

PRESS

From 3-1-80

To -29-2-80

Nat paper concerned over Dons

Own Correspondent
 CAPE TOWN — The Cape Nationalist newspaper, Die Burger, has expressed concern about aspects of the McGiven affair and has called for clarification.

In an editorial today the newspaper said it hoped clarity would be obtained speedily on certain matters, following the allegations made by a former member of the Department of National Security.

The newspaper was referring to Mr Arthur McGiven whose allegations have been published in the London Observer after his defection from the department.

Referring to Mr McGiven's allegations about large-scale telephone tapping and interception of private mail, the newspaper said it was convinced that if undesirable practices had occurred in the past on the scale alleged, the Government would give an assurance that these had been stopped.

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 (24)

Terminal actions represent making the best of one's exist-
 ing combination of information and ignorance. For example, you
 might decide whether or not to take an umbrella on the basis of
 your past history of having been caught in the rain. In statis-
 tical theory, terminal action is exemplified by the balancing
 of Type I and Type II errors in coming to a decision (e.g., ac-
 cepting or rejecting the null hypothesis) on the basis of the
 evidence or data now in hand. In contrast with the classical
 statistical problem, which may be likened to the decision situ-
 ation of an isolated Robinson Crusoe, in the world of affairs
 studied by economics many interpersonal arrangements -- insur-
 ance contracts, futures markets, guarantees and collateral, the
 corporation and other forms of share

or even stolen. To a degree, int-
 be purchased, or inferred by mont-
 sampling techniques studied in sta-
 actions open up ways of acquiring
 size, etc. Again, in the world of
 data to be collected: choice of
 statistics, informational actions
 dence that will, it is anticipated
 ction is deferred while awaiting
 Informational actions are not
 in the economy.

August 3/1/80

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McGiven affair: call for clarity

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Political Staff

THE Burger has expressed concern about aspects of the McGiven affair and has called for clarity.

In an editorial today the newspaper said it hoped clarity would be obtained speedily on certain matters, following the allegations made by a former member of the Department of National Security.

It was all very well to point at the shortcomings of the staff member concerned, but the truth was that there had been a blunder with his appointment.

The newspaper was referring to Mr Arthur McGiven, whose allegations have been published in the London Observer

after his defection from the department.

The Burger said it had been a mistake to keep him in the service when concern had arisen about his behaviour, as was now said by the department's retiring head.

Referring to Mr McGiven's allegations about large-scale telephone tapping and interception of private mail, the newspaper said it was

convinced that if undesirable practices had occurred in the past on the scale alleged, the Government would give an assurance that these had been stopped.

The choice of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, in appointing a new head of the department had shown that 'old books have been closed off and a new direction is being followed.'

Newsman quizzed on Smit report

Crime Reporter

The Chief of the South African CID, General Kobus Visser has summoned the news editor and crime reporter of Beeld to discuss a story which referred to a London connection in the Robert Smit murders

The report said that after an interview with a person in Paarl in the Cape, Lieutenant Gerrit Viljoen, the investigating officer, had hot new leads in the case.

It said they had picked up the leads after going through documents which had played a role in earlier investigations.

Lt Viljoen went to the Cape on Friday but his visit has been described by police headquarters as "routine."

General Visser this morning invited all members of the Press to consult him over further reports concerning the murders.

"We want to solve this case and any irresponsible reporting in the matter would not further the police investigation. Any breakthrough which may have been made will be announced to the Press as soon as possible," General Visser said

tax benefit,

by accounting

principle object-

2.3.4

ions to LIFO is that inventories are consistently

being understated. ¹⁴ After the application of

LIFO for many years, the inventory valuation, assuming a trend of rising prices, tends to become meaningless as it grossly misstates the current inventory valuation.

The apparent effect of LIFO on working capital reveals a weakening structure whereas in real terms there is actually a strengthening of the working capital position.

Example 6

LIFO is applied for the first time during the current year and the LIFO adjustment (being the difference between the FIFO valuation and LIFO valuation of end of year inventory) is R10. The tax rate is 40%. Assume a bank balance of R20 and that tax is paid therefrom.

RDM 7/7/80

Prisons to assist Press

Staff Reporter

THE Prisons Department is making "special arrangements" to assist the Press with "certain problems" it had in interpreting the Prisons Act

Brigadier Henrie Botha, a public relations officer for the department, said yesterday he intended to introduce informal discussion groups with members of the Press "once or twice a year" because of the many inquiries the department received in connection with the

interpretation of Article 44 of the Act

Article 44, which requires total truth in reporting on pains of a heavy fine or a jail sentence, has effectively smothered newspaper reporting on prisoners and prison conditions for more than a decade except in cases where the department is portrayed in a favourable light

Brigadier Botha said the Act was "one of the most difficult to administrate" and the Press seemed to have problems in

deciding when they were allowed to publish photographs of prisoners and when they might publish allegations

Replying to a letter of criticism in a newspaper yesterday which said the "notorious" Prisons Act "might protect the department against all essential public scrutiny of its work", Brigadier Botha said Article 44 of the Prisons Act only required the truth concerning the management of prisons and prisoners' experiences

an
sic

Cases.

Reports:

Accounting Standards Steering Committee. The Corporate Report.

American Accounting Association. Report of the Committee on the Measurement of Social Costs.

Papers:

MACFARLANE, W.S. "The objectives of Financial Reporting - Who wants What" A commentary on a paper presented by R.M. Rennie at the Sixth National Congress of Chartered Accountants.

OLSON, W.E. "The Accounting Profession in the 1980's" A paper presented to the Sixth National Congress of Chartered Accountants.

RENNIE, R.M. "The Objectives of Financial Reporting, Who wants What" A paper presented to the Sixth National Congress of Chartered Accountants.

SHAW, Prof. J.C. "The Objectives of Financial Reporting, Who wants What" A commentary on a paper by R.M. Rennie.

Periodicals:

ALEXANDER, M.O. "Social Accounting if you Please" Canadian Chartered Accountant January 1973

ANDERSON, R.H. "Social Responsibility Accounting" The C.A. Magazine September 1978.

ANDERSON, R.H. "Social Responsibility Accounting; Measuring and Reporting Performance" The C.A. Magazine May 1978

10.2 Economics of the Drug Industry

Brodie (Vol.2) shows that a large part of the ethical drug industry in South Africa is controlled by overseas firms. He discusses whether the high price of pharmaceutical products is related to the structure or to the practices of the industry. He concludes that, although there are no 'excess' profits, drug prices are unnecessarily high; and discusses several possible solutions to this problem:

1. Nationalisation.
2. Direct controls on the private market.
3. Dissemination of information by the Medicines Control Council.
4. Centralised marketing of drugs.

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1. City of Cape Town (1977). Annual report of the Medical Officer of Health 1975. p.110. Cape Town.
2. Knutzen, V.K., Bourne, D.E. (1977) The Reproductive Efficiency of the Xhosa. S.A.Med.J. 51, 392-394.
3. Shakir, A. (1975) The surveillance of Protein-Calorie Malnutrition by Simple and Economical Means of Environmental Child Health. April 1975, pp.69-84.
4. King, M. (1966). Medical Care in Developing Countries, Oxford University Press, London.
5. Hart, J.T. (1975). 'The Inverse Care Law' in C. Cox and A. Mead (Eds.) A Sociology of Medical Practice, London, Collier-Macmillan.
6. i.e. by treating more people the costs per head are not reduced.
7. In the language of economics these may be rents arising from the scarcity of doctors, not a repayment of the costs of their production (training), so that the supply of doctors may not be decreased by a worldwide reduction of their incomes coupled with removal of some of the restrictions on entry to medical training.
8. This is described in economic theory (e.g. Arrow's 'Impossibility theorem') as difficulty in deriving a social welfare function.
9. National Health Services Commission Report (1944): Union Government No. 30: Pretoria: Government Printer.
10. V. Knutzen & D. Bourne, S.A.Med.J. G.ter Haar, Transkei and Ciskei Research Society Biennial Conference, Umtata, March 1978.
11. See, e.g. O. Gish & G. Walker, 'Mobile Health Services'. TriMed, London, 1977.
12. See 'The Village Health Worker', Ministry of Health & Social Welfare, Lesotho, Maseru, 1977.

Meat Board complains to Press Council

Staff Reporter

THE Meat Board yesterday made a complaint to the Press Council against the Natal newspaper, the Sunday Tribune over reports published last year about the board and the meat trade

Mr G G A Uys, the Press Council's registrar, yesterday confirmed that the complaint had been laid and documentation submitted to the council but said no date had been set down for a hearing

The assistant editor of the Sunday Tribune, Mr D C Wightman, said the complaint was in the hands of the newspaper's attorneys

In a statement to Sapa, the Meat Board said "In its charge against the paper, the Meat Board alleges that the newspaper published reports out of their true context and made itself guilty of misrepresentation and distortion of the truth," the board said in a statement released in Pretoria

"In the charge the board makes mention of the fact that the Tribune had published the misrepresentations despite being informed beforehand by the board of the incorrectness of the facts

"Although the newspaper's reporter was given the opportunity to obtain the correct facts, he wilfully neglected to do so

"Despite the invitation by the general manager of the Meat Board, Dr Jan Lombard, to have a personal interview with him in order to present him with the correct facts before publication thereof, the newspaper did not accept this invitation and published the reports regardless

"The board says that even though the Tribune had reason to doubt the accuracy of all the reports it wilfully did not verify them

"The reports related to meat marketing, alleged monopolistic conditions in the meat industry and the permit system," the statement said

Toy dog: a Jack is fined

Staff Reporter

A MEMBER of the pop group Four Jacks and a Jill, John Rouse told a Randburg court yesterday he had felt unwell and "in a muddle" when he stole a toy dog from a Sandton City store last November

The bearded Rouse, 36, from Miransburg, pleaded guilty. He was fined R250, or four months jail with a further three months suspended for three years

He told the magistrate Mr J van Renen he had been "suffering from flu and could not think clearly" when he took the article which cost R10 04, and just walked clean past the cashier

Rouse said in mitigation that he did not know why he did it and was "truly repentant"

Before sentencing Rouse, the magistrate said that weekend jail sentences or heavy fines should be considered by the courts in shoplifting cases

"Shoplifting is the most prevalent offence in this district (Randburg)

Mr J Humphreys appeared for the State

13. S. A. R. B. L. N. Z. F. O. S. P.
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- 19.

Whisson (*14), Watts (*7) and Holdstock (*15) show that diviners and verbalists continue to practise widely in the town as well as in the country. Westcott (Ch.12) and Holdstock note that problems dealt with extend far beyond the strictly medical, to a wide variety of problematic relationships and material losses or needs.

Monica Wilson (Vol.2) and Schweitzer (Vol.2) also regard many prophets and priests in independent churches as indigenous healers; they see healing as a large part of their role and utilise a variety of traditional and religious symbolic processes to this end. They are consonant with the culture and environment of their adherents. Schweitzer attributes their increasingly important role to the conflict which indigenous healing may present to Christian beliefs, and perhaps also to the fact that the movement is particularly concerned with problems resulting from urbanisation.

A number of reasons are presented for the frequent hostility towards such healers from Whites and from the medical profession in particular.

- (1) Lack of knowledge, in itself engendering suspicion. The world views underlying indigenous healing are for the most part inaccessible to the Western-trained White doctor, and may appear inconsistent with a scientific approach. Such experience medical doctors have of the outcome of indigenous treatment is often biased as it is based on samples of patients who came to them after a failure in the hands of a traditional practitioner' (Solomon). She adds 'The fact that many of their own patients perceive treatment failure at their hands and seek out help in the traditional sector goes unreported. The case of the Thalidomide baby should be a constant reminder'.
- (1.1) The harmfulness of some treatments which is perceived, resulting in physical illness or death. However, harmfulness may also be partly related to:
- (1.1.1) The presence of charlatans practising beside healers who have undergone an apprenticeship, which she notes is a matter of concern to qualified healers. They would prefer the recognition of a professional association, but Wilson feels that the best control is exercised by patients themselves, who go to those who help them.
- (1.1.2) Whites tend to confuse divining and witchcraft (Wilson).
- (1.1.3) The belief in a personal causation of disease can exacerbate quarrels or personal anxiety. Wilson concedes that there is some truth in this charge, although in the case of mental illness the belief in personal causation may be, in a sense, accurate; and divining techniques may be anxiety-relieving as well as anxiety-causing.

No mention is made of professional healers. It may be that the secure position is not threatened by indigenous healers, but certain conditions ensure a demand for their services.

It is probably on the basis of the indigenous practitioners will ultimately be a profession or not. The papers present, although, as Schweitzer says, it is of indigenous healing because the defined within a biomedical idiom 'illness' are different.

Various papers recorded that indigenous to Western-trained doctors and also that the fee may be returned to the practitioner. In view of the undoubted satisfaction and improvement under the care of the psycho-analyst, goes on to discuss (Vol.2).

Most of the papers recommend some degree of recognition of indigenous healers on the grounds that they are effective, often more so than their Western-trained counterparts, though a better understanding of the reasons for this effectiveness may be needed before scientifically trained health personnel can support this. Additional grounds are that so few medical practitioners are available in many urban and rural locations. Holdstock notes that there are as yet no registered Black clinical psychologists or psychiatrists in any of the urban townships, there is only a handful of social workers'. A large proportion of physical ailments are psychosomatic and less likely to be treated effectively by Western medicine. Further, recognition would enable a dialogue to take place which would result in an attitude less damaging to the patient on the part of Western-trained doctors (Watts *7) and enable both sides to learn from each other.

9. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

9.1 Historical Background.

Solomons (Vol.2) describes the origins of the mental health service in South Africa. Overcrowding grew from 8% in 1916 to 25% in 1960. Commissions

Defence inquiry open

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Press coverage of defence matters will be open to the public when it starts hearing evidence in Pretoria on Monday.

Proceedings will be held in camera if the commission feels evidence placed before it may endanger national security the commission's secretary, Colonel H K Fisher, said in Pretoria yesterday.

The commission which is headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn is scheduled to complete hearing evidence by early February, and to finish its work by March 15.

There has been a good response from all the interested parties to calls from the commission for evidence, he said.

Other members of the commission are Mr K P C O von Lieres, Mr L C Masterson, Dr D A Herbst and Major General Neil Webster.

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Inquiry to be public

PRETORIA — The Steyn Commission of Inquiry into press coverage of defence matters will be open to the public when it starts hearing evidence here on Monday.

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Other members of the commission are Mr K P C O von Lieres, Mr L C Masterson, Dr D A Herbst and Major-General N N Webster.

it becomes liable for them then they find it difficult to be reached. They take offerings of intoxicating drinks.

Monday, 19th February (Course Information Lectures)

It is probable that the extensive ruins at Kumbi-Saleh in southern Mauritania represent the site of the Muslim town at the capital. Recent excavations here have revealed the remains of a mosque, houses, some with two storeys.

of Ghana exacts the right of one dinar of gold on each donkey that enters his country, and two dinars on each load of salt.

A load of copper carries a duty of five mitqals and a load of ten mitqals. The best gold in the country comes from a mine situated eight days' journey from the capital in a densely populated area covered with villages. All the gold found in the mines of the empire belongs to the king, though he lets the public have the gold dust that everybody needs without this precaution, gold would become so abundant as to lose its value.

mitqal was a measure of gold weighing between 4.25 and 4.725 grams. A dinar was a gold coin equivalent to one mitqal.

in the country later known as Bambak between the rivers Senegal and Faleme.

Venue	Lecture	Time
Room B. 114	African Languages	9 - 9.50 p.m.
Beatrice Theatre	Religious Studies	8 - 8.50 p.m.
Beatrice Theatre	Sociology	5 - 5.50 p.m.
Beatrice Theatre	HISTORY KANEM	4 - 4.50 p.m.
B. 106	Gay	3 - 3.50 p.m.
1. Divi Z King Room	Librarianship	2 - 2.50 p.m.
Beatrice Theatre	Political Science	2 - 2.50 p.m.
Room B. 106	They exalt their king and worship him instead of God. They imagine that he does not eat...if any of his subjects meet the king, they carry his food secretly to the palace. The king's ministers kill their religion is the worship of their kings, for they believe that they bring life and death to their subjects and health and disease to their animals.	9 - 9.50 a.m.
	Muhallabi, 985 A.D.	

2. Saturday 17th February (Course Information Lectures)

Then come the people of Kanem, a very large population among whom Islam predominates... Their rule extends over the countries of the desert as far as the Fezzan. Since the founding of the Hafsids dynasty, they have enjoyed friendly relations with it. In the year 655 A.H. (A.D.1257) the Sultan al-Mustansir received a rich present from one of the kings of the negroes, the sovereign of Kanem. Among the gifts which this negro delegation presented to him was a giraffe, an animal whose external characteristics are most diverse. The inhabitants of Tunis ran in a crowd to see it.

From Ibn Khaldun (1332-1406) History of the Berbers to the Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Cape Town, Private.

Note... Fezzan lies in the Central Sahara, between Tripoli and Lake Chad. The Hafsids dynasty came to power in Tunis in the thirteenth century.

payable to the University of Cape Town, for the Registration together with a crossed cheque or postal order made

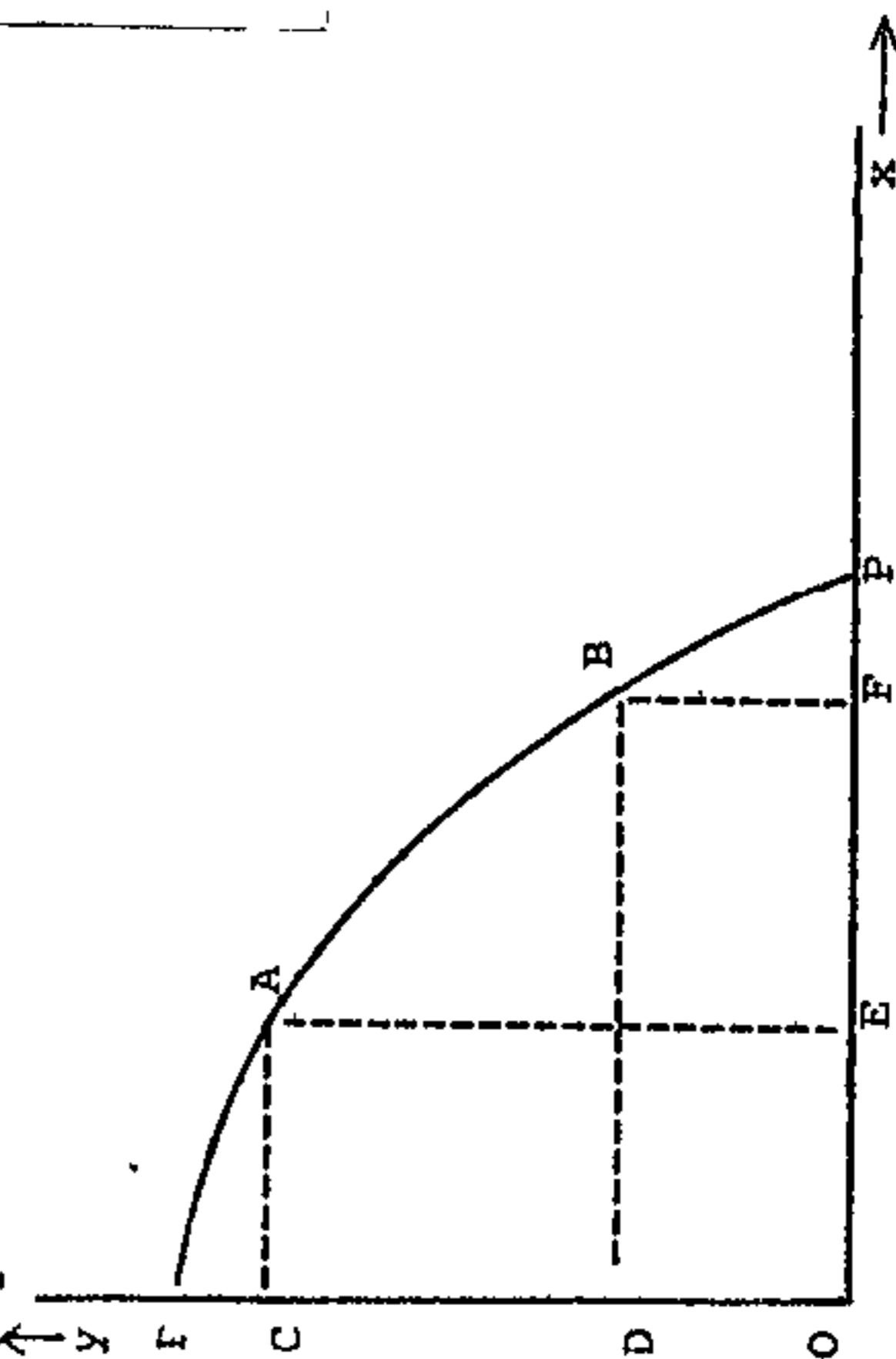
6. Please complete and return the enclosed Registration Form

Law - 2 -
Education
French I

10 - 10.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.
10 - 10.50 a.m.

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What then can economists contribute? Economics is basically a training in how to think. 'The theory of economics', wrote Maynard Keynes, 'does not furnish a body of settled conclusions immediately. It is a method rather than a doctrine, an apparatus of the mind, a technique of thought, which helps its possessor to draw correct conclusions. Economists try to learn how to think, and to teach it, in all kinds of areas. And clearly health economists should be trying to tease out the issues of clarity and understanding. Economics maintains a balance between macro and micro. That tension is certainly important only when one has gone into a village or into a factory that one really gets to grips with a lot of problems. It is important to stand back periodically and see how not only to the wider health service situation but into its historical perspective. One has to have perspectives; micro health care and macro health care. People will be specialists in one and some in the other to engage in both from time to time and to look at the other aspect of economics is that it focuses attention on limited resources and because one cannot have them all, one has to make choices. Training in economics is aware of alternative methods and techniques is important. The habit of stepping back periodically to ask if there is a different way of doing things, whether it is making decisions. Are there new methods that should be used? Should one, in fact, be doing the thing at all? Should something else? Consider the following diagram which is in consumption.



The production possibility boundary (PP) shows the different possible combinations of goods that can be produced with the available resources and technology. It does not show the different possible combinations of goods that can be consumed.

386 The production possibility boundary (PP) shows the different possible combinations of goods that can be produced with the available resources and technology. It does not show the different possible combinations of goods that can be consumed.

Red tape boggs down SADF inquiry told

By JUSTIN GEORGE
Pretoria Bureau

MORE than 120 military vehicles worth R1 500 000 are standing idle at a military camp because spare parts — easily available — have not been acquired for them, a witness told the Steyn Commission yesterday.

Mr M Rontgen, a Johannesburg attorney and a captain in the Citizen Force, was giving evidence in Pretoria before the commission, which is inquiring into Press coverage of Defence matters.

He said lack of communication in the Defence Force led to wastage and inefficiency.

He cited other cases in which he alleged vehicles have been out of action from four to eight months waiting for spare parts while some military units suffered from a shortage of vehicles.

A considerable amount of time was wasted during Citizen Force camps, he said.

He had personally had the experience of completing the work prescribed for him within the first few days of a three-week camp.

He said that he could cite drivers who had to wait for hours in dangerous war zones when their vehicles broke down, because the tools to car-

ry out simple, on-the-spot repairs had not been provided.

He had found that the blockages in communication led to considerable frustration among the men, who often found they could not complete the work assigned to them because necessary materials did not reach them.

The prescribed channels prevented them from circumventing any blockages in communication.

He knew of a soldier who had waited four months to be paid. It was this sort of frustration which prompted men to use channels other than Defence Force ones to lodge complaints.

He cited the case of allegations of illegal hunting in South West Africa, which had been passed on to the Press instead of being handled through Defence Force channels.

Mr Rontgen said no particular individual or any single organisation in the Defence Force could be blamed.

It was the hierarchical organisation of the system, with all its red tape, which prevented efficient communication.

He believed the creation of some sort of ombudsmen posts might solve these problems by cutting unnecessary red tape.

Major Hertzog Bierman, a

journalist and former war correspondent, told the commission he felt existing legislation on Press coverage of Defence matters was more than adequate and could even be relaxed.

He disagreed with one of the terms of the commission, which was to define the interests of State security, the right of the public to be informed, and the right of the Press to inform the public, so that conflicts of interest could be removed.

"The State, the public and the news media are not distinct parts. They are parts of a unity with identical interests. Only a totalitarian mentality says there are conflicts between their interests," Major Bierman said.

"The interest of the State is not the general interest. The interest of the people is the general interest."

He felt an air of bureaucratic officiousness governed the attitude of the military towards the Press.

"There isn't the open-hearted communication between the Press and the military that existed during the last war."

"Angola was a case in point. South African people were not told anything about that war until about a year later."

Another aspect of choice — on the production side — was implicit in many of the discussions in the conference. Consider the diagram on the following page. Here x and y symbolise two factors of production, e.g. labour and capital. GG is an isoquant showing the different combinations of x and y required to produce a given level of output G . The straight line JK (which is tangential to the isoquant GG at A) shows the different combinations of factors x and y which can be bought for a certain sum, given the prices (i.e. costs) of the

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PRETORIA, 16 JANUARIE 1980
JANUARY 1980

[No 6821

PROKLAMASIE

van die Staatspresident van die Republiek van
Suid-Afrika

No 14, 1980

REGULASIES KRAGTENS ARTIKEL 1 VAN DIE
KOMMISSIEWET 1917 (WET 8 VAN 1917)

KOMMISSIE VAN ONDERSOEK NA BERIGGE-
WINGE OOR VERDEDIGINGSANGELIENHED

Kragtens die bevoegdheid my verleen by artikel 1 van
die Kommissiewet 1917 (Wet 8 van 1917) maak ek
hierby die regulasies in die Bylae van hierdie Prokla-
masie tot die Kommissie van Onderzoek na Berigginge oor
Verdedigingsaangeleenthede wat ek op die 5de dag
van Desember 1979 aangeel het, uit

Gegee onder my Hand en die Seël van die Republiek
van Suid-Afrika te Pretoria, op hede die Sesende dag
van Januarie Eenhonderd-en-achtzig

M. VILJOEN, Staatspresident

Op las van die Staatspresident-in-rade

P. W. BOTHA

BYLAE

REGULASIES

1. Die Kommissie kan een of meer komitees aanstel,
bestaande uit sodanige lede van die Kommissie wat by
posindruk onder voorsitterskap van 'n lid deur die Voor-
sitter van die Kommissie aangewys, om ten behoeve
van die Kommissie getuies en toets van te hoor ten
opsigte van enige besondere saak. Met dien verstande
dat enige sodanige Komitee uit minstens twee lede moet
bestaan.

2. Vir die doeleindes van die toepassing van regulasie
1 word so 'n Komitee geag die Kommissie te wees.

3. Die voorsitter van 'n Komitee aangestel ingevolge
regulasie 1 sal by die sitting van die betrokke Komitee
al die pligte en bevoegdheids van die Voorsitter van die
Kommissie hê.

4. Die Kommissie het die bevoegdheid om enige
persoon uit hoofde van sy besondere kundigheid te
loonters.

36-A

PROCLAMATION

by the State President of the Republic of
South Africa

No 14, 1980

REGULATIONS IN TERMS OF SECTION 1 OF
THE COMMISSIONS ACT, 1917 (ACT 8 OF 1917)

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO REPORTING
ON DEFENCE MATTERS

Under and by virtue of the powers vested in me by
section 1 of the Commissions Act, 1917 (Act 8 of 1917)
I hereby make the regulations contained in the Schedule
with reference to the Commission of Inquiry into
Reporting on Defence Matters, appointed by me on the
5th day of December 1979.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the Republic
of South Africa at Pretoria this Sixteenth day of
January, One thousand Nine hundred and Eighty

M. VILJOEN, State President

By Order of the State President-in-Council

P. W. BOTHA

SCHEDULE

REGULATIONS

1. The Commission may appoint one or more com-
mittees consisting of such members of the Commission
it may think fit under the chairmanship of a member desig-
nated by the Chairman of the Commission to hear
evidence and address in respect of any particular
matter or matters of the Commission. Provided that any
such committee shall consist of at least two members.

2. For the purposes of the application of regulation
1 such a committee shall be deemed to be the Commis-
sion.

3. The chairman of a committee appointed in terms
of regulation 1 shall at a sitting of the committee con-
cerned have all the duties and powers of the Chairman
of the Commission.

4. The Commission shall have the power to co-opt
any person in consideration of his particular knowledge

6821-1

POST

Telephone 27 6081

We will spare
no friend
nor foe

THE President of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has now formally threatened to ban SUNDAY POST and POST Transvaal from that homeland.

As reported in the paper today, he called in our Umtata representative, a well respected and seasoned journalist, Marcus Ngani, and gave him a tongue lashing about so-called "malicious" reports against the "Umtata regime"

When pressed for specifics for the serious allegations, he cited an example of a critical letter to the editor!

Our bitter experiences tell us that every threat against our existence, we take very seriously. We are only too aware that the Transkei has unhappily — and in virtue of its own illegitimacy — taken to the behaviour of all authoritarian regimes that lack legitimacy.

We are well aware that civil liberties in that territory have been cruelly crushed as men and women are thrown into jail without trial

They have religiously learned the ways and manners of the masters that gave birth to their abortive country. We can only say to the President that we have done our job in the manner we know best

Objectively, truthfully, without malice but with honest endeavour. If there have been unfavourable reports about what is happening in the Transkei, it is because the people in authority have given rise to those reports.

That we should keep quiet in the face of rot in our communities, would make us active and unashamed accomplices in a well orchestrated attempt to subvert the true aspirations of the masses

Any organised constituency in our communities will come under our critical scrutiny and we will spare no friend or spare no foe in exposing any form of evil. Of this Chief Matanzima and everybody else can bet their gold battered cents

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Matanzima threatens to ban POST

PRESIDENT Kaiser Matanzima has threatened to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei for allegedly carrying "malicious" reports on the Umtata regime.

He raised his complaints against SUNDAY POST in Umtata yesterday shortly after making a radio address to the nation threatening to ban another newspaper — the East London Daily Dispatch — for publishing a report that his wife, Nozuko, had been detained in Lesotho.

The Dispatch report had erroneously referred to Nozuko, when in fact Matanzima's junior Nobandla, had been the one detained by the Lesotho police.

Matanzima made the threat to ban SUNDAY POST from Transkei to our staff reporter in Umtata, Marcus Ngani who had been summoned "urgently" to the presidential office.

The president based

his complaints on views expressed by an Umtata reader in a letter published by SUNDAY POST on December 30 under the headline — "How long shall we suffer."

After analysing the letter in which the writer criticised the ruling Matanzima brothers and protested against detentions, fannings and "arbitrary" arrests in Transkei, Matanzima described SUNDAY POST as malicious in its reports.

Another portion of the letter to which the President took strong exception, read:

"I really curse the day Matanzima accepted independence from Pretoria. Come on, Matanzima brothers, your days are now over Sign and give power to those who have brains to lead."

Reacting to this, Matanzima said it was not the Matanzimas but the voters who had opted for Transkei independence

"The people voted me to power. I will bow out only when they want me to," the President added.

When told that the letter reflected the views of the author and not that of the newspaper, Matanzima said: "That does not justify publication of malicious reports on Transkei. If Sunday Post continues doing that the best we can do is to ban the newspaper from Transkei. But we don't want to do it"

Turning to the Daily Dispatch report which claimed that his wife, Nozuko, has been detained in Lesotho, Matanzima

said he had instructed his attorneys to sue the paper and any others carrying the report.

He described the report as malicious and embarrassing on Transkei's first lady.

Later the Daily Dispatch offices in Umtata were ordered to pull down posters reading "Chief Kaiser's wife detained" following a complaint from Matanzima's office.

Earlier Radio Transkei had to extend its morning broadcast session beyond its scheduled time to enable the President to address the nation on the Daily Dispatch report.

Denying that his wife had been detained, Matanzima said Nozuko was busy with household chores at their Qamata farm near Cofimvaba

He warned his listeners to expect tough government action against the Daily Dispatch when the Transkei parliament sits in Umtata from March 19

Umtata
 Fattis
 Bacele
 Abafundi
 phinde
 Zokke
 Mbutho
 Ncube
 Ngube
 Ukuzo
 Fm
 the
 low
 Ufatti
 Bacele
 Abafundi
 phinde
 Zokke
 Mbutho

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE
 Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphelela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis eFektri eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwaba sebenzi abangama ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bathi ukuba bebenzama lingu etrades Unions le union be izama ukwenza uphando nonthethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - 840 ngeviki yay kusetyenzwe iyure ngeminyaka ngeminyaka. Umphatho weFektri leyo, uthethe ezizinto bazi funayo zingaphuzi kaNobandla yaye ziza kwenza ubushushini uNobandla.

Abasebenzi kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yiFood and Canning Workers Union bathi abo bagxothileyo bebesebenzi eNgomane eJanyama. Mangona batho bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni abasebenzi bangama bame bem i kwicala lababala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantakwabo. Ngokuba bangaba logwayimbo indoda emele icala lomsebenzi izame ukubonhla abasebenzi abangama xa bebemngaphandle kweFektri. Abasebenzi bali ukwahlulwa omnye wabo uthethe "Siphakhe-sanke yaye inJongo zethu zinye."

Ayanda amanani abantu abazibakanyileyo nabasebenzi abagwayimbelileyo. Kwenye yentlobo nentlobo zokuxhasa abasebenzi kwivele ephelileyo kubekho abafundi base University nekwanokolegi ababafundi kwe - 500. Ababafundi bavele kwazi zikolo U.M.C. Hovet, Bellville Technical College, Peninsula Training College. Ababafundi batho abasebenzi mabaphinde bapeshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwe Fattis & Monis ingabizwa ngokuba abasebenzi abo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano Umbutho ovi Western Province Traders Association uthethe ukuxela onke amalungu awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yaleFektri de bavume uthethwathethwano

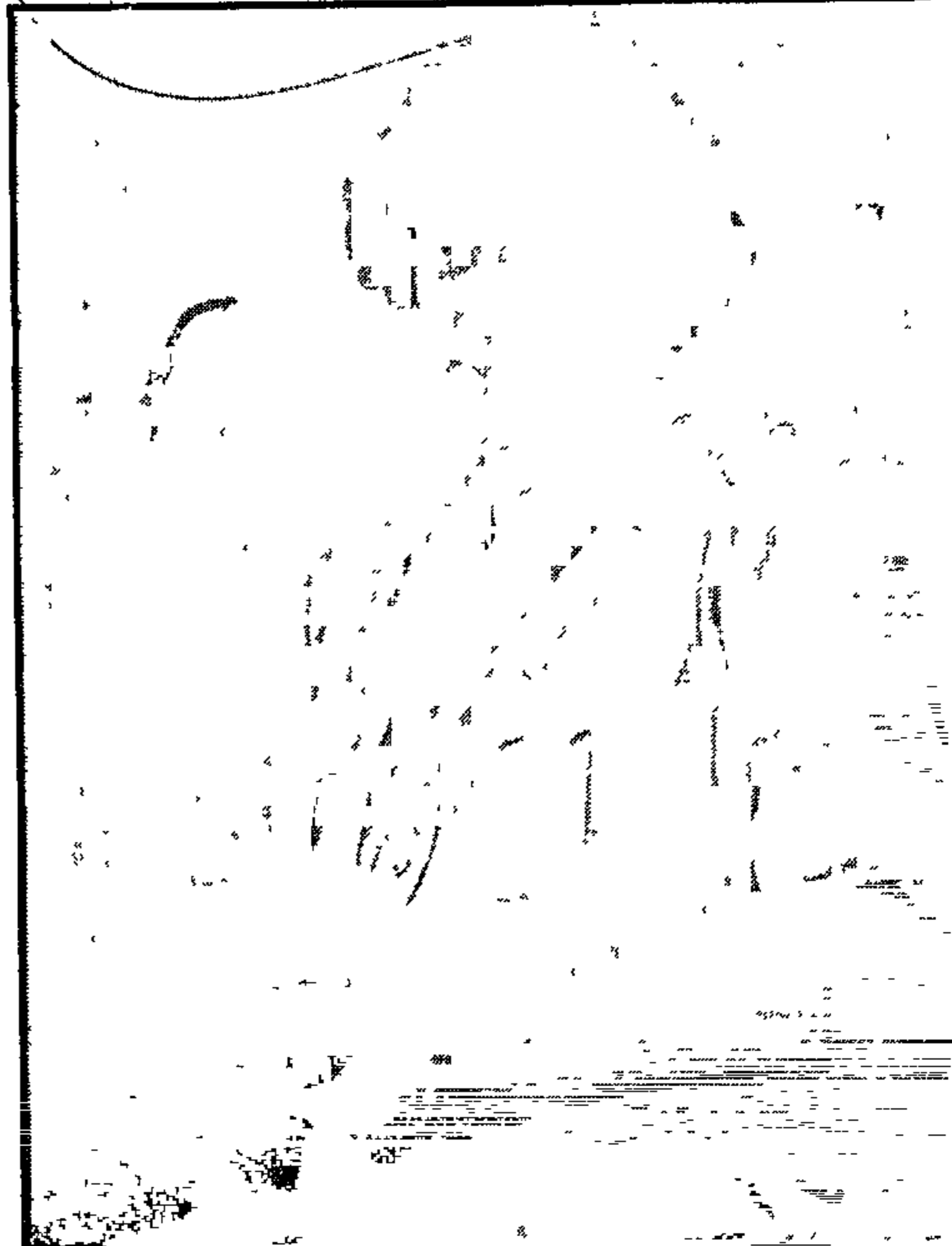
of Ms
and men

Pat Schwartz



The man behind the Frontline

243



Denis Beckett . objective but not neutral

IT'S NOT too often that I wish I'd paid more attention during the shorthand course but an interview with Denis Beckett had me frantic for an efficiency which long ago eluded me

From the apparently relaxed figure slouched in a chair came a rapid-fire deluge of articulate quotableness that might have challenged Mr Pitman and certainly left me gasping

This newest of editors, his infant publication Frontline but one issue old, needs no prompting to talk about what he's into. And, when he gets into his verbal stride, it may not be relaxing listening but it certainly is thought-provoking. And entertaining.

Not that Beckett necessarily aims to entertain, the toothy grin and raucous laugh are the icing on top of a solid layer of seriousness and more than his fair share of efficiently functioning brain cells.

It's those that have been plying themselves busily ever since *The World* was banned in 1977 and he set off on a journalistic odyssey that led him to the conclusion that he was "tired of working on sectional papers" (which, he claims, includes any currently extant in South Africa).

The decision to start his own which, he hopes, will "present the same picture of society to different people", has not been one glibly taken.

He is operating on a shoestring from a couple of drab offices in Braamfontein into which he moved in September and, until early last week, was a one-man operation. The arrival of a "super-secretary-cum-administrator" doubled the population of "Frontline".

There are plenty of personal hardships in-

involved but Beckett is committed.

He points out that if one looks at an English, an Afrikaans and a black newspaper, one could be forgiven for assuming they are talking about different societies.

It is this he hopes to remedy with "Frontline".

Its name is culled from a statement by Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha that "South Africa is the frontline state" and its introductory editorial states the magazine 'is here to deal with the central issue facing us — the relationship between black and white, rich and poor'.

"It is for people who are interested in that issue — all the people who are interested in that issue. It is not a 'white' journal or a 'black' one."

And that last assertion has attracted as much flak as anything else he has done. He waxes very indignant and not a little angry at those who feel he cannot speak to blacks because he is white.

"I am a South African. I've got as much right as anyone else to write about South Africa. I don't want to express my views necessarily, I want other people to express theirs."

Objective journalism is what he says he is about. And objective is "not the same thing as neutral".

From the editorial "Objectivity in our view means admitting the bad in what we like and the good in what we don't like. We do not believe that progress in South Africa is helped by beating one-sided information into people's heads. We believe it is helped by providing

information which people can believe whether it is in their interests or not, and which offers the same input to people on different sides of the political dividing line."

So, his first magazine contains a column on Committee of Ten leader Nthato Motlana, an extensive spread on Inkatha, a column by political scientist Stoffel van der Merwe putting the Nationalist case and a feature on group area removals.

It also has an article on "Flytaal", a view of the Big Fight, a look at Bapsfontein, and the piece that has caused the most comment of all, entitled "Traffic cops set pace".

With the publication of the first issue Beckett has been called a DONS agent, a Buthe agent and a front for black consciousness — the heavy left.

That's objectivity!

With it, he "hopes to provide a sort of understanding of society for readers which is easily accessible" and to take a look at the mechanics of change.

"How do we actually go through change — by step? I hope we are going to be able to do with this issue. How the hell do you get the rhetoric of liberation? This ranting (the rhetoric of liberation) really isn't enough."

"How do you make the moves and what the — it's all very well to say the antithesis of what we've got is what we want. We must give people something to come to grips with."

"In the long run, people are going to make more progress by knowing what's going on."

18/11/80
243 103

Transkei 'has right to squeeze journalist'

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said today the government had the right to "squeeze" detained journalist Mr Peter Honey, until he revealed his source of information in connection with a recent newspaper article.

Mr Honey, who was detained on Monday night, is being held under Transkei's security laws. So far only his wife has gained permission to visit her husband, who works for the Daily News in Umtata.

A legal representative of the newspaper has been refused permission to visit him. "No one has seen him and no one will see him," Brigadier Ngceba said today.

Referring to Mr Honey's recent article, which appeared in The

Star newspaper in Johannesburg, dealing with the intended resignation of the Transkei Attorney-General, Mr George Muller, the brigadier said the information contained in the story was "authentic"

"I want to make it perfectly clear that he was not detained because of the Press article he wrote, but the information he got was from somebody who must have been under oath not to disclose information of that nature. It was authentic and should not have gone out."

"We want to know the name of that person and under the law, we have the right to squeeze him (Mr Honey) until he tells us where he got it."

Brigadier Ngceba said today he could give "no details at all" of when Mr Honey would be appearing in court.

POST

TRANSVAAL

Telephone 27-6081

We will spare no friend nor foe

THE President of the Transkei, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has now formally threatened to ban SUNDAY POST and POST Transvaal from that homeland.

As reported in the paper today, he called in our Umtata representative, a well respected and seasoned journalist, Marcus Ngani, and gave him a tongue lashing about so-called "malicious" reports against the "Umtata regime"

When pressed for specifics for the serious allegations, he cited an example of a critical letter to the editor!

Our bitter experiences tell us that every threat against our existence, we take very seriously. We are only too aware that the Transkei has unhappily — and in virtue of its own illgitimacy — taken to the behaviour of all authoritarian regimes that lack legitimacy.

We are well aware that civil liberties in that territory have been cruelly crushed as men and women are thrown into jail without trial.

They have religiously learned the ways and manners of the masters that gave birth to their abortive country. We can only say to the President that we have done our job in the manner we know best.

Objectively, truthfully, without malice but with honest endeavour. If there have been unfavourable reports about what is happening in the Transkei, it is because the people in authority have given rise to those reports.

That we should keep quiet in the face of rot in our communities, would make us active and unashamed accomplices in a well orchestrated attempt to subvert the true aspirations of the masses

Any organised constituency in our communities will come under our critical scrutiny and we will spare no friend or spare no foe in exposing any form of evil. Of this Chief Matanzima and everybody else can bet their gold battered cents.

Ngani, Fattis & Montis? Ufatiss & Montis
Rising flour, cake flour
Philadelphia flour
cream cones, cake cup
bells, ribbons, rings, dilat
macaroni, spagetti,
Bakery in Observatory; Ultr
in Elizav River.

Ufatiss & Montis uphikele ukuthi akukho
fem abesbenzi abangabanye ukut
ukulelele imveliso, kodwa imveliso

Abantuli base U.C.T. bayenzi le eyabo
Bacale ukuba imveliso zakwe Fattis & M

Umbutho oyi South African Council of S
zokwezi ezinonxibelelwano kunye
phindo basheshe. Yaye akufuneki bayith

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders
awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalele

Umbutho oyi Western Province Traders
awo ukuba angayithengi imveliso yalele

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FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

Some SA papers 'used' — claim

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — Some publications not affiliated to the Newspaper Press Union were conducting a campaign against national service, the Steyn commission on defence reporting was told in Pretoria yesterday.

Mr T Vosloo, a senior staff member of Beeld newspaper, alleged that some students and church publications in South

Africa were sowing doubt about the morality of military service in South Africa. Student publications on the

campuses of Witwatersrand, Rhodes and Cape Town universities were trying to weaken the commitment of young men to national service.

He also alleged that some newspapers affiliated to the NPU were unwittingly allowing themselves to be used by the South African Liberation Support Committee, an organization which encouraged resistance to military duty.

The committee was supported by the African National Congress (ANC) and it used the columns of South African newspapers to publicize its aims, Mr Vosloo said.

He cited a report by Sapa-Reuter from London which told of an anti-war demonstration held by 60 anti-war demonstrators outside the South African Embassy in London.

Dodgers

The report went on to say that 35 South African "draft dodgers" were present and that there were some 300 South African men in the United Kingdom who had refused to do military service.

An Associated Press report he had received gave information about a series of anti-war demonstrations held in a number of US cities by South Africans who objected to military service.

Mr Vosloo said the press could also undermine the Defence Force by harming its image.

Reports of soldiers dying of heat exhaustion, of national servicemen being maltreated during training and in detention barracks, of illegal hunting in SWA/Namibia, as well as the walk-out by South African soldiers at Upington tarnished the image of the SADF.

Mr Vosloo recommended that those newspapers which were not members of the NPU be made to join so they could be subjected to its code of conduct.

Press freedom is 'not a privilege'

Pretoria Bureau

PRESS freedom was an inalienable right and must not be seen as a privilege, Professor H P Fourie of the Department of Communications at the University of South Africa said in Pretoria yesterday.

He was giving evidence before the Steyn Commission inquiring into Press coverage of Defence matters.

The freedom of the Press is inherent in the concept of democracy. A democracy cannot exist without this right.

He said national security often took priority over matters of freedom and recommended the establishment of a special council under the chairmanship of a judge with senior representatives of the Press and the Defence Force.

Its aim would be to temper the provisions of section 118 of the Defence Act which at present gave the military absolute powers of censorship. It would also define security matters.

Another witness, Mr Carel Birkby of the magazine To the

Font said an extension of legislative controls of Press coverage of military matters was unnecessary.

He told the commission that Section 118 of the Defence Act was sufficient to cope with the present situation in South Africa although he was satisfied with it as it stood. He said he felt the manner in which it was administered could be changed.

The news media were there to inform the public and not to serve as a propaganda arm of the defence force as some defence officers seemed to believe, but finally said:

He criticised newspapers for not ensuring a continuity of military correspondents. Many did military reporting for only a short time before being moved to cover other areas.

He believed there should be some form of training for them so that military correspondents could become familiar with the complexities of military organisation and the functions of the different units of the defence force.

Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville South have of the fellow workers were dismissed. The 11 five were members of a trade union. ter pay and hours of work R40 a week the factory says these demands are 'out could lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Food & Canning Workers Union) say the the union rights to negotiate for better, otiate with the union. It says the men part of a cut-back of staff.

more than half the men on strike are threat of being endorsed back to the

firm with their 'Coloured' brothers and en from the Department of Labour tried to had gathered outside the factory. The

"We were all there for the same purpose."

ers are increasing. At a solidarity,

and college students from U.W. Co., Hewat, technical College called for workers to & Monis products.

says it will instruct its members not-

to sell the factory's products unless there is negotiation.

The South African Council of Sport (SACOS) has called on all sports bodies and schools affiliated to SACOS to support the call for re-employment of the workers and a boycott of the factory's products.

At a meeting at U.C.T. over 500 students supported a call for a boycott of all Fattis & Monis products.

Fattis & Monis insist that there is no 'dispute'. However a director of the firm says he is worried about the calls for a boycott of the factory's products by blacks as much of the factory's trade is with blacks. The management have kept production going by employing scab workers in the place of the striking workers. However production has been slowed down.

Who are Fattis & Monis? Fattis and Monis is the factory which produces the following products: All Record flour products including self-raising flour, Cake flour, Bread flour, Sifted flour, Unsifted flour, Wjeatie Treat flour; All products with the Fattis & Monis brand name including icecream cones, wafers, cake cups, macaroni, spaghetti, large & small shells, ribbon noodles - broad, narrow, plain and green, rings and dilatines; All the above noodles and spagettis under the following brand names: Pick'n Pay, Pot o' Gold, Princess, Checkers and Roma; Philadelphia flour and Koeberg Mille pack mealie meal. Fattis and Monis also control a number of Bakeries including Wrench Town Bakery in Observatory, Good Hope Bakery in Elsie River and Ultra Bakery in Somerset West.

Published by Comm Comm.

Printed by S.R.C. press, U.C.T.

Fight for release of journalist under way

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — Durban legal men today prepared to apply for the release of jailed Daily News reporter Mr Peter Honey, without the prospect of a Supreme Court judge being available to deal with the case.

An urgent note giving the Transkei Government two hours to release Mr Honey yesterday drew no immediate response. Receipt of the note was signed by the Government attorney, Mr Ian Coultis, but Mr Honey was not released.

The journalist has been held incommunicado for the past week. Not even his lawyer has been allowed to see him.

A note requesting his urgent release was sent by attorneys acting for him and his wife, Mrs Carmen Honey.

The journalist is being held under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act in connection with a newspaper report about the Transkeian Attorney-General, Mr G B Muller.

The Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, left yesterday for Bloemfontein. The only other judge of the Transkei Bench, Mr Justice Roders, is awaiting surgery in a Cape Town hospital.

SUB JUDICE

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said today that the subject of Mr Honey's detention was sub judice and "in the hands of lawyers."

Asked whether he could give any indication of when Mr Honey would be released, Ngceba said:

25	42	22	45	27	93
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NO.	ALL	W	A	C	B
114	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,28	0,22
173	0,08	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
43	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
63	0,18	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
316	0,28	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
307	0,26	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
455	0,22	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
530	0,33	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33

III
ENDOCRINE, NUTRITIONAL AND METABOLIC DISEASES

NO.	ALL	W	A	C	B
65+	0,05	0,08	0,12	0,28	0,22
45-64	0,08	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
25-44	0,12	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
5-24	0,18	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
1-4	0,28	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
0-1	0,33	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33
715	0,33	0,18	0,28	0,26	0,33

SUB JUDICE

Transkei's Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said today that the subject of Mr Honey's detention was sub judice and "in the hands of lawyers."

Asked whether he could give any indication of when Mr Honey would be released, Brigadier Ngceba said: "If the police are satisfied he has answered all their questions, he can be released in a day." "If they are not, he can be kept for a longer time."

Mr Brand Fourie, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said today his department had instituted inquiries into Mr Honey's welfare and the reasons for his arrest.

"When a South African citizen is imprisoned anywhere and this is brought to our notice, as a rule we institute inquiries," he said.

I
INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES

TABLE I
MORTALITY RATES FOR THE 17 MAJOR DIVISIONS OF THE ICD (8th REVISION)
(Note: There are no tables for divisions V, XI, XII, XIII because of the small numbers in each of these categories).

Black journalists look at computer technology

By DOC BIKITSHA

A GROUP of 13 newspapermen on a workshop for senior black journalists being held in Johannesburg visited the offices of The Rand Daily Mail yesterday.

Mr. John Musukuma, a tutor on the course, from Zambia, said: "We went there on a familiarisation tour of the new technology at South African Associated Newspapers."

The Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Express, Sunday Times, Financial Mail and Cape Times in Cape Town, are the only electronically edited newspapers on the continent.

The workshop is organised by

the Commission for Social Communications of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference with the co-operation of the Writers' Association of South Africa

It is being held at the St Patrick's Catholic Conference Centre in La Rochelle, Johannesburg.

The aim is to develop the human and professional potential of black journalists. Those on the course have shown a specific commitment to journalism in South Africa by accepting responsible editorial jobs and by making a valuable contribution to the black Press in the framework of the Chris-

tian principles of justice, liberation and peace

The 18 journalists from around the country on this course are being lectured by Mr Cedric Pulford, a veteran newspaper man with senior degrees from Oxford and Case Western Reserve University in the United States

The other tutor, Mr Masukuma, is formerly editor-in-chief of the Times of Zambia, the Zambian Mail and The Mining Mirror.

He is on the board of directors of the Africa Literature Centre, and was trained as a journalism instructor by the Thomson Foundation Centre for Editorial studies in Wales.

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Honey move delayed

UMTATA — An application for the release of the detained South African journalist, Mr Peter Honey, could not be filed at the Transkei Supreme Court here yesterday because there were no judges available at the time.

Mr David James, news editor of the Durban newspaper, Daily News, where Mr Honey was on the staff since resigning from the Daily Dispatch this month, said the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munik is at Bloemfontein and his assistant, Mr Justice Rogers, is ill in Cape Town.

"We expect fresh events today," Mr James said, "further representation will be made by our legal representation"

He said Brigadier Martin Ngeeba, commissioner of Transkei police, last night denied rumours that Mr Honey had been released from detention.

