hervormde Kerk and the  
 Apostoliese Kerk Mission

The

playing to certain pertinent  
 questions

Ministers' main objection  
 to the constitutional propos-  
 als was that non-Christian  
 counsellors and Indians would  
 have a say in running the

As soon as Mr Heunis such a  
 long time to reply — without  
 getting to the point — there  
 was hardly any time for fur-  
 ther questions

Mr Alex van Breda, MP for  
 Tygervallei who chaired the  
 meeting, would only say that  
 the churches had given "cer-  
 tain undertakings". He re-

points

"Mr Heunis says  
 by now that record  
 will not be achieved  
 ing a few select —  
 inviting everybody"

Mr Heunis was n-  
 able for comment  
 Opposition politici-  
 the Government's at-

RICHARD WALKER  
 New York

Commission of inquiry  
 agging to produce a de-  
 the United Nations re-  
 on last year's Sey-  
 lles raid has been  
 another two months



amazing accusation as he spoke out for the first time on his dismissal, which once again revealed the ferment in Afrikanerdom and has shaken the Afrikaner Establishment to its foundations

The man who invented verligheid also predicted that, following his departure, Perskor newspapers would be moved to the right of the political spectrum and could eventually come out in support of the Conservative Party.

Dr de Klerk disclosed for the first time that he had been sacked because he had allegedly spread unflattering stories inside and outside Perskor about Mr Marius Jooste, deputy chairman of Dagbreek Trust, (which controls Perskor) and the man who fired him last Friday

**Is PW trying to hide himself?**

**SEE PAGE 7**

In reality, Dr de Klerk said, it had been a politically orchestrated character assassination job done on him from outside the organisation

"I am not accustomed to this Mafia mentality, which is showing itself in the ranks of those opposed to the National Party."

"It is disgusting that this element is showing itself in Afrikaner politics," Dr de Klerk said.

His shock dismissal came about a month after Mr Jooste had told senior members of the Transvaal staff that Dr de Klerk was soon to be promoted

Dr de Klerk said he believed the attacks on himself and the Prime Minister were part of "a widespread campaign of character assassination on Afrikaners they consider too verlig".

"But this campaign will not be openly political. In my case, the crypto-CPs will say that I was a bad editor, a bad administrator."

"Only those openly CP will claim it was a political move to their advantage."

"A method is definitely being implemented, and they are busy in other institutions — such as the church and education — with the character assassination of those people they consider too verlig."

The method being used to promote the CP, particularly in the Transvaal, was to sow suspicion against the Prime Minister, Dr de Klerk said.

"To attack him as a person, to try to portray him as a sell-out to PFP-type attitudes and

to try to attack his Afrikaner-ship and integrity.

"In other words, their tactics with the Prime Minister are exactly those used against me."

"There is tremendous criticism that he is trying to promote the Cape Establishment and that he is supposedly anti-Transvaal... and that, as long as matters concerning the coloureds work out, the Transvaal does not matter"

The rumour-mongering and sowing of suspicion did

not always come directly from members of the CP

Some of the accusations were from crypto-CP members inside the National Party

"In fact, it is these crypto-CP members inside the National Party who are contributing the most to confusing Afrikaners and tearing them apart... while claiming that this is, in fact, being done by people such as the Prime

□ To Page 2



IVOR WILKINS

# ABC

5/9/82

to completely monopolise the corporation to its own to the exclusion of other

in its current effort to sell national proposals, it feels the

wield the airwaves as an instrument support, informed sources

political motives behind the hoax Highveld news broadcast of Dr Treunicht's "assassination" on have been ruled out by police BC officials

as a joke in bad taste," said a Transvaal CID chief Brigadier du Plessis, who is heading investigation

possibly somebody trying to pull Helen Naude's leg

aspects are particularly puzzling, SABC and Post Office in the incident which occurred 5 30pm news bulletin relayed

from an outside broadcast van at Pretoria showgrounds

● How did an "outsider" obtain the telex number known only to a handful of SABC newsmen and Post Office officials?

● Who is "LA" — the only identifying initials on the telex announcing Dr Treunicht's "death" apart from the letter "S"?

None of those questioned (including the University of Pretoria's Radio Tuks students) fits the bill

Another unusual aspect is that the sender of the false news item displayed an intimate knowledge of SABC procedure

□ □ □

The item was written in such impeccable SABC style that the newsreader's suspicions were not aroused

The telex message, marked "Urgent, urgent," was sent to the OB (outside-broadcast) van after Miss Naude had started reading the news

She therefore did not have time to check with her Johannesburg news office, and read the item in good faith as an urgent "flash"

Auckland Park has been shaken to the foundations by the unprecedented incident, which Mr Kotze promises will never happen again

Police investigations are continuing

# De Klerk, PM on CP 'hit-list'

From Page 1

Minister and people like myself through my political journalism," said Dr de Klerk

"In the case of the Transvaal the strategy of the CP was to remove me through rumours so that, in the next phase, the Transvaal will be more critical of the Government's reform plans and become more a spokesman for the so-called doubtful Nats

And after the Parys by-election — if the CP does particularly well — there will be a gradual move towards the CP

"Mr Jooste has made it very clear that the political

support of Perskor newspapers will be decided by the trustees of Dagbreek Trust," he added

Dr de Klerk said that he had originally handed in his resignation on May 18, after being under considerable stress about management policy, management style and management decisions and procedures

"There were many problems, and I handed in my resignation. The reaction from Perskor was that there would be a follow-up of all the problems, and this did happen

"For this reason, I withdrew my resignation under pressure that what I was doing was not in the best interests of Perskor or of the Transvaal

"Then suddenly last week, Mr Jooste astonished me by asking me to leave because I had allegedly been telling unflattering stories about him within and outside Perskor

"But there was another level to my firing. Many political things were done not directly by Mr Jooste, but indirectly by his associates particularly after the founding of the Conservative Party, when very strong pressure was exerted in an indirect manner to have me removed

## Confusing

"Stories were put out that I was confusing the Afrikaners of the Transvaal — in other words, the Conservative Party

"I was insulting the most important people who, coincidentally, also happened to be members of the CP

"I was affecting the circulation of the Transvaal because of my political journalism. I should be more sympathetic towards the CP and critical of the National Party which I am, in any event

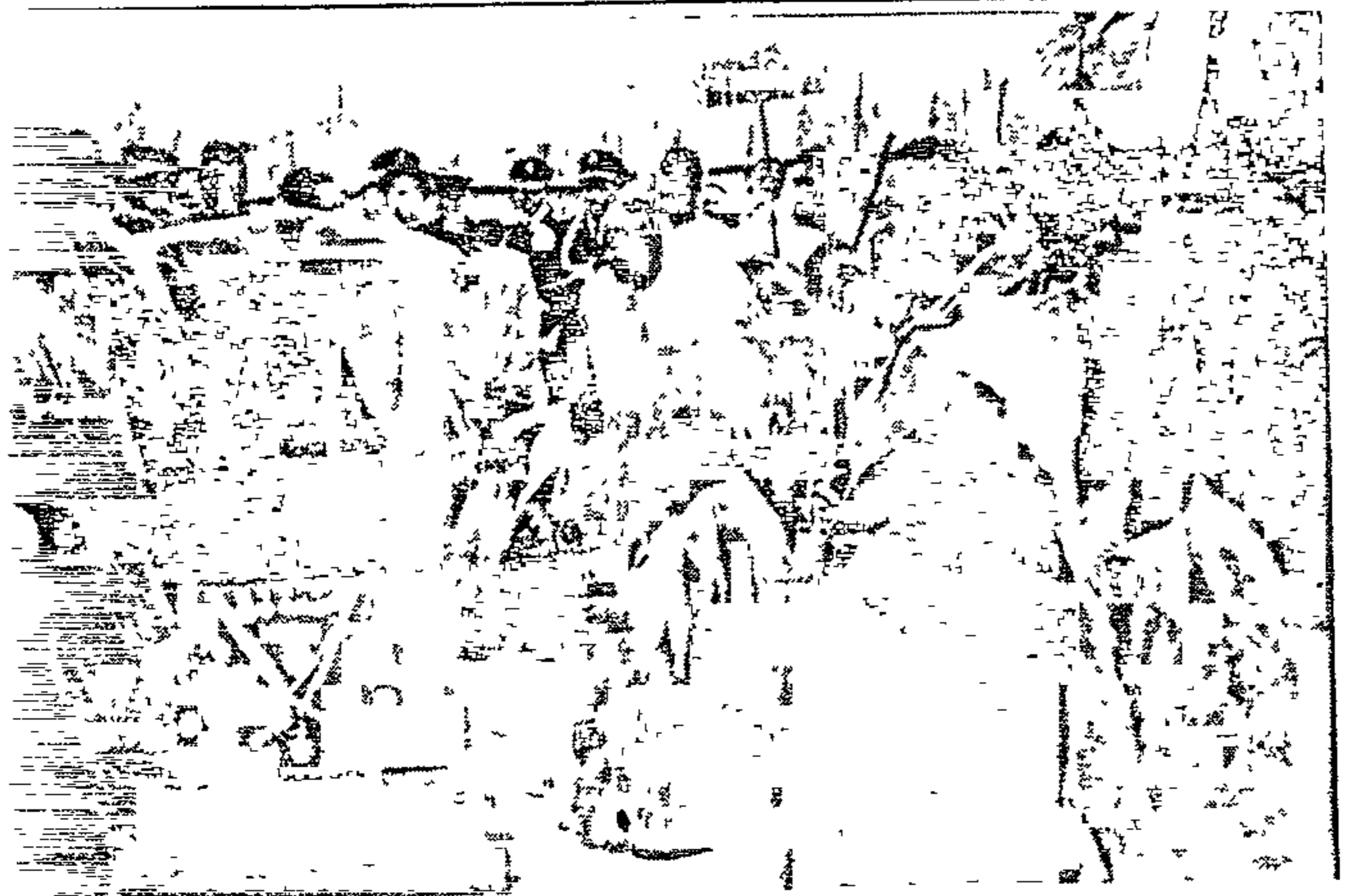
"The next phase was to create a negative atmosphere against me from outside Perskor, against me and my relationship with Mr Jooste

"He was told 'This De Klerk is going to be your downfall, he is going to be an embarrassment. He is getting the image of a man that is tearing the folk apart

"He is trying to butter-up to the Cape Establishment. He is a revolutionary, he is trying to carry out a coup against you. He is a man who is building an image for himself as representative of the staff, he is trying to organise the Perskor staff against you

"I believe it is true that the Dagbreek Trust has decided that Perskor should continue

# 30 churches



Warriors pay their last respects to their dead king in a moving ceremony

# mies sit side by side in tribute to Swazi king

By JACK BLADES

11 of Swaziland DID go to his funeral. It was an effigy of the 83-year-old monarch sitting in the glass-fronted high by his redcoated troops were mounted yesterday

said several days ago — and denied — Muziwa was secretly buried two weeks

in a cave kraal at

a senior Foreign Office that the to the



families for whom it is a lifetime task

At 3am he was carried into the cave which had been prepared for him, wrapped now only in cow-skins and left to sleep with his ancestors, including his





They pay their last respects to their dead king in a moving ceremony

# They sit side by side in tribute to Swazi king

## BLADES

They DID go to his funeral. Effigy of the 83-year-old sitting in the glass-fronted redcoated troops were Friday. days ago — and denied — secretly buried two weeks



The boy who might be king... Prince Mabhosemuelo, 11, arrowed, with King Sobhuza, right

sotho was there to pay tribute as was President Samora Machel and Prince Michael of Kent, who represented Britain

Unexpectedly, South African Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha turned up with State Vice-President Alwyn Schlabusch — and they found themselves to the left of Mr Oliver Tambo, ANC president. They did not appear amused

Finally, the tributes

over, the crowd went home — many of them getting an unexpected ride, for bus companies had been ordered to convey mourners free, or be prosecuted.

And in the gathering dusk the king's body was taken away to prepare for his secret burial

He was driven through the night to Shiselweni, in the south of the country where his warriors carried him to the sacred mountain called Makhosini, the Place of Kings, guarded by the 21

families for whom it is a lifetime task.

At 3am he was carried into the cave which had been prepared for him, wrapped now only in cow skins and left to sleep with his ancestors, including his father King Somhlolo

It may be as long as two years before Swaziland's new king is named

He will be chosen by a Super National Council, whose members represent the nine houses of the royal Dlaminis and the Cabinet, and presided over by the queen mother

To help her administer affairs, there will be the Authorised Person — Prince Soziza, a cousin of King Sobhuza.

There are three possible successors. They are:

- Prince Mabhosemuelo, aged 11, a favourite son who was often seen with Sobhuza. He would have to be educated abroad

- Prince Magugua, a businessman who at 50 may be thought too old

- Prince Matatasmela, aged about 30, who has an American college degree and is deputy sales manager of the Royal National Swazi Airline

The council is no hurry to decide.

Conservative Party, when very strong pressure was exerted in an indirect manner to have me removed

## Confusing

"Stories were put out that I was confusing the Afrikaners of the Transvaal — in other words, the Conservative Party

"I was insulting the most important people who, coincidentally, also happened to be members of the CP

"I was affecting the circulation of the Transvaal because of my political journalism, I should be more sympathetic towards the CP and critical of the National Party which I am, in any event

"The next phase was to create a negative atmosphere against me from outside Perskor, against me and my relationship with Mr Jooste

"He was told 'This De Klerk is going to be your downfall, he is going to be an embarrassment. He is getting the image of a man that is tearing the volk apart

"He is trying to butter-up to the Cape Establishment. He is a revolutionary, he is trying to carry out a coup against you. He is a man who is building an image for himself as representative of the staff, he is trying to organise the Perskor staff against you'

"I believe it is true that the Dagbreek Trust has decided that Perskor should continue to support the National Party, and that Mr Jooste is going along with that

"But I also believe that a great deal of pressure will be brought to bear upon Perskor, because it is the CP's greatest aim to grab the organisation"

"I have received one offer of a professorship at an university, and there have been feelers from a business institution

"I have also had feelers about a possible political job, but I would not like to elaborate on that at the moment

"My own choice would be to remain as close as possible to political journalism, particularly newspapers"

Reacting to rumours that he might accept a top position on the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport, which is jointly owned by Perskor and the Cape Town-based Nasionale Pers, Dr de Klerk said

"I would like to retain and expand my ties with Rapport (for whom he presently writes a political column), but I will not be interested in any offer which is made over the bodies of other people, such as highly regarded colleagues like Sakkie Perold (editor of Rapport)"

Asked about rumours that he might accept a position at the SABC, Dr de Klerk replied

"If I were approached about a high post at the SABC, as has been rumoured, my reaction would depend on the type of job. So far, nobody has started any negotiations

"If an approach were made, I would weigh this offer with the other offers that are already on my desk"

# Namibian settlement soars

Worries of a frontline states' delegation who on Friday expressed alarm to UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar over Angolan reports of a major South African military buildup

The United States is set to meet by far the largest chunk of the settlement bill, say UN sources

The US and its British, French, West German and Canadian partners of the

Western contact group propose to maintain a discrete grip on the entire operation by covering more than half the costs

Of this, the US would pay a third, or twice as much as any of its partners and 18 percent of the total

Logistic contributions were seen as one way to keep costs down and offers under consideration are said to range from Japanese trans-

port to West German medical teams

The intention not to deploy except in emergency the full UN troop strength of 7 500 would also be a cost saver, but the prospect of a lengthy post-election limbo of constitution negotiations has some observers eyeing an operation prolonged well beyond the maximum of one year, as now publicly debated

● See also Page 5

# Perskor control sewn up tight

243

C. Twies  
6/9/82

By GORDON KLING

THE DISMISSAL of the editor of the Transvaler, Dr Willem de Klerk, has brought the controversy over who runs the South African press back to the boil, with evidence that control of the Perskor group is thoroughly beyond normal business procedures relating to a quoted company.

Although the vast Afrikaanse Pers Ltd, which owns Perskor, is listed on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange, as is its holding company, Vaderland Beleggings, control cannot be obtained through dealings on the JSE.

### Extra-ordinary

Control of both Vaderland, which holds 44 percent of Afrikaanse Pers and Dagbreek Trust Ltd, which holds 15 percent, is held by Die Dagbreek Trust (as op-

posed to Dagbreek Trust Ltd)

This control lies in its holding of 33 000 extra-ordinary shares not listed on the JSE which effectively control Vaderland, as well as all 400 controlling B shares in Dagbreek Trust Ltd

In essence The 14-member governing board of Die Dagbreek Trust has tight control over Perskor and need not fear losing it on the open market.

### Speculation

The board, which previously included Dr De Klerk, is chaired by a former cabinet minister, Mr BJ Schoeman, long regarded as a verligte Other members are The Afrikaanse Pers chairman, Mr Marius Jooste, Mr MC Botha, Dr H Muller, Mr JH Steyl, Dr WB Coetzer, Dr TF Muller, Dr W Van Heerden, Mr JH Victor, Mr JM

Buitendag, Professor DM Joubert, Mr AJ Marais and Dr JA Hurter

Speculation is understandably growing on the sympathies and influences of the governors, but it is also clear from Dr De Klerk's sacking that the fiery and irascible Mr Jooste does indeed have good grounds for his claim to "do the hiring and firing around here"

### 'King-maker'

This role has earned him the image of a king-maker, given Perskor's varied stable of publications In spite of the highly conservative image of the organization as a whole, its publications include Scope, the black pulp Bona, and a host of cheapie romancers, including Kyk, Young Love, Secrets, and Tessa, in addition to its sedate and more up-market magazines such as Family Radio and TV, Garden and Home, Rooi Rose, Darling, Living and Your Family

### Poor prices

Far from reflecting the recent boom in the economy in general and publishing in particular, the listed Perskor companies' share prices have performed relatively poorly although stock brokers maintain Perskor's earnings and assets are good

Political uncertainties are probably now clouding the group share price with the assertion by Dr De Klerk that it may eventually shift its support from the Nationalist to the Conservative Party



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# Perskor takes a drubbing

Political Staff *Star* 7/9/82

The most significant change in the newspaper battle for circulations in South Africa in the past year has taken place in the Afrikaans field. Nasionale Pers is winning Perskor is losing.

Continuing a trend that was concealed for a time by the false circulation returns Perskor submitted for some of its newspapers over an extended period, latest comparative figures show Nasionale Pers has increased its market share in the Afrikaans Press by 5,3 percent in a year.

January-to-June statistics for this year and last year show Nasionale Pers has increased circulation for its four daily newspapers by more than 16 000, while Perskor's four dailies between them shed almost 13 000.

On latest figures, Nasionale Pers now has 68,81 percent of the Afrikaans daily newspaper market, with Perskor running at 31,19 percent.

The most dramatic change has come in the leap in Beeld's circulation from 66 197 to 77 551 a day, putting it ahead of its sister paper in the Cape, Die Burger.

Perskor's Johannesburg competitors to Beeld

— Die Transvaler and Vaderland — have slumped. Both have fallen more than 5 000 copies a day on weekdays and Die Transvaler even more on Saturdays.

Die Transvaler's weekday circulation was down from 45 942 to 39 300 for the period and on Saturdays from 36 385 to 29 312.

South Africa's English-language Press has been extending its ascendancy in the daily newspaper field where circulations have generally risen.

Weekly newspaper circulations, however, are down in the English Press and static in the case of the Afrikaans Sunday newspaper Rapport.

In the daily field the English Press has increased its market share from 75,7 to 76,5 percent.

Overall, the market share of the major groups was: Argus up 1,2 percent to 41,2 percent; Saan down 0,2 percent to 20,5 percent; Nasionale Pers up 0,6 percent to 16,1 percent; and Perskor (including its English newspaper, The Citizen) down 1,6 percent to 12,6 percent.

The remaining 9,6 percent of sales are accounted for by newspapers largely independent of the major groups.

(Report by J Patten, 216 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.)

# A shroud of secretcy over prisons Press chief

Adhew 21/9/82

243

Political Correspondent

Other possibilities were visits to detainees by private legal or medical practitioners

THE inhibiting influence of restrictive legislation regarding prisons and police matters had an enormous effect on Press reporting, Mr D P de Villiers, the managing director of Nasionale Pers, told the Stellenbosch Association of Human Rights last night

He also called for stronger measures to control detention without trial and expressed his disappointment at the fact that it still remained without improved controls.

He pointed out that the restrictive laws laid down that newspapers may not publish false information about prisons or the police. The onus was on the newspaper to prove that that it had reasonable ground to believe that what was being published was correct.

## RUN RISK

Newspapers usually did not have the means of checking allegations fully and publication did not take place unless editors were willing to run the risk of prosecution.

The law on prisons had had the effect of placing a shroud of secrecy around what happened in prisons for more than two decades. In terms of recent legislation the same could now happen in the case of the police.

Mr De Villiers said detention without trial had several setbacks.

It aroused antagonism overseas and undermined the appearance of the country's proud legal system.

Among the improvements that were being suggested in legal circles were a time limit on detentions, a code outlining the method of questioning, a record of interrogators and of the place and times of interrogation.

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# CP man starts East Rand paper

25m 20/9/82

Political Reporter  
~~243~~ 243

A FORMER Nationalist MPC for Edenvale, Mr Clive Derby-Lewis, who is now a senior member of the Conservative Party, has started a fortnightly newspaper with a circulation of 50 000 on the East Rand

But Mr Derby-Lewis denied yesterday the newspa-

per, the SA Gazette, would be a party political organ

The newspaper, which is distributed free, would be conservative in the sense that it would play down "sensationalism" such as murders and rapes, but it would strive to give readers as many political views as possible

The second edition of the East Rand SA Gazette was

recently published and the response from readers had been "generally good", he said.

Mr Derby-Lewis quit the National Party earlier this year after the NP split in February. He is a member of the CP's general council and serves on the information committee. He is chairman of the party's Edenvale divisional committee.

20m 23/9/82  
Newspaper  
takeover (243)

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda confirmed on Monday that the ruling United National Independence Party would take over the Lonrho-owned Times of Zambia and the Sunday Times of Zambia.

The official date of the takeover is reliably understood to be October 1.

He assured a news conference that democracy would not be eroded and said an agreement with the Lonrho conglomerate allowed him to appoint editors-in-chief of the Times — Sapa-Reuter



# SWA journalists in a complex

COPY FILE 27/9/82 TAN 243  
reporting field

WINDHOEK. — The journalist's role in this territory is not an easy one. There may be less to cover newswise, but what there is to cover is far more complex and often, to avoid being spoon-fed, a journalist has to make use of speculation and rumour. This is the predicament of any self-respecting journalist.

One could accept the point of view of the South African Defence Force without question — one could accept without doubt that they are telling the truth, and nothing but the truth. But the rationale of the journalist requires him or her to make more extensive inquiries in order, if possible, to establish the truth, or to disentangle facts from propaganda.

To accept the SADF propaganda without question is enough to destroy the credibility of any journalist — in his own eyes especially. In this country, and South Africa of course, if a journalist is spoon-fed, uncritical, accepting, he is considered a 'good' journalist by the authorities at least.

When he begins to question, to doubt, or to adopt a critical stance, he is cast in another mould, and is not made privy to the confidences of the authorities. Then he is believed to have engaged in underground or subversive acts.

One reports what the Defence Force has to say on the matter of an incursion into Angola — accurately and without political slant or bias — but one is at the same time entitled to ask what the Defence Force is doing in Angola and what they hope to achieve there. What are the motives behind the incursion, for motives there must be?

## Documents

A short synopsis of the progress of events recently reads like this. The Defence Force invades Angola — a Swapo 'murder'-squad is discovered, apparently on their way into Namibia, and on one of them is found documents, purportedly signed by Swapo leader Sam Nujoma, commanding cadres to commit political murder and acts of sabotage.

A bomb is found in a department store in Windhoek, followed the next day by another bomb-scare in the centre of the city. And in all like-

## A political journalist in SWA/Namibia, GWEN LISTER, of the Windhoek Observer, outlines the predicament of the press in reporting the situation in the territory.

Now any journalist who takes pride in his profession is forced to analyse the progress of events, bearing in mind of course, the current attempts to implement Security Council Resolution 435 and the manoeuvres behind the scenes on the part of the various parties concerned in the dispute.

One comes to certain conclusions (and of course other journalists may reach other conclusions — it is all speculation after all) and my conclusion in this particular case is that the South African Government is trying to evade its responsibilities and is side-stepping implementation of 435.

Certainly it would appear as if the whole matter hinges on the Cuban presence in Angola. South Africa demands the withdrawal of the Cuban forces, as a precondition to the implementation of an UN settlement plan. Had she really been desirous of a settlement, then it is most unlikely that she would have jeopardized the negotiations by going into Angola on what appears to be a fairly unimportant mission.

## Top secret

I cannot believe that the short-term threat of Swapo and Fapla (the Angolan army) trying to reclaim bases in the south of Angola justifies an incursion by South African forces.

Secondly, the release of purported Swapo documents to the press provided most journalists with food for thought. Had Swapo really wished to commit political murder and acts of sabotage, would they advertise the fact? Would they have allowed such apparently top-secret documents to fall into the hands of a rank and file Swapo cadre?

After all, if a section of the Defence Force is asked to proceed to Angola to destroy a Swapo base, it is doubtful

quarters puts the command in writing, to be found by Swapo in the pocket of a 'troopie' in the event of the mission being unsuccessful. It stands to reason that this would be ludicrous in the extreme.

These are but a few of the questions journalists have to ask themselves when writing a report on such a matter. One has to examine the South African motives for releasing such material, one has to establish, or try to establish, the authenticity of the documents, especially in view of a Swapo denial on the matter.

Things are simpler in other parts of the world where, if a bomb is planted, some or other organization claims responsibility.

In Namibia it is not the case.

In December 1978, there were several bomb explosions — in Windhoek and in Swakopmund. The authorities immediately claimed the explosives were of Russian origin (this we do not deny, but after all it means nothing) and that the culprits were the Swapo movement. But Swapo however, instead of claiming responsibility, denied it. No one was ever caught in connection with the bombings, to be brought to court and to give irrevocable proof that it was in fact the Swapo movement. Therefore journalists cannot be expected to carry out into the world abroad the message that Swapo was responsible.

## Question remains

Who does one believe? Not one journalist can prove who was responsible for the bombings, so they are left to speculate, and to try and establish in whose interests it would have been to plant the bombs at that particular stage in time.

Recently a bomb was discovered in a department store in Windhoek. Most journalists were

## Gwen Lister... disentangle facts from propaganda

speculating as to what organization could have been responsible for the planting of a bomb, and all were forwarding different reasons as to why it was likely to be one organization or the other. But the question still remains: Need it necessarily be an organization which is responsible? Need it necessarily have been Swapo or any other say, right wing organization? Could it not have been an individual acting on his own initiative, if it can be called initiative?

At least if someone is arrested and brought to trial, there would be some proof one way or another. But until thus far the bombings in Windhoek and Swakopmund have remained unexplained phenomena. And to state that because the explosives have Russian markings for instance, that the Swapo movement was responsible, is virtually meaningless, and proves nothing.

For a journalist these are frustrating times. These are times when one does the best one can, if necessary making use of speculation, because a journalist has to be more than a propaganda tool, no matter of what organization. The most one can hope for in the absence of the undisputed truth, is that history may one day provide the answers, and the proof so many of us have fruitlessly been seeking!

## From the Bible

"For his sake I have thrown everything away, I consider it all as mere refuse, so that I may gain Christ and be completely united with him."

(Philippians 3:8-9)



By Sheryl Eaine,  
Pretoria Bureau

Pretoria, with its rapidly growing motor industry, is fast becoming the Port Elizabeth of the Transvaal, complete with increasingly powerful, predominantly black trade unions

In the past four years — and particularly during the last 18 months — motor assembly plant workers have become unionised at an unprecedented rate

The Transvaal motor industry has come a long way since a controversial wildcat strike at the Sigma Motor Corporation in 1980, which caught fledgling unions and managements unprepared

Indicative of the trend to unionisation is the growth of the 3 500-member National Automobile and Allied Workers' Union (Naawu), an affiliate of the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu)

Naawu will meet BMW representatives

# Union wheels keep turning...

tomorrow for talks in a new attempt to win recognition

It is a non-racial union, and already has a fifth of the Pretoria motor assembly labour force in its fold, according to regional secretary Mr Taffy Adler

The emergence of Naawu as a force to be reckoned with in the Transvaal is part of the union's plan to become the first national industrial union.

Mr Adler estimates Naawu has at least 50 percent of BMW's assembly plant workers enrolled as members and estimates support in general at BMW to be 80 percent

Naawu is fully recognised at Sigma and claims 45 percent membership at Bosal. It has also won recognition at

two other motor industry concerns

A recruitment campaign launched recently at Datsun is going well with about 100 new members enrolling with Naawu every week, according to Mr Adler

Other Kosatu affiliates operating in the Pretoria district are the Metal and Allied Workers' Union — with a strong following in Brits the Transport and General Worker's Union and the Sweet Food and Allied Workers' Union

With a national membership of 18 000, Naawu operates on a voluntary basis, emphasising the role of shop stewards and shop floor control

It appears to be becoming a deeply

rooted part of the working community

This could have far-reaching implications on a broader community level

A rival union the United African Motor and Allied Workers' Union, has 30 percent membership at Datsun and is also working towards recognition at the plant

The union claims to have about 5 000 supporters in the Pretoria region

While Datsun is prepared to grant stop order facilities to union members, it has not yet recognised either union active on its premises because neither is considered representative

Industrial relations director at Datsun, Mr Nelis Strydom, noted the increase in union activity in the past two

years, although he did not readily associate the growth of unions with labour unrest

But the three major motor companies in the Pretoria area have had strikes or work stoppages in the last two years

Mr Adler says the industrial climate in the Transvaal differs from that in the Cape

"Many of the companies in the Transvaal are not multinationals but locally owned subsidiaries with technical agreements with overseas concerns," he stressed. He said this made for tougher relations with trade unions

Companies such as Ford and Volkswagen had handled strikes "with kid gloves" according to Mr Adler. He considered the stance of some Pretoria managements harsher and less compromising

Union organisers are watching the court case of two Brits union officials charged under the new broadly phrased Intimidation Act



## GOLDEN HARVEST

243 FM 8/10/82

Golden City Press (GCP) — the Sunday newspaper aimed at urban Blacks — is well on its way to reaching its 100 000 circulation target for 1982 says editor Chris Day. According to Allied Publishing, weekly sales are now close to 85 000.

The paper started life with one edition in March this year a second edition was introduced in September. Day says this catches readers from Friday through Sunday. Many sales, he adds, are repeats.

Editorial policy has changed in the publication's short life. Far more space is now given to sports news and features, with particular emphasis on racing. According to Day, GCP is the only publication which covers the subject nationally.

Advertising revenues, he says, are increasing partly due to growing circulation, a shift towards more upmarket readers, the change in editorial coverage and low advertising rates.

The paper, which went national in August, is jointly owned by Saan and publishing tycoon Jim Bailey. The bulk of GCP sales, however, still come from the PWV.

# Call to rate banning of journalists as 'violence'

ARGUS 11/10/82  
243

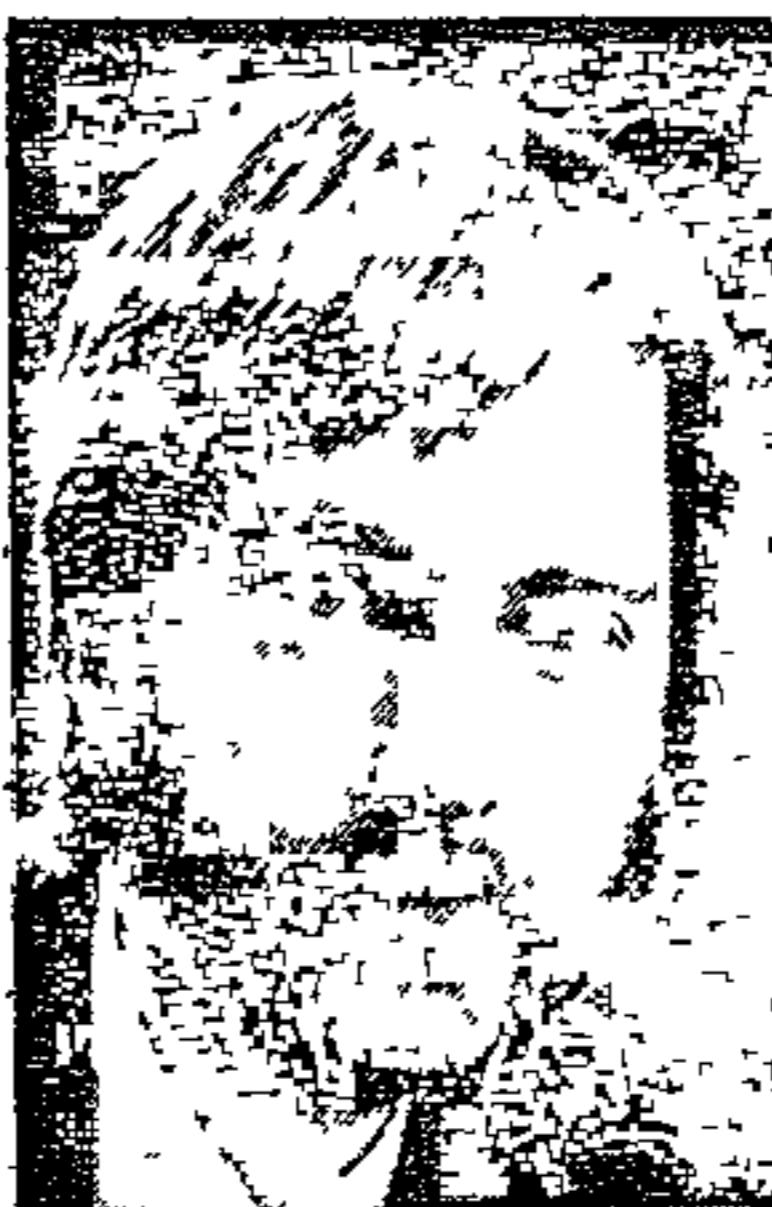
Argus Correspondent

BRUSSELS — The International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) wants the "banning" of journalists to be seen as "violence" which should be included in any new Unesco charter for the protection of journalists

This was the decision of a special committee of the IFJ, the body representing the main journalists' trade unions of the non-communist countries

An earlier draft of the proposal had the wording "physical violence" changed simply to "violence" and was interpreted to include bannings

These slight but significant changes in the text came after interventions by two South African journalists, Mr Devan Maistry of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and Mr David Bleazard, president of the South Af-



Mr David Bleazard

rican Society of Journalists (SASJ)

After the meeting, which was held in private, the two South African journalists said there had been no major new initiative and that there had been no debate on the internal South African situation

Mr Ken Ashton, president of the IFJ, said their body wanted to establish an international committee to supervise any new convention on the Press



# The Roubi drinks threat made a Press baron

Room 13/10/82 (243)

MARIUS Visser Jooste, as the "Boere Beaverbrook" controlling South Africa's largest publishing empire, wielded tremendous political clout during decades of Nationalist rule

Perskor Press baron Marius Jooste died early yesterday. His death has left the politically controversial publishing company with no clear leader EUGENE HUGO reports.

As a leading Broederbond and one of Afrikanerdom's first "break-through" businessmen he was the friend and confidant of nearly every Nationalist Prime Minister — particularly J G Strijdom, H F Verwoerd and B J Vorster

And it was his newspapers which largely sounded the clarion call to Afrikaner Nationalism down the years as he sought to break the stranglehold of huge English Press circulation in the country

**"I am not prepared to say how big I am in or out of the Bond." — Marius Jooste on his membership of the Afrikaner Broederbond.**

Prime Minister John Vorster in 1969 to get out of bed and lead your people"

Mr Vorster did just that and emerged triumphant from an historic meeting with Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda. The Information scandal claimed him

back Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party. Seen by insiders as a bid to grab back circulation as the internal battle for the soul of Afrikaner Nationalism hots up the predicted swing to the right by Perskor was underlined by an Oggendhiad edi-

advertising department of Afrikanse Pers in Pretoria. He was subsequently fired from Vaderland as a young advertising executive but a few years later he took over the newspaper.

In the next 40 years he built the group into a R175-million turnover organisation — the biggest newspaper printing and publishing group in South Africa.

Mr Jooste started the Afrikaners Sunday newspaper Dagbreek in 1947 and swept on to take control of Sondag and Landstem.

Then after an intense circulation battle between his nationally circulating Dagbreek and Nasionale Pers' Afrikaans Sunday Beeld, the two companies called a truce by forming Rapport Uitgewers and launching the joint Sunday newspaper Rapport, in 1970.

The Financial Gazette, Hooftstad and Oggendblad started publication under his guidance and a controlling interest in Voortrekkers was acquired. This included Die Transvaler, a printing works and publishing house.

But another north-south Press battle was to follow. Ignoring warnings from the Cabinet that a Press war could split Afrikaner ranks



Press baron Mr Marius Jooste was a confidant of many former South African Prime Ministers



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Prime Minister John Vorster in 1969 to 'get out of bed and lead your people'

Mr Vorster did just that and emerged triumphant from an historic meeting with Zairian President Kenneth Kaunda. The Intor nation scandal claimed him as a victim in 1978

At 73, before his death early yesterday, Mr Jooste was still in effective control of the Perskor publishing giant which has profitable tentacles reaching into every corner of South Africa's printing world. From newspapers and magazines to telephone directories and school books

But in the final years of his life there were indications that part of his empire was on the verge of crumbling with far reaching rationalisation changes expected

The Cape-based National Pers group, after 10 years of in-fighting, had gradually

### **"Perskor is far too big to push around." — Marius Jooste on the Transvaal circulation battle with Nasionale Pers.**

taken over ascendancy in the Transvaal

Mr Jooste's influence had waned as reformist Nationalists led by Mr P W Botha took control of the NP

and co-director of Perskor, Dr 'Wimpe' de Klerk

At the same time M. Jooste, with his own annual show run on a 'cut-throat' anti-quoted management systems, could not stop the steady losses incurred by his newspapers — particularly the formerly government-supported Citizen

Although he denied that the ousting of Dr De Klerk indicated a swing to the Right by his group, speculation has persisted that at least one of the Perskor newspapers will

back Dr Andries Treurnicht's Conservative Party

Seen by insiders as a bid to grab back circulation as the internal battle for the soul of Afrikaner Nationalism heats up, the predicted swing to the right by Perskor was underlined by an Oggendblad editorial attack on the policies of the President's Council

### **"Maybe I am too 'dom' (stupid) to be leftist." — Marius Jooste on his political views.**

The question of Perskor backing for the ruling CP was still unresolved

Mr Jooste died yesterday following a trip to the northern Transvaal

The death of Perskor's chairman and chief executive is likely to spark off a new politically-based struggle within the company's

In the next 40 years he built the group into a R175-million turnover organisation — the biggest newspaper printing and publishing group in South Africa

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But another north-south Press battle was to follow Ignoring warnings from the Cabinet that a Press war could split Afrikaner ranks, Nasionale Pers launched their daily Beeld in direct competition to Die Trans-

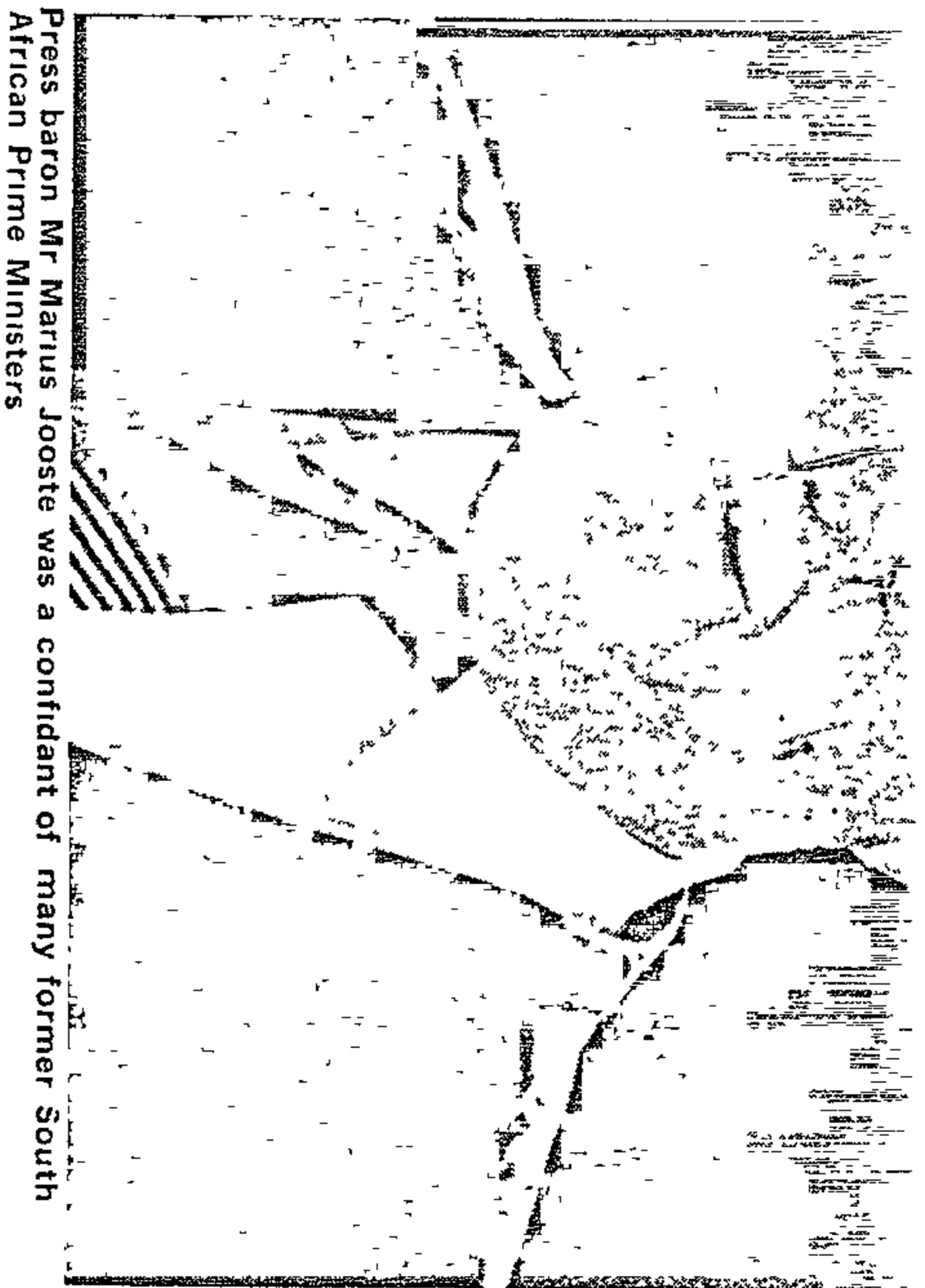
vaal. Mr Jooste had marshalled Cabinet forces on his board to no avail

One of Mr Jooste's biggest triumphs was grabbing control of Republican Publications after that company had first taken over the Argus Company's entire magazine division in the late 60s

The 40 years during which the Perskor giant developed were, however, punctuated with controversy

The earliest storms raged over Government printing contracts won by Perskor — including the printing of telephone directories and school-books

Subsequently came the bitter sniping between Nasionale Pers and Perskor as their two Transvaal dailies struggled for ascendancy — in-



Press baron Mr Marius Jooste was a confidant of many former South African Prime Ministers

cluding accusations that Nasionale Pers' Beeld was anti-Transvaal Nationalist

The newspaper industry was outraged when the Government allowed Perskor to take over The Citizen for an estimated R2,3-million when the newspaper had already cost the taxpayer R32-million in Government funds

Questions were again asked when Perskor got the rights to publish the SABC's two TV magazines

The omnipotent Mr Jooste was both revered and feared in the corridors of Perskor. Colleagues, senior and junior, did not know whether they were to get a playful punch in the stomach, a slap on the back, or a dressing down

The story is told of how he once summoned a works manager to his luxury office — only to ask the puzzled man what he was doing there and then insist that the main a lecturer, have a drink with him

And sometimes he gave his staff frozen chickens as a Christmas bonus

Marius Jooste was aware of being one of Afrikanerdom's most powerful figures — he had a run-in with the Johannesburg traffic police because he insisted on signs

### **"Just remember, I never run away." — Marius Jooste answering a question whether he resigned as MD because of the circulation scandal.**

reserving a loading zone outside the Perskor building for his personal parking

With a three storey Spanish-style house in Ermansburg (offered for sale at R250 000) and a retreat in the Northern Transvaal where

he entertained friends including Cabinet Ministers, Mr Jooste enjoyed life at the top



Perskor  
Case to  
go ahead  
15/10/82 (243)

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The fraud prosecution against the Perskor newspaper group and certain company individuals will go ahead on November 22 in spite of the death this week of the company's chairman, Mr Marius Jooste.

Yesterday the Transvaal Attorney-General, Mr E J Nothing, said Mr Jooste had been charged only in his capacity as a company representative

"As far as we are concerned, the case will go ahead on November 22 and another representative will be cited in the action," Mr Nothing said

Mr Nothing said there was no question of Mr Jooste ever being charged in his personal capacity.

"It won't take long to make the substitution," he said.

The fraud charge arose from alleged falsification of Perskor circulation figures which gave advertisers an inflated impression of the group's publication's circulation

Four Perskor men have also been charged in their private capacities. They are. Francois Lourens, a Perskor auditor, former circulation manager Mr Dorf Dreyer and two management officials, Mr William Allen and Mr Fred van Rensburg

Mr Nothing said they would all appear on a joint count of fraud

# Centenary congress of the Press Union

ARGUS  
15/10/82  
243

**Argus Bureau**  
**PORT ELIZABETH** — Representatives of virtually all South Africa's major newspapers, magazines and journals are meeting in Grahamstown from today for the centenary congress of the Newspaper Press Union.

This brings the Press focus back to Grahamstown, where a century ago the NPU was formed with the goal it still strongly upholds, that of "promoting all objects of common interest to the South African Press"

A full five-day programme of committee and council meetings will keep delegates occupied in this heart of South African newspaper country

The congress will be officially opened next Tuesday by the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen

### IPI VISITOR

A highlight of the programme will be an address at a dinner by the chairman of the International Press Institute.

Professor Max Snijders, who is editor of one of the Netherlands' largest newspapers, Utrecht Nieuwsblad Professor Snijders served on the McBride Commission, which was concerned with journalistic integrity

A perspective on Press history will be given during the 1820 Settlers Foundation's annual Dugmore Memorial lecture on Tuesday

Professor BA le Cordeur of the University of Cape Town's history department will speak on Robert Godlonton and the South African Newspaper Press

"Moral Bob" Godlonton, as he was known, brought one of the first printing presses to South Africa, later to print the Eastern Cape's first newspaper, the Grahamstown Journal, in 1831

That started the establishment of 189 newspapers in this area, which have thinned considerably The Grahamstown

Journal lives on in the form of Grahamstown's Grocott's Mail

### UNVEILING

On Monday, in the Grahamstown City Hall, the outgoing president of the NPU, Mr P W McLean, will unveil a plaque commemorating the first meeting of the NPU there 100 years ago.

A topic of major concern likely to be discussed at the congress will be the Government's proposals for a Press code of conduct

The future of the Press, its management and technology and later its editorial content, will be discussed by a panel on Wednesday, at the end of the congress

Social events include a cabaret performance by David Kramer, a braai, a golf tournament, a spring flower festival and visits to farms and places of historical interest

The Post Office has released a set of NPU centenary first day covers and endorsement stamps

remained striking, he said, with the lowest incidence high as 30 percent or

occupancy of organized and unsanitary shacks on the Cape Flats

The City Council had ample powers to prohibit these structures but was not prepared at this stage to eject occupants from the only shelter available to them

Urgent priority should be given to site and service schemes in spite of the argument that organized shanty towns become permanent ones

### Meningitis

The shortage of houses in coloured and black areas was the big remaining factor which spread not only TB but meningitis and influenza

Faced with a huge waiting list for accommodation, the only way to ever make up the backlog was to consider alternative housing standards



# NPU Centenary



□ DELEGATES to the NPU congress in 1882

constitutions of both Boer Republics

At the Cape a flurry of publications resulted and the Press established itself in an arc stretching from Cape Town to the Eastern Province and Natal

By 1850, 30 newspapers had appeared in the Cape. There were four in Natal and one in the Free State. The South African Press had come a long way.

And then, on November 27, 1882, 26 men

met in Grahamstown. They represented the best of the publishers and journalists of the day and included the brilliant Francis Dormer, founder of the Argus Company, who, with R W Murray of the Cape Times, was a prime

mover behind this Press congress. Thomas Sheffield of the Eastern Star, H D Blewitt of the Kaffrarian Watchman, E H Walton of the Eastern Province Herald and the Rev S J du Toit of Die Afrikaanse Patriot R Vause of the Natal Mercury was chairman.

In a moving letter to delegates the Mayor of Grahamstown said "In every free country the Press is held in honour, and we rejoice that your assembling in our midst affords us an opportunity to express recognition of its high value to this Colony, and of the great services it continually renders in promotion of improvement, redress of grievances, and the spread of intelligence."

The congress was the birth of the Newspaper Press Union, formed for

the purpose of "promoting all objects of common interest to the South African Press, and for the protection of its members in the proper discharge of their public duty."

Today, 100 years later, the union still strongly upholds the original objectives and represents 34 major urban newspapers, 86 provincial papers and 48 associate members.

In 1962 the Press Union played a major role in the establishment of the South African Press Council. Consisting of a retired judge and two other members, all three nominated by the union, the Press Council assists in maintaining the character of the daily, weekly and periodical press in

accordance with the highest professional standards by obtaining voluntary adherence to a code of conduct and to consider alleged infringements of this code.

The union's most important function, apart from that in the field of labour relations, is its

control over advertising practice and standards. A special committee on which advertising practitioners are represented deals with complaints and acts as a censor.

The Newspaper Press Union's history shows a great contribution to an industry which now sells more than nine million copies of newspapers and magazines each week (excluding monthly and fortnightly publications), which sees an average of R1 million spent on advertising each day, and which employs over 36 000 people.

# Newspapers during the next decade

AS we stand on the brink of an information explosion many people are speculating about the future of the newspaper industry, particularly over the next 10 years.

by P W McLEAN, President of the NPU

Letterpress newspaper presses are being discarded in favour of web offset lithographic presses which can print 60 000 complete newspapers an hour.

In fact every department is involved in the full exploitation of new newspaper technology during this phase of techno-control.

When the re-equipment phase is completed in the next year or so newspapers in South Africa will compare very favourably with the most efficient elsewhere in the world.

However efficiencies and cost savings are not the only criteria which shaped the direction of change in our newspapers.

To a large extent marketing factors were taken into consideration to ensure that we would be able to retain our present position as the largest advertising medium with the largest slice of the South African advertising cake.

The new litho presses, for example, are aimed and equipped with the necessary facilities to satisfy the demanding colour requirements of the South African market, where we are already world leaders in the field of ROP colour in daily newspapers.

South Africa is so far the only country in the world to have adopted national agreed specifications for the material for colour advertisements in addition to newsprint and colour inks.

Our pages sizes and column width have been standardised so that it will no longer be necessary for advertisers to have special material made for particular newspapers.

## COMMUNITY

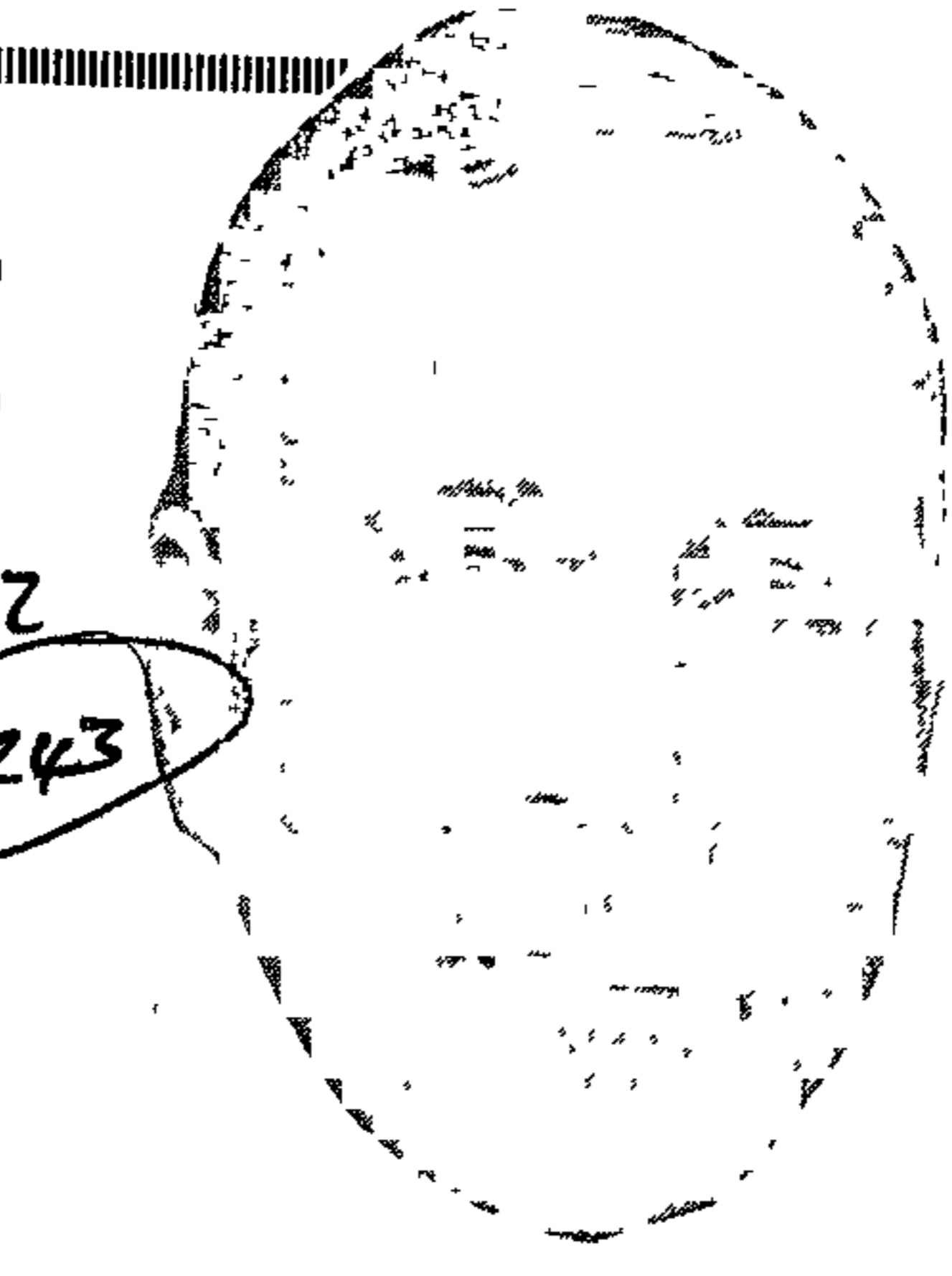
In fact our whole modernisation thrust is aimed at providing the best possible service to our readers and advertisers and to make advertising in newspapers easy to buy.

The next step in the new technology spiral will lead to full page make-up on video display terminals with the ability to handle pictures electronically as well.

On the less glamorous side, newspapers will be automating and streamlining the publishing side of their operations so the product can be in the hands of our readers as efficiently as possible with the latest in news and comment.

This will enable them to strengthen their position as the primary source of local news and information for the communities they serve.

□ MR P W McLEAN.



ARGUS 15/10/82 243

CONT

Authors George Orwell and Alvin Toffler have long been predicting the wired city of the future where every home will be linked into a communications grid providing direct access to computerised information banks.

However, it is only now that videotex, the generic label applied to such home information retrieval systems, is emerging from the realms of science fiction.

A giant home information industry is taking shape on the drawing boards of many organisations who are confident that videotex will be big business.

They are hoping that this technology will change the traditional way people shop, bank and communicate.

Hence the speculation that newspapers will soon become obsolete since people will be able to call onto their video screens the news on any selected topic as well as a wide variety of continuously updated information.

Frankly, it is surprising to see print companies, the Post Office, the communications industry and computer giants spending millions without any profit in sight and before obtaining any indication of what people want from and would be willing to pay for electronic services.

These consumer needs are crucial pieces of the marketing puzzle and market facts are difficult to come by.

Prestel, the British teletext system and the largest in the world has, for example, not been able to garner a significant number of personal users so far.

It found that potential customers only seemed willing to pay for financial services based on transaction processing.

## FAILURE

In the sense that Prestel was designed to be a home information system for general consumer use, this is a failure.

In Japan, an interactive system called TAMA has been shelved for lack of user interest.

In the United States, the text news and advertising package on cable has been abandoned while an information service offered over two-day cable at R40 per month found almost no subscribers.

None of these systems is as economically sound, free of control and as user-friendly as the printed newspaper, and I must conclude that in the communication sense newspapers will remain the economic bedrock of our existence for a long time to come.



The Aegus, Fri October 15 1982

Nevertheless, there is every reason to believe that proliferation of media will continue and, in 1992, these sources of information may include direct broadcast satellites and cable television offering a plethora of specialist channels.

This very diversity of sources may well benefit newspapers since with the fragmentation of the video audience, newspapers are emerging as the best way to reach everyone in a market.

The newspaper tells the whole story, and the mutual support between news and advertising is not transferable to any interactive medium.

#### APART

The whole idea of exposing the advertisement to the reader falls apart when the advertisement and the story are independently accessible.

For the foreseeable future I believe there will be a place for a printed news medium which is shared in common by people who read it in a variety of places.

This is so simply because newspapers are better able than any other sector of the information industry to provide the measured interpretation of events, the careful appraisal and the wise guidance necessary to cope with the complexity of an ever-changing society.

No other medium is able to place change in context.

When it is fulfilling its proper role, a newspaper is the common information base of a community, the unique resource that binds the community together.

To fulfil this special function newspapers have to be free and independent, and it is not without some pride that I can say that newspapers in South Africa are maintaining their freedom and independence.

Moreover, they are maintaining this status in spite of the inflationary environment which has caused newsprint and distribution costs to escalate faster than the inflation rate.

#### COSTS

This was achieved through a tremendous concentration of financial and human resources inwardly on to our plants, our systems and our support areas to cut internal operating costs faster than raw material costs rose.

Our news gathering operations are already very efficient, but we are now enhancing editorial operations by installing computerised systems which will enable reporters and editors to handle the news at electronic speed on video display terminals.

On the setting side, newspapers are changing over from the conventional hot metal Linotype casters capable of no more than 12 newspaper lines a minute to photosetters capable of setting at speeds up to 2 000 lines a minute direct from the editorial data base.



# Black Press is caught in middle

STEN  
SKOLEN  
24/3

Joe Latakgomo looks at the black Press in South Africa. This article is condensed from a piece written for Issue magazine.

Almost since its early days, the black Press has been steeped in controversy. Its role has been clouded by various interests ranging from financial to political. But, even more important, the black Press has survived

Its form and ideals have obviously changed with the times. Yet, even looking to the earliest days of the black Press, one can sense the deep commitment by black journalists to serving their people as best they could under somewhat difficult circumstances.

The questions being asked now about the role of the Press are nothing new. Even in the 1880s, the same questions were being asked.

Whether black newspapers could serve the interests of their readers while being white-owned was an issue as far back as 1932

There is no doubt that an independent black Press now would face the same problems as were faced by the bold independent black newspaper owners of the 1880s.

The men who braved it then — Jabavu, Dube, Selope-Trema, Rolfe Dhlomo — certainly found that running a black newspaper without the necessary financial backing is extremely difficult

It is interesting to note that the resident commissioner of Basutoland wrote to Howard Pim in 1908:

"The Native press in South Africa is going to be always with us, and they are certain to criticise the white man as freely as he criticises them. It is not an unmixed evil — it is quite well to know what they are thinking about."

However, one of the earliest whites to run black newspapers, Fawcett Garrett Paver, had also said "Their (black newspapers) importance in moulding alternative opinion makes their control a matter of the utmost importance to South Africa"

It is against this background that one has to look at the present feelings that the black Press is manipulated by white owners

I would choose, under the circumstances, to write in terms of the "Press that serves blacks" in referring to newspapers like The Sowetan, Post and Sunday Post before it, the World and Weekend World, and other so-called "black newspapers"

Can the "Press that serves blacks" be authentic champions of the black cause? I do not believe that a newspaper should set out to be a "champion" in this sense. I believe a newspaper should inform, serve as a forum of discussion and debate, and provide a reflection of the society it serves.

papers must provide the light, and the people will follow their own way.

With the diversity of interests and affiliations among black people of this country, it would not be in the interests of any newspaper to pander to sectional interests. And by "sectional" here, I mean "black sectional interests."

However, this does not mean that the editors of these newspapers would then automatically be precluded from expressing their points of view. There cannot be any compromise on this matter, as a newspaper's direction and policy is determined by its editor

If the white owners demand to push a certain policy, then only what can be described as collaborationist editors would work for them.

However, if a newspaper is run on the basis of serving its community, being their voice, reflecting their aspirations — social, economic and political — educating, then it is serving its purpose

I believe that the days of the directly "controlled" black Press are gone. The days when the government and big business had a direct say in what must go into a newspaper are gone. And it is precisely because of this that the government and big business can put on the screws in their own ways to get what they want big business by withholding vital advertising, and government by legislation or arbitrary action.

I do not believe that the "advocacy journalism" of the Media Workers Association of South Africa (MWASA) is any different from the point made by I W W Cilashe, in 1880 when he wrote: "Your cattle are gone, my countrymen. Go rescue them, go rescue them! Leave the breechloader

And turn to the pen  
Take paper and ink  
For that is your shield

Advocacy journalism is relative. If you are black, you are bound to see the situation — political or otherwise — from a black point of view.

If you are white and privileged, you certainly will see the situation from the privileged point of view. The black struggles to achieve certain rights, while the white is seen as struggling to withhold those same rights from the black.

The only reason I believe there has been an outcry over the MWASA standpoint is simply because people are refusing to accept that this is exactly what they have been doing. The Afrikaans Press and the radio and television services are as good an example as any of "advocacy journalism"

Black journalism can only be as militant, moderate, or whatever, as the society it reflects determines.

Black newspapers have in recent years borne the full brunt of government suppression. The actions have been based on such vague reasons that it is almost impossible to run a black newspaper without getting a combination of ulcers, high blood pressure and a cardiac to boot.

Caught in the middle, as it were, black newspapers will continue in the spirit of the founding fathers. They face dangers which were not unheard of then — only the dangers were better cloaked during their days.

● Mr Latakgomo is editor of The Sowetan. He is former deputy editor of The Argus Company's now banned Post, Sunday Post, and also of The World and Weekend



1882-1982

The Argus

FINE ARTS

TO SHOW OPEN

FRONT page of The Argus of November 27, 1882.

THE Grahamstown City Hall in 1882

THE Chronicle, founded in 1852, printed in Uitenhage. The last issue on file is March 10, 1961.

NPU Centenary

Courageous men who started South Africa's newspapers

TWO dates stand out in the turbulent history of the South African Press — April 1829, when the liberty to produce any newspaper subject only to the ordinary laws of the land was enshrined in an ordinance (Number 60 of May 8, 1829) since described as the "Magna Carta" of the Press; and November 1882, when a congress in Grahamstown saw the birth of the Newspaper Press Union, which this year celebrates its centenary.

Both events were due to work of courageous men who set traditions still enjoyed by newspapers and their public today — the right and duty of the Press to inform truthfully.

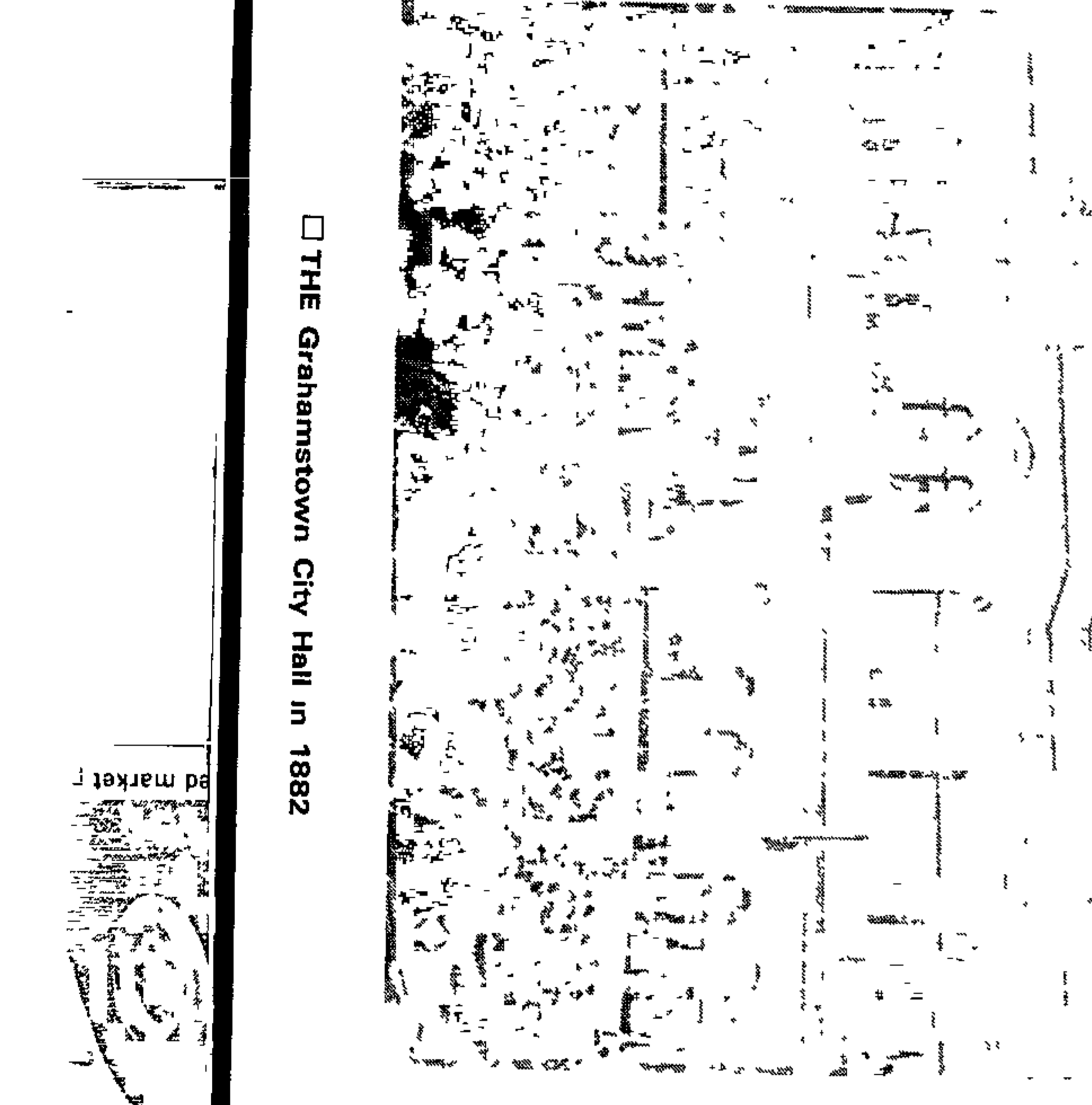
The "Magna Carta" climaxed a long struggle between South Africa's first newspapermen, the colonial authorities and a public often enraged by controversial editorial opinion.

In spite of many problems, the miraculous art which the first-known printer in the Cape, Johann Christian Ritter, brought with him in 1784 was already transforming the world And would transform South Africa

The earliest example of South African printing, Ritter's Almanack for 1796, was followed four years later by the

Advertisement for Grocott's Penny Mail, including a notice of sale and details of the publication.

Advertisement for THE CHRONICLE, including details of its publication and subscription information.