"We have received no reply to our attorney's letter sent to the government of Transkei demanding the release of Mr Honey from detention," said Mr James — DDR.

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	2,90	2,22	7,81	4,85	32,20	28,78	13,54	14,15
	0,22	0,28	0,90	0,69	5,32	5,45	2,46	2,13
	0,05	0,06	0,17	0,11	0,21	0,23	0,18	0,16
	0,20	0,12	0,37	0,33	0,94	0,72	0,66	0,52
	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

VI

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,02	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

VIII

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,20
NO.	9752	7926	1135	804	3114	3140	2390	1921

Most Press defence news 'is factual'

com
24.1.20
(243)

AN ANALYSIS of 27 South African newspapers showed a high percentage of neutral reporting and revealed a factual and objective approach to the Defence Force

This was told to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence reporting in Pretoria by Brigadier G M C Wassenaar, who was giving evidence for the seventh day

He said the analysis, done over about a year, showed that 20% of coverage of defence matters was positive, 72% neutral, and 8% negative

"The high percentage of neutral reporting shows an objective and factual approach. The negative reporting was because of negative events or problem areas, or deliberate attempts to discredit the Defence Force," he said

The problem areas gave the media enough opportunity to write negative reports, and they could not be blamed for doing so because they did not look for the problem areas

The 8% negativity was not necessarily a bad thing, Brig Wassenaar said

"In some cases where the media showed an extremely high positive percentage, one could almost say they were 'propagandising for the Defence Force' "

Earlier, Colonel Chris Wehrmann told the commission that the Defence Force, because it was made up of the people in South Africa, was a prime target for the country's enemies

The Defence Force was vulnerable in certain areas which could be exploited by hostile propaganda. For instance, the Defence Force was made up of people from all walks of life, and so received some negative reactions

Training of National Servicemen was another vulnerable area because it demanded hard training to turn a schoolboy into an efficient soldier who could fight against hardened terrorists

"Train hard and fight easy," was a phrase Col Wehrmann

used to describe the problem. In hard training, mistakes would be made, despite all precautions to prevent them

Resistance to national service was another area where the Defence Force was vulnerable, he said

"If people refuse to do national service, there will be no Defence Force "

The media was giving organisations resisting national service unearned publicity, and should be made aware of it

"We would like to prevent this publicity. Control over this sort of publicity is absolutely essential," said Col Wehrmann

The Defence Force should be seen as part of the nation, not separate from it. Trust between the people and the Defence Force was essential, and the people should realise that the Defence Force has certain military secrets

"We do not expect to be exploited by our own people. What touches the people, touches the Defence Force — a two-way traffic," he said — Sapa

Court asked to free journalist

24/1/80

113
371
248

UMTATA -- An application seeking the release of the detained journalist, Mr Peter Honey, was filed in the Supreme Court here yesterday

As no judge was available to hear the application, the papers with accompanying affidavits were filed with the registrar

A judge was likely to be in attendance early next week, Advocate C R Nicholson and instructing attorney Mr M Hands, for the applicants, were told

Mr Honey is being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act

The applicants in yesterday's action were Mr Honey's wife, Carmen, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents were listed as the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba

The application seeks an order that

- Mr Honey's detention be declared unlawful, null and void and of no force and effect
- Mr Honey be released immediately

• The two Ministers or their agents be restrained from illegal interrogation of Mr Honey, or from debilitating, exhausting or impairing his mental, physical or spiritual health while he is in jail

• The chief magistrate here, or some other magistrate, be appointed to interview Mr Honey in jail and to put to him the allegations made in the various affidavits submitted to the court, to record his answers and to lodge them with the court

The questions to be put would be about who had detained him, if/how he had been assaulted, by whom and how, and if his health or welfare had been impaired in any way

In an interview yesterday, Brigadier Ngceba reiterated his earlier statement that Mr Honey would be kept incommunicado "as long as he does not talk".

"He has not yet talked, so he will not be released until he does," he said

Brigadier Ngceba said reports that Mr Honey's attorneys were making representations to the Transkei Government in an attempt to secure his immediate release meant

nothing to him as long as Mr Honey had not submitted or produced what was required of him

Brigadier Ngceba said of the court application "It's just a matter between his attorneys and the judges or whoever it is, but it's got nothing to do with me"

He said the judges could not "make the law change its meaning"

"We are acting in accordance with the law which was promulgated in Parliament without them. If needs be, it will be amended in Parliament without them," he said

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, Mr Honey's employers, said yesterday no reply had yet been received through their attorneys to their letter sent to the Secretary for Justice, Mr J D Zeka, demanding Mr Honey's immediate release.

Mr Zeka said yesterday he had no knowledge of the letter. He declined further comment "because the matter is sub-judice and is still in the hands of the police"

Mr Letlaka gave the same reply -- SAPA

Nattrass counters Rees' proposition that subsidised public provision of medical care inevitably leads to overcrowding or over-provision by discussing alternative modes of rationing health services which are more equitable than price, involving, for example, indicators of health needs. She also notes difficulties in collection and use of data relevant to the objectives and performance of health programmes.

Archer (Ch.9) sees not only participation by the (i) private medical insurance (ii) voluntary insurance (iii) prepaid group practice (iv) National Health Insurance (public sector) for the population. The insurance, benefits comprehensive and the U.K. or Eastern alternatives are However, for Archer and medical care are only possible of promoting health?

2.3 Choice of Health

Looking at historical evidence in public health in the nutrition, water, sewerage. Moreover, 'in the medical few who hold publicly provided given kind and given quality equipment, drugs), will the path to greater health available to the poor that which seeks to promote

of socio-economic development which was historically responsible for declining mortality and morbidity in 'developed' countries. This argument can be tested by the evaluation and analysis of particular programmes; some such studies are described in the section on Nutrition Policy. Nevertheless, it is necessary to have a broad indication of the sorts of policy which should be tested and evaluated.

Sorkin (*73) describes various ways in which health programmes may contribute to overall development goals - by increasing productivity, by raising the number of man hours available and by opening uninhabitable areas to economic exploitation. Describing the links between nutrition and productivity in low income countries he shows that nutrient deficiency can be a severe economic handicap.

programmes are 5).

- economic analysis
- of objectives
- some way
- which can be
- prices of inputs
- infant mortality
- known in economic
- on whether this
- with clinics, or
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their value relative to other care, of (P). This will be. Nattrass is always

'Mail' man tells of big setback

243 (25) ROM 26.1.80

Pretoria Bureau

THE way the Government and the Defence Force handled Press coverage of the Angolan war was a "disaster in public disclosure", the Steyn Commission was told yesterday

Mr Don Marshall, head of the Rand Daily Mail's Pretoria bureau, told the commission that the Government's clampdown severely damaged the credibility of the South African Press. "The South African Press suffered its greatest setback in public credibility and this has not been restored

"Before the Angolan campaign, if a government like the MPLA had put out a statement that South Africa was invading Angola, the news would have been laughed off by the South Africans

"Today there would not be the same public reaction, because we can never be sure States which are hostile to us can put out allegations devoid of truth, but there will always be an element of doubt because we have been lied to by our own people

"A denial by South Africa would not easily erase that doubt because of the damage

that was done to the Defence Force's credibility over Angola

"I might add that the full story of Angola is still not known by the South African public - and probably never will be"

Mr Marshall told the commission that if people were not being told everything, they would conclude things were not going well

"Even today, news of casualties other than deaths are not disclosed to the Press, and rumour gets around that Voortrekkerhoogte is crammed with soldiers who have had their legs blown off and that this is the reason why the Press is not allowed to report it"

Mr Marshall said the South African public could take bad news and he pointed out how well South Africa had taken the shattering news about Delville Wood and the fall of Tobruk

The Defence Force was making a mistake if it believed that, by strengthening the controls on the Press, problems like conscientious objection were simply going to disappear, he said

"In many instances Press treatment of a sensitive subject, such as conscientious objection and religion, can lead to a better understanding of an issue"

He also asked the commission to lift the veil of secrecy that surrounded Armscor

Professor S A Strauss of the

University of South Africa told the commission that secret court hearings on violations of the Defence Act should only be considered when classified information was involved

"We have a strong tradition in this country of fearless and independent courts who give decisions which often tread on the toes of the powers-that-be.

"In the last 30 years, there has been an unfortunate tendency to remove certain areas of the law away from the jurisdiction of the courts"

Professor Strauss agreed with Mr Von Lieres, an advocate who is deputy chairman of the commission and deputy Attorney-General of the Transvaal, that the courts must be seen to be working during a time of revolutionary war

The destruction of due legal process undermined the confidence of the population in the law, led to demoralisation, and alienated the people from the authorities. He agreed with Mr Justice Martinus Steyn, the commission's chairman, that eventually the morale of the armed forces would be affected

Professor Strauss believed Press complaints about the wideness of section 118b were justified

The granting of statutory status to the Newspaper Press Union, similar to that of the Medical and Dental Council, might improve liaison between the SADF and the media, he said,

extremely difficult in cases where people or groups of people have different preferences and indeed is frequently impossible without recourse to dictatorship'.

Reporter quizzed by Defence commission

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Cape Times Defence Reporter, Mr Willem Steenkamp, was extensively questioned by a member of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry yesterday on the newspaper's coverage of the trial of Mr Peter Moll, the conscientious objector who was jailed for refusing to do military service

Mr K von Lieres, the Attorney-General of the Transvaal and a member of the commission examining the reporting of Defence matters handed Mr Steenkamp a copy of the Cape Times' report on Mr Moll's conviction and asked if the substantial length of the report was not "out of proportion"

Mr Steenkamp replied that he had been asked by the newspaper to do a comprehensive report

Mr Von Lieres also asked Mr Steenkamp what the newspaper's policy was towards conscientious objectors, and he replied that the newspaper believed that objectors of Moll's type should be catered for in a more effective way than was the case at present

Mr Steenkamp was asked to submit copies of articles carried by the newspaper on a

letter written by Mr Moll, as well as any articles the newspaper had published on Section 67 of the Defence Act (which spells out that conscientious objectors may do service in a non-combatant role)

Mr Von Lieres agreed with a suggestion by Mr Steenkamp, submitted in a written memorandum, to the effect that Defence reporters should have more status and seniority

Answering another question by Mr Von Lieres, Mr Steenkamp said he had never been pressured or asked or instructed to write reports which amounted to propaganda for the SADF

"If I was ever asked to do this, I would refuse," he said.

Asked whether he found the SADF to be super-sensitive on Defence reporting, Mr Steenkamp replied that the Defence Force was "very sensitive about certain issues", and that conscientious objection was apparently one of them

Many of the reporting restrictions imposed by the Defence Act and the news blackout of the Angolan invasion had made many members of the public cynical about Defence reports in the Press, he said

Mr J J van Rooyen, a publisher from Stellenbosch, told the commission that a freer

flow of information to the Press would be the best way to scotch rumours and make people believe what they read in the Press, reports Sapa

It was not possible to make the Defence Act stricter on paper in order to increase its effectiveness, he said, adding that problems emerged when the Act had to be applied in practice

The State could not litigate every day against the news media, and the media and their listeners and readers had a right to know what was going on

This had resulted in an agreement which existed as a working document between the Defence Force and the Newspaper Press Union

Mr Van Rooyen said this was a commendable effort between the two parties to try to find a workable arrangement

However, he added, it was clear that the interests of SA in a war situation had to receive priority over other interests such as the full freedom of the news media or the right of the public to be fully informed

● Today a delegation from the Newspaper Press Union will appear before the commission

COMPANIES

ss. 139-141

ts of this section, shall

(1) Unless it is entitled, every company shall, any shares, debentures, ready for delivery the securities of which the

subsection (1), the pro-

(1) No person shall make an offer of shares which in its form and less it is accompanied section to be included

shares which are listed been granted by, any ister by notice in the a making the offer or he stock exchange, or persons—

business it is to deal

principals or agents; or

the offer the holders of shares of the same com-

capacity as such, by an executor or administrator of a deceased estate or a trustee of an insolvent estate or a liquidator or trustee referred to in the Agricultural Credit Act, 1966 (Act No. 28 of 1966); or

- (d) if the offer is made or the material is published for the purpose of a sale in execution or by public auction or by public tender, or
- (e) if the said offer is accompanied by a prospectus registered under Chapter VI of this Act.

(3) The said written statement shall be dated and signed by the person or persons making the offer or issuing, distributing or publishing the said material, and if such person is a company, by every director thereof.


(4) The written statement aforesaid shall not contain any matter other than the particulars required by this section to be included therein, and shall not be in characters less large or less legible than any characters used in the offer (if in writing) or in any document accompanying such statement.

(5) The said written statement shall contain particulars with respect to the following matters:

- (a) Whether the person making the offer is acting as principal or agent and, if as agent, the name of his principal and an address in the Republic where that principal can be served with process, and the nature and extent of the remuneration received or receivable by the agent for his services;



Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News.



Mr Honey's mother and stepfather, Mr and Mrs P. Bowle, of Ficksburg, who attended yesterday's court hearing

Court hears bid to free Honey

UMTATA — An application for the release of detained journalist Mr Peter Honey was heard in the Transkei High Court yesterday

The applicants were Mrs Carmen Mary Honey, wife of Mr Honey, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd. The respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba

Mr Justice de Wet of Grahamstown heard the application which was for an order declaring Mr Honey's detention under the public security laws unlawful null and void and of no force and effect. The application also sought an order that he be released immediately

Mrs Honey said in an affidavit before the court, her husband had been employed by the Daily Dispatch last year and at the beginning of the year was employed by the Daily News as a reporter

On the evening of January 14 she learnt he had been detained. She was told by Lt Z Lavis the next day her husband was being held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act No 30 of 1977. The reason for his detention, she believed, concerned a report he wrote which was published in The Star of January 4

A further report appeared in the Daily News on January 16 which quoted the Commissioner of police, Brigadier Ngceba, as saying her husband would be released only if he disclosed the source of the information contained in the report published in The Star

Between January 7 and 9 her husband told her he had spoken to the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, about the report in The Star and the judge was very angry

She said her husband said at no stage did the Chief Justice indicate that the factual allegations contained in the report were incorrect. She was aware that her husband told his news editor, Mr David James, that the Chief Justice had "virtually threatened Mr Honey with deportation through the offices of President Kaiser Matanzima"

Mrs Honey said after

Chief Justice told him the matter was out of his hands. Mr Honey indicated to his wife he understood by that that some other action was pending which did not have anything to do with the Chief Justice

As a result of her husband's concern he gave her a list of people to be contacted should he be detained or "disappear". She believed her husband was threatened by Brigadier Ngceba as a result of the report

Mrs Honey said her husband had not been charged or brought before any court, nor had his further detention been authorised by any warrant issued under Section 27 of the Criminal Procedure Act No 56 of 1955. She said the detention of her husband under Section 47 was a gross abuse of the procedure set out in that section and the requirements under the Act were never satisfied

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, said he was aware a report headlined "Transkei Attorney-General faces quit order" appeared in The Star on January 4

He said on the morning of January 7 Mr Honey telephoned him and told him that as a result of the report he had received a message from the Chief Justice of Transkei, Mr Justice Munnik, that he wanted to see him. The impression the Chief Justice gave, said Mr Honey, was that he was displeased by the report

A statement by the Chief Justice before the court denied that he told Mr Honey he was angry about the report

What he told Mr Honey was that he was angry about the reference to him in the report, which he told Mr Honey was above all untrue and defamatory. The Chief Justice said he asked Mr Honey why he had not discussed the contents of the report with him before publication and said Mr Honey told him he had wanted to get hold of the Chief Justice, but had not managed to do so because the Chief Justice was on holiday and he did not know where to contact him

The Chief Justice denied he ever told Mr Honey he would deal with the matter when he got back to Umtata. The Chief Justice said that after publication of the report

Honey's head office had been in contact with him. Mr Honey personally telephoned the Chief Justice on his farm in the Dordrecht district

He told the Chief Justice he would like to come and see him about the publication of the report and asked when he would be back in chambers. The Chief Justice told him when he would be back. He should make an appointment with the registrar to see him, the Chief Justice had said

The Chief Justice said at no stage had he indicated the factual allegations in the report were incorrect. He said that by the time Mr Honey had telephoned him on his farm at Dordrecht, he had already been in contact with the head office of The Star in Johannesburg in connection with the report and had demanded a retraction and apology

Such retraction and apology was published in The Star on January 8

The Chief Justice denied he "virtually threatened Mr Honey with deportation through the offices of President Kaiser Matanzima". The Chief Justice said the subject of deportation was never discussed with Mr Honey on the telephone

Mr Justice Munnik admitted he reprimanded Mr Honey for publishing the report without consulting him first

The Chief Justice said the reprimand related solely to that part of the report which referred to him (the Chief Justice)

He had emphasised to Mr Honey that allegations in the report which referred to him were without foundation and were defamatory, and that was in fact the source of his annoyance

He admitted he asked Mr Honey to reveal the source of his information, but said all he was concerned with was the source of the information which related to him

The Chief Justice admitted that during his discussions with Mr Honey on January 11 in his chambers, he told Mr Honey that apart from the allegations referring specifically to him, the factual contents of the report were by and large correct. This disclosure was made to Mr Honey in confidence and the Chief Justice admitted he said it was not for publication

The hearing continues

'Defence Force deliberately lied to SA Press'

CAPE TOWN — An Argus reporter, M. Henrie Geysler, yesterday blamed Defence Force censorship for harming individual reporters and newspapers in the eyes of the public.

He was giving evidence before the Steyn Commission inquiring into media coverage of defence matters.

Mr Geysler said the Defence Force had no right to withhold information from the Press and the public unless it pertained to national security.

He said it was necessary to re-draft the Defence Act so that a clear distinction was drawn between national security and public interest.

He cited in particular the censorship of South Africa's involvement in the Angolan civil war, and of news items in connection with South African prisoners of war.

"Both these events were the subject of rumours, speculation and half-truths. Newspapers were inundated with calls from the angry public demanding we expose the situations," he said.

"But the Defence Act and the agreement — between the Newspaper Press Union and the SADF — tied our hands. The public did not understand this and accused us of siding with the SADF in keeping the truth from the people."

Mr Geysler mentioned a recent incident at the Upington military base when soldiers went AWOL because of conditions in the camp.

The army had deliberately lied about the figure, he said.

It originally said 65 soldiers were missing, then between 60 and 70. Only after persistent inquiries had it admitted that more than 100 were missing. The exact figure had never been disclosed.

Mr Geysler said the Defence

Force reacted "almost hysterically" when newspapers published articles they did not like. There were attempts and veiled threats to stop publication of items. There was evasion, stalling and, now and then, deliberate distortion of the truth.

An example was an article that appeared in The Argus in connection with the distribution of The Citizen newspaper within the force. This led to a public attack on The Argus by the Chief of the Defence Force, General Magnus Malan.

After first threatening Press Council action, the SADF dropped its complaints and then appointed a military board of inquiry. The SADF refused to disclose its findings to The Argus, Mr Geysler said.

He said the SADF was hypersensitive on many issues, to the point of being "ridiculous."

Information freely available in the publication "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" was censored by the SADF.

Mr Hal Miller, managing director of the Argus Company and a member of the joint Press-Defence Force liaison committee, told the commission the power of the Press rested almost exclusively in its credibility, and if this was damaged its influence was severely undermined.

He said the Press in general felt the powers of the SADF were far too wide, and that very few newspapermen would find the NPU-SADF agreement satisfactory.

"We nevertheless work within the agreement because up to now we have seen no way to change the Defence Act. However, we still feel that more information, not less, is the answer to the maintenance of Press credibility and public confidence." — Sapa

From 1941 to 1970, the white IMR has fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, an improvement of 57,6%. During this period, the 'coloured' IMR has decreased from 164,8/1 000 to 132,6/1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

This is of particular concern when it is appreciated that the

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

RESULTS

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
 (v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.
 For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.
 During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classically associated with an improving health. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of mortality which is characteristically associated with developing communities. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality which is clearly much more similar to the

whites.
 In about the 'intermediate' position of the spectrum appear to incorporate the worst of both the experiences. This becomes apparent from the detailed analysis of the different disease mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the various age groups. Thus, mortality rates for defined age groups are consistently responsible for a fair proportion of the 'coloureds', Table I shows that mortality for cardiovascular diseases have been consistently higher since 1941.
 Categories used in this analysis conceal the differences in mortality rates in detail. However, because of the changes in detail since 1929, it is not possible to place mortality rates in greater detail. After than 5/1 000 appear in italics in the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds' since 1941.

31/1/80
20/3

Court decision tomorrow on Honey's release

UMTATA — Judgment on the application for the release of detained Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, will be given in the Umtata High Court tomorrow.

Both counsel for the applicants on behalf of Mr Honey and the respondents finished their argument yesterday and Mr Justice de Wet postponed the case for summary and judgment on Friday.

During the hearing yesterday, Transkei Minister of Justice, Mr T. T. Letlaka, told the court Mr Honey's detention was regular and lawful.

Mr Letlaka was the first respondent in the hearing of an application for Mr Honey's release. Mr Honey was detained more than two weeks ago.

The application was brought by Mrs Carmen Honey, Mr Honey's wife, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company Ltd.

Mr Honey was detained following the publication of a report in The Star of January 4.

The application is being heard by Mr Justice de Wet of Grahamstown, who was seconded by the South African Government at the request of the Transkei Government because of the non-availability of judges in the Transkei.

Mr Letlaka said in a statement before the court that he had authorised Mr Honey's continued detention — for a further 14 days — after the expiry of the first 14 day period of detention.

All the requirements of the section of the Act under which Mr Honey was being detained had been met. Mr Letlaka submitted that the application be dismissed, with costs.

The acting Prime Minister and acting Minister of Defence, Chief George Ndabankulu, also opposed the application.

Chief Ndabankulu said he had perused the affidavits made by Brigadier Ngeeba, the third respondent, and Mr Letlaka. He based his opposition to the application

It was for this reason he ordered Mr Honey's detention.

Brigadier Ngeeba said this information related to the identity of an official who breached his oath of office in disclosing to Mr Honey the information contained in The Star's report.

Whatever the ethics of journalism might be, they did not protect a journalist in circumstances where the law required him to disclose the source of his information, Brigadier Ngeeba said.

Advocate A. J. du P. Buys, for Mrs Honey and the Argus Group, said Mr Honey's detention was unlawful in terms of Section 47 of the Public Security Act and he should be released immediately. Under habeas corpus, Mr Honey should not have been detained for longer than 48 hours. He had now been in detention for two weeks.

Buys said the section under which Mr Honey was detained was exactly the same as Section Six of South Africa's Terrorism Act.

He submitted that the report Mr Honey wrote and which was published in The Star was no danger to the security of the state but exposed corruption.

He said there had to be a factual allegation that there was reason to believe Mr Honey had had contact with or could supply the identity of persons who had breached their oath of office.

The court was entitled to inquire as to the validity of Mr Honey's detention, Adv Buys said.

He said Mr Honey's source might have received his information from the corridors of Government buildings or from the whispers of legal men.

The respondents should first place evidence concerning a breach of oath of office before the court, rather than placing the onus before the horse.

Adv. F. J. van Rensburg, for the respondents, said Mr Honey's report on an alleged wrangle between Transkei's Chief Justice Mr Justice Munnik, and the Attorney-General, Mr B.

His appears to be the case of someone who has information.

The disclosing of such information to Mr Honey could constitute an offence under the Official Secrets Act and if Mr Honey divulged the required information his source could be tried in court.

"If Mr Honey knew that the information he had was an official secret, he would have committed an offence," Adv Van Rensburg said.

Advocate Buys, calling for Mr Honey's immediate release, said his detention was prima facie unlawful and it was for the respondents to prove it was lawful.

"My submission is that Mr Honey has been deprived of his liberty by, among other means, not having been brought to court", he said.

"The court must find whether the Commissioner of Police, Brig Ngeeba, had, in fact, had reasonable grounds to believe that Mr Honey was in possession of vital information, because there are no facts placed before the court. Therefore Mr Honey is entitled to his release," Mr Buys said.

He asked what evidence was before the court to prove that Mr Honey obtained his information from a particular person.

Mr Justice de Wet interjected: "It must be an official who gave Mr Honey this information, as this is a type of information only known to some officials in that department or section."

Mr Buys said "We are not on a fishing expedition where we have to find out who did what and who did not do what Mr Honey has no business to be in detention just because it is believed that he has vital information."

Brig Ngeeba should place evidence before the court establishing that Mr Honey was in possession of such vital information, he said — DDR.

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,85	0,69	0,70	0,31	1,18	1,24	0,32	0,19
1-4	0,49	0,21	0,31	0,27	0,63	0,61	0,21	0,20
5-24	0,71	0,22	0,68	0,20	1,40	0,38	0,68	0,12
25-44	1,18	0,30	1,43	0,37	3,32	0,70	1,22	0,26
45-64	1,25	0,42	1,55	0,40	2,89	0,76	1,10	0,31
65+	1,26	0,71	1,34	0,91	2,19	0,90	1,02	0,53
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20
NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324

Brigadier Ngeeba denied reports quoting him as saying his government had the right to squeeze Mr Honey until he revealed his source of information. He admitted, however, saying Mr Honey would be detained until he disclosed his source.

He said he had reason to believe that Mr Honey possessed information relating to his (Mr Honey's) committing an offence under Act no 30 of 1977.

He brought by the government on Mr Muller. This was likely to embarrass the state, especially the Justice Ministry.

"It is the disclosure we are worried about, not the breaching of oath, of office," Adv Van Rensburg said.

He submitted that Mr Honey had definitely obtained information from somebody "Mr Honey did not say it was rumour when writing the article

NO. 19600 15374 2828 1967 16632 12847 18348 13062

'Defence Force deliberately lied to SA Press'

CAPE TOWN — An Argus reporter, Mr Henrie Geysler, yesterday blamed Defence Force censorship for harming individual reporters and newspapers in the eyes of the public.

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Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which

is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either 0 or 45, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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Reporter highlights 'war' paradox

CAPE TOWN — The flow of restricted information from the Defence Force highlighted a paradox where, it seemed to him as a military correspondent, that South Africa was not in a war situation

"But as a soldier, I know we are," Mr John Coetzee told the Steyn Commission yesterday

Mr Coetzee is a Citizen Force officer and also military correspondent for an Afrikaans magazine

He said that while it might be wise to restrict certain

information to the public, he did not feel the Press should be treated the same way Part of a good working relationship between the Press and the SADF should be recognition that military correspondents needed restricted information — and could be trusted to withhold it if necessary

"For instance, if the Defence Force decides that only 60% of a story should be released to the public, this could probably be a good decision However, I think a good Press should know

70 to 100% of the story — not to satisfy its own curiosity, but to place the story in the right perspective"

Mr Coetzee said the SADF Press liaison committee, composed of administrative personnel and editors, was ineffective and little of its work filtered down to military correspondents

"Something drastic will have to be done with this committee One thing which could work would be a corps or institute of military correspondents, with the office-bearers serving also on the liaison committee In this way correspondents would be kept better informed and have a better working relationship with the Defence Force"

He suggested also that the Defence Force issue a monthly information bulletin detailing border operations and the state of the war, and that the Minister of Defence appoint a Press secretary to improve the information flow from his department

"A weak link in Press relationship is Cape Town," he said "Information to local newspapers and magazines is

handled by a junior officer at the Castle during the parliamentary recess During the parliamentary session, a senior officer is on duty — but the rest of the time the working relationship is less than satisfactory

"An officer of at least the rank of colonel should always be available, and should receive his information direct from Pretoria — rather than the present system, where important information is issued to Transvaal newspapers and the Defence Force then relies on them to feed their sister papers elsewhere," said Mr Coetzee

The Steyn Commission, hearing evidence on defence reporting will conclude its sitting today — Sapa

Reporter is released by Kei court

ROM 2/12/80

Own Correspondent
UMTATA. — Mr Peter Honey, a reporter detained a fortnight ago by the Transkei Security Police, left the country yesterday for the Free State after a court ruling that he was being held unlawfully.

Mr Honey was freed at 2pm at Sterkspruit, in north-west Transkei.

His wife, Carmen, and daughter, Juliet, flew from Umtata to meet him in a plane chartered by his newspaper.

Asked later to comment on his detention, Mr Honey — who is on the staff of the Daily News, Durban — said "I can't at this stage I am not absolutely certain of my position because I do not know what has been going on over the past two weeks. I would rather wait until I have had time to acquaint myself with my position."

The Transkei Supreme Court yesterday ordered that Mr Honey be released immediately after ruling that his detention under the Transkei public security laws was unlawful and null and void.

Giving judgment in the application for his release, Mr Justice Sextus de Wet, of Grahamstown, also ordered that the respondents pay the costs of both counsel.

The applicants were Mrs Honey and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr T T Letlaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief George Matanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba.

In his judgment, Mr Justice de Wet said he disagreed with a submission by

counsel for the applicants that Mr Honey could not be expected to reveal a source of information because the article he wrote had said there were hints and whispers in legal corridors.

The judge said he doubted if the article could have been obtained from rumours and whispers. However, it could not be said that the article had been intended to endanger law and order.

Although there may be much to be learnt from the sharing of professional status and attitude may be cleared for the profession so detrimental in the case

Some have warned that the efficacy of community health workers is also dependent on the social structure within which they work, e.g. whether it is split by class and status divisions; whether community initiative is encouraged or dampened by wider political structures; and by whether the family is an integral unit or whether decision-making is hampered by the absence of men. Traps are also inherent in the worker's role: e.g. in a community with great needs for medical treatment there may be a tendency to concentrate on cure. Another trap which might emerge is a trend towards centrally organised training institutions, professional qualifications and rates of pay. Although there may be much to be learnt from the sharing of

The potential of village health workers is therefore great. Their tasks will probably continue to be dictated by the major health needs of the area as seen by the health team, and, where trainers are sensitive, by the community. Experience so far suggests that results are better where the worker is elected by the community after as many meetings and discussions as are required for them to fully understand the functions of the workers; where they are trained and supervised outside a hospital and as close to the community as possible, and where they have easy access to back up personnel or supervisors.

The Commissioners also assumed that health in the workplace could be distinguished from health in the community. It describes diseases caused by exposure to dust (pneumoconiosis), to gases and chemicals and to industrial metals and diseases caused by physical and biological factors. The picture painted is, by its own admission, alarming in many respects. Hundreds of thousands of workers may be exposed to harmful chemicals, dust or noise. The Commission seems to assume, write the authors in their 'impressions', that some degree of industrial disease is inevitable in production; and it is probable that some employers and some workers assure this also.

Further, they continue, the important question for the Commission is the health of the worker as it affects production and the employer.

Attempting to answer the question of why the Commission was appointed at this time, they suggest (a) that 'a high and increasing incidence of occupational disease and accidents which is impairing production — and proving a burden on the State — has itself called forth a response', and (b) that concern that poor working conditions might facilitate the development of politically effective 'pressure groups' prompted the appointment of a Commission.

The authors express surprise at the 'diffidence' of the Commissioner's recommendations, given the high rate of occupational disease in industry and on the mines described in the report. Great emphasis is laid on co-operation between workers and employers as a means of securing industrial safety and health, so that State enforcement is not considered necessary. Indeed, suggest the authors, the Commission appears throughout to assume congruence of interest between workers and employers.

Finally, they point out that the mining industry attracts little criticism from the Commission. The Commission does not mention the fact that in the past few years there have been a large number of accidents from its term of office. It presents some statistics on accidents annually and about the mines? But what is the disease — silicosis — on the mines? Katz describes the disease in South Africa and overseas, at the question of compensation and the way in which compensation legislation has developed until the 1970

Honey to go back to Transkei

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Mr Peter Honey, the reporter released yesterday after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in Transkei.

He arrived in Durban this morning after being met by his wife, Carmen, their young daughter and friends in Zastron, near the Transkeian border, last night

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be free again," he said before flying to Durban this morning "But I would still like to get back to Transkei to carry on working there"

Mr Honey had been imprisoned since January 14 under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977 His detention followed an article which appeared in The Star in connection with the resignation of the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller

Mr Honey was released from prison at Sterkspruit on the Free State-Transkei border yesterday afternoon Friends took him by car to Zastron.

He said he was unaware of what negotiations had taken place during his incarceration, and wanted to speak to his editor before describing recent events

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening I was kept completely in the dark," he said

He spent the first week in Umtata Prison, and was then transferred to Sterkspruit, where he was kept in solitary confinement

"I'm so grateful to friends, the legal team and my employers for their unbelievable support. I would still be there if it had not been for their efforts

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be back in South Africa. But I feel sad for my fellow prisoners who have not had the same

THE DAILY STAR

Detention declared unlawful by judge

MTATA — The Transkei Supreme Court yesterday ordered that the detained Daily News reporter, Mr Peter Honey, be released immediately and ruled that his detention under the Transkei Public Security Act was unlawful and null and void.

Giving judgment in an application for Mr Honey's release, Mr Justice De Wet of Grahamstown ordered that the respondents pay the costs both counsel.

The applicants in the case were Mrs Carmen Honey, wife of Mr Honey, and the Argus Printing and Publishing Company. The respondents were the Minister of Justice, Mr T. Lelaka, the Minister of Defence and Police, Chief Orange Katanzima, and the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Cebeba.

In his judgment Mr Justice De Wet said he received a submission by counsel for the respondents.

respondents. Advocate J F J van Rensburg, that the court could not pronounce on the provisions of the section under which Mr Honey was detained.

He said there was an inherent right of every subject or foreigner within the country for a court of law to inquire into the deprivation of his liberty.

Mr Justice De Wet heard the application on Tuesday and Wednesday and gave judgment yesterday.

In a judgment lasting almost an hour, Mr Justice De Wet reviewed points of argument by Advocate A J du P. Buys, SC, for the applicants, and Advocate F J van Rensburg, for the respondents.

him cheerful and in high spirits.

Mr Honey was detained after refusing to disclose his source of information following the publication of a report in The Star of January 4, headlined "Transkei Attorney-General faces quit order."

The report written by Mr Honey did not endanger the administration of law and order and it was incorrect that an offence under the Official Secrets Act was necessarily an offence under the Transkei Security Act, the judge said.

The respondents had failed to prove that the detention of Mr Honey was lawful.

The judge said he disagreed with a submission by Advocate A. du P. Buys, for the applicants, that Mr Honey could not be expected to reveal the source of his information as the report said "There were hints and whispers in legal corridors."

The use of such phrases was common in news reports to protect the identity of the source of information. Mr Justice De Wet said he doubted if a wealth of information as



MR HONEY . . . no comment.

UMTATA — Mr Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter detained for over two weeks by Security Police, left Transkei yesterday after being released.

Mr Honey was released from detention at Sterkspruit at 2 p.m. following a ruling handed down in the Umtata Supreme Court that his detention was unlawful under Transkei's security legislation.

He was flown to an unknown destination in the Free State.

Mr David James, news editor of the Daily News, said last night Mr Honey was now out of Transkei and, for his own personal safety, was being kept "somewhere".

Mr James said he had received legal advice not to disclose the whereabouts of Mr Honey.

He would be flown to Durban today to consult his editor, Mr James said. Mr Honey's wife, Carmen, and his daughter, Juliet, two, flew to meet him in the Free State from Umtata late yesterday afternoon.

In a long-distance tele-

phone call last night, Mr Honey said he was well and pleased to be with his family again.

Asked for comment on his ordeal, he said "I can comment at this stage am not absolutely certain of my position as I do not know what has been going on over the past two weeks."

"I would rather wait until I have had time to acquaint myself with my position."

The Daily News chartered the aircraft that flew Mrs Honey and her daughter from Umtata — DDR-DDC

24/80
327
103
24

The value and effectiveness of Village Health Workers or Primary Health Workers elsewhere in the world has been generally proved. The unique aspect of our Care-Groups is that they work in a group as a team. It will be interesting to see how effective they turn out to be and whether the concept is sufficiently viable to take root elsewhere in South Africa.

* * * * *

TABLE I
HEALTH PRIORITIES EXPRESSED BY 78 CARE-GROUP MEMBERS

Disease	P r i o r i t i e s			Index
	1st n ₁	2nd n ₂	3rd n ₃	
Typhoid	20	25	11	100
Blindness	23	14	18	95
* Nutrition	10	17	13	63
Tuberculosis	9	9	5	41
Measles	6	7	16	40
Diarrhoea, vomiting	6	3	2	24
Other	4	3	13	31
TOTAL	78	78	78	

* Nutrition (Incl. Pellagra 3 10 4)
 Index = $\frac{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3}{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3} \times 100$
 Typhoid $\frac{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3}{3n_1 + 2n_2 + n_3} \times 100$

243

~~103~~

TABLE II

FACTORS WHICH PROMOTE

FACTORS
Size of settlement
Chiefs and key persons
Natural leaders within community
Group stability
Motivating team
Follow-up by Care-Group motivators

ADM G/180

Honey wants to go back

DURBAN — Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter released on Friday after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in the country

He arrived in Durban on Saturday morning after being reunited with his wife, Carmen, his young daughter and friends in Zastron, near the Transkeian border on Friday night.

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be free again," he said, "but I would still like to get back to the Transkei to carry on working there"

He said his wife was also keen to return

Mr Honey was imprisoned on January 14 under section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977 His detention followed an article which appeared in the Johannesburg Star in connection with the resignation of the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller

He said he knew nothing of negotiations that had taken place during his incarceration

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening

I was kept completely in the dark," he said

He spent the first week in the Umtata prison, and was then transferred to Sterkspruit, where he was kept in solitary confinement

"I'm so grateful to friends, the legal team and my employers for their unbelievable support I would still be there if it was not for their efforts

"I realise how incredibly lucky I am to be back in South Africa But I feel sad for my fellow prisoners who have not had the same support and legal backing," he said. — Sapa

INFLUENCE OF 2 YEARS (ASSESSED BY SUB-STANDARD

YEAR	B A S A N I		135	2,5	98
	No. pupils examined	SSA Index			
1976	79	14,5	135	2,5	98
1977	102	7,5	232	4,0	105
1978	143	7,5			

SSA-Index = $\frac{\text{Sum of individual intensities within SSA}}{\text{Sum of maximum possible intensities within SSA}} \times 100$

... = ... of ... and ...

Don't miss tomorrow's POST Housing



Part of the 2 000 strong crowd at the students and parents meeting at Regina Mundi on Saturday.

Pic by Shadrack N. ...

White Press barred from students meeting

By SAM MABE

A GROUP OF about ten local and foreign white Pressmen were barred from attending yesterday's students meeting at Regina Mundi Hall.

An executive member of the Azanian Students Organisation (Azaso), which jointly with the Congress of South African Students (Cosas) participated in the mass rally to solve students' grievances said only black

journalists would be allowed to attend. The same executive member warned even the black journalists not to take notes and photographs, but to wait for a Press statement to be issued after the meeting. After a brief argument and the black and white journalists and the Azaso member, another member intervened. And after resolving the argument, he said black journalists were free to take

notes and photographs, but insisted the white journalists stay outside the premises of the church hall. Police kept a low profile and with the exception of three vans parked in front of the Moroka Police Station which is about a kilometer away from the church hall, there was no police presence. The two white men were seen opposite the hall.

By WILLIE
BOKALA

TWO senior journalists on the Johannesburg morning daily, the Rand Daily Mail, have disassociated themselves from the use of the word "terrorists" in a story they wrote in their Thursday issue.

This was in a letter read at a meeting attended by Soweto youths at the Dube YWCA, yesterday. The letter was addressed to the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), organisers of the meeting, and other black organisations.

Mr Montshiwa Moroke and Dago Segola, said the labeling of Thami Makhubu, Wilfred Madela and Fannie Mofoko, who were shot dead during the Silverton Volkskas bank siege last week, as "terrorists" has discredited them immensely within the black community.

Policy

They described the three as "gunmen" in their story but, this was changed to "terrorists". They were told it was newspaper's policy to describe as "terrorists" people who attack civilians.

The letter continued "We realise that the harm and damage to us and our reputations has already been done, but even at this late hour we feel

something could still be done to clear our names so that we are able to face the people without shame"

The deputy editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Benjamin Fogrand, last night said the readership of the paper stretched across all sections of the population in South Africa. In their use of the language they took into account feelings of their readers.

"Guerilla described small bands, small groups of people waging war against organised military forces while terrorist describes violent attack on civilians or built-up areas. This is why we used terrorist for those who seized the Silverton Bank" he added.

Defence: the public's right

PRESS reports on the proceedings of the Steyn Commission inquiring into the coverage of Defence matters have been strangely perfunctory. Indeed an outside observer — especially if he read only the English newspapers — would scarcely believe that vital issues for the Press are involved in this inquiry. Yet they are.

In case anyone out there is interested I propose to recall one or two highlights of recent evidence.

Most significant, as I see it, was the stance adopted by the Defence Force's chief witness. He is Major-General Phillip Pretorius and his title was quoted as Director-General Civic Action.

Among General Pretorius' recommendations to the Commission were that

● In the 'climate of threat' against South Africa the Commission should investigate the implications of a total ban on reporting of any Defence matter. It such a ban were imposed a new agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union should form the basis for determining what information would be released to the Press.

● The NPU should become a statutory body. The implication of this is that any publication that was not a member of the NPU (such as the HNP organ, Die Afrikaaner) would be totally prohibited from publishing anything about the Defence Force.

● The maximum penalties for infringement of the Defence Act should be raised so as to change the present fine of R1 000 to R5 000 and the term of imprisonment from five years to eight.

● The onus of proof in prosecutions under the crucial Section 118 of the Act should be shifted from the SADF to the accused publication.

● It should be made possible for an edition of a publication, including a newspaper, to be banned.

The objective of the Defence Force, General Pretorius revealed, was that it should have such a degree of control over the Press as to be able to move freely between the two poles of total prohibition and the free publication of anything about the SADF.

In contrast to this a delegation from the NPU told the Commission South African newspapers felt that the powers at present in the hands of the SADF were far too wide and vague.

The NPU argued that the fundamental right of the people to know should be impinged on only when there was a real fear that knowledge disseminated would be helpful to a real enemy — as opposed to an imagined —

the SADF should accept that the only route to a 'good Press' was a flow of factual, dependable information.

The training and camp experience of national servicemen and such matters as the shooting of game should be totally open to Press inquiry.

The president of the NPU Mr Rudolph Opperman, rejected the idea that the NPU should become a statutory body. The Press he said could not be used to see that the country's laws were carried out.

The NPU, he pointed out, represented varying opinions on public and political matters, and the publications could not sit in judgment on one another.

Colonel Kobus Bosman chief media liaison officer of the Defence Force, expressed a firm belief in the right of the public to be informed — provided this did not 'threaten the survival of the country'. But he objected to the 'negative attitude of Carol Charlewood in a television discussion on heat exhaustion and criticised the Cape Times for giving prominence to a letter from Peter Moll setting out his reasons for refusing to do military service.

Interesting evidence was given by Mr Helmut Heitmann, an assistant editor of the Windhoek newspaper, Allgemeine Zeitung. He spoke with authority on the situation in South

West Africa and told the Commission that so little information about the Defence Force was released that the public was under an altogether wrong impression about the SADF's strength.

Asked by a member of the Commission, Mr Von Lieres, whether it would not damage public morale if information about deficiencies in the SADF were published, Mr Heitmann said it would be better for public morale to be slightly dented now than for it to receive a sudden, unpleasant shock in an actual war situation.

SOME readers thought the Rand Daily Mail should have given more prominence to last Wednesday's funeral services for the two women killed in the Silverton Bank siege. Why, in particular, was there no picture — especially as plenty of space could apparently be found for Mark Player looking mournful in the Magistrate's Court and Princess Margaret looking felting after her face-lift?

This criticism was based on the Morning Final edition, seen by most white readers in the Witwatersrand area. A picture did in fact appear in an earlier edition but it was thought on reflection to be tasteless and an invasion of private grief. It was therefore decided to withdraw it from the main edition.

I have no doubt this was the correct decision in the circumstances. But much misunderstanding and even suspicion would have been avoided had proper arrangements been made to provide an acceptable picture of an event that could not fail to stir public emotion.

Not that one underrates the importance of these two events, but like the sub-editor who was saving his biggest stuff for the Second Coming of Christ we'd better be ready for what 1980 seems to be hatching.

We are in the area of value judgments, where the subjective factor cannot be eliminated. But I would regard Mr Dunn's kidnapping (the first incident of this kind involving South Africa) and Judge Mostert's resignation (an unexpected business with disquieting implications) as major news. In neither case did the headline strike me as out of proportion.

I am more inclined to agree with another reader who thought the 'Mail' went overboard in its treatment of the Escrom garden shock story. I cannot go along with him in describing it as 'hysterical'. This was an important story, of interest to every householder. But whether it was an occasion for pulling out all the stops is more doubtful.

In tune with Mr Cogill's thinking, what is the 'Mail' going to do if it ever again comes across a scandal of Muldergate proportions?

FROM the techniques applied at Silverton it is clear that the police have learnt a good deal about subduing urban terrorists. Sadly, though, they gave no evidence of having learnt

anything about two vital aspects of such an operation: the handling of crowds and the information media.

These weaknesses in the police armoury first came to light with the Protter incident in 1975. So glaringly obvious were they that observers took it for granted that a close study would immediately be made of the methods adopted in court-rooms with experience of similar attacks.

Judging by what happened at Silverton, it is hard to believe that a moment's thought alone study has been devoted to either of these matters.

It was surely an elementary requirement that accurate information about what was happening at Silverton should be put to reach the public as soon as possible. Yet six hours passed before any attempt was made to meet that need.

Nearly the police had no contingency plan to put into action nor did they improvise anything on the spot.

Have they not heard of the power of rumour? Or of the countervailing power of an informed public?

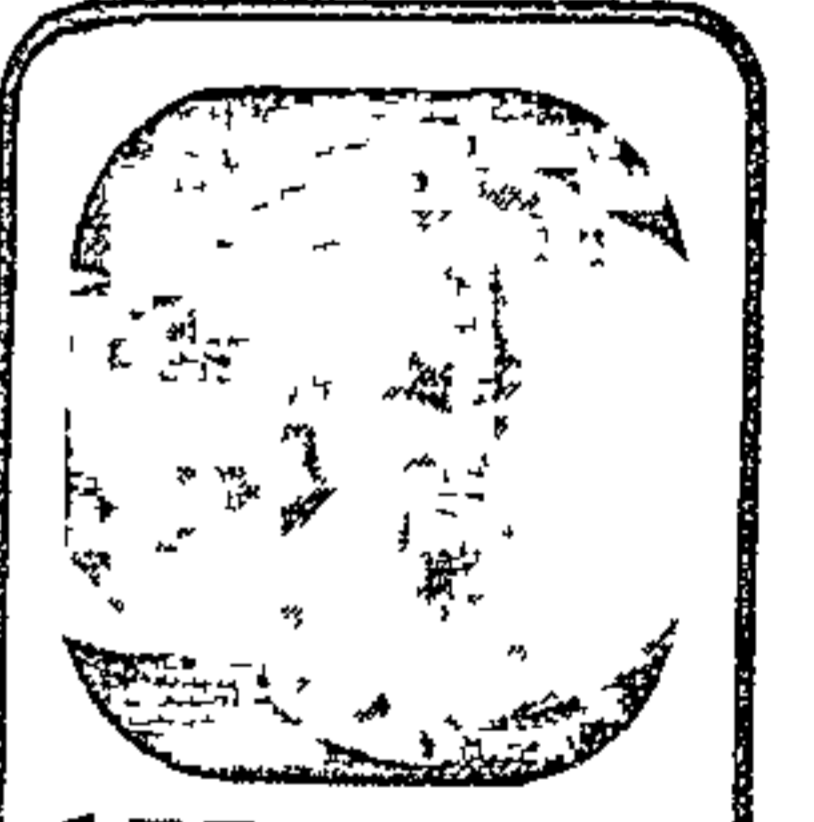
I have no doubt the Newspaper Press Union will take up this matter urgently at the highest level. The safety of the public demands immediate action.

James McClurg

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

Takes a critical look at the media

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman
James McClurg
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writes "The over-use of screaming headlines is not common in responsible papers like the RDM so one was surprised at the 7 cm tall letters announcing the kidnapping of Mr Dunn and later the resignation of Judge Mostert.

Two points seem to have been overlooked by Escrom's more ardent defenders. The first is that it is no answer to claim that this excessive expenditure will have no perceptible impact on the individual householder.

As a matter of primary principle a public monopoly must observe restraints that do not apply to a private business undertaking.

Sharp rises in electricity tariffs in recent years have left the public in no mood to tolerate luxury spending by the supplier. Furthermore, given the wretched conditions in which so many of our population live, any undue opulence on the part of a Government-sponsored body seems insensitive to the point of indecency.

Secondly, if there were no excesses in the proposed improvements to Escrom's staff clubs why is it now possible to have a re-think that could mean a reduction of close on R2-million, or 37%?

Surely this shows that the Rand Daily Mail served the public well by bringing this situation to its notice?

FROM the techniques applied at Silverton it is clear that the police have learnt a good deal about subduing urban terrorists. Sadly, though, they gave no evidence of having learnt

anything about two vital aspects of such an operation: the handling of crowds and the information media.

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I have no doubt the Newspaper Press Union will take up this matter urgently at the highest level. The safety of the public demands immediate action.

STOP PRESS!

DUE to mechanical difficulties, all local news stories, the comic page, the editorial page, all religion news does not appear in today's Daily Record — Morristown (New Jersey) Daily Record

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Honey wants to return

DURBAN — Mr Peter Honey, the Daily News reporter released after spending 19 days in Transkeian prisons, wants to return to work in the country

He arrived in Durban at the weekend after being re-united with his wife, Carmen, young daughter and friends at Zastron, near the Transkei border

"I realise how in-

credibly lucky I am to be free again," he said before flying to Durban

"But I would still like to get back to Transkei to carry on working there"

He said his wife was also keen to return

Mr Honey was imprisoned on January 14 under Section 47 of the Transkei Public Security Act of 1977. His detention followed a report which

appeared in The Star in connection with the Attorney-General of Transkei, Mr George Muller

Mr Honey was released from prison at Sterkspruit, on the Free State Transkei border on Friday afternoon. Friends took him by car to Zastron, where his wife and daughter joined him

He said he was unaware

of what negotiations had taken place during his incarceration and wanted to speak to the editor, Mr Michael Green, before describing recent events

"The worst thing was not being told what was happening," he said

He spent the first week in the Umtata prison, and was then transferred to the one at Sterkspruit —

SAPA

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.
(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live

ality was the only index calculated.

d standardised mortality rates (SMR) rided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst y decline in both of these indices n initial decrease, show a comparatively se in their SMP since 1960

s fallen from 50,9/1 000 to 21/1 000, his period, the 'coloured' IMP nas /1 000, a change of only 19,7%.

it is appreciated that the greater the iments be accomplished. The decrease 28,4% and 25,7% for whites and

e summarise in Fig. 4. Since death i that decreases in the mortality ex- l give rise to a corresponding increase ns. Thus, although it is to be expected s' the mortality rates for persons over lising trend, it is of some concern that ased between 1960 and 1970 for 'coloureds' roups.

ific mortality rates of whites and ad constant for persons between the ages n less than 5 years of age, the gap ridening In 1941, white children under he mortality of 'coloured' children,

by 1970, this figure had decreased to 15,7%, indicating that the whites had improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2% to 7,1%. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding IMRs. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age

Fig. 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality, which is classically associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to Cardiovascular and Neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistently high proportion of deaths caused by infectious diseases. The Africans exhibit a spectrum of mortality, which is characteristically associated with developing communities whilst the 'coloureds' appear to occupy an intermediate position between the whites and Africans, although it is clearly, much more similar to the Africans than it is to the whites.

What is of particular concern about the 'intermediate' position of the 'coloureds' is that it would appear to incorporate the worst of both the developed and the developing experiences. This becomes apparent from Table II which provides a more detailed analysis of the different diseases contributing to the overall mortality of the whites and 'coloureds' in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups. Thus, although cardiovascular diseases are consistently responsible for a fairly small proportion of the overall mortality of the 'coloureds', Table I indicates that the actual rates for cardiovascular diseases have been fairly similar for both whites and 'coloureds' since 1941.

Clearly, the broad diagnostic categories used in this analysis conceal a certain amount of information. However, because of the changes in disease classification which have taken place since 1929, it is not possible to examine the temporal changes of mortality rates in greater detail. Disease categories with rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table II. It will be noted that the mortality experiences of the 'coloureds'

By Peter Honey

The Brigadier said he would make me 'dance'

Shw 5/21/80 243

DURBAN — "We are more sedulous than before," ran the sentence scratched on the wall of the cell in the political block of Umata's Wellington Prison.

It was one of the first things I noticed after the steel door closed for my first night in detention under Section 47 of Transkei's Public Security Act of 1977.

The cell was about 2 m by 3 m, contained a lavatory and washbasin, and a warder had given me a sisal mat and some blankets to sleep on.