ARGUS 15/10/82 243

CONT







243

20

Assorted Reasons Why Weekend Post Makes Every Weekend Special

- 1 TV NEWS  
With this handy put out guide there's no need to buy or other television guides
  - 2 FAMILY POST  
A lot of magazines all about the people and places that make fascinating reading. Plus you get weekly Crossword and Lucky
  - 3 COLOUR COMICS  
A whole section of bright grown up comic strips
  - 4 RACING  
Jackpot and Racing results at a glance
  - 5 SPORTS  
All the latest sports results and reports
  - 6 LEISURE SPORTS  
A separate section about the sports in which you participate
  - 7 SWOP COLUMN  
Take Capsule's classified section free with a great buy or a lot of boats and all kinds of merchandise. Plus you'll get
  - 8 IDEAS  
A weekly journal of opinion and commentary
  - 9 ARTS  
Arts leisure activities columns Post Junior Club and your weekly Radio Guide
  - 10 BOOKS  
News reviews and best sellers in this popular column
  - 11 CATHY'S COOKING CORNER  
Recipes advice and questions answered
  - 12 YOUR GARDEN  
Special feature every Saturday for gardening enthusiasts
  - 13 THE WOMAN'S SCENE  
Special features geared to your interests and to brighten up your weekend
  - 14 POSTWORD  
The weekly jackpot competition with proceeds donated to charity
  - 15 AT YOUR SERVICE  
Give Bissetter sets out to solve problems that plague householders
  - 16 THE PROPERTY MARKET  
500 houses shown lists and a wide variety of investments to give you a choice on the way to the future
  - 17 HOME DELIVERY  
Telephone 523470 ext 118 for the great convenience
  - 18 HOLLYWOOD  
The Marilyn Beck column to brighten up your weekend
  - 19 BUSINESS SECTION  
An expanded section on the local and national business scene
  - 20 NEWS COVERAGE  
Comprehensive reporting on the local scene the nation and the world
- YOU GET A LOT MORE TO ENJOY IN THE Weekend Post and for only 30 cents (inclusive of tax)
- To home del. only - phone 523470 ext 118 or write to the Circulation Manager, EP News, paper's P.O. Box 1117, Port Elizabeth 6000

# EL bulletin counters overseas propaganda

By KEITH ROSS  
EAST LONDON — An East London woman has started a news bulletin to counter the "propaganda spread round the world" by South Africa's enemies

The bulletin will be distributed in nearly all the countries of the Western world

Known as the "Protea Bulletin", it was started by an East London businesswoman, Mrs Rosemary Steinfeldt

In her first edition she says "The editor of Protea was born in England in 1934, emigrating to South Africa in 1969

"Previously 'anti' herself, she feels that the campaign against her

newly-adopted country is vicious unfair and very, very clever

"She also feels that some 14 years in South Africa give her the right to say and do something in reply and in return for what her new home has given her

"Protea is her small contribution"

Mrs Steinfeldt has advertised the bulletin in the national Press Part of the advertisement says

"The mounting scale of South African aggression

South African forces invade 600 refugees murdered by apartheid troops — mostly women and children 200 refugees abducted to camps in Namibia by South African

troops South African troops invade plunder, terrorise

"This is just some of the vicious propaganda currently circulating in the United Kingdom and appeals have been made to us to do something about the lies and distortions about our country"

In her bulletin, Mrs Steinfeldt says her aim is to counter the lies and half-truths being told about South Africa

She admits there is much that is not yet right in South Africa but overseas countries should correct their own faults before interfering in the affairs of others

Some know little about South Africa Others know the facts but distort them to

their own "negative and destructive advantage"

The bulletin gives examples of recent distortions of the news One example quotes the London ITN news on the death of King Sobhuza of Swaziland

"The king was much admired for the way he defended his country from attempts by South Africa to usurp some of its territory"

The bulletin says the duty officer at ITN was phoned and told that South Africa was, in fact, about to give additional territory to Swaziland

The duty officer replied that a "slip-up" had been made The bulletin says this slip-up has not yet been corrected

## Newsletter describes month-long search for detained teenager

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An agonising month-long search for the teenage son of an Anglican priest, arrested by the Security Police, has been described by the parents and the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, the Rt Rev Timothy Bavin, in the latest Anglican newsletter, The Watchman

In the early hours of June 24, a first-year student at the University of the North, whose father is an Anglican priest in Johannesburg, was arrested on campus

For four weeks, sick with worry over his mysterious disappearance, the parents tried to find out where their son was being held

Their friends, among them Bishop Bavin, also tried to find out where the student was being held, but to no avail

Bishop Bavin wrote "Heaven knows how many phone calls were made to police stations without effect When some of the phone calls were answered, I received treatment which was polite but unhelpful,

and usually I was given another telephone number of yet another police station, of yet another police officer

"Eventually I found myself, in the fourth week, in contact with a senior officer, only to be told it was not policy to reveal the whereabouts of detainees, but if the parents presented themselves in person to a certain officer at John Vorster Square, he would give them some information

"On phoning the father to tell him this, I learnt his son had been released that very day after 30 days in detention"

The youth had been held in a police station in the northern suburbs of Johannesburg

"It is only common decency and proper humanity — let alone Christian morality — which demands that the next-of-kin be informed by the Security Police of the arrest of a detainee

"This should apply especially to the detention of someone under 20 years of age," said Bishop Bavin

## Soviets test missile

WASHINGTON — The Soviet Union's most advanced submarine-launched missile was put through a significant test on Thursday when four of the weapons were fired in sequence into areas thousands of kilometres apart, intelligence sources said yesterday

US specialists are studying data from these firings in an effort to determine how much progress the Soviets have made in development of the SSNX-20 missile, an 8 000km range weapon designed to carry up to 12 nuclear warheads each

The SSNX-20, it is believed, will be mounted in the Soviet Union's giant new Typhoon submarines

Each Typhoon sub will carry 20 of these missiles — Sapa-AP

## Chiavelli case is dropped

Weekend Post Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Controversial legal proceedings in Accra, in which the South African-based mil-

The ruling Provisional National Defence Council, headed by Flight-Lieutenant Jerry Rawlings, suspended all tribunals recently in the face of growing pressure from the

Dr Chiavelli, on charges of receiving money from the Italian millionaire

Both men are former leading members of the People's National Party of the country's former Presi-

or AMMA SPECIAL nd

Weak Slow, Dry Breaking off, Falling out hair  
**WHY?**  
do so many people phone in and write letters of thanks for

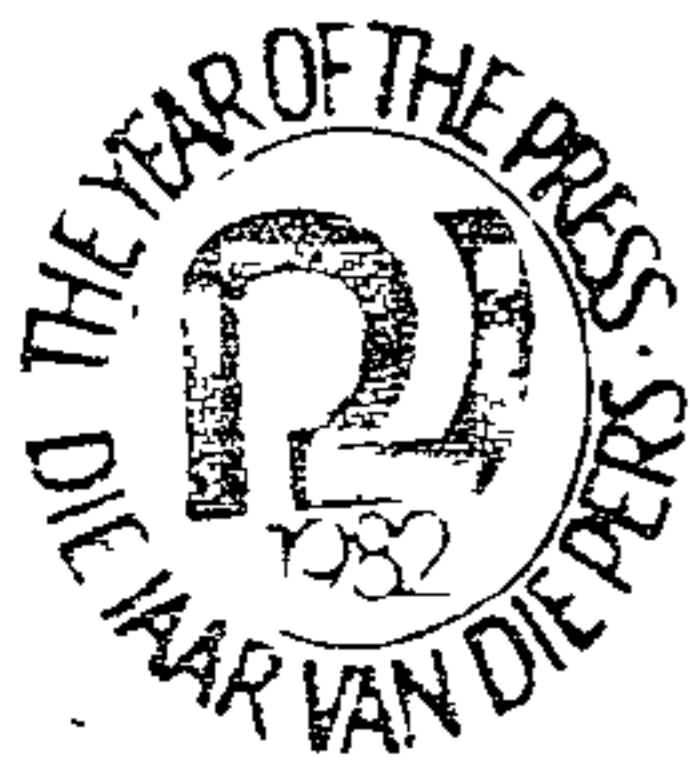
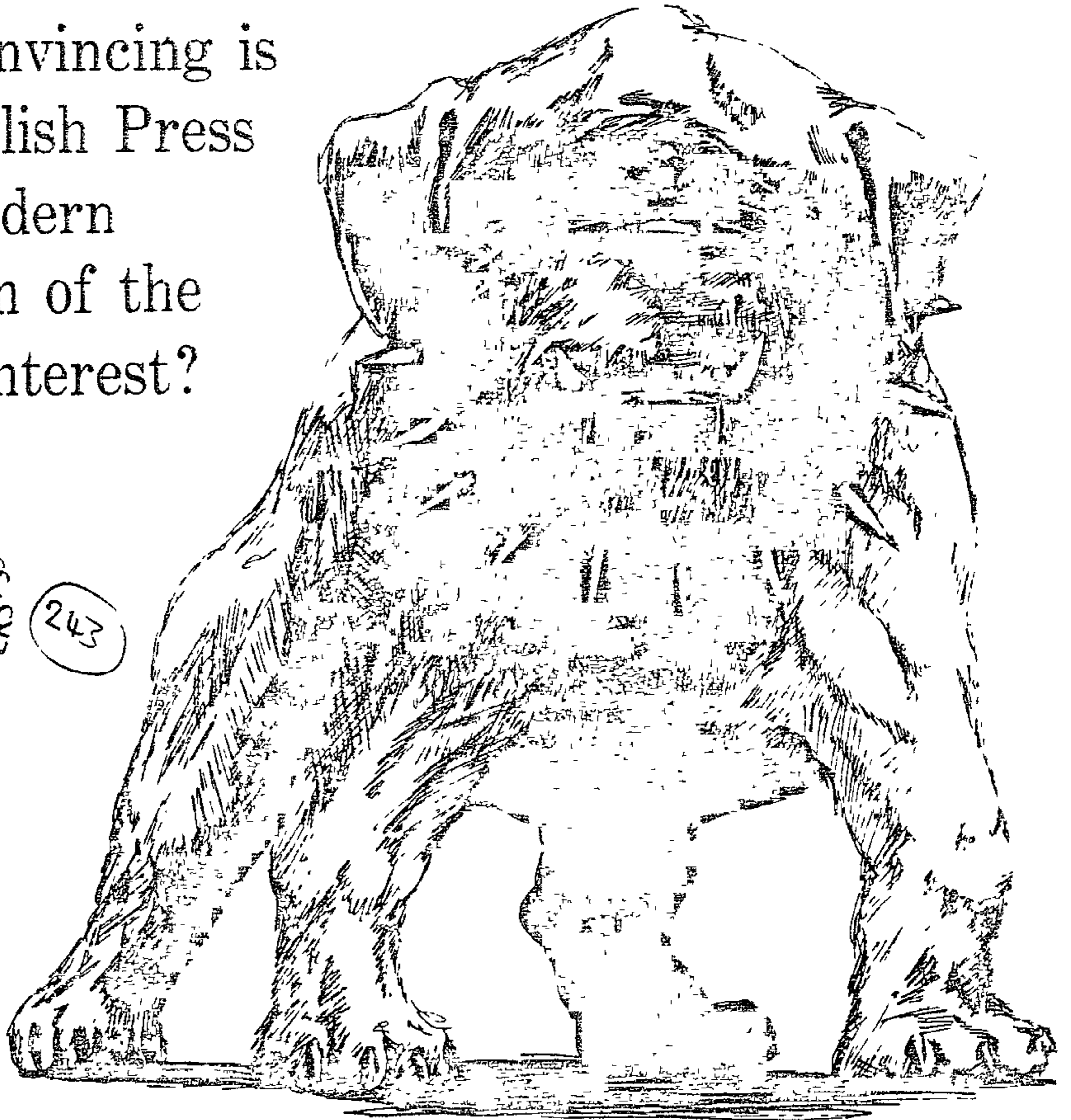


# The one-eyed

# watchdog

S-Express  
17/10/22

How convincing is the English Press as a modern guardian of the public interest?



243

Sunday Express columnist James McClurg wrote this article for 'Issue' a new local magazine seeking to stimulate debate on all subjects. The magazine's first issue chose newspapers as this is the 'Year of the Press'

WHEN the founding fathers of the Newspaper Press Union gathered in Grahamstown a century ago, South Africa was in the trough of an economic depression

In addition, two climactic

events, the Transvaal War of Independence and the Zulu War, cast long political shadows. The imperial initiative was temporarily paralysed and no man could confidently predict the country's future

I mention this distant mo-

ment in history partly because it forms an appropriate background to my theme and partly to underline the central truth that papers in South Africa have seldom known anything but a milieu of change and uncertainty

In a sense, indeed, news may itself be defined as change if nothing changes, there is no news

This is not to minimise the exceptional importance of the changes whether on or under the surface that are

the Press — to the extent to which it will be allowed to play it — will remain much the same

That role is twofold. In the first place, our Press is almost entirely commercially based. It provides a service to advertisers drawing its revenue from that source, and, to a lesser extent, from the selling price of the publication

Like anyone else in business, the proprietors seek to make a profit. If they fail to do so they have to close down

to hear of any other system that does not contain vastly more serious flaws and indeed positive dangers. All the alternatives involve in some way or other, the controlling hand of officialdom

More crucial to my theme — and I write of the Press as though it were synonymous with the papers — is the editorial role

How do we define that role? Choosing from the clichés that step forward to answer the question we may perhaps say that it is to re-

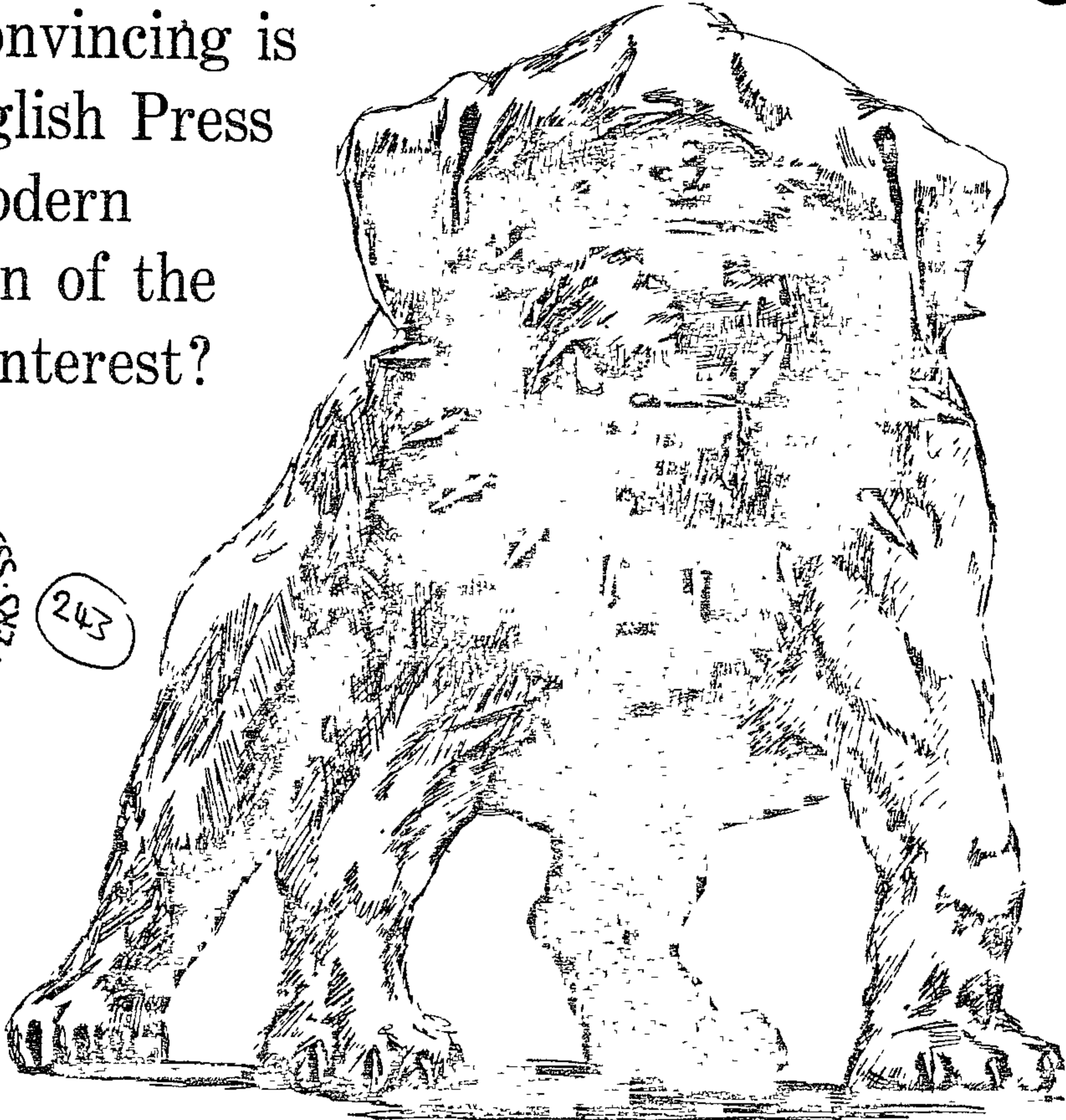




# Watchdog

17/10/82

How convincing is the English Press as a modern guardian of the public interest?



WAR OF THE PRESS  
1982  
VAN DIEPERS

243

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of change and uncertainty

In a sense indeed,  
news may itself be de-  
fined as change if noth-  
ing changes there is no  
news.

This is not to minimise the  
exceptional importance of  
the changes whether on or  
under the surface, that are  
taking place in South Africa  
today. Only the most obtuse  
among us fail to recognise  
that the South Africa of 2000,  
only 20 years away, will dif-  
fer radically from the coun-  
try we know today.

Yet through it all it seems  
to me the essential role of

the Press — to the extent to  
which it will be allowed to  
play it — will remain much  
the same.

That role is twofold. In the  
first place our Press is al-  
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and to a lesser extent from  
the selling price of the publi-  
cation.

Like anyone else in busi-  
ness, the proprietors seek to  
make a profit. If they fail to  
do so, they have to close  
down.

It is fashionable in some  
intellectual circles to decry  
the Press of the Western  
World precisely because it is  
commercial. Undoubtedly  
there are flaws in the system  
and its worst manifestations  
are abhorrent. But I have yet

to hear of any other system  
that does not contain vastly  
more serious flaws and in-  
deed positive dangers. All  
the alternatives involve, in  
some way or other, the con-  
trolling hand of officialdom.

More crucial to my  
theme — and I write of  
the Press as though it  
were synonymous with  
the papers — is the edi-  
torial role.

How do we judge that  
role? Choosing from the al-  
ternatives that step forward to an-  
swer the question we may  
perhaps say that it is to re-  
port speedily, accurately  
and fairly on the events of  
the day and to offer in-  
formed and honest comment  
on them. All else is pernick-  
et.

I have deliberately not  
used the word 'objective'.

**SHC**  
**UNIT'S**

Start building your  
all weather tennis

All it needs is a  
a quote and a few  
What's more, every



are all captives of our back-grounds, predilections and beliefs, to pretend otherwise is self-deceit. But honesty and freedom from distortion are paramount, nor are they incompatible with strongly-expressed editorial opinions.

If we turn from the individual paper to the Press as a whole, a further demand presents itself that the public be exposed to the widest possible range of political opinions. In this respect the South African Press falls far short of the mark.

To the solid array of Government-supporting Afrikaans papers, the English-language Press turns an almost equally solid phalanx of opposition to the Government and, broadly speaking, support of the Progressive Federal Party.

The presence in the English Press ranks of The Citizen, an illegitimate child spawned in deceit and since adopted by one of the Afrikaans groups, is more fortuitous than fortunate and does little to redress the imbalance.

It is true that the Government's point of view is more than adequately ventilated on radio and TV. But that outrageous abuse of monopoly falls outside my theme. In any case, it is no answer

to the deficiencies of the English-language Press.

There thus remains an obligation on the papers that oppose the Government and the National Party to report their actions and utterances fairly, however fiercely they may denounce them in their editorial columns and in special articles. As things are, fact and comment are all too often interwoven in a fashion that blurs the vital distinction between the two.

I do not subscribe to the doctrine widely upheld in the United States that comment has no place outside the leader page.

Interpretative news stories by political correspondents and other specialists can be useful. But the reader must always be allowed to know whether he is being presented with facts or an interpretation of them.

Journalists, I believe, have little understanding of the anger and frustration felt by intelligent readers when they think they are being given false coinage.

I believe, too, that English-language papers would do much for their credibility if they occasionally turned a more searching eye on the weaknesses that the PFP,

like any other human institution, carries within itself. The same obviously applies to anti-Government forces outside the parliamentary system.

I am not arguing for a change of allegiance or policy but a manifestly one-eyed watchdog is not entirely convincing as a guardian of the public interest.

An even more serious gap in the Press spectrum, and one that may cost South Africa dearly in the long run, is the lack of black-owned papers authentically reflecting the views of the black population.

White-owned papers aimed at black readership certainly try to play this role, but on a smaller scale and under the constant threat of repressive action by the Government.

White readership of these publications is understandably minimal and black spokesmen lack a means of direct contact across the racial divide.

Here, then, we may identify one of the major responsibilities of the English-language Press. So long as this gap persists, they have a duty to their readers to bridge it as far as possible.

To write at length about the imperative need to fight for the freedom of the Press — or what remains of that admittedly nebulous concept within the tightening stranglehold of restrictive legislation — would be an excursion into the obvious. It should be enough to say that the Press would betray itself, its readers and South Africa as a whole if it abandoned that struggle.

Because the tradition of Press freedom in South Africa, dating back to 1825, is of British origin it would be particularly shameful if the English-language papers were lethargic in their defence of it.

There is no sign that they are and it is gratifying to record that they have the full support of the Afrikaners, despite their direct link with the Government and the NP.

A subtle threat comes from a suggestion that because the Government is set on a path of constitutional change, the Press now has a special duty not to rock the boat.

In an expanded version of this aquatic metaphor, the newly appointed Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Barend du Plessis, has de-

clared the Government and the Press as conducting a fencing bout "in a boat in the middle of a fast-flowing river".

"If one of them scored a hit," Mr du Plessis told Rapport, "he would go down with his opponent. It would be better to wait until we are safely on the bank before we continue with the fencing."

Elsewhere Mr du Plessis made his meaning clearer when he urged specifically that the presentation of news should be "toned down" during this critical period.

In surveying a subject as wide as this, every man can find his own hobby-horse. I mount mine without apology. It is the belief that the English-language papers in South Africa have a unique and inescapable responsibility towards the language in which they are published.

But just as English threatens Afrikaners, so Afrikaners increasingly and insidiously threatens English. The answer to this does not lie in being "anti-Afrikaans", either politically or linguistically. Nothing could be more sterile than that. But there is surely room, without chauvinism, for a conscious pride in our inheritance of a marvellous language and a determination to use it with

precision and with respect for its idiomatic structure.

In the past there has been little to show that the English-language Press shares any such pride or determination.

The standard of English in our papers (as on TV and radio) seems to decline almost daily. In my darkest moments I foresee us, by the end of the century, using a patois that visitors to the country will find more and more puzzling.

Most thinking journalists, I believe, would agree, however ruefully, that the South African Press has failed to capture the outright loyalty and support of its readers. If the crunch came and overt censorship were imposed on papers overnight, would readers rush to the barricades or even raise a perceptible volume of protest? It is hard to answer that question hopefully.

A major reason, no doubt, is that the English-language Press, with its emphasis on the manifest wrongs in our society, has been predominantly a bearer of bad news and a disturber of the comfortable status quo. Those who discharge that duty are seldom popular. The present backlash against the veritable Afrikaans Press, belatedly fulfilling a somewhat sum-

lar role, demonstrates this. But it would be a mistake for the Press to accept this as the sole explanation of the apparent public indifference towards its freedom. Are there, perhaps, other factors?

Are the papers, rightly or wrongly, seen less as household friends than as purveyors of inaccuracy and exploiters of private grief, merchants of sex and sensation?

In this centenary year, that question is worth pondering in all its implications.



# Boost for new black tabloid

## Avis hires a new driver for its 1983 campaign but is keeping its ad ideas under the bonnet

THE circulation of Golden City Press — the Sunday newspaper aimed at urban blacks — has taken off

The paper which limped for a while after kick-off is, according to Allied Publishing, now notching up weekly sales of about 85,000 and in the view of editor Chris Day the publication should reach its 100,000 target before the end of the year

Due to the newspaper's strategies was to bring out a second edition which appeared on the streets on September 1 Day claimed that the expansion has enabled the paper to catch readers from Friday through to Sunday Day said advertising volumes were high

THE Avis account has gone to a new ad agency

The car rental company last week moved from Lind say Smithers (its advertising agency for the past decade) to MacCann Erickson

The announcement left in its wake eight disappointed ad agencies — all of whom had pulled out the stops to win the prestige account (Sunday Express October 10) worth about £400,000

The agencies that pitched their creative skills against one another include BBDO, JWP, Bates (via Phillips Flightfold), Seattle Tripp & Makin, McCann, Lindsay

THE PR industry is playing musical chairs

THE PR industry is playing musical chairs. Ex-Group Editor's (GE) staffer and one time managing director (albeit brief) of the former PR consultancy Stephanie Hooper has left Concept Communications (an offshoot of GE) "to go it alone"

Smithers and Spades McCann is not leaking clues as to what won the agency the account. It is keeping the new campaign firmly under wraps

The heavies in the agency are only prepared to ceterly quip "We tired harder"

The McCann campaign, said Johannesburg manager Dan Weinberg, should hit the media by the end of this year or early next year

The budget for the coming year is being discussed

Hooper's outfit is called PR Professionals

Seasoned PR man Jonathan Stubbs, who has been in the business for almost 20 years, has joined the board of Norton Glyn Communication

Deans This month he merged his public relations practice with D Hilton-Barber Associates

Deans has been in the business since 1967, prior to which he was Business Editor of the Rand Daily Mail and Industrial Editor of United Newspapers in London

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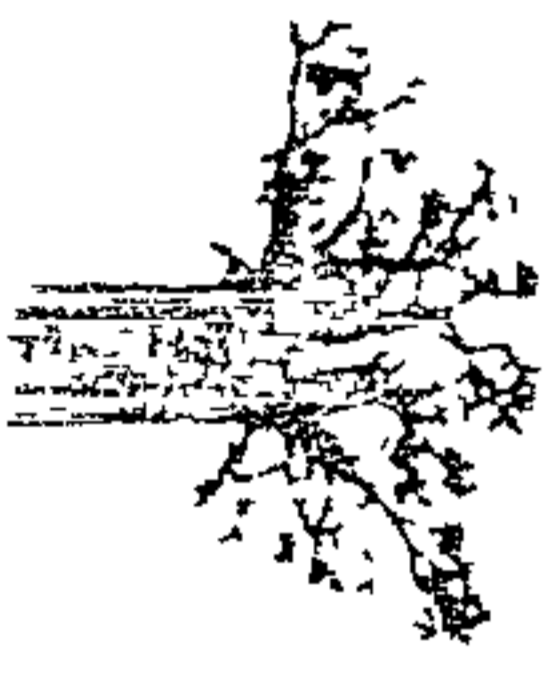
# WELLS REFINED

Brace yourself The man we need will join our team by the end of the month He already has a thorough understanding of all spheres of South African media in the black and white markets He has a flair for creative media planning He knows how to read AMPS, COSMIC, TELMAR FRID & PFI A computer printouts, analyse them and present meaningful strategies as a result He also has a track record in industrial buying

We are growing fast We are tight for space But we'll fit the right man in, even if it's in a darkroom or passage until we move into our new pad

Call in reply to Rossini if you'd like an appointment to chat 789 5302

Call Rossini Advertising Associates



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2-5 pm  
**VISIT THE BUILDING CENTRE**

Exhibition of building and Decorating materials

Make Building & decorate a quick and easy job. Visit our building and decorating products.

**BUILDING CENTRE**  
129 Commissioner Street  
Tel: 44, 071

# WHY NOT GO TO THE MEDIA?

maest turned ad man — believes the R3-million a year business will complement the broadening specialist income of the R50-million a year Bates Wells group

## Looking back in anguish

AD AGENCY Manning Hirschberg (MH) is becoming reflective

In its latest Media Facts it looks at how the Press has fared during the past 12 years

According to MH's figures advertisers placed R25-million into dailies and R12.5-million into weekend papers

This represented 64% of all print expenditure which, in turn, accounted for the bulk of all advertising

In 1981 dailies took up R115-million (up 360%) and weekenders R49.7-million (up 298%)

The proportion of newspaper to all print expenditure fell to 54% which in turn fell to 63% of all advertising

But it is not all gloom and doom

MH reassures one with the observation that the Press is still the first selection for retailers — a sector that puts a lot of money into advertising

## How to fight the recession

RECENTLY established ad agency Lincoln Wood & Partners have structured a seminar 'Up The Down Cycle, Aggressive Marketing'

## Bates Wells is on the prowl

ADV. KRIPRING agency Bates Wells is on the acquisition trail

## Looking back in anguish

AD AGENCY Manning Hirschberg (MH) is becoming reflective

## How to fight the recession

RECENTLY established ad agency Lincoln Wood & Partners have structured a seminar 'Up The Down Cycle, Aggressive Marketing'



# The shadow over Press freedom . . .

## AND THE LIGHT IN THE DARKNESS

THE Newspaper Press Union, founded in 1882, celebrates its centenary this week in Grahamstown, the place where it was launched

The NPU's century-old story starts in a balmy era of calm and tranquillity. It finishes in a climate of storm and confrontation.

The story is an exciting one. When the members of the NPU meet in Grahamstown this week they can take pride in the fact that they have honoured the trust reposed in them by the 26 founders of the NPU a century ago.

We need to bear in mind the nature of that century-old trust, the better to understand that role and history of the NPU and of the Press itself.

Here is the stated purpose of the NPU at its founding in 1882:

"To promote all objects of common interest to the South African Press, and for the protection of its members in the proper discharge of their duty."

We need also to recall that in 1882 the freedom of the Press was a commonplace of the social order, fully accepted as an indispensable ingredient of the democratic system.

### Critic

That issue had been firmly decided 50 years earlier when Thomas Pringle and John Fairbairn won the battle against the autocratic Lord Charles Somerset.

From 1882, therefore, the NPU could function sedately, in a soothing climate of Press freedom, confining itself to the commercial or business side of newspaper production. Its chief concern would be newsprint supplies, communications, the ethics of advertising, distribution methods and so on.

In the first 70 years of the NPU's existence one can find little that would disturb this calm, placid, sheltered, almost colourless, but none the less desirable routine.

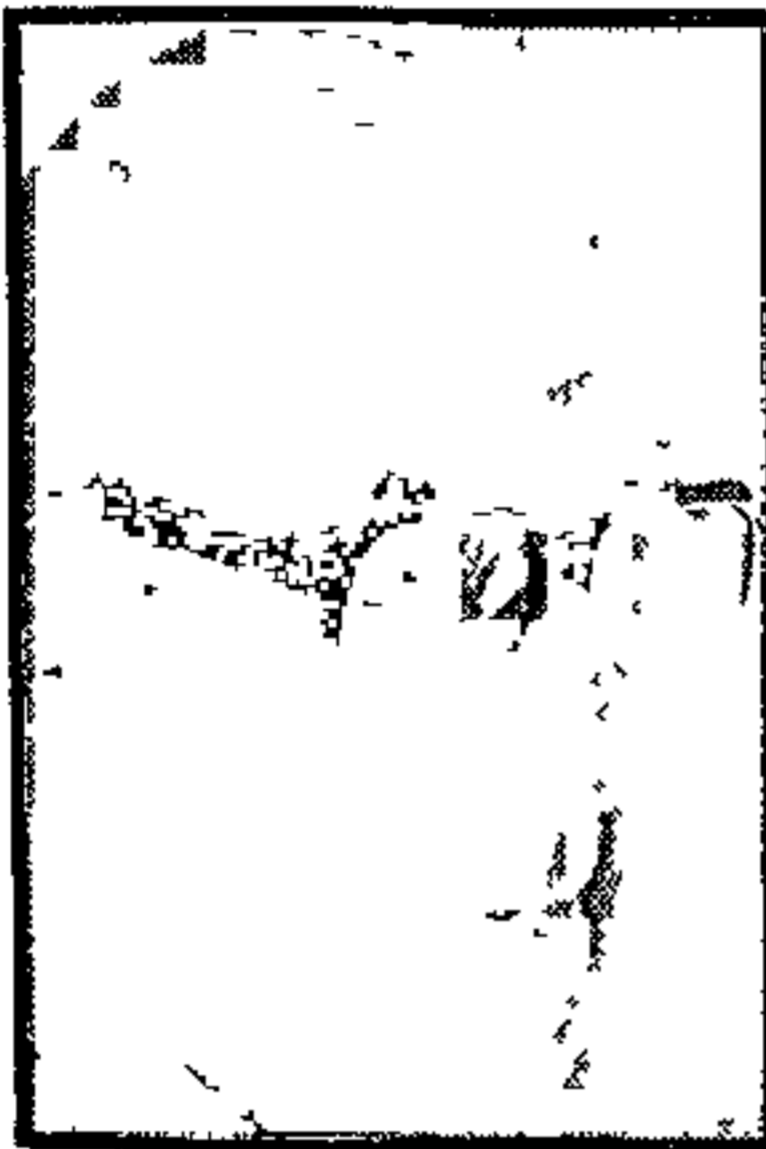
One incident, in 1936, may have caused a minor flutter. The then Prime Minister, General J B M Hertzog, criticised the newspapers for the way they were attacking Hitler's regime.

Editors were naturally quick to react, and even from the normally somnolent NPU came rumblings that Gen Hertzog was perhaps going too far in criticising the Press.

As a collective body the NPU did not lay down rules about editorial policy. This was a matter of each individual member.

Though the members might differ in political attitudes, the consensus among them on how a newspaper should be run seemed to be this: newspapers should exercise restraint, act responsibly, observe the norms of good taste and obey the law of the land.

The art of exercising restraint in those days may have been easier than it is now. No startling story could leap at you from the front page, for the simple reason that the front page



By JOEL MERVIS

On the eve of the centenary of the Newspaper Press Union, a former Editor of the Sunday Times



takes a look at the history and current state of Press freedom in South Africa.

was filled with advertisements.

Even on an inside page, where the news did appear, sensationalism became rather restricted. After all, when the main news of the day — an outbreak of war or the sinking of the Titanic — was given a headline across one column, one readily acquired the habit of being restrained.

Thus, for 70 years, the NPU, in a very literal sense, simply minded its own business — steadily building up the tradition of a responsible Press and regularly introducing new and improved printing techniques.

The great watershed for the NPU — the line that divided NPU perpetual calm

from perennial conflict — came in 1948 with the advent to power of Dr D F Malan's National Party government.

From the start the Press came under attack, and by 1952 Dr Malan had appointed the Helm van Zyl Commission to inquire into the Press.

This turned out to be one of the most farcical investigations in our history.

The inquiry lasted about 13 years, the final report ran to hundreds of thousands of words, encapsulated in about 25 grubby-looking, untidily-bound volumes of all shapes and sizes.

The inquiry had become a laughing stock long before the final report appeared. When it did emerge, it was totally ignored.

Yet, even though the commission was holding its inquiry, the Nationalist attacks on the Press grew more virulent.

The NPU watched events with concern, and one's problem is to pinpoint the moment when the NPU crossed from its era of peace and calm into the stormwater of conflict and confrontation.

This is not an easy matter, but if we fix April 1961 as the date, we may not be far off the mark.

We should at this point take note that during the first nine years of the Van Zyl Press Commission's existence, South Africa was served by three Prime Ministers: Dr Malan, who appointed the Commission, Mr J G Strydom and Dr H F Verwoerd.

### Censorship

It was Dr Verwoerd, in April 1961, who announced that "if the Press did not adopt some form of self-control, the Government might be forced to take steps".

At the same time the Minister of the Interior, Senator Jan de Klerk, announced a plan to introduce a new Censorship Bill, ostensibly to deal with "obscene and subversive publications".

The sting in the Bill was

that newspapers would fall within its scope.

Dr Verwoerd's threat and Senator de Klerk's proposed Bill shook the NPU as it had not been shaken for 80 years. Galvanised into action by these appalling developments, it went straight to the Government.

In 1961 the threats were followed by the protests, which in turn were followed by the negotiations, which culminated in a settlement. In March 1962 a Press Council and a Code of Conduct were created.

### Threat

Nonetheless, at this time the NPU scored one of its more notable victories.

It persuaded the Government to exclude the Press from the operation of the Censorship Bill that had been designed for "obscene and subversive publications".

We must move forward now to the early 70s. The new Prime Minister is Mr B J Vorster, master of the colourful cliché, the man from whose lips fall such deathless phrases as "the alternative is too ghastly to contemplate".

To Mr Vorster, one thing had become abundantly clear: For his purposes the Press Council and the journalist's Code of Conduct were a total waste of time.

We did not have long to wait for the tritely-worded threat.

In 1973 he warned the Press "to put its house in order," failing which he would do the job himself.

The NPU reacted swiftly to this chilling threat. According to a newspaper report at the time, "the NPU was making desperate efforts behind the scenes to persuade the Government not to introduce legislation".

Mr Vorster was not easily satisfied. He soon came out with a new threat.

He was waiting, he said, "for one English-language paper to overstep the mark". This would "provide him with an opening" to introduce legislation.

The legislation he had in mind was to amend the Ri-

otous Assemblies Act so as to give the Government power to prevent a newspaper from appearing on the streets.

The NPU was back in the old syndrome, negotiating desperately to save the Press from a law Mr Vorster was clearly prepared to impose.

The NPU agreed to widen the powers of the Press Council, giving it the right to impose heavy fines on newspapers for "offences", particularly that of "racial incitement".

With this settlement Mr Vorster seemed satisfied, but not for long.

In 1977 Dr Connie Mulder's notorious Newspaper Bill emerged. It achieved the singular distinction of being at one and the same time an outrage and an absurdity.

● An outrage because it sought to muzzle the Press completely.

● An absurdity because its terms were so broad and so vague as to be not only unenforceable, but also unintelligible.

This time the NPU was in a real fighting mood. No morsels, no sops, no "settlements". It flatly repudiated the measure and told the Government to do its worst.

The NPU's judgment was sound. It called Mr Vorster's bluff, and the futile, farcical Bill was thrown away.

Yet the onslaught against the Press has, if anything, been intensified.

As the NPU meets in Grahamstown for its centenary, it sits in the shadow of one of the worst measures of all — the Protection of Information Bill — passed by Parliament in 1982 but not yet promulgated into law.

But there is some light in the darkness — and that light is the NPU. The NPU is now an active protagonist in the battle for Press freedom.

It has this further important quality: It represents not one section, but all sections. It represents the English-medium and the Afrikaans-medium papers, it represents papers right across the political spectrum.

### Hostility

Those are clear factors which give the NPU its clout.

But we can go further and ask: Why is the NPU — the mild, benign old uncle of yesteryear — now so bold and aggressive?

The answer, paradoxically, is that the Government is largely responsible.

The Government's threats to gag the Press, its open hostility and its endless manoeuvres to curtail Press freedom have done two things: They have driven the heterogeneous components of the NPU into one united camp, and they have inspired the NPU to stand firm against the attacks on Press freedom.

As the members of the NPU celebrate their centenary, they may take comfort in the knowledge that their efforts have been recognised, and that they have earned the gratitude of the nation for their fight in defence of the freedom of the Press.



# Three take over from press baron

ARGUS 18/10/82

243

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Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG. — Three men were appointed today to fill the shoes of Mr Marius Jooste, the Afrikaans newspaper baron who died last week.

The three appointments made by Dagbreek Trust, the governing body of the Perskor group, strike a balance between reform and conservatism.

Mr Jooste, who was both chairman and chief executive officer of Perskor, was a National Party supporter with conservative leanings

#### FOLLOW POLICY

The most significant new appointment is that of Mr Koos Buitendag, his right-hand man, who will become chief executive officer of Perskor while retaining his previous position of managing director.

Mr Buitendag, who has served the group for 30 years, is regarded as a protégé of Mr Jooste and is expected to follow his policy line closely. This could give Perskor a conservative impetus in future.

The new Perskor chairman is Dr Willem van Heerden who is also chairman of Rapport and of The Citizen.

Dr van Heerden, a former editor of Dagbreek and of Die Vaderland, will have no executive functions. He is regarded as a verligte.

#### CREATED

Under Mr Jooste's "one-man rule", Perskor had no deputy chairman. But a new post has been created and the new deputy chairman will be Dr W B Coetzer, chairman of Federale Mynbou.

Dr Coetzer will have no executive functions either. He too is regarded as a verligte.