It was the evening of January 14, and three security policemen had driven me to the prison after an interview with the Police Commissioner of Transkei, Brigadier Martin Ngebeba. His proposition had

been simple "We want to know who told you about this matter concerning the Attorney-General or else you will be detained until you tell us."

He is a lively person, with an office bookshelf packed with volumes by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Trotsky.

My detention, he assured me, was not because I had done anything wrong, but a means of inducing me to reveal the names of my informants.

The simple knowledge of why I had been detained was strangely comforting, especially during the many hours spent in solitary confinement in

Sterkspruit Prison, to where I was transferred on January 21.

Some days before he detained me, Brig Ngebeba said he would make me "dance," and the phrase was worrying.

Although I did not believe the Security Police would use force to force me to reveal my sources, another Wellington detainee claimed to have "danced" during interrogation.

According to him, he was made to stand continuously in a room for four days, under close Security Police supervision, until his legs had swollen

to the extent of making standing impossible.

Throughout my detention, the Security Police were always civil towards me, and at no time issued any threats against my safety.

One detainee, who had been jailed in November 1978, was on a hunger strike in support of his demands for legal representation, a change of clothing and better food.

Throughout my time in Wellington Prison, Mr Xola Mketi (26) lay in his cell, naked, except for a covering of blankets, and refused any food. On January 21, when I

was removed from Wellington, he was on his 21st day of his hunger strike.

The food is the same for all the estimated 2 000 prisoners at Wellington, and consists of mealie meal porridge and sugar for breakfast, samp and soup for lunch and a supper of mealie meal porridge with either vegetable or meat substitute and soup.

Meat was included in the diet on Wednesdays. The periods of exercise varied from one prison to the next.

In Umata the detainees spent most of the day together, outside their cells, while weekend staff

reductions meant shorter hours in the sun.

Prison means solitary confinement for detainees, as the three of us there were allowed half-an-hour in the mornings and the same time in the afternoons, except at weekends, when only the morning period applied.

No contact between political prisoners is permitted in Sterkspruit Prison.

There are means of communication which no regulations could ever prevent, and one of these was to empty the water out of the lavatory bowl and talk through the

The smell, however, reduced talk to a series of outbursts between deep breaths.

Another method of communication is the "trot-string" or piece of weighted string passed between cell windows to retrieve some item such as a cigarette or spoon.

The layout of Sterkspruit Prison made this method impossible, as windows are covered by wire mesh.

The lack of communication with the outside world is perhaps the single most frustrating factor of detention.

Warders are not even permitted to pass on the time of day to detainee and I had no knowledge of the intense legal tussl which resulted in my detention being declared unlawful.

The jubilation at my release from Sterkspruit cannot adequately be described.

But it was tempered by sadness at leaving after comparatively short time while others had to remain.

The powerful legal support leading to my release is beyond the means of most of the detainees. I Transkei I saw during my 18 days in prison.

I believe that man would be free today were they allowed access to the legal process.

Newspaper will defend action

CAPE TOWN — The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, said yesterday that the newspaper would defend any legal action instituted by Mr Berend Schuitema

Mr Schuitema, former colleague of jailed poet Breyten Breytenbach, said at the weekend he was seeking legal advice on a Sunday Times report which he called "provocation to discredit me"

Mr Myburgh said. "Nothing that has been drawn to our attention has persuaded us that the Sunday Times report on his activities as a police informer was wrong." — Sapa.

kom 5/2/80

Advocate-General decides on hearings

By ARNOLD GEYER

THE Advocate-General decides at his own discretion whether hearings are open to the public and the Press or not

And any Press inquiries about the nature and number of complaints dealt with by his office have to wait until the Advocate-General's report to the Leader of the House of Assembly has been tabled

This was said yesterday by Mr J C Ferreira SC, assistant to the Advocate-General, Mr Justice P J van der Walt

He was asked to explain the nature of the proceedings in terms of the controversial Advocate-General Act, following confirmation that the ultra-Rightwing Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) had lodged a formal complaint

The HNP alleges that ROSS and later, DONS spied on and bugged party meetings and officials, and that National Party office-bearers used taxpayers' money to further their own political ends

Mr Ferreira said his office still needed considerable time to decide whether the Act cov-

ered the HNP's complaints

Mr Jaap Marais, leader of the party, said yesterday he was confident his "corruption, spying and bugging" allegations formed a "solid" case in terms of section 4 of the Act

This section states that any person can lay a complaint if there are reasonable grounds to suspect that

• State money has been dealt with dishonestly, or that

• Any person employed by the State has been — directly or indirectly — enriched or received any advantage in an unlawful or improper way at the expense of the State

When asked whether such an inquiry would be held in public or in camera and what the nature of the proceedings would be, Mr Ferreira referred to section 6 of the Advocate-General Act of 1979, which states that

• The procedure is determined by the Advocate-General at his discretion,

• The circumstances of each separate case determine the nature of an inquiry,

• Any category of persons —

or all persons — whose presence is seen as unnecessary or undesirable could be barred from the hearing.

• If the matter relates to money credited with the Secret Services Account no-one shall be allowed at the proceedings, and that

• Any person who discloses the contents of a document in possession of the Advocate-General's office without permission from the Advocate-General is guilty of an offence

Mr Ferreira would not say how many complaints had been received since the post of Advocate-General was created last year or what the nature of the complaints were

"This is confidential information. The Advocate-General has to submit a report to the Leader of the House of Assembly, who, in turn, will lay it on the Table in Parliament within seven days

Section 6 of the Act, however, empowers the Advocate-General to prohibit the publication of a report if he is of the opinion that it is not in the interest of State security

Post 6/2/80 (136) 243

White union bars POST

THE all-white Confederation of Labour has barred POST from its controversial congress starting in Pretoria today. White newspapers have been invited

Among the things to be discussed is a report calling for a return to traditional apartheid in labour

The two-yearly congress of the confederation starts at 9 this morning and continues until tomorrow when a report by a committee led by Mr Arrie Paulus is debated

Mr Paulus is secretary of the 20 000 strong Mine Workers Union

The secretary of the confederation, Mr W Bornman, who is also secretary of the 36 000-strong

SA Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union, yesterday said invitations had been sent out to some newspaper representatives and there was no accommodation for any more reporters

He said he could talk to POST after the congress.

When we pointed out that a black newspaper needed to be represented because the Paulus committee's report affects blacks, he said he was merely passing the congress committee's decision on

"There is nothing we can do about it," he said

Among the recommendations of the five-man committee are

- That the confederation continue to reject the granting of trade union rights to blacks;
- That the Minister of Manpower Utilisation be seriously requested to restore the principle of job reservation to the statute books, or to provide legislation ensuring security to the white worker,
- That the Minister be requested to prohibit supervision over whites by blacks;
- That the confederation express itself strongly against the training of black apprentices in "white" areas — and consider action to be taken if the Government permits this;
- That the Government be asked to have black

White union bars POST

POST, Wednesday, February 6, 1980

Page 3

strikers sent back to their homeland or country of origin summarily and that they be prohibited from re-entry into South Africa;

- That the confederation demand industrial councils remain white as long as Parliament remains white;
- That legislation be demanded to prohibit existing and future "mix-

ed" and "parallel" trade unions and federations of unions;

- That the existence of any organisation which appears to be a trade union be prohibited unless it is registered in terms of the law; and
- That the confederation urge the Government to prohibit all foreign labour codes which have not been approved by the State since foreign companies should not up-

set South Africa's social order.

If the confederation, with a membership of 200 000 in the country's key industries, accepts the recommendations it is headed for battle with the Government, the white unions in the Trade Union Council of South Africa, and black trade unions

They are not asking just for the pre-Wiehahn days — they are asking that black unions be outlawed

Hansard No 1 col 1 6/2/80

243

**The Minister of Justice v. The Cape Times
and South African Associated Newspapers**

*4 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister
of Justice.

What was the cost to the State in the
case of *The Minister of Justice v The
Cape Times and South African Associated
Newspapers* which was heard in the Cape
Provincial Division of the Supreme Court
in May 1979?

The MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

R7 538,17

Editor fined for letter on SAP

Staff Reporter

A WESTERN Transvaal news paper editor, and a retired diamond digger who wrote a letter to him this week became the first people to be convicted under the 1979 Police Amendment Act.

August Waldmar Rabe, 61, editor of the Lichtenburg newspaper *Die Noordwester*, was fined R200 (or 100 days) and Johan Michael Ludick, 72, was fined R150 (or 90 days) on Monday in the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court.

Ludick was sentenced to a further R400 (or 200 days) suspended for five years, and Lichtenburg Printing Works of which Rabe is a director, was fined R200.

The convictions are the first under Article 27b (1) of the Act which was piloted through Parliament last year by the former Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger.

The men were found guilty of

writing and publishing a letter in which false allegations were made against the police.

A letter by Ludick of Bakerville Diggings, about 30km outside Lichtenburg, claimed that the police were not prepared to protect elderly people living and working legally in the area by reading others who were living or working on the diggings without permits.

Captain Gert Mostert, station commander of the Lichtenburg police, told the court the letter was damaging to the activities of the police.

He said there had been a drastic drop in calls for police assistance from farmers in the area after publication of the letter.

Captain Mostert said that despite the allegations by Ludick, 115 non-permit holders had been arrested in the Bakerville area in two raids in March and June last year.

Initial choice:	257
Visiting	
Previous	
Outside	
Hospital	
Indigent	
practitioner	
Employer	
None/home	
treatment	
Total	257
Return	
Custom	
Counted	
Four	
ref.	
* Doubt	
† Figure	
subseq	

ity which were first consultations and where no
 counted as a subsequent choice, nor as transferring
 res; cases referred to another facility are
 counted as a subsequent choice. There were

1	10	20	117
5			
3			
2			
6			
10			
8			
13	5	3*	
1	5 (50)	17 (85)	70 (60)
2			
Total			

Table 1: CHOICE OF FACILITY IN TERSDORP

In 22 out of 92 ailments a different course of action was tried after the first; i.e. in 24% of cases, a subsequent choice was made.

3.3 Factors affecting the Utilisation of Health Services

3.3.1 Physical Access

For illnesses which were not emergencies, there seemed to be no difficulty of physical access to the district surgeon for either indigent or private patients who came from the town or the location. Moreover, only one respondent reported losing any income by attending the surgery (a marked contrast to the urban situation where attendance at a medical facility does often lead to lost wages).

Since those respondents from rural parts of the district were interviewed in town, those with insuperable transport difficulties would not have been included in the sample. However, there is reason to believe that access difficulties did exist in places: busfares would amount to up to R2 return, and many areas were far from public transport.

Many of those coming from the farms had been brought by their employer, the rest coming in their own or a neighbour's horse trap and one in the family's own car. Problems with access would be more likely to occur where there was no farmer, or where the illness was not recognised in time or not reported to the farmer or his wife (e.g. in the case of a child's gastro-enteritis which is such a common occurrence).

A converted van was run by a local farmer, mainly for emergency cases. The magistrate or the police could authorise this 'ambulance' to bring patients from farms or the location to the district surgeon, or to Bloemfontein if he were not present or unable to deal with the emergency. A white farmer reported that obtaining the 'ambulance' service in this way could take several hours owing to difficulty in finding someone to authorise the request. If the 'ambulance' was already on a trip, the patient would have to wait for its return. Thus, owners of private cars in the location would also take patients to hospital as an unofficial taxi service -- presumably at rather higher cost than the public service.

The 'ambulance' was said to be called out on average about once a day. While free to the patient, the cost to the local authority is about R32 per round trip.

STW 4/18/80

Editor guilty under Police Act

In what is believed to be the first conviction under the Police Amendment Act passed last year, a newspaper editor and a retired diamond digger were found guilty in the Lichtenburg Magistrate's Court yesterday.

The editor of Die Noordwester, August Waldemar Rabe (61), pleaded guilty and was fined R200 or 100 days.

The company which owns the newspaper, Lichtenburg Printers, was fined R200.

A retired diamond digger, Mr Johan Machael Ludick (72), was fined R150 or 90 days, and given a further fine of R400 or 200 days conditionally suspended for five years.

The case arose from a letter written by Mr Ludick and published in the newspaper. The letter stated that police were not prepared to carry out raids in Bakerville to protect old people living there.

HARM

Captain Johannes Mostert, police commander at Lichtenburg, said the letter did harm to the police as after its publication there was a drastic reduction in calls from farmers for help.

Ludick claimed no raids were done in Bakerville, when in fact 115 people were arrested in raids in March and June last year.

Convictions were in terms of section 27B (1) of the Act which states "Any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof shall rest on such person) for believing that that statement is true, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine not exceeding R10 000 or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding five years."

KNOWLEDGE OF TRACHOMA

	CONTACT (%)	NO CONTACT (%)
some knowledge *	77	41
no knowledge	23	59

Lesotho hits at SA Press 'outcry'

By MIKE PITSO

MASERU — A spokesman for the Lesotho Ministry of Foreign Affairs has strongly criticised the South African news media for gross interference in Lesotho's right to establish diplomatic relations with other countries

Radio Lesotho said the Foreign Ministry was reacting to the current outcry in South African media over the announcement last week on the establishment of diplomatic relations between Lesotho and the Soviet Union

The spokesman said South Africans should not pretend Lesotho was South Africa's "puppet state". The Lesotho Government did not need South African tutelage in conducting international relations

It was preposterous for South African newsmen to imagine they were in a position to lecture Lesotho on international politics when they were not able to lecture their own government

Meanwhile a newspaper called Moeletsu of the Catholic Church in Lesotho has appealed for renewed dialogue between Lesotho and South Africa

Moeletsu said this week that when Lesotho attained independence in 1966, the present government made a wise decision to notice the importance of good neighbourliness in view of Lesotho's geographical position of being completely surrounded by her neighbour

The newspaper said the nation had already reaped the fruit of good neighbourliness by having regular medical experts coming to visit Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Maseru to perform operations on the sick. Judges from South Africa had also been of assistance to Lesotho's judiciary

CONTACT DISPENSED AND INCIDENCE OF MAVONI

	CONTACT (%)
households given ointment	83 *
households with one or more children suffering from MAVONI	70

* significant at 0.5% level (X² test)

Black paper barred

Staff Reporter

THE black newspaper, Post, reported yesterday it had been barred from the all-white Confederation of Labour congress in Pretoria.

It had been told by the secretary, Mr Wessel Bornman, that some newspapers had been invited and there was no room for more reporters. He would talk to Post after the congress.

The confederation is to discuss proposals rejecting the reforms introduced by the Wiehahn Commission. The proposals have been formulated by a committee under Mr Arrie Paulus, general secretary of the Mine Workers' Union.

Post reported "When we pointed out that a black newspaper needed to be represented because the committee's report affects blacks, Mr Bornman said he was merely passing on a congress committee decision."

Press won't bow to Govt, inquiry told

Pretoria Bureau

THE Press in South Africa would never bow to a paternalistic Government or a Defence Force which wanted to suppress news, according to Professor Marinus Wiechers, head of the Department of International Law at the University of South Africa

He was giving evidence yesterday before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting on Defence matters

Prof Wiechers said over the years a conflict situation had developed in Southern Africa and the public in SA had a right to know what was happening in the country as well as on its borders

"It is a question of a basic right of the public to be informed by the Press of what is happening

"The public are now asking such questions as How big is the total onslaught against South Africa, and what is going to happen?" he said

"The Defence Force has become a talking point in nearly every South African home It has become almost a component of daily living

"Just about every white family has a member of the family doing duty in the army, or knows of such a person Today, the Defence Force has become a priority subject for discussion in most homes," he said

Prof Wiechers believed that while the Press stood for democracy and subscribed to democratic principles, present legislation and the National Press Union favoured the Government.

"It is one-sided in the sense the Government really dictates what will and will not be published," he said.

He told the commission there would be serious repercussions if the public suddenly were given to understand they were being lied to in the media

"The media must be given

the opportunity to report objectively and responsibly Things happen in this world and that is why we read newspapers," he said

"The process of democracy has been in-built in the Press and greater freedom is essential for them to uphold the principles of democracy," he said

The commission told Prof Wiechers present legislation dealing with reporting on Defence matters had been in operation for 13 years and had so far worked satisfactorily.

"Well, if the law was so effective, why is this commission now sitting?" Prof Wiechers asked

Yesterday afternoon Mr Jacobus Vivier, a senior editorial member of the Afrikaans newspaper Beeld, handed in to the commission a compilation of news reports which, he said, undermined the security of the state and which were completely false

All reports submitted as evidence were from the newspaper, The Afrikaner

Mr Vivier said the selection of reports could easily be used for propaganda by countries and organisations opposed to SA

Mr Dirk van der Walt, accredited military correspondent of Hoofstad, told the commission he had no complaints about the Defence Force

He believed the media enjoyed the full co-operation of the Defence Force in reporting on military matters.

However, he strongly criticised the Defence Force for the preferential treatment he said it gave to the State-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation and its sister television network

Mr Van der Walt said it had been his experience that newspapers were not accorded the same facilities and access to areas of news as the SABC

In a capitalistic market economy, health care is often provided through the activities of both the public and the private sectors of the economy. The problems that arise in the delivery of health care differ between the two sectors and the position is further complicated by the fact that the actions taken in one sector may well react on the other. These difficulties make it extremely unlikely that the optimal health care mix will be delivered in such an economy. When one discusses optimality, one is reduced to arguing a case for minimising the undesirable aspects of the delivery of health care, i.e. one is searching for some better solution, rather than for the best. This paper contains one such exercise. It looks at the particular problems of decision-making, first through the market and then in the public sector. The paper concludes with a discussion of some possibilities that might improve the system.

THE MARKET MECHANISM AND SOCIALLY OPTIMAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The bulk of the economic decisions made by the private sector are made at the individual level, or by very small groups of people and emerge

4. Information flows may be inadequate and may lead to the incorrect decisions being made.
5. The set of relative prices that emerge from a market system is influenced by three forces, the supply of goods and services, the desires and preferences of the people who operate in the market and the money votes that are available to back up those desires and preferences. A particular set of market prices, therefore, to some extent reflects the distribution of income in the community. If one was to alter distribution, for example, by redistributing from the rich to the poorer members of society, one would also alter the set of market prices. The gain in income by the poor would mean that their set of preferences would be more adequately backed up by money votes and consequently would have a greater impact on the ultimate decisions made in the market.
6. The market also operates on a relatively short time horizon and discounts benefits or costs that are expected to accrue in the future very heavily.

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JILL NATTRASS

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Journalist questioned

EAST LONDON — A Daily Dispatch sub-editor, Matthew Moonieya, was questioned for nearly two hours by two security policemen on Wednesday

Mr Moonieya, who has been ill and off duty since Tuesday, said he was telephoned by a man who identified himself as a member of the Security Branch, and asked to see him

"I told him I would be available at home and two men arrived 15 minutes later", Mr Moonieya said

"They questioned me mainly about an interview I did with the former Azapo leader, Mr Curtis Nkondo.

"They wanted to know what I thought about organisations like Azapo"

Mr Moonieya, who is

vice chairman of the Border branch of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa), said he was questioned extensively about the association's activities

"I made it quite clear we are an open legal body and they warned me of the body being used by people outside the journalistic field for political ends," he said

"They sought my views on a variety of subjects — from separate development, to sport, to the work of the security police and detention without trial"

He said both men were courteous and friendly during the questioning which they termed as a "getting-to-know-you exercise"

DDR
importance.

are presented in Fig. 6. is speculative and isarrant inclusion. Two

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is consistently worse than that of the whites. The 'coloureds' have higher mortality rates for all the major causes of death apart from cardiovascular diseases and neoplastic diseases in men over 65 years of age, neoplastic diseases in women in this group, and cardiovascular disease in men 45-64 years of age during 1960 and 1970. Clearly the rate of 5/1 000 which has been chosen is entirely arbitrary but a similar pattern of mortality emerges if lower or higher levels are selected.

Two aspects of these age-cause specific mortality rates require emphasis. Firstly, whilst being affected by the incidence of the diseases in question, these rates are also influenced by their fatality rates, for example, a decrease in the mortality related to Tuberculosis will not only be influenced by a decreasing incidence of this disease but also by improved prevention at primary, secondary and tertiary levels of intervention which will consequently decrease the fatality rate and, therefore, the associated mortality.

Secondly, it should be appreciated that although the calculation of rates is important for comparative purposes since they take into consideration the underlying population, for the providers of health care the actual numbers are also of importance. This is particularly true for those groups which

total population, for

ferent demographic pro-

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een 1941 and 1970 are,

importance.

Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy at the age of 45, and although this has been small, it contrasts with the downward trend of both white and 'coloured' males.

Although it is apparent that the Expectation of Life at birth for the 'coloureds' has shown a marked improvement between 1941 and 1970, it is salutary to note that neither 'coloured' males nor females, at either e₀ or e₄₅, have reached expectations of life in 1970 which are as high as the whites were in 1929. What also gives some cause for concern is that although the expectation of life cannot be expected to improve indefinitely, it would appear that the 'coloured' life expectancy is levelling off at a much lower age than has occurred in the white community.

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Press facces muzzle On terror reports

BY HELEN ZILLE,
Political Correspondent

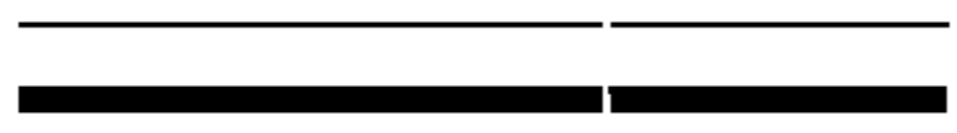
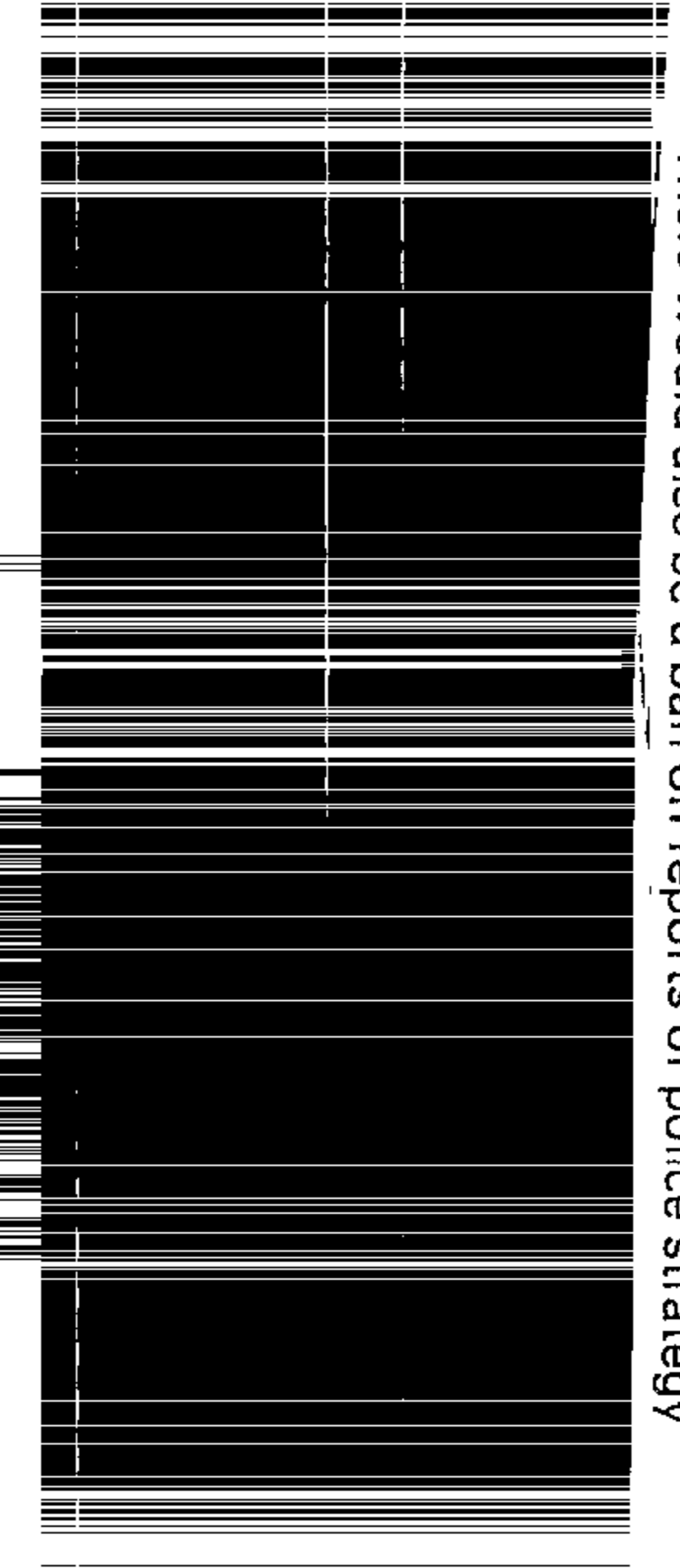
HOUSE of ASSEMBLY

STRICT curbs are to be introduced on Press reporting of urban terror.

This was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange

Speaking during the No-Confidence debate, the Minister said the Press would be prohibited from publishing demands made by insurgents during attacks.

There would also be a ban on reports of police strategy



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RDM
8/2/80

Mr Le Grange's statement points to the probability of amendments to the Police Act later this session to limit Press coverage of incidents such as the Silverton siege

Commenting on Mr Le Grange's statement, Mr Iain Dalling Opposition spokesman on the Press, said it would be extremely unwise to curb Press reporting on urban terror

"In events like this it is by far the best to have an informed public. If there is any suspicion that the Government is managing the news, people stop believing what they read in newspapers."

Under such circumstances, rumour spread, and this gave rise to fear and panic, Mr Dalling said.

"It is essential that the Press be free to report what is happening so that the public knows where it stands," Mr Dalling said.

He also said Press curbs could easily be used to cover up bungling and incompetence by the police in dealing with such incidents.

"If Press curbs are introduced, it gives the Government carte blanche to use these curbs for any purposes it sees fit," he said.

Referring to Silverton, Mr Le Grange said certain 'problem areas' had been exposed.

In future the Press would not be allowed to publish demands in similar incidents without the permission of the Minister or the Commissioner of Police.

They would also not be allowed to publish details of police counter-strategy.

This move follows police dissatisfaction with the Press for publishing details of the way police bugged the conversation of the gunmen holding the hostages in the Volkskas Bank branch during the Silverton siege.

The Government is also determined not to allow insurgents to use such incidents as platforms for their demands.

SABC SLAMS SUNDAY POST

YESTERDAY, the SABC attacked Sunday POST in their "Current Affairs" commentary. This is what SABC said:

"It is a disturbing state of affairs that in these times sectors of the black Press are continuing to employ the harsh negative techniques of journalism which promote confrontation and militate against the general conciliatory attitude which is permeating the country. A recent public opinion survey conducted among urban blacks indicated that 61 percent are confident of a "happy future."

Another shows that the majority of literate black people oppose violence as a means of bringing about change. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi has spoken of a "new flexibility in the Prime Minister's office" and the possibility of meaningful dialogue, and in the South African Parliament and most sectors of the media the sights have been set clearly on conciliation politics. However, within this positive atmosphere, black newspapers continue beating the drums of discord and pack their pages with negative and threatening reports and comments.

"BOYCOTT"

Last Sunday's edition of the SUNDAY POST (which claims more than 1.5-million readers) provides a case in point.

The front page lead story carries a banner headline which reads: "Boycott" — and the introductory sentence is that "there will be a classroom boycott in all Soweto schools from tomorrow (Monday)."

"It will be in force," the report continues, "until all gun-toting soldiers disappear from our schools." Despite this forceful, almost gleeful, publicity given to a decision taken at a meeting of only 1 500 of Soweto's 20 000 school pupils, there was no boycott but undoubtedly the newspaper will keep up the chant.

INTERVIEW

Also on the front-page of this newspaper appears an interview with a "lover" of one of the terrorists involved in the

to increased gun sales subsequent to the Silverton terrorist incident.

The reporter ascribes this to "white fear" and he quotes a Soweto Committee of Ten member as saying this "militates against dialogue and con-

tact."

The editorial of the day is devoted to an attack on Transkei and the so-called "power-drunk Matanzima brothers". The newspaper decides that the Transkeian leaders have "learnt the lessons of their Pre-

torial-based masters very well" because people in Transkei are banned, banished, gagged etcetera.

On Page Seven editor, Percy Qoboza sports an article in which he informs Prime Minister P W Botha that if he fails

was noted that a... would yield approxi-... If the net... programme much exceeds... from the second... simply looking at... spent on each... 'ought' to be spent... consider the bene-... which cost-benefit... if it can be shown

interview is alongside a picture of the terrorist's and lover's four-year-old daughter who is placing flowers on the terrorist's grave. Throughout, the word "guerilla" is used instead of "terrorist" — and the lover is quoted as saying: "I am proud of the manner of circumstances of his death... he did not die in vain"

Page Two tells the intriguing story of a white man who has said he supports Rhodesia's top Marxist Robert Mugabe — and the newspaper comments on the "warm relationship between Mr Williams and his former captors, whom he addressed as comrades."

Turn to Page Five and there are pictures of two young fruit vendors who claim to have been "sjambokked and beaten" by traffic inspectors.

The same page refers

looking at costs, to highly complicated ons. For these more be made explicitly se two extremes are

2.4 An The foll describe students where no discuss

POST, Friday, February 8, 1980

267 243 Pst 8/2/80 available. experience of

to deliver the goods in the next six months "he faces grave trouble in the country — and he must not forget" A picture of the Prime Minister carries the caption P W "adapt-or-die" Botha starts his six months."

We do not wish to be... nd nursing be used tself to

be more fine... themselves, although better decisions will follows an assessment

ing. T the prog Nevertheless be resol benefits process, A very l than thl benefits

Page 7

come hysterical about the type of journalism because the relatively peaceful conditions in this country show that actions speak louder than words. But it is fair to observe that the measure of peace and contentment we have in South Africa is not because of the efforts of the black Press, but despite these newspapers"

The SABC yesterday refused the Editor of POST, Mr Percy Qoboza, air time so that he can answer the allegations made against his newspapers by the Corporation

● The editor's reply will be published in SUNDAY POST.

e results of e data. h cannot of different ntuitive their analysis valuing the one another.

* Added to test scoring method

Press curbs slap in face, says Mervis

Political Staff

THERE are already more than 100 laws affecting Press reporting in South Africa, and yesterday a prominent former newspaper editor criticised sharply the Government's proposal to introduce strict curbs on the reporting of attacks by insurgents

Mr Joel Mervis, South African representative of the International Press Institute and former editor of the Sunday Times, said the proposed restraints were a slap in the face for the people of South Africa

And Mr Kelsey Stuart, an expert on legislation affecting the Press, said the Government's best bet was to give the public as much information as possible within the bounds of security

But the head of the communications department at the University of South Africa, Professor Houdrik Fourie, said that in the absence of any better alternative, the Government was probably taking the right step

The intention to introduce

further curbs was announced this week by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, who said he wanted to prevent insurgents from being aided by Press reports — by getting maximum publicity for their cause, or through being tipped off, especially in radio news reports, about how the police intended acting against them

Mr Mervis, who is also MPC for Orange Grove, said "The Minister's proposals confirm what is already known that the Government has the utmost contempt for Press freedom. This time, however, I think the public is entitled to take a purely selfish attitude and look at the matter from its own point of view, rather than that of the Press. The proposed restraints are nothing less than a slap in the face for the people of South Africa"

Mr Mervis said that, in effect the people were being told by "an arrogant Government" that they had no right to know what was going on in their own country, even though violence, bloodshed and death might be involved

"That is the way people in Russia are treated. We seem to be applying the same principle here" In the absence of Press reporting rumours flew thick and fast, but would be magnified by the hour he said

Mr Stuart, author of The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law, said he regarded terrorism in the same light as reporting under the provisions of the Defence Act

"I understand the reasoning that a general does not tell the Press of his strategy before battle"

While he supported Press freedom fully, Prof Fourie said that if certain tendencies continued, the country could lose the democratic system, and that was why the Government was proposing Press restraints "If there are any alternatives, I am not aware of them"

Press reporting in South Africa is already affected by more than 100 laws, ranging over defamation, strategic minerals, State security, furthering the aims of banned organisations, defence, police, prisons, inquests and court proceedings

1-4	0,04	0,04	0,21	0,35	0,75	0,77		
0-1	0,51	0,54	2,10	1,24	7,00	6,86		
							19,69	19,83

NO.	1973	677	333	104	2175	652	1868	324
ALL	0,95	0,33	0,95	0,29	1,91	0,56	0,89	0,20

ALL CAUSES

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	21,76	16,18	40,44	27,11	133,70	119,02	91,30	88,18
1-4	1,17	0,94	2,42	2,39	17,22	16,21	10,23	9,93
5-24	1,05	0,46	1,31	0,74	2,26	1,25	1,64	1,12
25-44	3,02	1,47	4,33	2,48	8,80	4,96	4,78	3,70
45-64	17,46	9,49	26,27	18,72	24,27	17,87	18,06	15,57
65+	73,62	54,55	92,20	82,93	96,90	71,79	53,38	45,89
ALL	9,44	7,40	8,03	5,51	14,62	11,00	8,77	8,13
	19600	15374	2828	1967	16632	12847	18348	13062

Sisulu appeal today

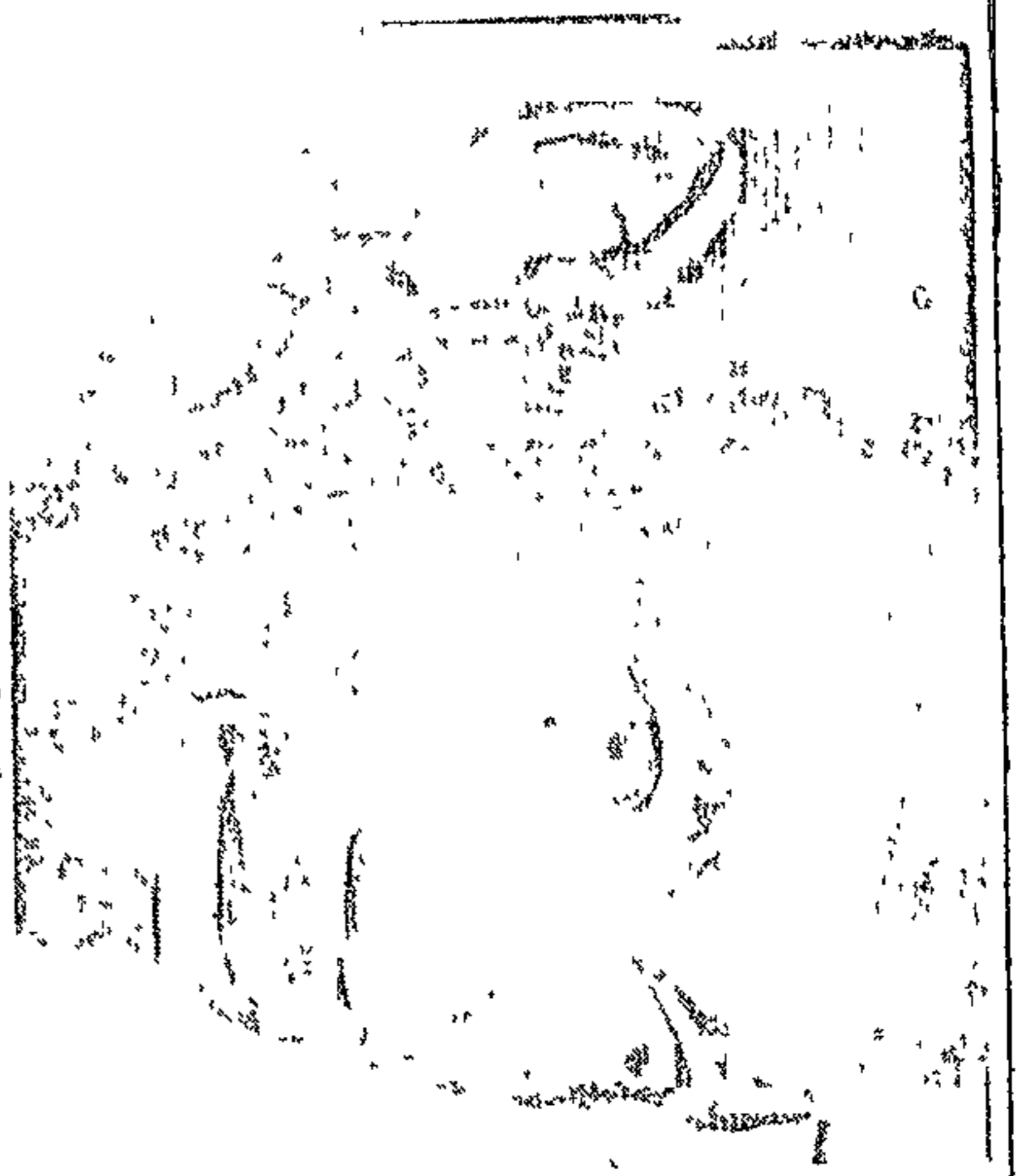
THE appeal against a nine-month jail sentence imposed on Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) will be heard in the Pretoria Supreme Court today.

Mr Sisulu, who is also the News Editor of SUNDAY

POST, was convicted last August after refusing to answer questions in the Pretoria Magistrate's Court. The questions related to the investigation of charges under the Terrorism Act against Thami Mkhwanazi who was in detention.

Mr Sisulu was subpoenaed to answer questions relating to two phone calls allegedly made to him by Mkhwanazi. One of the calls allegedly involved the disruption of the Kallie Knoetze-John Tate fight in Mmabatho, while the other allegedly involved the intended flight from South Africa of a group of youths. The hearing was held in camera and Mr Sisulu was represented by Advocate Jean Brinslun who was instructed by Mafuleke, Serrti and Moseneke. Mr Sisulu was allowed bail of R200 pending the appeal. Advocate Ismail Mohamed will join Advocate Brinslun for the appeal today.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu.



NPU must not become official body

YDM 2.80



Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman
James McClurg
takes a critical look at the media.

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If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

THE Government, according to a report in the Afrikaans Press, still plans to pursue its suggestion that the Newspaper Press Union should become a statutory body with power to discipline and fine its members

Up to now the NPU has firmly rejected this idea, and it is surprising that the Minister concerned, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has not yet taken the hint

The suggestion was last raised before the Steyn Commission in the context of Press coverage of Defence matters. As recorded in this column last week, the President of the NPU, Mr Rudolf Opperman, told the commission that the NPU was not prepared to be used to see that the country's laws were carried out

The organization, he said, represented divergent opinions on public and political matters and the publications could not sit in judgment on one another

Another aspect of the matter mentioned by Mr Opperman is worth quoting now in the light of Mr Schlebusch's reported intentions

"The NPU and the South African Press," he said "could lose all the respect and credibility they now enjoy if the Press Union were converted into a statutory body. Such a step could result in a sceptical public and the world at large seeing them as a lackey of the Government, used to conceal inconvenient information"

Words could scarcely be plainer. There can be no doubt, either, that Mr Opperman spoke with the full force and authority of an organization that represents both the English and Afrikaans Press

It is hard to believe that Mr Schlebusch will manage to change the NPU's mind when he meets senior representatives later this month. The organisation surely knows well enough that if it did so it would sign its death-warrant as an effective force for united action by the South African newspapers

□ □ □

WHEN the Police Amendment Bill was making its stormy way through Parliament a year or so ago, we were assured that its sole aim was to protect the police from malicious and false reports that would seriously hamper them in their vital work

It was on this basis that South Africa became saddled with an Act making it an offence to publish "any untrue matter" about the police "without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true"

How well do these assurances square with last week's conviction under the Act of a Lichtenburg newspaper editor and an elderly man who wrote a letter to the newspaper claiming - wrongly, as it turned out - that the police were failing to protect old people in the district?

Both the accused pleaded guilty, and there can be no suggestion that they were unjustly convicted. But they suffered sharply for their indiscretion, the editor being fined a total of R600 (or 300 days) and the letter-writer R150 (or 90 days)

A READER who recognizes that the Rand Daily Mail's sub-editors are "hard-working and hard-pressed", feels nonetheless that they could have done better with the front page of the issue of January 24. In my opinion he scores some shrewd points

"Quick Mail", he points out, said that counsel for the journalist Peter Honey had "filed an interdict" in the Supreme Court, Umtata. This is a legal absurdity, since counsel can only file an application for an interdict

What is more, the report inside, though not entirely clear, seemed to indicate that not even an application had been filed, only an attempt made to file one

The reader goes on to suggest that the headline "Soekor on track of world fuel 'first'" over the day's main news story and the introductory paragraph of that story could have misled any but the most vigilant of readers

The impression, he says, was that "something new, promising and hopeful" was being actively pursued. Yet the smaller print below and an article inside the newspaper showed that the scheme, interesting though it is, has been shelved as unpractical in present circumstances, "although it could be revamped at a later date"

Next the reader's sharp eye fell on a headline over a report

at the bottom of Page 1, headed "Prisoners suffer for escape - claim". This reported allegations that the privileges of six white political prisoners in Pretoria Prison had been curtailed since the widely-publicised escape of three other prisoners

This was denied by the Department of Prisons, and the reader complains that the headline gave a hasty reader "no hint" of the denial

To be fair to the sub-editor, it is hard to see how he could have worked both the allegations and the denial into the same headline. The word "claim", clumsy though it is, was clearly intended to indicate that these were allegations, not proven facts

Whether the emphasis on the headline should have been on the denial is a tricky point. Normally that kind of headline does not make sense to the reader, except where the allegations have been previously reported or are widely current

Finally, "for good measure," the reader points out that in a caption on the back page "centre" was misspelt "center". No excuse for that

Few readers are as observant as this one. Perhaps, if they were, there would be fewer mistakes

□ □ □

"STOP PRESS", the little feature at the end of this column, aims to show how newspapers and other media can be funny when they least intend it

Do you ever come across amusing errors of this kind? If so, why not share your amusement with others by sending me a cutting?

□ □ □

A READER queries the Rand Daily Mail's use of jockeys' and trainers' names without the prefix "Mr"

He recalls that this newspaper's practice is to call a convicted criminal by his surname only, but to use "Mr" while he is still on trial. Are the jockeys and trainers, he asks, regarded as convicted criminals?

The analogy is obviously not valid, and I am sure it is not put forward seriously. What the "Mail" is doing is simply to follow the normal practice in sports journalism. Jockeys, like boxers, cricketers and footballers, are always known by

surname only, or by surname and first name

Trainers are not quite in the same category as jockeys, because they do not take part physically in the sport. But I am assured that the Rand Daily Mail practice is in accord with general usage

The same reader asks whether it is not wrong to say, as the "Mail" did recently, that a clergyman had "married" a well-known couple. Since the clergyman concerned was already married, would this not have been a case of polygamy?

One of the dictionary definitions of "marry" is to "perform the marriage ceremony" for a couple. The Random House Dictionary goes on to quote as an example "The minister married Susan and Ed"

□ □ □

Mr J F TAYLOR of Johannesburg raises a hopeful voice on behalf of the fans of professional (or "all-in") wrestling. He points out that it is very popular in South Africa, packing the halls where it is held. Why, then, does the Rand Daily Mail neglect it?

The Rand Daily Mail sports editor denies that this kind of wrestling is a sport, but points out that, as a service to readers, results of matches are reported. This, he says, is all there is space for in this section of the newspaper

But Mr Taylor, I gather, would like to see detailed reports. If not in the sports section, where would such material go? The show page? Well, would it really fit in with the films, the symphony concerts or even pop music?

That leaves the news department. I am assured that professional wrestling is not banned from the news columns. But, says an assistant editor, with so much more newsworthy material crying out for space, it frankly does not stand much of a chance

□ □ □

STOP PRESS

Only six minutes had gone when the defence was pierced and Van der Elst gave the small but delighted Belgians in the 14 000 crowd the vital opening goal. — Glasgow Evening Times.

... his anomalous situation. to-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may rates for respiratory, circulatory, distinction from both males and females act that for the 65+ age group, Asian immunity. It is also noteworthy that ntaged at 45 as compared to e₀ for both males and 1:0,79 0,85 for females. At birth, the white-Asian: coloured' and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age males and 1:0,79 0,85 for females. ns of late lon mmuni- ctal- ned and late b a on mmuni- ctal- ned and lrcu- .ory Y. ple, ry major For ty

... sees the percentage improvement in the expectation of life quent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Beeld *Star 12/2/80* versus Die Transvaler

They spilt

Printers' ink like blood

By Jaap Boekkooi
Oh what a lovely war! It was, the Boer War of the Seventies, fought on the great battlefield of Doornfontein.

"War? What war? If you've never heard of it that is a serious case of alienation from the local scene. But the fact is that this was a Boer war with real Boers fighting each other.

Fighting, as Churchill would have said, in the cities, in the dorps, on the beaches and from atop news stands.

Literally, of course, the fighters were paper tigers. Their ammunition was even less deadly.

headlines, scoops, jackpots, scandals and what some call snot stories. They blackened each other with tons of printing ink; and let the whitest man win.

Biggest

So it was the biggest Boer war in Johannesburg since Lord Roberts marched in some

which then controlled all Afrikaans dailies in the north) but proposed that if a paper was launched it should be in English to knock Saan and Argus for six.

Proposal

Nasionale Pers laughed that one off. Mulder's suggestion was on a par with flushing your millions down the loo. So Mr Vorster compromised.

His proposal was that Nasionale Pers could launch their daily in the Transvaal, but only in Pretoria. Perskor would then close its two dailies, Hoofstad and Ougendbad, in the capital. Obviously the Government's top dogs believe important to be left to the generals (the newspaper bosses), but Perskor disagrees.

It soon says aikonka to Vorster's suggestion and the fight is on. After all the passionate political intercourse Beeld is conceived in Keerom Street, Cape

They were big fish to catch (De Klerk, whose uncle was J G Strijdom and brother is Minister of Labour carries much political clout; ironically more in his weekly Rapport column than in his own paper) but both had no previous experience in the inner sanctums of journalism.

Against this the apostle of "Lang Dawyd" de Villiers, of Nasionale Pers, to the new venture was different as chalk to cheese. His manner is the long siege; the battle royal.

De Villiers went grassroots and manned Beeld with a tightly integrated worker bee colony of experienced men and especially women (the paper had a woman columnist, has a woman editor and even a woman as motor editor).

Authority

Granted it was a team without social punch. All editors of Beeld, from the late Schalk Pienaar, J H Groskopff and Ton

Vosloo were rather unpublic, shy men. But they knew newspapering from years of black ink on their hands.

So it was natural that Beeld soon developed authority in every field except politics (NP branches ostracised it, Lang Hendrik van den Berg called it "the best Afrikaans communist newspaper", there were two sabotage attempts and the Government refused it State advertising); while Die Transvaler's main authority, as the party's loudhailer, was in politics.

Beeld soon became a more professional product in most fields, though the smallest newspaper in Johannesburg it was an example to all. Its sports pages carried no emotive provincial overtones, the weekly book page was written by top names in many fields, Jeanne Coetzee as arts editor was an authoritative choice and, as example for its discern reader

minorities, the paper is the only one in the country to have a fulltime classical music reporter.

When Beeld captured its bridgehead on the Witwatersrand, and consolidated it, alarms were raised at Perskor's battlefield HQ.

Forgotten was the confident pep talk Maituis Jooste is said to have given his staff predicting Beeld's early death. He reportedly promised them a bottle of whisky for every Beeld still sold after some years. Survivors were commissioned and Die Transvaler launched a "jackpot war" with Beeld, which proved ruinous for both papers, but gained Beeld new readers who had never bought the paper before.

Another setback in the war was the loss of Dr Connie Mulder whose reign as director coincided with Perskor's profitable State printing contracts among them all telephoto directorates. Ironically the sweet lot-

Will the two warriors, Doornfontein eventual make peace and join forces, as often predicted?

Probably not, for no the watershed of the war has been passed. In an event in a partnership Beeld would want to ride on the Transvaler, the horse.

Anyway, it seems the two Afrikaans morning papers can eventual survive viably in the Rand-Pretoria market but that Beeld may eventually force the closure of Perskor's two papers, Pretoria where it has to of readers.

In that case, after son 10 years, Mr B Vorster's original compromise suggestion, will be vindicated.

And since the Boer (Press) War showed so many subtle divisions in its five years you get bet your last Perskor share that the event peace (as Clemenceau said) will be a continuation of the war — other means.

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SF 12/12/8

That was the Press war that was . . . biggest and costliest in the Transvaal for more than four decades.

Declared from Cape Town, it saw two Afrikaans Press giants, Perskor and Nasionale Pers, tackling each other through their morning dailies, Die Transvaler and Beeld.

Three prime ministers and their cabinet ministers were up to their necks in the scheming before this war in which no combatant can enjoy more than a pyrrhic victory.

Now, after five years of talon-and-claw, the first blooded victor from the melee has emerged. . . .

TOMORROW: The bitter death of District Six, birthplace of the Coon Carnival. Must the Coon Carnival die too? An in-depth article investigates the political versus sociological aspects.

80 years ago, and peacocked himself on top of President Kruger's fort while his khakis performed the usual imperial parade past the Rissik Street PO.

And, to give a clue, it was also the biggest Press war since I W Schlessinger took on the Argus company by launching the Daily Express (may it rest in peace) during the thirties

This battle royal was that between the two morning newspapers, Beeld and Die Transvaler. The last, flagship of the National Party (with admirals like Jannie Kruger, Hendrik F Verwoerd and Willem de Klerk at the helm), and the other "that pipsqueak from the Cape" as I heard one colleague describe it.

The latest news from the Doornfontein battlefield (where Beeld in Voothout Street looks somewhat down at Die Transvaler in Height Street) is that they're still duelling like Roman gladiators and spilling printer's ink like blood, but that for the first time in more than five years that underdog pipsqueak Beeld is miraculously winning.

From a raw newcomer born after an extraordinarily long pregnancy by Mother Nasionale Pers in Cape Town, with losses

Ultimatum

As a paperback flap might put it, the story behind Beeld was a spell-binding tale of intrigue, infighting, Cabinet scraps and all the trappings of a power struggle.

The fact that much of it was fought out in the Cabinet Room of Union Buildings is not generally known. There the tale starts some 15 years ago when Dr Hendrik Verwoerd is said to have given his ministers an ultimatum. Nasionale Pers, which owned no newspapers north of Bloemfontein, would only launch one in the Transvaal over his dead body; or words to that effect. Verwoerd said he would resign if he was challenged on this point.

Challengers there certainly were. One was P Y Botha, a director of Nasionale Pers, and another was Fanie Botha, now Minister of Labour, who had spent some happy years as a journalist for Nasionale Pers before going into politics.

But the Bothas did not have the political clout Dr Verwoerd had, and next we see the issue bubbling up in the rarified upper strata of the National Party during the Vorster years.

The two Bothas put the case for a Nasionale Pers paper north of the Vaal. Connie Mulder, naturally was dead against (he was a director of Perskor,

Town, delivered in Doornfontein and carefully nurtured on queen's jelly, or something similarly expensive, because millions were put in a kitty to keep it alive.

Pour as much cash as you like into a new daily, what you need even more is style, strategy and vision. And this again depends on the Clausewitzes planning the Press warfare.

Cobwebs

On the initial winner's side the chief tactician rules Perskor with a titanium hand. Under Jooste's orders Perskor slowly grew into a mighty empire, but he is also a master of the blitzkrieg tactic. His favorite to fight that Beeld upstart.

It was he who planned to meet Beeld's challenge with a major coup, the appointment of eye-catching heavies like Dr Willem de Klerk, political thinker and father of the verligte-verkramppte cult, as the new broom to wipe the cobwebs out of the old Transvaler and its staff of party faithfuls.

Later, he followed it up by capturing P G ("Gesels") du Plessis as De Klerk's assistant before sending him to Pretoria as editor of Hoofstad.

Sisulu appeal is postponed

Post 12/2/50

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POST Correspondent

THE hearing of an appeal against a nine-months sentence imposed on the news editor of Sunday POST for refusing to answer certain questions in court, was yesterday postponed.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was sentenced last year for his refusal to answer questions in connection with offences under the Terrorism Act.

The offences concern two alleged telephone calls between Mr Sisulu and Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, a reporter on POST in Pretoria who is at present being held in custody with eight others charged with recruiting youths to undergo military training outside South Africa.

One call allegedly involved an article on attempts to disrupt the Tate-Knoetze fight at Mmabatho.

In terms of an appeal against Mr Sisulu's conviction made on August 6 last year, his defence said the magistrate had erred in finding that there was no just cause in entitling Mr Sisulu to claim privilege against giving self-incriminatory evidence.

The defence also said the magistrate did not afford Mr Sisulu the choice of addressing the court in mitigation before sentence was passed, and that the sentence "in the circumstances was severe and had produced a sense of shock".

Mr Sisulu is the president of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa).

While the date for the hearing is being fixed, Mr Sisulu has been granted bail of R200.

Yesterday's delay was caused by the relevant documents not being filed in the correct order for the Pretoria Supreme Court hearing.

Meanwhile dates for the Zinjiza Nkondo and Sechaba Montsisi applications have not yet been set, according to instructing attorney, Priscilla Jana.

The Nkondo application deals with his arrest by the South African Police while in transit to Lesotho and being a refugee, and the Montsisi application deals with the jailed student leader's right to civil action despite the expiry of the period within which he could claim

Police
abuses
alleged

Pretoria Bureau

The Transvaal Law Society will decide on Friday whether to act on allegations of increasing police assaults and abuse of power

The allegations were made by a Pretoria attorney, Mr Mike de Necker, who appeared in court for three accused men who testified that they were assaulted by baton-wielding policemen

Mr de Necker asked the Law Society to take up the matter at ministerial level.

"I would like to see an independent commission of inquiry set up, and the public invited to give evidence," he said

Last week Mr de Necker appeared for three brothers, Siegfried, Gunther and Hans Schmidt, who were charged with disturbing the peace, assaulting a policeman, resisting arrest and using abusive language.

The eldest brother, Siegfried was found guilty of assaulting a policeman. He was cautioned and discharged. The men were acquitted on all the other charges.

13/1/80

15/2/80
25/2/80 35 Post 943
15/2

No pupil turned away says Strydom

THE REGIONAL director for Education and Training in Johannesburg, Mr Jaap Strydom, yesterday refuted a statement that 42 000 pupils were turned away because of lack of accommodation and that the teacher-pupil ratio in Soweto is 1 — 53

This report appeared in a white morning newspaper yesterday and quoted Mr David Thebehali, chairman of the Soweto Council, who reportedly said this when addressing a meeting in the East Rand

Mr Strydom said no pupil had been turned away from school this year, and instead, he had given instructions last year that all pupils be admitted into school

Quoting figures released by the Secretary for Education and Training, Mr G J Rousseau, he said the pupil-teacher ratio for both secondary and primary schools was 36—1 this year. From 1977 it was 41—1, 1978 38—1 and 1979 38—1

In primary schools the



Mr David Thebehali
there are 42 000 out of
school

ratio was as follows: 45—1 (1977), 41—1 (78), 40—1 (79) and 41—1 (80). At secondary schools it was 35—1 (77), 26—1 (78) and 32—1 (1979)

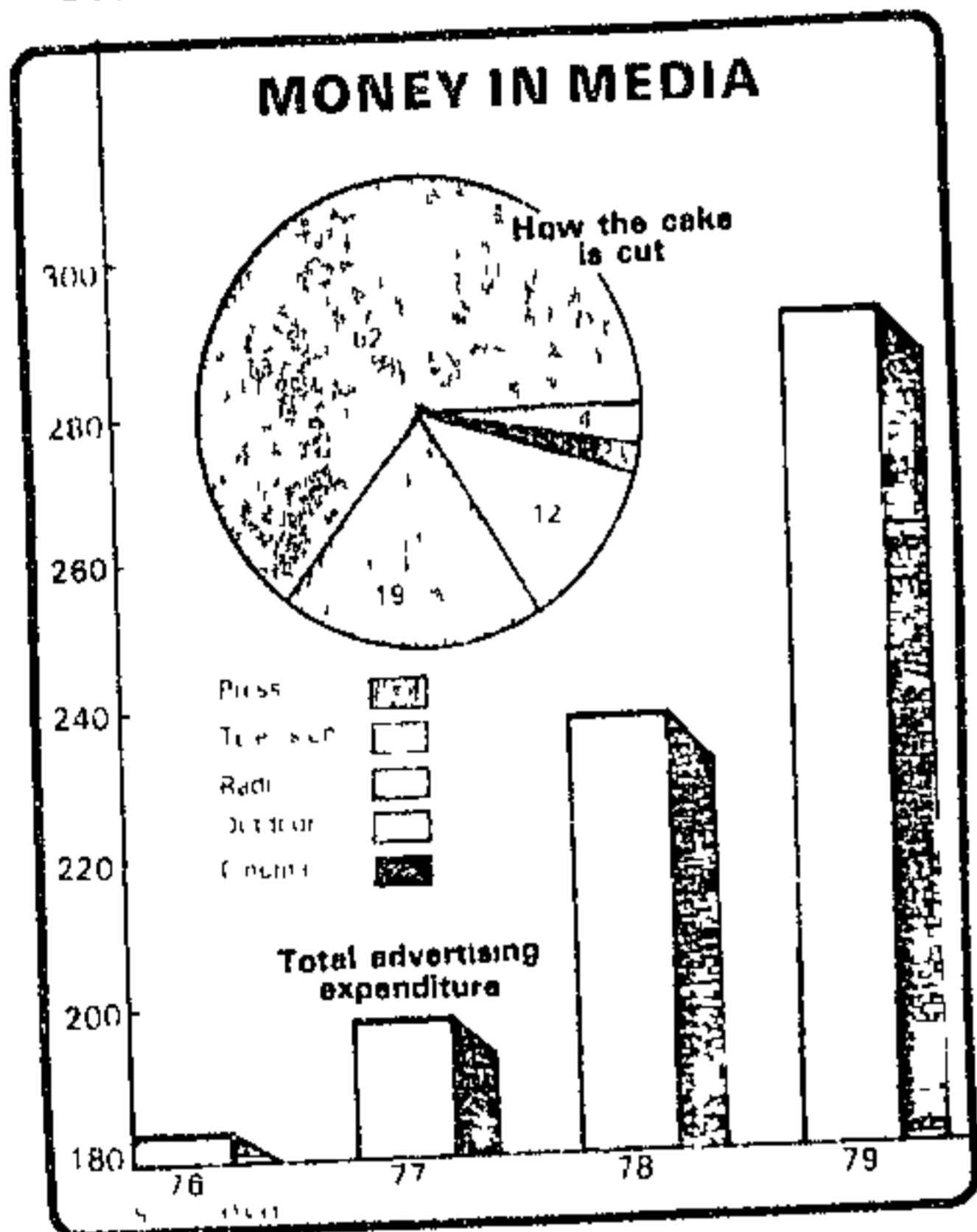
Mr Thebehali was terribly misinformed on these figures Mr Strydom said yesterday. He said there was no way in which the ratio could be over 50—1 even in the last few years. His region could also not have turned 42 000 pupils away

ADVERTISING

(21/3)
 Feb 15/2/80

Press is still king

Press advertising has rebounded after the blows it took from the introduction of TV. Total press expenditure reflected a 19.2% increase in 1979. But the proportionate increase was still far behind the increase in TV advertising of 43.9%. Total measured advertising spending in



1979 was R289.5m, 21% up on 1978's R239.2m. This in turn was up 22% on 1977's R195.5m. Based on an average 20% yearly increase through the Eighties, the total by 1982 would be R500m, R865m in 1985 and R1793m by the end of the decade.

Dick Reed, media director of J Walter Thompson, tells the FM growth could exceed 20% a year once a second TV channel for blacks becomes operational in 1982. Other factors which could escalate media spending are radio and TV transmissions into SA from neighbouring countries, and rapidly increasing black purchasing power.

An analysis of Adindex data shows TV and cinema advertising chalked up percentage growth double that of other media in 1979.

Radio spending increased a marginal 3.2%, cinema 39.2%, television 43.9%, outdoor 14.8%. Nevertheless press media is still king, accounting for 62% of the

spending, marginally down on 1978's 63%. Trade magazines, country press and black publications all show strengthening, recording advertising revenue growth in excess of 30%. These categories account for 24% of total press expenditure.

Using three basic media sources, — ABC (audited circulation for press media), Adindex, (measured advertising investment for display advertising), AMPS (giving research established readership, listenership or viewership), — JWT gives a statistical overview of the performance of different media types from 1975 to 1979.

Despite a fair amount of optimism permeating ad agencies, the facts are sobering. Heavy media rate increases outpace revenue increases significantly in daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, magazines and radio, indicating less space was sold at higher rates.

From a base of 100 in 1975, daily newspaper rates went up to 163 in 1979, revenue to 141, in weekly newspapers, rates soared to 162, revenue to 125, magazine rates rose to 191, revenue to 147, on radio, rates are up to 143, revenue to 115.

In terms of increasing advertising budgets, Reed feels major clients are substantially increasing their spending in 1980, on average outpacing rate increases by a wide margin. Budget increases range from 8% to as much as 50%.

Darryl Phillips, MD of ad agency Grey-Phillips, says "spending is definitely on the up and up. Budget increases relate to client financial results rather than rate increases. Increases average 22% to 25%. Some are up as much as 50%. We find increases in all sectors, right across the board."

Steyn Press probe scope is widened

By GAVIN ROBSON
Pretoria Bureau

THE Government yesterday widened the scope of the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into reporting on Defence matters

The State President has now authorised the commission to probe Press reporting on police security matters as well

Announcing this, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice Steyn said "The investigation will now be known as the Commission of Inquiry into Reporting on Security Matters of the Defence and Police Force"

The announcement follows a statement last week by the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, during the No Confi-

dence debate in Parliament that strict curbs were to be introduced on Press reporting of urban terrorism

Mr Le Grange said the Press would be prohibited from publishing demands made by insurgents during incidents such as the Silverton siege without his permission or the permission of the Commissioner of Police

There would also be a ban on reports of police strategy in such incidents

Mr Steyn said yesterday that the commission would investigate Press coverage of national security

"The amended terms of reference make it clear the commission is to concern itself only with the media reporting of

police activities relating to the maintenance of national security and not routine police duties," he said

He said the amended terms would now give rise to further requests from interested parties to give evidence before the commission

"Parties who have already testified may now also wish to present additional evidence and are requested to advise the secretary of the commission, Colonel K Fisher, before February 22"

The deadline for evidence on police reporting has been set at March 7

Mr Steyn said the commission would sit again in Cape Town from March 3 to 7 and

the final report would have to be in the hands of the State President by April 15

This means the commission has been granted one month's extension to complete its work

Terms of the commission as now amended are to establish

• The delimitation of the interests of the news media in informing the public and its right to be informed on affairs of State,

• The interest of the the State as entrenched by Section 118 of the Defence Act,

• The general security interests of the SA Defence Force, and the national security interest of the SA Police in connection with the Police Act of 1958 which specifies certain news should sometimes not be published,

• The ways in which State and media interests can be reconciled, and

• The effectiveness of the Police and Defence Force acts in controlling the publication of information conflicting with State security

The proclamation Gazetted yesterday specifies that the commission's investigation also include the security interests of the South African arms manufacturing industry and arms trade

!ngabantu bebalala unuzi lwabo bagwayimbi!leyo ngamagoduka abantu bagrogri swa ngokugxothwa babuyele emphandleni aba-basebenzi la lebebalala ababathatha ngokuba bangabantu kwabo. Ngosuku da imele icala losebenzi ezame ukubohlela ababala kubantu andle kwafektri. Abasebenzi balile ukwathulwa, omnye wabo uthe ongo zethu zinye.!!

!azibandakanyi!leyo nabasebenzi kwiveki ephili!leyo kubekho nakwano kolegi abangaphezulu kwe - 500. Abafundi bavelu kwezi ninsula Training College ne Bellville Technical College. i mabaphinde bageshwe kungenjalo yonke imveliso yakwa

!nto kunyanzeleke ukuba kuphunqulwe abasebenzi. Ifektri! balala into yokuba omatshini ekusetyenzwa ngabo bathathe indawo yabantu yiyo thi kusetyenzwe phantsi kwazo. Ifektri! leyo ilale oluthethathethano neUnion. amaphapha anika Union igunya lokuba benze uthethathethano ngemeko ezibetele ekunokungokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothliweyo bebesayinile Abasemaguneni kumbutho weUnion onamalungu ayi 10 000 (amawaka alishumi) obizwa ngokuba yi (Food and Canning Workers Union) bathi abo bagxothliweyo bebesayinile ngokuba bebenzela nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, abahlanu ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri ziya kwenza uphuhlulu efemini. 8 ngemini. Umphathi wefektri leyo uthe ezizinto bazifunayo zingaphezulu kwamandla yaye thethwano lokuba kunyuswe imali ibeyi - R40 ngeviki yaye kusetyenzwe iyure ezisi - kukuba bebenzamalungu eTrade Unions Le Union be izama ukwenza uphando nothethwa abahlanu ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele wokugxothwa kwaba basebenzi bahlanu, abahlanu ebebesenza nabo. Bathi unobangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi eBellville South benogwayimbo. Into ebangele ukuba bagwayimbe kukugxothwa kwabasebenzi Inyanga ngoku sele izakuphela abasebenzi abangama - 88 bakwa Fattis & Monis efektri

Cooper also offers information on services and fees (both in-patient and out-patient) at provincial hospitals for comparison purposes. In conclusion, she makes the following points:

- (i) In general, more concern is shown for skilled workers, who are difficult to replace, than for unskilled workers (that is, there is a skill and a race bias in the provision of services).
- (ii) Medical aid schemes, and to a lesser extent medical benefit schemes, emphasise curative rather than preventive medicine.
- (iii) The benefits extended by medical benefit schemes are much less comprehensive than those extended by medical aid schemes.
- (iv) Contributions to the former are generally lower.

(v) The benefit of a sick pay fund to workers is often dubious. Most of the trade unionists interviewed by Cooper suggested that a sick pay fund increased employer control as workers had to get a certificate from a doctor whose interests might be closer to those of employers than to those of workers. Furthermore, sick pay funds are made up of equal contributions from worker and employer, while under the Factories Act the employer would have to pay sick pay in full, and the leave and pay provisions in sick pay funds are not always better for workers than those in the Factories Act.

(vi) It may not be in the interests of unskilled workers (often contract workers) who move frequently from one industry to another, to contribute to medical schemes. Most schemes require contributions for 13 to 16 weeks before a member is eligible for benefits and benefits often increase with length of membership.

7. NUTRITIONAL STATUS AND POLICY

Two papers dealt with nutritional status indicators in South Africa - those of Du Plessis *et al* (*30) and Neil White (Vol.2). In addition, a condensation of statistics on child nutrition in various parts of the country was provided as background and material. These studies show that there is a far greater proportion of children who are malnourished in rural areas than in urban ones, even among children in urban squatter areas. White shows that, using the arm circumference test, the proportion of malnourished children aged 1-5 years was 1,9% in Crossroads compared with 7,4% in Ngutu in KwaZulu, and he quotes other studies which find an incidence of 12% in solo, Transkei, and 13,8% in the Muldersdrift farming area near Johannesburg. (The arm circumference method is an extremely conservative measure of malnutrition. In Tsolo, over 30% were malnourished by reference to the

Boston third percentile and child (this method).

Using the Gomez 'moderate' growth urban than rural 3%) but at 2-3 years (22% comparing in urban areas than urban considerable and again increase

PFP has evidence

CAPE TOWN - The Progressive Federal Party is to give evidence to the Steyn Commission on the reporting of Defence matters

The spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said yesterday that it had been arranged for the evidence to be given on March 3

"The party was motivated in its decision by its firm belief in the principles that the public should be informed and the Press should be entitled to publish - but that these rights must be exercised with due regard to the security interests of South Africa and the efficacy of its defence force

"By giving evidence we hope to be able to make some contribution towards the work of the commission in trying to solve the difficult and delicate problems confronting it," Mr Schwarz said - Sapa.

a conservative measure, 'moderate' malnutrition being defined as between 60 and 74% of the Harvard standard of weight for age. Many authorities regard any child falling below the Boston third percentile, i.e. about 80% of the Harvard standard, as severely growth-retarded. Thus, some of the 25% to 53% of children who are classified as 'mildly' malnourished by weight for age by Du Plessis would also be classed malnourished by this criterion.

Some authorities consider weight for height a better indicator of malnutrition, those with normal body proportions not suffering from any functional defect; although association has been found in Durban between height for age and school performance, and Thomas (Vol.2) found that children below the Boston third percentile in weight for age deteriorate if untreated whether or not they have normal body proportions. Again rural children were worse off than urban ones in the older age groups and the proportion with low weight for height increased with age.

Du Plessis *et al* attribute this poor nutritional situation to non-recognition of nutritional disease and the ignorance of healthy feeding patterns.

Statistics on malnutrition from other surveys confirm the rural-urban discrepancy, although there are very few random studies which give a true picture of nutritional status of the community (clinic and hospital samples are useless for this purpose).

What happens to children who are malnourished? In East London, Trudy Thomas (Vol.2) followed up a sample of children with mild malnutrition (below the third percentile but without clinical signs) who were not admitted to hospital but were treated as outpatients with supplementary food, advice and bus fares where necessary for follow-up, and found that 51% of them had died within 6 weeks. But hospitalisation too is often ineffective. 14% of children hospitalised died within 6 weeks of discharge. Hospitalisation with follow-up and milk after discharge offered the best chances of

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sfaw
16/2/80

Reporter held in Transkei

Own Correspondent

DURBAN—A reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by the Transkei security police last night — the second reporter to be detained under the country's security laws in the past month

The detention of Mr Moses was confirmed today by the assistant editor of the Daily Dispatch in East London, Mr Fred Croney

Senior Transkei police officials — including the Commissioner, Brigadier Martin Ngceba — could not be contacted at their offices or homes for comment

Mr Peter Honey, a reporter, was detained in Transkei under Section 47 of the Security Act on January 14. He was held incommunicado for 18 days.

Mr Moses's wife, Bella, said today that three security policemen arrived at their Umtata home at about 8.45 last night.

They said they had a warrant to search the house for documents and photographs.

After an extensive search and without finding anything, they asked Mr Moses accompany them to the police station.

W. Argus
16/2/80

**Second
reporter
held in
Transkei**

**Weekend Argus
Correspondent**

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S. Times 17/2/80

I was bugged —

★ SUNDAY TIMES, February 17 1980 5

Nat newsman

BY NEIL HOOPER

THE Foreign Editor of a Nationalist newspaper says his London office was bugged by South African agents.

Mr Andre du Toit, 40, of the Johannesburg newspaper Die Vaderland, said yesterday his suspicions were aroused in 1973 when an Afrikaans colleague used his office telephone and afterwards said it sounded as if it were bugged.

He called in British Post Office technicians, who confirmed that a tap had been placed on the telephone line in his office, on the second floor of the UPI building in Bouverie Street, off Fleet Street.

When he asked who had installed the tap, a Post Office technician said it had been done "by your embassy, mate". No confirmation of this could be obtained yesterday.

Mr Du Toit says he had become "very angry" and immediately laid a charge at Scotland Yard against the South African embassy, then headed by the former Minister of Mines and of Health, Dr Carel de Wet.

Seven weeks later, Mr Du Toit says, he was recalled to South Africa

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S. Times

17/2/80

He was told he had mixed with the "wrong people" in London and had been on too friendly terms with members of the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

After his return, he was given strict instructions not to write about domestic politics in the Republic, and was made Foreign Editor of Die Vaderland.

He had made no secret of his anger about the tapping

Two Afrikaans journalists who worked with him in London confirmed the tapping incident.

One of them, the man who told Mr. Du Toit he thought the telephone was tapped — now the editor of a Nationalist-controlled publication — said he had not been surprised to learn that the South African embassy was suspected

He said many South African journalists then working in Britain had believed it was "very possible" their phones were being tapped by South African intelligence agents

The head of Perskor, Mr Marius Jooste, could not be contacted personally this week about the incident. But he said through his secretary he had no recollection of it

Dr De Wet, the former ambassador in London, and now a Johannesburg-based businessman, said

"There is no way we could have bugged Mr Du Toit's telephone. Anyway, I have never heard of him"

Asked whether there had been any complaint to the embassy during his tenure by a South African journalist about his telephone being bugged by the embassy, Dr De Wet replied

"I'm out of politics now. I'm a businessman. I have nothing to say whatsoever."

Mr Du Toit, who was ap-

'SA agents tapped London phone'

MR ANDRE DU TOIT
Told he 'mixed with the wrong people' in London

pointed London correspondent for the Perskor publishing group in 1969, says his mistake was his relationship with the South African embassy.

"If you are sent over there they treat you like Pravda (the Russian news agency) — you

have to be on good terms with your embassy. I broke the rules. I didn't keep in contact with the embassy

Added to that, I wrote a lot of stories they didn't like. I wrote about the Anti-Apartheid Movement, because I thought the people in the Republic

should be kept informed. "I also spoke to senior Fremo officials, for the same reason"

Journalists in London during that period said they were constantly approached by South African agents to inform on left-wingers such as anti-apartheid activist Mr Peter Ham.

One South African journalist told the Sunday Times he had been offered an unending free supply of 10-year-old KWV brandy and subsequent payments for any information he could provide on Mr Ham and his activities

Following an official protest to the embassy by a South African newspaper group, there were promises that South African journalists would be left alone

But only a few months later another South African journalist complained he was also being put under pressure to inform on contacts

The Sunday Times London bureau reports that Scotland Yard could find no trace this week of the complaint laid by Mr Du Toit in 1973

And now a message for the...

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 Tribune 1/12/68

South African Blind Corporation

TWO weeks ago the Sunday Tribune carried reports on the burial of Silverton bank terrorist Thami Makhubo.

Frightening reports, for they showed that in Soweto many people regarded the in-welding Silverton killers as heroes. Frightening, but necessary, for if the moderates of all races in South Africa are left in the dark about the feelings and activities of the militants they will not know what they are up against until it is too late.

The SABC's television cameras were not at the funeral, nor its newsmen.

Why not? We discovered when an interviewer on Radio Fort Natal's "Hot Spot" telephoned a senior editorial executive of this newspaper. A shattering revelation.

What apparently concerned the man from Hot Spot was that the Tribune published a factual report of the funeral, putting among others, the dead killer's girlfriend; that the Tribune published the ungarbled facts.

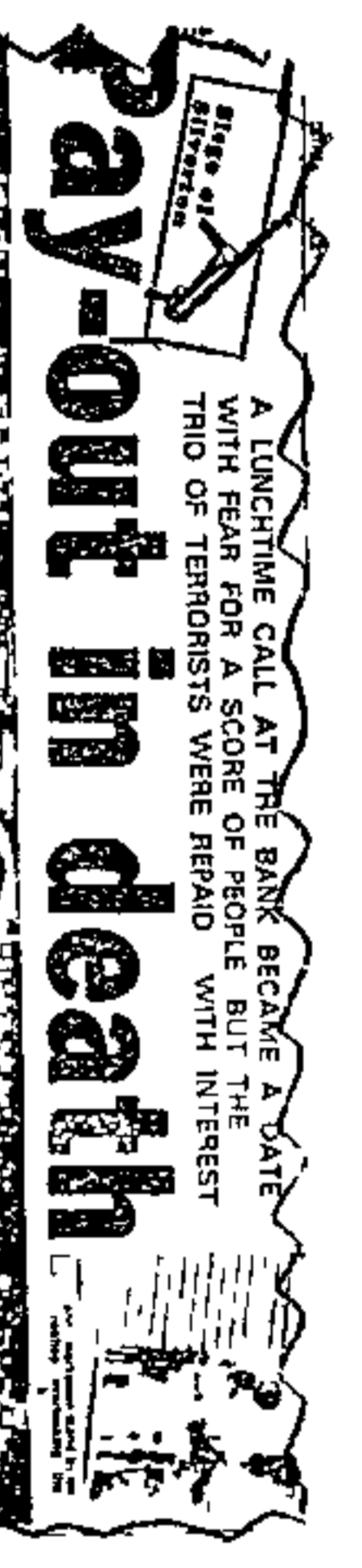
What followed was a strange interview, with the interviewer neither having done his homework nor having the slightest idea of the function of a newspaper.

QUESTION Your newspaper featured a front-page article "Tears for a Terrorist" and "A Terrorist son who returned to death and 'glory'". Now it was pointed out that your newspaper had no article on Sunday showing the innocent bystanders, victims of this senseless, bloody murder. Don't you think this could create the impression that your newspaper is sympathetic towards the terrorist or communist cause?

WHY THE TRIBUNE BELIEVES IN HONEST AND UNBIASED REPORTS

SABC: Do you think it was necessary to devote so much of your paper to the burial of a terrorist?

TRIBUNE: Yes, not only necessary but essential if the people of South Africa are to know the depth of feeling among some residents of Soweto. In not covering the funeral at all, we believe the SABC failed in its duty to keep its listeners informed of a pattern of thought that threatens all who live in this country.



DO YOU NEED A NEW TOOL?

1. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.75)	2. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R4.95)
3. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.95)	4. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.85)
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7. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.95)	8. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.95)
9. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.95)	10. 1/2" x 1/2" x 1/2" (R2.95)

Why the terrorist son who returned to death... and 'glory'

DO YOU NEED A NEW TOOL?

SILVERTON and SOWETO... the Tribune gives both sides of the story

Our newspaper did not carry a report on its front page, merely a picture and a 40-word caption.

The report referred to appeared on page 4. The word "glory" was in quotes, indicating that it was the view of someone interviewed and quoted in the report which appeared

below it.

As for the claptrap about sympathy with terrorism or communism, the Sunday Tribune's views are as well known as are the SABC's views on the legitimate political opponents of the National Party.

Dead against. Had the man from Hot Spot spent five minutes on research, he would surely

have seen the main leader in the Tribune two days after the Silverton saga. It condemned the wanton killing of innocent bystanders to serve political ends, and the act of terrorism as senseless and futile.

It said, too "The South African police acted firmly to demonstrate that they will give no quarter to,

nor in any way bargain with, those who seek political redress through violence. And the ghostly outcome must be a lesson to any who may yet be determined to drag this country through a protracted armed struggle that the costs will be high and the results devastating."

As for the interviewer's claim that there "was no article showing any sympathy towards the innocent bystanders", we refer him to the same issue of the Sunday Tribune.

On that day the Sunday Tribune gave over five pages to the Silverton shoot-out, most of it dealing with the terrible event and the innocent bystanders and victims.

QUESTION Do you think it was necessary to devote so much of your paper to the burial of a terrorist?

The answer to that is a definite Yes, not only necessary but essential if the people of South Africa are to know the depth of feeling among some residents of Soweto. In not covering the funeral at all, we believe the SABC failed in its duty to keep its listeners informed of a pattern of thought that threatens all who live in this country.

QUESTION: But wouldn't you say that is exactly the publicity the terrorists want?

No, we wouldn't. The publicity they wanted was contained in the demands they made during the siege, the details of which were not made known to the Press.

QUESTION: A question asked because there seemed to be a lot of sympathy in the article, by not a picture, for, instance, of a

member of the victims' family?

Once again, we refer to the SABC to our issue of January 27, and add that every daily newspaper in the country, including all those also owned by the Argus Company, flooded readers with pictures of victims' family and victims' funerals. The news event of the weekend, and even the SABC should be able to recognise that, was the terrorist funeral and the Soweto residents' reaction to the death of a terrorist, particularly those who regarded him as a hero.

QUESTION Your report quoted the terrorist's girlfriend "However, although I wish he was with me now, I'm proud of the manner and the circumstances of his death. I believe his death was not in vain." Gwenzoline said, shedding a tear. Wouldn't you say that that is showing sympathy?

No, we would not. And we are surprised that the SABC, itself in the business of gathering news, does not make a distinction between comment and quote, between what is a newspaper's view and the view of someone it quotes.

QUESTION: But do you think it was necessary to even print the article?

The mind boggles.

We are amazed to learn the views of the SABC; amazed to discover that it apparently keeps from its listeners and viewers facts and views that underline the seriousness of the situation. South Africans face We would have thought that the opposite is what keeps a nation on its toes — and that that is preferable to a nation with its head, ostrich-like, buried in the sand.

Questions

QUESTION We, too, have some questions for the SABC.

QUESTION Do you believe that South Africans should not be told that there is a body of thinking in Soweto that regards terrorists as heroes?

QUESTION What else do you keep your listeners in the dark about?

QUESTION Did you apply the same rule when you refused to broadcast Judge Anton Mostert's fearless expose of the Information scandal?

QUESTION Do you not think your listeners and viewers are entitled to the truth?

QUESTION If you had been in Rome when it buried, would you have fiddled soothing music along with Nero — and let your people burn?

6/15/78 ROM (152) (743)

Transkei frees reporter held under Security Act

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — Transkei Security Police have released Mr Sydney Moses, the reporter they detained on Friday. He had been held under Section 47 of the Public Security Act.

Mr Moses, employed by the Daily Dispatch, East London, was released on Saturday evening after three Security Police officers led by Lieutenant Z Lavisa searched his office in Umtata for three hours.

Their search warrant said

they were looking for "subversive literature" believed to be in Mr Moses's possession. Seven documents were confiscated from his files for "further investigation".

They were:

- A statement, several years old, signed by Mr Hector Ncokazi — former leader of the opposition Democratic Party
- A policy statement of the now defunct Democratic Party, also signed by Mr Ncokazi

- An old booklet produced by the Methodist Church of South Africa. The church has since been banned in Transkei.

- An old news bulletin of the Methodist Church.

- Mr Moses' 1977 diary, which has the telephone numbers of many of his contacts.

- One of Mr Moses's shorthand notebooks.

- Four copies of the constitution of the defunct Union of Black Journalists.

Lieut Lavisa said the documents would be photostated and the originals returned to Mr Moses.

The three security policemen went to Mr Moses's home on Friday night. After a search, they asked him to accompany them to their offices in Umtata.

Lieut Lavisa then telephoned the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr, and asked for permission to search the Umtata bureau.

Mr Farr said they could do so in the presence of the paper's other reporter in Umtata, who at the time was in Port St Johns for the meeting between representatives of Venda, BophuthaTswana, Transkei and South Africa.

Security Police contacted the reporter in Port St Johns on Saturday morning and asked him to return to Umtata.

Mr Moses said yesterday that the Security Police had been polite, but he criticised conditions in the cell in which he spent Friday night.

He also said "I am still mystified as to why I was detained. Lieut Lavisa said the police were looking for passport applications with photographs, but according to the search warrant, they were looking for "subversive literature".

Terror reports: Press curbs not the answer

NO ONE will deny that the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, faces problems about the kind of publicity that should be given to incidents of urban terrorism

Blood-chilling though it may seem, incidents like the Silverton bank siege are partly intensive publicity stunts. They are designed to draw maximum attention to grievances. If the insurgents' challenges and demands are widely publicised at the time, is this not an encouragement to more urban terror? Obviously, too, it could be fatal, in the most literal sense, for the terrorists to be made aware of the tactics the police intend using to thwart them. The Afrikaans Press has claimed that SABC radio broadcasts could have helped the terrorists at Silverton. The SABC has denied this, and the most damaging of the accusations has been withdrawn. But such a possibility clearly exists and must be guarded against. So Mr Le Grange has reason to be worried. What seems extraordinary — although perhaps we should not be too surprised in view of some of his previous pronouncements — is that his thoughts on solving the problem should immediately fly to a new piece of restrictive legislation.

Why rush to legislate when

the most effective solution, proper liaison on the spot, has never been tried out? As mentioned in this column a fortnight ago, no liaison machinery was set up at Silverton.

The Press and the SABC may make mistakes, but they are not irresponsible. Why does Mr Le Grange not consult them and work out procedures to be followed next time anything of this kind happens?

The worst of the options open to him would be to leave the public to the mercy of rumour or feed them information later found to be false or misleading.

The latest development is that this question and the whole security aspect of reporting on police matters are to be added to the terms of reference of the Steyn Commission, now considering defence reporting. Let us hope this indicates that Mr Le Grange has decided to curb his itch to legislate at least until a

Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

James McClurg

takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.



Handwritten notes: "H3" and "RDM 15/12/80".



"She's not as pretty as Karin, but at least she lives with her mother" Orin Scott in Beeld on last week's beauty queen row

variety of opinions have been heard and the Steyn Commission has made its recommendations

background graphs. Perhaps brighter brains than mine find it easy to grasp the symbolism of those big designs. Perhaps sharper eyes can make out those small pictures without the aid of field-glasses. But I cannot believe I am alone in finding the graphs as a whole baffling and unhelpful.

A SMALL mercy to be grateful for, the SABC seems at last to have abandoned its childish practice of withholding the "Mr" when referring in news bulletins to Messrs Mugabe and Nkomo

TOWARDS the end of last year I quoted a letter from some Lenasia residents complaining that the Rand Daily Mail had failed to complete an investigation it was conducting into allegations of malpractices in the administration of the township. I said there had been a misunderstanding in the "Mail" office, but inquiries would be resumed immediately.

This was done, but the residents have now complained that the investigation has again become bogged down.

This, I find, is correct. But I am told it is because no one concerned has been willing to produce any hard facts, much less sign an affidavit setting out the precise allegations. The residents have, of course, been assured that their identities would be divulged to no one.

No newspaper can conduct a campaign based on unsubstantiated complaints, particularly where people's reputations are at stake. I am afraid, therefore, that unless the residents involved can produce some concrete facts, the investigation will have to fall away.

EVERY week brings its depressing file of complaints about the Rand Daily Mail's English. I wish I could say that the complaints are not justified. Nine times out of ten, unfortunately, they are.

Mr H J Barker of Parktown points to a solecism in an article on General Van den Bergh. "Asked about McGiven's claim that the Bureau had been used by he and John Vorster to further the National Party." This, according to Mr Barker, is the second time this particular grammatical error has appeared in the "Mail".

Mr W H Smith of Kensington points out that a week or two ago a Mr Peter Sykes was described as a "personnel mine manager". On the opposite page was a letter about immigration. "If we have personnel mines in South Africa," comments Mr Smith caustically, "we certainly should not need immigrants".

Mrs M Butler of Pretoria, "a 40 percenter interested particularly in the use of English in South Africa", criticises the translation into English of Queen's...

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ONE of the liveliest features of SABC-TV news bulletins is the occasional report by satellite from the scene of some major occurrence. Why can't we have more of these?

Die Vaderland's television columnist put this question to Kobus Hamman, Controller of News Services. The answer, it appears, is simply cost — no less than R2 500 for the minimum period of 10 minutes.

This means that at the rate of one transmission a week — which is the average SABC-TV aims at — the cost in a year is R130 000. That is big money by any standards, and it would be unreasonable to press for more satellite transmissions on a regular basis.

It is surely not unreasonable, though, to press for some attention to a minor irritant — the

"Now is not yet the time. This poorish translation was not made in the "Mail" offices but by the news agency that supplied the report. Presumably the speech was translated in Holland by someone not too familiar with English usage. But it should not have reached the printed page like that."

Somewhat I am reminded of a phrase that always seemed to feature in my school reports: "Must do better than this."

STOP PRESS

THERE is, however, cheering news from Renate Olins of the Marriage Guidance Council. Marriage, she says, will continue to be terrifically popular. "More and more people will try to fit more and more marriages into their lifetimes." — The Times, London.

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Both white and 'coloured' females have shown an increasing life expectancy

TABLE 8

Numbers employed, average cash wage		by race and district,	
four		cts, 1972-73	
<u>Coloured regular workers</u>			
<u>District</u>		<u>Average cash wage (R per week)</u>	
Beaufort West		5,23	
Fraserburg		4,85	
Graaff-Reinet		3,82	
Middelburg		5,77	
	total	4,76	
<u>African regular workers</u>			
<u>District</u>		<u>Average cash wage (R per week)</u>	
Beaufort West		6,66	
Fraserburg		2,67	
Graaff-Reinet		3,73	
Middelburg		4,38	
	total	4,22	

DD 18/2/80
Journalist
banned
from SA

MASERU — Lesotho Journalist, Mr. Mike Pitso, 38, was banned from entering South Africa at the weekend.

Mr Pitso, who has been a correspondent of the Daily Dispatch for the past five years, was informed by the South African border officials near Maseru that his visa exemption granted to all Lesotho citizens had been withdrawn and before he entered South Africa he must apply for a visa from the Minister of Interior in Pretoria.

No reasons were given but he was told the withdrawal of his visa exemption was effective from December last year.

In August last year Mr Pitso represented the International Federation of Journalists in Johannesburg at a conference of the Writers' Association of South Africa — DDR.

SOURCE: Report on Agricultural and Pastoral Production, Agricultural Census No. 46, 1972-73, Report No. 06-01-10.

To some extent, the discrepancies can again be attributed to the fact that most of the workers in this survey were in the Beaufort West magisterial district, which census figures show as having highest African and Coloured cash wages. However, the divergence between the Beaufort West cash wages above, of R5,23 and R6,66 and comparable survey figures of R8,36 and R8,77 suggest that the farms visited paid higher wages than the 'typical' farm in the area. It seems unlikely that the time difference (1972-73 to 1975-76) could account

WASA HITS ARREST OF NEWSMAN

243 103 227

Post 18 2. 80

THE PRESIDENT of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, yesterday condemned the detention of an East London Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, and described it as a provocation against journalists.

Mr Moses was detained by Transkei security police on Friday night

In a statement, Mr Sisulu said the harassment and detention of journalists had become a trade mark of "Matanzima's repressive regime"

Mr Sisulu said the detention of journalists in Transkei proved the "instability of Matanzima's government that feels threatened by those who expose the truth"

He said "If journalists contravene any of the Transkei Government myriad of legislation, then they should be charged in a court of law If

this does not happen, then we shall assume quite rightly that these are acts of extreme provocation and the abuse of the rule of law

INTIMIDATION

"A clear pattern of intimidation against the Press by the Transkei Government is increasing Threats of newspaper bannings and the detention of journalists is meant to intimidate the Press into turning a blind eye to the happenings in the Transkei

"The Transkei Government should learn from South Africa — you do not intimidate the Press

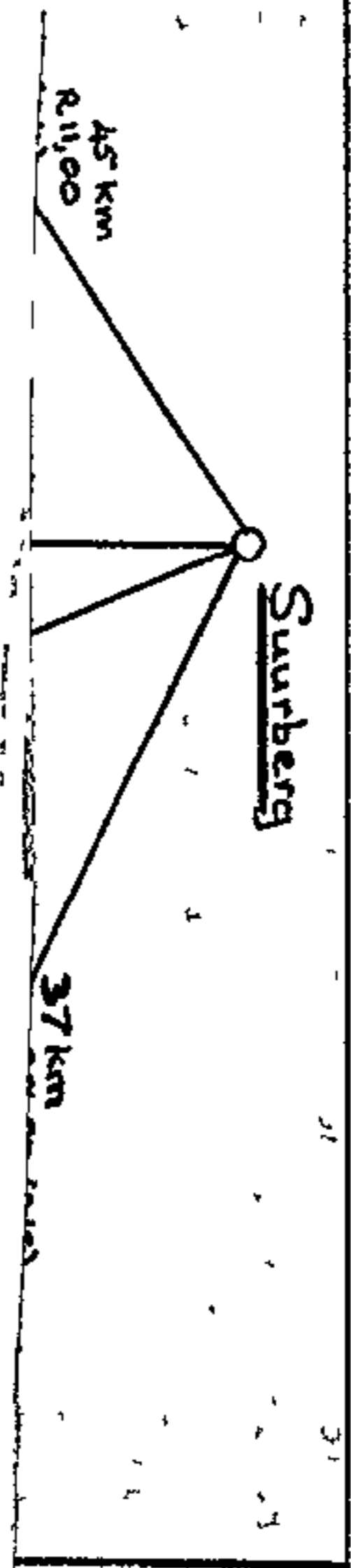
and get away with it," he said

Mr Moses' wife, Mrs Bella Moses, said three security policemen arrived at their Umtata home about 8.45 pm on Friday They said they had a warrant to search the house for documents and photographs

After an extensive search, she said, the police told Mr Moses to dress "warmly" as he was going to the police station.

Mr Moses, a former radio announcer, has been with the newspaper since 1972 He was an announcer with the SABC for 14 years before he became a journalist

Map 2: Distance and Transport cost to health facilities



To the Point's new editor also 'conservative'

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
 THE new editor of To The Point magazine is to be Mr Dave Williams, once Press secretary to the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia, Mr Ian Smith

He takes over on March 1 from Dr John Poorter editor-in-chief for seven years and chairman of the magazine's publishers since last April

Mr Williams said yesterday he had no intention of changing the magazine's policy

"The policy is conservative and it has my full backing"

A British citizen, Mr Williams, 60, came to South Africa in 1946 after working on the News Chronicle and London Daily Mail. He worked for the Star and the Salisbury Herald and then, in 1950, joined the information service of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland

When Malawi gained independence, he lost his job and became managing editor of the Times of Zambia

In 1964 Mr Williams was appointed Press secretary to Mr Ian Smith, a position he held for 10 years. He was promoted to Deputy Secretary of Information and then became chairman of the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation until 1977, when invited to join To The Point where he is an assistant editor

Dr Poorter, elder brother of

DR JOHN POORTER
 outgoing editor

Nationalist Senator Laurie Poorter, joined the magazine in 1973 from London, where he had been director of information at the South African Embassy

Yesterday he said he had found his editorship "immensely exciting and rewarding"

He denied having had any knowledge of the secret R14-million funding of international editions of the magazine by the Department of Information before this was revealed by the Erasmus Commission

"I had no dealings with the financial side of the magazine until I became chairman last April," he said

Dr Poorter will remain a director of African International Publishing

Port Elizabeth

Not to scale

Distances given are by road. Cost is average amount paid excluding those who travelled free or on foot. Figures in brackets - (2/15) - show what proportion of journeys were paid for. The denominator shows the number of journeys for which information was available.

other than on clinic days was R4,38, in Sunberg R6,11 at any time, if free lifts were not available. These amounts should be compared with the wages prevalent in the area: e.g. R6-8 per week for workers starting at the citrus packing co-operative, R15-40 per month for farm labourers with varying payments in kind, and pensions, R36 over two months for Africans and R45 for 'coloureds'.

Doctors' fees have already been discussed; in comparison with those charged to whites and with the probable cost of treatment they are low, at least in the valley (R2,50-R3,00 for an adult per consultation), and it would probably not be practicable to reduce them without subsidy; however, for the clients they are often high enough to be a deterrent.

Doctors in Uitenhage or Port Elizabeth charge more: this common.

of transport and cost of fees are not entirely absent in the valley, although transport is a problem only for the small (only the old), who cannot drive and have no access to lifts. re covered by Medical Aid. However, those who suffer from sses other than a recognised disability tend not to be medical insurance after the onset of their illness and nt can be a severe financial embarrassment. There is also t on payments by Medical Aid, so it does not protect against expenses.

on of the sample who had transport difficulties should not be representative of the community as a whole since it was taken ately from the locations. On farms, there is more likelihood of a lift from employers, certainly in the event of an But farmers interviewed complained that their employees often did not tell them about illness in their family until it had reached a late stage. In fact, most people coming to the clinic for minor ailments arrived by foot, and the Kirkwood district surgeon said that only about 1% of his 'state' patients were brought by employers; but it seemed that the further away the health facility was, the more ready employers were to give a lift. In the Sunberg area, 11 out of 24 attendances at health service

New editor was Smith's secretary

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The new editor of To the Point magazine is to be Mr Dave Williams, once press secretary to Mr Ian Smith, the former Prime Minister of Rhodesia.

He takes over on March 1 from Dr John Pootter, editor-in-chief for seven years and chairman of the magazine's publishers since last April. Mr Williams said yesterday that he had no intention of changing the magazine's policy.

The policy is conservative and it is one that has my full backing. Editorial policy will remain as it is now.

Welsh born Mr Williams, 60, arrived in this country in 1946 after working on the London Daily Mail. He joined the Star moving later to the Salisbury Herald. He joined the Information Service of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in 1950. When Malawi gained its independence he lost his job and became managing editor of the Times of Zambia.

In mid 1964 he was appointed press secretary to Mr Ian Smith, a position he held for 10 years. He was promoted to deputy secretary of information and then became chairman of the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation till 1977 when he was invited to join To the Point where he is an assistant editor.

Detention aimed at intimidating Press

Post 19.2.80

243
~~238~~

POST Reporter
THE Daily Dispatch reporter in Umtata, Mr Sydney Moses, told POST that he regarded his detention at the weekend as an attempt to intimidate the Press.

Mr Moses was detained on Friday night by the Transkei police under Section 47 of the Transkei's Public Security Act and released on Saturday afternoon.

He said he gathered from the police who made

threats that they were not happy about Press reports on the newly formed Democratic Progressive Party's Youth League. They accused the Press of boosting the Youth League.

Mr Moses said: "If we break any law in our reporting the police are empowered to charge us. They should do just that instead of trying to intimidate us by detentions."

"As far as I am concerned we report fairly without any fear," he said.

Mr Moses said that the search warrant produced by Lt Z Lavisa was for banned literature but the police told him they were searching for passport forms and photos of a Mr Jali of Grahamstown.

Mr Moses said three security men came to his house with a search warrant and searched his house. He said they found nothing.

SEARCH

They wanted to search his offices but he referred them to the editor, Mr George Farr, of East London.

Mr Farr insisted that the Daily Dispatch's other Umtata reporter who was at Port St Johns should be present.

The police took Mr

Moses to their offices and later detained him for the night.

On Saturday they contacted the other Dispatch reporter and asked him to return to Umtata.

They searched the office for about three hours on Saturday and confiscated seven documents from Mr Moses' file before releasing him.

Among the documents they took were four copies of the banned Union of Black Journalists, an old news bulletin of the Methodist Church of South Africa, the church has since been banned, and his diary.

The Commissioner of the Transkei Police, Brig M Ngecha, could not be contacted for comment.

Post 20 2.80
243
News men barred from QwaQwa party meeting

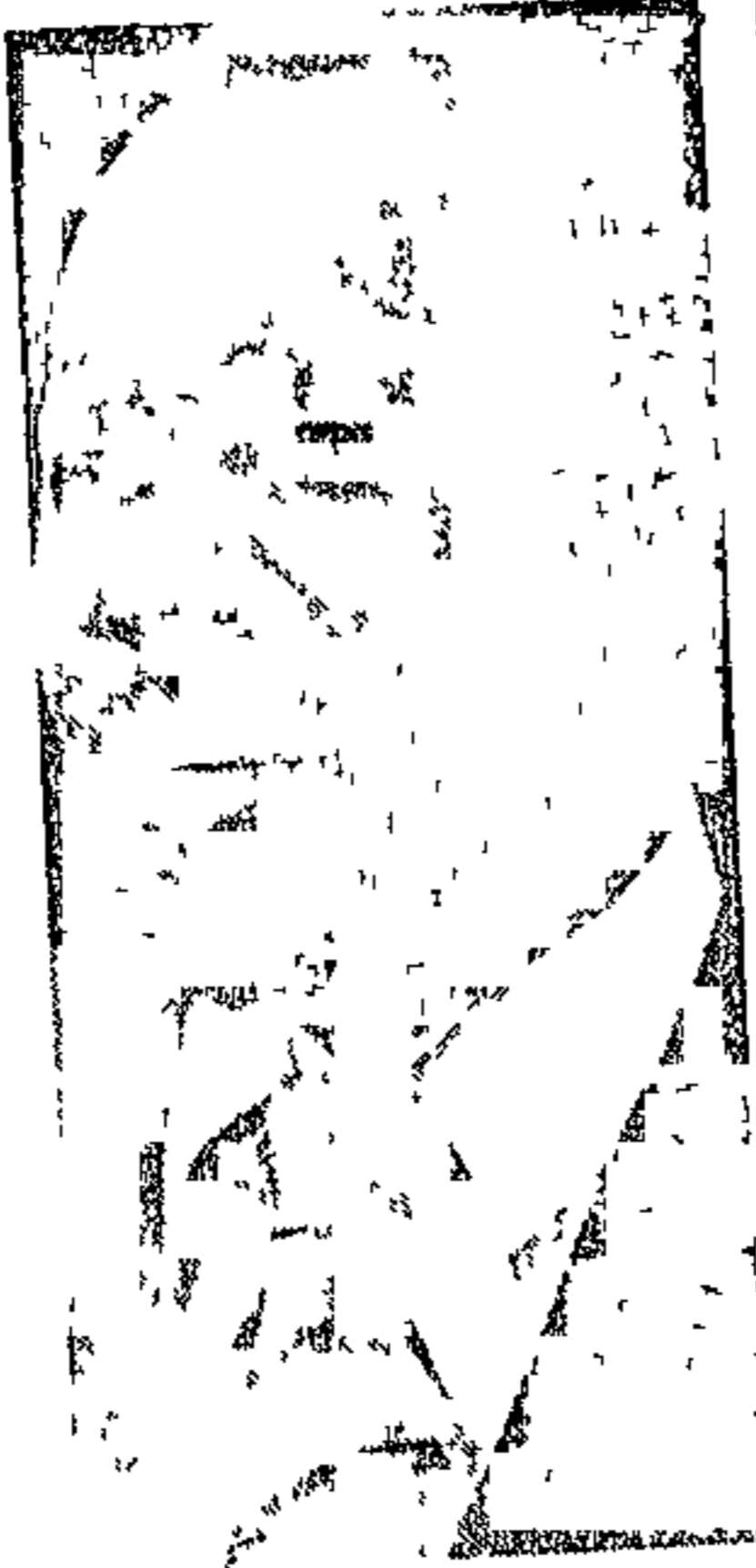
By ERNEST NKABINDE
NEWSPAPER reporters were this week expelled from a meeting of the Dikwankwetla Party held at Residensia near Vereeniging, and no reasons were given for the action.

The meeting was interrupted when Mr Samuel Marumo, Minister of Roads and Works for the QwaQwa homeland, ordered that reporters of POST and Vaal Triangle Extra — a local newspaper — leave the hall.

Mr Kenneth Mopeli, Chief Minister of QwaQwa, supported the action.

Chief Mopeli said reporters were barred from the meeting, but that they may attend other Dikwankwetla Party meetings in future.

There was a general murmur from people who approved of the move. Some people were heard referring



Chief Minister Kenneth Mopeli supported action.

to reporters as "sell-outs"

"I was accused by Mr Mopeli of being a member of Matla-A-Sechaba Party — a rival group. When I approached Mr Mopeli after the meeting all he said to me was that I was barred from that particular meeting but I could attend other meetings in future," writes POST reporter in Vereeniging.

The volunteer reported the interesting fact that the largest number of positive reactors was usually found on farms where there was no farmer; i.e. labouring families would be living alone on farms rented or leased by the owner of another property. Many such families had no cattle or land of their own to cultivate and would not be given the milk, vegetables and fruit often made available to labourers on the home farm. She also noticed many untreated diseases of the eyes and ears and some cases of kwashiorkor.

2. PROVIDERS OF HEALTH CARE IN TIERSDORP

1. The Family

The basic care of health is the concern of the family, who, by the social and physical environment they provide, have a profound influence on the health of their members. Their ability in this respect is limited, as in all cases, by their wisdom and resources: one elderly builder and painter remarked that his only health problem was to find work. The family also provides curative medicine as a first resource, using home medicaments or pills from the shops.

2. The Farmer and Wife

Pills and medicine available in the shops seem to be used less frequently by farm labourers than by residents of the location. Instead, if the illness is severe enough, labourers take members of their family to the farmer, who would decide whether to arrange for medical care or to try some home medicine. The 'madam' was frequently mentioned as possessing pills and medicine which were sometimes effective in quelling pain.

3. The Indigenous Healer

Few people admitted going to such a healer. 'Good' healers were apparently rare. However, one such 'Sotho doctor' who threw bones and provided herbal medicine once lived in the neighbouring town where Tiersdorp clients would visit her. A farmer whom I interviewed had a certified herbalist on his farm (certified by the Free State Ingaka Association). The maid said that this herbalist was not such a good practitioner as the diviner in a nearby town, but that she gave herbal medicines for 25c; she said that she herself would use the medicines if no white doctor were available.

It seemed that indigenous healers would only be sought out in cases of suspected bewitchment, and that even then it was often considered sufficient to be treated by any doctor far from home. Compared with the Transkei, there seemed less demand for the services of indigenous healers. In part, this may have been due to the greater availability of western scientific medicine, but may have been apparent only due to greater masking before a representative of the dominant culture.

4. The District Surgeon

In former times, two doctors resided at Tiersdorp. By 1971, there

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**Transkei Govt
called 'unjust'**

UMTATA. — The Transkei Government has been called "inhuman and unjust" by journalists who claim the government is interfering with Press freedom.

The recent overnight detention of Daily Dispatch reporter Sydney Moses was described by the journalists as part of a campaign by the Transkei Government "to interfere with Press freedom in the country".

In a statement, about 10 journalists expressed "grave concern" at the detention of Mr Moses, whose home was searched by three members of the Transkei Security Police.

The police also searched the Umtata offices of the Daily Dispatch on Saturday and confiscated documents.

After his release, Mr Moses said he had been told by the police they would study all confiscated documents. He would

hear from them again.

The statement said: "If the detention has anything to do with his professional duties, we do not hesitate to question the Security Police action against Mr Moses.

"As we have stated before, no amount of police intimidation — be it detentions without trial or other forms of harassment — will deter us from reporting current events without any favour or bias, and reporting the truth as we see it.