With Dagbreek Trust chaired by Mr Ben Schoeman, who has taken a strongly reformist stance, the verligte influence on Perskor is strong, but the trust is divided down the middle between verligte and verkrampte elements.

Mr Buitendag is not regarded as a strong enough personality to match the influence of Mr Jooste



# Argus to withdraw from board

ARGUS  
18/10/67  
243

Labour Reporter

THE Argus Printing and Publishing Company has announced its intention to withdraw from the Conciliation Board on which it negotiates industry-wide salaries for journalists with the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ)

The withdrawal of The Argus Company from the board follows the recent announcement by South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) that they would be withdrawing from the board

The Argus Company management has expressed unhappiness in the past about the stand taken by the SASJ in opposing regionalisation — whereby journalists on different newspapers would be paid different minimum wages — as

well as the society's proposals on across-the-board salary increases

The SASJ exists in the form of chapels in all the major English language newspapers

The acting vice-president of the SASJ, Mr Jon Beverley, said the society had received a letter from The Argus Company and would be considering the issue at a national council meeting to be held next week

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of The Argus Printing and Publishing Company, said he had sent a letter to the president of the SASJ, Mr David Bleazard outlining the position of The Argus Company

"It would be discourteous to comment further until he has received that letter," said Mr Miller

# 3 picked to succeed Jooste

243

## Chief Reporter

Three men were appointed today to succeed Mr Marius Jooste, the Afrikaans newspaper baron who died last week.

The three appointments made by Dagbreek Trust, the governing body of the Perskor Group, strike a balance between reform and conservatism.

Mr Jooste, who was chairman and chief executive officer of Perskor, was a National Party supporter with conservative leanings.

The most important new appointment is that of Mr Koos Buitendag, his righthand man who will become chief executive officer of Perskor and retain the position of managing director.

Mr Buitendag, who has been in the group for 30 years, is regarded as a protégé of the late Mr Jooste and is expected to follow his policy line closely. This could give Perskor a conservative stance in future.

The new chairman of

Perskor is Dr Willem van Heerden, who is also chairman of Rapport and of The Citizen.

Dr van Heerden, a former editor of Dagbreek and of Die Vaderland, will have no executive functions. He is regarded as a verligte.

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With Dagbreek Trust chaired by Mr Ben Schoeman, who has taken a strongly reformist stance, the verligte influence on Perskor is strong, but the trust is equally divided between verligte and verkramp-te elements.

Mr Buitendag is not regarded as strong enough to match the influence exerted by Mr Jooste.



# a minefield / BANNED

ALMOST since its early days, the black Press has been steeped in controversy. Its role has been clouded by various interests ranging from financial to political. But, even more important, the black Press has survived.

Its form and ideals have obviously changed with the times. Yet, even looking to the earliest days of the black Press, one can sense the deep commitment by black journalists to serving their people as best they could under somewhat difficult circumstances.

The questions being asked now about the role of the Press are nothing new. Even in the 1880s, the same questions were being asked.

## READERS

Whether black newspapers could serve the interests of their readers while being white-owned was an issue as far back as 1932.

Even then, opposition to The Bantu World came from newspapers like The African Leader, edited by T D Mweliso, which used the approach that they were "African-owned and African-run".

The same approach was taken by Jordan Ngubane when he started his Inkundla Ya-Bantu in the 40s. Both papers did not survive, for a variety of reasons — mostly financial and other resources. But if the black Press is conceived to have been just a rag to provide gossip and frivolous writing, witness what was written by I W W Ciashe in 1880:

## SPIRIT

*"Your cattle are gone,  
my countrymen,  
Go rescue them, go  
rescue them!  
Leave the breech-  
loader alone  
And turn to the pen  
Take paper and ink,  
For that is your  
shield"*

It is almost through this spirit that black journalism has developed. It was to become the basis of black journalism, and almost reflective of the feeling of organisations like the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) in the present day.

Yet, this was in contrast with the feeling of the controllers of the Press — from the missionary stage right through to Argus Company involvement in the black Press.

There is no doubt that an independent black Press now would face

## Bearing the brunt of govt suppression

exactly, if not worse, the same problems as were faced by the bold independent black newspaper owners of the 1880s.

The men who braved it then — Jabavu, Dube, Selope-Thema, Rolfe Dhomu — certainly found that running a black newspaper without the necessary financial backing is extremely difficult. Indeed, J T Jabavu, who is generally considered to have been the "father of black newspapers" certainly found it so after founding Imvo Zabantsundu

That newspaper is now owned by an Afrikaans publishing group. It is also interesting to note what Mr T J Cousins, then of the English Department of Wits, said in a paper in 1976, the resident commissioner of Basutoland wrote to Howard Pim in 1908. The Native Press in South Africa is going to be always with us, and they are certain to criticise the white man as freely as he criticises them. It is not an unmixed evil — it is quite well to know what they are thinking about."

## CONTROL

However, one of the earliest whites to run black newspapers, Fawcett Garrett Paver, had also said "Their (black newspapers) importance in moulding of native opinion makes their control a matter of the utmost importance to South Africa."

It is against this background that one has to look at the present feelings that the black Press is manipulated by white owners. The historical background is there to justify that feeling. Therefore, much more than just speculation and rhetoric will clear people's minds.

I would choose, under the circumstances to write in terms of the "Press that serves blacks" in referring to newspapers like The SOWETAN, Post and Sunday Post before it, the World and Weekend World, and other so-called "black newspapers".

## LIGHT

Can the "Press that serves blacks" be authentic champions of the black cause? I do not believe that a newspaper should set out to be a "champion" in this

sense. I believe a newspaper should inform, serve as a forum of discussion and debate, and provide a reflection of the society it serves.

Above all, these newspapers must provide the light, and the people will follow their own way.

The reason for this thinking is simple. With the diversity of interests and affiliations among black people of this country, it would not be

the white owners demand to push a certain policy, something like the Paver thinking, then only what can be described as collaborationist editors would work for them. However, if a newspaper is run on the basis of serving its community, being their voice, reflecting their aspirations — social, economic and political — educating, then it is serving its purpose. I believe that the days

Their position was perhaps brought about by the very factors mentioned above, particularly Government repression of the black media and black journalists.

## VIEW

What, for example is "advocacy journalism"? My view is that it is relative. If you are black, you are bound to see the situation — political or otherwise — from a black point of view. If

moderate, or whatever, as the society it reflects determines.

The days of the racy, easy-going flowing, yet often biting commentary writing of the 50s are gone. One need only look at the writings of Can Themba, Casey Motala, Zeke Mphahlele, Henry Nxumalo and others of the time to see the difference. There was almost a social diary whereas today's writing is more direct, more biting, yet making the same points.

## NEWS

Quite often the black Press is accused of "ignoring" the "changes" that have taken place in this country. Again, one should look at "change" in terms of how it affects the average Sowetan. Is there enough to justify lavish use of the word "change" in black newspapers?

This is not generally seen as being so. It is therefore precisely because of this that the so-called changes proposed by the President's Council for instance are being seen as an academic exercise. The institution does provide news, and in that sense news has to be published about it

by black newspapers in their role of informing people giving them the news.

## ACTIONS

Debate on issues of the day can hardly be acceptable if the total thinking cannot be reflected. There are far too many restrictive laws that make this almost impossible. Most of those who disagree with the Government have found themselves banned, detained or forced into silence. So how do newspapers then know that they reflect total thinking if the one view is suppressed?

Black newspapers have in recent years borne the full brunt of Government suppression. The actions have been based on such vague reasons that it is almost impossible to run a black newspaper without getting a combination of ulcers, high blood pressure and a cardiac to boot.

Caught in the middle, as it were, black newspapers will continue in the spirit of the founding fathers. They face dangers which were not unheard of then — only the dangers were better cloaked during their days.

Five years ago, on October 19, 1977 to be precise, two black newspapers, The World and Weekend World were banned. The editor of the papers, Mr Percy Qoboza, together with leaders of almost all black political organisations, was Latakomo, editor of The Section Six of the Internal Security Act. Today, a day to five years ago, Mr Joe Latakomo, editor of The SOWETAN which is the successor to the two banned papers gives an appraisal of the black Press. The piece is from ISSUE an occasional journal of freelance editors.



in the interests of any newspaper to pander to sectional interests. And by "sectional" here, I mean "black sectional interests".

## EDITORS

However, this does not mean that the editors of these newspapers would then automatically be precluded from expressing their points of view. There cannot be any compromise on this matter, as a newspaper's direction and policy is determined by its editor. If his policy succeeds, that's fine. If it fails, it will be his head that will be on the block.

One must therefore look at the "black Press" in this light. If

of the directly "controlled" black Press are gone. The days when the Government and big business had a direct say in what must go into a newspaper are gone. And it is precisely because of this that the Government and big business can put on the screws in their own ways to get what they want. Big business by withholding vital advertising, and Government by legislation or arbitrary action.

I do not believe that Mwasa's thinking is any different from the point that Ciashe made in 1880 "and turn to the pen/take paper and ink/for that is your shield".

you are white and privileged, you certainly will see the situation from the privileged point of view. The black struggles to achieve certain rights, while the white is seen as struggling to withhold those same rights from the black.

The only reason I believe there has been an outcry over the Mwasa standpoint is simply because people are refusing to accept that this is exactly what they have been doing. The Afrikaans Press and the radio and television services are as good an example as any of "advocacy journalism".

Black journalism can only be as militant,

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# BANNED / Blindfold in

**NEWSPAPERS** have a definite influence on public opinion, upon judgments and prejudices, upon election results and political philosophy.

Newspapers are sowers of seed, and the seed is fruitful

In South African politics something like a geological fault runs through the land, while this is also reflected in our Press — and this fault reaches down deeply to our political substrata

On the one hand there is the concept of nation-states living alongside each other and joined in a confederation dealing with common matters, and on the other there is the idea of a unitary state providing universal suffrage for all the peoples of South Africa under one parliament possibly a federal parliament

All recognised daily newspapers in South Africa are partisan newspapers that support the one or the other of these two political directions. We have no objective Press. In news selection and presentation, in emphasis placed on the news, headlines and comment it is thus the intention of South

Africa's daily Press to play an active role in politics

**Press patriotism**

We must distinguish between the different target markets of our newspapers

For the Afrikaans papers the target market is the Afrikaans public and its institutions because few blacks or English-speakers read Afrikaans. The Afrikaans dailies do speak to the other non-Afrikaans publics in South Africa insofar as English newspapers quote their views

The outside world takes cognisance of the Afrikaans newspapers insofar as the embassies of the Western countries make use of translations upon which they report back home on matters relevant. Here the Afrikaans Press performs an important function because the outside world is aware of the importance of Afrikaner politics

As partisan newspapers the English dailies have another kind of impact. The great mass of black and brown readers reads the English Press and the outside world — also

## The Press needs to be more patriotic

Africa — is practically determined in its views of South Africa by what the English newspapers have to say

This places a particular responsibility upon the English Press, and this I would like to call the demand for Press patriotism. The emphases and nuances of these newspapers unfortunately often give

evidence of the opposite. In over-emphasising the negative aspects of South Africa, with under-emphasis of the positive I feel they are often guilty in this respect. There is often a fanatical willfulness, even a wantonness to be found in their columns — a one-sidedness and venom that looks suspiciously like an internationally orientated attempt to destroy

blacks as their target market. With their kind of partisan politics it is easy to overstep the mark and sow the seed of revolutionary agitation

The Afrikaans Press, however, also needs to look to the demands of Press patriotism. By remaining silent about the realities of South Africa, by softening the conflict between black and

the State is now looking to Press control

My attitude is that we should reject any further control of the Press by way of legislation in whichever manner this legislation should be presented — as a Press Law in the form of a statutory Press Council or by way of any other legal measures or requirements. The approximately 100 legal measures that touch the Press have already placed the stamp of officialdom on the news and brought about inhibition — an unnecessary action by the State in many instances

Bureaucratic and arbitrary decisions as well as absolutes will be of no service to our political situation

If the State should choose this way — of further Press control through power — it will be a blemish upon our system

The Press cannot be treated in isolation. Prejudice in our community, precisely because we are experiencing a racial polarisation, precisely because revolutionary forces are undermining us, precisely because there is a rejection of the basic tenets of the National Party by many

people in this land — precisely because of these and other reasons should we maintain our democracy

Consultation, consent, and room for bargaining and confrontation in negotiation are the safe means for ensuring a stable future

And an untouchable Press, with the State keeping its hands off, is a cog in this machine. It is an indispensable part of the system. Troublesome it may be, even dangerous in terms of the chaos it can bring about, but it is still vital to the process of democratic government

If Government tinkers with the Press and tries to adjust it, it is attacking the very roots of our system

It is my judgment that the conflicting political aspirations in South Africa and the total onslaught can best be kept in balance by a free political Press subject to a strict application of its own code

**Criticism**

The political course of the present Government indubitably enjoys the general support of the leading Afrikaans newspapers. Some Afrikaans newspapers are more critical than others, but in the main the Prime Minister is seen as a positive reformer who can take a new order a long way further in a meaningful manner. Not that the Afrikaans papers are uncritical. Practically every week critical views of certain Government actions are put forward, and Government is constantly warned not to hesitate or look backward over its right shoulder

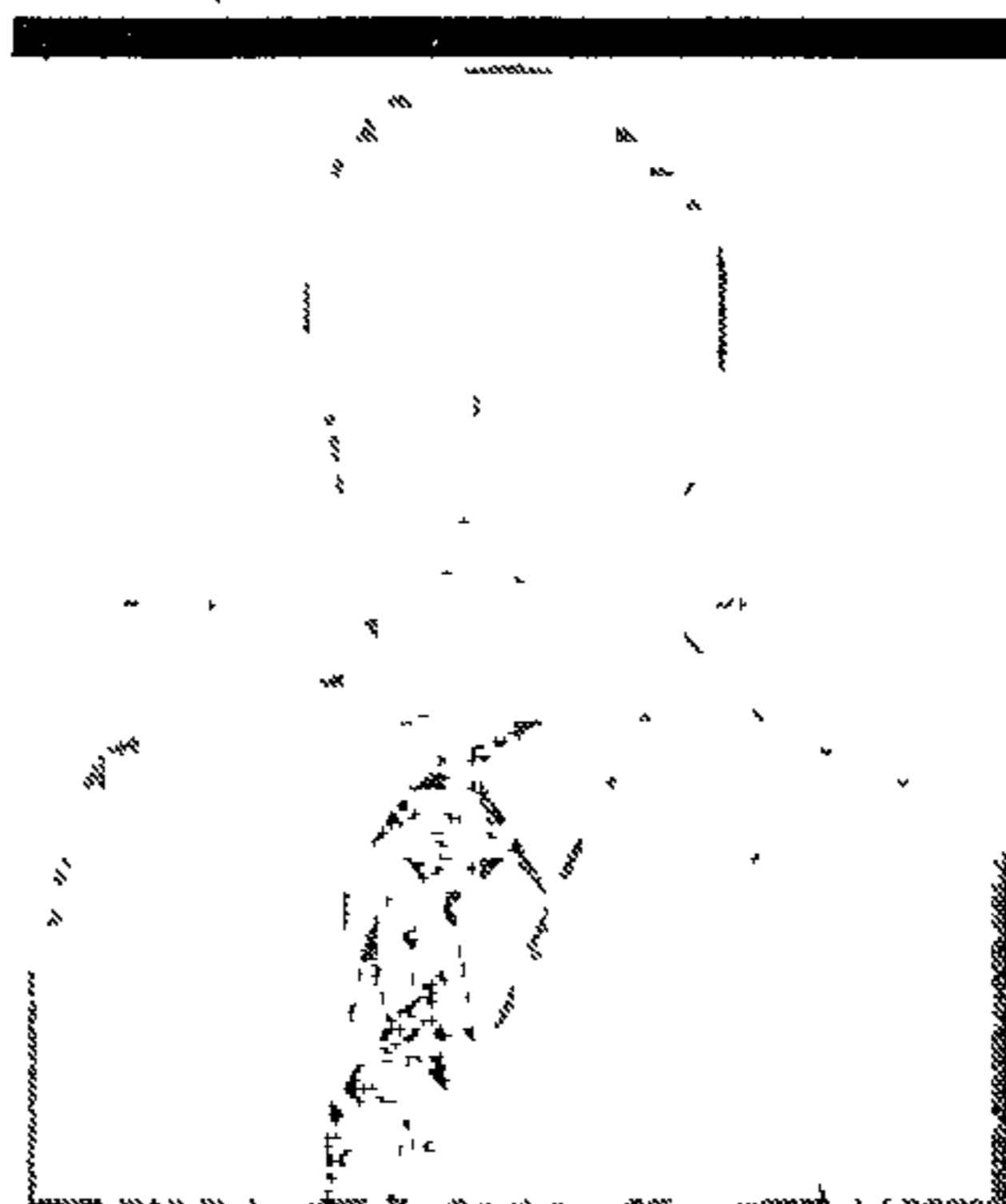
The Afrikaans newspapers do, however — again to a greater or lesser degree — set their face against a politics of total integration. The concept of separate development as a leitmotiv for our politics still remains a prominent policy of the Afrikaans Press. This appears in the strong emphasis placed on self-determination, an own living space for each group, and an own education

Afrikaans newspapers have played a key role in leading the Afrikaner — and accompanying him — through a phase of transition to a new political order, and they should continue in this role

The Afrikaans newspapers have a task of introducing their readers to facts that cannot be escaped and of demonstrating that the only option for peace, prosperity and order is the way of national association.

**'There is often a fanatical willfulness, even a wantonness about the English Press, a one-sidedness and venom that looks like an attempt to destroy.'**

**Dr Willem de Klerk was, until recently editor of Die Transvaler.**



South Africa's delicate balance... guarantee this Press patriotism. There can be no formula for it, and it is juridically impossible to draw up watertight rules for it

What applies to the English Press applies as well to those newspapers which have

white and by practising... endanger our country. There is a temptation for the Afrikaans papers to say the popular political thing to its public. This can also be destructive

The problem of Press patriotism has developed to such a pitch that

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# Press freedom seen as essential in democracy

GRAHAMSTOWN — Press freedom did not exist in a vacuum but was an essential component of a democratic society, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said today.

Officially opening the centenary congress of the Newspaper Press Union, he said Press freedom was subject to the same norms and regulations that applied to individual freedom.

Because the Press was keenly aware how integral a part of society it was, it had decided on its own initiative to reform the Press Council and to involve the public in its operation to a much larger extent.

"The challenge facing the NPU is to ensure that under the new dispensation a virile, investigative and questioning Press will continue to flourish. But at the same time,

the NPU must and wants to ensure that the Press will act positively and responsibly, at all times seeking the truth."

Press freedom was indivisible but newspapers adopting a negative line had to realise it imposed on them a responsibility to heed appeals for circumspection.

The NPU, he said, represented a mighty newspaper and periodical industry which employed about 36 000 people and attracted more than R1 million in advertising revenue every day.

In South Africa, with more than 60% of all her people illiterate, more than nine million copies of newspapers and magazines were sold each week, monthly and fortnightly publications excluded, he said.

When the exceptional complexity of South African soci-

ety, together with the onslaught against the Republic, were taken into consideration it was obvious that in this country it was essential to exercise Press freedom with the highest measure of responsibility.

Free and responsible media were undoubtedly one of the most important elements in a democratic society. They gave the society a spirit and virility. That was why the authorities repeatedly gave the assurance that a high premium was placed on Press freedom.

"But just as high as Press freedom, is the premium which has to be placed on the exceptional circumstances in regard to the safety of the state, the country and its people." It involved more than Press freedom. It affected the freedom of the country, Mr Viljoen said — Sapa.

GRAHAMSTOWN — Press freedom did not exist in a vacuum, but was an essential component of a democratic society and subject to the same norms and regulations that applied to individual freedom, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said today.

Speaking at the official opening of the centenary congress of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), he said that because the Press was keenly aware how integral a part of society it was, it had decided on its own initiative to reform the Press Council and to involve the public in its operation to a much wider extent.

The NPU, he said, represented a mighty newspaper and periodical industry which not only had an important political and social role

## Press freedom 'tied to safety of the State'

to fulfil, but was also a significant economic factor, representing an investment of tens of millions of rands.

The industry employed about 36 000 people and attracted more than R1 million in advertising revenue each day.

He said that free, responsible media were undoubtedly one of the most important elements in a democratic society. They gave to society a spirit and virility, and that was why — from the side of the authorities —

the assurance was repeatedly given that a high premium was being placed on Press freedom in South Africa.

"But just as high as Press freedom is the premium which has to be placed on the exceptional circumstances in regard to the safety of the State, the country and its people. It therefore involves more than just Press freedom. It affects the entire freedom of the country," Mr Viljoen said. — Sapa

● See Page 11.

Star  
19.10.82

243



# Multitude of laws R42

## 'inhibit SA editors'

South African editors have to contend with a myriad laws which inhibit "printing for the public what the public has every right to know," says Mr Peter McLean, president of the Newspaper Press Union

Addressing the annual congress of the NPU in Grahamstown today, Mr McLean, who is general manager of the Argus Company, said South Africa was not unique in having authorities who tried to manipulate and control the Press for their own ends.

This was a badge worn worldwide by those in power

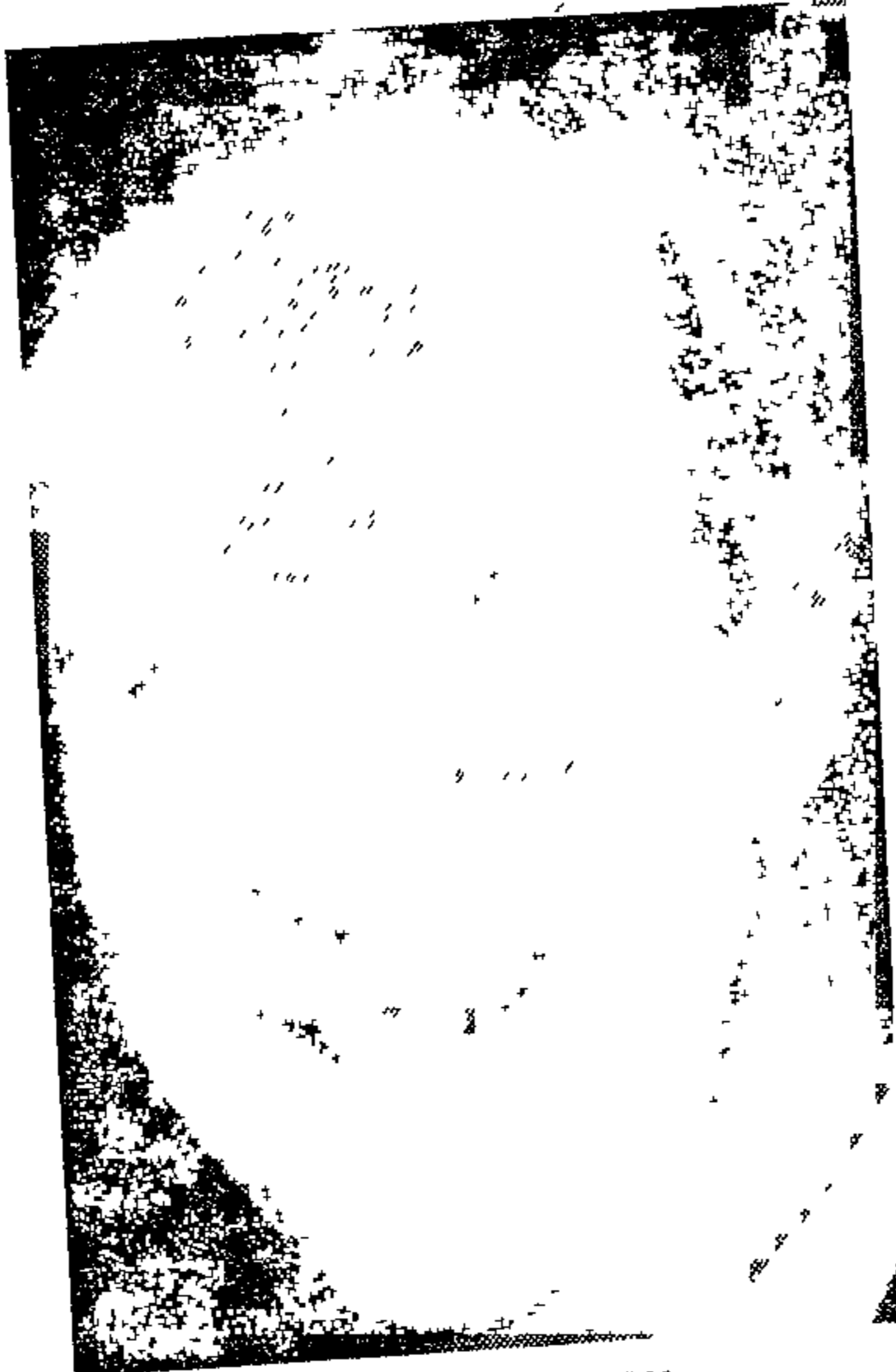
Mr McLean said the NPU and the Conference of Editors believed that the media — which had as their primary function the duty to inform the public accurately and, where appropriate, to comment fairly on matters of public interest without fear or favour — was fundamental to the existence of any democratic state

### MEDIA COUNCIL

Press freedom could best be protected by ensuring that everyone involved in the media maintained the highest professional standards of conduct.

It was for this reason that the NPU and the Conference of Editors decided to create a South African Media Council to ensure that a code of conduct be respected, but it now appeared the Government intended using that body as the watchdog of a new piece of legislation to control the Press.

Mr McLean said the Registration of News-



MR PETER McLEAN

papers Amendment Bill, rushed through Parliament towards the end of the last session, was intended to amend portions of the existing Newspaper and Imprint Registration Act and the Publications Act.

Amendments proposed in the Bill provide for

- The cancellation of the registration of any newspaper which did not submit itself for disciplinary purposes to an "independent and voluntary body" (none of whose members shall be appointed by the Government) striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by persons disseminating news"

- Once the registration of a newspaper is cancelled, it cannot be registered without the approval of the Minister. However, registra-

tion may not be withheld if the Minister is satisfied that the publisher will subject itself to the jurisdiction of the disciplinary body.

### VOLUNTARY

Mr McLean said. "If the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill becomes law, it will clearly have the effect of forcing newspapers to subject themselves to the proposed disciplinary body, presumably the new Media Council

"This clearly runs contrary to the spirit of the whole purpose of the new Media Council, which has proceeded on the basis that membership or submission to disciplinary jurisdiction shall be completely voluntary"

Mr McLean said the law would force the Media Council to ac-

commodate "involuntary volunteers," which was a most unwelcome intrusion on Press freedom

"We can only hope and pray that the Government will have a rethink and decide to suspend indefinitely the enactment of the Bill"

Mr McLean said the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into the mass media, and its recommendations to the Government, had demanded a major share of the NPU's time and attention during the year

The NPU had unanimously rejected the proposed Register of Journalists and certain provisions about ownership

However, it welcomed the announcement by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, that the Government wishes to hold discussions with the NPU, and was particularly pleased with his statement that the Government was not committed to the proposals, or legislation which would "professionalise journalism" and reduce shareholdings in newspaper companies

Mr McLean said the NPU had appointed its own committee to analyse the Steyn Commission's report. This committee was prepared to meet the Government at any time

Rem 19/10/82

# Buitendag succeeds Marius Jooste as new Perskor chief

## Mail Reporter

PERSKOR'S new strongman is Mr J M "Koois" Buitendag who was appointed chief executive officer after an extraordinary meeting of the company's controlling body, Dagbreektrust, yesterday morning.

The meeting followed the sudden death of the company chairman, Mr Marius Jooste, 73, last week.

The 55-year-old Mr Buitendag was appointed managing director and chief executive officer, but the power Mr Jooste wielded in the giant Afrikaans newspaper group was demonstrated when a new position, that of deputy chairman, was created by the board.

Dr Willem van Heerden was appointed chairman and Dr Willem Coetzer, chairman of Federale Mynbou and close friend of Mr Jooste, was appointed deputy chairman.

But the new appointments were clouded by the pending Supreme Court fraud case against Perskor.

The Transvaal Attorney-General said yesterday the fraud prosecution against the group and certain company individuals would go ahead on November 22, despite the death of Mr Jooste.

Mr E J Nöthling said Mr Jooste had only been charged in his capacity as a company representative.

"As far as we are concerned, the case will go ahead

on November 22 and another representative will be cited in the action," Mr Nöthling said.

The fraud charge arose from alleged falsification of Perskor circulation figures.

Four Perskor men have been charged in their private capacities. They are Mr Francois Lourens, a Perskor auditor, former circulation manager Mr Dorf Dreyer; and two management officials, Mr William Allen and Mr Fred van Rensburg.

Mr Nöthling said they would all appear on a joint count of fraud.

The new chairman, Dr Van Heerden, 79, is chairman of The Citizen Ltd and of Rapport Uitgewers Beperk and is a former editor-in-chief of Afrikaanse Pers Publications.

He was editor of Die Vaderland from 1934 to 1946 and of Dagbreek from 1947 to 1962.

Dr Van Heerden, who is regarded as verlig, said yesterday he did not want to talk about his appointment except to say that "Perskor was a massive group with a wide variety of interests."

"We will just have to put the shoulder to the wheel and work hard," he said from his home at Henley-on-Klip.

Mr Buitendag, who has been with Perskor for 30 years, said he did not want to talk about the task ahead. "I don't think it would be right to talk under the present circumstances."

+ 2

/



# Press chief hits SA's *Cape Times 20/10/82 (243)* 'rude' permit refusal

Own Correspondent  
GRAHAMSTOWN — The chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Snijders, last night criticized the South African Government's "rude and unwarranted" refusal to renew the work permit of a Dutch foreign correspondent, Mr Gerrard Jacobs.

Speaking at the centenary banquet of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Snijders, departing from the prepared text of his speech, said that at least three other correspondents faced the same threat. This was "virtually a form of expulsion", he said

The IPI had in the past repeatedly protested at government harassment,

of journalists in this country

"Only this afternoon, I received confirmation that your Minister of the Interior is not ready to revoke a decision he took not to renew the work permit and visa of the bona fide foreign correspondent Gerrard Jacobs, who has worked here for two years for two prestigious broadcasting organizations in the Netherlands.

"This is notwithstanding an urgent request sent by the IPI from its London office the day I left for South Africa"

Mr Snijders said Mr Jacobs would have to leave South Africa before the end of this month

"No reason is given"

# Govt and journalists walk on precipice

CA/6 Times 20/10/82

243

FOR our Institute, an organization of nearly 2 000 chief editors and publishers in more than 60 countries, it is important to maintain whatever Press freedom still exists in this and other countries and to try to enlarge the scope of the newspapers in the "proper discharge of their public duty"

When I speak of "whatever Press freedom that still exists", I am not guided by my own opinion, but I rely on the judgment of one of our South African members at our last annual assembly, in Madrid He said "South Africa is not a democracy, nor is it yet a police state The Press is not free, but nor is it servile"

So, I repeat, we regard it as our duty to fight for the maintenance of what is still left of your Press freedom This is a fight that would not have any meaning if it were not supported by you It is a fight in which we are using the only weapon we possess the written and spoken word

And this is where I think our interests meet We make use of a phenomenon that helps us in our effort and that still exists in this country, too The wish of most governments to be regarded as belonging to the civilized world, to that part of the world where "democracy" has not become a word concealing contrary intentions

## Bad example

We appeal to that sense of embarrassment which still exists within the bosom of so many governments when they are taking measures of which they know they are not really acceptable, measures by which they deny their citizens rights that are and ought to be regarded as inviolable

Why is that of such great importance to us? Because we are aware that bad examples in this field are only too easily followed and that, on the

These are extracts from a prepared speech by the Chairman of the International Press Institute, Max L Snijders, on the occasion of the centennial of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa at Grahamstown.

other hand, every good example, that is every example of a country where Press freedom is complete, is a potent argument in favour of what we advocate

That is why our Institute so violently fights the efforts of Unesco to tell developing countries that it is good for their development to have a Press which takes part of the responsibility for that development

It is a falsification, because it leads to situations where the Press no longer helps to expose, independently, what is wrong, no longer criticizes misuse of power and corruption, but takes part in covering these things up, thus aiding the existing government to stay in power, even if it is not in accordance with the will of the people, nor in the interest of the country

South Africa is not a developing country, but the situation of the Press causes us similar concern

It had no consequences for Greece under the regime of the colonels, when in 1967 they were ousted from the Council of Europe It did not cost them money, it did not sever ties that had not already been cut off But it was felt to hit their prestige in the world, it touched upon their status

Not all governments really care Most of the Eastern European communist governments, when they feel endangered by Press freedom, do not care to be criticized for it Nor does the government of Chile or the present government of El Salvador

But I think the South African government still does care whether a certain degree of respect-

ability in this country is recognized abroad

And the amount of Press freedom that is left is, indeed, one of the few vestiges of respectability recognized around the world

Not only should journalists and publishers in this country be proud of that, but the government should cherish it more than it does



Dr Snijders... what press freedom still exists

While journalists in this country very often, in pursuing their tasks, walk on the precipice of banning, arrest or forced dismissal, the government, when dealing with the Press, is also walking on a precipice, falling off which almost certainly means an end to democracy

It is by now a very widespread ruse to blame the Press for unpleasant things that happen But, by negating them, by coercing the Press not to publish them, do they really not exist?

There is no drunkenness in the Soviet Union — at least when one looks at the official statistics But how does one explain

all those drunken people one sees in Moscow's streets?

It was, I think, at the old Persian courts — and I mean long before Shah Reza Pahlevi — that the messengers who brought bad news from the battlefield were killed Many a reader cannot help himself blaming us for bringing to his home those occurrences which he dislikes to hear, but without the knowledge of which he would not know his world as it is

Governments, too, have that urge, but they should react more rationally, realizing that on other occasions, it is in their interest to have a Press that is believed by its readers

Because, if the Press cannot inform the public of all the facts — what will happen to its credibility? How much of its responsibility can it then make true? That credibility is not only in the interest of the Press itself, nor is it in the interest of the Press and its readers It is very much in the interest of the state and its stability

## Penalties

I have read of all the laws, acts and provisions which prohibit publication on so many subjects which are of importance to the functioning of society and the state that, summing them up, I can hardly imagine the South African Press can still publish significant new stories

And I have been amazed that a country which wants to belong to the world where "the rule of law" is recognized as a high principle of government, has so many vaguely defined elements in laws which threaten its

journalists with such heavy penalties

What is the definition, for example, of the words "incitement, encouragement and aid" in the Armaments Development and Production Act of 1968? What is "to be in the neighbourhood" of a prohibited place, according to the Protection of Information Law (1982)? And what should be understood by the "security interests" of the Republic as indicated in that same Law?

I know of a few countries that cannot be regarded as stalwarts in the field of democracy, nor as forerunners in the movement to undermine that great concept, where the Code of Conduct of the Newspaper Press' Union of South Africa would be regarded as too stringent, too restrictive, too "neat" and asking of newspapers and its journalistic staff to take a share in too many of the responsibilities that, ultimately, are not theirs

So if a government really thinks "one ought to do something" about the responsibility of the Press towards "peace and good order", "safety and defence" (and you are aware I am quoting from the Code of Conduct) or "the economy and the country's international position", should it not refrain from trying, time and again, to further restrict the scope of collecting and disseminating information?