"Mr Moses' detention comes shortly after the unpleasant plight of another local newsman, Mr Peter Honey, whose detention under the Transkei Public Security Act was eventually ruled illegal by the highest law court in the land, and against the background of persistent police harassment against other journalists in Transkei." — Sapa

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5. Private doctors (GPs)

Physicians in nearby towns or in Bloemfontein were consulted on a regular basis by whites and occasionally by blacks. Those nearby could be called to Tiersdorp in an emergency.

FATTIS & MONIS STRIKE

For almost a month 88 workers at the Fattis & Monis factory in Bellville Sout have been on strike. They struck because five of the fellow workers were dismissed. The workers say the dismissals were because all five were members of a trade union. The union was trying to negotiate for better pay and hours of work - P40 a week and an 8 hour working day. A director of the factory says these demands are "out of all proportion" and unreasonable and would lead to "disruption" in his firm.

Officials of the 10 000 men dismissed men had signed a conditions. The factory has were replaced by machinery

Although those dismissed an African contract workers. In Homelands, the African work sisters. On the first day o separate 'Coloured' & Afric workers refused to be separ

Moves of solidarity with th meeting last week more than Peninsula Training College be reinstated and for a boy

The Western Province Trade to sell the factory's prod

The South African Council o schools affiliated to SACOS and a boycott of the facto

At a meeting at U.C.T. ove Fattis & Monis products.

Fattis & Monis insist that says he is worried about blacks as much of the fact production going by employ However production has bee

Who are Fattis & Monis? following products: All R flour, Bread flour, Sifte products with the Fattis cake cups, macaroni, spa narrow, plain and green, under the following bran Roma; Philadelphia flour control a number of Bake Good Hpe Bakery in Elsie

Published by Comm Comm. Printed by S.R.C. press,

THE Supreme Court, Cape Town, today dismissed the appeal by the political correspondent of the Sunday Express, John Matison, against his conviction and sentence for refusing to answer a question about a report he wrote.

Matison, president of the Southern Africa Society of Journalists, was subpoenaed to appear before the Additional Magistrate, Cape Town, on March 8 last year after a report was published in which he described the activities of Rev Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League.

The State claimed Matison's unknown informant had either libelled or defamed Mr Shaw.

Matison was prepared to answer three of four questions put to him, and was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for refusing to give his source of information.

Mr J M Silke, for Matison, said he would ask for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

An application for leave to appeal was prepared to a date to be arranged. The order for the commitment of Matison was suspended pending this application.

Mr D A Kuny, for Matison, had argued the subpoena which compelled Matison to give evidence, was invalid.

He submitted the newspaper article disclosed no criminal defamation, and therefore the Chief Magistrate could not have properly considered whether or not there was any alleged offence.

Mr Kuny submitted the inquiry did not relate to the investigation of an offence of defamation or to

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

Journalist's appeal dismissed

kers Union) say the to negotiate for better ion. It says the men k of staff.

men on strike are dorsed back to the 'coloured' brothers and ment of Labour tried to lde the factory. The v. re for the same purpose."

ng. At a solidarity dents from U.W.C., Hewat, called for workers to

truct its members not

ll sports bodies and loyment of the workers

for a boycott of all

director of the firm :tory's products by management have kept the stiking workers.

rich produces the f-raising flour, Cake 'reat flour; All cream cones, wafers, on noodles - broad, e noodles and spegettis Princess, Checkers and l: Fattis and Monis also in Observatory, at West.

20/2/80

Hansard Questions
3 (135/136)

243

Oil tanker Salem

*21 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of Industries

Whether he has in terms of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977, issued any injunction to the news media in connection with the oil tanker *Salem*, if so, (a) what is the purport of the injunction and (b) what are the reasons for issuing it?

†The MINISTER OF INDUSTRIES

No I have, however, pointed out to the news media that in any possible press publicity in regard to the matter the provisions of section 4 of the Petroleum Products Act, 1977 (Act 120 of 1977), must strictly be borne in mind

(a) and (b) fall away

Mr. I F A DE VILLIERS Mr Speaker, arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, may I ask whether within two or three days after his warning to the local newspapers he granted an interview on the same subject to a reporter of *The Observer* of London?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I did not grant an interview to a reporter of *The Observer*. I had to reply to him because he telephoned me. I then told him exactly what I told our newspapers. Any conclusions he drew from that are his own business.

Mr H H SCHWARZ Mr Speaker, further arising out of the hon the Minister's reply, is he aware of the report relating to this matter which appeared in the last issue of *Time Magazine* and which referred to alleged actions by the South African Government in regard to the oil and the disposal of that oil? If he is aware of it, is he taking any action in that regard?

The MINISTER Mr Speaker, I am not aware of that report. Is it a South African newspaper?

Mr H H SCHWARZ *Time* is an American publication circulating in South Africa.

The MINISTER Then the question does not fall within my duties.

Mr SPEAKER Order! That is in effect not a question arising out of the hon the Minister's answer.

Hansard 3 Questions Col. 153/154

26/2/80

243

Press Council: complaints

(243)

209 Mr N B WOOD asked the Minister of the Interior

Whether the Press Council received any complaints from Government departments during 1979, if so, (a) how many from each Department and (b) with what results in each case?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

(b)

Yes

(a)

Number

1 Secretary for Justice

7 Commissioner, South African Police

1 Secretary for Community Development

1 Chief of the South African Defence Force

1 Secretary for Indian Affairs

1 Secretary for Environmental Planning and Energy

Rand Daily Mail Redress given to complainant.

Die Transvaler Rejected

Oggendblad Correction published.

Sunday Post Correction published

Oggendblad Lapsed. (Application for condonation for late filing of complaint refused)

Rand Daily Mail & *Rand Daily Mail Extra* Rejected

Rand Daily Mail Satisfaction granted to complainant

Rand Daily Mail (Extra) Satisfaction granted to complainant.

Rand Daily Mail Satisfaction granted to complainant

Star No decision as yet.

Post (Natal) No decision as yet

Post (Natal) No decision as yet

Hansard Quest. 3 (152)

21/2/80

243

THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY 1980

†Indicates translated version

For written reply

Press Council: complaints against newspapers

43 Mr D J DALLING asked the Minister of the Interior

Whether the Government lodged any complaints against newspapers with the Press Council during 1979, if so, against which newspapers?

The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Yes *Sunday Express*
Sunday Times

Press Council heard 14 tiffs

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — Fourteen complaints against newspapers were laid before the Press Council by the government and government departments in 1979, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch, disclosed yesterday.

He replied to questions from Mr N B Wood (NRP Berea) and Mr D Dalling (PFP Sandton), giving statistics of the newspapers concerned and the action taken.

The Rand Daily Mail had four complaints lodged against it, with two others being lodged against the Rand Daily Mail Extra edition.

Of three complaints lodged by the Commissioner of Police against the RDM, one was rejected and in two others satisfaction was granted to the complainant.

One complaint by the Commissioner of Police against the

RDM's Extra edition was rejected and in another satisfaction granted to the complainant.

The Commissioner of Police also lodged complaints against the Transvaler, which was rejected, against Oggendblad and the Sunday Post, which resulted in corrections being published in both cases.

A complaint by the Secretary for Justice against the RDM resulted in redress being given to the complainant.

Decisions were still being awaited on complaints by the Chief of the Defence Force against the Star, by the Secretary for Indian Affairs against the Post (Natal) and the Secretary for Environmental Planning also against the Post.

In addition, the government lodged complaints against the Sunday Express and Sunday Times.

Rhodesia: Lessons for SA, says newsman

Staff Reporter

CHANGE in South Africa meant very different things for blacks and whites a freelance journalist, Mr John Kane-Berman, said at the University of Cape Town yesterday

He was addressing students on what lessons Rhodesia held for South Africa, as part of the university's orientation programme for new students

"When whites allow blacks into their sport stadiums or hotels they think they are making big concessions, while blacks see these as mere tokenism," he said

The lesson Rhodesia held was the futility of the path it chose in 1965 when Mr Ian Smith declared independence and proclaimed that there would be no majority rule in his lifetime

"What this brought upon that country was a war which may still not be near its end and in which 25 000 people have already died" Mr Kane-Berman said

He urged the 250 students to try to cut through all political rhetoric and focus attention on some of the ugly reality underneath

Mr Botha is saying things now that would have been unthinkable for a Nationalist prime minister 10 years ago" he said

Newsman's appeal is dismissed

22/2/80
243

Court Reporter

AN appeal by John Matisonn, president of the South African Society of Journalists and Sunday Express political correspondent, against a 14-day prison sentence was dismissed in the Supreme Court, Cape Town, yesterday.

An order committing him to jail was suspended pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division which will be heard on a date yet to be arranged. Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment last March for failing to answer questions in connection with a story he wrote about an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the



Mr John Matisonn

Christian League of South Africa, the Rev Frederick Shaw

The story, which was headlined, "Right-wing churchman operates unauthorized bank account in US", appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3 1978

Matisonn was subpoenaed in terms of section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act to give evidence in connection with an alleged offence of libel and/or defamation

The section provides that a magistrate may, on the request of a public prosecutor, require the attendance before him or any other magistrate, for examination by the public prosecutor, 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 was committed

Matisonn was required to disclose the identity of his informant or source of information, full details of where and how information was obtained, how details of the bank account were obtained, to produce original documents from which information was obtained and to disclose who had received the information

Matisonn appeared before a Cape Town magistrate on March 8 last year

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Matisonn, challenged the validity of the subpoena

Among the objections raised was that the inquiry was merely part of an information-gathering process by the police with regard to suggested connections between the Christian League, Mr Shaw and the former Department of Information

The magistrate refused to concern himself with the validity of the subpoena

Matisonn refused to answer some of the questions on the grounds that his code of ethics as a journalist prevented him from identifying his source of information in any way. The magistrate sentenced

'No jurisdiction'

Mr Justice Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring, said in his judgment handed down yesterday that a magistrate deputed to preside at an inquiry had no jurisdiction to hear evidence for the purpose of reviewing, correcting or setting aside the actions of the magistrate who authorized the holding of the enquiry

He said that anyone who was aggrieved at being required to appear and answer questions should apply to the Supreme Court for a review or interdict. He should not attend the inquiry and ask the presiding magistrate to conduct such a review

Mr Justice Rose-Innes found that the subpoena specified adequately what was required of the witness. He said a witness subpoenaed under the section had no right to be told what particular crime was being inquired into

He also found that because he prosecutor had offered Mr Matisonn indemnity, Mr Matisonn was therefore obliged to answer all the questions and he had no just excuse on the grounds of privilege against self-incrimination to refuse to do so

Mr Kuny submitted that the inquiry investigated what was essentially a civil and not a criminal matter

He said Mr Shaw could have sued Matisonn, the Sunday Express or anyone else responsible for the publication of defamatory statements

He added that the court should not sanction an inquiry under section 205 at which a witness was required to answer questions about a matter in respect of which he or others might later be sued in a civil action

Mr Justice Rose-Innes said the submission was "quite untenable" because it would inhibit proper inquiry into grave crimes

He upheld the sentence imposed by the magistrate

Mr Justice Rose-Innes said although a journalist had no privilege greater than any other person entitling him to refuse to assist in a criminal investigation or to refuse to disclose the sources of his information, and he had no just excuse for refusing to give evidence in this respect, these circumstances were mitigating

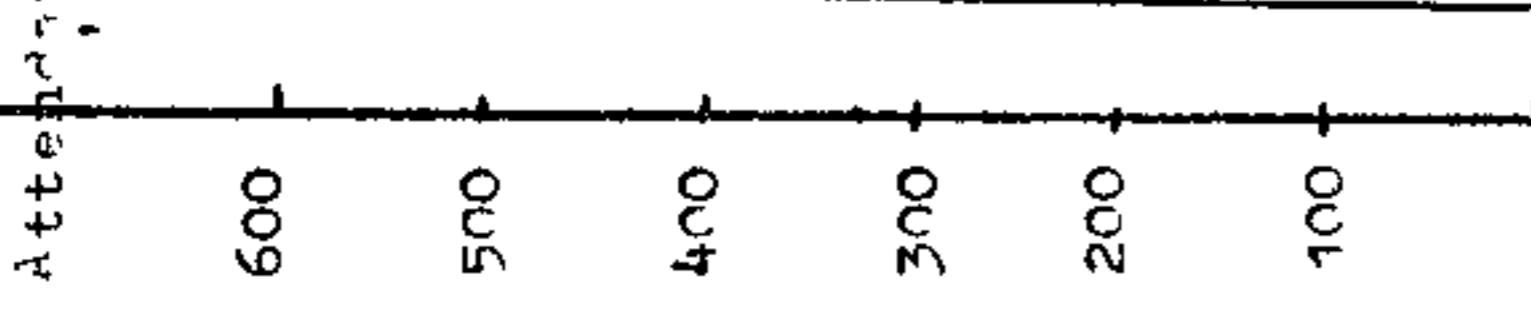
He said the magistrate had borne this in mind when imposing the sentence which, he said, was moderate in all the circumstances of the case

Mr J Slabbert appeared for the State. Mr J M Silk instructed by Syfret Godlonton Fuller Moore Incorporated, appeared for Matisonn

At Groote Schuur, general outpatient attendances have declined since 1973. The number of physiotherapy treatments has also declined - either due to changes in the counting of patients (most likely) or suggesting that the Day Hospitals have taken responsibility for much post-operative physiotherapy treatments. The number of diabetic patients also appears to have declined. At Red Cross, the total number of attendances has declined (although the short time series limits the usefulness of the data here) with special clinics remaining fairly constant and general outpatient attendances declining.

The Groote Schuur Hospital staff report reduced congestion resulting from the existence of the Day Hospitals but the data is such that strong inferences cannot be drawn.

The attendances at Day Hospitals are shown in Graph 3. It appears that it took nearly 2 years to educate the population about the new role of the Day Hospitals. Since 1971, the number of attendances has increased rapidly (also as the number of Day Hospitals has increased) particularly among the



THE CITIZEN/PERSKOR (263) Who owns it? Feb 22/280

If Perskor does not own *The Citizen*, who does? The share register indicates that 1,2m of the R2m issued prefs are held by Volkskas Genomineerdes (Pty) and 513 402 prefs by Volkskas itself — presumably shares it was unable to place

Other large shareholders are Volkskas Pension Fund, with 50 000, Perskorgroep Voorsorgfonds 50 000, Arprint 30 000, Industrial Conveyors (Pty) 25 000, IGI 10 000, Metal Industries Group Life and Provident Fund 10 000, Metal Industries Group Pension Fund 10 000, Nebex Board of Executors 10 000, Rentmeester Versekeraars 5 000 and Saambou-Nasionale 5 000

Ironically, SAAN was the subject of Parliamentary attack last year, regarding its ownership. MD Clive Kinsley showed that only 39% of the company's shares were held in nominee names. He was able to show Prime Minister P W Botha that only 6% of SAAN shares were held by nominees who could not be identified.

One would have thought Perskor might have learnt from the lesson of the past. The secrecy surrounding *The Citizen* in its early days roused the press's curiosity leading to its uncovering the information

scandal. Why do the owners wish to have their identity kept secret, knowing that it could eventually lead to their own embarrassment when it leaks?

Either they are ashamed of owning the newspaper or they have something to hide. Could it be that the same overseas interests purported to hold less than 25% in the old *Citizen* are now more heavily involved in the new company? Another possibility is that Perskor, seeing that *The Citizen's* pref issue failed, found a way of taking up a majority stake through an associate company in the name of Volkskas Nominees.

Perskor denies ownership of the company (see *Letters* P56b February 15). The *FM* has already argued that Perskor divested itself of *Citizen's* control in order to protect its own performance. Last year Perskor found a way out of consolidating *The Citizen's* results and now there appears to be no need to do so.

On this consideration it is hard to believe that pref shareholders will see the fruits of their investments for some years if ever.

• This report was to have been run in the February 15 issue of *The Citizen* with a letter in which the Editor had controlled the copy. The article as above is omitted in error.

crease

Vaderland (-10,8%), Transvaler (-16,2%), Hoofstad (-13,9%) and Oggendblad (-33,2%) all showed heavy losses

Pundits say the poor showing of the Afrikaans papers, in particular those in the Perskor stable, is attributable to the post-Information depression among Afrikaners, as well as disillusionment caused by the disgraced Connie Mulder's role in the debacle

Academics like Koos Roelofse, senior lecturer in Unisa's department of communications (and one-time political correspondent on Transvaler), and acting head of Rhodes' journalism department, Professor Les Switzer, feel however that the causes go much deeper

"The white readership market is virtually saturated," says Switzer, who believes any growth in circulation can only be attained through attracting black readership. Roelofse concurs "Afrikaans dailies haven't invested heavily in trying to win black readership, and have tended to invest in ideological rather than commercial ventures. English papers, on the other hand, even though effectively controlled by white interests, tend to voice the opinions of the black community"

Switzer also points out that there has been a marked increase in circulation of ethnic language media (Ilanga +18,5%), and that Afrikaans papers could be left in the cold if they don't adopt a more multi-racial line

Roelofse takes it further "Afrikaans

CIRCULATION BATTLES

Dailies	Paid circulation July/Dec 79	% Change on	
		July/Dec 78	Jan/June 79
Star	174 893	+2,7	-3,7
Rand Daily Mail	131 770	+2,1	-6,6
Post (Tvl)	113 932	+2,8	+1,8
Argus	102 975	+3,1	-2,5
Daily News	92 511	+1,9	-10,6
Burger	69 234	-0,4	-5,7
Transvaler	68 890	-16,2	-7,6
Beeld	65 042	+3,2	+6,7
Natal Mercury	64 987	+2,5	+0,2
Cape Times	64 083	-5,0	-11,3
Vaderland	57 408	-10,8	-11,9
Citizen	47 202	-27,8	-17,8
Daily Dispatch	31 421	+2,7	+0,8
E P Herald	27 224	+0,4	-0,5
Pretoria News	26 368	+2,6	-3,15
Volksblad	24 763	-5,3	-6,5
Evening Post	23 585	+0,2	+2,3
Natal Witness	18 308	+5,4	-0,1
Hoofstad	14 906	-13,9	-8,6
Oosterlig	10 927	+1,5	+2,0
Diamond Fields Advertiser	7 263	+1,7	-1,6
Friend	6 888	+6,7	-3,7
Oggendblad	5 898	-33,2	-24,6
Weeklies			
Sunday Times	468 975	+0,8	-3,8
Rapport	414 634	+2,8	+0,8
Sunday Tribune	128 827	+1,9	+0,3
Sunday Post	124 238	-1,2	-4,6
W/E Argus	119 965	-1,0	-4,1
Ilanga	100 123	+18,5	+9,9
Sunday Express	91 977	+0,1	-3,1
W/E Cape Times	91 538	-2,4	-8,1
W/E Burger	83 279	+0,4	-2,4
W/E Star	81 928	-3,1	-7,6
Cape Herald	70 457	-0,2	-2,7
Imvo Zabantsundu	53 826	-5,4	+3,2
Weekend Post	46 034	+2,7	+1,9
Post Natal	45 423	-3,3	-4,1
W/E Citizen	42 136	-	-16,8
W/E Transvaler	40 429	-7,1	-9,1
Saturday Post	36 448	+37,7	+0,2
W/E Daily News	27 900	-3,2	+5,6
W/E Volksblad	18 029	-5,6	-8,8
W/E Vaderland	13 280	-24,8	-23,7
W/E Pretoria News	11 728	+2,8	-5,6
Goudveld	7 981	+34,8	+33,8
W/E Hoofstad	4 472	-11,9	-16,4
Financial Weeklies			
Financial Mail	24 296	+16,7	+10,1
Finance Week	3 732*	-	-16,1**

* Interim July-Sept 79-subsequently withdrawn
** % change not reflected on full 6 month period

NEWSPAPERS

The bottom line

243
in 22/2/80

An overall decline in newspaper circulations has given rise to speculation that a major realignment in reading habits is taking place. Audit Bureau of Circulation statistics for June to December 1979 show that gross circulation of SA dailies is down 2,1% on the 1,27m recorded for the corresponding period in 1978

Circulation of loosely defined anti-government dailies at 886 210 has, however, increased 1,9%, while those in the government camp have taken an 11,6% knock to 364 070 copies. As shown in the table, English language dailies have all shown an increase in circulation, with the exception of the Cape Times (-5%) and the Citizen (-27,8%), while only Beeld (+3,2%) and Oosterlig (+1,5%) among the Afrikaans dailies registered an in-

P. T. O

papers tend to define the situation in terms of practical politics — who wields power — whereas the English papers are more aware of the dynamics of politics. That is, what the situation is, and what it could be in the future."

He also believes there is a marked difference between *Nasionale Pers* and *Perskor*, with the former exhibiting more journalistic professionalism (through tradition, this is already instilled in the English press) *Perskor*, on the other hand, "has invested in ink and property not people," and "even their paper is of inferior quality."

The steady decline of the *Citizen* stems from its lack of any coherent philosophy says Roelotse. "It hasn't decided what it is, what it should be, or whether it has the right to exist," he explains. Readers like the electorate, want a positive identity and not one which merely exists in opposition to the perceived *statu quo*.

Sunday papers have all shown a marginal increase, while Saturday editions of dailies continue to slide. With Sunday papers hitting the streets on Saturday evening, economic considerations come to the fore with readers forgoing Saturday papers as an unnecessary expense.

Despite a 17.6% increase in its cover price, the *Financial Mail* still maintains its strong position as leader among financial journals, and paid circulation has

increased 16.7% to 24 296. *Finance Week* its only weekly competitor, has on the other hand been unable to cash in on the renewed interest in business and finance as evidenced by strong trading on the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Interim ABC figures for July, September 1979 at 3/32, show that its paid circulation is down 16.1% on the certificate issued for the first five months of its existence February/June, 1979.

Finance Week's interim certificate has however been withdrawn by the council of management of the ABC because it has not, despite requests, complied with the interim procedure. This entails submitting audited statements for July/October, July/November and July/December.

Journalist's appeal is dismissed

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — An appeal against a 14-day jail sentence by the Sunday Express political correspondent, John Matisonn, was yesterday dismissed in the Supreme Court

An order committing him to jail was suspended pending the outcome of an application for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division which will be heard on a date yet to be arranged

Matisonn was sentenced to 14 days jail in March last year for failing to answer questions in connection with a story he wrote about an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the Christian League of South Africa, the Rev Frederick Shaw

The story, which had the headline 'Rightwing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US' appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3, 1978

Matisonn was subpoenaed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to give evidence in connection with an alleged offence of libel and/or defamation

The section provides that a magistrate may, on the request of a public prosecutor, require the attendance before him or any other magistrate, for examination by the public prosecutor, 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 was committed

Matisonn was required to reveal the identity of his informant or source of information, full details of where and how information was obtained, how details of the bank account were obtained, to produce original documents from which information was obtained and to reveal who had received the information

Matisonn appeared before a Cape Town magistrate on March 8 last year

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Matisonn, challenged the validity of the subpoena

Among the objections raised was that the inquiry was merely part of an information gathering process by the police with regard to suggested connections between the Christian League, Mr Shaw and the former Department of Information

The magistrate refused to concern himself with the validity of the subpoena

Matisonn refused to answer some of the questions on the grounds that his code of ethics as a journalist prevented him from identifying his source of information in any way

The magistrate sentenced him to 14 days

Mr Justice Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice van Heerden concurring, said in his judgment handed down yesterday, that a magistrate deputed to preside at an inquiry had no jurisdiction to hear evidence for the purpose of reviewing, collecting or setting aside the actions of the magistrate who authorised the holding of the inquiry

RDM
22/2/80

227

243

227

Multi-million
~~55~~ ~~221~~
rand power

link with SWA

RDM 22/2/80

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — A new multi-million rand power link is to be built between South Africa and Windhoek, Dr Schalk van der Merwe, Minister of Industries, announced last night

The line will be powered by Escom to meet growing demand for electricity in SWA, which cannot increase its own supply "as long as Ruacana's full capacity is not available".

Ruacana is the R230-million power station straddling the Kunene River on the Angolan border

Dr Van der Merwe said that the new supply line from South Africa would save SWA R27-million a year in coal, diesel and transport costs, as well as 74 million litres of diesel

14 complaints ~~243~~ RDM 22/2/80 against Press

Political Staff

THE ASSEMBLY — Fourteen complaints against newspapers were laid before the Press Council by the Government and by State departments during 1979, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Schlebusch, disclosed yesterday.

Replying to questions from Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea), and Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), the Minister gave details of the newspapers concerned and the action taken

The Rand Daily Mail had four complaints lodged against it, with two others being lodged against the Rand Daily Mail Extra edition

Of three complaints lodged by the Commissioner of Police against the Rand Daily Mail, one was rejected and in two others satisfaction was granted to the complainant.

One complaint by the Com-

missioner of Police against the Rand Daily Mail's Extra edition was rejected and in another satisfaction granted to the complainant

The Commissioner of Police also lodged a complaint against Die Transvaler, which was rejected, and against Oggendblad and the Sunday Post, which resulted in corrections being published in both cases

A complaint by the Secretary for Justice against the Rand Daily Mail resulted in redress being given to the complainant.

Decisions were still being awaited on complaints by the Chief of the Defence Force against The Star, by the Secretary for Indian Affairs against Post (Natal) and the Secretary for Environmental Planning, also against Post (Natal)

In addition to these complaints, the Government lodged complaints against the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times

Supreme Court dismisses appeal by journalist

CAPE TOWN — An appeal by journalist Mr John Matisonn, against conviction and sentence for refusing to answer a question about a report he had written was dismissed in the Supreme Court in Cape Town yesterday.

Mr Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express, is president of the South African Society of Journalists.

He was subpoenaed to appear before the additional magistrate, Cape Town, last March 8 after publication of a report in which he described the activities of the Rev Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League.

The State claimed that Mr Matisonn's unknown informer had either libelled or defamed Mr Shaw.

SOME ANSWERS

Mr Matisonn was prepared to answer three of four questions put to him. He was sentenced to 14 days for refusing to give his source of information.

Mr J M Silke, for Mr Matisonn, said he would ask for leave to appeal to the Appellate Division.

An application for leave to appeal was postponed to a date to be arranged. The order for committal of Mr Matisonn was suspended pending this application.

Mr D A Kuy, for Mr Matisonn, had argued that the subpoena which com-

...the mortality of 'coloured' children;

pelled Mr Matisonn to give evidence was invalid.

In a 21-page judgment, Mr Justice L. A. Rose-Innes, with Mr Justice H. A. van Heerden concurring, found that "uncertainty as to the nature of the offence alleged does not constitute a bar to the issue of the subpoena, nor to the duty of the witness to obey it."

He said Mr Matisonn could have been under no misconception in regard to the allegedly defamatory matter referred to, or the ambit of that inquiry to be held.

It was clear from the subpoena that Mr Matisonn was required to attend the hearing to give information.

If the offence alleged was specified by the prosecutor, which it was, at the hearing, it "matters not that it was not specified in the subpoena."

The state claimed the two offences mentioned in Mr Matisonn's article were defamation in relation to a statement that Mr Shaw operated an unauthorised banking account in the US, and that mail posted to the Christian League of South Africa had come into the hands of Mr Matisonn or other people.

"A journalist has no privilege greater than any other person entitling him to refuse to assist in a criminal investigation or to refuse to disclose the sources of his information, and he has no just excuse for refusing to give evidence in this respect," Mr Justice Rose-Innes ruled.

...the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Improved disproportionately to the 'coloureds'. Similarly, for children 1 to 4 years of age, during the period 1941 to 1970, the white mortality experience, as a percentage of the 'coloureds' had decreased from 15,2, to 7,1. It should be noted that the 0 year age specific death rates are higher than the corresponding I.R.s. This is because the denominator for the former is the number of live births whilst for the latter it is the mid-year populations under one year of age.

Fig 4 provides an indication of the proportional contribution of selected causes of death to the overall mortality experience of the white, 'coloured' and African communities.

During the period 1929 to 1970, the whites have shown a changing spectrum of mortality which is classified, associated with an improving health status. Infectious diseases have become less important and the major causes of death are increasingly related to cardiovascular and neoplastic diseases. The 'coloureds' and Africans, however, have a persistent high proportion of

(iv) Proportional Mortality, accounted for by specific conditions.

(v) Expectation of Life. This was calculated both at birth (e_0) and at 45 years of age (e_{45}) for both males and females. It expresses the average number of additional years an individual would be expected to live beyond birth and 45 years.

For Africans, the proportional mortality was the only index calculated.

RESULTS

The infant mortality rates (IMR) and standardised mortality rates (SMR) for whites and 'coloureds' are provided in Fig. 2 and Fig. 3. Whilst the whites have experienced a steady decline in both of these indices since 1929, the 'coloureds' after an initial decrease, show a comparatively static IMR since 1950 and an increase in their SMR since 1960.

...the mortality of 'coloured' children;

Star
**Government
lodged
two Press
complaints**

THE ASSEMBLY. — The Government last year lodged two complaints with the Press Council against newspapers, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, said yesterday

Replying in writing to a question by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP, Sandton), he said the newspapers in question were the Sunday Express and the Sunday Times

A Government spokesman said yesterday that redress was given in both cases.

Mr Schlabusch said in reply to another question, by Mr Nigel Wood (NRP, Berea), that six Government departments had each complained to the Press Council.

The Secretary for Justice received redress after a complaint against the Rand Daily Mail

The Commissioner of Police laid seven complaints

Satisfaction was received in two complaints against the Rand Daily Mail and the Rand Daily Mail Extra

No decision had yet been reached in a complaint by the Chief of the Defence Force against The Star — Sapa

RDM 23/2/80
Students
plan own
elections
reporting

Own Correspondent

PORT ELIZABETH — South African students will run their own news service from Rhodesia during next week's elections. This was announced by the South African Students Press Union in Johannesburg this week.

Saspu's president, Mr Shaun Johnson, flew to Salisbury yesterday to prepare for a week's coverage of the elections. Mr Johnson is a final year journalism student at Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

Daily reports will be published on all English campuses in South Africa. This is the first time Saspu has undertaken a project of this nature.

"This is a major step for the student Press," said Mr Johnson. "We are moving away from secondhand analytical journalism towards investigative reporting," he said.

News from the elections will be telexed to the campuses, where student news teams will edit the reports and publish them in bulletin form.

"With thousands of Rhodesian students on campuses, the events of the next few weeks will be crucial and their interest should be catered for," said Mr Johnson.

Journalist ^{Star} tells of a ^{27/2/80} 'secret war' ^{26's} against SA

Military Correspondent

America's secret war against South Africa was continuing and although more intense was less blatant. Miss Aida Parker of the Citizen newspaper told the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Defence and Police Reporting today.

Miss Parker, the first woman to give evidence before the commission, said she became interested in American involvement in South Africa when she learnt of the establishment of a library in Soweto by the United States Information Service about six weeks before the outbreak of rioting in the township in June 1976.

"Of the 600 books in the library, 400 dealt with revolution, mainly the French revolution, with some books on the Chinese revolution and the Russian revolution.

"These books were extensively borrowed by the black consciousness movement and students from the Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto," she said.

APPROACH

Miss Parker approached the United States Information Service about the library and was told to mind her own business and that the Information Service was carrying out American policy.

The Citizen carried a series of reports written by Miss Parker under the headline "America's Secret War against South Africa."

These articles were later published in book form in 1977. The book was handed to the commission as an exhibit.

Answering a question from the commission, she said that as far as she knew the library in Soweto was still in existence and had been expanded.

© See Page 11

Minister Le Grange warns 'agitators'

THE Government is watching **POST** very closely", the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, told a National Party

meeting on Wednesday night. **SAA**

But angry black leaders yesterday said they had the highest regard for the newspaper **Post 27/2/50**

"Things have come to

a sorry pass when a man of Mr Qoboza's calibre, a strong advocate of peaceful change, is threatened together with his newspaper," Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said

Mr le Grange told the meeting at the Teachers' College in Potchefstroom.

● That **POST** was being watched by the Government. He told a questioner from the floor: "I want to assure you that the **POST** is being very closely watched."

● That organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto would "burn their fingers";

● That the Government was considering steps to prevent "heroes funerals" like those given the gunmen killed in the Silverton bank siege.

● That it was a mistake to see blacks as fighting whites. "There is no black-against-white threat in South Africa but a threat against blacks and whites," Mr le Grange said.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said

Go Page 21

LOCAL NEWS

Press restrictions
proposed on terror

Pretoria Bureau

A senior security police officer, Brigadier Jan du Preez, yesterday proposed a list of restrictions to be imposed on Press coverage of terrorist incidents to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence and police reporting.

Giving evidence before the Commission, he said there was a need for legislation to prevent the media from publishing details about police strengths, the nature of police training, police weapons, vehicles and equipment, details of police contacts with terrorists, the result of contacts like injuries and arrests, police planning, movements, bases, the details of arrested or detained terrorists and details of terrorist demands

These restrictions, he said, were necessary because such information could enable the enemy to replan. The information could be used as propaganda and it could demoralise certain sections of the public. He also said that in general the police had a good relationship with the Press. An agreement between the Commissioner of Police and the media had been in existence for some time.

Star 27/1/80

263

CT 21/2/80

Reporting restrictions (243) 'necessary'

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He said in general the police had a good relationship with the press. An agreement between the Commissioner of the Police and the media had been in existence for some time —

Sapa

(~~211/1~~) 2/28 (243) (~~327~~)

Top SB says Press must be restricted

PRETORIA — A senior security police officer, Brig Jan Du Preez, yesterday proposed a list of restrictions to be imposed on Press coverage of guerilla incidents to the Steyn Commission of inquiry into defence and police reporting.

Giving evidence before the Commission, he said there was a need for legislation to prevent the media from publishing details about police strengths, the nature of police training, police weapons, vehicles and equipment, details of police contacts with guerillas, the results of contacts like injuries and arrests, police planning, movements, bases, the details of arrested or detained guerillas and the details of guerilla demands.

These restrictions, he said, were necessary because such information could enable the enemy to replan. The informa-

tion could be used as propaganda and it could demoralise certain sections of the public

He also said that in general the police had a good relationship with the Press. An agreement be-

tween the commissioner of the police and the media had been in existence for some time

CT 28/2/80 (243)

NPU, SAP men form police/press committee

PRETORIA — A working committee, consisting of seven members of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and four members of the South African Police, was established yesterday, according to an announcement by the SAP Directorate of Public Relations.

The announcement read: "The meeting, which was chaired by the chief of the CID, Lieutenant-General J C Visser, lasted more than three hours and several aspects relating to police/press relations and closer co-operation between the press and the SA police were discussed."

"Some of the issues discussed included the Silverton siege and problems which arose during the drama. Methods to cure future problems were also discussed."

"General Vic Vorster, chief of the SA Police counter-insurgency unit, gave the meeting a detailed report of the Silverton

incident and the police actions at the time, while Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the security branch of the SAP, gave the meeting an insight into the present security situation in South Africa.

The committee consists of Mr R W J Opperman, director of the NPU, Mr G G A Uys, manager of the NPU, Mr T Myburgh, of the Saan group, Mr G J B Engelbrecht, of Nasionale Koerante, Mr H Paken-dorf, of Perskor, Mr P W McLean, of the Argus group, Mr A Drysdale, of the Pretoria News, Lieutenant-General J C Visser, chief of the CID, Brigadier Johan Coetzee, chief of the security branch, Brigadier J A H Grobbelaar, officer commanding the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP, and Lieutenant-Colonel Leon Mellet, liaison officer of the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP. The committee will meet quarterly. — Sapa

Minister le Grange warns agitators

THE Government is watching **POST** very closely", the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, told a National Party

meeting on ~~Wednes-~~ day night.

But angry black leaders yesterday said they had the highest regard for the newspaper. *Post 21/2/50*
"Things have come to

a sorry pass when a man of Mr Qoboza's calibre, a strong advocate of peaceful change, is threatened together with his newspaper," Bishop Desmond Tutu, secretary general of the South African Council of Churches, said

Mr le Grange told the meeting at the Teachers' College in Potchefstroom

● That **POST** was being watched by the Government. He told a questioner from the floor "I want to assure you that the **POST** is being very closely watched"

● That organisations fomenting unrest in Soweto would "burn their fingers"

○ That the Government was considering steps to prevent "heroes funerals" like those given the gunmen killed in the Silverton bank siege

● That it was a mistake to see blacks as fighting whites "There is no black-against-white threat in South Africa but a threat against blacks and whites," Mr le Grange said

Dr Nthato Motlana chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, said

[Signature]

NPU and police meet ²⁴³ RDM 28/2/80

A NEW police-Press working committee has been established

It consists of seven members of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and four members of the South African Police, according to the police Directorate of Public Relations yesterday

"The meeting, which was chaired by the chief of the CID, Lieutenant General J C Visser, lasted more than three hours and several aspects relating to police-Press relations and closer co-operation between the Press and the SAP were discussed.

"Some of the issues discussed included the Silverton siege and problems which arose during the drama. Methods to cure future problems were also discussed

"Other matters which were raised were police Press identity cards and the accreditation of crime reporters"

The meeting, in Pretoria, was given a detailed report on police action during the Silverton siege and were briefed on the security situation in South Africa

The committee consists of

Mr R W J Opperman, president of the NPU, Mr G G A Uys, manager of the NPU, Mr T Myburgh of South African Associated Newspapers, Mr G J B Engelbrecht of Nasionale Pers, Mr H Pakendorff of Perskor, Mr P W McLean of the Argus Group, Mr A Drysdale of the Pretoria News, Lt Gen J C Visser, Chief of the CID, Brig Johan Coetzee, Chief of the Security Branch, Brig J A H Grobbelaar, Officer Commanding the Directorate of Public Relations of the SAP and Lt Col Leon Mellet, liaison officer of the police Directorate of Public Relations — Sapa

Government Watching POST

it comes as no surprise to hear that the Government is watching **POST**.

"Anybody or any organisation that proclaims the truth boldly and fearlessly is in danger of being silenced," he said

Dr Nthato Motlana said there have been no organisations fomenting unrest, but it was the evil system under which we live which is fomenting unrest

He said banning funerals would be counter productive

"You cannot ban a feeling that one has in his breast," he said

He said he agreed with Mr le Grange whole heartedly that there is no black against-white threat "It is men of goodwill against an evil system"

Bishop Tutu said there is no way the Government can legislate against the people deciding who their heroes are

"Even if funerals are prescribed that does not alter the people's feelings," he said

"If deeply held feelings are going to be suppressed, there is a danger that they will explode at a later date"

Bishop Tutu said the struggle is not against whites but against "an unjust policy and an un-

just system"

"Until it is changed our race relations will suffer," Bishop Tutu said

The publicity secretary of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), Mr George Wauchope, said "History has taught us that once Ministers of Police start threatening black organisations, we should know what to expect

"We shall hail, honour and remember our heroes as we are going to do on March 21 without being apologetic to any one No one dare define or dictate to us who our heroes are, and if they die on the battlefield we shall bury them like soldiers — with honour

"The onslaught that Mr le Grange is speaking of is a paranoid reaction to the constant reminder that blacks are an oppressed people, who shall steadfastly continue their quest for liberation"

A spokesman for the Solidarity Front said it is extremely shocking that even the few outlets of expression left are now being threatened

"Let us hope that these threats remain as threats because the consequences of stifling are, like someone has said, too ghastly to contemplate"

on the register, ~~three Hawker Siddeleys, five Citations, one Gulfstream II, one BAC 111 (Louis Luyt's) and Rembrandt's Falcon 10.~~

Present count is five Learjets (Louis Luyt having just bought a used one), two Hawker Siddeleys, three Citations, the ~~Gulfstream and the Falcon.~~ The others were all sold on the lucrative foreign secondhand market

PUBLISHING

Knock and drop

The Argus Group and SA Associated Newspapers (Saan) are locking horns in what could develop into a lively dust-up as they vie for readership of free knock and drop news sheets in Soweto

Saan is due to launch its weekly 24 page tabloid, Soweto News, on March 19 and will distribute 120 000 copies to houses, at taxi ranks, bus terminals and other outlets. Argus, on the other hand, is letting

nought out about its intended publication, the Sowetan

It is understood that this will be handled by Post (Transvaal), but Star assistant manager, Colin Hyde, wouldn't confirm "It's all rumour," is all he would add to his original "no comment" Other Star sources were more forthcoming, and confirmed that the Sowetan is substantially more than a rumour

A Saan GM, Nigel Twidale, says the main reason for launching Soweto News, which will be more a community paper with local township news, very much in the same mould as Caxton's suburban "freebies," was that "for years advertisers found it difficult to penetrate the townships" Soweto News, with a guaranteed circulation, will fill the gap, he hopes

Will circulation of the Rand Daily Mail Extra, aimed entirely at black readership, be affected? "No," says Twidale "It's only a weekly, and the news coverage won't be as extensive." He thinks, however, that Post's circulation could be hit.

MAGAZINES

Bright black outlook

218 \$11.29 | 2/80

Black magazine circulations have really taken off, according to the latest figures. So, too, have a couple aimed at the white market. If there's a common factor, it seems to be commercial. The magic touch belongs to the Cape publisher, Nasionale Pers — or its distribution arm.

Audit Bureau of Circulation (ABC) figures for June-December 1979 show that circulation figures for magazines directed at the black market have increased by as much as 45.5%.
The increase in black spending power and the advertising that's poured in as a result is one reason for the black market readership boom. According to AMPS 79 survey, total black annual income in the PWV area (17% of the total black adult population) is R1.5 billion, while they have become greater consumers than whites of many essential goods and services.
"There are 20m-30m blacks in southern

	July/Dec 79	% Change on July/Dec 78	Jan/June 79
Bona	288 234	+45.5	+22.3
Your Family	243 903	-2.7	+4.2
Husgenoot	222 169	+16.1	+9.7
Living & Loving	195 681	+0.8	-1.1
Sarrie Marais	192 248	+17.7	+13.5
Rooi Rose	190 256	+5.0	+5.6
Fair Lady	182 043	+13.1	+8.9
Scope	170 803	+8.4	-0.2
Keur	145 718	+6.2	+1.9
Family Radio & TV	142 153	+1.3	-2.9
Pace	121/374	-	+32.4
Radio & TV Dagboek	108 062	+4.1	-10.3
Drum	107 225	-	+15.8
SA Garden & Home	91 306	+12.5	+5.9
Darling	85 056	+3.8	+2.8
Car	78 269	+0.6	-1.8
Landbouweekblad	77 039	+1.9	+3.1
Landbouweekblad	40 063	-17.9	+8.1
Patrys	35 932	-21.6	-14.1
Charmaine	34 754	+0.6	+0.1
Farmers Weekly	25 250	-4.1	-4.1
To The Point	22 615	-3.9	-4.7
Parade & Foto Aksie			

Africa," says Vincent Matthews, co-director with Jim Bailey of New Publishing Company, publisher of *Drum* and *True Love*. "This is a tremendous market."

But *New Dawn* publisher Ted Seeales points out that black spending power is only one reason for the phenomenal circulation gains. He says publishers have ordered larger print orders, distribution has improved and outlets expanded. *Drum* and *True Love* have increased theirs by 50% over the last 18 months.

Circulation figures tend to support this theory. *True Love* has gone from 49 000 in July-December 1978 to 65 000 for July-December last year and 90 000 for the January issue. *Drum* has risen by 32.4% from 107 000 to 130 000.

Bona, published by Republican Press, rose from 183 986 (July-December 1978) to 218 518 (January-June 1979) and then by 22.3% to 268 749 (July-December 1979).

New products in the market may also account for the upsurge in sales. *Pace*, the black-orientated glossy that made its appearance in December 1978 has evoked a strong black readership interest and alerted publishers to the threat of competition.

Seeales is hoping to break into the market when he launches *New Dawn* in April. He plans to capture a large portion of the 700 000 more affluent, adult, female readers.

In the Afrikaans market, *Husgenoot* circulation has increased by 25% over the last year and *Sarrie Marais* by 30%. George Theron, financial manager of Nasionale Nuusdistribueerders, says part of the increase can be attributed to the new image Afrikaans magazines are adopting. "The old image was becoming obsolete and they've been given a facelift. There's been a swing towards a younger readership and sales are responding positively."

But distribution has also played a major role. NNID distributes *Husgenoot*, *Sarrie Marais*, *Fair Lady*, *True Love* and *Drum* — all of which grew significantly.

SAAN

Prepping ahead

SAAN's results confirm what the market has been saying for some months. Investors appear to have sensed that the group could emerge from the doldrums and have pushed the share price up to 600c from a low of 335c last year.

Attributable profit rose 14,9% to R2,8m (R2,4m), indicating a strong second-half improvement. In the first half, earnings declined 51,9% to R466 000 (R708 000).

At the pre-tax level, year-end profit rose 29,1% to R4,6m (R3,7m) as a result of a 35,3% increase in operating profit to R4,5m (R3,3m) and lower investment income of R367 000 (R511 000). More space sold and higher rates for some categories

led to increased advertising revenue, while the rate of operating cost increases declined. According to the directors, operating costs rose less than the inflation rate and the higher price of newsprint was responsible for more than 50% of the total increase in operating costs.

Increased cover prices of the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Cape Times* were not high enough to cover the higher costs of distribution and newsprint. In fact, the directors point out that this boost in revenue could cover only half of these cost increases.

While the directors do not mention the RDM's loss in the preliminary report, it is believed to have been more than R1,5m. The other house papers, the *Sunday Times*, and *Sunday Express* increased their profits. The 36,6%-owned Robinson group which publishes the *Natal Mercury*, also incurred a loss, due to one of its subsidiaries, and as it is equity-accounted, this loss is reflected in SAAN's earnings.

On the positive side, increased dividends were received from Argus and Sappi, and 45,5%-owned *Pretoria News* weighed in with higher earnings. Although not mentioned in the report, the *Eastern Province Herald* increased its contribution to group profits.

Investment income declined to R367 000 (R511 000) and a R166 000 loss (R62 000 profit) stemmed from the sale of a hot-metal plant, which became obsolete following installation of new electronic equipment. With the capex programme now virtually complete, it is likely that the tax relief will fall away. Last year, the investment allowances resulted in a

R228 000 (R204 000) tax offset.

The directors forecast that trading results will compare favourably with those of 1979 due to SAAN's improved trading position and generally improved economic prospects. However, the directors warn that newsprint, distribution and labour costs will again be higher. Following an unchanged 8c interim, the final was raised 48% to 37c (25c). Year-end earnings rose 15,2% to 144c (125c) and should be bettered this year. The nature of SAAN's track record, however, makes forecasting a tricky business. Suffice to say that at 600c, the share yields a fairly safe 7,5%

Peter Pittendrigh

Trust Press, expert tells Steyn

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DM 29/2/80

Pretoria Bureau

THE South African Press is patriotic and responsible — irrespective of the different political persuasions of individual newspapers — and it is imperative that Press freedom should be allowed to flourish

That was the opinion of Mr. Kelsey Stuart, legal adviser to the Rand Daily Mail and South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), who yesterday gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Reporting on Defence and Police Matters in Pretoria

Mr. Stuart told the commission the positive way for authorities to deal with the media was by placing trust and confidence in their work.

"I don't believe there is a single editor in South Africa who would dare to commit any unpatriotic act through his newspaper.

"In fact, I go so far as to say that in such an event, it would be the newspaper itself who would see to it that such an editor was fired," Mr. Stuart said

Mr. Stuart criticised the South African Government's handling, through the Defence Force ban on reporting, of the defence force personnel who were captured and held prisoners of war by the MPLA Government in Angola

He said he believed the public had been inadequately informed of the soldiers' welfare and that the defence force had committed a grave mistake in not openly publicising the negotiations that were under way at the time to secure their release

Mr. Stuart, a member of the International Red Cross, said he had been involved in negotiations to secure the release of the men

At the time the Angolan Government were anxious to secure international recognition and it would have been a positive move to publicise everything about the prisoners of war, inform their families what was happening and where they were being held. This would have put pressure on the MPLA Government to secure their re-

Mr. Stuart suggested a committee to deal with future military and police reporting when it came to matters of national security. It would comprise members of the defence force, police, editors and deputy editors, who would work to secure a flow of news to the media.

He said such a body should be established along the lines of the official American Committee on Censorship.

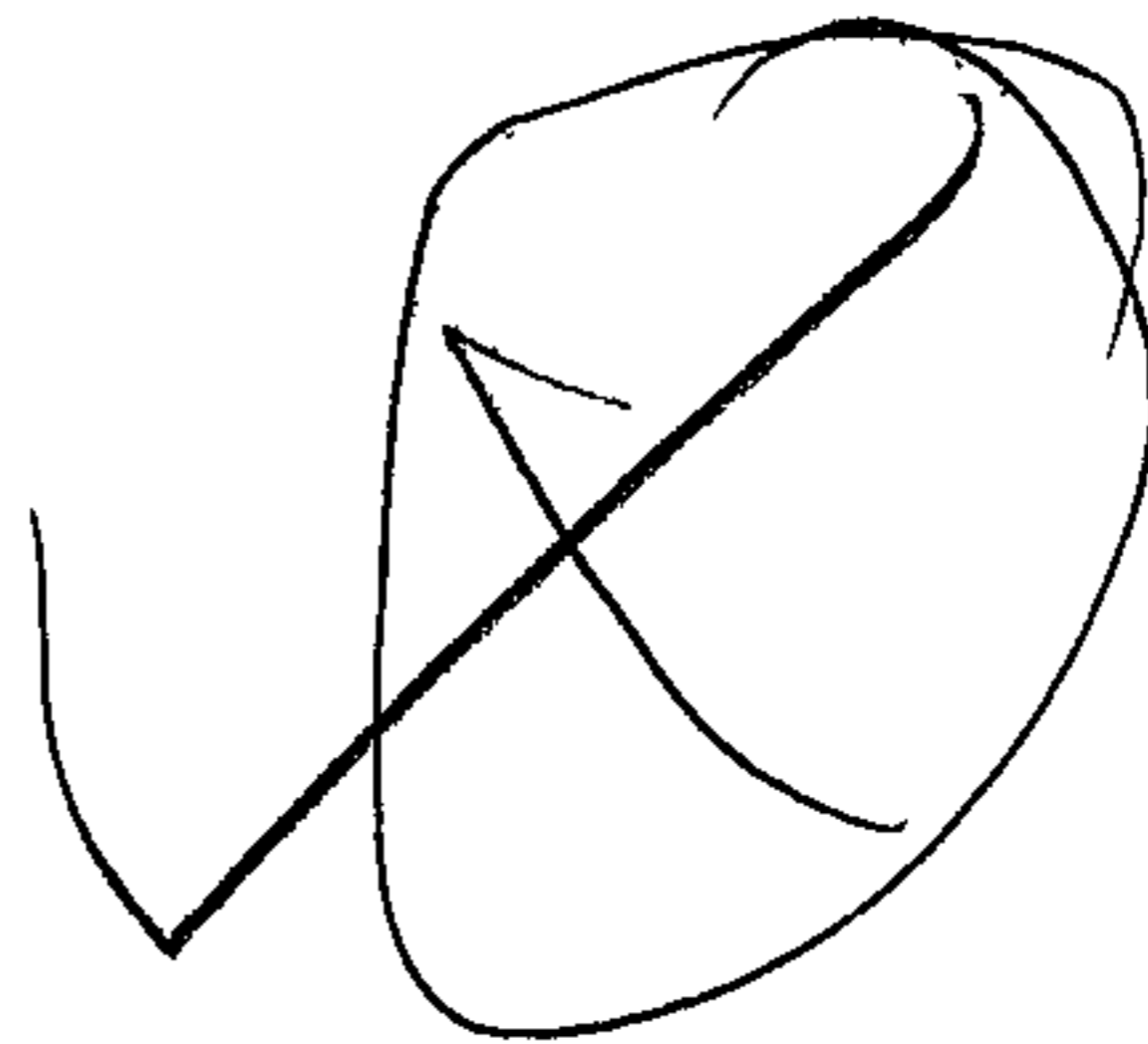
Mr. Stuart handed the commission a dossier of sensitive information, compiled and analysed by Mr. Raymond Louw, general manager of SAAN, which dealt with the problems encountered by newspaper editors when handling such material.

Discussions on the dossier were held in camera

PRESS

23 MAY 1979 — ~~28 Sept.~~ 1979
31/12/79

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SA under stress needs a free Press: Hersov

Own Correspondent

MARITZBURG — Honorary President of the South Africa Foundation, Mr Basil Hersov, said today the need for a vigorous independent Press was greatest when a society was under stress

Law chief to see Leader of House

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr Douglas Shaw QC, said today he would be contacting the Leader of the House of Assembly, Mr Louwrens Muller, about the controversy over representations by the legal fraternity to the Government over the Advocate-General Bill

While Mr Shaw did not elaborate, it is understood that he wants to clear up the misunderstandings over the Minister's apparent refusal to grant the Bar Council an interview to state their views about the Bill

Mr Shaw had earlier claimed that Mr Muller had refused to see him. Neither would he see Mr J D Symington, president of the SA Law Society

The Council and the Natal Law Society issued a joint statement in which they slammed the Bill

But Mr Muller told Sapa that he had telephoned Mr Symington, had a 20-minute discussion with him and agreed it was not necessary for a meeting

● Muller denies snub to lawyers — Page 9

'Revenge' in gag Bill says Schwarz

By Hugh Leggatt
Political Correspondent

THE ASSEMBLY — The Advocate-General Bill contained an element of Government revenge on the Press that helped expose the information scandal Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville), said today

The Government seemed to think the wrongdoers in the scandal were not those who had abused public trust but those who had slowly and relentlessly exposed the evil and embarrassed the ruling party

Speaking in the debate on the Bill, he referred to Nationalist MPs who had said their constituents repeatedly asked them when something would be done about the Press

MASK SLIPPED

"The mask slipped repeatedly during this debate," said Mr Schwarz. "There is little doubt that the purpose of this Bill is not merely to stop rumours or to create machinery for examining allegations of corruption but also to show the Press who is boss."

The Bill would in no way stop rumour mongering. It encouraged

With the present weakened parliamentary opposition, other institutions had to share the role of opposition. An outspoken Press was the most important of those

Opening the Royal Show, Mr Hersov said the Advocate-General Bill negated signs that South Africa was at last emerging from an era of self-interest and group consciousness

World opinion was of great importance to South Africa. "Our international reputation is a national asset, not merely a vague concept akin to popularity," he said

"It is something that determines whether people talk to us, trade with us or invest here, directly affecting our prosperity and stability"

Mr Hersov went on to say that equality of economic opportunity, and a stake for all in the preservation of the country was ultimately the best defence

"The association of 'anti-capital' and 'anti-white' is dangerous, and one from which we all stand to lose," he said

"Those constructive steps that are being taken — and there are many of them — should be assiduously and openly marketed for world opinion, instead of being introduced with exaggerated caution in deference to right-wing opinion at home

"Events, rather than promises, determine our international image. It is of deep concern how certain events have often been handled in the past and how they are handled in the future"

the creation of rumour-mongering machinery to process them high and impressive

AB, for completion see also (327)

SABC 'controls' Perskor magazines

29/5/79 (Star) X (243)

(217)

THE ASSEMBLY — The magazines Family Radio and TV and Radio en TV Dagboek, were controlled by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, the Minister of National Education, Mr Cruywagen, said yesterday

Speaking in committee on his vote, Mr Cruywagen said Perskor printed the magazines under contract

"The SABC provided the prescriptions for the programmes and provided background material for articles which appeared in the magazines

"The SABC has the final say over the contents of those publications," he said.

CONTROLLED

They were publications of the SABC and were fully controlled by the SABC.

Mr Cruywagen said he could not say offhand who the registered owners of the magazines were

"Who gets the dividends? That's the point," interjected an Opposition member.

Mr Cruywagen said Opposition members who had further questions could put them in writing — Sapa

Roy Terry, for many years associated with a leading banking company in South Africa, here records the impact the Press "Gag" Bill has had among some would-be friends of South Africa in Britain.

Press 'Gag' 243 Bill shocks SA friends

LONDON — The planned legislation by Mr P W Botha's Government to stop the Press from publishing reports about suspected official malpractices has resulted in an astonishing turnabout in opinion in England.

When I toured England's South Coast resorts at the height of last summer, the impression I gained from holidaying stockbrokers, bankers and businessmen was a sympathetic attitude towards the political problems in South Africa.

One businessman told me then: "You must understand, many people in this country have relatives, friends or business connections with your country. What Mr Vorster must do is demonstrate a sincere desire to play fair with the non-white population groups and we'll back him all the way"

BACKWARD STEP

Now, 10 months later, the mood has changed dramatically. Granted, the Wiehahn Commission has recommended that job apartheid should end and that Dr Piet Koornhof wanted to consult with the likes of Dr Motlana and Mr Percy Qoboza on the future of blacks outside the homelands.

These two concessions — enormous as they may appear to South Africans — mean little when weighed against the Bill to stop the Press from exposing any future Government scandals.

This, to the informed and influential Briton, is a giant step backwards — a step, I am very much afraid, that will lose South Africa many, many friends.

I heard details of the Bill while aboard a ship sailing to Europe. Whatever else the BBC may have been accused of in the past, the news of the world service restricts itself to facts. Certainly

there was no bias in this bulletin which reported the fact that a Bill had been published and the details of that Bill

That was all I and 11 other passengers heard and we were left to formulate our own opinions without the dubious benefit of reading comment in "Die Engelse Pers."

INDICTMENTS

We were all stunned into silence by the incredible impudence of a government which had committed one blunder after another over "Muldergate."

When I landed in England and headed back to the South Coast it was to hear damning indictments such as: "Tell me, how can South Africa be so stupid?" Muldergate was one thing, every government has skeletons in its cupboard. The answer, of course, is to bury them in public and start afresh.

"IT HURTS!"

"Now we are left with the impression that there are so many more skeletons awaiting discovery that Mr Botha is being forced to take these Draconian measures against what we still believe is one of the freest presses in Africa

"It hurts people like me who have to defend your country almost every day of our lives"

That was a banker speaking — a banker who must be well known to Senator Owen Horwood and to other financial figures in South Africa.

Then there was the stockbroker who shook his head sadly when he heard I was from South Africa, "just when we get a Conservative government which is making encouraging noises about southern Africa, Mr Botha goes and puts his foot in it. Can you explain their thinking? I can't."

Neither could I.

BLACK MAGAZINES
Slugging it out

There's no truth in the rumour that there's a fight to the finish between black publications *Pace* and *Drum*. Both are seemingly alive and well, while vying for top spot in black circulation.

Right now New Publishing Company (Pty)'s monthlies *Drum* and *True Love* (sold as an advertising package deal) claim dramatic sales increases. Print orders are currently in excess of 154 000 and 89 000 respectively.

Based on current circulation trends, MD Ted Scales "confidentially predicts" circulation for the July - December 1979 ABC period will be at least 30% higher than the same period in 1978. The tally then was 85 996 and 49 236 for *Drum* and *True Love*.

Drum circulation for June is 115 000, says Scales, with the remainder of the 154 000 print order earmarked for African

Caterlog and All of Workers Union... (mirrored text from top of page)

When is a racial trade union? When is it for whites (or other non-African workers) only? Or domestic affairs of the union? That is the issue of Association of African Workers (AAWA) general secretary... (mirrored text from middle of page)

Mr Williams... (mirrored text from top right of page)

TRADE UNIONS
Principle and practice

6 APR 1979
Margaret Raw

territory distribution. *Drum* advertising revenue rose 131% between May 1978 and May 1979. He is confident advertising revenue will increase by 100% over the next year.

A growing awareness of the importance of black consumer potential is reflected particularly in liquor, medicine and food advertising, as well as in the field of consumer durables. Market research into consumer products show black households replaced 28 000 refrigerators, 26 000 portable radios, 24 000 televisions, 23 000 hairdriers, 22 000 vacuum cleaners, 21 000 washing machines, 20 000 lawnmowers, 19 000 bicycles and 18 000 cars last year.

Black publishing market... *Pace* magazine... Don McAlpine... circulation... (mirrored text from middle of page)

credibility has been re-established. We've proved we're a good environment in which to advertise.

Is the *Pace* objective to outpace *Drum* in terms of circulation? McAlpine says no. Like *Age* were number two but we were number one in advertising revenue... (mirrored text from middle of page)

Another point which Mr... (mirrored text from middle of page)

Union Officials Accused
Cape Herald April 1979
Cape Herald reporters 1979

At the meeting... (mirrored text from right side of page)

due to be held some time in July... (mirrored text from right side of page)

Another source believes that there will be new restrictions on unions which fail to pass the tests... (mirrored text from right side of page)

ship householders have then had to repay... (mirrored text from bottom of page)

One of the most important but little marked features of the world's... (mirrored text from bottom of page)

African Education
Building on the future
6 APR 1979
Margaret Raw

South African Press Clips, week ending 7 APR 1979

Union Assets seized

Two press gags become law ²⁴³ from tomorrow ~~251~~

Political Staff

TWO of the six press gagging measures that have come before Parliament this session, will become law this week. Special Government Gazettes will be published tomorrow in terms of which the Police Act Amendment Bill and the Inquest Amendment Bill will become acts.

Both these laws contain press gagging clauses, which if in force a few years ago, would have prevented a large number of reports on the Soweto riots and the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

The Police Act Amendment Bill contains a clause that makes it an offence for newspapers to publish "any untrue matter" about the police "without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true"

The penalty for such an offence is a fine of up to R10 000 and/or imprisonment for five years

Afrikaans and English newspapers throughout the country have united in their opposition to the measure. They have pointed out that a simple denial by the police of the accuracy of reports would succeed in preventing publication on alleged malpractices in the police force. This will in effect free the police from the restraining influence of a vigilant press

The Inquests Amendment Bill makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings at an inquest. This puts inquests under the same sub

judice rule as court proceedings preventing newspapers from investigating deaths arising from unnatural causes

This will prevent newspaper probes such as those conducted after the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko when newspapers published that Mr Biko had died of brain damage, contradicting the conclusion reached by many people after a speech by the Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, that Mr Biko had died after going on a hunger strike

State funds

In addition the strongest of all the anti-press measures, the Advocate-General Bill will appear in its final form this week. The bill was referred to a select committee after a country-wide outcry against its press gag clause, which will make it a crime for newspapers to publish allegations of corruption or maladministration involving State funds unless permission is given by a government-appointed advocate-general

There is little chance that the essential features of the press gag clause will be withdrawn, although several peripheral modifications cannot be excluded

'Curbs on Press' law tomorrow

Argns 12/6/79

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Political Staff

RESTRICTIONS on Press reporting of police activities will become law when the Police Amendment Bill is promulgated tomorrow.

The Acting State President, Mr Marais Viljoen, assented to the police Amendment Bill as well as the Inquests Bill, both of which passed through both Houses of Parliament in the face of strong Opposition objection to the provisions against the Press.

A clause on Press reporting in the Police Bill puts the onus on newspapers to determine, by checking with the police, the accuracy and truth of reports about police activities.

Reports written about the police to which the police object could land newspapers in court with the possibility of a maximum fine of R10 000 or five years imprisonment or both.

IN COURT

The onus will be on newspapers to prove in court they had reasonable grounds for believing their reports were correct.

A police public relations officer will be made available on the same basis as Press relations officers in the Defence Force and the Prisons Department to clear Press reports before publication.

Opposition to the restrictions on the Press was based on the belief that the police will be able to refuse publication of any reports dealing with the treatment of prisoners and alleged malpractices.

KRUGER VIEW

In the debates on the Bill in Parliament, the Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, denied that the Bill was aimed at covering up police activities.

The Inquests Bill makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of an Inquest court.

The effect will be to place inquest proceedings under a sub judice rule similar to that applying to a trial and will prevent newspapers from investigating deaths, such as those in detention, arising from unnatural causes.

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Two Press gag Bills in black and white this week

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Two of the six Press-gagging measures that have come before Parliament this session will become law this week.

Special Government Gazettes will be published tomorrow in terms of which the Police Act Amendment Bill and the Inquest Amendment Bill will become Acts.

Both these laws contain Press-gagging clauses, which if in force a few years ago would have inhibited a large number of reports on incidents such as the Soweto riots and the death in detention of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko.

The Police Act Amendment

Bill contains a clause that makes it an offence for newspapers to publish "any untrue matter" about the police "without having reasonable grounds for believing that the statement is true".

The penalty for such an offence is a fine of up to R10 000 and/or five years' jail.

Afrikaans and English newspapers have united in their Opposition to the measure.

They have pointed out that a simple denial by the police of the accuracy of reports would succeed in preventing publication on alleged malpractices in the police force.

In effect this will free the police from the restraining influence of a vigilant Press. Had such an Act had been in force in 1976, many reports on police action during the Soweto riots would not have been published.

The Inquest Amendment Bill makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings of an inquest.

Inquests will now fall under the same sub-judice rule as court proceedings, preventing newspapers from investigating deaths arising from unnatural causes.

This will prevent newspaper probes such as those conducted after the death in detention of

Mr Biko, which reported that Mr Biko had died of brain damage.

In addition, the strongest of all the anti-Press measures, the Advocate-General Bill, will appear in its final form this week.

The Bill was referred to a Select Committee after a national outcry against its Press gag clause, which will make it a crime for newspapers to publish allegations of corruption or maladministration involving State funds unless permission is given by a Government-appointed Advocate-General.

There is little chance that the essential features of the crucial clause will be withdrawn, although several modifications are possible.

Press gag provisions in A-G Bill remain

August 13/10/79

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Political Correspondent

THE controversial Advocate-General Bill has reappeared in tightened-up form today following a select committee investigation, but the Press gag provisions remain.

Press gag

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs of semi-State corporations such as Iscor, the SABC and Escom.

The Bill also states clearly that newspapers will not be prevented from publishing court proceedings, proceedings in the Senate, the Assembly and Provincial Councils, or of the notice by the Advocate-General that he is investigating the matter.

In terms of one amendment people appearing before the Advocate-General will now automatically be entitled to legal representation.

An attempt to speed up inquiries has been made by stating that they must take place 'forthwith'.

Others amendments affect mainly the terms of office of the Advocate-General.

A sub-clause giving the State President the right to confer additional powers on the Advocate-General has been scrapped.

An insertion in the Bill lays down that the Advocate-General should give people being implicated the opportunity to be heard.

The A-G

In such cases they would have to obtain written permission from the Advocate-General.

An addition, the Bill lays down that the Advocate-General can only refuse such permission on the grounds that it will affect State security or hinder his investigation.

The term 'State moneys' has also been more closely defined in the new version of the Bill.

'State money'

Previously 'State moneys' were defined as meaning any moneys received by or due to the State.

Now it is defined as moneys as defined in the Exchequer and Audit Act and includes revenue accruing to the Railways and Harbours Fund, the Post Office Fund and the Provincial Revenue Fund.

The effect of this is that newspapers would be able to report on the af-

(Continued on Page 3, col 1)

ASB praises Press. — Page 3

The Bill was published today with numerous amendments, most of them minor.

The measure has passed its second reading in the Assembly when the principles contained in it were accepted.

Nine Nationalist and four Opposition MPs served on the committee.

Debate

The debate on the Bill will be resumed in the Assembly at the end of the week and it will be pushed through the Senate next week before Parliament adjourns.

The most important amendment affecting the Press gag clauses of the Bill is that newspapers will now be allowed to publish reports on misapplication and maladministration of State funds.

Only if they suspect dishonesty to be involved would they be prevented from doing so.

Dishonesty now the key A-G factor

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14/6/79 RAM

IN TERMS of the revised Advocate-General Bill only reports relating to the dealing of State money in a dishonest manner would be barred from publication without the written authority of the Advocate-General.

The Bill which originally precluded publication of reports on the misapplication and maladministration of State money, was referred to a select committee after it had been approved in principle.

Reference to maladministration and misapplication have been omitted from the revised Bill which was published today.

The amended Bill also broadens the definition of State money so as to restrict matters which may not be reported on.

The chairman of the select committee, Mr Tom Langley (NP Waterkloof) said the revised Bill contained a number of important changes.

In its original form, State moneys were defined simply as moneys received by or due to the State. In its amended form State money is defined as meaning moneys as defined in Section 1 of the Exchequer and Audit Act and includes revenue accruing to the Railway and Harbour Fund, the Post Office Fund and a provincial revenue fund.

This would exclude autonomous State corporations such as Iscor, Escom and the SABC for example.

An important change has been brought about in clause 4 which deals with the laying before the Advocate-General of certain matters.

In its original form the Bill said that if any person had reason to suspect that State moneys had been or were being misapplied or that maladministration in connection with such money had taken place the matter could be laid before the Advocate-General.

In its amended form this would read "State moneys have been or are being dealt with in a dishonest manner."

According to Mr Langley the effect of this would be to con-

fine matters which may not be reported on without the approval of the Advocate-General.

Dishonesty would presuppose an element of criminal liability.

A further amendment is that the Advocate-General shall not refuse written permission to publish such allegations, except on the grounds that in his opinion such publication would not be in the interests of the security of the State or would hinder the holding of an inquiry.

In the revised Bill the subsection dealing with what may not be prohibited from being published is extended to include proceedings in the Senate or the House of Assembly or a Provincial Council.

Clause 4 has also been amended to include a proviso that if any matter were referred to the Advocate-General he would as soon as practical give notice in a prescribed way.

It is understood that such notice would be given through either the public media or in the Government Gazette.

The revised Bill also gives a person appearing before the Advocate-General the unqualified right to legal assistance at his examination and entitles him to peruse such documents in possession of the Advocate-General which may be necessary to enable him to refresh his memory.

A new insertion provides that if it appeared to the Advocate-General during the course of an inquiry that any person was being implicated in the matter being investigated, the Advocate-General shall afford such a person the opportunity to be heard by way of evidence and that such a person or his legal representative shall be entitled, through the Advocate-General, to question other witnesses, determined by the Advocate-General, who had appeared before him.

Clause 5 dealing with the duties of the Advocate-General has been amended to read "The Advocate-General shall inquire forthwith into a matter

laid before him." The word "forthwith" has been added.

The Advocate-General's duties have been increased in order to allow him to instigate his own inquiry if he has reason to suspect that State moneys were being dealt with in a dishonest manner.

A further addition is a subsection providing for a report handed over by the Advocate-General to a select committee of Parliament to be accompanied by the record of the evidence, excluding that part of the evidence the disclosing of which, in his opinion, would not be in the interests of the security of the State.

In terms of this subsection the Advocate-General would have to furnish the select committee with such evidence should the committee require him to do so.

This is one of the grounds on which the Advocate-General may refuse publication.

The clause dealing with the appointment of the Advocate-General raises the qualification to a person who for 10 years has been entitled to practise as an advocate.

In its original form the Bill provided for the suspension of the Advocate-General by the State President, under certain conditions, subject to a veto, by the Senate and the Assembly.

In its revised form the Bill provides for the removal of the Advocate-General by the State President at the request of the Senate and the House of Assembly on the grounds of misconduct, unfitness for duty or his incapacity to carry out his duties efficiently.

A provision in the original Bill providing for the State President by proclamation to extend the powers by the Advocate-General has been deleted in the Bill's revised form.

A provision that no person shall insult, disparage or belittle the Advocate-General or an assistant to the Advocate-General or a member of his staff has been amended to delete reference to his staff.

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It was suggested in evidence that the word "committee" should be removed

instances and refused co-operation in matters of common concern.
undertaking level, and have as a result opposed them in some
committees as designed to be substitutes for them at plant or
Trade unions and particularly Black trade unions, regard these

but still a gag

RBM
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ways and Harbours, the Post Office and provincial administrations

Another significant change entitles anyone to legal representation at a hearing during the Advocate-General's investigation

If the report, or certain sections of evidence, may not be released in terms of a ruling by the Advocate-General, it must be referred to a select committee of Parliament.

● See Page 15

papers will still be free to publish any statement, debate or allegations on corruption made by an MP, MPC or Senator in one of these Houses. However, the exemption does not apply to the Coloured Persons Representative Council, the Indian

Council or homeland legislatures.

Another amendment compels the Advocate-General to grant permission for the publication of allegations of corruption or dishonesty in Government, unless he believes it would prejudice the security of the State or hamper his investigations

In the original Bill, the Advocate-General had unlimited discretion to refuse publication for any reason.

A fourth significant amendment is the re-definition of the term "State moneys", aimed at removing any quasi-State corporations from the protection of the Press gag clause

In terms of the original draft, State moneys meant "any moneys received by or due to the State".

The new Bill defines State moneys as "all revenues and all other moneys received or held by an accounting officer on account of the State" and includes revenue due to the Rail-

By HELEN ZILLE

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — The Press gag in the contentious Advocate-General Bill remains unchanged — although the Bill's wide scope has been narrowed.

This is the most important feature of the 36 amendments to the Bill, approved by a Parliamentary select committee, after the nation-wide uproar against the Bill which would make it a crime to publish allegations of Government corruption without the permis-

Changed — bu

sion of a Government-appointed Advocate-General.

In terms of the amended Bill, the only allegations that newspapers will be compelled by law to "cover up" are those dealing with alleged dishonest dealings involving State money.

In the original draft, the gag applied to reports deal-

ing with any alleged misapplication of State money or maladministration — a wide field that could apply to any administrative bungle or incompetence.

Another important amendment removes the Press gag from allegations made in Parliament, the Senate or a provincial coun-

cil.

Newspapers will still be free to publish any statement, debate or allegations on corruption made by an MP, MPC or Senator in one of these Houses.

However, the exemption does not apply to the Coloured Persons Representative Council, the Indian

The Star

Thursday June 14 1979

A step closer to a police state

(251)

(243)

AT a superficial glance the Prisons Act looks like a fairly innocuous law. It makes it a crime to publish information about prisons without taking "reasonable steps" to verify it. But it puts the onus on newspapers to prove such verification, and for over a decade the law's practical effect has been to prevent them from printing anything but officially approved versions of what goes on inside prisons.

Just the same sort of news control is now imposed on South Africa with the gazetting of the Police Amendment Act. It cuts off newspapers — and through them, the public — from scrutinising an even more vital arm of the State, namely the conduct of the police force.

The two laws are strikingly similar, save that the R2 000 fine stipulated by the Prisons Act is now augmented by one of R10 000, and/or five years' imprisonment. In practice it will mean that a paper receiving a complaint of police misconduct cannot move without first submitting the complaint to the police. That is something the Press normally does anyway; but now there is a key difference. If the police deny the allegation (which is also not unknown to happen) that will be the end of the matter.

The newspaper will need to have cast-iron proof of every single word in its article—let us say, by way of hypothetical example, about the precise degree of force that has been

applied to an arrested man, and the justification for it. The paper will have to be so convinced of its facts that it is prepared to risk a long and costly criminal case, and the new law's harsh penalties.

An article on Page 17 today spells out some mechanics of how this will inhibit normal, even ultra-careful reporting. Suffice it to say that the Police Act loads the scales of justice unpardonably in favour of the police, who already wield excessive powers. It will be their word against that of an informant (whom they may try to discredit on grounds unconnected with the case, for instance that he is a suspected criminal or political agitator). As a former judge says, cases of clearcut truth are "almost unimaginable."

In practice the new law could make it impossible for the Press to do a normal reporting job on a riot; on mass arrests for whatever reason; on a case of police maltreatment. The Steve Biko case, with its layers of official concealment or misinformation, would never have come into the open.

On a day-to-day basis the new Police Act imposes gags far more serious even than those of its sinister stablemate, the Advocate-General Bill. It draws a curtain not merely over the occasional venality of officials or politicians but over the entire conduct of those who apply the law. It brings South Africa considerably closer towards becoming a police state.

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June 14, 1979

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New laws to pull the gag tighter

THE ROW over the controversial Advocate-General Bill has tended to mask the passage through Parliament of two other Bills which became law yesterday.

Yet the new amendments to the Police Act and the Inquests Act are hardly any less heinous than the provisions of the Advocate-General Bill and, indeed, are directed to the same end — to gag the Press on matters of vital interest to every ordinary member of the public.

The amendment to the Police Act provides heavy penalties — a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum jail sentence of five years — for any publication of "untrue" reports about police activities, unless the newspaper concerned is able to prove "reasonable grounds" in court for believing them.

In effect, the law will mean the Press will be barred from publishing a report about the police should the police refuse to verify it. So, in practice, only the police version of any event is likely to be made public from now on — unless individual editors are pre-

pared to stick their necks out and risk possibly going to jail. But the onus of proof on the Press will be the same as under the Prisons Act, and we know how little is published these days about prison conditions. Indeed, virtually the only information that appears is the bland stuff approved by the authorities.

The amendment to the Inquests Act makes it an offence for anyone to "prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings" of an inquest. Inquests will now fall under the same sub-judice rule as court proceedings, preventing newspapers from publicly investigating deaths arising from unnatural causes.

The public must ask itself if it is coincidental that, had these laws been in effect at the time, most reports on police action during the 1976 Soweto riots and the entire Press probe into the death in detention of Steve Biko would have had to be suppressed.

Of course it isn't. That gag of despotism is being drawn tighter and tighter.

ce

the effort is

1. The revised report eliminates the effect of increased production costs as they are not controllable by the branch manager. Other comments:
2. Increased contribution from increased prices.
3. The increased price of widgets may have caused the decrease in volume of widgets. As these have a much higher marginal income ratio than gadgets it might have been better not to increase the price. Consider reducing the price if it will stimulate demand.
4. It seems as though there has been a successful promotion of gadgets (volume-wise) in spite of the increased price, but these have a relatively low marginal income ratio which, combined with the reduced volume of widgets, has resulted in an adverse mix variance.

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Press gag dropped

CAPE TOWN — The press gag provisions of the Advocate - General Bill were dropped unexpectedly yesterday.

In a statement to the House of Assembly, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said the provisions of the Bill which "would place restrictions on the publication of certain information would for the present be abandoned"

Mr Botha said this move confirmed that the government's intention with the measure "was not to impose censorship on the press".

He added, however, that the government expected, and invited, the media to enter into discussions with the government "with a view to establishing effective steps which will ensure that the truth of reports is established before they are published".

The Prime Minister said

there was increasing concern in the government among the public at the role of "certain irresponsible media, and the government commits itself to take steps in this connection unless these actions are not ended".

At a press conference later, Mr Botha said he did not want confrontation with the press and he hoped a reasonable solution could be found

The government was being pressurised to act against the press and it had received hundreds of letters about this, but he emphasised that he believed in the freedom of the press

Asked what would happen if no agreement could be reached with the press, the Prime Minister said he hoped it would not be necessary to take action

But when asked whether he would reintroduce the press gag clauses if no agreement could be reached, Mr

Botha replied "Anything could happen, but I don't want to threaten I don't want to use the big stick "

In spite of the Prime Minister's assurances, it is clear that the dropping of the controversial clauses of the Bill are dependent on agreement being reached between the government and the Newspaper

From BARRY STREEK

Press Union about the "truthfulness" of press reports

Although the Prime Minister's statement was welcomed by the opposition yesterday, the potential threat against the media is still regarded as serious

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said he was pleased that opposition, in Parliament, the select committee, and round the country had had some impact on govern-

proof of the value of sustained protest

"However, the Prime Minister's statement has an ominous ring as far as the future of press freedom is concerned. He makes it clear that the reprieve is temporary and that he is still determined to proceed with some form of prepublication censorship

"I do not believe that the press of South Africa deserves to live with a sword of Damocles hanging over it. There are already more than enough restrictions on the press," Mr Eglin said

He said the PFP would reserve its position on the Bill until the specific clauses to be deleted were announced

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said "It is a wise decision and a triumph for those who have fought the case of a free press

The Prime Minister would be well advised not to contemplate future action of the gag clause sort

"The free press, whatever one's personal

weapons in our fight to regain international recognition for South Africa," Mr Raw said

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, also welcomed Mr Botha's announcement

In his statement, Mr Botha made it clear the government would continue with the Bill which will now be piloted through Parliament by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, rather than the Leader of the House, Mr Louwrens Muller, who announced his retirement yesterday

The Bill will still retain a provision, common for commissions of inquiry, which will make it an offence to "insult, disparage or belittle the advocate - general or an assistant to the advocate - general, or anticipate the proceedings at an inquiry or the findings of the advocate - general"

This provision will restrain reports about the advocate - general's investigations, but will not be nearly as far-reaching as the original proposals

Reaction, page 3.

Government praised over press gag move

JOHANNESBURG — The Newspaper Press Union has warmly welcomed the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament that the government is to drop the present provisions in the draft Advocate General Bill which would have restricted the publication of certain information.

Mr R. W. Opperman, president of the NPU, said he wished to express his sincere appreciation to the government.

"We are looking forward to discussions with the government which could lead to a better understanding between the government and the press which we

consider to be not only in the interests of both parties but also in the interests of South Africa as a whole," Mr Opperman said.

Mr P. W. Botha's announcement was a tremendous development and very welcome indeed," the managing director of Nasionale Pers, Mr D. P. de Villiers, said in Cape Town.

"The Prime Minister is making an open ended arrangement of the kind we've been pleading for. As far as what he says about accurate reporting is concerned, we would also surely want to respond positively," he said.

The International Press

Institute also welcomed the move yesterday.

A spokesman for the London based IPI, a grouping of some 2,000 press and broadcasting editors from over 60 countries campaigning for press freedom, said: "We would clearly want to express our delight at this triumph of good sense."

"This is good news, but there is still the Police Amendment Bill on the stocks and in so far as the advocate-general would be employing police to carry out investigations, if passed in its present form, it could preclude adequate press reporting of such investigations," he added.

— SAPA-RNS

Gag to go as PM seeks agreement with the Press

15/6/79

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Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Government has decided to remove the Press-gag provisions from the Advocate-General Bill, but the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, has intimated that these could be put back at some future stage.

'Bill still makes serious cuts into Press freedom'

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — The controversial Advocate-General Bill still contained serious inroads into Press freedom and the right of people to be informed despite the surprise dropping of the "Press gag" clauses, Mr Colin Eglin, MP, leader of the Opposition, said today.

"It was in terms of a similar provision that the Rand Daily Mail was charged and found guilty of reporting on matters affecting the Erasmus Commission," he said.

The provisions remaining in the Bill were a "serious inroad into the right of the Press or other people to publish matters of vital political importance and considerable public interest."

Mr Vause Raw, MP, leader of the New Republic Party, said yesterday that the Government had done fatal damage to South Africa's image by introducing the Press-gag clauses in the Bill even though they had now been

"The climbdown will be lost among the advertisements on page 38 of the international Press.

"The concept of the gagging and the fact that the Government could contemplate it are enough to counteract all the Wiehahn and Riekert commissions and housing projects one could think of."

But, Mr Raw said, Mr Botha's decision was wise and a "triumph for those who have fought the case for the free Press."

He warned that Mr Botha would be well advised not to contemplate future action of the "Press gag sort."

TEMPORARY

Mr Eglin said Mr Botha's statement had an ominous ring as far as the future freedom of the Press was concerned.

"He makes it clear that the reprieve is temporary and that he is still determined to proceed with some form of pre-publication censorship.

"I do not believe that the Press deserves to live
of Damocles

The general prohibition on publication without the approval of the Advocate-General is to be scrapped. This will lead to consequential changes in a number of clauses in the Bill dealing with the conditions of publication.

There is, however, still the possibility of the application of a sub-judice rule, while the Advocate-General is making an investigation, which could also inhibit newspapers.

At a Press conference after his announcement in the Assembly Mr Botha made it clear that a lot would depend on whether an accommodation could be reached in talks between the Government and the Press.

DISCUSSIONS

Mr Botha confirmed that the main provision being withdrawn was a sub-clause preventing the publication of anything dealing with alleged dishonest dealing with State moneys, or improper unlawful enrichment of anyone, except with the written permission of the Advocate-General.

The Prime Minister said the Government invited the media to have discussions with it during the recess with a view to applying effective steps which would ensure that the truthfulness of reports was ascertained before they were published.

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LOST
Both leaders said it was obvious that the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had withdrawn the controversial sections as a result of widespread criticism.

Mr Raw said he had warned during the second-reading debate on the Bill that fatal damage had been done to the country's image by the mere publication of the Bill, irrespective of any modifications the Government might make

hanging over it
"There are already more than enough restrictions on the Press."

Sapa reports that the Newspaper Press Union last night welcomed the Prime Minister's statement

Mr R W J Opperman, president of the NPU, said in a statement that on behalf of the NPU he wished to express his "sincere appreciation" to the Government

In London the International Press Institute welcomed the decision

CONCERN

He said he had to point out that there was increasing concern about the role of certain "irresponsible media" and the Government was committing itself to action if this was not stopped.

It was in the interests of the country that some agreement should be reached, otherwise this would lead to a confrontation which he did not want, as he was in favour of Press freedom.

He had found, through letters reaching his office, that thousands of people were disturbed about the way certain sections of the Press were dealing with national figures and matters. There was pressure on the Government to act.

He wanted to deal with the matter in a reasonable well-balanced way.

Asked if the measures placing restrictions on publication by the Press could be reinstated in the Advocate-General Bill at a later stage Mr Botha said that "anything is possible."

He made it clear that the rest of the measure, dealing with the Advocate-General and his investigative powers, would go through.

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN. — Provisions "restricting the publication of certain information" will be dropped from the Advocate-General Bill, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday.

Although Mr Botha would not specify which sub-clauses would be dropped, the surprise announcement must be seen as a major backdown by the Government.

The Government has had to face opposition from members of its own parliamentary caucus, academics and the entire Press corps against the gag measure.

The Government's move is unusual, as the Bill had already passed its second reading in Par-

Govt backs down on Press Gags

liament, during which the Press gag principle was firmly entrenched.

However, Mr Botha left a sword of Damocles hanging over the Press by warning that the Government would not hesitate to take steps against "certain media" if their "irresponsible action" did not cease.

He also said the Press and the Government would have to agree to effective steps "to ensure that the truth of reporting is established before it is published". He invited the Press to hold

talks with the Government during the parliamentary recess.

Mr Botha said the changes to the Bill would be announced in detail during the coming week by the newly appointed Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, who has assumed responsibility for the Bill from his predecessor, Mr Lourens Muller.

Mr Botha said yesterday it remained his intention to create a Government post for the handling of information concerning maladministration and misappropriation of funds. However, it was not

his intention to censor the Press.

Although he would not be drawn on the exact changes planned, it is understood the most contentious sub-clause — 4, 3, a — will be dropped. The crux of this clause reads: "No person shall, except with the permission of the Advocate-General, publish, or cause to be published, in any newspaper any report relating to an alleged dishonest dealing with State moneys."

The uproar against the Bill was primarily directed at this sub-clause, which would have made it

a crime to publish allegations of Government corruption without Government permission.

However, there is a likelihood that newspapers could be restricted by another clause in the Bill, granting the Advocate-General's investigation the same protection as that covering court proceedings. Clause 8 reads "No person shall do anything which, if done in connection with a court of law, would have constituted contempt of court." But all speeches in Parliament, the Senate or the

House of Assembly may be fully reported

The leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, was cautious in welcoming the Prime Minister's announcement. He described the decision as "proof of the value of sustained protest", but pointed out that the statement had "an ominous ring".

"He makes it clear that the reprieve is temporary and that he is still determined to proceed with some form of pre-publication censorship," Mr Eglin said.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, described the Prime Minister's announcement as "a wise decision", but he warned Mr Botha not to contemplate future action of the gag clause type.

Witness inquest: press may be barred

15/6/74
20:3

By CHARLES NOAKULA
KING WILLIAM'S TOWN

The press may be barred from attending the inquest at Alice on Monday into the death of a Fort Hare student

Mr Theodore Mhaga, a BA (Hons) student, was shot dead by a university security guard, Mr L Colezky, on June 3

The inquest was set for Wednesday this week but was later postponed to Monday

The Alice magistrate, Mr M S Keese who is also the Commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development, said yesterday the inquest would probably be held in camera, although he had not made a final decision

And the press may also be barred unless a permit from the Department of Plural Relations has been obtained for reporters to enter Alice, he said

I pointed out to Mr Keese that I was black and failed to understand why I needed a permit to enter Alice

But you are working for a white newspaper and those people will have to obtain a permit for you to be able to report for them, Mr Keese said

He added, I don't know why you people want to attend the inquest. It is probably going to be very short in any event and yet so many newspapers have already phoned me about it and other reporters keep on

phoning although I have already made the situation clear to them

I then contacted the Ciskei, Secretary for Justice, Mr B du Randt, to find out why I had been referred to Pretoria when the Alice magistrate's court fell under the jurisdiction of the Ciskei

Both the Ciskei and the South African Government have an interest in the Alice magistrate's court and the magistrate there has dual status to attend to cases relating to crimes perpetrated in the two different areas, Mr Du Randt said

He said the Alice municipality was still under the South African Government and crimes committed there were the

responsibility of the South African Department of Justice

Fort Hare is in South Africa and not in the Ciskei, that is why our department is not involved in the inquest, Mr Du Randt said

The Ciskei Minister of the Interior, Chief L W Magoma, said Ciskei residents who worked in the Ciskei for "white" companies had to obtain permits to work in Alice

If he is found without a permit and is working for a white company, he can be locked up, Chief Magoma said. Even if you lived next door to the Alice magistrate's court, if you wanted to report for a white company, you would have to obtain a

permit from the Department of Plural Relations

He added, It is your own government who brought in these laws, so be advised to get a permit if you wish to attend the inquest

The South African Under-Secretary of Justice, Mr D C D Swanepoel said, the presiding officer at the inquest, Mr Keese, could decide whether an inquest was held in camera and usually gave reasons why

He said the inquest would probably be held as a commissioner's court and not as a magistrate's court. The same stipulations applied to both courts as far as the in camera regulations were concerned —DDR

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Express and Mail Editors get world award for exposing Info scandal

NEW YORK — Mr Rex Gibson, Editor of the Sunday Express, this week received the award of International Editor of the Year.

Mr Gibson shared the award with Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of the Rand Daily Mail.

Both men were honoured for their newspapers' revelations of the scandal in the former Department of Information —

Own Correspondent

and the repercussions from it.

Receiving the award, both men pledged to do their utmost to promote the public debate they said was essential if South Africa was not to slide into a violent confrontation which could have global implications.

Mr Gibson said the laws

controlling newspapers in South Africa did not extinguish Press freedom, but did extensively limit it.

The only course was for newspapers to publish all they could within the law.

Mr Sparks said the success of the South African Press in exposing the scandal had brought great credit to South Africa.

The awards were made in New York by Atlas World Press Review.

The citation to the two South African Editors was:

"Courage, enterprise and leadership in advancing Press freedom and responsibility, enhancing world understanding, defending human rights and fostering journalistic excellence."



● Rex Gibson 'We must publish all we can'

Roughly estimated, the number of measures affecting Press freedom in one way or another is now approaching 80, writes LEON MARSHALL from Parliament.

The Government's decision not to proceed with the Press gag clauses in the Advocate-General Bill has come in the face of one of the strongest public outcries ever against legislation of this nature.

The protests have taken even some Nationalist politicians by surprise, some of whom admit that they were quite shocked by it.

They expected objections to the Press gag clauses of the Bill from the Opposition and the English-language Press. But they did not foresee its coming, as it did, from the Herstigte Nasionale Party, Mr Jimmy Zurich's Artisan Staff Association, the Afrikaanse Studentebond, the Afrikaans Press, academic and law societies right through to Nusas and the Black Sash.

The government's decision to scrap the clauses is nevertheless surprising, for over the years of shovelling away at Press freedom, the Nationalist Government has become used to getting away with such legislation simply by explaining it to be in the national interest.

The rationale behind every piece of inhibiting legislation runs through Hansard like a refrain. "All we want is a responsible Press and responsible reporting."

Considering the amount of Press controls brought to the statute book in this way, what it in fact amounts to is expecting pressmen to tip-toe fearlessly through a minefield.

They have to guard against publishing matters ranging from misleading advertisements about any animal, semen, ova, eggs or artificial insemination or inoalutination of animals to reports on aspects of defence or national security which could even lead to the closure of a newspaper as happened to The World in 1977.

Roughly estimated, the number of measures af-

Freedom's legal minefield

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fecting Press freedom in one way or another is now approaching 80. It includes normal common law on defamation which applies to newspapers as much as anybody else.

While reporting on these matters from day to day, newspapers also have to take care not to violate the dignity of the State President and not to commit contempt of court or of Parliament.

But most restricting of all are the host of tough security laws, including the Terrorism Act, the Internal Security Act, the Riotous Assembly Act, the Official Secrets Act, the Unlawful Organisations Act and the Affected Organisations Act.

In 1959 a new kind of gag made its first appearance, that of restricting newspapers from reporting on the way individual Government departments conduct their affairs. It happened with the passing of amendments to the Prisons Act.

The Act makes it an offence to publish false information about prisons while at the same time effectively preventing newspapers from conducting a proper independent investigation into malpractices coming to their attention.

But it is the 1979 session of Parliament that, apart from the Information scandal, might have in retrospect become known as the "Press Gag Session".

No fewer than six measures affecting Press freedom have come before Parliament this session. These include the Advocate-General Bill and the Police Amendment Act, both of which are based on the principle established by the Prisons Act.

In a way the Police Amendment Act which was promulgated last week might be even more restrictive and inhibiting to newspapers than the Advocate-General Bill would have been had it been passed in its full form.

The measure lays down a maximum fine of R10 000 or imprisonment for five years for publishing false information

about the police, at the same time demanding "onus of proof" from the newspaper publishing such a story.

The other restrictive measures which came before Parliament this session are.

● The Inquests Bill, which makes it an offence to prejudice, influence or anticipate the proceedings or findings at an inquest.

● Petroleum Products Amendment Bill, which provides for a maximum fine of R7 000 or imprisonment for seven years for publishing information about the source, manufacture and storage of petroleum products acquired for or in South Africa or for publishing information about negotiations to obtain such product and the transportation thereof.

● The National Supplies Procurement Amendment Bill, which provides for fines and jail sentences similar to those under the Petroleum Products Bill for disclosing information about strategic supplies.

● The Divorce Bill, which prevents newspapers from publishing particulars of divorce actions.

In spite of the flood of severely restrictive measures, it was the Advocate-General Bill which has stirred public anxiety most, perhaps because it is seen to be a direct result of the Information scandal.

The Bill would have prevented newspapers from publishing information about dishonest application of State funds without obtaining permission for such stories from the Advocate-General.

It is nevertheless a feather in the cap of South Africans of all walks of life that they have, through their protests, managed to dissuade the Government from continuing with a most blatant restriction on freedom of speech.

Final A-G-Bill battle begins

By MICHAEL LACOTT

Political Correspondent

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY A clause-by-clause fight over the Advocate-General Bill began last night as the government started forcing the amended measure through in the last three days of the session.

The Progressive Federal Party indicated it would fight the bill all the way, in spite of the government's intention to drop direct press re-

strictions for the time being.

The PFP contended that, even in its present form, the bill still muzzled the press and that the deleted clauses would remain a threat to press freedom which could be reimposed.

The New Republic Party said it would support the creation of the post of advocate-general but would oppose clauses giving the incumbent excessive powers or protection. Moving the first amendments consequential

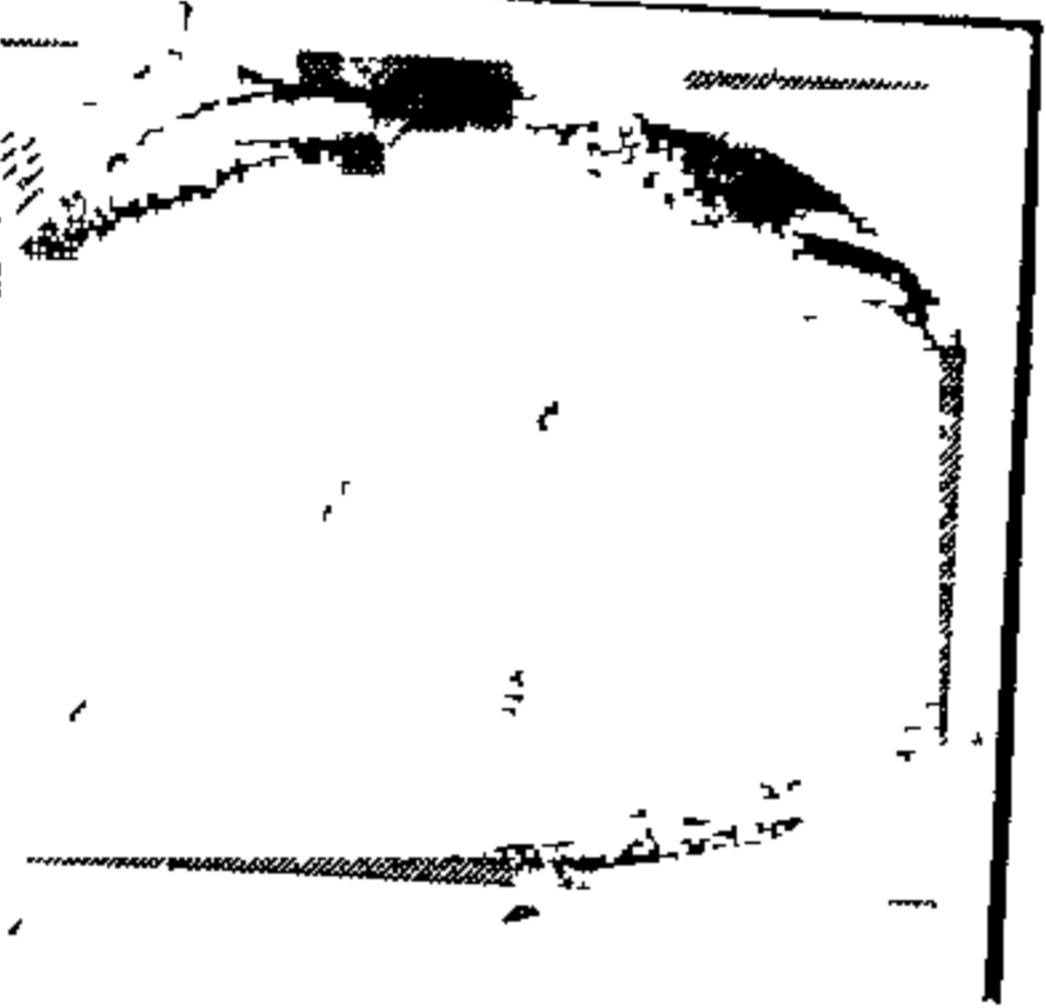
on the government promise to remove direct press restrictions the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, said the bill had always been aimed at clean government and not at curbing press freedom.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had promised this on taking office and the original measure was the fulfilment of this undertaking. Mr Heunis blamed people inside and outside Parliament for the way the bill had been inter-

preted

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, said the creation of the post of advocate-general could not be divorced from the powers being allotted to the incumbent or from the Prime Minister's promise last year to curb rumour-mongering.

“We will not support legislation which will hang like a sword of Damocles over the press of South Africa.”



Mr Colin Eglin



Mr Chris Heunis

ET 21/6/79

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Rheumatic Heart Diseases (39)

Hypertensive Diseases (400-40)

Ischaemic Heart Diseases (41)

Minister on question 762

2 1/6 (79) 243
 Hansard 19 col 1064
 Newspapers wrongly found guilty by Press Council: *To The Point* (243)

815 Mr J D DU P BASSON asked the Minister of Foreign Affairs †

(1) What are the details and circumstances of each case in which newspapers were wrongly found guilty by the Press Council in 1975 on account of their reporting on the magazine *To The Point*,

(2)(a) what steps have been taken by the Government in regard to this matter and (b) what is the estimated cost involved

The MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

(1) and (2)(a) These questions are answered in the revised adjudication of the Press Council, the full text of which follows

SOUTH AFRICAN PRESS COUNCIL

We, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the South African Press Council have met to consider whether certain adjudications of the

South African Press Council should be revoked. Details of the adjudications will be set out later

The hon. the Minister of External Affairs requested that the relevant adjudications be revoked. His reasons for doing so appear from his letter which is self-explanatory. It reads

14 May 1979

Dear Judge Galgut,

The Press Council acting in good faith on the available facts at the time found in 1975 and 1978 that the papers, *Beeld*, *Rapport* and *Sunday Express* had violated the Press Code in that they had published unsubstantiated allegations to the effect that there was a special and official connection between the magazine *To The Point* and the former Department of Information.

Had the true state of affairs been known to the Council at the time I am sure the Council would have come to a different conclusion. In the circumstances I would be grateful if the Council could review those decisions convening as an *ad hoc* Tribunal for this specific purpose. I shall abide by any decision the Council may reach in the matter

Yours respectfully,
 (sgd) R. F. BOTHA,
 Minister of Foreign Affairs

It is perhaps relevant to state that what was previously the Department of Information now falls under the Department of Foreign Affairs.

There is no provision in the Constitution, Code of Conduct or Rules of Procedure of the South African Press Council (to which I shall hereafter refer as the Council) which empowers the Council or the Chairman thereof to revoke any adjudication previously made by the Council. This was pointed out to all concerned. The Newspaper Press Union of South Africa was however desirous of having the matter put right. All the parties concerned and who are available, agreed to submit a request that the relevant adjudications be reviewed by the Chairman and/or the Deputy Chairman of the Council. They further agreed that they would be bound by any decision given by the said persons. We realize that Dr. E. M. Rhoadie was a party to the proceedings in the three matters. He is, however, not in

the Republic and all indications are that he will not be returning for some considerable time. In view of the particular circumstances and in view of the fact that the hon. the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa and the newspapers concerned wish to have what they consider an injustice put right, we, the above-mentioned, agreed to consider the matter despite Dr. E. M. Rhoadie's absence.

With that preamble we turn to the facts. We do not propose setting these out in any detail and hence only a summary will be given.

The gravamen of the complaint in each case was that the challenged article was false in that it wrongly alleged that there was a close link between the Department of Information and the Magazine *To The Point*

The three matters before us are:

1 Complainant Dr E M Rhoadie, in his capacity as Secretary of the Department of Information and in his personal capacity

Respondent *Rapport*

Complaint No 61 A/75 arising out of an article appearing in respondent's issue of 13 July 1975

Date of publication of South African Press Council's ruling adjudication. 25-1-76

2 Complainant Dr E M Rhoadie in his capacity as Secretary of the Department of Information and in his personal capacity

Respondent *Beeld*

Complaint No 61 B/75 arising out of an article appearing in respondent's issue of 14 July 1975.

Date of publication of South African Press Council's ruling adjudication. 23-1-76

3 Complainant Department of Information

Respondent *The Sunday Express*

Complaint No 27/2/78 arising out of an article which appeared in respondent's issue of 19 February 1978.

Date of publication of South African Press Council's adjudication. 28-5-78

It is perhaps unnecessary to mention that the wording of the challenged article and the relevant allegations in the headline to the article differed in each case. However that may be, the gravamen of each article was as set out above

In support of the complaint in each case affidavits and/or statements by Dr E M Rhoadie, the Secretary of the then Department of Information, were placed before the Council. In these it was stated, *inter alia*, that there was no link whatsoever between the said Department and *To The Point*. The Department, as stated, thereafter ceased to exist, as such, and it became part of the Department of Foreign Affairs Pursuant to investigations made, the Minister of the latter Department announced in Parliament and stated publicly that in fact there had had at all relevant times been a link between *To The Point* and the Department of Information

We are satisfied—

- a. that the complaints in the above three matters should never have been lodged,
- b. that on the evidence before the previous Council in the cases mentioned in 1 and 2 above and the present Council in 3 above, the respective Councils had no choice but to rule against the newspapers,
- c. that had the correct facts been known to the respective Councils, the complaints would have been dismissed.

It follows that the adjudications should in each case be set aside. This will be done. Two matters should, however, be mentioned. The first is that we realize that the newspapers were in each case put to expense

IX DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,17	0,08	0,10	0,21	0,78	0,29	0,49	0,48
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,10	0,05	0,05
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,03	0,05	0,05
25-44	0,11	0,09	0,39	0,10	0,41	0,19	0,23	0,22
45-64	0,92	0,42	1,60	0,72	1,31	0,67	0,80	0,68
65+	1,80	1,16	1,61	2,44	1,91	0,75	1,44	0,91
ALL	0,31	0,21	0,33	0,16	0,33	0,17	0,25	0,20
NO.	653	430	116	56	370	201	533	329

X DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,00	0,10	0,25	0,10	0,04	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,12	0,14	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,02	0,01	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,04	0,03	0,02
25-44	0,02	0,05	0,06	0,09	0,17	0,13	0,06	0,08
45-64	0,23	0,19	0,44	0,37	0,36	0,36	0,34	0,25
65+	1,25	1,09	1,07	1,83	1,57	1,10	0,73	0,56
ALL	0,13	0,15	0,11	0,12	0,15	0,14	0,10	0,08
NO.	276	303	38	42	169	165	203	130

1067 THURSDAY, 21 JUNE 1979

1068

"Complaint dismissed"

Signed: O GALGUT 30/5/79
 Signed: O GALGUT
 O. Galgut
 Chairman
 for J N C De Villiers
 DEPUTY CHAIRMAN who has authorized
 me to sign on his behalf O G

(2)(b) The newspapers were responsible for their own legal representation and information on the subject has not become available yet.		Morbidity		Mortality	
		M	F	M	F
0,00	0,01	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,00	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00
0,04	0,03	0,03	0,00	0,03	0,00
50	33	54	47		

in resisting the complainants. There is, however, no provision in the Rules of Procedure for an award of costs in favour of or against a successful or losing party. Each party always bears his own costs. We are accordingly of the view that we are in no position to make any recommendation in regard to the expenses incurred by the three newspapers. The second relates to the question of the fines imposed in the cases 1 and 2 above. We have been advised that it is the policy of the Newspaper Press Union not to benefit from any fines paid by its member newspapers. Hence it donated the relevant fines to a certain organization. This was done with the knowledge of the two newspapers concerned. In these circumstances, even though the adjudications in all three matters are being revoked unconditionally, we suggest that the question of the repayment of the fines be settled between the Newspaper Press Union and the proprietors of *Rapport* and *Beeld*. It only remains to mention that we have advised the then Chairman of the previous Press Council that we are setting aside the adjudication made by his Council in the *Rapport* and *Beeld* matters. He has been courteous enough to say that he has no objection to this being done. In the result the adjudication issued is.