I think the government of South Africa, standing where it does, taking the positions it deems right, should be extremely grateful for the restraint the newspaper trade itself has accepted I am ready to say, with all due respect, with all the understanding for the specific situation, that in voluntarily accepting these restraints, the South African Press has gone as far as it can go and, certainly, as far as it should



CAPE TIMES 20/10/82  
**Viljoen: Press  
can flourish**

Own Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Newspaper Press Union (NPU) faced the challenge of ensuring that a "virile, investigative and questioning" press would continue to flourish under South Africa's new constitutional dispensation, the State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, said in Grahamstown yesterday

Opening the NPU's centenary congress, Mr Viljoen said the press was an essential component of a democratic society. But at the same time the NPU had to ensure that the press would act "positively and responsibly"

CAPE TIMES 20/10/82  
**SA press has only  
'so-called' freedom**

GRAHAMSTOWN — The president of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU), Mr P W McLean, said here yesterday the South African press had only "so-called" freedom

Mr McLean, who was addressing the annual NPU congress — 1982 is its centenary year — added "We all know what a 'so-called freedom' it is

"Our editors are constantly aware of the one hundred-odd — perhaps I should stress the word 'odd' — laws that inhibit their daily duty of printing what the public has a

right to know

"Of course, we are not unique in this country in having authority trying to manipulate and control us for its own ends. This is the badge worn by those in power all over the world

"Where total, undemocratic power is wielded, the press is the lackey of its masters"

Mr McLean continued "Where there is democracy, or lip-service democracy, the press has varying degrees of freedom, in some cases almost total freedom, in

others — such as our own case in South Africa — a carefully prescribed freedom that should really be qualified by that favourite expression of another media, 'so-called' "

He said he had stressed before the "hundred-odd laws" that inhibit the press. "Others have stressed it too

● Mr Clive Kinsley, the managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, was yesterday elected president of the NPU. He takes over from Mr McLean — Sapa

Cape Times 20/10/82.  
Mwasa conciliatory

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Reports of a more conciliatory approach by the all-black Media Workers Association (Mwasa) to other trade unions were welcomed by the acting president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr Jon Beverley.

He said that the two bodies could usefully combine their forces to meet those of management and their joint aim of promoting press free-

dom.  
Mr Beverley was sure that Mwasa and the SASJ could work together in areas of mutual interest while agreeing to respect their different standpoints on other issues.

Mwasa's acting president, Mr Charles Nquakula, was reported as having called for closer ties with Mwasa's white counterparts on the shop floor. He said that Mwasa remained a black consciousness organization.



'HE Newspaper Press  
mon, founded in Grahamstown  
on November 27, 1882,  
was intended "to promote all  
jects of common interest  
o the South African Press  
nd for the protection of its  
nembers for the proper dis-  
harge of their public duty".

Originally, I understand  
om what I read of the Un-  
on's history, this purpose  
was mainly applied to com-  
nercial matters. But the  
reedom of what can be writ-  
en in the Press most certain-  
ly is also "a matter of com-  
non interest".

And under a system where  
00 different laws restrict in  
ne way or another the scope  
f action of South African  
ournalists, "the protection of  
s members for the proper  
ischarge of their public  
lity" also obliges an organi-  
ation with these purposes to  
ccupy itself with the obser-  
ance of Press freedom.

That is where the Interna-  
ional Press Institute comes  
ito this celebration. Among  
ur objectives are "The fur-  
herance and safeguarding of  
reedom of the Press, by  
hich is meant free access  
o the news, free transmis-  
ion of news, free publication  
f newspapers, free expression  
f views".

This is the wording of our  
reamble and most of you  
now — and those who do not  
ill not be surprised to hear

# The losing battle for freedom of the Press in SA

## Chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Snijders, spoke last night at a function to celebrate the centennial of the South African Newspaper Press Union. Here is an edited version of his speech.

many vaguely-defined ele-  
ments in laws that threaten  
its journalists with such  
heavy penalties

— that the IPI on many occa-  
sions has protested govern-  
ment regulations and laws,  
harassment of journalists  
and constraints upon their  
professional activities in this  
country.

At our Nairobi meeting in  
1981 we protested against the  
closure of two major newspa-  
pers — Post and Sunday Post  
— which served, as we said, a  
significant section of readers  
who were thus prevented  
from having access to these  
sources of news, information  
and views.

We also noted with alarm  
the frequent calls from Gov-  
ernment quarters for a sys-  
tem of licensing journalists  
by creating a register. And it  
was on this subject specifi-  
cally that the IPI and the  
NPI, when the recommen-  
dations of the Steyn Commis-  
sion were made public, ex-  
pressed the same opposition.

This year, from our Madrid  
Assembly, apart from pro-  
testing new laws which re-  
affirm powers for the police  
and other Government de-  
partments to act in total se-  
crecy, we congratulated the  
South African newspapers  
(including those supporting  
the Government) for their vi-  
gorous opposition to the rec-

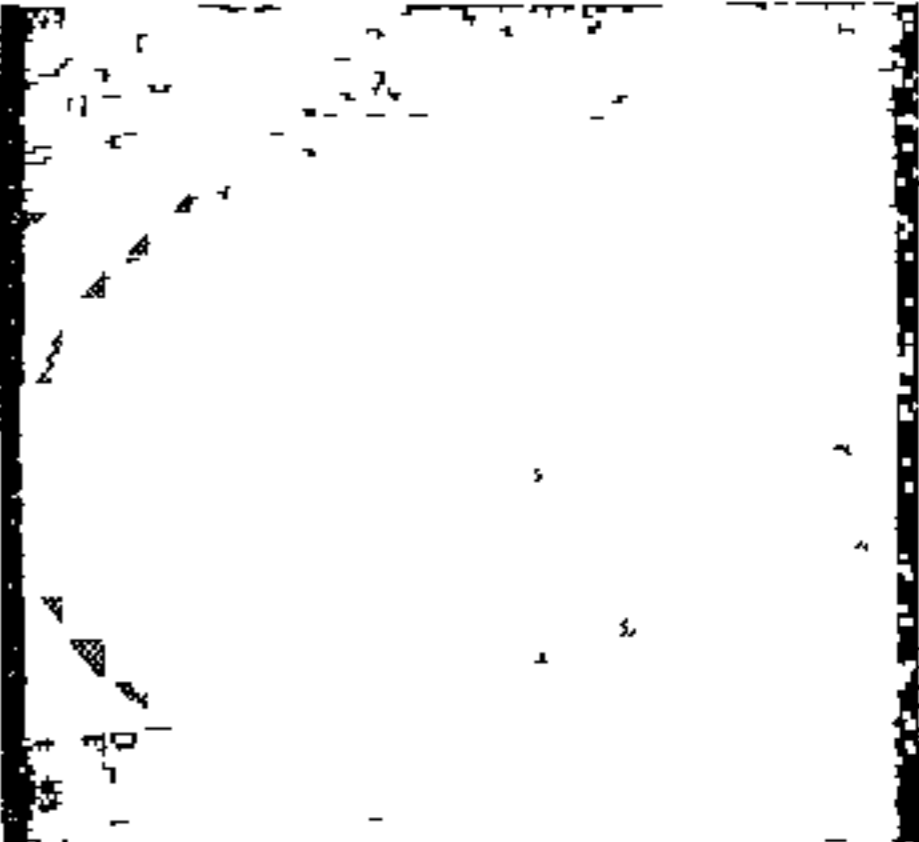
ommendations of the Steyn  
Commission.  
Only this morning I got con-  
firmation that your Minister  
of the Interior is not ready to  
recall a decision he took not  
to renew the working permit  
and the visa for a bona fide  
foreign correspondent who  
has worked here for the last  
two years for two prestigious  
broadcasting corporations in  
a country I happen to know  
well.

This, notwithstanding our  
urgent request which we sent  
him from our London office  
the day I left for South  
Africa. This correspondent  
will have to leave South  
Africa by the end of this  
month, no reason is given. At  
least three others are under  
the same threat. Why are  
they not allowed to perform  
the discharge of their duty?  
What use does it have for  
South Africa to act so rudely?

On the other hand, in 1975,  
the IPI, true to its principles,  
at the last moment cancelled  
its Annual Assembly, to be  
held in Lagos, because the  
Government of Nigeria re-  
fused to admit our South Af-  
rican members. And our rea-  
soning was that we would not  
have our meeting in a place

where people we thought fit  
to be our members would not  
be allowed to participate.  
For us, an organisation of  
nearly 2 000 chief editors and  
publishers in more than 60  
countries, it is important to  
maintain whatever Press  
freedom that still exists in  
this and other countries and  
to try and enlarge the scope  
for the newspapers in the  
"proper discharge of their  
public duty".

And when I speak of "what-  
ever Press freedom that still  
exists", I am not guided by  
my own opinion, but I rely on  
the judgment of one of our  
South African members at  
our last Annual Assembly in  
Madrid. He said "South



Chairman of the International Press  
Institute, Mr Max Snijders, spoke  
last night at a function to celebrate  
the centennial of the South African  
Newspaper Press Union. Here is an  
edited version of his speech.

will of the people, nor in the  
interests of the country.  
South Africa is not a develop-  
ing country, but the situation  
of the Press causes us similar  
concern.  
Not all governments really  
care. Most of the Eastern Eu-  
ropean communist govern-  
ments, when they feel endan-  
gered by Press freedom, do  
not care to be criticised for it.  
But I think the South Afri-  
can Government still does  
care whether a certain de-  
gree of respectability in this  
country is recognised abroad.

part of the world where "de-  
mocracy" has not become a  
word concealing contrary  
intentions.  
We appeal to that sense of  
embarrassment which still  
exists within the bosoms of so  
many governments when  
they are taking measures  
which they know are not real-  
ly acceptable, measures by  
which they deny their citi-  
zens rights that are, and  
ought to be, regarded as  
inviolable.

Why is that of such great  
importance to us? Because  
we are aware that bad exam-  
ples in this field are only too  
easily followed and that, on  
the other hand, every good  
example, that is every exam-  
ple of a country where Press  
freedom is complete, is a po-  
tent argument in favour of  
what we advocate. That is  
why our Institute so violently  
telldesveloping countries that  
it is good for their develop-  
ment to have a Press which  
takes part of the responsibil-  
ity for that development.

It is a falsification because  
it leads to situations where  
the Press no longer helps to  
expose, independently, what  
is wrong, no longer criticises  
misuse of power and corrup-  
tion, but takes part in cover-  
ing these things up, thus aid-  
ing the existing government  
to stay in power, even if it is  
not in accordance with the

Press for unpleasant things  
that happen. But, by negating  
them, by coercing the Press  
not to publish them, do they  
really not exist? There is no  
drunkenness in the Soviet  
Union — at least, when one  
looks at the official statistics.  
But how does one explain all  
those drunken people one  
sees in Moscow's streets?  
If the Press cannot inform  
the public of all the facts  
what will happen to its credi-  
bility? How much of its re-  
sponsibility can it then make  
true? That credibility is not  
only in the interests of the  
Press itself, nor is it in the  
interests of the Press and its  
readers. It is very much in  
the interests of the State and  
its stability.

I have read of all the laws,  
Acts and provisions that pro-  
hibit publication on so many  
subjects which are of impor-  
tance to the functioning of  
society and the State that,  
summing them up, I can  
hardly imagine the South Af-  
rican Press can still publish  
significant news stories in  
these fields. And I have been  
amazed that a country that  
wants to belong to the world  
where "the rule of law" is  
recognised as a high princi-  
ple of government, has so

many vaguely-defined ele-  
ments in laws that threaten  
its journalists with such  
heavy penalties  
I know of a few countries  
— and I would say countries  
that cannot be regarded as  
strawarts in the field of de-  
mocracy, nor as forerunners  
in the movement to under-  
mine that great concept —  
know of countries where the  
Code of Conduct of the News-  
paper Press Union of South  
Africa would be regarded as  
too stringent, too restrictive  
too "neat" and asking too  
newspapers and its journal-  
ists to take a share in to  
many of the responsibilities  
that, ultimately, are no  
theirs".

I think the Government of  
South Africa, standing where  
it does, taking the positions it  
deems right, should be ex-  
tremely grateful for the re-  
straint the newspaper trad-  
e itself has accepted. I am  
ready to say, with all due re-  
spect, with all the under-  
standing for the specific situ-  
ation, that in voluntaril-  
accepting these restraints  
the South African Press has  
gone as far as it can go and  
certainly, as far as it should  
I congratulate you, the  
Newspaper Press Union of  
South Africa, on your centen-  
nial and on the role you have  
played, and are still playing  
in upholding these freedom  
with all your might.



# SA Government 'should cherish Press freedom'

E. P. O. Z. 20/10/82 (203)

GRAHAMSTOWN — The amount of Press freedom still left in South Africa is one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world, says Mr Max Snijders, the chairman of the International Press Institute (IPI)

He was speaking in Grahamstown at the Centenary Congress of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) last night

He said not all governments really cared about Press freedom "But I think the South African Government still does care whether a certain degree of respectability in this country is recognised abroad

"And the amount of Press freedom that is left is, indeed, one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world

"Not only should journalists and publishers in this country be proud of that,

but the Government should cherish it more than it does

"While journalists in this country very often, in pursuing their tasks, walk on the precipice of banning or expulsion, the Government, when dealing with the Press, is walking on a precipice, falling off which almost certainly means an end to democracy," said Mr Snijders

Press freedom was not, as was so often thought, a convenience for journalists, he said

"It is not a right exclusively for them. And it is not a phenomenon by which only they and their readers can profit

"It is part of that much wider right of free speech and freedom of thought

"And that, in turn, is one of the elements without which a society, a state, a country, cannot very well survive"

Mr Snijders said he



Mr MAX SNIJDERS

wished, on behalf of the IPI, to congratulate South African journalists and publishers who had acted according to the belief that the truth emerged from the presentation of conflicting views

He also wished to congratulate the NPU on the role it had played, and was

## In your interest, says IPI chairman

still playing, in upholding the freedom of the Press with all its might

"We hope you will keep up this good cause

"We of the IPI support you in this fight and we shall use the resources we dispose of to do that"

It was a widespread ruse to try to blame the Press for unpleasant things that happened

"But by negating them by coercing the Press not to publish them, do they really not exist?"

He asked what would happen to the credibility of

the Press if it could not inform the public of all the facts. How much of its responsibility could it then make true?

"That credibility is not only in the interest of the Press itself, nor is it in the interest of the Press and its readers

"It is very much in the interest of the State and its stability"

Mr Snijders added that the South African Government, standing where it did, taking the position it deemed right, should be extremely grateful for the restraint the newspaper trade itself had accepted

"I am ready to say, with all due respect, with all the understanding for the specific situation, that in voluntarily accepting these restraints, the South African Press has gone as far as it can go and, certainly, as far as it should." Mr Snijders said — Sapa



Shs 20/10/82 (243)

# 'Press has made enough concessions'

Chief Reporter

The South African Press had gone as far as it could and as far as it should in voluntarily accepting restraints on Press freedom, Mr Max Snijders, chairman of the International Press Institute, said last night.

Mr Snijders, who is from the Netherlands, was addressing the centennial congress of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa in Grahamstown.

He called on the Government to refrain from further restraints on the Press — "not only because of what you (the Government) can then do to Press freedom, but also because of what Press freedom can then no longer do for South Africa."

measures which they know are not really acceptable, measures by which they deny their citizens rights that are regarded as inviolable," he said. Mr Snijders said the IPI had noted with alarm calls for the licensing of journalists by creating a register.

The chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Snijders, says he finds it surprising the South African Press can still publish significant news stories in the face of restrictive government legislation.

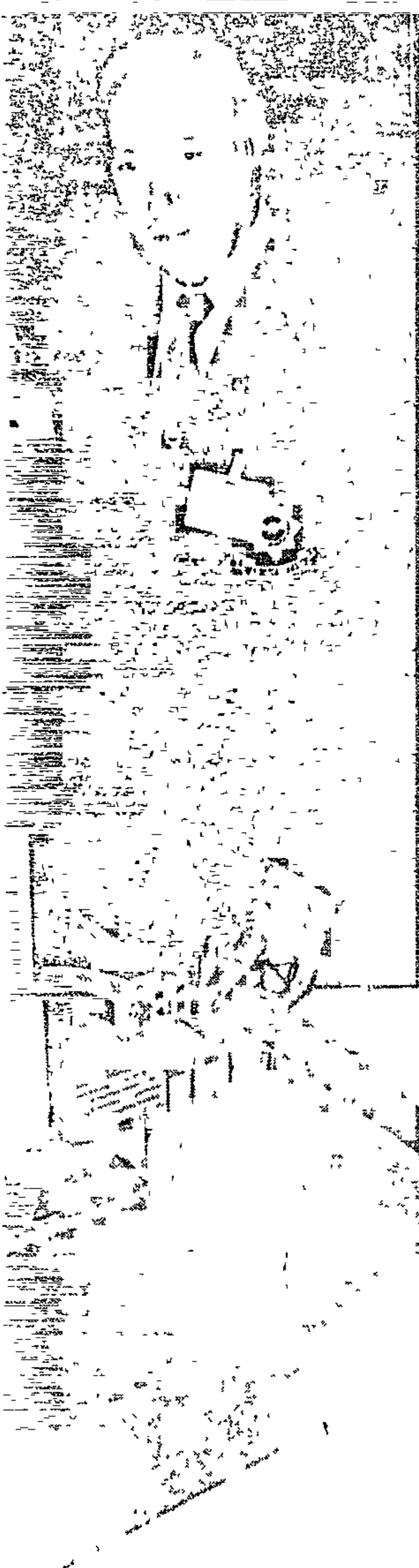
Government still cares whether a certain degree of respectability in this country is recognised abroad," he said. "The amount of Press freedom that remains is, indeed one of the few vestiges of respectability recognised around the world."

Vague terms, included "incentive, encouragement and aid" in the Armaments Development and Production Act, and "to be in the neighbourhood" of a prohibited place in the Protection of Information Act.

Mr Snijders said he knew of some countries not renowned for democracy where the Code of Conduct of the NPU would be regarded as too restrictive. "I think the Government of South Africa should be extremely grateful for the restraint the newspaper trade itself has accepted. "I am ready to say with all the understanding for the specific situation that in voluntarily accepting these restraints, the South African Press has gone as far as it can go and certainly as far as it should," he said.

Mr Max Snijders, surprise at the degree of freedom.





Mayor of Johannesburg and General Freek of Ex-Policemen, view a scale model of of policemen who have died in battle will be erected in Pretoria next year

Picture CHRIS OLCKERS

## School papers contest rolls on

Education Reporter

ENTRIES have started rolling in for the Rand Daily Mail's "Editor for a Day" competition — and the winners can look forward to a fascinating journey to the bustling heart of the newspaper world

The competition, held to mark this year's Newspaper Press Union centenary, offers school pupils a once only chance to be the Mail's guests for a day — a day packed with all the excitement a newspaper office can offer

All that schools have to do is submit any issue of their school magazine or newspaper produced this year

The winning school will get a R500 cheque from the Mail, and the pupils involved in producing the best three publications will be this newspaper's guests for a day — a day spent side by side with reporters as they beat deadlines to bring you the news — watching as editors discuss the day's big events — taking the first copies of the Mail as they come off giant printing presses

The 10 leading schools will receive a special certificate marking their achievement and the NPU centenary

Already nine schools have entered and their entries show a high standard of classroom journalism

St Stithians of Randburg has submitted "The Chronic Saint," a pithy, weekly one-page newspaper edited by Graeme West

Krugersdorp High has sent in its monthly "KHS News", complete with gossip column

If your school hasn't entered yet, get your paper off to the Editor, Rand Daily Mail, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000, marked "School magazine contest"

The closing date is November 1 and judging by a Rand Daily Mail panel will take place on November 15

## NPU decides on code of conduct for new council

Rom 20/10/82

Mail Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The Newspaper Press Union has adopted a code of conduct and rules of procedure for the new South African Media Council

The general manager of the NPU, Mr Philip Kotze, said in an interview in Grahamstown yesterday the details of the Media Council were formally approved by the executive council of the NPU at its closed meeting on Monday

Mr Kotze said the council, which will replace the existing Press Council, would have jurisdiction over all South African media

It would have powers to investigate all matters affecting the Press, to publish its findings and in the case of voluntary subscribers to the code, to fine an offending body

Mr Kotze said provision had also been made in the code for those who might be forced by the Government's Newspaper Amendment Act to subscribe to the code

"We can't fine non-voluntary subscribers to the code, but we will investigate complaints concerning them and pronounce upon those complaints," he said

The Media Council would



be an independent body, he said

"The Government can't use it as an instrument to discipline the Press"

Although the NPU took the decision to establish the body and would finance it, the Media Council would in all other respects be completely independent of the NPU

Mr Kotze said the council would have wider powers than the Press Council, in particular its powers to conduct investigations into matters such as Press ethics

The NPU was now considering the actual establishment of the body

"A chairman, who would probably be a retired judge, a vice chairman, a conciliator and a registrar would have to be appointed, all of which could take quite some time"

● See Press Freedom Inside Mail Page 11

## Suspend Press Bill, urges ex-NPU chief

Mail Correspondent

GRAHAMSTOWN — The outgoing president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Peter McLean, yesterday called on the Government to "suspend indefinitely" the registration of the Newspapers Amendment Bill, which could force all the newspapers to submit to disciplinary rulings of the NPU's new Media Council

Speaking at the opening of the NPU Centenary Congress in Grahamstown, Mr McLean said the Act, rushed through Parliament as the last session was about to end, was not yet law but would come into operation on a date to be published in the Government Gazette

It provided that the Minister of the Interior could cancel the registration of any newspaper which did not subject itself for disciplinary purposes to an "independent and voluntary body striving for the attainment and maintenance of the highest possible standards by persons disseminating news"

This disciplinary body

minister by notice in the Government Gazette

"It is assumed that this body will be the new Media Council, although this is not yet a certainty", said Mr McLean

"If the Act becomes law it will force the newspapers to subject themselves to the proposed disciplinary body presumably the Media Council," he said

"This clearly runs contrary to the spirit and the whole purpose of the council, which has proceeded on the basis that membership or submission to the disciplinary jurisdiction shall be completely voluntary"

Mr McLean said the act was a "most unwelcome intrusion on our freedom"

"We can only hope and pray the Government will have a rethink and decide to suspend indefinitely the enactment of the Bill," he said

● Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, was elected as the new president of the NPU taking over from

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## Soldier must pay up

Mail Reporter

A NATIONAL serviceman, who cashed stolen cheques worth R2 550 during May and June this year at banks in Brakpan and Benoni, was yesterday ordered by a Regional Court magistrate to repay the money with 20% interest

Johannes Hendrik Potgieter, 20, of 4th Street Boksburg North, was given a five-year suspended sentence on three charges of fraud to which he had pleaded guilty

The magistrate, Mr A G A du Toit, ordered him to repay the money at a rate of R100 a month from the first of November and R200 a month from August 1 next year

In mitigation, Potgieter's defence council, Mr A M Justed, said Potgieter had been married for nearly three years

Financial problems developed and his wife left him. He absconded from national service and as a result his military



# Media Council moves by NPU

GRAHAMSTOWN. — The Newspaper Press Union has adopted a constitution, a code of conduct and rules of procedure for the new South African Media Council

The general manager of the NPU, Mr Philip Kotze, said in Grahamstown yesterday that the details of the media council were formally approved by the executive council of the NPU at its closed meeting on Monday

Mr Kotze said the council, which would replace the existing Press Council, would have jurisdiction over all South African media

It would have powers to investigate all matters affecting the press, to publish its findings and, in the case of voluntary subscribers to the code, to fine an offending body

Mr Kotze said provision had been made in the code for those who might be forced by the government's Newspaper Amendment Act to subscribe to the code

"We can't fine non-voluntary subscribers to the code, but we will investigate complaints concerning them and pronounce upon those complaints, criticizing if necessary," he said

The media council would be an independent body. "The government can't use it as an instrument to discipline the press," he said

Although the NPU had taken the decision to establish the body and would provide finances for its running, the council would in all other respects be completely independent of the NPU

Mr Kotze said the media council would have wider powers than the Press Council, particularly in investigating press ethics. — Sapa

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# Editor warns of more curbs on Press

ARGUS 21/10/82

243

VIRTUALLY all the legislation needed to emasculate the South African Press was in place and could be activated at the touch of a button, the Editor of The Argus, Mr J M W O'Malley, said at a dinner marking his retirement in Cape Town last night.

It was the late Mr Horace Flather, a former editor of The Argus, who said editing a newspaper in South Africa was like walking through a minefield blindfold, said Mr O'Malley.

"And indeed, as he was the first to admit before he died last year, newspaper editing in this country has become infinitely more difficult than it was in his day."

Scarcely a session of Parliament went by without some new restriction on Press freedom and the public's right to know what its rulers were up to

## 'HORRENDOUS'

The session earlier this year, which produced what had accurately been described as a "horrendous compendium" of restrictive legislation, was probably the worst yet

"Virtually all the legislation needed to emasculate the Press is in place. It can be activated at the touch of a button"

And further restrictions on newspapers in the extraordinarily stressful days that lay ahead could be predicted with certainty

Mr O'Malley, who has been Editor of The Argus since June, 1977, said courage on the part of editors, managers and owners of newspapers would be needed as seldom before

"For while profits are essential if a newspaper is to stay in business, its most precious assets are its integrity and credibility," Mr O'Malley said.

"I've tried in my time on The Argus to make the paper more relevant

to its readers — all its readers, to give as true a reflection as possible of what is happening in all our communities; never, if possible, to let any instance of manifest injustice go unreported or, without comment, crisp, vigorous, sometimes — we hope — memorable comment

## GOALS

"If I have accomplished only some of these goals, I owe much to my colleagues. I thank them and wish them strength in the days ahead"

A presentation to Mr O'Malley, who has been with The Argus Group for 36 years, was made by the group's chairman, Mr L E A Slater

Among those present were the managing director of the group, Mr Hal Miller, and the general manager, Mr Peter McLean

● Picture page 9.



# The hidden curbs on Press freedom

**W**E in the Press usually and mostly believe that we are doing a fine job. In a country where personal freedoms have been gravely eroded we congratulate ourselves on the way in which we have fought to retain freedom of expression and the extent to which we practise it.

We view ourselves as staunch upholders of the freedom of the Press, standing up to the never-ending efforts of the Government to cut us down. Especially those of us in the English Press see ourselves — and are perceived in like manner by many of our colleagues abroad, thus earning their plaudits — as courageously enduring authoritarianism as we expose the uglinesses of apartheid.

By any test, some of the self-perception is accurate. The Press as a group has fought back. South Africa has benefited. These many years after the National Party came to office, the Press enjoys a remarkable degree of freedom, all the more unexpected when put alongside the diminution in personal liberty which has occurred during this time. It is astonishing that newspapers still report on Government abuses to the extent that they do, and that editorial comment is still as critical as it often is.

But it is not an entirely happy picture. We in the Press are far from being as free as many of us would like the world to believe. The wellknown reason for this lies in the restrictions imposed by the Government. Less publicised, but as far-reaching in its effects, is the extent to which we bridle ourselves, either through fear or restricted outlook.

Regarding the official restrictions, these are of two kinds. Firstly there are the direct prohibitions, specifying what the Press is not allowed to publish, at least not without permission. The range of forbidden material has grown and grown and

these days stretches across a wide compass.

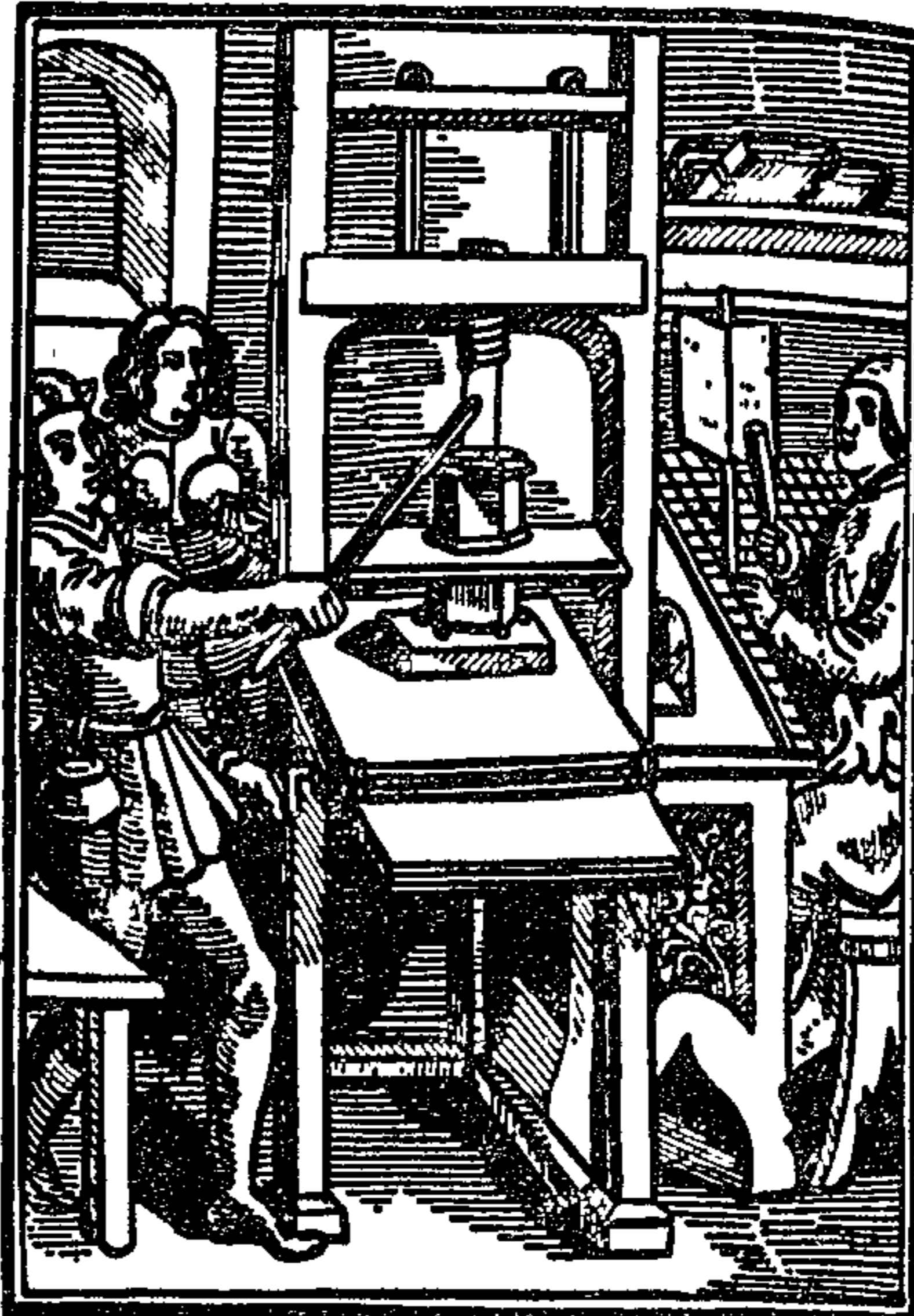
Defence is a primary area. Do South Africans really understand that most of the information to do with defence matters which they read in their newspapers has been approved for publication by the authorities? The same goes for the fields of atomic energy and fuel supplies. The public knows what Government people decide they should know.

A few newspapers, anxious about their enforced role in the manipulation of news, try to indicate to their readers which reports have been submitted for approval. While this certainly helps to warn readers to be careful in assessing a report it cannot possibly convey a true sense of what has been eliminated or altered. And when a total bar is placed on a report so that not a word appears in print the public will not, of course, even be aware of what has been done.

Silence also reigns over banned people, they cannot be quoted without permission. Nor can the views of underground organisations be conveyed. That might be regarded as desirable by some people in the interests of "security", it means, however, that the public is kept in the dark about the thinking of politically significant persons and groups.

Secondly, there are the indirect official restrictions. Take prisons: the requirements placed by law on the Press effectively ensure that hardly anything appears about the country's jails. This newspaper once did publish a series of exposes. As a result of our experiences at the hands of the Government no one has dared to do the same.

A near-identically phrased law now protects the police. In the Press we know that reports are not seeing the light of day, or are being



The Gutenberg Press, the father of the modern printing press. Rom 21/10/82

By BENJAMIN POGRUND

carefully pruned, so as to avoid the danger of prosecution.

There are also the hand-off warnings contained in a whole battery of laws: the Internal Security Act which takes in the provisions of the Terrorism Act, the laws in regard to incitement and racial hostility, even a clause in the Defence Act which makes it an offence to spread alarm or dismay among the public. Each is so broadly stated that it makes possible prosecution only too easy.

It is at this level that newspapers start being more than helpless victims of arrogant authority. For decisions have to be taken on a daily basis whether to publish this or that report and in what form. And newspapers don't want to be prosecuted: it is expensive, incurs the ire of managements, and eats up the time of staff members. So a new and sinister twist is imparted to the time-honoured newspaper adage: When in doubt, leave out.

Now we enter yet another dimension, perhaps the most important one of all: the way in which South African newspapers assess their role in society — which is linked with their place in the commercial market.

The essential fact is that, apart from a mere handful of newspapers, we have an Establishment Press. All newspapers, whatever their different political outlooks, are part of the respectable mainstream. That puts severe limits on the extent to which they will go in rocking the

As the respectable mainstream in South Africa is currently white-orientated, that's where the heart of newspapers lies — and hence the bulk of their reporting endeavours. This also coincides with advertising aspirations, which reinforces the direction of the reporting thrust.

It can be argued that all this is as it should be because newspapers will naturally, and must, cater for their target market. But ours is a stranger and more distorted society than most, with the immense gaps derived from colour between those who have power and those without, and those who have a high standard of living and those who don't.

Our newspapers respond in different ways to this situation. Some acknowledge a special responsibility and try to live up to it, with varying degrees of accomplishment. Others are content to trade on existing colour and/or language divisions. Others trivialise.

Speaking in general terms — speaking of the Press as a whole — there is a depressing failure in taking account of the nature of our society, in newspapers failing to go out of their way to be mirrors for our different groups, in failing to focus on the inequities suffered by the voiceless, in failing to break out of the mainstream mould in encouraging fresh thinking and solutions.

Tragically for South Africa's longer-term interests, the harsh dictates of commercial necessity are bound to exacerbate these failures before any improvement comes about. (Incidentally, TV and radio are such handmaidens of the Government

in this discussion.) There are still some who speak in grand terms about the existence of Press freedom, and how they go out of their way to print all the news that is fit to print. Such people are part of the process of blinding the public — as much as fellow-journalists — to the reality of how much is not being published, and how quality is suffering. In making their claims they are either lying or, worse still, their horizons are so cramped that they do not even understand the limitations within which they work.

Equally alarming, and meriting study in itself, is the degree to which the Press has handed power to the Government through separate agreements reached with the defence and the police. At first sight the aims are excellent, in smoothing relations with these powerful departments of government. In practice, the Press is bound to follow restrictive practices which remain unknown to the public.

As if the police do not have more than enough power under the Police Act, the Press is required by agreement to tell the police of any information obtained independently about a crime or State security. The police can "advise" on publication, or if the crimes are serious, can "request" that nothing appear. The Press is even obliged, in defiance of the traditional journalists' ethical code, to identify a police source of information or comment.

Under threat of direct action from the Government the Press has also retreated over the years, and has progressively given added powers to a Press Council which cannot be said to be an ideal instrument for protecting freedom of expression. In response to the latest threats a new buying-off deal has been developed behind the scenes, it remains to be seen how far it will go in satisfying the Government crocodile — and what effect it will have on remaining Press freedom.

As a final point there is the quality of journalists. In common with all other sectors in South Africa these days, the Press has to struggle to find people of calibre. Perhaps, however, it is worse for the Press because of the risks in being a journalist, especially for those writing in sensitive political areas. Among blacks, the abysmal standard of education is proving a serious obstacle. Historically poor salary levels have also done their bit to keep talented people of all colours out of the profession.

The worrying result is that there is but a thin line of gifted journalists. Inevitably, they are grossly overworked and their effectiveness accordingly reduced. It is a situation which is getting worse.

Pulling all these factors together, and when the human weaknesses and failings of those who run newspapers are allied with the restrictions imposed by the Government, no room remains for complacency and even less for any puffed-up pride. Instead, the future of the Press in South Africa is reason for apprehension. That is of as much a concern of the public



# Newspapers will survive TV, NPU told

243

Dispute 2/1/68

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GRAHAMSTOWN — Newspapers would continue to hold their own against the electronic media provided they were prepared to adapt, the general manager of the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Mr Hal Miller, said here yesterday.

Mr Miller was speaking at a seminar on the future of the press organised as part of the Newspaper Press Union centenary celebrations here.

"I'm not scared of television technology that will allow people to read news items on a television screen," he said.

People needed newspapers for the "browsing facility" they afford the ability to open a newspaper to read an editorial and be distracted by a cartoon, or to look in the swop column for a cat and end up buying a car, he said.

Readers needed newspapers to give the background to events which television could not provide and for the personal involvement they offered.