1 The adjudication of the South African Press Council in Complaint No 61 A/75 detailed above and published in *Rapport* of 13-7-75 is hereby set aside in its entirety and there is substituted an adjudication reading:
 "Complaint dismissed"

2 The adjudication of the South African Press Council in Complaint No 61 B/75 detailed above and published in *Beeld* of 14-7-75 is hereby set aside in its entirety and there is substituted an adjudication reading:
 "Complaint dismissed"

3 The adjudication of the South African Press Council in Complaint No 27/2/78 detailed above and which was published in *The Sunday Express* of 19-2-78 is hereby set aside in its entirety and there is substituted an adjudication reading:

	C		B	
	M	F	M	F
	29,22	24,78	23,16	22,23
	0,02	0,04	0,04	0,00
	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	0,83	0,67	0,55	0,67
	942	785	1143	1075

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, were guest speakers at the National Press Club in Washington on Wednesday. In their addresses the two editors spoke about the Information scandal, or Muldergate as it has been called, and the role of the Press in South Africa. **ANTHONY RIDER**, of the "Mail's" Washington Bureau, reports.

'Possibility of change now exists in SA'

powerful new political
bashed in our society'

traumatic experience which has unleashed powerful new political forces in our society. Mr Sparks said these forces were not all fully understood yet but the rigid, unchanging and seemingly unchangeable political situation had been destabilised. "The possibility — and I won't put it higher than that — the possibility of change now exists in South Africa, whereas no possibility has existed before for the past 31 years." Muldergate had caused hair-line cracks, if not yet actual splits, to appear in the National Party and in the whole mono-

independence of South West Africa

Thus one had what many white South Africans saw as the tide of black communism lapping at SA's borders.

Meanwhile internally, Mr Sparks added, there were prolonged riots in Soweto and other townships — quelled only by the shooting of some 600 black teenagers and the banning of black leaders and organisations.

Then came the death of Mr Steve Biko followed by a sharp increase in Western pressure. "And with all this there has been a huge increase in ideological confusion. It has dawned on the followers of Dr Verwoerd that his solution can not work — the ridiculous ex-

"So they sit transfixed by these awesome alternatives. There has been vacillation, no new solutions, no answers, no ideas even."

It was in that atmosphere of the Afrikaner citadel under siege that the bombshell of Muldergate burst, Mr Sparks said.

"It has shattered the self-image of a people who saw themselves as being a nation of integrity."

The scandal had led to a serious upheaval in the Transvaal branch of the National Party which saw its leaders being decapitated. There was a strong suspicion that Mr P W Botha, as a Cape man, was using his position to crush and dominate the Transvaal

"We might use them anything up to 10 times an issue," he said.

On the relevancy issue, Mr Gibson posed the question "How accurately can newspapers reflect their society if they are forbidden to publish the views of its more radical elements?"

To that extent the apparent vigour of the SA Press was partly an illusion.

It was possible to be legally more-or-less free — yet be so circumscribed by custom or intimidation or disapproval that newspapers actually stopped mirroring the real face of their society, Mr Gibson said.

Increasingly there was a laager or siege mentality developing in which

Mr Rex Gibson 'Today's bluster tends to become tomorrow's restrictive edict'

tended to take second place to a sense of security.

Mr Gibson said that only the perceived need for Afrikaner unity — even Afrikaner survival — would keep the National Party in tattered ranks.

The classic response to that situation was to paper over the cracks and find a mutually agreed target to attack so the spotlight might be removed from the agony.

He predicted that the officially designated targets would be the English-language Press, the parliamentary Opposition and the Western world.

newsmen related mainly to the climate in which the SA Press operates.

The two editors were asked, for instance, whether they found that the quality of journalism was enhanced by being forced to work under restrictions.

Mr Sparks thought it was "When you work in a furnace it hardens you, makes you keenly aware of the meaning of Press freedom and of your duty as a newspaperman," he said.

He believed SA newspapers had 40% freedom. Their task was to use all of that 40% — and not 30% to be on the safe

2035 R... 27.1.17

RJM
22/6/79
245

dergate, did it have a larger significance, could it bring down the Government, could it change apartheid?

Mr Sparks said

"Implicit in these questions is a feeling that if it can't do these things it can't really be relevant, that it is no more than just a mildly interesting domestic happening that has no bearing on the big issue that keeps the world's attention riveted on South Africa, which is, of course, the race problem.

"I disagree. To imagine that it is irrelevant because it has nothing to do directly with the race problem is rather like saying that Watergate had nothing to do with the Vietnam war.

"I believe anything that shakes a nation's arrogant self-assurance which causes it to re-examine itself and particularly its leadership, cannot be irrelevant to the main political issues within that nation.

"Muldergate is not about to bring down the Nationalist Government. But it has been a

nationalism. Mr Sparks offered this view of the confluence of events that had been building up doubts and confusions in SA.

The followers of Dr Verwoerd knew exactly where they were. They believed they had found a solution to their minority situation but a number of things in recent years had created confusion among the Afrikaner nationalist leadership.

- The old, protective arc of white colonial states that used to cushion South Africa against the black north had gone.

- As the arc crumbled, black Leftwing governments established themselves in Angola and Mozambique.

- In Rhodesia, Ian Smith had been forced to accept the principle of majority rule.

- Revolutionary guerrilla warfare had become a fact of life in the region.

- SA had had to do what was unthinkable only a few years ago — enter into negotiations with the United Nations for the

lition would accept 30% of the land as their "homes" and renounce all rights in the rest of the country."

Mr Sparks said the weaknesses of the separate development policy were only now becoming evident to the Afrikaner nationalist leadership and its followers.

"And as that happens, as they see their solution crumbling, they find themselves facing two unattractive choices:

"Either dig in their heels, resist all internal and external pressure, close the laager and fight for white domination — knowing that though they may hold out for a long time they must be overwhelmed eventually.

"Or start conceding some power — but believing that if one starts that course there is no stopping it until all power has been conceded and the Afrikaner nation has become no more than, at best, a tolerated minority in someone else's country.

bitterness, of strife, Mr Sparks said.

Mr Gibson told the National Press Club that Press freedom in SA was not dead but it was under continual pressure which he felt would get worse as the political situation worsened.

The climate of feeling that spawned the original Advocate-General Bill with its Press curbs had not miraculously disappeared.

"The level of tolerance is still alarmingly low. Today's bluster tends to become tomorrow's restrictive edict," he said.

As Mr Gibson saw it, the Press battle in SA had to be fought on two fronts. One was to hold on to limited freedom. The other was to remain relevant.

"We are already up to our lawyers' necks in restrictive legislation. We work with a 200-page 'Newspaperman's Guide to the Law' at one hand. At the other is a hot line to our lawyers.

(243) 7m 22/6/79

A more costly read

From July 1 SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN), Perskor and Nasionale Koerante hike their morning newspaper prices from 12c to 15c in Johannesburg and Cape Town (The government grabs 1c gst, the distributors 12,5% of the remaining 2c)

The Argus group has elected to stay with their 12c cover price "for as long as possible," says *The Star* manager Peter McLean "We are trading very satisfactorily both on circulation and advertising. Circulation has come back very strongly and we want to keep it that way"

McLean maintains that historically circulation drops 5%-10% for six to nine months on a cover price increase. Clive Kinsley, SAAN MD disagrees "The average drop is about 5%. But it could take six months to a year to recover" Nasionale Koerante joint MD Gideon Engelbrecht states firmly, "There is no such trend. When we increased Nasionale's Huisgenoot prices from 30c to 40c circulation increased from 160 000 to over 200 000"

only the *Rand Daily Mail* and *Cape Times* are affected

At this stage Sunday papers in the Nasionale Koerante and SAAN stables stay put. Says Kinsley, "Logically, the Sunday paper prices should go up but not for the moment. Obviously, these prices will have to be reviewed in the near future"

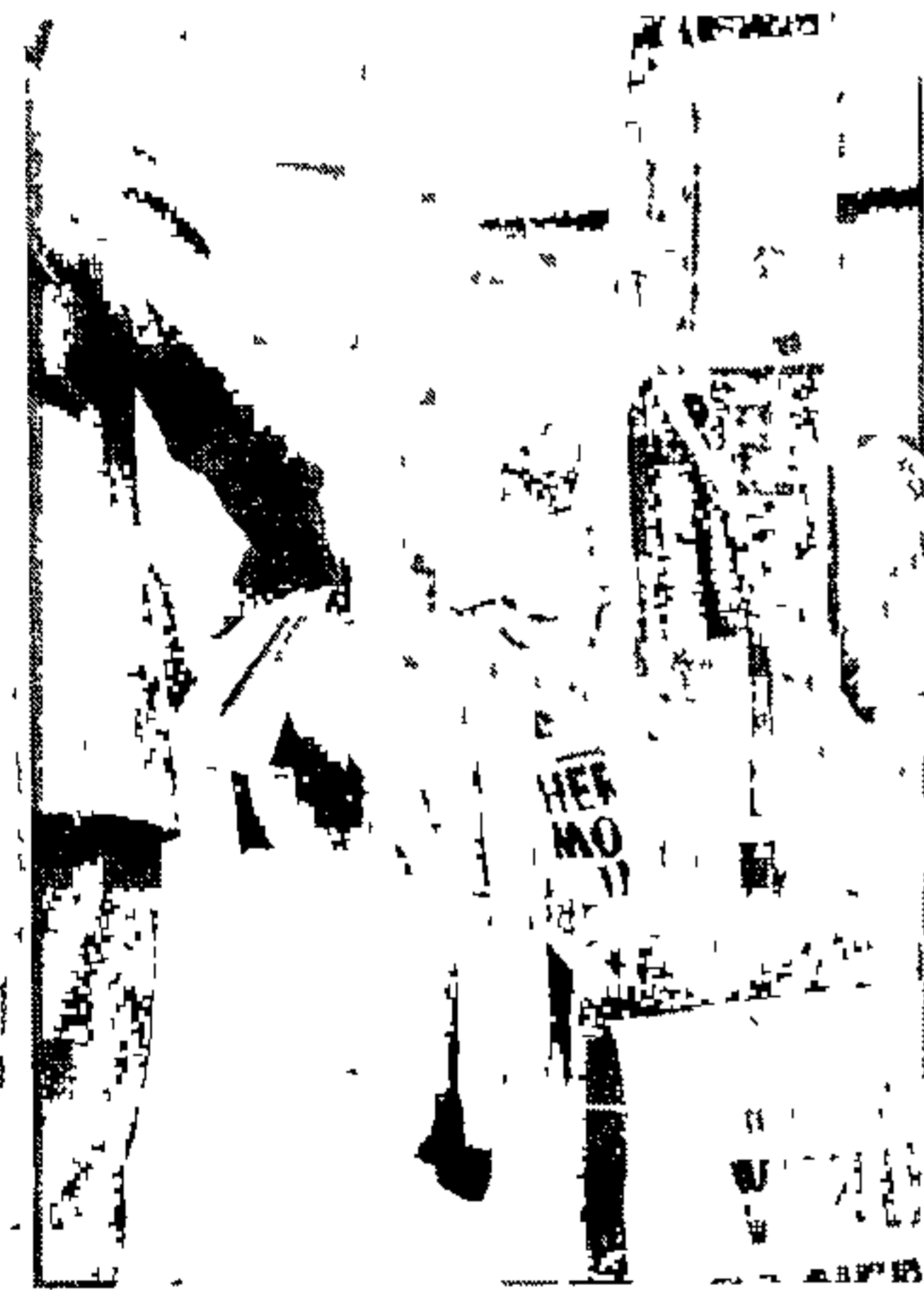
Talk has it that Nasionale's Sunday *Rapport* is reluctant to raise its cover price and the situation would be untenable for SAAN's *Express* and *Times* if they raised prices unilaterally

There's consensus that these increases are inadequate to absorbing production cost increases

Says Engelbrecht "The actual cover price should be 20c to compensate for rising production costs. This 2c increase (plus 1c gst) only makes a contribution to overall cost increases. At best it can absorb 50% of the fuel increases. We're not touching tyres and battery price increases"

Newspaper prices last went up two years ago in Johannesburg and Cape Town. Even though the Argus group is not involved in the present increased price round, chances are it will be soon

Comments SAAN's Kinsley "It's my view all newspapers will have to reconsider. We still sell the cheapest newspapers in the world and the new increases certainly aren't sufficient to meet the cost increases"



News vendor . . .
extra, extra

This is the first time the *Citizen* and RDM have increased prices together and the first time Argus and SAAN have not

Perskor is raising its *Citizen* cover price a whopping 50% — from 10c to 15c. Marius Jooste, Perskor chairman, was unavailable for comment. Perskor's cover price hikes extend to its Pretoria based dailies, *Hoofstad* and *Oggendblad*. And Nasionale Koerante is also lifting the price of its Bloemfontein-based *Volksblad*. Within SAAN,

Still no clarity on press restrictions

Political Correspondent

OPPOSITION questioning yesterday failed to elicit any clear government explanation of how the remaining press restrictions in the Advocate-General Bill will be applied.

The Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis, also rejected amendments which would compel the advocate-general to announce he was investigating a matter so the press and the public would know which proceedings or findings they could not anticipate

Mr Heunis yesterday moved amendments deleting direct reporting restrictions on allegations of corrupt or dishonest dealings with public funds

The advocate-general must, however, institute an investigation once a person has reported he has reason to suspect dishonest or corrupt actions

The focus of attention in yesterday's committee-stage debate switched to the clause which prohibits contempt of the advocate-general and anticipating his findings or proceedings at his investigations

The advocate-general is empowered, summarily to sentence offenders against these provisions to a R500 fine or six months' imprisonment, or both.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, told Mr Heunis the whole country was waiting for an interpretation of what the phrase "to anticipate proceedings" would mean

"Can the press publish facts

or alleged facts which could be or may become evidence at an investigation?" he asked "Is there a blackout on alleged facts while that inquiry is taking place?"

The only interpretation of the clause was given by Dr Helgard van Rensburg (MP Mossel Bay), who said it would prohibit reports that the advocate-general's investigation would deal with a particular matter or department, or that a particular person would be questioned

Dr Van Rensburg also denied opposition claims that this was a "sub judice clause" It did not mention sub judice, he said, only contempt

Mr Heunis said a newspaper could carry a factual report such as that the advocate-general would carry out an inspection in loco in a particular town

"But if it says who ought to be called to give evidence, that could be an offence"

Mr Eglin earlier pressed for the advocate-general to be required to advise the public that a matter was under investigation, and to state when his inquiry had been concluded

"The press, politicians and the public are precluded from comment, but we are not told a matter is before the advo-

cate-general Unless there is some formal notice that matters are under investigation, people should be free to comment"

Mr Heunis said there was nothing to prevent people applying to the advocate-general to establish which matters were under investigation, but he refused to compel the advocate-general to give notice that an inquiry was underway

Replying to opposition complaints about secret hearings, Mr Heunis said the intention was that hearings should be open to the press and the public wherever possible Hearings may, however, be closed where the advocate-general considers this necessary or desirable

Mr Heunis accepted some opposition amendments, but none which drastically affects the advocate-general, his powers or functions

The PFP stressed they were trying to ameliorate a measure to which they remained opposed in principle

Mr Kowie Marais (PFP Johannesburg North) said there was still more than a suspicion that the bill was aimed principally at the press and not at preventing corruption

The bill will have to pass its third reading in the Assembly and all stages in the Senate before the parliamentary session ends tonight

A-G Bill: Govt accepts amendment

C.T.
23/6/77
(243)

25 weeks
journey within a
can plan to do
particular job
(d) In relation to activity 6 - 8

Political Staff
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — The government has accepted an important last-minute amendment to the controversial Advocate-General Bill which will give the press more scope to report on corruption in government. The amendment was proposed by Senator Bill Horak, the New Republic Party chief whip in the Senate, and accepted by the Minister of Transport, Mr Chris Heunis.

the measure, where earlier it rejected it. Senator Horak said that as the clause stood, it could still be regarded as a restriction on the press.

"They may write something which may be construed to 'anticipate' the findings," he said. "It is felt that this clause is too wide."

Senator Horak said the clause was the only peg on

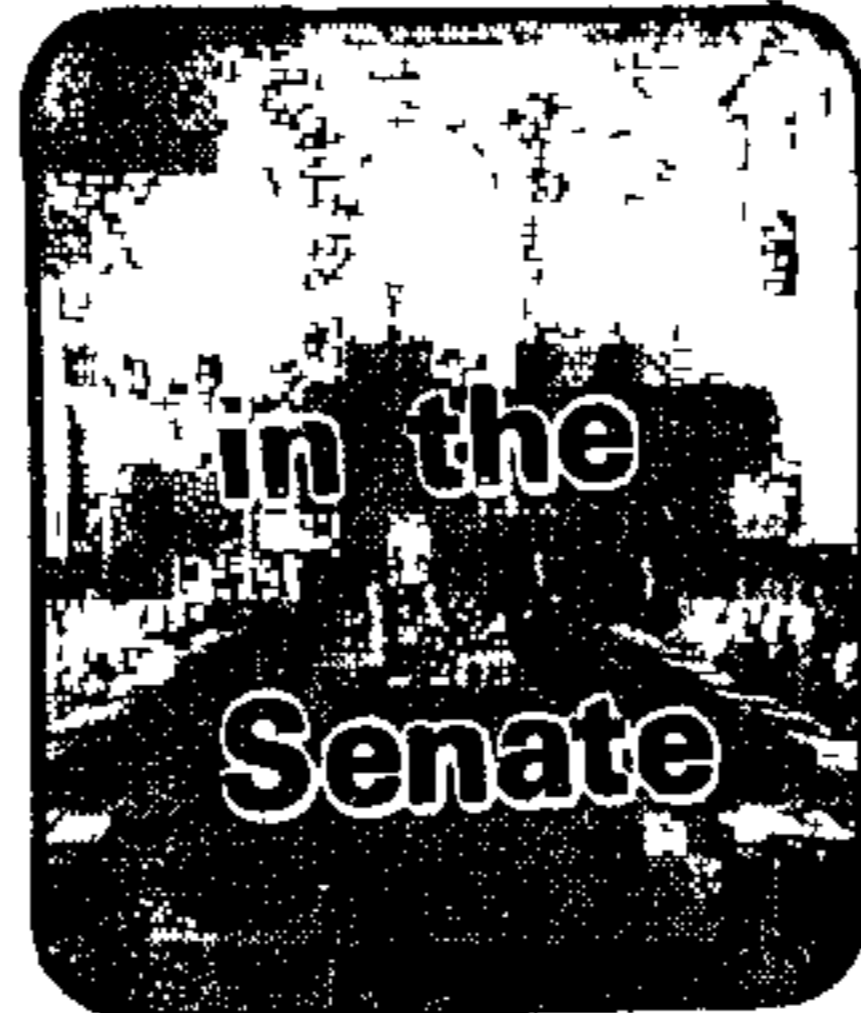
Till then both major opposition parties had opposed the bill, because they said clause eight, dealing with contempt of the advocate-general, still put a gag on the press.

However, Senator Horak said yesterday that now there could be no question of "improper gagging" of the press because of the "anticipation-provision" in the clause.

The disputed section reads: "No person shall (a) insult, disparage or belittle the advocate-general or an assistant of the advocate-general, or anticipate the proceedings at an inquiry, or the findings of the advocate-general."

Senator Horak's amendment has been added to this section and reads: "In a manner calculated to influence such proceedings."

The NRP has now accepted

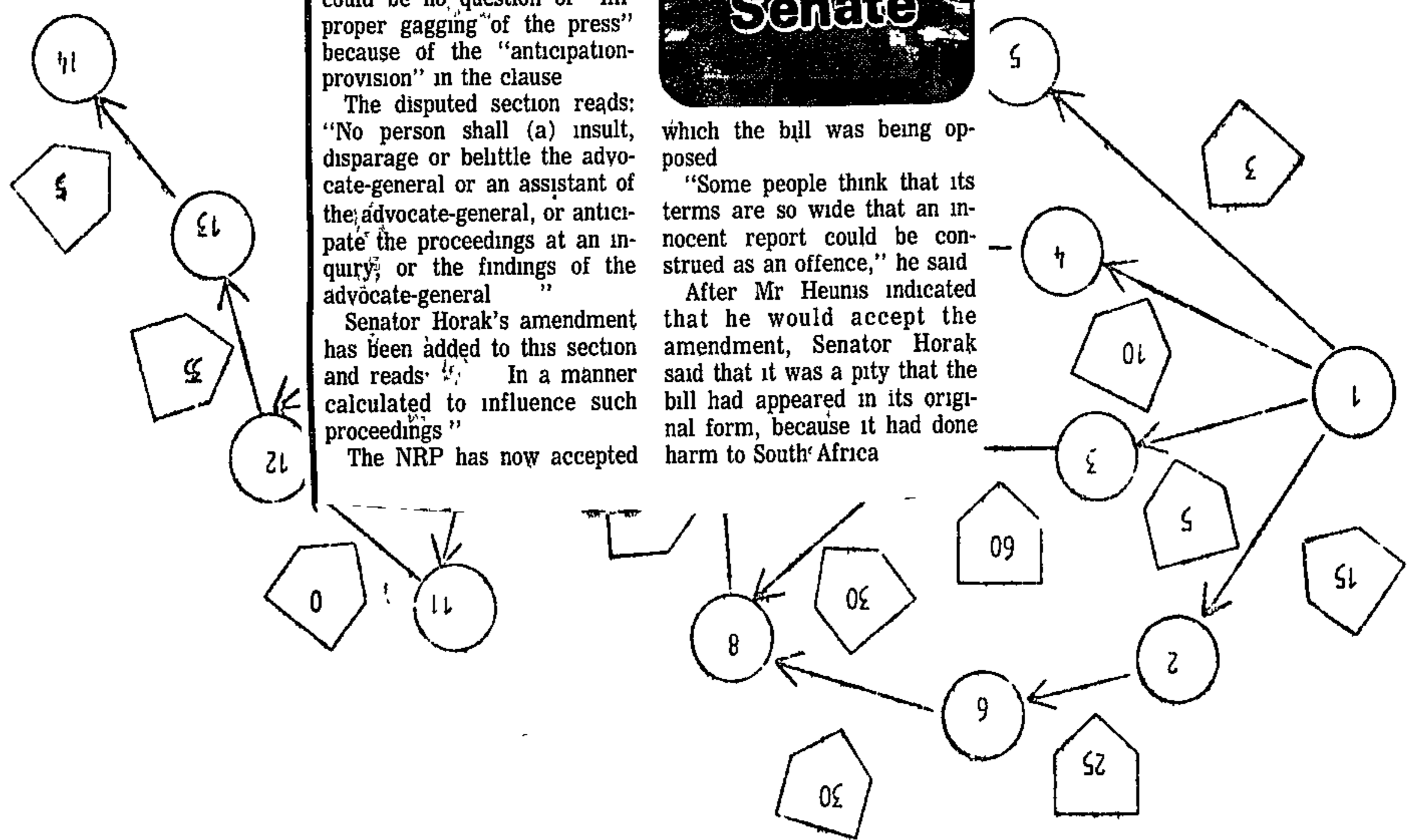


which the bill was being opposed.

"Some people think that its terms are so wide that an innocent report could be construed as an offence," he said.

After Mr Heunis indicated that he would accept the amendment, Senator Horak said that it was a pity that the bill had appeared in its original form, because it had done harm to South Africa.

- (c) For activity 6 - 8 The earliest start is week
- (b) The shortest time (according to) in which the project can be completed
- (a) The critical path comprises the



ANSWER SHEET TO BE COMPLETED AND HANDED IN

QUESTION 1

CANDIDATE'S NAME

Heunis: Press 'masters' will be

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The official Opposition was not worried about the advocate-general but about its masters — certain newspaper groups and heads — the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Chris Heunis, said yesterday.

Replying to a debate on the third reading of the Advocate-General Bill, which was read a third time with all three opposition parties voting against it, Mr Heunis said the official Opposition was worried about what its masters thought, but they did not even know who its masters were. They did not know who was in control of those newspapers.

"But I promise you, they will know," he declared. The responsible press welcomed the bill and did not have the

suspicion that the Opposition had about it.

"What was the original intention of the bill?" asked Mr Heunis.

"To gag the mouth of the press," interjected Mr Kowwe Marais.

"That's a lie," replied Mr Heunis. The government had been reasonable in taking out certain clauses, but that reasonableness was seen as weakness and a defeat.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Derrick de Villiers (PFP Constantha) said a certain section of the bill would make the press wary of publishing certain things.

"There is no doubt that in coping with this bill the press will

walk a wide circle around certain areas," said Mr De Villiers.

The existence of a completely free press in South Africa was one of the trump-cards with which to answer overseas criticism.

"Our press, critical, imperfect and irresponsible as it sometimes may be, is one of our most important assets," he said.

To weaken the validity of that asset would do South Africa far greater harm than would the good which could come from protecting certain officials.

The bill would be seen as a misfit — a hybrid between a horse and a donkey, neither one nor the other, but a mule, and, like the mule, it would be infertile, Mr De Villiers said.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said

revealed

that while the NRP welcomed the bill as an improvement on its original form, his party would not support it because of a provision relating to press reporting which could have a gagging effect.

The NRP would support anything that would remove corruption but it could not accept a gag on the press.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said his party had called for a select committee to be appointed to examine the bill. This had been done after the second reading.

The bill had been greatly improved, but the SAP was unhappy about some of the clauses which were vague and open to different interpretations.

"On this basis we shall be opposing the bill," he said — Sapa

POLITICS

AG Bill press gag clause watered down

CAPE TOWN — The government has accepted an important last-minute amendment to the controversial Advocate-General Bill which will give the press more scope to write about corruption in government.

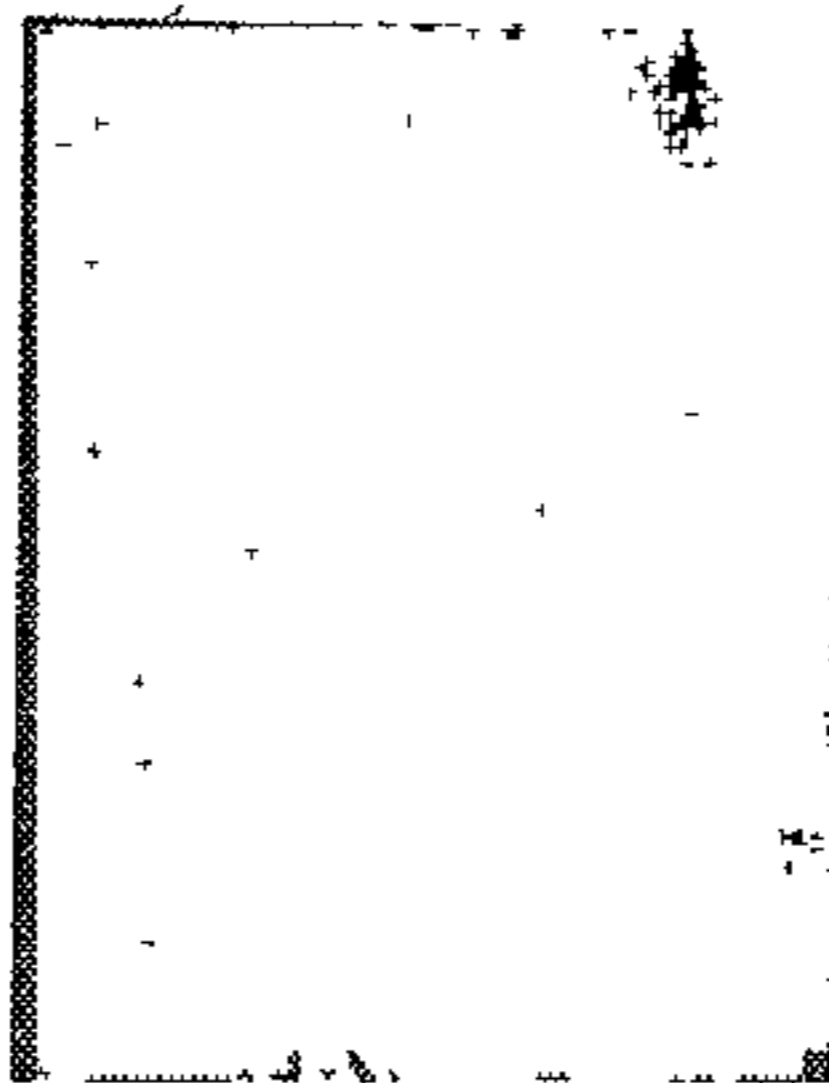
The amendment was proposed by Senator Bill Horak, New Republic Party Chief Whip in the Senate, in the closing stages of this year's parliamentary session, and accepted by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Transport.

Until then, both major opposition parties had opposed the Bill because they said Clause 8 — dealing with contempt of the Advocate-General — still put a gag on the press.

Senator Horak said yesterday there could be no question of "improper gagging of the press because of the 'anticipation' provision in the clause".

The disputed section read. "No person shall (A) insult, disparage or belittle the Advocate-General or an assistant of the Advocate-General or anticipate the proceedings at an inquiry or the findings of the Advocate-General . . ."

Senator Horak's amendment has been added to this section. It reads: ". . . in a manner calculated to influence such



MR HEUNIS

proceedings."

The NRP has accepted the measure

Senator Horak said that as long as the clause stood it could still be regarded as a restriction on the press

"They may write something which may be construed to 'anticipate' the findings," he said

"It is felt that this clause is too wide."

The clause was the only peg on which the Bill was being opposed.

"Some people think its terms are so wide that an innocent report could be construed as an offence"

After Mr Heunis indicated he would accept the amendment, Senator Horak said it was a pity the Bill had appeared in its original form because it had done harm to South Africa. — PS.

Govt trims the AG Bill again

243
23/6/79
R.O.M.

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN. — The Government has accepted an important last-minute amendment to the controversial Advocate General Bill which will give the Press more scope to write about corruption in government.

The amendment, proposed by Senator Bill Horak, the NRP chief whip in the Senate, was accepted yesterday by Mr Chris Heunis, the Minister of Transport who has taken over responsibility for piloting the Bill through Parliament.

Until then both major opposition parties had opposed the Bill because they said Clause Eight — dealing with contempt of the Advocate General — gagged the Press.

However, Senator Horak

said yesterday that now there could be no question of "improper gagging of the Press because of the 'anticipation' provision in the clause."

The disputed section reads:

"No person shall... insult, disparage or belittle the Advocate General or an assistant of the Advocate General, or anticipate the proceedings at an inquiry or the findings of the Advocate General..."

Senator Horak's amendment has been added to this section and reads:

"In a manner calculated to influence such proceedings."

The NRP has now accepted the measure.

Senator Horak said that as the clause stood it could have been regarded as a restriction on the Press.

THE PRESS

243 2029/6/79

New look at joint printing

One of SA Associated Newspapers' most direct gestures of independence from the Argus Group — going its own way on pricing (*FM*, June 22) — will not stop the two groups examining joint printing facilities

On July 1, for the first time ever, the two groups will not be putting up their prices in unison — a breakaway from the Argus marketing strategy that was hard-fought by Saan. Argus will be holding its newspaper cover prices at 12c while Saan (and the Afrikaans Press group, Perskor,) put theirs up to 15c

At the same time, Saan and Argus are jointly re-examining a proposal which first surfaced nine years ago to establish a joint printing works,

In May 1970, Saan — owners of the *Rand Daily Mail*, *Sunday Times*,

heavy initial capital expenditure and disruption which would be incurred in transferring a complete printing works from one site to another

A second problem was a large anticipated loss on the disposal of property no longer required. What could have been more important to the groups, though, was the belief of many experts that an acceptable formula for a cross holding of shares would be necessary to facilitate the planning and management of an operation of this kind

Both groups were still partly traumatised following the furore three years before over the acquisition — subsequently abandoned — by the Argus group of a controlling interest in Saan

But it is clear that sound business sense on the part of Saan-Argus is likely to

editing has been introduced, and it is my view that some form of rationalisation - in the end - is inevitable"

The present examinations, however, are aimed purely at a possible sharing of facilities, according to Kinsley. What is being looked at — and all involved stress that it's early days yet — is a separate printing company, serving both groups. Precedent exists in the shape of the jointly owned Allied Publishing which distributes*for both publishing houses (and the *Natal Mercury*) without interference in other aspects of group policy such as editorial

And he discounts entirely journalistic gossip about merging the *Star* and *Rand Daily Mail* into one, round-the-clock, six editions a day, metropolitan newspaper - a trend that is catching on fast in places like the US and Canada

Speculation

Just where the joint works would be located is a matter of speculation, and not one on which Slater is prepared to comment

The property question was one of the key factors in the collapse of the last serious round of talks

Clearly, however, the fully occupied Saan building on the corner of Mooi and Main Streets would not be suitable. Nor would *The Star* HQ in Sauer Street. Apart from the works, some thought must obviously be given to accommodating the editorial staffs of the various newspapers and the Atex electronic editing system recently adopted by all Saan newspapers. As yet *The Star* is not on Atex, but senior members of the staff believe this will be "just a matter of time"

Most Argus newspapers - including *The Star* - print their newspapers using the old-fashioned letterpress method. Saan uses the Atex electronic editing system, prints litho, and it's generally accepted that the Main Street publishing house has achieved an enormously high standard - far superior to that of Argus

This is believed to be one of the bugbears of some Argus heavyweights, who believe that some of their huge profits should be ploughed back into newspaper technology

With Hal Miller, moving up from GM to MD in the place of "Lif" Hewitt, who is retiring, many advances in this regard are anticipated. Hewitt is regarded by some in the industry as "one of the old school, who doesn't like change"

"Profits mean everything to him," is one lament. "That's why we're so far



Argus' Slater, Saan's Kinsley . . . changed circumstances

Financial Mail and *Sunday Express* — and Argus, which owns *The Star* and other newspapers, announced the beginning of negotiations. In 1972, however, the talks were called off

One of the reasons given was that though the establishment of a joint works would lead to savings, these economies "would not be sufficient to justify the very

prevail. Both Saan MD, Clive Kinsley, and Argus Chairman, Layton Slater, believe further investigation of the joint project is a must

Says Slater "The talks have never really been dead." Kinsley confirms, "we are re-examining the exercise of 10 years ago in the light of changed circumstances. The market place has changed, electronic

THE MAIL AND ALLIED... WORKERS' UNION... THE MANAGEMENT HAS... 05 APR 1979... S.I.C.O.M.I.S.I.M. S.M. S.W.I.N.G. M.O.N.T.A.

Continued from previous pages a number of members paying their contributions

Financial Mail MINE LABOUR 13 April 1979 What's going on? 1979

Anglo American must have had high hopes for labour relations at the new Elandsrand mine. But even before the mine's official opening those hopes lay in ruins.

In Elandsrand's first ever annual report released less than six weeks ago, chairman Harry Oppenheimer talks of the new family village for senior black workers and the new hostels with their raised living standards.

So why the rioting and the R750 000 of damage? While things at Elandsrand are now back to normal according to an Anglo spokesman 4 500 men took part in the riots and the subsequent work stoppage and 800 of these have now been sent home.

The miners evidently complained about pay and the quality of their food, but Anglo declares itself baffled by the unrest. No demands were relayed to management says a spokesman, and the corporation has no idea why the riot occurred.

Some mining men blame the riot on "those Basotho" — but the causes obviously run deeper. As usual, the riots can almost certainly be laid at the door of the migrant labour system and the lack of effective communication upwards from workers to their bosses.

As far as migrant labour is concerned, it is significant that hostels were once again a main focus of attack. However much they are "upgraded," they are always likely to be hated. A single-sex compound for men who are not allowed to live on the mines with their wives and children remains just that, even if the kitchen and other facilities are vastly improved. And family housing remains the privilege of a select few.

As far as communication is concerned, there is obviously something badly wrong if a costly riot occurs and management is unable to say what caused it.

An Anglo man was unable to tell the I.M. whether the new committees were in operation yet. If they are, there is obviously something sadly amiss with them.

How much longer can trade union rights be conceded to black miners?

Riots: 4 held

Crime Reporter Western Transvaal detectives have arrested four Black mineworkers in connection with the violence at the Elandsrand Goldmine near Carletonville on Sunday night.

Two men were arrested on Monday and later two more were taken into custody.

The riots, started at the single quarters at 9 pm on Sunday and caused thousands of rands damage before police and mine officials managed to restore order.

Light hundred of the 4 500 mineworkers were sent home after discharging themselves by ignoring an ultimatum issued by Anglo American Corporation.

Labour

far behind on printing and editing procedures. He also kept our salary bill down making us less competitive with other newspapers.

Miller, it seems is regarded as much more progressive.

To be fair, Saan would gain as much benefit financially from rationalisation as Argus would technologically — though economies would clearly be achieved in both cases.

But before any such improvements come about the problem of re-location must be solved. There are two solutions: the sale of both groups' city centre properties, or remote setting and printing, entirely feasible with today's technology.

All things considered, if Saan and Argus give the nod it will be at least five years before any rationalisation is complete — and probably a good deal longer.

A loudspeaker from a circling helicopter was appealing to the men to put their grievances to the management and to go back to work.

Extra security staff and 20 policemen from Carletonville were on the scene.

BONUS ROW A senior police officer said it appeared the disturbances were over a bonus disagreement. So far nobody has been hurt but two blacks had been arrested on charges of public violence.

The trouble started at about 9 pm last night.

Mine security men and police assisted by the mine helicopter battled for two hours or more last night to end the rioting, vandalism and arson at the village for single men working at the Anglo American Corporation's newest gold mine which is due to be opened tomorrow.

Mine men Argus damage 9 April 1979 buildings

JOHANNESBURG — Several hundred black mineworkers damaged buildings and equipment at the Elandsrand gold mine near Fochville in the western Transvaal last night.

The police were called in to help restore order.

The disturbances lasted for about two hours and attempts were made to set buildings on fire.

HOSTELS

Hostel buildings, a changing room, a shop and bar were damaged.

Clothing apparatus, which was controlled by computer was also damaged, the spokesman said.

About 4 000 black mineworkers live in the hostels at the mine but only a few of them took part in the disturbances.

—Sapa.

sacked after riot

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Eight hundred black miners who refused to go underground yesterday were sacked and sent off Elandsrand gold mine, Carletonville a spokesman for the Anglo American Corporation said here today.

The men, who gave no reason for their action, left the mine peacefully and the remaining 3 700 were back at work today, he said.

Hundreds of miners went on a rampage yesterday causing damage estimated at R750 000.

The spokesman said there had been some production loss and the mine was today operating at below capacity because of the manpower shortage after the sackings.

The men were told yesterday afternoon to either return to work or be paid off. The 800 men elected to be paid off.

'WE WAITED'

'We asked them to say what their grievances are,' the spokesman said.

We waited the whole morning. In the afternoon their elected representatives came forward — but still didn't make clear what it was all about.

It was then that management issued its ultimatum.

Some miners told a reporter that the rioters were unhappy about pay.

The Press was refused permission to go near the model mine village where the signing off took place. — Sapa and Argus Correspondent.

Most back at work at riot-torn mine

Staff Reporter

CARLETONVILLE — A work stoppage by about 4 400 black miners at Anglo American's new Elandsrand Gold Mine near Carletonville ended yesterday afternoon when most of the men went back to work after an ultimatum.

About 800 who refused to return to work were signed off and sent home.

There were riots and arson in the mine's hostel village on Sunday. Hundreds of thousands of rands damage was caused by the mine security men and police from Potchefstroom, Carletonville and Fochville quelled the uprising.

Two men were arrested on charges of public violence. A few men were slightly injured. Of 4 500 miners, less than

100 went underground, bringing the mine to a virtual standstill. A helicopter circled the area for hours as workers' loud speaker to elect representatives to air grievances.

Negotiations started with Mr Van Heerde the mine manager and other officials in the afternoon.

Mr Heerde said workers had given no reasons for their action.

Protesters were refused access to the area and those not working. But other employees said the main grievances were pay and too little meat at meals.

The model hostel village was to have been visited by VIPs during today's formal opening of the showcase mine. The opening will go ahead but the hostel will be cut out of the itinerary.

Trade union vehicle sprayed red

A VAN belonging to the 8000-member Food and Canning Workers' Union was sprayed with red paint on Wednesday evening and planks with nails sticking out of them were placed behind the wheels.

The vehicle was parked outside a hall in Lambricht Bay where a meeting of the local branch of the union was being held. It was parked against a fence and it was necessary to reverse it to get out.

Colonel H Schroeder, the district police commander, said the police were investigating.

Trade unionist allowed R750 bail

WORCESTER — Bail of R750 was extended in the magistrate's court here yesterday to the secretary of the Food and Canning Workers' Union Mr Jan Pierre Theron.

Mr Theron has been charged under the Riotous Assemblies Act following a strike at Rainbow Chickens factory at Worcester, on March 6.

No evidence was add and the hearing was postponed to May 16. Conditions of bail include that Mr Theron hands in his passport and identity documents that he reports to Caledon Square police station Cape Town every Tuesday and Friday, that he does not take part in extra mural meetings that he does not interfere with state witnesses, and that he is not allowed on Rainbow Chicken premises at Worcester. — Sapa.

Drivers' work stoppage

By PENELOPE SWIFT

ABOUT 130 black South African Railways container truck driver stopped work yesterday after a dispute between a driver and a white inspector.

The driver was treated in hospital and discharged after the incident on Sunday night.

The Railways Public Relations Officer, Mr J van Rooyen,

and officials were investigating the incident which led to the four hour work stoppage by most of the black drivers at the City Deep depot.

The drivers refused to start work at 6 am yesterday saying they first wanted the incident discussed with officials. By 9:30 am they were back at work after assurances from the systems manager that a full investigation would follow.

A PITY CONNIE CAN'T MAKE IT

The times certainly are a changing. Who, only a few years ago, would have thought that the multi-racial Trade Union Council of SA would have invited a veritable flock of official luminaries to its 25th anniversary conference?

For starters, the conference scheduled for Cape Town later this year, will be opened by State President John Vorster. Invitations have also been sent to Plural Relations and Development Minister P.W. Kooijman and Economic Affairs Minister Chris Heunis.

A far cry indeed from the days

when no Nat cabinet minister would be seen dead at a Tucsa conference. If they went to any union meetings at all they were hosted by the largely pro-government SA Confederation of Labour. Either the government has changed or Tucsa has.

Nascoe chief Sam Motsuonyane is the only invited speaker who is not a present or former cabinet minister. Perhaps his presence will prevent the gathering from being mistaken for a SATV newscast. Nevertheless, Tucsa and government appear to have buried the hatchet pretty permanently.

Dulente?

Left-right disagreement splits Afrikaans writers

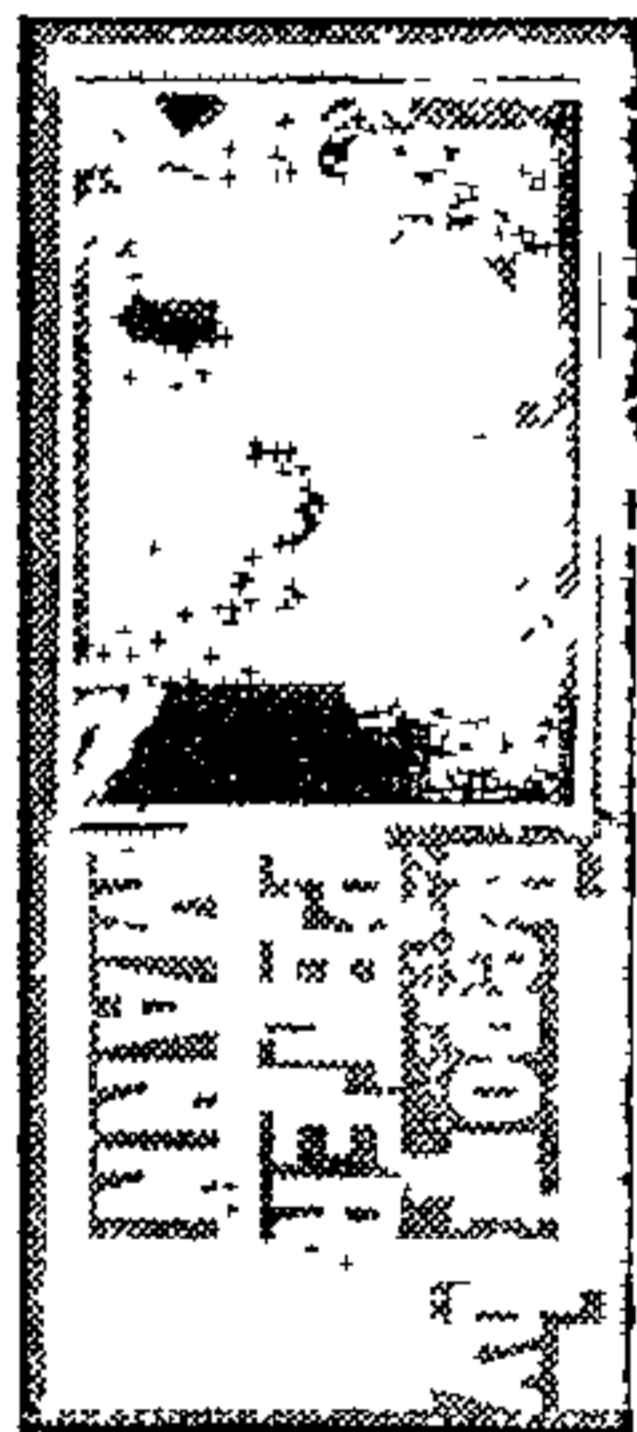
Dian Joubert: Writers should highlight and correct injustices and write to lift apartheid

Fanie Oliver: He could not get a second order for his non-race organization probe

Brink injects life but can't bridge the gap

● Four of the big names who attended the Afrikaans Writers' Guild meeting this week (left to right) Andre Brink, Etienne Le Roux, Elsa Joubert and Jan Rabie

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S. Tribune
1/2/79



THE Afrikaanse Skrywersgilde, which has long led the fight against censorship, appears to be foundering. Delegates at this week's annual meeting of the writers' guild in Durban left wondering what has happened to the spirit of the Afrikaans writer.

For, although the guild's chairman, Professor Andre Brink, injected life into the proceedings by reaffirming that Afrikaans writers would go underground rather than submit to censorship, the guild could not agree on basic points.

And it is clear some guild members want to follow a more conciliatory approach to bridge the abyss between Afrikaans writers and the Government.

The split between left and right in the guild developed so far this week that some members were said to be reconsidering their membership.

At least one member said he would not serve on the Guild's executive because of developments at the congress.

He is Mr Fanie Olivier, a poet and lecturer in Afrikaans at the University of Durban-Westville, who was criticised at the congress because of an interview he gave to an Afrikaans newspaper in which he said the guild had to become more involved in politics. The heart of the pro-

blem seems to be the guild's inability to win the battle against censorship. It was born out of desire among Afrikaans writers for a unified front against the censorship laws, but all attempts at changing the Government's mind have failed.

Professor Brink this week launched a stinging attack on the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schabusch, who had promised his door was open for negotiations.

"This so-called 'open door' was nothing but a painted door on a very thick brick wall," Professor Brink said.

"To our surprise the Minister tried to lay the blame on the guild and said that we did not make use of his offer to negotiate.

"The published correspondence shows the opposite. Since 1963 writers have used every possible opportunity and method to do something constructive about censorship.

"Everything has failed. The executive of the guild now 'feels unanimously that it is a waste of creative energy to continue to protest.

"We want to say that a writer's first duty is to continue writing, irrespective of the threats to him. I suggest that his next function is to ensure that what he writes, if it has enough merit, is published — if not through conventional channels, then by other means."

In an interview Professor Brink said Afrikaans writers would consider using "semi-underground" methods.

Although he was loath to expand — "because we don't want to let the authorities know all the details of what we are doing so they can stop us" — it is likely that the publishing system being used by a venture known as Taurus will be stepped up.

Taurus, which is run by three Johannesburg academics, circulates literary manuscripts privately to a select readership before the censors have a chance to ban them. That pattern of publication is widely used in communist countries, including Russia.

"We could develop and expand this system," Professor Brink said.

The guild's inability to win its first battle seems to be sapping the writers' strength. They have long been regarded as an intelligentia giving a lead to their community.

But this week they had difficulty agreeing to a motion censuring the Government over the in-

formation scandal; and Mr Fanie Olivier could not get a second for a motion calling for a committee to investigate the creation of a non-racial Afrikaans cultural organisation.

The professor of sociology at the University of Stellenbosch, Professor Dian Joubert, summed up the dilemma of the Afrikaans writer when he told the congress that Afrikaans was regarded as the language of the oppressor and had to be dissociated from white power and privilege if it was to survive.

But how do Afrikaans writers achieve this? Professor Joubert said Afrikaans should become "a strategic instrument in political change."

Afrikaans writers should write to highlight and correct injustices, and to lift apartheid, which had been forced on South Africa.

The writer had a duty which overrode publication boards and censorship.

The implications were clear. To gain respectability for Afrikaans the writers would have to move further into conflict with the Government.

They would have to continue the process of asking questions which the establishment did not like answering and the struggle which started in the days of Dr Verwoerd would have to gain momentum.

But Afrikaans writers are already threatened on a broad front. In addition to the banning of their work, other pressures are being brought to bear.

The former Administrator of the Cape, Dr L. A. P. A. Munnik, recently threatened to withdraw the provincial subsidy from Capab because he did not like the play "Die Pleaservangers" by Pieter Fourie, Dr Munnik has since been promoted to the Cabinet.

A difference in principle seems to have arisen. It was highlighted by a clash between Professor Brink and playwright Mr Partho Smit.

Professor Brink submitted a motion which said: "In the light of the Government's actions, which are leading to more and more secrecy and concealment of facts from the public, and the growth of a situation in which lies and rumours flourish, we as writers affirm our duty to truth in all its forms."

Mr Smit objected to the motion and his reasoning is perhaps indicative of the new conflict in the guild.

"There are much bigger lies against our language and our culture. Why don't you mention those in

your motion?" he asked. "We aren't the people who discriminate most on this continent. We are just the ones who get tackled the most."

Mr Smit wanted the motion changed so it dealt with "the whole lie of our times" and not just the National Party Government.

Professor Brink was forced to amend the motion by replacing the word Government with Authority before the congress would accept it.

Even then it received a lukewarm response with many delegates abstaining.

Mr Fanie Olivier's motion asking members to appoint a committee to consider creating a new non-racial Afrikaans organisation ran into similar difficulties.

It was obvious the Afrikaans writers did not want to talk politics.

"There is a political uneasiness," Professor Brink said. "People don't like to discuss this type of thing in public — particularly when the Press is there, — even though they may agree."

"But there is a terribly complicated love-hate relationship between the members and the Government."

"We are not looking for a political confrontation. We want a subtle revolution, not an open political one."

"But the message of our meeting is that writing will not be silenced."

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And the black writer's view

THE STATE HAS CLOSED THE GATE

By PETER MANN

BLACK writers will consider going underground in an attempt to maintain their literature, Professor Ezekiel Mphahlele, a nominee for the Nobel Prize in literature, said this week.

In an interview with the Sunday Tribune Professor Mphahlele said however that black writers would never openly discuss this.

He was commenting on a decision by Afrikaans writers to circulate manuscripts privately.

"Black writers would be interested in something like this but they are already being tremendously harassed by the police so could never openly discuss it," professor Mphahlele said.

He was in Durban to address the congress of the Afrikaans Writers' Guild.

He told them that Afrikanerdom was causing a degeneration in black writing

"It is one of our tragedies as a conquered people that what began as a vigorous literary movement in Bantu languages, with an adult appeal, has in the last 30 years degenerated into writing that is published only for school children and is not particularly elevating

"As Afrikaans publishing has captured the largest share of the school market in African areas, as the education system for blacks was designed for us in the interests of the ruling class, scores of manuscripts in African languages are either entirely prevented from reaching the school readership and the general public or appear

in puerile watered-down, un-elevating form.

"School inspectors stand at the gate to let through or send away writers.

"The lean volume of prescribed literature in African language departments of our universities is a mockery (of tertiary education).

"White school inspectors in black schools favour writers of their own colour and language. It is a political decision," Professor Mphahlele said.

He said that Afrikaans could only have grown to its present stature because the British did not legislate against or seriously impede Afrikaner publishing when the language was still learning to walk.

And yet the Afrikaner has now set himself up as the God-chosen custodian of a whole country's morals to monitor our intellectual lives and emotional responses.

"The authoritarian system of education resists the introduction of African literature, partly to monitor our cultural awareness and partly because white educational publishing can continue to enjoy a huge market in our schools."