"You can't send a letter to a computer," he said

Replying to a question from the floor on the rising cost and unwieldiness of the system of distribution of newspapers which has been blamed in part for the decline in circulation of many urban newspapers, Mr Miller said that one option involved the installation of small print units in every home

This idea which was being investigated in the United States might mean that a reader would simply put a coin into the slot of his own printer and receive a printout, which he would then fold together and read as a newspaper.

This newspaper could be continuously kept up to date with new developments through a control data bank. The reader would be able to select which section of the paper he wished to be printed out whether sport, finance or news.

"Of course this particular idea may never come to fruition but whatever happens I believe the printed word will maintain its preponderance over the electronic media at least until man becomes a push button animal, which he is not at the moment," he said.

Asked to comment on the issue the chairman of the International Press Institute, Mr Max Snijders, said the newspaper had one undeniable advantage over its electronic competitors. "I know of no media within the family situation where you can sit in a corner and create a little bit of privacy for yourself other than behind a newspaper," he said.

— DDC



# Argus had no hand in Arm Scor expulsion

ARGUS  
22/10/82

243

280

## Argus Bureau

LONDON. — What Mr Magnus Malan told his constituents about Arm Scor's expulsion from Athens was a total distortion of what happened, the managing editor of The Argus London Bureau, Mr Cliff Scott, said today.

Mr Malan, Minister of Defence, is reported to have intimated to a party political house meeting in Modderfontein that reports in Argus newspapers could have led Arm Scor to withdraw from the International Arms Exhibition last week

Mr Scott said the true facts revealed that the Argus Company's representative had been impeccable in his reporting

When he learnt that the Greek Government was contemplating action against the Arm Scor exhibit he telephoned the Greek Foreign Ministry to check the information, and this was immediately confirmed

### COMMENT

He filed a report accordingly. He then approached officials of Arm Scor for formal comment and filed their response

When the Greek Government made an official announcement that the exhibit was to be expelled, he filed a report on that

Mr Scott said "The announcement was made spontaneously by the Greek Government — our correspondent had made no non-professional approach"

### ALLEGATION —

He understood Arm Scor had heard that the Argus correspondent in Athens, accompanied by two journalists from international news agencies, called on a Greek official and tackled him about the exhibit, adopting the line: "What are

cor, and his first report was released (by arrangement with Arm Scor) for publication on Monday

"The report was published by the SABC and by almost every newspaper in South Africa

"As was to be expected, anti-apartheid activists in Europe reacted quickly to Arm Scor's publicity and made a formal approach to the Greek Government for Arm Scor's expulsion

"It was Arm Scor itself which decided to 'go public' And it was not until 24 hours after the anti-apartheid officials had contacted the Greek Government that Argus papers published reports of a move to expel Arm Scor," Mr Scott said

The Johannesburg Star said in an editorial today that the Minister should have checked his facts — as The Argus Athens reporter did — before casting an unfounded slur "At least he should have first approached the newspapers concerned in order to ascertain the truth"

you going to do about it? It's against Greek policy"

"It may be that Mr Malan also heard this incorrect story and that this has given rise to his attack on Argus newspapers

"In fact, the Argus Company's correspondent in Athens, who enjoys a normal and cordial association with the South African embassy in Athens, at no stage approached the Greek Government in tandem with other journalists, and at no stage visited any Greek official — his only contact was by telephone

### FACTS

"The actual facts of the matter are that Arm Scor 'went public' about their presence in Athens in coverage arranged by Arm Scor themselves

"A South African Press Association reporter travelled to Athens to cover the exhibition by arrangement with Arms-

THE PRESS

243

## State of play

FM 22/10/82

A code of conduct and rules of procedure for the new SA Media Council were adopted by the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) at its annual congress in Grahamstown this week

Strong condemnations of government efforts to further curb press freedom were made at the congress, which marks the centenary of the NPU. Outgoing NPU president Peter McLean called on government to suspend the Registration of Newspapers Amendment Bill indefinitely.

The Bill went through Parliament earlier this year, but has still to be promulgated. It provides for the cancellation of the registration of any newspaper which does not subject itself to the discipline imposed by "an independent and voluntary body". McLean said it was assumed that this body would be the new SA Media Council created by the NPU and the Conference of Editors, although this was not yet a certainty. McLean strongly criticised government's

insistence that newspapers should be compelled to subject themselves to the disciplinary body. "This clearly runs contrary to the spirit and the whole purpose of the council, which has proceeded on the basis that membership or submission to disciplinary jurisdiction shall be completely voluntary," he said.

Some details of the council were made public after they were formally approved at a closed meeting on Monday. It will have the power to investigate all matters affecting the press, and to publish its findings and fine voluntary subscribers to the code of conduct. Provision has also been made for newspapers which might be forced by government to subscribe to the code. Although the council will investigate complaints about non-voluntary subscribers, and make pronouncements, it will not fine them. □ Clive Kinsley, managing director of SA Associated Newspapers, was elected the new NPU president at the congress.





# Chairman defends Press Council

Argus  
27/10/82  
243

Argus Correspondent  
JOHANNESBURG —  
Nearly a quarter of complaints to the Press Council between May last year and September this year were from the Government, the council chairman, Mr Justice Galgut, disclosed this week

Presenting his annual report, Mr Justice Galgut said that out of 145 complaints lodged in this period 34 were from the Government

"This is an indication of the extent to which official sources invoke the aid of the council," he added

### ACHIEVED

Mr Justice Galgut said Press Council statistics indicated the council had achieved the objects for which it was formed

These included upholding the freedom of the Press and maintaining the highest professional and commercial standards

Press Council statistics showed that

- More than 25 percent of cases were dismissed by the chairman
- More than 30 percent of cases were not heard because newspapers in some cases granted satisfaction to a complainant or because the parties settled the issue
- About 25 percent of complaints lapsed This was because a type of complainant derived some satisfaction from the fact that he had been able to complain to some authority Even in this respect, the council served a useful purpose

● About 10 percent of complaints were withdrawn This was largely due to the willingness of newspapers to rectify errors This meant that the percentage of cases not completed and still pending was very small

### JUSTIFIED

Referring to media legislation after the Steyn Commission, Mr Justice Galgut said he believed that after more than five years' experience as chairman of the council he was justified in urging that any legislation which did not affect the safety of the State, but which must in any way affect the free flow of news to the public, should be vigorously opposed by all

"We in the Republic proclaim to the world at large that, save for specific matters which affect the safety of the State, there is freedom of the Press in the Republic," he said

"Nothing should be done to detract from that boast"



# UK lawyer attacks SA Press plans

ARGUS 27/10/82 243

Argus Bureau

LONDON — The only acceptable media council in a democracy is one that has no punitive powers but which seeks to operate by influence

Any attempt to compel news media under threat of punishment is "absolutist and dangerous" and allows for the curtailment of free expression

This is the opinion of Mr Patrick Neill, QC, chairman of Britain's Press Council, and comes after a conference speech he made levelling a four-square attack on the Steyn Commission's recommendations

### ILLUSTRATE

Mr Neill used the commission to illustrate what he described as one of the major threats to free expression in Britain as well as abroad

"You set up a statutory body to which all journalists must belong and they must hold a licence from that body and may not otherwise practise their profession," he told the conference.

"You also make it a criminal offence to publish material written by anybody who does not hold a licence

"The next thing you do is to put in the schedule of the Act what you call a code of conduct, to be adhered to by all journalists who hold a licence. That says that news shall be reported in a faithful, impartial way. All comment shall be measured and balanced and taken out of all relevant acts and arguments

### "OPPONENT"

"How can you conceivably write a piece of campaigning journalism which devotes 50 percent of its time to reproducing the bogus arguments of the opponent of what you want to say?

"You then go on to say that any journalist who fails to comply with the code shall be at risk of losing his livelihood or being fined or being suspended, and newspapers can be put out of business

"I would regard that as an extremely sinister development because I don't believe that you should ever have journalists in a position where they must hold a licence from some state body. That seems to be a most appalling threat and one that must be resisted in this country (Britain)"

Chief Reporter

Nearly a quarter of the complaints to the Press Council between May last year and this September were by the Government, council chairman Mr Justice Galgut has disclosed.

Presenting his annual report, he said that of 145 complaints lodged in that period, 34 were by the Government.

This is an indication of the extent to which official sources invoke the aid of the council," he added.

Mr Justice Galgut said Press Council statistics indicated that it had achieved the objects for which it was formed.

These included upholding the freedom of the Press and maintaining the highest professional and commercial standards.

Press Council statistics show that:

- More than a quarter of complaints were dismissed by the chairman.

- More than 30 percent of complaints

# State is the main grumbler

243  
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28/10/82

were not heard because newspapers in some cases granted satisfaction to a complainant, or because the parties settled the issue.

- About a quarter of complaints lapsed. This was because a type of complainant derived some satisfaction from the fact that he had been able to complain to some authority. Even in this respect, the council served a useful purpose.

- About 10 percent of complaints were withdrawn. This was largely because of the willingness of newspapers to rectify errors.

Referring to media

legislation after the Steyn Commission, Mr Justice Galgut said he felt that after more than five years as chairman of the council, he was justified in urging that any legislation which did not affect the safety of the State, but which would in any way affect the free flow of news to the public should be opposed vigorously.

"We in the Republic proclaim to the world at large that, save for specific matters which affect the safety of the State, there is freedom of the Press. Nothing should be done to detract from that boast."

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# 100000 SA Women sign on

SP-2910182

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By Sue Garbett  
The bureau's first national meeting will be held in Johannesburg, formed a year ago, to improve the socio-economic conditions of women of all races in South Africa, can today boast of 100,000 members in a worldwide, says its director, Margaret Lessing.

The bureau's first national meeting will be held in Johannesburg, November 11 and 12. Mrs. Lessing said it seemed sensible to take the opportunity to have a conference on a topic of interest to women, as well as discussing bureau affairs. "We have decided to organize the first conference held in this country on 'Women and the Media.' The image of women has been debated by women's groups in other countries for a number of years and bureau comes up regularly at international conferences of women," said Mrs. Lessing. "It is basic to the success of any national women's organization as comprehensive as ours. Subjects to be discussed at the one-day media conference include: 'Do women's pages cater for modern women's needs?' 'Women as seen by advertisers'; 'Women as readers and editorial commodity' and 'The SABCO sexist?'"

A business consultant, Anna Starcke, who chairs the bureau's working group on Women and Media, will deliver the key address. Others who have been invited to speak at the conference include several newspaper editors, advertising companies' directors, TV and radio heads and women's page editors. Mrs. Lessing said the bureau had 30 working groups on matters pertinent to women, ranging from law to trade unions, career counselling, art, science, food and recreation.

"The conference is already fully booked. We apologize for this. We never anticipated the demand," said Mrs. Lessing.

(P) (24)

# Reconsider plea to Tom Zalusky Press chiefs

THE International Federation of Journalists has urged two newspaper groups to reverse a decision to end negotiations on pay and working conditions with the South African Society of Journalists, a spokesman for the SASJ said yesterday.

He said the IFJ had sent telegrams to the Argus Company and SA Associated Newspapers

The telegram read "The IFJ urges you to reconsider your decision to withdraw from the National Conciliation Board and fully supports the position of its affiliate, the SASJ"—Sapa



# Gap widens between stores in latest survey of PE prices

ES-POST 2/11/82

244

THE gap between the cheapest and most expensive store surveyed in the monthly Evening Post Price Check has widened to 12,2%

The Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket at Hunters Retreat emerged — for the 13th consecutive month — as the cheapest outlet in last month's check

The difference in price for the same basket of goods between it and the most expensive store surveyed was R4,68 or 12,2%. This was considerably more than in July — the last time the same outlets

## Post Price Check

were priced — when the difference was 8,2%

The October survey was undertaken at the "Big Three" stores as well as at supermarkets in Port Elizabeth's Western Suburbs

The imaginary shopping basket checked out at R38,28 at the Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket

This was followed by

Grand Bazaars in Newton Park, where the basket cost R39,91. In July, Grand Bazaars was the most expensive of the seven stores surveyed

Third cheapest store was the OK Superstore (R40,13), which held the same position last time. Next was Pick 'n Pay, Newton Park, where the basket amounted to R40,70. This outlet held

fifth position in July

Big D Discount Hyper was in fifth position (R40,85). In sixth and seventh positions were OK Bazaars (R42,09) and Checkers Linton Grange (R42,96). The OK was in the same position in the last Western Suburbs check, with Checkers slipping down from fourth position

Of the numerous items chosen at random, 32 were found to be identical in brand name and size and were included in the Price Check

The prices in the table do not include GST

How the stores compare	Pick 'n Pay Hypermarket	Grand Bazaars, Newton Park	OK Superstore	Pick 'n Pay, Newton Park	Big D Discount Hyper	OK Bazaars, Linton Grange	Checkers, Linton Grange
Soap powder (Skip 1kg)	1,55	1,62	1,57	1,55	1,69	1,59	1,84
Fabric softener (Sta Soft 2 l)	1,49	1,69	1,69	1,55	1,59	1,95	1,77
Scourer (Vim 99)	42	42	48	44	48	40	49
Air freshener (Aroma)	81	85	83	89	88	90	93
Furniture polish (Mr Min 250g)	1,29	1,29	1,19	1,45	1,28	1,99	1,49
Furniture polish (Cobra white 400ml)	74	82	86	74	89	86	98
Matches (Lion pack 10s)	24	23	23	27	24	25	24
Tea (Teaspoon Tips teabags 100s)	1,15	1,18	1,19	1,25	1,18	1,19	1,41
Coffee (Nescafe Classic 250g)	2,08	2,19	2,25	2,22	2,16	2,25	2,15
Beverage (Milo 500g)	2,25	2,09	2,15	2,29	2,49	2,15	2,54
Milk powder (Everyday 500g)	2,99	2,79	3,16	3,29	3,16	3,29	3,72
Breakfast cereal (Pronutro Crunch 750g)	1,72	2,15	1,95	1,99	1,69	2,05	2,26
Corned meat (Bull Brand 300g)	95	95	99	95	93	99	93
Soup (Royco)	30	35	33	34	33	35	36
Canned fruit (Koo pineapple pieces 825g)	72	78	88	97	94	92	79
Jam (Hugo's mixed fruit 900g)	69	79	65	69	89	65	93
Sandwich spread (Crosse & Blackwell 250g)	99	1,02	1,03	99	96	1,14	99
Canned fish (Ocean Fresh curried 400g)	69	74	78	87	74	82	91
Pasta (Fattis & Monis macaroni 500g)	69	84	71	85	69	89	87
Soya mince (Toppers savoury)	69	75	79	79	75	79	69
Condiment (Robertson's Bbq spice)	59	59	59	69	69	80	67
Cordial (Rose s Lime 750ml)	79	92	79	75	96	79	89
Dog Food (Dogmor Chunks 10kg)	5,78	6,15	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,99	5,99
Biscuits (Baker's Provita 200g)	49	61	69	54	52	69	54
Biscuits (Baker's Marie)	42	49	48	45	42	53	47
Margarine (Rama brick 500g)	87	89	87	87	89	87	89
Canned veg (All Gold baked beans 420g)	45	45	47	45	49	47	49
Shampoo (Pears regular)	1,69	1,45	1,59	1,72	1,69	1,59	1,69
Deodorant spray (Mum for Men)	1,32	1,39	1,39	1,39	1,69	1,39	1,55
Fruit salts (Eno's 200g)	1,19	1,19	1,29	1,19	1,29	1,29	1,33
Toothpaste (Colgate 100ml)	99	99	99	99	98	97	98
Disinfectant (Dettol 500ml)	1,25	1,25	1,28	1,29	1,28	1,29	1,19
<b>TOTALS (excluding GST)</b>	<b>R38,28</b>	<b>R39,91</b>	<b>R40,13</b>	<b>R40,70</b>	<b>R40,85</b>	<b>R42,09</b>	<b>R42,96</b>

CARL Tines 3/11/82

~~243~~ 243

# Analysis shows extent of Burger campaign

Staff Reporter

THE Stellenbosch by-election has been marked by one of the most intensive media campaigns against a candidate and a political party in living memory.

The official mouthpiece of the National Party in the Cape, the Burger, has been constantly accused by both the Progressive Federal Party and by other newspapers of running "an unparalleled smear campaign" against the PFP's parliamentary can-

didate, Mrs Dr Bishop.

PFP organizers even went to the extent of producing a facsimile of the Burger called "Die Burger" (The Twister) which lampooned the at-times hysterical language of the NP mouthpiece.

The Cape Times yesterday did a rough analysis of the Burger's coverage of the by-election in its news and editorial pages (excluding arts and sport). Sixteen editions of the Burger have appeared

since the newspaper published details of a tape in which Mrs Bishop said members of Swapo could be called "freedom fighters" because they were "people who would very much like to have freedom. Freedom from oppression".

In those 16 days, the Burger has said on approximately 70 occasions that "Mrs Bishop regards Swapo members not as terrorists but as freedom fighters" or referred to

her remark in some way or another, usually in the introductory paragraph of each report — the most important paragraph in a news story.

In 11 editorials, the freedom fighter reference has been made 17 times.

In the same period they have quoted her original statement in part or in full only eight times — five times in news reports and three times editorially. There have been 24 editorials and editorial col-

umns on the issue or related attacks on the PFP in the 16 days, a cartoon every day except one and 11 page one headline stories dealing with Mrs Bishop or NP election meetings.

Including the headline stories, there have been 44 reports on the Stellenbosch by-election in the 16 days, with a total of eight reports, editorials and cartoons appearing on one day, October 25. Most of them have re-

ferred in some way or another to the "freedom fighter" issue

Since nomination day, on September 28, Mrs Bishop has been referred to, in varied language, as the "leftist Black Sash woman" 15 times — seven times in editorials and editorial columns, four times in explicit cartoons on the subject and four times in news reports.

The most explicit reference to her in this capac-

ity came in a news report which described her as "Mrs Bishop, also known as the Black Sash woman who likes demonstrating against the government".

In editorials, the language used to describe Mrs Bishop has been even stronger. She is variously described as "a radical leftist", "an ultra-leftist radical", "a member of the PFP's secret, radical-leftist power clique" and a "member of the PFP's militant leftwing".

The above figures are based on a quick scanning of the newspaper and it is possible that other reports, and references to Mrs Bishop have been missed

Commenting last night, Mr Jan van Eck, PFP director of publications, said, "No wonder the voters of Stellenbosch want to know if any party other than the PFP is standing in this election.

(Report by T Weaver, 77 Burg Street, Cape Town)



CAPE TIMES 4/11/82  
243

## Newspapers charged

JOHANNESBURG — Three newspapers — Rapport, the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail — will be prosecuted for reports dealing with alleged National Intelli-

gence Service involvement in last year's unsuccessful coup in the Seychelles

They will be prosecuted in terms of the Protection of Information Act, according to the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr J A van S D'Oliviera

He said yesterday summonses had been sent this week to South African Associated Newspapers, publishers of the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times, their editors, Mr Rex Gibson and Mr Tertius Myburgh respectively, and Mr Eugene Hugo who reported on the coup

Summonses would also be sent to Rapport-Uitgewers, the publishers of Rapport the newspaper's editor Mr Sakkie Peirld and a Rapport journalist, Mr Eddie Botha — Sapa

# State charges top newspaper men for Seychelles reports

By MAURITZ MOOLMAN

SOME of South Africa's foremost newspaper men are the first to be charged under the new Protection of Information Act.

The Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times are to stand trial on charges of contravening the Protection of Information Act, alternatively the Official Secrets Act of 1956, following the exposure of South African intelligence activities in the Seychelles earlier this year.

And the trial will probably be held in secret, according to a spokesman in the Attorney-General's office.

The charges arise from reports published in the newspapers in April on the activities of South African agents in the Seychelles after SA spy Martin Dolinchek had confessed to his National Intelligence Service (NIS) role in last year's abortive coup led by Colonel "Mad" Mike Hoare.

Three other alleged NIS agents had been identified in reports written by Rand Daily Mail investigations editor, Eugene Hugo, for the South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) Morning Group.

The SAAN-Morning Group publishes also the Natal Mercury, the Cape Times, the EP Herald, and the Sunday Times.

Police have raided the offices of Rapport, too, and seized documents relating to reports concerning the activities of NIS agents.

But, a Rapport spokesman could not say whether similar charges might be made against them.

Mr Clive Kinsley has been summonsed to appear in court in Johannesburg on November 23 in his capacity as managing director of SAAN, with Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times and Eugene Hugo.

A spokesman for the Attorney-General's office yesterday said the State would make an application on the first day of the hearing for the trial to be held in camera.

"The Act makes provision for this due to the nature of the matter," the spokesman said.

Under the Protection of Information Act, which was gazetted on June 16, it is an offence for any person to have any document or information which he "knows or reasonably should know" relates to a security matter or to publish it "in any manner or for any purpose which is prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic".

According to Section 10 of the Act, it is presumed that the information was published for a purpose prejudicial to the security or interests of the Republic unless proved to the contrary.

Contravention of the Act carries maximum penalties of a R10 000 fine or a 10-year jail term, or both.

The investigation into the alleged contraventions was handled first by Brigadier Theo Scherman, commercial branch chief, and then, when he was transferred to Durban as Commissioner, by Col Daantjie Le Roux, of the Johannesburg commercial branch.



## THE CONSUMER

## A consumming interest...

246

By Colleen Ryan,  
Consumer Reporter

The National Consumer Union was once described by a businessman as "a lot of old women yacking about toilet rolls."

And the typical reply from Mrs Margaret Lessing, founder chairman of the union, was "Well, toilet rolls—like plumbing—are important. The health of our nation rests upon them."

The Consumer Union celebrates its 21st anniversary this year. It has represented consumer interest on issues as diverse as meat prices and date stamping, pyramid selling and baby food preservatives.

The union is one of several national organisations which speak for consumers.

But there are millions of South Africans who are only vaguely aware of the existence of groups which offer consumer protection and assistance.

The Housewives' League of South Africa, the Consumer Council and the Consumer Foundation are the other major organisations.

How do they work—and are they successful? The present chairman of the Consumer Union, Mrs Betty Hirtzel, says the union has been instrumental in the passing of important legislation affecting consumers.

The 1976 Trade Practices Act and the 1980 Credit Agreements Act were partly the result of its efforts.

## EFFICIENT ROOM

Last week The Star reported on the flourishing British consumer movement. Today we take a look at the South African scene.

The union claims to represent two million consumers through its affiliated and associated members. There are about 20 affiliate organisations, such as the National Council of Women and the Trade Union Council of South Africa. There are only a handful of individual members because the union encourages consumers to join affiliate organisations, which will represent them.

The union is closely associated with the National Co-ordinating Consumer Council. This is a Government-funded body with a staff of 27.

The council promotes consumer protection and education, says its assistant director, Mr Bill Heunis.

He regards the successful implementation of a complaints department as a significant achievement of the council.

"We handle about 400 complaints a month and 95 percent are resolved to the satisfaction of consumers," says Mr Heunis.

The council has a board, the members of which serve on a voluntary basis. Chairman of the board is Professor J L Weyers.

The Housewives' League, which broke away from the Consumer Union seven years ago, represents thousands of consumers in 129 branches around the country.

Mrs Joy Hurwitz, national president of the league, says the high cost of basic foods is its priority problem.

The league has tackled a range of important consumer issues, she says, and has contributed to the passing of protective legislation. For example, the organisation was instrumental in changes to the law on pricing of products.

Although consumer organisations sometimes have differences of opinion on how to tackle grievances, their leaders share a common belief.

"It is essential that more South Africans, particularly young people, exercise their rights as consumers," says Mrs Hirtzel. "We have come a long way but there is still a great deal to be done."

The Consumer Union and the Housewives' League agree on the need for strong leadership.

"The problem is that consumerism is not exciting," reflects Mrs Hirtzel. "It's almost a nag—and most people prefer fun."

"The women's organisations which flourish are those which have nice lunches, interesting speakers and no responsibilities."

She contrasts this with consumer activism where "not a day goes past without something to do."

243 SRS 411182

# Newspapermen face charges

Newspapermen on three Johannesburg papers may be tried in secret for reporting on the alleged involvement of South African intelligence agents in last November's abortive Seychelles coup.

The Mail and Times staff are to be prosecuted in terms of the Protection of Information Act, alternatively the Official Secrets Act for allegedly exposing South African intelligence activities in the Seychelles.

Charges arise from reports on the involvement of Martin Dolinck, a South African spy who said he worked for the intelligence service (NIS), and his role in the abortive coup led by Colonel

“Mad” Mike Hoare. Three other NIS agents were identified in reports published in the Mail, the Natal Mercury, the EP Herald and the Sunday Times.

The managing director of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr Clive Kinsley, the Mr Mails editor Mr Rex Gibson the Sunday Times editor Mr Tertius Mvuburgh and the Mail's investigations editor, Mr Eugene Hugo, have been summoned to appear on November 23 in a Johannesburg court.

Police have raided the offices of Rapport and seized documents connected with reports concerning NIS agents, but no charges have been made.

Members of the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times have been summoned to appear in court and Rapport is being investigated by police.

The Fransvaal Attorney-General Mr J. A. D. Oliveira, said yes-



5 Times 7/19/82

## Two editors and MD to appear in court

243

THE editors of the Sunday Times and the Rand Daily Mail, the proprietors of South African Associated Newspapers, and a reporter are to face charges under new Protection of Information Act.

The charges arise from reports published in the two newspapers in April about the activities of alleged South African agents in the Seychelles after self-confessed spy Martin Dolinchek told of his role in the abortive coup on the island.

In terms of the Protection of Information Act it is an offence to possess a document or information which is known to relate to security matters or to publish such information in a manner prejudicial to the country's security.

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, Mr

Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, and Mr Eugene Hugo, a reporter, will appear in court on November 23.

● Mr Joel Mervis, MPC, official representative in South Africa of the International Press Institute, yesterday endorsed the IPI's pleas to the Prime Minister to drop the charges against the four SAAN representatives.

The fears expressed when the Protection of Information Act was passed had become a reality, he said.

The effect of the law was to harass newspapers in their day-to-day task of providing a free flow of information.

The prosecutions now contemplated would seriously harm South Africa's name abroad.

# Rapport charged under Info Act

243  
From 10/11/82

## Mail Reporter

THE Nationalist Sunday newspaper Rapport yesterday became the third newspaper to be charged under the Protection of Information Act

Mr Tobie Boshoff, Rapport's manager, said the newspaper was served with a summons yesterday to appear in court in Johannesburg on February 10 next year to answer to charges it had contravened the new Protection of Information Act, alternatively the Official Secrets Act

Last week the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Times were summoned to appear on November 23 following the exposure of SA intelligence activities in the Seychelles this year

Those summoned are Mr Boshoff, Rapport's editor, Mr Sakkie Perold, and senior staff member and journalist Mr Eddie Botha, who covered the trial of SA spy Martin Dolincheck for the newspaper. Dolincheck confessed to his National Intelligence role in last year's abortive coup.

Rapport's summons referred to a report in the April 18 edition of the newspaper headlined "Search on for SA spy on island" (SA spioen op eiland gesoek), Mr Boshoff said

Contravention of the Protection of Information Act carries maximum penalties of a R10 000 fine or a 10-year jail term, or both.



243  
Newsman  
Step 10/11/72  
employers  
in talks

Labour Reporter

The South African Society of Journalists held day-long talks yesterday with newspaper publishing employers in a bid to preserve the industry's conciliation board.

Both the Argus Printing and Publishing Company and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) in formed the SASJ recently they were withdrawing from the board at the end of the agreement this year

The SASJ attacked the move, saying it would bring to an end some 40 years of peaceful collective bargaining between employers and journalist representatives at the board level

Argus and SAAN are understood to want regionally based negotiations with journalists on wages and working conditions as opposed to national talks through the conciliation board

Yesterday's talks brought no immediate end to the dispute and the SASJ is looking at legal recourse through the country's industrial legislation.

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# SASJ alleges unfair labour practice

*CAPL TIMES 11/11/82*

JOHANNESBURG — The Southern African Society of Journalists is to institute legal action against newspaper employers who have threatened to withdraw from the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board from the end of the year at which representatives of SA Associated Newspapers, the Argus company and Sapa refused to unconditionally retract their letters of withdrawal from the board

The SASJ council regretted it had been "forced to have recourse to the law in order to maintain a system of collective bargaining which has operated successfully for nearly 40 years" — Sapa

The SASJ said the withdrawal constituted an unfair labour practice in terms of the Labour Relations Act  
This follows a meeting of the board on Tuesday

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17/11/82

# Journalists take legal action

Mail Reporter  
THE Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) is to take legal action against the country's three major newspaper employers.

The employers, South African Associated Newspapers, the Argus Company and the SA Press Association (Sapa), are to withdraw from the SA Newspaper Press (Editorial) Conciliation Board from the end of the year.

In a statement in Johannesburg yesterday, the SASJ

said such a withdrawal constituted an unfair labour practice in terms of the Labour Relations Act

The legal proceedings follow a meeting of the conciliation board on Tuesday at which representatives of the employers refused to unconditionally retract their letters of withdrawal from the board

"The SASJ Council regrets that the society has been forced to have recourse to the law in order to maintain a

system of collective bargaining which has operated successfully for nearly 40 years," the statement said

Mr J Nuttall of the Argus Company said last night the three managements had decided at Tuesday's talks to take legal advice about their continued participation in the conciliation board.

The manager of Sapa was not available for comment.

Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of SAAN, had no comment to make

# Media images are 'caused by us'

2043  
12/11/81

Women are probably largely to blame for the frivolous, lightweight image portrayed of them by the media, said leading socio-economic consultant Anna Starcke at the Women's Bureau of South Africa conference on Women and the Media in Johannesburg yesterday.

In her key address as chairman of the bureau's working group on women and media Ms Starcke accused South African women of being apathetic and passive, even in matters which directly concern them.

"I believe a society gets what it deserves by way of the energy or apathy it expends or fails to expend on bringing about desired change — and we should do some serious soul-searching as to whether we aren't getting what we deserve because of our passivity," she said.

"It's not good enough any more to say men hold the controls. The rejoinder is women constitute over 50 percent of the white electorate."

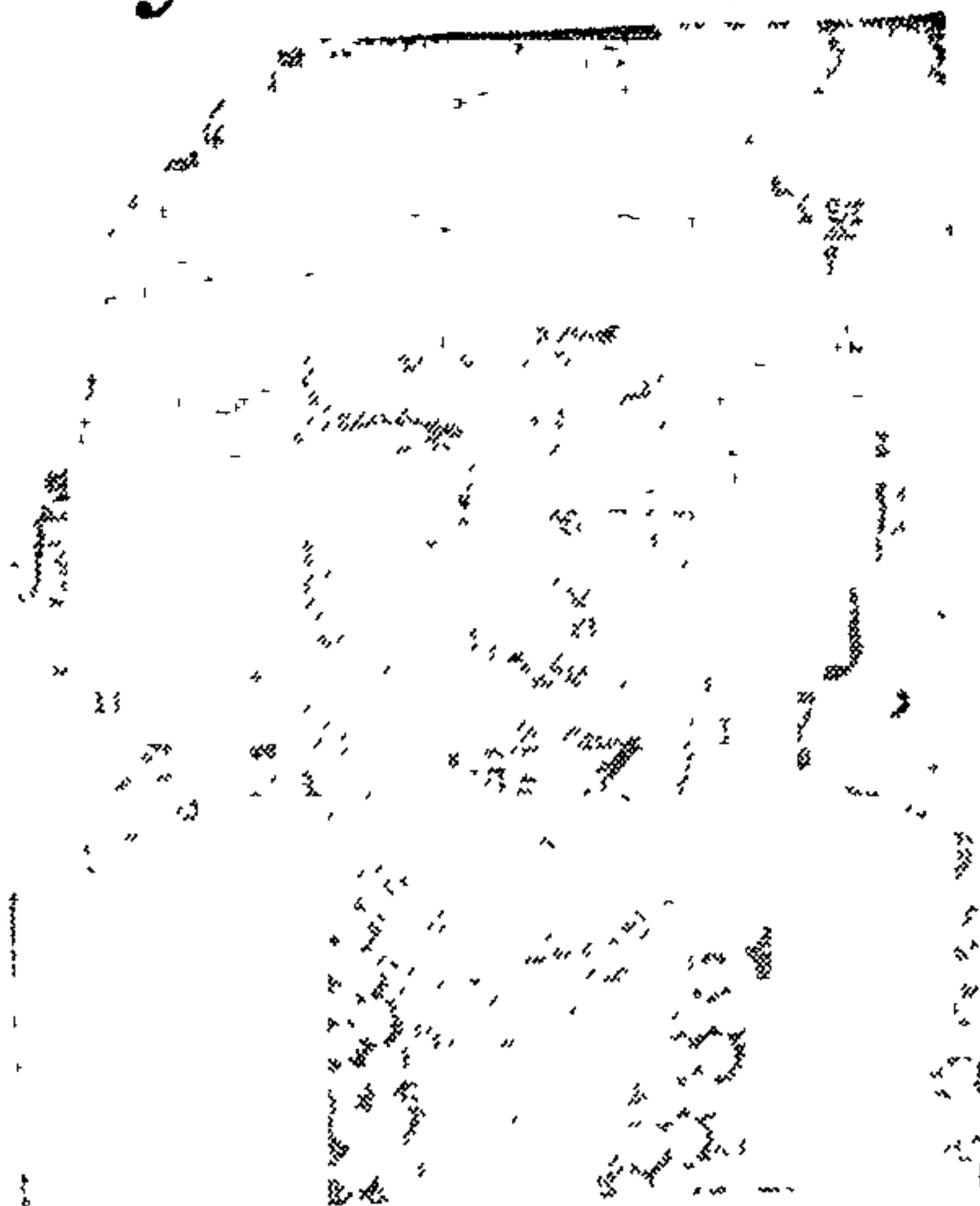
Ms Starcke discussed this poor image of women as conveyed by the media, particularly the Press and television.

The women's pages in daily newspapers had changed over the last two decades from gossip, cookery and fashion columns to ones in which serious issues were discussed. This change had helped women get a more rounded, less stereotyped image of themselves into the Press, Ms Starcke said.

She added "At its best the women's page provides for the time being a valuable support system. At worst, the existence of women's pages absolves editors from ever having to take women readers into account."

In general news stories however, irrelevant details of the woman's physical attributes and marital status were often given, Ms Starcke said.

"The more outstanding or unusual the



ANNA STARCKE - "It is not good enough any more to say that men hold the controls"

woman's achievement, the more voracious apparently is the appetite for describing her "normal" activities in a manner that would be considered eccentric or intruding in the case of men.

"The image that comes across is one of great girl, but still reassuringly a great cook, socialiser and home decorator. One only has to imagine the equivalent of a report on a business or professional man in which a major portion is devoted to describing his skills as a handyman around the house or talents as a host, to realise the irrelevance of such reporting," said Ms Starcke.

Only in business magazines were women reported on in a business-like way.

In cartoons women came across "definitely a great deal sillier, irrational, conniving and manipulating than men," said Ms Starcke.

But she believed this psychological attack became a financial one in job advertisements. "It is here that sex-stereotyping translates into less attractive and less varied jobs for less cash for women than for men," she said.

In her discussion on

women's image as projected through television, Ms Starcke quoted American and South African studies which had shown that on the small screen the world appeared "overwhelmingly peopled with attractive, young, submissive, dependent and nurturing women partnered by authoritative, capable, rational and trustworthy men."

Ms Starcke quoted The Star's Women's Page editor Mrs Sue Garbett from a paper she gave on Women in the Media earlier this year. In it Mrs Garbett said "Men control the news — they decide what news to cover and they assign the reporter. On receipt of that report, they can either re-write it or demand it be written the way they want it done. They can cut out of it what they don't like and they put a headline on it, and it is here where you often find the sexist approach with headlines such as, 'Blonde wins Formula One race'. It is men who decide the editorial policy of the newspapers because with few exceptions, all the assistant editors and assistants to the editors on South African newspapers are male."



ent hospitals in white  
 such more of South  
 gross national product  
 spent on the voteless,  
 r they may be It would  
 ness to ignore their

# lummy

It is a point that we  
 country  
 have made  
 such  
 aid boy-  
 title more than the  
 known up by  
 of frustrated world  
 against the  
 apartheid They are  
 that cause the cham-  
 acism to close their  
 their minds to the  
 need for change A  
 nrolled, measured and  
 il approach to the  
 will be necessary if the  
 and other governments  
 to help

ng reading His survey  
 2000 representative  
 discloses today that a  
 take a hard line on  
 uthern African issues  
 hose people who are  
 on domestic issues,  
 mixed sport or cinemas  
 marginally less hard-  
 foreign policy  
 this apparent contra-  
 suggest that "total on-  
 propaganda is  
 ing" For our own part  
 that Southern Africa's  
 will not unfold in the  
 of stark confrontation  
 most whites evidently  
 Yet given the warlike  
 ne hears so often from  
 th, it is not difficult to  
 and these fears -

A fact to which at-  
 tion is sometimes a  
 fully paid to have  
 South Africa's  
 al heritage of  
 liberties does not come  
 only from English  
 speakers and their land  
 of origin Britain as  
 large and valuable as  
 net contribution is,  
 but also from the back-  
 ground and land of  
 origin of the  
 Afrikaans speakers. For  
 example

● In 1936 Holland  
 produced a piece of  
 legislation called *De  
 Indische Wet* which was  
 very similar in concept  
 and purpose to the Bri-  
 tish *Magna Carta*  
 which was produced  
 less than a century pre-  
 viously In both cases  
 certain basic rights  
 against despotic actions  
 of rulers were guaran-  
 teed

● At the turn of the  
 17th century at the  
 time of the second  
 Dutch governor of the  
 Cape (the *Van Riebeeck*  
 and *Van der Stroom*  
 stood together strongly  
 for the first time against  
 when they saw as the  
 despotic and corrupt  
 actions of the colonial  
 authority in for exam-  
 ple the taking away of  
 the freedom of a ci-  
 zen Adam Tas, by  
 merely an administra-  
 tive measure

His resistance was the  
 sign of a great triumph  
 for the protest  
 movement. It is still  
 thought of in the name  
*Libertas in the farm*  
 and vineyard

This was a whole  
 century before the Bri-  
 tish administration —  
 thus also a century be-  
 fore General Dundas  
 said that the residents  
 were not ready for any  
 freedom of discus-  
 sion" It was also more  
 than a century before  
 Pingle and Fairbairn  
 and their colleagues  
 scored against Lord  
 Charles Somerset

# The dilemma over freedom

An extract from an address to the centenary  
 celebrations of the South African Newspaper  
 Press Union by Advocate Dawid de Villiers,  
 managing director of *Nasionale Pers*.

It was probably the  
 even more than in  
 other days perhaps  
 in Afrikaans speak-  
 ing areas that these  
 British are perhaps  
 not so well known  
 we thought — per-  
 haps we can live with  
 them. After one and a  
 half centuries we still  
 think much the same

The dilemma  
 today is that in 1982  
 we are at a stage which  
 marks the beginning of  
 what could be rather  
 fundamental structural  
 reforms and which is  
 marked by numerous  
 and attendant  
 threats to public secu-  
 rity

The question is  
 whether in those cir-



1982 is the centenary  
 of the Newspaper Press  
 Union and the 100th  
 year of a Press struggl-  
 ing to remain free

can enjoy some free-  
 dom in order to be a  
 free and so to what  
 extent and by what  
 means

We think positively  
 that our laws and prac-

tices ought  
 brought closer to  
 in Israel and Northern  
 Ireland — where there  
 seems to have been a  
 realisation.

● That excessive  
 security measures are  
 counter-productive and  
 tend to lead to perpetu-  
 ation or renewal of  
 the conditions of  
 society which first  
 rise to the security  
 measures, and

● That in times of  
 prolonged emergency  
 the only safe course  
 to adopt is to stick as  
 closely as possible to  
 normal legal practice  
 and the normal free  
 flow of information

# Inaccurate reports are relatively few

It is of the essence of  
 the doctrine of free-  
 dom of speech that the  
 public be given the  
 correct facts and the  
 benefit of honest and  
 informed comment  
 thereon Without these  
 the public can never be  
 in a position to bring a  
 proper judgment to  
 bear on the matters  
 which affect it

It follows that free-  
 dom of speech in so far  
 as the Press is concern-  
 ed does not mean  
 that editors and jour-  
 nalists are free to say  
 and publish anything  
 they wish They are  
 free to tell the millions  
 who read newspapers  
 and magazines the  
 news That means the  
 correct facts and  
 proper comment Hence  
 freedom of speech be-  
 longs as much to the  
 public as it does to the  
 news media

From the annual report of  
 the chairman of the SA Press  
 Council. Mr Justice Oscar Galgut.

demand, and in fact in  
 all democracies subject  
 to the need to protect  
 its own safety does de-  
 mand firstly that free-  
 dom of speech remains  
 a real thing and  
 secondly that the Press  
 gives it the true facts

The public must  
 know that it is not  
 getting a censored ver-  
 sion of the news It is  
 only in this way that  
 the public will be able  
 to evaluate the prob-  
 lems which surround it  
 the views of the  
 government in power  
 the views of the opposi-  
 tion parties, the prob-  
 lems which face the  
 employers of labour  
 the problems which  
 face the trade unions,  
 the problems which  
 face the various race  
 groups

The journalist must  
 honestly believe that

be based on grounds  
 which a normal intel-  
 ligent person will re-  
 gard as reasonable He  
 must not indulge in  
 guesswork

It is fully appre-  
 ciated that information  
 given to journalists is  
 not on oath and is  
 frequently hearsay  
 evidence This places a  
 duty on the journal-  
 ist to take proper steps  
 to verify the information  
 which he in turn is  
 passing on to the  
 public

Where a journalist is  
 repeating statements  
 made by a prominent  
 public person or some  
 authoritative source  
 these must be attri-  
 buted to the source  
 Hence if the statement  
 attributed source  
 has been pub-  
 lished without undue  
 motive and without as-  
 sociating itself with the  
 statement the news-  
 paper cannot be and  
 has not been taken to

# The Star

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 Nairobi

Correspondents  
 Amsterdam \* Athens \* Berlin \* Bonn \* Copenhagen \*



and other governments  
at to help

?

reading His survey  
000 representative  
closes today that a  
ake a hard line on  
thern African issues  
e people who are  
domestic issues,  
ed sport or cinemas,  
marginally less hard-  
eign policy  
is apparent contra-  
gest that "total on-  
propaganda is  
' For our own part,  
at Southern Africa's  
not unfold in the  
stark confrontation  
t whites evidently  
given the warlike  
hears so often from  
it is not difficult to  
these fears -

... of the  
Cape (the third com-  
mander), the Dutch  
and French settlers  
stood together strongly  
for the first time against  
what they saw as the  
despotic and corrupt  
actions of the colonial  
authority in, for exam-  
ple the taking away of  
the freedom of a citi-  
zen, Adam Tas, by  
merely an administrat-  
ive measure

His release was the  
sign of a great triumph  
for the protest  
movement. It is still  
thought of in the name  
Libertas in the farm  
and vineyard

This was a whole  
century before the Bri-  
tish administration —  
thus also a century be-  
fore General Dundas  
said that the residents  
were not ready for any  
'freedom of discus-  
sion'. It was also more  
than a century before  
Pringle and Fairbairn  
and their colleagues  
scored against Lord  
Charles Somerset

... we are at a stage which  
marks the beginning of  
what could be rather  
fundamental structural  
reforms and which is  
marked by insurgen-  
cy and attendant  
threats to public secu-  
rity

The question is  
whether in those cir-

of the Newspaper Press  
Union and the 100th  
year of a Press struggl-  
ing to remain free

circumstances basic free-  
doms require to be cur-  
bed, and if so, to what  
extent and by what  
means

We think, positively,  
that our laws and prac-

... conditions in  
society which first gave  
rise to the security  
measures, and

● That in times of  
prolonged emergency  
the only safe course to  
adopt is to stick as  
closely as possible to  
normal legal processes  
and the normal, free  
flow of information.

# Inaccurate reports are relatively few

From the annual report of  
the chairman of the SA Press  
Council, Mr Justice Oscar Galgut.

It is of the essence of  
the doctrine of free-  
dom of speech that the  
public be given the  
correct facts and the  
benefit of honest and  
informed comment  
thereon. Without these  
the public can never be  
in a position to bring a  
proper judgment to  
bear on the matters  
which affect it

It follows that free-  
dom of speech in so far  
as the Press is concer-  
ned does not mean  
that editors and jour-  
nalists are free to say  
and publish anything  
they wish. They are  
free to tell the millions  
who read newspapers  
and magazines the  
news. That means the  
correct facts and  
proper comment. Hence  
freedom of speech be-  
longs as much to the  
public as it does to the  
news media

That is why the  
public is entitled to

demand, and in fact in  
all democracies subject  
to the need to protect  
its own safety does de-  
mand, firstly that free-  
dom of speech remains  
a real thing and  
secondly that the Press  
gives it the true facts

The public must  
know that it is not  
getting a censored ver-  
sion of the news. It is  
only in this way that  
the public will be able  
to evaluate the prob-  
lems which surround it,  
the views of the  
government in power  
the views of the oppos-  
ition parties, the prob-  
lems which face the  
employers, about  
the problems which  
face the trade unions,  
the problems which  
face the various race  
groups

The journalist must  
honestly believe that  
he is publishing the  
truth. His belief must

be based on grounds  
which a normal intel-  
ligent person will re-  
gard as reasonable. He  
must not indulge in  
guesswork

It is fully appre-  
ciated that information  
given to journalists is  
not on oath and is  
frequently hearsay  
evidence. This places a  
duty on the journalist  
to take proper steps to  
verify the information  
which he in turn is  
passing on to the  
public

Where a journalist is  
repeating statements  
made by a prominent  
public person or some  
authoritative source,  
these must be attri-  
buted to the source.  
Hence the statement,  
so attributed, is inaccur-  
ate and has been pub-  
lished without undue  
motive and without as-  
sociating itself with the  
statement, the news-  
paper cannot be and  
has not been taken to  
task

To sum up

● When one has regard  
to the thousands  
of articles and reports  
published by news-  
papers every day,  
cases of accurate and  
false reporting (in  
South Africa) are re-  
latively few and news-  
papers have with few  
exceptions conducted  
themselves according to  
the Code of Journalism

● Legislation restrict-  
ing the activities of the  
Press is not necessary  
and should be opposed.  
It is an only one step  
in the wrong towards  
curbing the freedom of  
the Press

● The public is as-  
sured that when there  
has been a breach of  
the Code, the Press  
Council will not be  
reluctant to take the  
necessary steps to  
prevent a recurrence

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## Today in History

1604 — Sir Walter  
Raleigh jailed for  
treason

1869 — Suez Canal  
opens in Egypt, link-  
ing Mediterranean  
and Red Sea

1871 — British flag  
raised on Diamond  
fields

1881 — British troops  
leave Pretoria

1903 — Dohmev be-  
comes British protec-  
torate

1913 — First vessels  
pass through Panama  
Canal

1920 — Arrival of  
the first motor-  
cars in Pretoria

1934 — Arrival of  
the first motor-  
cars in Pretoria

Nasser becomes head  
of state in Egypt

1972 — Former Argenti-  
nian dictator Juan  
Peron returns to his  
homeland after 17  
years in exile

### BIRTHDAYS TODAY

Dr Nico Diederiks,  
former State Pre-  
sident of South Africa  
(1903-78) Rock (Dur-  
ban), US  
(1925—)

### TODAY'S THOUGHT

When a stipend  
is doing something  
is ashamed of it  
declares that it is  
duty — George  
Hard Shaw Irish  
playwright (1857-  
1930)



# Editor told: No charges under old Police Act

ARGUS 19/11/82  
(243) (244) (245)

Argus Correspondent  
DURBAN. — Charges against the editor of The Daily News, Mr Michael Green, under the now-repealed section 27c of the amended 1958 Police Act are not to be prosecuted.

And charges against the editor of the Natal Mercury, and against a Durban journalist have also been withdrawn

The charges related to information about a detainee published earlier this year.

The three newspapermen were telephoned yesterday by a Major Fourie of the Security Police, who said he had been instructed to say that Natal's Attorney-General had declined to prosecute.

Major Fourie said he had also been told to draw their attention to sections 4 and 10 of Act No 84 of 1982, which replace Section 27c

Mr Green said this seemed a clear warning that the Security Police intended using the new Protection of Information Act to suppress publication of news about their activities.

Section 4 of the new Act makes it an offence to publish information about "anything in a prohibited place, armaments, the defence of the Republic, a military matter, a security matter or the prevention or combating of terrorism".

"The implied warning by the Security Police seems to bear out the worst misgivings ex-

pressed about the Act when it was debated in Parliament earlier this year," said Mr Green

"It is conceivable that the Act could be used to prohibit publication of even the names of detainees."

# Mercury Editor will not be charged

*Mercury*  
Crime Reporter

243

CHARGES under Section 27c of the Police Act of 1958 being investigated against the Editor of The Natal Mercury, Mr James McMillan, by the Security Branch of the S A Police have been withdrawn after a decision by the Attorney-General of Natal not to prosecute

Similar charges against the Editor of the Daily News and a staff member were also withdrawn by the Security Branch

Mr McMillan was told of the decision yesterday by a Major Fourie from the Port Natal Division Security Branch at C R Swart Square in Durban

The major, who said he was acting on 'higher authority', also drew Mr McMillan's attention to Sections 4 and 10 of the Protection of Information Act No 84 of 1982

Security Branch police investigated alleged contraventions of Section 27c of the Police Act after certain information concerning detainees appeared in both newspapers in June this year

## Declined

'Our investigations concerned the Editor of The Natal Mercury and the Editor of the Daily News as well as a staff member of that newspaper

The docket concerning the staff member of the Daily News was handed to the Attorney-General of Natal who declined to prosecute and as a result the rest of the investigations were withdrawn

'Section 27c of the Police Act has been repealed and substituted by Act 84 of 1982 known as the Protection of Information Act. As a friendly gesture from higher authority I was asked to draw Mr McMillan's attention to Sections 4 and 10 of the Protection of Information Act,' Major Fourie told me yesterday



# Rival Press firms talk terms

By NEIL HOOPER

PEACE talks are on between the rival Afrikaans publishing houses, Nasionale Pers and Perskor.

Perskor, as a company, and a number of individuals will appear in the Rand Supreme Court tomorrow on charges of fraud relating to the alleged publication of false circulation figures.

Perskor is charged with falsifying the sales figures of the Transvaler daily by between 9 655 and 23 125 copies and those of the Vaderland by between 1 534 and 9 367 daily between January, 1977, and September, 1980.

The four Perskor members to appear in their individual capacities are: Mr Francois Christiaan Lourens, 41, a Perskor auditor and Randburg National Party councillor, Mr Rudolph Johannes Raath Dreyer, 45, former circulation manager, and two management officials, Mr William Henry Allen, 47, and Mr Frederick Jacobus van Rensburg, 41.

## Losses

In a separate action, Nasionale Pers is suing Perskor for R12-million for alleged losses suffered as a result of inflated circulation figures — more particularly, millions allegedly spent trying to capture the top Transvaal market position for Beeld ... a position it had actually held for years.

Before his death recently, the former Perskor chairman, Mr Marius Jooste, said that his company would contest the action.

But this week the new chairman of Perskor, Dr Willem van Heerden, who succeeded Mr Jooste last month, said: "Obviously, we are interested in reaching a settlement with Nasionale Pers."

Asked whether negotiations for a settlement were taking place, he said this question should be put to Nasionale Pers.

"It all depends on what they say," Dr van Heerden said.

The managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr D P de Villiers, said there was always a possibility of a settlement with Perskor.

## Compensation

"We have held and are holding discussions, and the possibility exists. I cannot comment further than that," he said.

It is understood that the discussions hinge around the insistence by Nasionale Pers on obtaining some form of financial compensation, and market protection for its morning paper, Beeld.

In Afrikaans Press circles there is speculation that, as part of a process of rationalisation of the newspaper market in Transvaal, the Transvaler may be merged with the Vaderland as an afternoon newspaper, leaving the morning field to Beeld.

Mr M T van der Merwe, a Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, said yesterday that the court hearing would continue tomorrow despite the death of Mr Jooste, who was — in his capacity of chairman of Perskor — one of the five accused.

Mr van der Merwe said the State would apply for another Perskor representative to be charged.

243  
257  
CAPL Times 23/11/82

# SABC reviewing plan for Devil's Peak site

By JANE ARBOUS  
Municipal Reporter

THE South African Broadcasting Corporation is reviewing its plan for a huge radio and television complex on the slopes below Devil's Peak

This was confirmed by a spokesman for Auckland Park yesterday. He declined to spell out the details of the review

However, he added that the SABC's requirements had changed since the original plans were drawn up

The SABC bought the site in 1979 for R968 000 and since then has been paying a special enhancement levy to the City Council — one of the conditions of the rezoning of

the site above Vredehoek. At the time, the SABC said planning for the complex would take about two years

No more was heard until yesterday's confirmation

The clinching of the deal was the culmination of a running battle involving the SABC, the Provincial Administration, the City Council, conservationists and organizations such as the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce and the South African Institute of Architects

The SABC has maintained that the building will not be more than three storeys high, will blend in with the surroundings and that much

of it will be underground

A panel of experts, briefed by the Provincial Administration in January 1977, warned that building-height restrictions would result in a sprawling quasi-industrial complex out of keeping with the site

A previous administrator, Dr L A P A Munnik, rejected the moves to buy the site. He reversed his decision after meeting a SABC delegation

In November 1979, the council's town planning committee ruled that the building would not harm the environment after representations were made to it by the SABC's consultant, a local architect, Mr Gawie Fagan



# Charges for Saan

Stw 24/4/82

## men under new Act

South African Associated Newspapers (Saan) will be tried in the Johannesburg Regional Court tomorrow on charges of publishing details of National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles.

The charges, under the new Protection of Information Act, and the Official Secrets Act, arise from reports in the Rand Daily Mail on April 13 and 19 and a report in the Sunday Times on April 25.

All the stories were written by Eugene Hugo, RDM investigations editor.

The accused are Mr Clive Kinsley, managing director of Saan, Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail,

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and Mr Hugo

The first count alleges the Rand Daily Mail published information prejudicial to the interests of South Africa in contravention of the Protection of Information Act.

The second count is that the newspaper received a document allegedly written by Martin Dolincheck, a self-confessed member of NIS who is now a captive on the Seychelles.

The final count alleges the Sunday Times published information prejudicial to the interests of the country.

The case was postponed yesterday at the request of the defence. Permission has been given for the accused to be tried in absentia.





# Top SAAN men in dock today

CAPL TIMES 25/11/82  
(243)  
~~243~~

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The trial of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and some of its senior staff on allegations of having contravened the newly-promulgated Protection of Information Act — alternatively breaking the Official Secrets Act — will begin in the Johannesburg Regional Court today

The trial was postponed on Tuesday in the Johannesburg Regional Court by Mr J A van Dam

The State alleges that SAAN, owners of various publications, unlawfully

allowed two of its newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times, to break the law by publishing certain information

It is further alleged that SAAN, its managing director, Mr Clive Howard Kinsley, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Richard Alexander Gibson, 51, the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Albert Tertius Myburgh, 48, and a journalist, Mr Eugene Nilen Hugo, 39, all of Main Street, Johannesburg, collectively contravened the Protection of Information Act or alternatively the Official Secrets Act

## Seychelles

According to the charge sheet, the company, its managing director and the two editors unlawfully allowed a report written by Mr Hugo on the attempted coup in the Seychelles to be published by the two newspapers during April this year

The State claims the two newspapers unlawfully printed, published and distributed information to the public which prejudiced the security of South Africa

It is further alleged that the accused wrongfully published information they had received in the form of a document while they should have known that its publication would have been prejudicial to the security of the Republic

*[Faint handwritten notes on the left margin, including the word 'protection' and other illegible text.]*

*[Faint handwritten notes on the right margin, including the word 'protection' and other illegible text.]*

# Newspapermen in court over <sup>(243)</sup> coup bid report

## Mail Reporter

THE hearing against South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN) and some of its top journalists accused of breaking the law over their reports on the Seychelles coup bid will be held today.

The hearing was postponed on Tuesday in the Johannesburg Regional Court by the President of the Transvaal Regional Courts, Mr Justice J A van Dam.

The State alleges SAAN, owners of various publications, did wrongfully and unlawfully allow some of its newspapers — the Rand Daily Mail and Sunday Times — to contravene the newly-proulgated Protection of Information Act (the main charge) or the Official Secrets Act (the alternative charge), by publishing certain information.

It is further alleged SAAN, its managing director, Mr Clive Howard Kinsley, Edit-

or of the Rand Daily Mail Mr Richard Alexander Gibson 51, editor of the Sunday Times Mr Aibert Tertius Muburgh 48 and a journalist Mr Eugene Nilen Hugo 39, all of Main Street in Johannesburg, collectively contravened the Protection of the Information Act or alternatively broke the Official Secrets Act.

The charge sheet says a report written by Mr Hugo in April and published in the two newspapers was unlawful, the information in the report was wrongfully and unlawfully printed, published and distributed to the public because it involved the security and interests of the Republic.

It is further alleged the accused wrongfully published information in a document and had published it while they should have known its publication would have prejudiced the security or interests of the Republic.



# Trial of 3 journalists

The trial of two newspaper editors and a senior reporter charged with revealing details of National Intelligence Service activities in the Seychelles is to proceed on March 1.

Mr J van Dam, the president of the Transvaal Regional Court, decided the trial would be held in camera.

The three are Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, and Mr Eugene Hugo, Rand Daily Mail Investigations Editor.

Their counsel yesterday submitted that the Protection of Information Act had been gazetted after the alleged offences, and they could not be charged retrospectively.

The magistrate refused permission for his decision to be reviewed by the Supreme Court.





**WORLD NEWS**

Item 27/11/82

# UK, US oppose Unesco and Third World Press plan 243

PARIS — The United States and Britain yesterday opposed the adoption of an international agreement on world communications which they said would endanger freedom of the Press

Sharp debate opened between industrialised and developing countries on the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (Unesco) plan for a "new world information and communication order"

The proposal, backed mainly by Third World countries, ranges from strategies to expand communications facilities in the developing world to encouraging use of journalism to raise the level of education and knowledge

The proposal has "tremendous potential for good or

ill", said US representative to Unesco Mr James Phillips, who criticised parts of the draft plan that call for "appropriate content of messages"

"What international body could agree on what constitutes a responsible role for the media in any given society", Mr Phillips asked

"There are no universal standards (for responsible journalism) and we can invent none in Unesco," he said.

The British delegate, Lord Nicholas Gordon Lennox, supported the US in refusing to recognise fundamental right to communication as a guiding principle of Unesco

He criticised the ambiguities in the proposed plan, saying Britain regarded com-

munications as an evolving concept

"Principles and guidelines are unlikely to provide common ground between nations. We do not support programmes that foster division between nations to no useful purpose," said Mr Lennox

The US position was also strongly endorsed by independent journalists' organisations. The Washington-based World Press Freedom Committee termed the US position "an excellent statement of the concerns of the free Press"

Eastern bloc and Third World countries, however, offered much greater support for Unesco's communications proposals

India's representative, T N Kaul, lashed out at critics

of the medium-term plan, saying nations should "Not cast stones at each other. Nowhere in the world - North, South, East or West - is there a free and unfettered press"

"It is Unesco's task to provide free and equitable distribution and use of mass communication so each country is in a position to educate and inform its own people"

India's representative, Mr T N Kaul, lashed out at critics of the plan. He said that government regulation of journalists was justified to avoid the "ivory air-conditioned tower" foreign correspondents "who write from their own fertile imaginations and pass judgment on peoples and nations they neither know nor understand"

— UPI



# SAAN trial to be in camera

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — An application for the withdrawal of charges under the Protection of Information Act against South African Associated Newspapers and three of the company's senior employees was rejected yesterday in the Johannesburg Regional Court

The president of the Regional Court, Mr J A van Dam, who presided, ordered that the case proceed against SAAN, the editor of the Rand Daily Mail Mr Rex Gibson, the editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, and the Mail's investigations editor, Mr Eugene Hugo

March, 1983

Mr Van Dam upheld an application by the Deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, Dr Koos D'Oliviera, who appeared for the State, that the trial be held in camera when it resumes on March 1 next year

The accused face three charges under the Protection of Information Act and three alternative charges under the Official Secrets Act. They have not yet been asked to plead

The charges arise from

reports by Mr Hugo in the Mail and the Sunday Times in April concerning alleged involvement by the National Intelligence Service (NIS) in last year's abortive Seychelles coup

'Quite plain'

At a hearing on Thursday the defence counsel, Mr Ernie Wentzel SC, said it was true — as had been conceded by the State — that the case was not a major espionage trial, but some very important issues were raised and it was "quite plain" that there had been considerable South African involvement in the attempted coup as was found by Mr Justice James in the Maritzburg hijack trial

He said the accused, who were the editors and a reporter of newspapers which had reported on the coup attempt, were the first and only people to have been brought before court in the matter

He said the charges were authorized by the Attorney-General under the Protection of Information Act which did not exist at the time of the alleged offences and should therefore be withdrawn

The alternative charges were also invalid because the Official Secrets Act was repealed by the Protection of Information Act and no longer existed

Dr D'Oliviera submitted on Thursday that the charges under the Protection of Information Act were in all essential respects the same as the accused would have faced under the Official Secrets Act

Mr Van Dam said yesterday it was clear the Attorney-General had applied his mind to the prosecution — as was required by law — and was satisfied that the case should be proceeded with

'Refused'

He refused a request by Mr Wentzel that the case be adjourned for his argument to be reviewed by the Supreme Court

Mr Wentzel's request was opposed by Dr D'Oliviera who quoted various authorities who believed a superior court should not interfere in a matter once it had begun in a lower court, but rather that the matter be reviewed on appeal if the accused were convicted

Mr Wentzel successfully applied for an adjournment to seek further particulars of the charges from the State. Dr D'Oliviera agreed to supply the particulars which may not be published due to the in camera ruling



Labour Reporter

Wage negotiations between the Media Workers' Association of South Africa and the Argus and South African Associated Newspapers publishing groups ended in deadlock yesterday after three days of talks in Johannesburg

Mwasa originally de-

# Media workers turn *Stas 2/2/82* down wage offers

manded a 28 percent wage increase for its members, including journalists, works and maintenance staff and cleaners

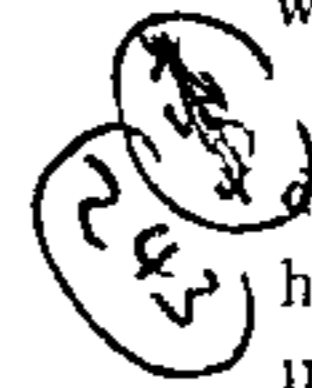
However, they re-

duced the demand to 18 percent and turned down managements' offers of an 11 percent increase for monthly paid staff and a slightly higher increase for

weekly paid staff

Various countryside divisions of the union held report-back meetings today with their members to discuss the deadlock

Mwasa members were involved in a strike over wages and working conditions in December 1980



# SAAN - Mwasa

243  
11/15

## deadlock

*cover 3/12/82*  
WAGE negotiations between the Media Workers' Association of South Africa (Mwasa) and the Argus and South African Associated Newspapers publishing groups ended in deadlock on Wednesday after three days of talks in Johannesburg.

Mwasa originally demanded a 28 percent wage increase for its members, who include journalists, works and maintenance staff and cleaners.

They reduced the demand to 18 percent and turned down managements' offers of an 11 percent increase for monthly paid staff and a slightly higher increase for weekly paid staff



# Munnik settles with Zille

Political Correspondent

A FORMER political correspondent, Miss Helen Zille, has won a R3 000 out-of-court settlement from the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications and former Minister of Health, Dr L A P A Munnik

Dr Munnik agreed to pay following a claim for defamation brought against him by Miss Zille, former political correspondent of the Rand Daily Mail

The claim arose out of a major controversy during last year's general election campaign when Dr Munnik said that an elderly person needed only R20 a month for a healthy diet

## AN ISSUE

Dr Munnik described Miss Zille's report on his remarks as a gross distortion of the truth.

His remarks became a big issue in the April 29 general election and Nationalist politicians later conceded that their party had lost substantial support through it

In agreeing to pay Miss Zille R3 000 and her legal costs, Dr Munnik did not actually admit liability for the claim.

Miss Zille, who has been a student at the University of Cape Town for the past year, said today that when a report was denied it was a direct reflection on the person who wrote it

In Cape Town today, Dr Munnik said that he would be paying all the costs himself and that the State would have nothing to do with it.

He had arranged for the briefing of his legal representatives himself.

# Health services start at home'

Medical Reporter

HEALTH for everyone requires not only the introduction of personal and environmental health services, but must also be aimed at the quality of life and the standard of living of everybody on a wide front

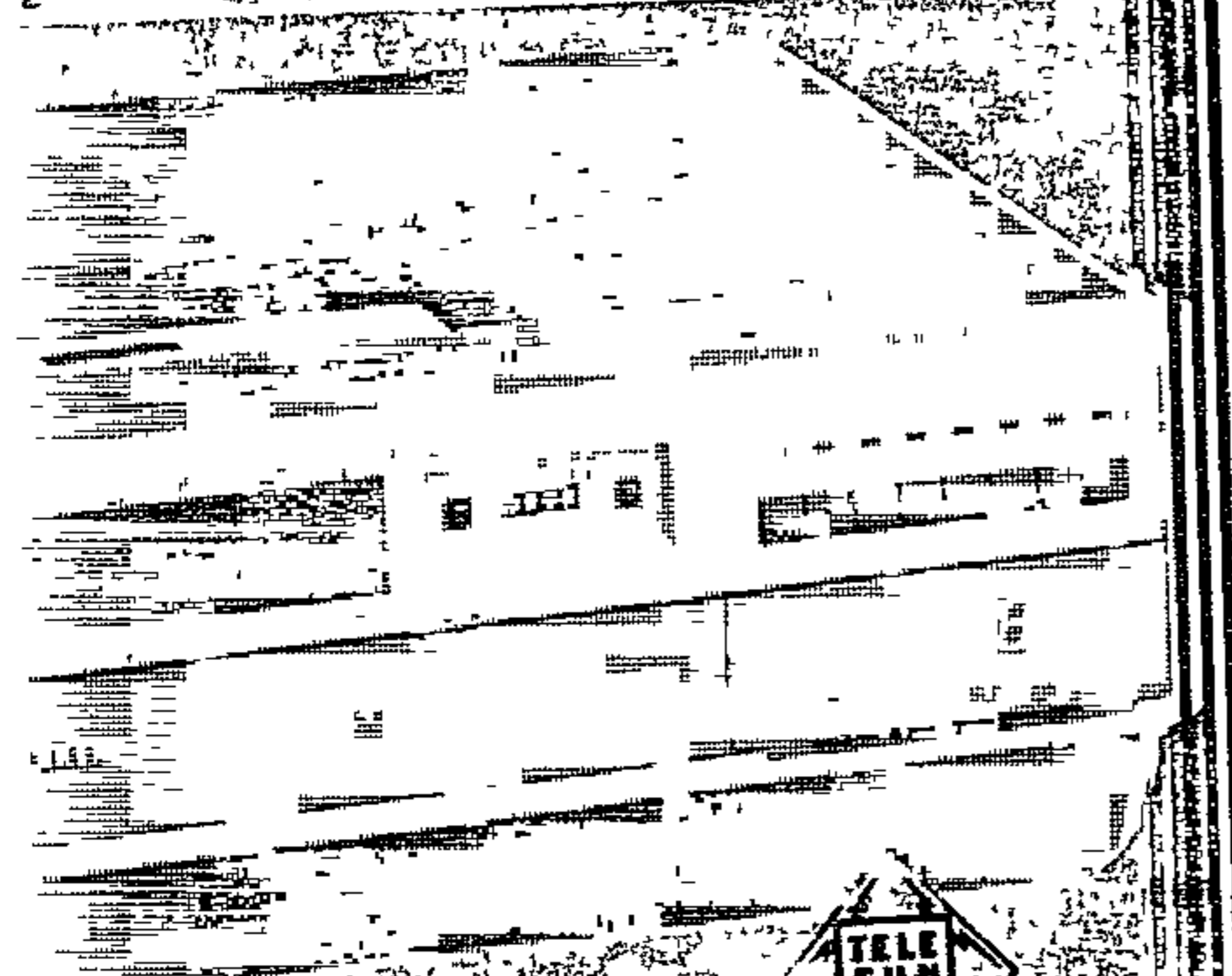
This was said by Mr P J Loubser, MEC for Hospitals, when he opened extensions to the Vredendal Hospital today

Mr Loubser listed the following solutions

- All available resources in the health sector had to be spread as evenly as possible,
- Health personnel had to be better utilised and spread to the areas where the need was
- Health services had to start at home, in the family, at work and at school, and everyone should become involved with personal health care

In the light of the great advantages that a co-ordinated health service could bring to an area, the Provincial Administration was a great proponent for the introduction of such services, he said

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Star 10/11/82  
**Journalists**  
case tests  
principle of  
negotiation

Labour Reporter

An Industrial Court case which could have major implications for negotiations between employees and management begins on Monday

The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) has taken SA Associated Newspapers and the South African Press Association to court over the groups' announcement that they intended pulling out of the industry conciliation board

Two questions will be tested at the hearing

● Whether the collapse of a long-established bargaining structure by unilateral withdrawal is acceptable

● Whether employers have a duty to negotiate bona fide — that is, showing a willingness to bargain

Both Argus and Saan wrote to the SASJ informing the union they intended withdrawing from the board at the end of this year

The SASJ regarded this action as an unfair labour practice and sought legal advice

A finding in favour of the SASJ at the hearing would mean employers would have an obligation to negotiate in a bona fide manner with a representative trade union.

While this principle is established in labour relations abroad, it has yet to be established in South Africa, union sources said

The conciliation board has a 40-year history and its threatened demise has evoked protest from the International Federation of Journalists



# Accord on

CAPL TIMES 11/12/82

# newspaper

# pay scales

243

JOHANNESBURG — A new national salary and wage agreement in the printing industry has been reached between the Argus Company and South African Associated Newspapers and the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, a joint statement by Argus and Saan said yesterday

In terms of this agreement, all weekly-paid members of Mwasa on Argus Group newspapers will receive an increase of 14 percent or R10, whichever is the greater, on their current wages from the first pay week in January 1983, and a further four percent increase on current wages from July 1, 1983, subject to review nearer the time

### Eight percent

Also from January, 1983, monthly-paid Mwasa members employed by the Argus Company, excluding editorial staff in their first four years of service, will receive an across-the-board increase of eight percent on their salaries as at January 1, 1982. Further merit increases will be paid to such Mwasa members at the discretion of the company.

The total salary bill of those monthly-paid Mwasa members who were in the employ of Argus Company newspapers on January 1, 1982 will increase by 12,5 percent by January 1, 1983.

Any increases granted during the course of 1982 will be included in the

12,5 percent calculation Mwasa editorial staff in their first four years of service will be paid according to the following grades: 1st year, R400 a month, 2nd year, R500, 3rd year, R600, 4th year, R700, completion of 4th year, R800

### Agreement

In terms of the agreement reached with Saan, weekly-paid Mwasa members will receive a flat increase of R9,50 a week, which will increase the current Mwasa weekly payroll by 12,8 percent.

In addition, Saan has guaranteed the continued existence of its current internal appraisal scheme and further guarantees that any consequent merit increase of less than 3,75 percent will be reviewed jointly by management and Mwasa at chapel level.

### Discretion

The Saan agreement on monthly salaries provides for an across-the-board increase of seven percent based on January, 1982 levels.

Additionally, it provides for discretionary merit increases totalling a further 5,5 percent of the January, 1982 Mwasa salary payroll costs.

Mwasa's monthly-paid editorial staff will receive graded salaries during the first four years of their service — the grades being the same as those applicable in the Argus Group — Sapa

# Journalists face employers in key test case

203  
100 at  
14/12/80

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Correspondent

IN A major test case yesterday, the industrial court was asked to rule that any employer who failed to negotiate "appropriately" with a representative trade union was guilty of an "unfair labour practice".

It was also asked to find that an employer could not refuse to bargain if a union failed to meet preconditions set by the employer before negotiating.

And it was asked to temporarily order an employer who allegedly refuses to negotiate with such a union to resume bargaining.

If the court upholds these points, its decision will have far-reaching implications for the rights of unions throughout industry.

The case has been brought by the president of the SA Society of Journalists, Mr David Bleazard, and other SASJ members against publisher SA Associated Newspapers, two SAAN papers, and the SA Press Association.

The action concerns the withdrawal of SAAN, Sapa, and Argus Printing and Publishing Ltd from the unofficial conciliation board on which they bargain pay with the SASJ. Argus is not opposing the action.

And, in what is believed to be an unprecedented move, a full bench of the court is hearing the case in Johannesburg. Its president, Mr B J Parsons, is presiding and both the other members are hearing the case.

The newspaper companies withdrew from the board after asking the SASJ to agree to a resolution accepting regional pay differences and that editors would have maximum discretion in awarding pay increases.

In papers before the court, they say they were forced to withdraw from the board because the SASJ refused to accept this.

They deny they refuse to bargain, saying they are prepared to negotiate with SASJ branches. They also say they are entitled to leave the board.

The SASJ members charge that the two issues were raised by SAAN "to forestall further bargaining of a type which it sees as

unpleasant" and to end a negotiating forum which has preserved "harmony" for more than 40 years.

Counsel for the SASJ, Mr M Brassey, yesterday cited letters between top SAAN and Argus executives in which they discussed leaving the board — partly because of "militancy" by journalists — several months before formally raising the issues which led to their withdrawal.

The SASJ is asking the court to use powers recently granted it to restore the status quo in "unfair labour practices" disputes by temporarily ordering SAAN and Sapa to rejoin the board until the dispute is resolved.

Mr Brassey argued yesterday that the court did not have to be fully satisfied of the merits of the SASJ case in order to do this.

Unlike civil court actions, he argued, the onus was on the party against whom the order was brought to satisfy the court it should not grant one.

Mr Brassey quoted extensively from American cases holding that it was an unfair labour practice to refuse to bargain. He argued that the right to bargain was also "implied" by the Labour Relations Act.

"If the court finds there is no duty to negotiate, we on this side can pack up our bags and go home," he said.

He said SAAN's willingness to negotiate at individual newspapers did not mean it was willing to bargain. It could not seek out a new bargaining forum which covered less workers than were represented by a recognised union.

He also charged that SAAN, while setting preconditions for negotiations with the SASJ, had set none for the black media workers' union, Mwasa, and was thus "discriminating" against the SASJ.

Mr W Lane, for SAAN and Sapa, will reply today. But yesterday he raised two technical points against the application.

A status quo order can only be obtained after an official conciliation board has been applied for, and Mr Lane said the SASJ members' application for a board was "defective". He also argued that white-collar workers were not "labour" and could not be victims of an "unfair labour practice".





# Judgment is reserved in SASJ dispute

## Labour Reporter

Judgment was reserved yesterday in a dispute between the South African Society of Journalists and SA Associated Newspapers and the SA Press Association.

In a sitting before a Full Bench of three industrial court judges, the court heard the SASJ's demands that newspaper industry employers return to negotiations at the conciliation board level.

The SASJ asked the court to restore the status quo and order Saan and Sapa back to the conciliation board until their current dispute was resolved.

The hearing, which lasted two days, is seen as a test case by labour experts in that it seeks to bring employers to bargain in good faith with a representative trade union, and to restore the status of a long-standing conciliation board.

The case was brought against Saan and Sapa as well as the Argus Company by the president of the SASJ, Mr Dave Bleazard, and other union members in the publishing groups.

Argus adopted a watching brief, agreeing to accept any decision the court came to.

The SASJ argued that the employers had refused to negotiate bona fide, and their withdrawal from the conciliation board at the end of this month could result in an end to the many years of

labour peace in the industry.

Counsel acting jointly for Saan and Sapa, Mr W Lane, argued that it was the SASJ that had come to the negotiating table with pre-conditioned and had refused to consider a request for regionalised negotiations.

While the SASJ sought to prove that the employers' withdrawal from the board amounted to an unfair labour practice, all the employers wanted was a change in the framework for determining labour practices. This in itself did not amount to unfair labour practice.

Employers had seen 1983 negotiations leading to another deadlock and arbitration as the SASJ was not acting in good faith — and the employers then withdrew from the board, Mr Lane told the court.

## OBLIGATION

Because newspaper-based journalist chapels gave the SASJ its mandate to negotiate, employers felt that direct regional negotiations were preferable to further deadlocks through centralised bargaining.

Mr M Brassey, counsel for the SASJ, told the court that the employers had an obligation to negotiate through the conciliation board. Saan showed a desire to forestall further collective bargaining of a type which the group saw as "unpleasant and demanding," Mr Brassey said.

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# 'Journalists do not burn factories'

E. Post 15/12/82

JOHANNESBURG — "Journalists are gentlemen and do not burn down factories and could therefore not be involved in labour unrest," the legal representative of the South African Associated Newspaper group (Saan) told an Industrial Court

Mr Willie Lane, who is appearing for Saan and the South African Press Association (Sapa) in their dispute with the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ), said this in reply to the SASJ's claim that Saan's action in withdrawing from the extra-statutory Conciliation Board was an "unfair labour practice" which could lead to labour unrest

Mr Lane contended that the term "unfair labour

practice" as it appeared in the Labour Relations Act referred specifically to "labourers" and not to white collar employees

He said the Industrial Court would "risk making a fool of itself" if it ordered an employer to bargain "in good faith"

It was impossible to judge what "good faith" entailed and the companies would not know how to comply with the order. There was no way to prove whether they were complying

Mr M Brassey, for the SASJ, claimed it was clear that as far as the Act was concerned, the term labour referred to white and blue-collar workers

"Where would one draw

the line between employees and workers — does one choose between the classes, the 'gentlemen' versus the 'workers' or does one decide on race?" he asked

Referring to an Appeal Court decision, he said the Appellate had ruled that a managing director could be termed a "worker" in terms of the Workmen's Compensation Act

A full bench of the court reserved judgment in the case, which stems from the withdrawal of Saan, Sapa and the Argus company from the Conciliation Board on which they negotiate pay and conditions with the SASJ

A key issue in the case is whether refusal to bargain with a majority union can be ruled "unfair" — Sapa

# Court risks appearing a fool, Press hearing told

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN  
Labour Correspondent

THE industrial court would "risk making a fool of itself" if it ordered an employer to bargain "in good faith" with a union, the court was told yesterday.

Mr W Lane, who was appearing for SA Associated Newspapers and the SA Press Association in an important test case brought by the Southern African Society of Journalists, also told the court there was nothing in labour law which made it an "unfair labour practice" to refuse to negotiate with a representative trade union.

Mr Lane said the term "unfair labour practices" did not deal with relations between unions and employers, only with those between workers and employers.

A key issue in the case is

whether refusal to bargain with a majority union can be ruled "unfair"

Mr Lane also argued that the term "unfair labour practices" was not meant to apply to white-collar workers such as journalists but to "the working class who might burn down buildings or cause public disorder"

A full bench of the court yesterday reserved judgment in the case, which stems from the withdrawal of SAAN, Sapa and the Argus company from the conciliation board on which they negotiate pay and conditions with the SASJ.

The firms say they withdrew because the SASJ refused to bargain on regional pay differences and the principle of across-the-board pay increases.

It has asked the court to award it a temporary order forcing the companies to re-

sume bargaining with it. Argus is not opposing the application.

In reply to arguments by Mr M Brassey, for the SASJ, Mr Lane said the court could not order SAAN and Sapa to perform a specific act such as bargaining "in good faith" as it could not enforce this.

It was impossible to judge what "good faith" entailed and the companies would not know how to comply with the order. There was no way to prove whether they were complying and the court would risk "making a fool of itself".

He said the companies were forced to withdraw from the board because the SASJ adopted an "unyielding attitude".

He also charged that the SASJ's use in the case of confidential letters between SAAN and Argus executives without saying where it obtained the letters was "posi-

tive evidence of a lack of good faith".

But Mr Lane said the letters did not show the companies "contrived" to leave the board, but that they were concerned about specific bargaining issues.

He also disputed Mr Brassey's contention that the country's labour law "implied" that employers were obliged to negotiate with majority unions.

He described the SASJ's case as "ill-conceived and profitless".

In a reply, Mr Brassey said there was American precedent for defining "good faith". He also disputed that producing confidential documents in court constituted "bad faith".

He charged SAAN had fought the case "unreasonably" as an "academic exercise" and asked the court to award costs against it.



# SASJ plea to court: Judgment reserved

Cape Times 15/12/82

203

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Industrial Court would "risk making a fool of itself" if it ordered an employer to bargain "in good faith" with a union, the court was told yesterday

It was also told there was nothing in labour law which made it an "unfair labour practice" to refuse to negotiate with a representative trade union

Mr W Lane, appearing for South African Associated Newspapers and the South African Press Association in a test case brought by the Southern African Society of Journalists, told the court the term "unfair labour practices" did not deal with relations between unions and employers, but only between workers and employers

A key issue in the case is whether refusal to bargain with a majority union can be ruled "unfair".

Mr Lane also argued that "unfair labour practices" did not apply to white-collar workers such as journalists, but "the working class" who, the legislators feared, "might burn down buildings or cause public disorder"

A full bench of the court yesterday reserved judgment in the case, which stems from the withdrawal of SAAN, Sapa and the Argus company from the conciliation board on which they negotiate pay and conditions with the SASJ

The firms say they withdrew because the SASJ refused to bargain on regional pay differences and the principle of across-the-board in-

creases

The SASJ charges this was a "contrived" reason and that the firms withdrew from a body which had "ensured harmony" for more than 40 years because they wanted to avoid a type of bargaining they found unpleasant

It has asked the court to award it a temporary order forcing the companies to resume bargaining with it Argus is not opposing the application

In reply to arguments by Mr M Brassey, for the SASJ, Mr Lane said the court could not order SAAN and Sapa to perform a specific act such as bargaining "in good faith", as it could not enforce such an order

It was impossible to judge what "good faith" entailed and the companies would not know how to comply with the order There was no way to prove whether they were complying and the court would risk "making a fool of itself"

Mr Lane also charged that the SASJ was unwilling to bargain in "good faith"

He said the companies were forced to withdraw from the board because the SASJ adopted an "unyielding attitude" and refused to compromise

He said the SASJ's use in the case of confidential letters between SAAN and Argus executives without saying where it obtained the letters was "positive evidence of a lack of good faith". He said the letters did not show the companies "contrived" to leave the board

He disputed Mr Brassey's contention that the

court should grant an order restoring the bargaining status quo unless the companies could satisfy it that such an order should not be granted

An order would "interfere with the running of the business" of SAAN and Sapa and could only be granted if the SASJ proved it had a right to one

"Unfair labour practices", Mr Lane argued, applied only to blue-collar workers and the case showed the "dangers" of extending the term to other workers because even newspapermen such as deputy editors who were in positions of authority would be covered by any order granted

He described the SASJ's case as "ill-conceived and profitless" and urged the court to dismiss it

In a reply, Mr Brassey reiterated aspects of the SASJ case and said there was United States precedent for defining "good faith" He also disputed that producing confidential documents in court constituted "bad faith"

# Govt launches R50 000 journal

ARGUS  
21/12/82  
243

By Tos Wentzel Political Correspondent

THE Department of Foreign Affairs and Information is spending at least R50 000 on a newspaper which propagates the Government's constitutional proposals.

## Race draw blow for Cape hope

By Tarquin Norval  
WINDJAMMER, one of the Cape's main hopes for top honours this season, was dealt a hefty blow when he drew the rank outside position of number 30 for the R150 000 J&B Metropolitan Stakes to be run at Kenilworth over 2 000 m on January 22

The weights and draw were announced yesterday at the South African Turf Club

The grey from the stable of "Cookie" Amos, who won the R10 000 Christmas Handicap at Kenilworth on Saturday in runaway fashion, is expected to start one of the fancied runners for this year's "Met" when the betting opens, despite his unfavourable barrier position

Wolf Power, the Rand colt from the Ricky Maingard stable, was given top weight of 57,5 kg and is drawn favourably at number five. The grey colt was last seen in action at the

According to a department spokesman, the newspaper is meant to fill gaps left by existing newspapers and to answer queries

An Opposition spokesman slammed the newspaper as a propaganda effort which went much further than merely informing people about Government actions

The first issue of the new monthly tabloid newspaper, the Caret, has just been published

### EIGHT PAGES

The National Party's constitutional proposals and reactions to them are dealt with on three of the paper's eight pages

Most of the articles are taken over from other newspapers

The newspaper also contains articles on sport, education and consumer affairs

Dr E Mulder, Cape Town representative of the department, said the department received many queries from coloured people about Government policy, including the constitutional proposals

The new publication was seen as a means of answering such queries

### PRINT ORDER

An initial amount of R50 000 was budgeted for the newspaper and the print order was 40 000

The paper would take the place of Alpha, another Government publication for coloured people, which would deal only with education

The main aim of the Caret was to make Government policy and



DAVID DE WET, 12, peers through the broken window of the murdered armless man Pieter Cronje was found by neighbours badly battered with together in his flat last night.

## Frigate brings scientist home

Staff Reporter

THE South African Navy frigate SAS President Pretorius docked in Simon's Town this morning after a 2 000-mile mercy trip to Marion Island to fetch injured scientist Mr Petrus van Rensburg

The medical officer on board, Second Lieutenant L Marais, declined to comment on the condition of Mr van Rensburg's injured left eye, beyond saying he had received good treatment while on the island

### WHIPLASHED

Mr van Rensburg, 27 — three-and-a-half months into an eight-month study of the island's cat population — injured his eye when a wire whiplashed while he was erecting an antenna at Swartkop Point

Mr van Rensburg, the left side of his face swathed in bandages, said today "We were busy erecting an antenna on the other side of Marion Island when a coupling wire snapped and hit me in the eye"

said the President Pretorius arrived off Marion Island in heavy weather "It was raining and the sea was rough I just had to trust the pilot"

Mr van Rensburg said he understood that there were no complications with the injury, but it depended on the eye specialist he was to see at Tygerberg Hospital today

"I could not focus with my eye when I injured it  
"However, I am very happy with the treatment I received"

This trip was the third one to Marion Island for Mr Rensburg who works for the Mammal Research Institute at Pretoria University

Despite his injury he plans to return

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RAD WEATHER



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TOMORROW, 22, is traditionally recognised as the summer solstice in the Southern Hemisphere, the day which the sun is in the sky longer than in the year.

But it is not straight forward.

We experience summer days, winter days and the 23½ degree earth relative to the sun, known as its declination.



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445



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Kenilworth over 2 000 m on January 22

The weights and draw were announced yesterday at the South African Turf Club

The grey from the stable of "Cookie" Amos, who won the R10 000 Christmas Handicap at Kenilworth on Saturday in runaway fashion, is expected to start one of the fancied runners for this year's "Met" when the betting opens, despite his unfavourable barrier position

Wolf Power, the Rand colt from the Ricky Maingard stable, was given top weight of 57,5 kg and is drawn favourably at number five. The grey colt was last seen in action at the Cape in the Richelieu Guineas at Milnerton in February

WINS

He won both the R80 000 November Handicap and the R50 000 Hawaii Stakes in the Transvaal recently

Queen's Elect, winner of this race in 1981, is the top weight of the Cape horses, having been allotted 56 kg. He is drawn on the extreme inside at number one.

Arctic Cove, another major Cape hope, is sportingly weighted on the 53 kg mark. Placed in the Rothmans July Handicap, Gold Cup and Clairwood Winter Handicap in Natal last season, he has drawn number 20

Although 30 horses were weighted yesterday, the final field is limited to 20 runners

Reed 2nd in Sydney

SYDNEY — South African Bertie Reed sailed his 15-m sloop Altech Voortrekker into Sydney harbour today to take second place in the second leg of the round-the-world race

Reed, from Simon's Town, berthed alongside the 17-m cutter Credit Agricole, skippered by Frenchman Philippe Jeantot, which arrived on Saturday to come first in the 6 900-mile Cape Town to Sydney leg

Six days out of Sydney and competing for third place are Australia's Neville Gosson in the 16-m sloop Pier One and Frenchman Jacques de Roux in the 12,5-m cutter Skoern Three — Sapa-Reuter

Dr E Mulder, Cape Town representative of the department, said the department received many queries from coloured people about Government policy, including the constitutional proposals

The new publication was seen as a means of answering such queries.

PRINT ORDER

An initial amount of R50 000 was budgeted for the newspaper and the print order was 40 000

The paper would take the place of Alpha, another Government publication for coloured people, which would deal only with education

The main aim of the Caret was to make Government policy and actions better known

The department felt that in view of the queries it was receiving, a gap in this regard was being left by existing newspapers

"MUCH FURTHER"

Mr Peter Gastrow, MP for Durban Central, the Opposition's chief spokesman on information matters, said the newspaper went much further than informing people about the constitutional proposals and tried to persuade them to support these.

"That clearly is a propaganda job, not an information job. At this stage one is still sitting with undefined guidelines proposed by the National Party and not with definite legislation," said Mr Gastrow

"In trying to sell these proposals to coloured and Indians the Department of Information is therefore being used for party political propaganda"

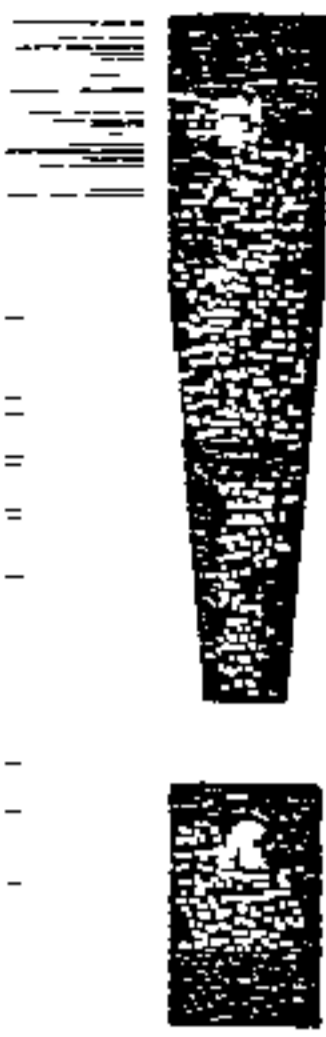
The department's function should go no further than to communicate information about measures introduced by the Government and approved by Parliament

THE NAME

The newspaper explains that its name comes from the caret sign used by proofreaders to indicate that something has been left out of or needs to be included in a word, sentence or phrase

"The Caret will therefore try to get the same message to people on a national level," the newspapers says

It is being distributed free. Its slogan is "The paper for people who care"



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NO TRADERS

ers

much more

# What TV <sup>243</sup> has done to newspapers

Own Correspondent

South African daily newspapers have become more service and community oriented since the advent of TV in 1976, says a Human Sciences Research Council survey.

The survey noted that a conspicuous change which was not expected was an increase in the space allocated to the service function and, more specifically, the sub-function of community information.

The study reported on the space allocation of different newspaper functions and sub-functions in the total Afrikaans and English daily Press, and sub-sections, from 1973 to 1978

Five functions which every year got the most space in all the newspaper groups were the advertising, information, escapist, interpretative and service functions, the report found.

These functions accounted for more than 90 percent of the total.

Advertising and information functions accounted for 65 percent of the total space in all the newspaper groups

## ADVERTISING

Advertising usually got the most space in all the newspaper groups

Space allocated to advertising showed a noticeable drop from 1976 in all the newspaper groups, although local commercial advertising increased its allocation between 1976 and 1977.

National commercial advertising showed the opposite tendency to a large extent.

Other findings were:

- No statistically meaningful changes concerning the information function were noticeable in the test period with regard to space allocation.

- In 1978 there was a statistically significant increase in the space allocated to local news in English and afternoon newspapers. There was a drop in the space allocated to overseas news in Afrikaans newspapers from 1973 to 1978.

- The space allocated to the interpretative function and its sub-functions showed no change during the test period.

- There was no change in the space allocated to illustrative material but there was a drop in the space allocated to black-and-white photographs on the front page of Afrikaans and afternoon newspapers which could be connected to the introduction of television.

An increase in the use of colour photographs on the back page of Afrikaans and morning newspapers could also be connected to the introduction of television.

## SERVICE

Although the report said it was in no way statistically meaningful, the space allocated to the service function was more in 1976, 1977 and 1978 than in 1973 and 1975.

This increase appears especially on the pages between the page opposite the editorial page and the back page and supplements and is obvious mainly in the sub-function of community information where the increase is noticeable.

"This change can possibly be connected to the introduction of television and is probably partly caused by the publication of information such as television programme broadcast times since the introduction of television," the report says.



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243 138 135  
**A court dispute  
that is hot news**

*RBM Dec. 1982*

GOINGS-ON in the Press rarely make hot news — the public is far less fascinated by them than the Press itself

But the industrial court action by the SA Society of Journalists against SA Associated Newspapers, Sapa and the Argus Company is one Press dispute with major implications

The SASJ wants the court to use its new powers to grant temporary "status quo" orders — referred to previously in this column — to order the companies to resume bargaining with it

And it wants the court to rule that it is an "unfair labour practice" for an employer to refuse to bargain with a majority union

In the United States and other countries, the law compels employers to bargain. SA law spells out no such duty and disputes in which employers refuse to deal with unions who claim majority support are common

Even registered unions don't have an automatic right to bargain

But SA law does now allow the court to act against "unfair labour practices" and the SASJ argues that refusal to bargain is such a practice

If the court agrees, many unions which have been refused recognition may ask for orders compelling an employer to bargain — including those whom employers refuse to deal with outside an industrial council

In any event, the judgment may well spell out the rights both sides have in a dispute over bargaining

This goes to the heart of present-day South African labour relations

As in several other cases, the court has also been asked to spell out the conditions under which it will grant "status quo" orders — which has a vital bearing on the rights of fired workers

□□□

THE new Intimidation Act is again under fire from unionists

Since it was introduced following the Rabie Commission report, several workers have been arrested — fulfilling predictions that it would be used against unionists —

but only one convicted

Last week, charges under the Act against two Brits members of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union were dropped after they had been arrested during a strike and MAWU called for the Act's scrapping, charging it was damaging labour relations

The Act sets heavy penalties for "intimidation", which is defined very widely.

Lawyers say labour laws barring strikes are hard to enforce in the courts and that the Act enables police to

And MAWU claims that, because police have such wide powers under the Act, they use it against strikers more freely than the labour law provisions

All this comes amidst talk

that labour laws making it a crime to strike may be scrapped. Unionists say there will be little point in taking this step amidst much fanfare when there is a security law giving the police power to intervene in strikes at will

Nor, they add, is labour reform helped by a 1962 decree giving Department of Co-Operation and Development Commissioners arbitrary powers to ban union meetings in black townships

The Lydenburg Commissioner has used these powers to ban meetings of MAWU members at Tubatse Ferrochrome, which recognises it

Appeals to him by the company to drop the ban were apparently rebuffed

□□□

EMERGING union attacks on industrial council agreements are common — but it is unusual to see employers joining the fray

It seems some chemical firms are up in arms about their new agreement, which follows the decision by the Council of Unions of SA-affiliated SA Chemical Workers' Union to join the council

SACWU demanded to renegotiate pay and won large increases

The employers claim these are too high and much of their ire is directed at the employer body, the Transvaal Chemical Manufacturers' Association

This comes as the TCMA is trying to extend its scope throughout the Transvaal as a prelude to enlarging the council, which now only covers a section of the industry

Both it and SACWU say their dealings show employers and black unions can bargain effectively on councils and that the industry would benefit if the council covers all Transvaal plants

But the resistance to the increase could be a blow to their plans

□□□

MANY employers are irritated by emerging unions who insist union leaders are "servants of the members" who can take no decision without their consent.

They will be cheered by the views of leaders of a large Tucsua union, the Garment Workers' Union of the Western Province

Its paper "Clothesline" recently broke its traditional silence on labour issues to attack a member who charged she couldn't live on the wage the union negotiated, had backache because it did nothing about safety and that "going to the union is just like going to the boss"

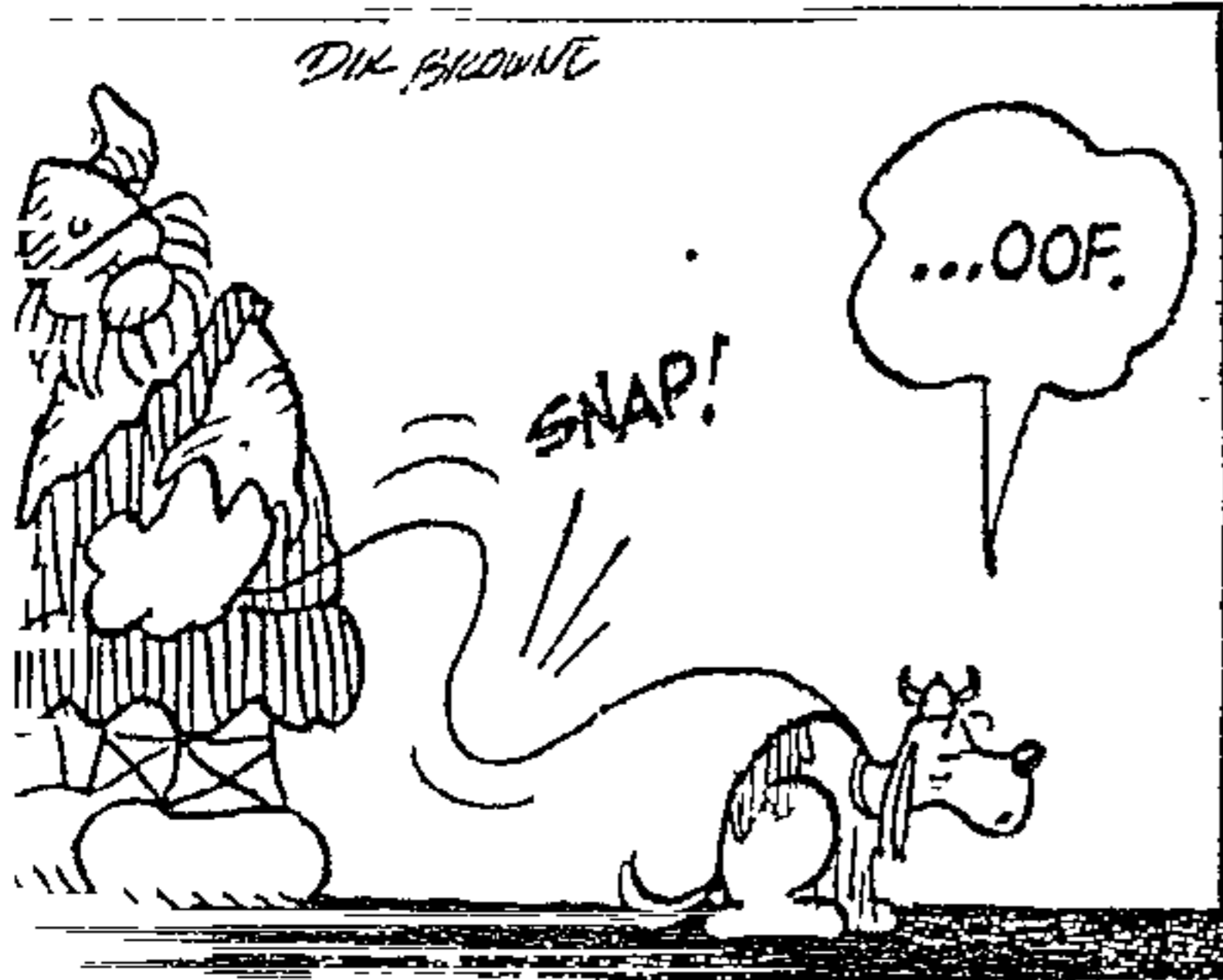
The union urges her to cease "grousing" and says that, if she doesn't like her factory, she can always move to another

It also suggests she visit the union office where the leaders will try to "put a bit of backbone into her in place of that backache"

If she really wants a better deal, she can always join the employer association



By Dik Browne



Journalists union wins Industrial Court action

CAPE TOWN—The Industrial Court yesterday ordered Argus Printing and Publishing Company, South African Associated Newspapers and the SA Press Association to remain members of the SA Newspaper (Press) Editorial Conciliation Board and to negotiate with the Southern African Society of Journalists, reports Sapa

Welcoming the court's decision the SASJ stat

ed "It is a vindication of our view that the employers' intended withdrawal from the board without good reason constituted an unfair labour practice

"Withdrawal would have collapsed the collective bargaining machinery between journalists and their employers which has served the newspaper industry well for nearly 40 years

"The SASJ hopes the court's decision will encourage a more constructive attitude towards negotiations on the part of the employers"

Labour lawyers regard the judgment as embodying the principle that employers are bound to bargain in good faith with employees where there has been a long-standing negotiating relationship, reports Tony Davis

The order to resume negotiations, made by a full bench of three Industrial Court judges on the basis of two days' evidence and argument, comes a few

days before the expiry of the current agreement between the SASJ and employers

Counsel for Saan and Sapa argued that they had withdrawn from the board because they had foreseen forthcoming wage talks heading for deadlock. They contended the SASJ was not negotiating in good faith

The Argus did not contest the case indicating in advance of the hearing it would accept the court's decision

Reasons for the judgment have still to be given. The SASJ's application for costs was dismissed

The managing director of Saan, Mr Clive Kinsley, today declined to comment on the court's decision

The order merely reopens negotiations. Points of issue between the SASJ and employers on wages and working conditions have still to be resolved — Sapa

rights - Sash

29/12/82  
this or do not know how to have their rights endorsed in their reference books

There are no section 10 rights for people living within a homeland or on a white-owned farm outside the prescribed urban areas

Section 10 (1) (a) qualifications are given to those who have

lived in one town since birth.

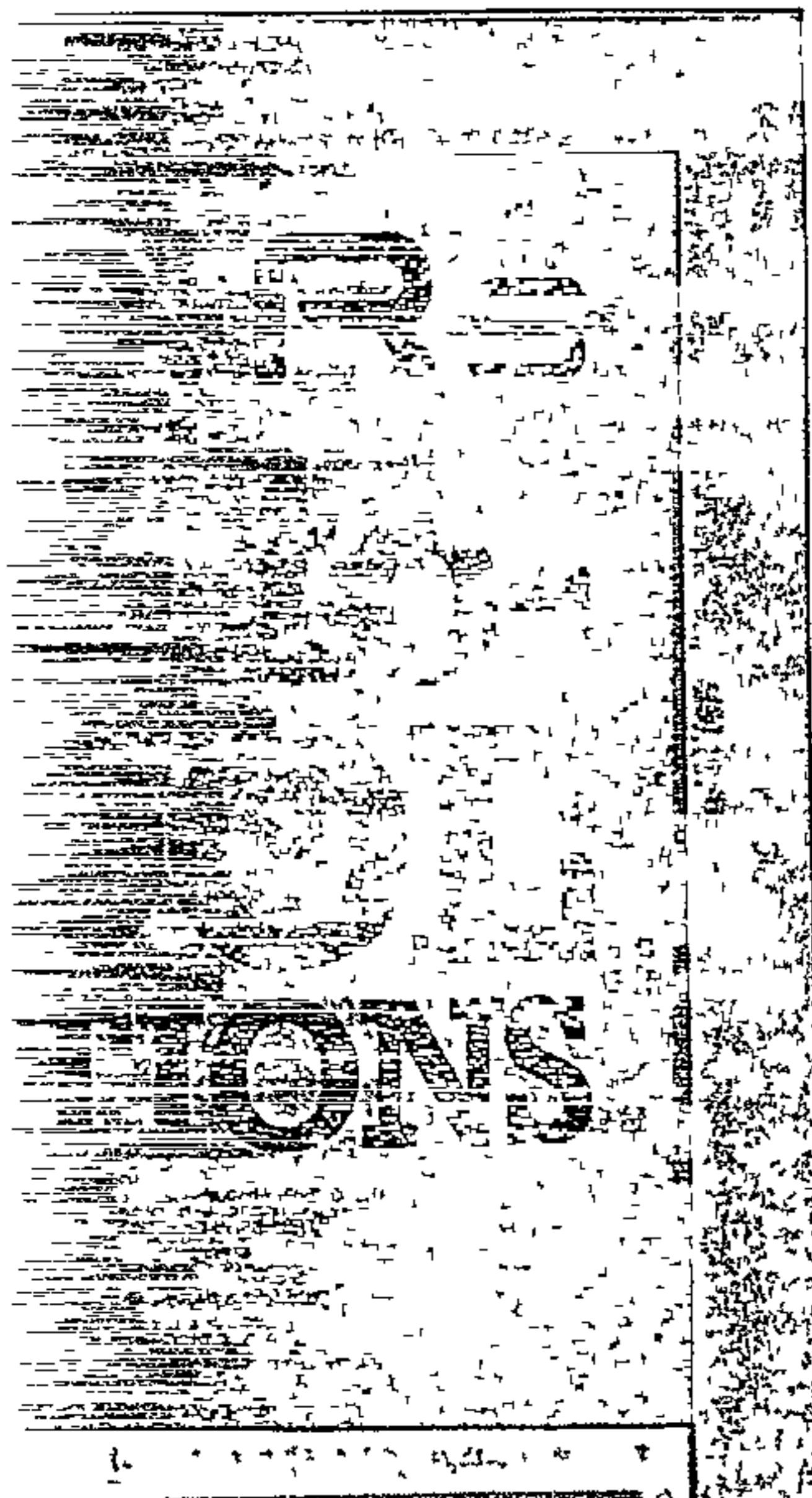
A person is entitled to section 10 (1) (b) rights if he has worked in registered employment for the same employer in the same town for 10 years or has lived lawfully and continuously in the same town for 15 years

Section 10 (1) (c)

rights are granted to the wife and unmarried daughter or son living with a person who has 10 (1) (a) or (b) qualifications.

All contract workers in the country are deemed urban rights even if they have worked in their present jobs for more than 10 years or lived legally in hostels for more than 15 years

They are required to return to the rural area each year to renew their contracts



The Transvaal Horticultural Society  
Johannesburg (Municipal Area)

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(SAR) (243)  
Year of  
harassment  
Star  
for student  
20/12/82  
Press union

By Mary Beale

It has been a difficult year for the South African Student Press Union (SASPU), marked by harassment, detentions and bannings

In May the monthly publication "SASPU National" was banned for all future editions. Its editors, Kerth Coleman and Clive van Heerden, were released in March after six months in detention — but were immediately served with two-year banning orders

In July, SASPU appealed against the banning. The union argued that the publication had not incited people to violence, reported half-truths or distorted truths or been guilty of "grievance mongering" as claimed by the Publications Control Board

#### BAN LIFTED

The appeal was successful and the ban was lifted.

"SASPU National" has a countrywide readership of about 20 000

An edition covering the mineworkers' strike was published in August but was banned for possession shortly afterwards. SASPU's appeal against this banning was also successful

The union's 1981 president, Mr John Lazar, said at the time he saw the banning as yet another attack on the Press in South Africa. "We are shocked by the ban but we see it in the light of an attempt to curb a reflection of the realities of South African life"

#### REPRESSION

The charter of the Press Union states "We believe that a free and vigorous Press is an essential feature of a democratic society. This is dependent upon social, political and economic freedom and justice for all South Africans being recognised and achieved in our country."

According to Miss Annette Griessel, the newly elected SASPU president, the union has endured State repression since its formation in 1977. "But student journalists remain committed to their ideals of conveying the realities of South Africa. In 1982 there were 40 active SASPU-affiliates from the five English-speaking campuses," she said

"The SASPU-affiliated student newspapers attempt to provide an alternative to the established media outlets. This is done by covering issues which are underplayed or completely ignored by the commercial newspapers, television and radio"

The State clampdown on the union was not restricted to the publication's banning. Equipment confiscated from SASPU's Braamfontein offices by Security Police last October has not been returned. This is a serious blow to the organisation, which runs on a limited budget

#### T-SHIRT

Affiliated official student newspapers at the universities of Rhodes, Cape Town and the Witwatersrand have also been banned. But it is with wry smiles that union workers tell of the most recent banning of a SASPU T-shirt.

"The reasons for the bannings are often phrased in loose emotive terms. We have won every ban we have contested this year, but we will probably not appeal against this one. We simply don't regard the T-shirt as 'undesirable,'" said a SASPU worker

A quarterly publication, "Work In Progress," was also banned in April this year