Turning to exiled black writers, Professor Mphahlele said South Africans were poorer for not being allowed to read them.

"They add another dimension to our writing. They are grappling with our consciences and are longing for relevance.

"They are writing for a world readership about concerns which are South African.

"It would help to read them," he said.



THE VOICE OF THE NATION

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Times are tough for the few remaining black-controlled newspapers in SA as white-owned black papers (like Argus's Post) and "extra" editions of white papers plough into the black readership market. Both *The Voice* and *The Nation*, two independent black papers which emerged in 1976 are struggling to keep their heads above water.

Because they claim to voice black political aspirations independent black papers are particularly vulnerable to government intimidation. *The Nation*, which is owned by Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement, briefly suspended publication last month after nine consecutive issues were banned.

The Voice, which is assisted financially by West German churches, was banned in 1978 but later allowed back on to the streets.

Another problem for black controlled newspapers is the competition with established white companies, which see the black reading market as a fertile field for expansion. (FM June 8) *Nation* MD Walter Felgate tells the FM that distribution is a major problem. His board decided last week to move publication from Johannesburg to Durban. "We were spread too thinly," says Felgate. "By focusing on one area, distribution costs will be cut enormously."

The Voice has similar problems, because none of the big distribution networks will handle its sales. The paper therefore does its own distribution, concentrating on door-to-door in Soweto, where sales average 25 000 a week.

Advertising is another bugbear. Until three months ago, *The Voice* relied wholly on its West German grant. "We are now trying to establish our own footing," says editor Revelation Ntola. But ads have been very slow in coming in. "The political dimension cannot be excluded in explaining advertisers' reluctance," says Ntola. "Especially at first, it was clear that many found us too radical."

But Ntola does not intend toning down editorially to attract more ads. Instead, he says, the aim is to monopolise black advertising, esp-

pecially through the black chamber of commerce Nafcor.

The ads which *The Nation* has managed to get are mainly from black traders and small shops. Felgate hopes that by regionalising the paper a more concentrated and geographically defined market will attract more advertisers.

Both papers believe an independent black press has a special role in the

THE NATION
FOR THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH AFRICA
No. 11

SPAGHETTI
STRIKE -
THE FACTS

D.K. LET THE
PEOPLE DECIDE

black community. "We do not have to tailor our comment to fit others' demands," says Ntola. Claims *Nation* editor Gavin Robson. "We do not present a white view of black reality, but a black perspective." Both say they are editorially independent, although *The Voice* is closely associated with the SA Council of Churches and *The Nation* has been accused of being an Inkatha mouthpiece.

The Nation's decision to move to Durban and switch from English to Zulu has been sharply criticised by Robson, who argues that this reinforces government's policies of 'tribal separatism'.

Felgate replies that the move will help to overcome the divisions between urban and rural, and educated and uneducated, blacks. "Because of the low level of literacy, we have been sacrificing our rural readership by writing in English. Once we have consolidated in Natal, there is nothing to stop us starting an English version in the Transvaal."

Monday, July 10, 1979.

GENERALLY ACCEPTED

Case 243 against journalists adjourned

KD/A
10/11/79

ICE

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited accounts on 1 May 19.6. straight line. tax purposes, with balance. Tax and taxable income respectively, for 19.7
- What is the balance of the plant and equipment?
 - deferred tax
 - liability
 - Show how the tax is calculated in the income statement assuming:
 - deferred tax
 - liability
 - How will the tax be calculated in Pretoria and in the company, assuming an extra classification of people in the 19.7?
 - How does the tax become deductible income from other sources in the income statement assuming the general method is used.
 - Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.
Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under:
 - liability method
 - deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Staff Reporter

THE case against six journalists charged with entering a black area without valid permits was adjourned for the third time when they appeared in the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

A warrant of arrest was issued against Miss Alice Jacobus, 42, of Bosmont, who failed to answer when her name was called. Mr Ratha Mokgoatleng, for the accused, told the court Miss Jacobus was unable to get a booking on a plane from London in time for the case.

Those who appeared before Mr A G A Du Toit were Mr Ameen Akhalwaya, 33, of Lenasia, Mr Mike Norton, 40, of Bosmont, Miss Shirley Lue, 29, of Johannesburg, Mr Samuel Pop, 48, of Eldorado Park, and Mr Stephen Young, 51, of Bosmont.

The State alleges that the accused unlawfully entered Orlando, Soweto, on April 29 without valid permits. The accused refused to plead and a plea of not guilty was entered by the court. They also refused to submit the basis of their defence.

There was a delay, because the State wanted to submit affidavits in terms of Section 212 of the Criminal Procedure Act. The affidavits are compiled by the administrative officer of the Department of the Interior in Pretoria and pertain to the classification of people.

The court adjourned so allow the prosecutor to translate into English the exhibits, which were in Afrikaans. The hearing was postponed to August 20 to enable the State to find a suitable interpreter.

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Dean an 'impeccable source'

Argus Representative
GRAHAMSTOWN — Mrs Jill Joubert, a Port Elizabeth journalist, said in evidence at her trial here yesterday that the Dean of Grahamstown was an impeccable source and she had not checked further when he told her about difficulties in ministering to Anglicans in the local prison.
 Mrs Joubert, an Eastern Province Herald reporter, is appearing with her edi-

tor, Mr H E O'Connor, on a charge under the Prisons Act.

She said it depended on the source of a news item whether she would seek further verification.

They have both pleaded not guilty of publishing false information about the administration of a prison without taking reasonable steps to verify the information.

She said that before she wrote an article which ap-

peared in the Herald on January 31 she had spoken to the sub-dean, the Rev Bruce Allen, about an item in the January edition of the cathedral newsletter claiming that the dean's application to be prison chaplain in January last year had been turned down without reasons in September.

The item also said there had not been a reply at that time to an applica-

tion for the sub-dean, Mr Allen, to be appointed as prison chaplain.

She had reacted with shock to this report and had later confirmed it with the dean, who had been away at the time.

She had also consulted four other church denominations to see if they also had experienced difficulties before she wrote the report.

In the months that followed before she was noti-

fied of the pending court action she had received no complaints about the accuracy of the report from either the dean himself or the prison authorities.

She had become aware of the Prisons Department's 24-hour verification service only after the report had been published, but at no time did she have any reason to doubt its accuracy.

Judgment was reserved until August 24.

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the results cannot be used as an absolute confirmation of the validity of the discontinuous spread model.

The major problem with the radiocarbon chronology is the small sample size. Only four Silver Leaves sites have been dated and one of these Eiland is a specialised activity area (Evers, 1975). Kwale and Urewe have more dated sites but again samples are very small. In the discontinuous spread model it was suggested that the overall rate of spread would have been faster than the expansion of an individual culture. Therefore, the regression for the overall rate of spread was calculated from the earliest known dates for each culture and this reduced the sample size. It is possible that the sample sizes are so small that they do not reflect the real population of dates. Because of the sample size problem an independent evaluation of the two mechanisms of dispersal is necessary.

The data used in the present study were derived from only one tradition, the fluted and bevelled complex, and therefore the analysis would seem to be tied to the validity of a particular culture-historical reconstruction. While this is true, the rapidity of spread associated with the simulation of the discontinuous spread model would seem to indicate that this is the most likely mechanism of dispersal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank Professor T.N. Huffman for reading and commenting on the numerous drafts of the paper. Miss C.S. Harcourt helped edit the manuscript and Mrs J. Howard-Tripp typed the final drafts.

I would like to express my special thanks to Dr D.S. Wilson who introduced me to evolutionary ecology and helped to debug the programmes.

in concert to rationalise distribution to street vendors, trebling the number of these outlets to take up the loss of sales because of the tearoom owners' boycott. The dispute came to the fore soon after cover prices on dailies were increased to 15c (14c plus 1c gst) on July 1.

Cafe owners, at present getting a 12,5% rake off, want 25%, to keep pace with "inflationary trends". The newspaper groups are adamant that this isn't on and point out that, in monetary terms, discounts have in fact doubled. On the present scale, agents are earning 1,75c on 14c. However, 1c is built into the price, to cover the 0,56c gst, giving them a "profit" on gst of 0,44c. So their discount is in fact pushed to 2,19c a copy. When papers were 12c a copy, agents were making 1,5c but had to meet 0,46c gst themselves, thus were only earning 1,04c.

Demosthenes Michos, chairman of the Tearoom, Restaurant Proprietors and Cafe Owners Association, says this might well be the case, but the newspapers have "consistently decreased discounts as prices have gone up". Bob Barker, group circulation manager of Saan, disputes this. "When papers cost 7c they were getting 16,66% and earning 1,16c. They got 15% on 10c and earned 1,5c, the same as before gst on 12c when the discount was 12,5%."

Barker says that circulation has only been marginally affected. Dissident cafe

owners kept papers under the counter on the first Monday, and when the newspaper groups got wind of the boycott they reacted immediately. Moves are underway to appoint new agents, although, as Ray Albert of Allied Publishers says, "Obviously we can't replace in exactly the same locality, so won't obtain the same effect."

Another source's contention is that street vendors who have been hit by the boycott are not necessarily going to be replaced by newspaper agents. "The agents are not going to be able to get the papers to the street vendors," he says. "The agents are not going to be able to get the papers to the street vendors, and the street vendors are not going to be able to get the papers to the agents." Another source says that the agents are not going to be able to get the papers to the street vendors, and the street vendors are not going to be able to get the papers to the agents.

The agents are not going to be able to get the papers to the street vendors, and the street vendors are not going to be able to get the papers to the agents.

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The agents are not going to be able to get the papers to the street vendors, and the street vendors are not going to be able to get the papers to the agents.

NEWSPAPERS

Extra! Extra!

243
F.M. 13/7/79

Half of the 62 Kempton Park newsagents are refusing to sell dailies and Sunday papers in a bid to force newspaper groups to double their 12,5% commission or discount. But the newspaper owners are standing firm.

Circulation managers report minimal effects on sales, mainly because Afrikaans and English paper proprietors have acted



Corner cafe . . . looking for more commission

Afrikaners press slams Rogers' gagging

243 18/7/79

JOHANNESBURG — The Nationalist press has sharply criticised the banning of SABC television presenter Pat Rogers from all political programmes as a result of a telegram he sent the Prime Minister objecting to aspects of the Advocate-General Bill.

Association, of which he is chairman. In an editorial yesterday headed "Neutral?", Beeld said the SABC bosses quickly distanced themselves from the telegram.

The newspaper said: "The regulation against which Mr Rogers' association and the press objected was withdrawn because he was punished because he made a request which Parliament unanimously supported. What makes the SABC statement doubly unacceptable is that another staff member who included in his broadcasts far-right opinions with anti-semitic overtones was not punished like this."

This was, the newspaper said, a strange neutrality which allowed the SABC to discard its best talent. Yesterday's editorial comment in Die Vaderland said objectivity was not one of the strongest characteristics of the SABC when it came to politics — "therefore many people listened in amazement to the reasons for which Pat Rogers is no longer allowed to touch political subjects."

Die Vaderland said the "big bosses" apparently suspected Rogers of having PFP affiliations — DDC

Argus 19/1/79

Call for

243

care on

crime

reports

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — The Press should not be too eager to obtain news about crime if it prejudiced police investigations, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said here.

He told the Pretoria Press Club that some newspapers did not always act fairly in the search for information, particularly with arrests of terrorists and in sabotage cases, he appealed to the Press not to make persistent inquiries about the progress of investigations.

PUBLIC INTEREST

It must be understood that the police cannot divulge information about serious or delicate investigations until its release is considered to be in the interests of the public, and that it will not embarrass or curtail further investigations.

The Press should seriously, honestly and objectively weigh up the publication of reports against the possible serious consequences which the report might have.

It is generally accepted that a responsible Press does not publish anything which can threaten the security of the State and of law and order.

201 243 N/m

19/7/79

Police don't want the Press 'muzzled'

PRETORIA — The Police Amendment Act passed by Parliament this year did not prohibit the publication of information, but demanded the publication of the truth, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys said here yesterday

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club luncheon, General Geldenhuys said this was a reasonable stipulation.

"The police force does not want to gag the Press, but demands fair and reasonable reporting, whether by way of criticism or otherwise.

"And this is not an unreasonable demand, especially in view of the particular conditions in the country and the circumstances under which the police force has to fulfil its task.

"Whatever its shortcomings, I am convinced South Africa has a free Press, a vocal opposition, political parties representing widely divergent political views and a thriving free enterprise economy. For Blacks and Whites it has the highest standard of living in Africa. By African standards, it is the most free society on the continent.

"I would like to appeal to the Press not to be too eager to obtain news about crime and criminals as a first priority for the sake of business, but rather to be patient and allow police investigations to proceed without intervention," General Geldenhuys said.

Sometimes the information or investigation was of such a nature that lives

tant role in preventing such incidents by co-operating with the police before publishing reports on certain security investigations.

"Political crimes are committed in solidarity with international pressure groups and comment on such investigations cannot always be given immediately," the general said.

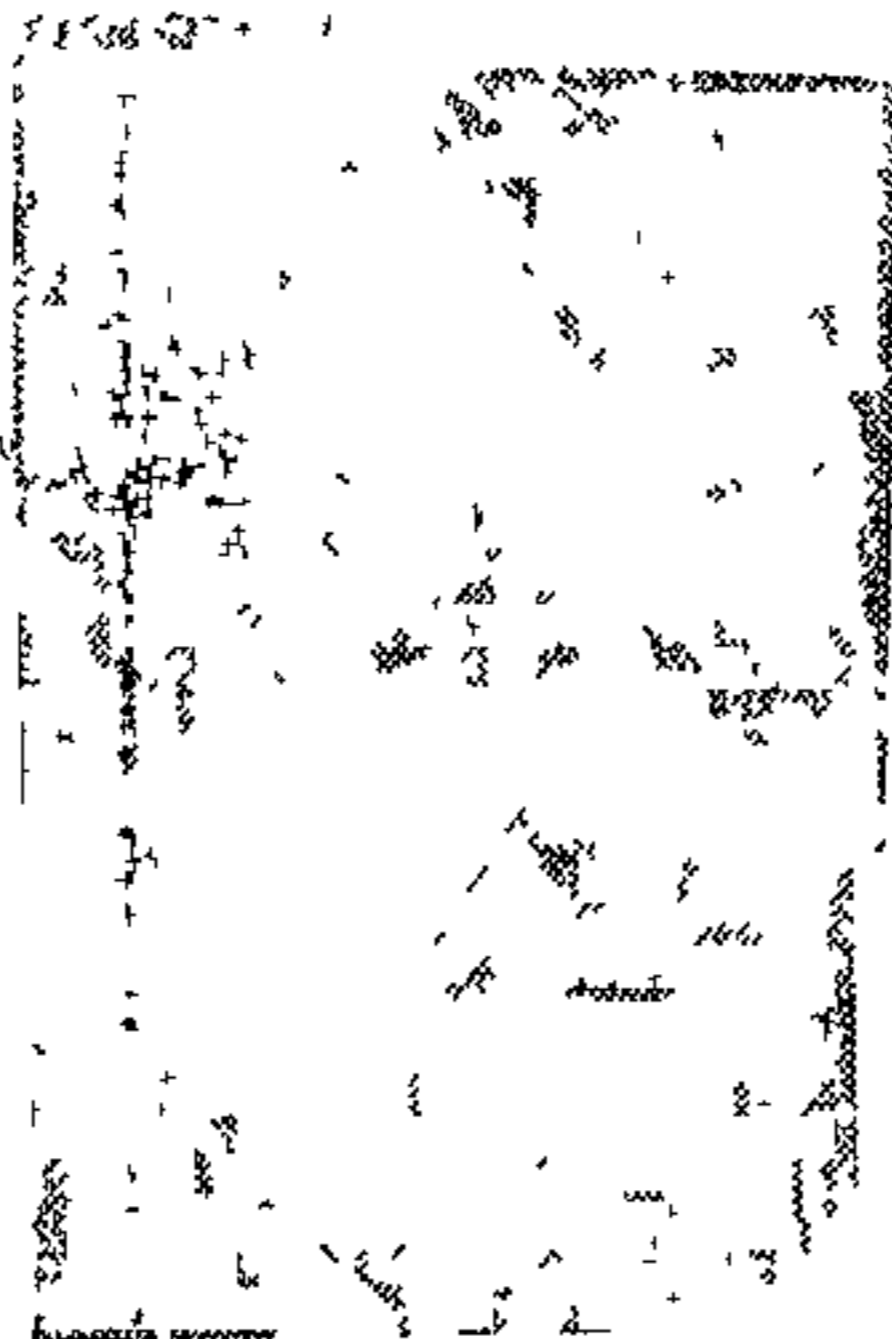
"It is general knowledge that certain crimes, for example, terrorism, sabotage and even detentions under certain circumstances, at times involve neighbouring States or even countries abroad.

"It thus becomes a matter affecting policy and diplomatic relations. The police are obliged to consult the Department of Foreign Affairs before a communique can be issued. At times the Press becomes impatient and starts independent investigations which are, strictly speaking, unwarranted and should be discouraged."

The Press had no more rights than the individual and the individual no more rights than the Press. The ability of the Press to use that freedom for good or bad was much greater than that of the individual, because it reached so many more people.

note which was in the possession of a Mr Toby Jackson
Acting on information he had gone to Mr Allen's room where he found

Defence
Eric Adam
pointed a firearm at Mr
and that on February 9 he
Silburn in November, 1978,



GENERAL
GELDENHUYS

Police Act is fair — general

PRETORIA — The Police Amendment Act passed by Parliament this year did not prohibit the publication of information but demanded the publication of the truth, the Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys, said here yesterday.

Speaking at a Pretoria Press Club luncheon, General Geldenhuys said this was a reasonable stipulation.

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The press had no more right than the individual and the individual no more rights than the press, he said. The ability of the press to use that freedom for good or bad was much greater than that of the individual, because it reached so many more people.

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"For both blacks and whites it has the highest standard of living in Africa.

"I would like to appeal to the press not to be too eager to obtain news about crime and criminals for the sake of business as a first priority, but rather to be patient and allow police investigations to proceed without interference," General Geldenhuys said.

Sometimes the information or investigation was

Sometimes the information or investigation was of such a nature that lives were at stake. Police witnesses in terrorism trials had been killed. Others had been threatened with death or their homes had been burnt down.

"Political crimes are committed in solidarity with international pressure groups and comment on such investigations cannot always be given immediately," General Geldenhuys said.

"It is general knowledge that certain crimes, for example, terrorism and sabotage, at times involve neighbouring states or even countries abroad.

"It thus becomes a matter affecting policy and diplomatic relations. The police are obliged to consult the department of Foreign Affairs before a communique can be issued" — SAPA

NEWSPAPERS

243

Circulation war

Jun 20/7/79

Major newspapers are throwing everything, including bad grammar and hung prepositions, into the battle to maintain circulation in the face of increased cover prices

Johannesburg evening paper *The Star* is loudly proclaiming through an extensive



hus-shelter advertising campaign that it's still telling the news "like it is" for 12c in an effort to woo readers who find 15c too dear for their daily paper. The *Rand Daily Mail* has countered this with full page spreads maintaining "you still only get what you pay for".
The Star reckons that it's picked up sales of about 5 000 since the other dailies increased their prices on July 1 - a 3% daily increase on a circulation of around 180 000. The *RDM* (about 130 000 copies) has on the other hand dropped 6.5% Saan group circulation manager, Rob Barker, reckons however "that circulation has held up surprisingly well". When prices rose 2c to 12c in July 1977 *RDM* sales dropped 8.7% in the first couple of months but by the end of the year had regained the 144 000 July mark. "We reckon that sales this time will follow a similar pattern, although the drop-off won't be as marked," adds Barker.

The Star's circulation manager, John Dickson, says that his paper is picking up black readers from the *RDM Extra*, although Barker disputes this, pointing out that the drop for the *Extra* (circulation around 50 000) has been in the order of only 5%. Post's John Marquard says it's a little difficult to pinpoint where the swing is, although he says Post's sales (still at 7c) are 6.7% up. "Blacks are probably buying less frequently and switching to Post on the occasional day".
According to Perskor, the *Citizen*, which increased a massive 50% in price to keep in line with the other dailies, hasn't

ared too badly with a claimed drop off of about 6%. "It's been a bad period though with school holidays, cold and rain all affecting normal sales," says a spokesman. This, however, after Perskor man-agement had expected a slide in the order of 20%. The other papers in the stable, *Transvaal* and *Vaderland*, show the greatest drop - 10% and 12% each - and are possibly losing bilingual readers to *The Star*.
Reid circulation, on the other hand, has been unaffected. "Although it's early days yet," says Nationale Koerante MD Gideon Engelbrecht, "we're elated". Whereas *Die Burger* showed an early dip, it recovered after a few days. The group's other paper, *Oosering*, remained at 12c.

PERSKOR

Selling the Citizen

Is the pessimism behind Perskor's decision to spread control over the newspaper itself of the heavy losses it is incurring? The sale of the newspaper at a halved price of R2m, which is a price higher than the R1.5m offered for the newspaper by the Volkskas Merchant Bank.

According to the prospectus of the new newspaper, the Citizen, which is to be published in Johannesburg, which was published in Durban with the permission of the R2m preference shares required for the establishment of the newspaper is a financial loss of R2.4m for the purchase of further shares.

It is not clear whether the assets of the R2m preference shares.

Financial Review July 29 1979



Will street sales beat the pref issue?

applied to repaying loans already made by Perskor. There can be no quarrel with a company protecting its interests the way Perskor obviously is, but it remains a moot point whether Volkskas Merchant Bank will succeed in attracting investors for the 10% prefs.

According to the prospectus, a further R3m will be obtained through the issue of 3m ords to be underwritten by Perskor and distributed among subscribers of Perskor's choice in such a way that control will pass out of Perskor's hands. This is slated to happen before April 1982.

The Citizen incurred a R807 000 loss in the 4½ months to end-April, which, it claims, includes a R200 000 "re-establishment cost". What this means is not clear and I could get no comment on the matter from Perskor chairman Marius Jooste. The newspaper still has the same name and the same printer, Perskor.

Also it looks the same, and has substantially the same circulation it is likely to achieve for the rest of the year. So there is little reason to believe that an improvement will suddenly set in this year. With costs escalating and advertising rates unlikely to be raised significantly, those industry sources who have estimated a high loss might yet be proved right. Meantime it is still not clear whether Perskor will benefit as a result of any assessed tax losses allowed to The Citizen.

Peter Pittendrigh

Agreement reached on electronic editing

CAPE TIMES
20/7/79

JOHANNESBURG. — A dispute over computerized printing at South African Associated Newspapers has been settled and according to the general secretary of the Typographical Union, electronic editing and printing can now be introduced at other newspapers.

Mr E van Tonder, general secretary of the union, announced the end of the dispute yesterday and said an agreement had been reached to provide the basis for the introduction of the computerized system at other newspapers

"It has been built into the main agreement of the industrial council for the newspaper industry," he said

The introduction of electronic equipment would replace the hot metal process at most newspapers in the near future and would eliminate traditional functions of printers and other members of his union, Mr Van Tonder said

Subject to certain provisions, paid editorial staff, journalists, and advertising staff would be allowed to operate the new equipment — Sapa

(1) 135
(2) 195
(3) 243

BOOK MAIL

After the silence — power

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RDM
23/7/24

CHIRUNDU by Es'kia Mphahlele (Ravan Press, R5,85)

THE mere publication of "Chirundu" in South Africa has an importance separate from any attaching to the novel's intrinsic worth. It marks the first rehabilitation of a victim of that "gagging" clause which still affects several scores of South Africans including such writers as Lewis Nkosi, Bloke Modisane, Alex la Guma and Denis Brutus.

It is ironical that during the 13 years of Ezekiel (now Es'kia) Mphahlele's silence at home his stature has grown to that of an acknowledged leading figure in contemporary African literature and thought.

Review by LIONEL ABRAHAMS

The justice of Professor Mphahlele's reputation is certainly borne out by the intellectual and artistic vigour of "Chirundu".

It is a novel of intricately elaborated structure with many characters and situations and reflections on a range of subjects such as history, sociology, folklore, customs, marriage and politics, but its chief concerns are power and problems of transition.

So the centre around which everything weaves is Chimba Chirundu, a man whose drive

and ability advance him rapidly from a teaching post to cabinet rank in a country that can only be Zambia.

His accession to power in the wake of the whites he helped to displace has corrupted his positive qualities, exacerbated his ambitiousness, rendered him incapable of imagining or feeling the needs of others, whether in the shape of individuals (like his wife Tirenje), groups (like the labour union his high-handedness provokes into strike action), or the people as a whole.

Chirundu is challenged by the union, whose secretary happens to be his own bright young nephew Moyo, and is, at least temporarily, brought low by the loving Tirenje who tries to win him back from the second wife he has taken by instigating a bigamy charge against him.

There are fascinating implications in the fact that Tirenje and Moyo are both of country origin and identified with the continuing Africanness of the people. For each of them, in checking Chirundu's naked power drive, acts by the light of a "white" institution, white law in one case, trade unionism in the other. Tirenje's literacy,

she says, is what makes polygamy unacceptable to her.

Any conclusions we might draw are complicated by the fact that each of these actions ends by getting out of hand. In fact, Prof Mphahlele's various diagnoses and prognoses (including judgment on South Africa, so frequently referred to throughout) are generally no easier to interpret than some of the symbolism he uses.

What will, however, hold any reader's interest right through his bewilderingly concerning intention is the vigour, sensitivity and sheer brilliance of the many characterisations.

Evocative novel on post-war Britain

BACK by Henry Green (The Hogarth Press, R12,75).

HENRY GREEN is ranked among the finest modern English novelists. He is a contemporary of both Evelyn Waugh and Anthony Powell, and Hogarth Press has kept his books in print since his death.

"Back", first published in 1946, is set in England during the last days of the war — a period marked by ration books, flying bombs and austerity on the home front.

"Back" is about love, as well as loss. Charley Summers has returned from a prisoner of war camp. His progression through the early days of being demobbed forms the background to the book.

Charley has lost a leg in the war and wears an artificial limb. He has suffered an even greater loss — Rose, his sweetheart, died during his absence from home. Charley is conscious of all this. It is only when he finds fulfilment again in his love for Nancy, that he finally makes an adjustment to life.

The measure of Green's abil-

ity as a novelist is his power of suggestion. Intense emotion is hunted at in ordinary and often inarticulate characters. Depths of consciousness are revealed in a spare and restrained manner.

The writing is characterised too by sporadic outbursts of great charm. Charley Summers observes a woman's breasts in this unique manner:

"He was not frank about it, he shied away in his mind, but there were two breasts which she wore as though ashamed like two soft nests of white mice in front."

Green's sentiments may seem outdated to a more permissive generation of readers. He still sees love as an experience of ultimate purity. More than anything else, "Back" is evocative of the Britishers who had just come through a war.

□ □ □

WINGS by Robert J Serling (Souvenir Press, R23,20).

SOME of the insights into flying in this book are interesting. The novel spans five decades of aviation.

Rickenbacker, Amelia Earhart and Lindbergh created a saga of endurance and pioneering that is unforgettable. The image of Leonardo da Vinci's flying harness, and the first attempts of the Wright Brothers to become airborne, moves us.

Yet, the myth has gone out of flying. Theodore Roszak in his book "Where the Wasteland Ends" comments accurately on the demise of flight as a symbol that no longer stirs the imagination.

He writes "... a jet liner packed with weary tourists roars over my roof every ninety minutes and I keep wax ear plugs to muffle the noise. No one on the street bothers to look up as planes pass over. The image is too familiar and conveys nothing beyond itself. It has been depleted."

I agree with Mr Roszak. This novel is an exhausting 400 pages. The author produces speech patterns in a mechanical fashion. However, this doesn't save the book from being boring.

SHEILA FUGARD

Rabbi in a witty whodunit

THURSDAY THE RABBI WALKED OUT by Harry Kemelman (Hutchinson, R12,75)

A LITTLE wisdom, a little faith, and perhaps the Rabbi will not have to walk out on the small-town community he serves.

But it's going to be a close thing. Not only are there stirrings among the women, who demand to participate in the same way as men in religious ceremonies and services, and among the synagogue's board of directors, who want someone a little more with-it, but there's been a murder in Barnard's Crossing.

The victim is a wealthy, eccentric anti-Semite, and several members of the town's Jewish community are suspect. With the same quiet thoughtfulness, David Small sticks to his convictions in the synagogue and turns his attention to the problem of the murder investigation.

The seventh in Harry Kemelman's "Rabbi" series is a gently witty, intriguing little mystery with an added bonus in its portrait of a typically complex group of people living typically complex, ordinary lives.

RINA MINERVINI

Light in the dark

IN THE CENTRE OF IMMENSITIES by Bernard Lovell (Hutchinson).

IN recent years astronomers and Sir Bernard is no exception, somewhat aghast at the conclusions to which their astrophysics compel them, increasingly to re-examine earlier philosophical probings of our universe.

Unlike some of his contemporary colleagues, Sir Bernard regards the possibility of other worlds like our own with a system as advanced as ours, improbable. His description of the origin and development of the universe requires at least working acquaintance with basic mathematics and the concepts of modern physics.

It is in his examination of human problems arising from our probing into the universe that he is both profound and stimulating for the general reader.

The development of ICBMs, capable of both peaceful and military use, gradually moved under military control — and increased tremendously the risk of human destruction. This is a thoughtful, often sombre book, authoritative and keyed to an historical perspective that provides at least a small light in the rather frightening dark.

BRIAN ROSE

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Are some of the newspapers disloyal to South Africa?

AFRIKAANS newspapers are fond of telling us that South Africa has a "loyal" Press and a "disloyal" Press. Loyalty, not surprisingly, is ascribed to the Afrikaans newspapers and disloyalty to their English-language contemporaries — except, of course, the NP-supporting Citizen.

The point that loyalty to a country is not the same thing as loyalty to the governing party is almost too obvious to need making. Nor should anyone be particularly perturbed when the Afrikaans Press — increasingly unpopular in orthodox Afrikaner circles for its criticisms of the Government and advocacy of vertligte causes — seeks to draw aside the hem of its garment from newspapers that support the Opposition.

I do find it a little surprising, though, that this simplistic view of South Africa's Press should be echoed by so prominent an academic as Professor Gerrit Olivier of the department of political science at the University of Pretoria.

Contributing to a series of articles in Die Vaderland on "Die Afrikaner en sy koerant".

ROM 3/11/74

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Professor Olivier accuses the "disloyal Press faction" of joining cheerfully in propagating and strengthening the stereotype in South Africa as a racist, fascist or police state "while the Government is doing its best to get rid of the anachronisms in its policy and to convince the outside world that the apartheid of 1948 is dead and that a process of transformation into a new order is developing."

Professor Olivier also criticises the "disloyal" Press for "hammering on the impossible Utopia of a multiracial, unitary South African state" — a concept which many find "not only undesirable but also dangerous for a multiracial and deeply divided community such as we have in South Africa."

It is outside the functions of this column to examine the validity of Professor Olivier's political thinking and the premises on which it is based. But it is very much within those functions to ask whether it makes any sense to raise the cry of disloyalty — in this case carrying overtones close to treason — because of a difference of opinion on what will be best in

the long term for our country. Forty-five or so years ago all but a "faction" of Afrikaners agreed that it was dangerous, in a country where white unity was seen to be the paramount consideration, to agitate for a republic. Yet they and their newspapers, notably Die Burger and Die Transvaler, continued to push the republican idea relentlessly. Can we now say that they were disloyal?

More striking still was the situation in South Africa during the Second World War. In a country at war, with active subversive movements inside its borders, the same newspapers were allowed to pursue a strongly often provocatively anti-war policy. "Disloyalty" was not a very far-fetched accusation in the circumstances.

Yet the government of the day thought it better for such views, unwelcome as they were, to be expressed openly than to be driven underground. As Professor Pret Cillie, chairman of Nasionale Pers and former editor of Die Burger, has recently pointed out, even in the darkest days of the war newspapers were subjected to nothing more onerous than a

division of the tax which was taxable, 70 000 is now a first the taxable row up the thod is used. Company has a set 19.8.



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

voluntary censorship agreement which left the initiative to the Press itself.

The lessons of history, it seems, are soon forgotten. The last word on this subject, surely, was said more than two centuries ago by Voltaire: "I will defend to the death your right to say it."

□ □ □

IT WOULD be hard to think of a lower level of journalism than was represented by a news story that appeared in the Late Final edition of the Rand Daily Mail on July 11. It was headlined "Wife tells court of sex for new pyramas row" (a caricature of a headline, incidentally) and told in intimate detail of a woman's problems with an allegedly unwashed husband.

The woman refused to disclose her address for fear her husband would find her, but that did not spare her the humiliation of being identified by name in the report.

Far worse than the story itself was the fact that, almost unbelievably, it was featured in Quick Mail, the front-page column intended to summarise the

"Hbter the 19.7,"

most important news of the day.

I did not see the Morning Final (later) edition of that day, but I am told that the news story, and of course the Quick Mail item, were dropped from it.

Congratulations to whoever made the change. There is, after all, a distinction between journalism and scavenging.

□ □ □

MR W M Forsyth probably speaks for many people in the smaller centres when he complains that there is no delivery service in Evander, where he lives, and also that he has to pay 19c plus 1c GST for the Rand Daily Mail when some people living further away from Johannesburg pay only 14c plus 1c GST.

On both scores the villain of the piece is the cost factor, and that alone. Unfortunately where sales are few, as at Evander, it is uneconomic to operate a delivery service. It is true, as Mr Forsyth points out, that the Afrikaans newspapers do so. But this is because Evander is in one of the areas where Afrikaans-speaking people predominate and sales of

For	R60	000
121%		
granted for		
reduced for		
in respect		
31.12.19.6		
50 000		
11.12.19.7,		
28		

Afrikaans newspapers are sufficient to make the service payable.

It would obviously be more acceptable — again commenting on a suggestion from Mr Forsyth — if the price of the Rand Daily Mail depended on the radius from Johannesburg. Here again, though, we come up against that unco-operative economic factor. Some places smaller and more out of the way than Evander do pay the lower price, but they happen to be on the route to some bigger centre and no extra cost is incurred in dropping off copies at some convenient point.

I have some experience of fixing newspaper prices for different areas and am glad I no longer have to undertake such a difficult and dispiriting job. There seems no way of avoiding what appear to be glaring anomalies.

On the whole I think the most equitable method is to try to make each operation as economic as possible in itself. This is what the Rand Daily Mail has been doing, and I am sorry to say that in the present state of the economy I cannot see much prospect of a change.

Activist journalism RDM. 26/7/79

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BLACK journalists are obligated to work for the liberation of their people and to be involved in the black consciousness movement, was the theme of Bishop Desmond Tutu's weekend speech at a Writer's Association of South Africa seminar.

In saying this, Bishop Tutu was certainly reflecting a trend of thinking among many black journalists. And there is much to be said for the view where it relates to the concept of black consciousness. For, as the bishop noted, black consciousness seeks to remind black people of their tremendous heritage as the children of God, whereas one of the effects of apartheid is that blacks are made to feel they are not the people of God.

Thus where black consciousness means the emancipation of a people — of the growth of self-respect and endeavour — it is a positive force for good and a highly significant contribution towards the ending of racial discrimination. In as much as journalists who happen to be black

benefit from this process their colleagues will welcome it — as must society which gains from more rounded individuals better able to do their jobs.

There is, however, a big jump from this to the bishop's notion of black journalists taking part in the liberation of their people. That appears to demand a degree of activism and emotional involvement which in practice must prove to be the antithesis of the type of objective dispassionate reporting and critical writing which is what journalism is supposed to be about.

That doesn't mean that journalists are required to be neutered cyphers. Anything but. A commitment to ideals, as in any profession, characterises the outstanding people.

But if we understand Bishop Tutu correctly, he wants more. He is in reality calling for propagandists. Such people have their place in life and are certainly needed in the black struggle. But not, we hope, in journalism.

bygewoon van die Raad van die Internasionale Sosio-logiese Vereniging as die amptelike afgevaardigde van Suid-Afrika (Augustus).

35-
2/10

3

4

c) Ander lede:

Mnr K. Bosman
Professor A. Cupido
Mnr N. Daniels
Mnr Achmat Davids
Professor R.J. Davies
Professor J.J. Degenaar
Mnr René de Villiers
Dr I.D. du Plessis
Professor J.J.F. Durand
Professor J.B. du Toit
Mnr A. Flederman
Professor R.F. Fuggle
Mnr G. J. Gerwel
Eerw. D. Guma
Professor A. Paul Hare
Dr Gertrud Heydorn
Mnr F.A. Jacobs
Mnr H.M. Jimba

Mnr H.W. Middelman
Eerw. M.T.L. Moletsane
Professor A.D. Muller
Sheik A. Najjar
Mnr Victor Norton
Professor N.J. J. Olivier
Mnr L. Phillips
Professor H.P. Pollak
Mnr W.J. September
Mnr Franklin Sonn
Mnr P.M. Sonn
Regter J.H. Steyn
Mnr R. Tobias
Professor R.E. van der Ross
Professor J.H. van Rooyen
Mev. S. Walters
Professor F.A.H. Wilson

d) Twee Ere-Fellows:

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kies elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkiesing is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtinge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels.

A. Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika

Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak. 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

Final 1/79

213

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATIONS

First the good news

Audit Bureau of Circulation figures for January to June show that circulation of daily and weekly newspapers is generally up. But publishing groups without exception predict that these will slide in the face of increased cover prices.

Main seller amongst the dailies is still *The Star* with an average circulation of 181 638 (up 5,7% on corresponding period last year), with the *Rand Daily Mail* fast catching up at 141 067, a gain of 9,3% on July-December 1978 and 6,7% on January-June. With the exception of the Info-ridden *Citizen* which, at 57 372, has slid a massive 19,3% - a sure indication that it's having difficulty shrugging off the taint of its scandalous beginnings - all the English language papers showed an increase. The Afrikaans papers on the other hand haven't fared as well. *Transvaler*, *Beeld*, *Hoofstad* and *Oosterlig* are all down, while *Vaderland* has shown a marginal increase on July-December figures, while *Burger* and *Volksblad* have come up.

The *Sunday Times* still dominates the weeklies with a circulation of just under half a million (up 4,8%) and it has widened its lead over *Rapport* as the country's biggest newspaper. The papers attribute reporting on the continuing Info saga, coupled with Vorster's resignation as State President, as well as the infighting in the Nationalist Party, to better sales, while most of the English language groups have adopted a more aggressive marketing strategy in an attempt to make up the loss of advertising revenue to television.

ABC — SWITCH BACK

DAILIES	% change on	
	Jan/June 1979	July/Dec 1978
Star	181 638	+6,7
Rand Daily Mail	141 067	+9,3
Post (Tvl)	111 866	+1,6
Argus	105 503	+5,7
Daily News	91 993	+1,3
Transvaler	74 563	-9,2
Burger	73 438	+5,6
Cape Times	72 247	7
Vaderland	65 126	+1,1
Natal Mercury	64 879	+2,2
Beeld	60 975	-3,3
Citizen	57 372	-12,3
Daily Dispatch	31 179	-1,9
EP Herald	27 353	+0,8
Pretoria News	27 226	+6
Volksblad	26 497	+13
Evening Post	23 047	-2,1
Natal Witness	18 332	+5,5
Hoofstad	18 317	-5,7
Oosterlig	10 717	-0,4
Oggendblad	7 558	-11,3
Diamond Fields Advertiser	7 384	+3,4
Friend	7 149	+10,8

* Bi weekly † Launched 5 months ago

WEEKLIES	% change on	
	Jan/June 1979	July/Dec 1978
Sunday Times	487 410	+4,8
Rapport	411 203	+1,9
Sunday Post	130 267	+3,8
Sunday Tribune	121 240	+1,0
W/E Argus	125 173	+2,2
W/E Cape Times	90 828	+6,2
Sunday Express	85 001	+3,0
*Ilanga	91 133	+7,9
W/E Star	88 694	+4,9
W/E Burger	88 983	+2,9
Cape Herald	72 439	+3,3
Imvo Sabantsundu	52 148	-8,3
Post (Natal)	47 388	+0,8
W/E Evening Post	45 197	+6,8
W/E Transvaler	44 484	+2,2
†Saturday Post	38 384	-
W/E Daily Mail	28 569	+2,8
W/E Volksblad	18 779	+3,6
W/E Vaderland	17 394	-1,4
W/E Pretoria News	12 450	+9
Graphic	9 768	+1,9
Volksblad Goudveld	6 933	+0,7
W/E Hoofstad	6 289	+5,4
W/E Oggendblad	4 844	+3,3
*Daily Representative	2 214	-3,7

243

~~307~~

Sisulu sentenced to 9 months' jail

Pretoria Bureau

THE NEWS editor of the Sunday Post and president of the Writer's Association of Southern Africa, Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, was sentenced to nine months' jail yesterday at a closed Pretoria Magistrate's Court hearing

Mr Sisulu had been subpoenaed to appear before Mr P W de Bruin to answer

questions under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures' Act, relating to alleged telephone conversations with Post reporter, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, the northern Transvaal Wasa chairman detained two months ago under the Terrorism Act.

The conversations were allegedly about black youths leaving for military training and intended disruptions of the Tate-Knoetze boxing fight at Mmabatho.

In a surprise move, Mr de Bruin held the hearing in camera. The Press was afterwards told Sisulu was sentenced for refusing to answer a question. He was granted leave to appeal and was allowed R200 bail.

Star 9/8/79
American Press

243

gets court out

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — More than 30 attempts have been made by defence lawyers around the US to ban reporters from criminal proceedings as a result of the recent ruling by the United States supreme court that the Press and the public have no constitutional right of access to pre-trial hearings

In 18 of these cases, judges have closed the courtrooms and excluded members of the Press

In the last month there has been such a significant increase in the number of moves to close criminal proceedings that the major press organisations have joined to monitor these cases. Previously, the closing of a courtroom was relatively rare

According to the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press there have been the following developments.

● Not only are the motions to close courtrooms increasing, but judges are granting them with far more frequency.

● The motions to seal criminal proceedings are expanding to include all aspects of trial proceedings, from arrest hearings to sentencings

● While most of these motions are made by defence lawyers, most prosecutors are not opposing them.

● There have been at least three instances in which reporters have been banned from the courtroom but other members of the public have been allowed to remain.

JAARVERSLAG
1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIËS

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey Institute of
Inter-Racial Studies Limited
(Beperk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

Wet No. 61 van 1973 (Wet
aangaande die Maatskappijwet 1973)

Reporter quizzed on funeral photos

243 15/8/78

EAST LONDON — The security police here are looking for a group of young men who have skipped the country following the death of two policemen after the burial of the black consciousness leader, Mr Steve Biko, on September 25, 1977.

Yesterday a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Wellington Sangotsha, was questioned for about an hour by a security police officer, Lieutenant J P Jooste, about pictures

he took when he attended the funeral of a policeman at Zazulwana, near Butterworth

Constable L. L. Mraši was killed when a crowd went on the rampage at Highway bus terminal, Mdantsane, after the funeral of Mr Biko in King William's Town.

Killed with Constable Mraši was Sergeant M.D. Mtsintsi. Both were stationed at Fort Jackson.

Mr Sangotsha said he was shown pictures he had

taken of young people at one of the policemen's funeral. Among other people in the picture was Brigadier P J. Smal, the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, and Transkei police officers.

Mr Sangotsha was asked by Lieutenant Jooste why he had been interested in attending the funeral of the policeman at Butterworth.

He told him he had been assigned to cover the

funeral when employed by another newspaper.

He took pictures but did not know who the people were

He could not identify the men in pictures shown to him by Lt Jooste.

Mr Sangotsha himself was in one picture taken by the Special Branch.

Lt Jooste told Mr Sangotsha he was carrying out normal investigations as a member of the Special Branch

—DDR

JAARVERSLAG

1978

SENTRUM VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

(Geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Inter-Racial Studies
(Beperk de Garasie)

Posadres:
p/a Die Universiteit van
Rondebosch
Republiek van Suid-
7700

Kantooradres
Leslie Social Sciences
University Aven
Groote Schuur Cal

Telefoon: 65-4145; 69-8

INLEIDING

Gedurende die eerste nege jaar van die Sentrum vir Intergroepstudies geskied sy werksaamhede gepubliseer. Om verjaarsdag op 1 April 1978 te vier in 1977 vervang deur 'n Oorsig oor

DIE OORSPRONG EN DOELSTELLINGS

Die Sentrum word grootliks gefinansier deur die Bailey-Frust wat ingevolge die te Bailey gestig is. Dit is geregistreer by die Institute of Inter-Racial Studies (Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur die h aandeelkapitaal kragtens die N.M. Nr. 61 van 1973).

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10	0,21	1,80	1,59	0,13	0,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02	0,10	0,15	0,17	0,02	0,04
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09	0,10	0,14	0,17	0,11	0,13
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31	0,70	1,54	1,27	0,73	0,78
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76	10,70	10,33	8,25	4,61	5,01
65	42,19	32,93	55,30	47,72	43,12	40,90	13,55	14,21
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22	2,25	2,74	2,69	1,14	1,14

PUBLISHING

Lewis steps out

243
FM 10/18/79
Pace — the 91 000 circulation black magazine — has been bought from Hortors by well-known Johannesburg businessman

556

DISE

David Lewis and his partner, Doug Band Lewis tells the FM he and Band have acquired 51% of the equity between them, the rest going to the magazine's staff "on merit, regardless of colour"

The deal, according to Lewis, does not involve much cash. Hortors has undertaken to meet all liabilities to date, and the new owners have taken over assets worth about R5 500. In addition, they will keep on editor Jack Shepherd-Smith and the 12-strong editorial staff.

With printing and other costs of R85 000, and current revenue of R65 000 a month, the magazine is running at a loss of R20 000 a month. But Lewis reckons he can make it viable.

Clearly, however, he is still worried about the stigma of Pace's connection with Hortors and its big shareholders — Info tycoons David Abramson and Stuart Pegg. "Neither Doug nor I are political, and the magazine will be totally non-political," he stresses.

Pace is not the only section of Hortors to be sold this week. Hortors (Pty) has sold its entire 33% stake in Hortors Waltons (see Fox).

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
45-64	1,46	0,92	3,33	1,85	4,88	2,14	2,75	1,72
65+	11,52	7,89	16,51	13,42	20,07	10,49	9,32	6,19
ALL	1,12	0,97	1,22	0,79	2,87	2,22	1,37	1,24
NO.	2336	2019	430	282	3270	2588	2858	1951

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
65+	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
ALL	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,01	0,01
NO.	30	34	7	7	21	31	23	21

T

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

NO.	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1-4	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
5-24	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
25-44	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
45-64	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
65+	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
ALL	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
NO.	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

A MAN from Soweto paid a visit this week to the spot in Auckland Park where he used to play as a boy — before his family was thrown out of their home in colourful old Sophiatown.

The boy from Sophiatown is now Editor of POST, Mr Percy Goboza, and his former playground has been covered by the massive Rand Afrikaans University, where the editor addressed students on Thursday at the invitation of Raupols, the uni-

Goboza's sanity plea

versity's political study society.

Before the demolition of Sophiatown, black and white children used to play together on the site of the present university campus, Mr Goboza told the attentive audience.

He described his bitter childhood memories of the days when his family was bundled at gunpoint into

an army vehicle and taken to Soweto.

The pre-dawn truck drive in pouring rain became etched into his mind.

Sophiatown had a soul, he said. It was within easy reach of the city by tram. Black residents had freedom nights and a feeling of belonging.

There was resistance against the removals.

Intermarriage between tribes had been common in Sophiatown. He himself happened to be Zulu-speaking and his wife Sotho.

Mr Goboza said he would be prepared to accept as Prime Minister a Sotho, Shangaan, Venda, Afrikaner or Italian, if the person was suitable, and his views were not unique

among black people, he added.

The history of black political movements in South Africa, such as the African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress, and the Black Consciousness Movement, showed that leaders had been chosen for their leadership qualities and not for their tribal affiliations

He said he hoped sanity would prevail in South Africa would receive a federal or confederal system

His response to the "look at what happened in the Congo" argument had been that when the Belgians handed over the country had only five university graduates — "a recipe for disaster."

Black South Africans had learnt from the experiences of their brothers in the north, he said, and in Soweto the people were "fanatics, hungry for education" that would enable them to take their rightful place in the history of the nation.

One student asked Mr Goboza why he published a newspaper in English of a standard too high for his people to understand.

The student should spend a night in a Soweto shebeen, Mr Goboza said. He would soon realise the standard of English was high in the townships.

Professor J.L. Boshoff
Dr Sheila T. van der Horst

Lede word na die Algemene Jaarvergadering van die Maatskappy uitgenooi en kries elke drie jaar 'n verteenwoordiger op die Beheerraad. 'n Verkieping is in 1978 gehou en die huidige ampsdraer is Biskop A.W. Habelgaarn. Terwyl geen verpligtunge aan lede opgelê word nie, word hulle geraadpleeg in verband met sake wat die Sentrum se program raak.

NAVORSING

Gedurende die verslagjaar het die navorsing van die Sentrum die volgende behels

- A Mobiliteit en Politieke Verandering in Suid-Afrika
- Hierdie projek is 'n paar jaar gelede aangepak 'n Onderzoek onder die kleurling bevolking van die Kaapse Skiereiland is onderneem. 'n Aantal tydelike navorsings-

(b) konferensies

- Gedurende 1978 het die volgende:
 - Jaarlikse Konferensie en Raadsvergadering tuut vir Rasse
 - Suid-Afrikaanse Society of Fri
 - Negende Wêreldk Verhandelings bygewoon van die logiese Vereniging van Suid-Afrika (Augustus)

Police promise co-operation

11/11/78
243
18/8/79

JOHANNESBURG -- The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday promised the press openness and good relations based on trust

saper editors in a few weeks to discuss the whole field of practical relations between the press and the police

His attitude, he told a delegation from the Newspaper Press Union, was that the police and press should not become involved in public disagreements

The Commissioner of Police, General Mike Geldenhuys had already established a public relations division under Brigadier Jan Visser to handle press relations. It was intended to appoint one or two professional journalists to Brig Visser's staff

The police wished to give the press as much information as they could

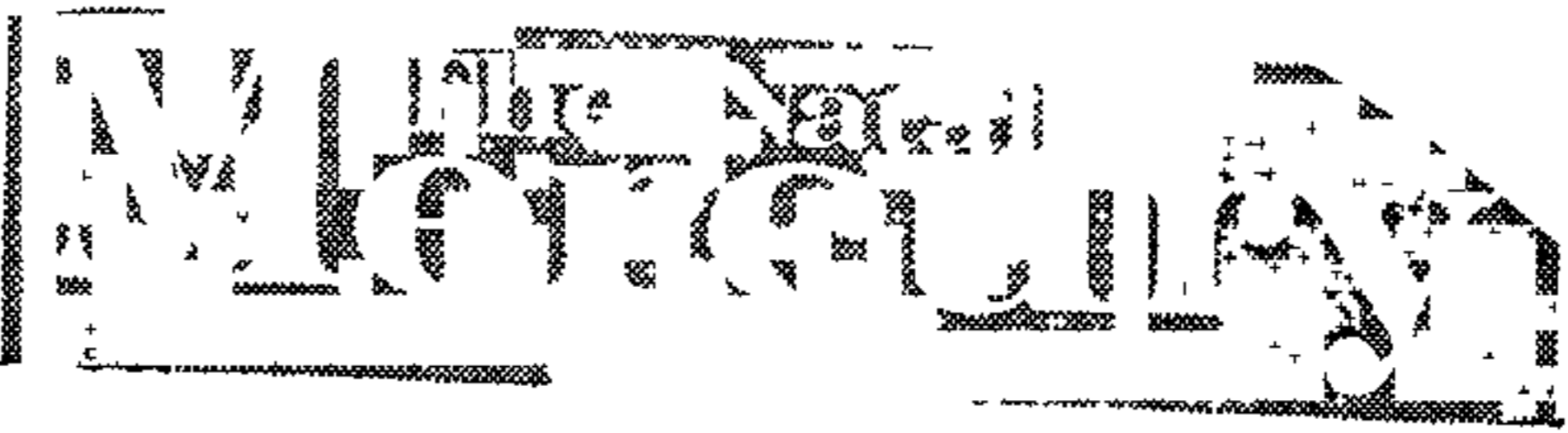
Officers trained in public relations had been appointed to 22 divisional commanders throughout the country

Mr Le Grange agreed to the establishment of a joint liaison committee of the press and the police where difficulties that arose could be ironed out

Mr Le Grange's remarks were welcomed by the president of the NPU, Mr Rudolph Opperman. —
SAPA

He said he would be calling a meeting of all new-

Inter-Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur Garansie) - 'n maatskappy beperk deur garansie en sonder 'n aandele-kapitaal kragtens die Maatskappywet 1973 (Wet Nr. 61 van 1973)



MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1979

243

SMEARING THE PRESS

NO CONGRESS of the National Party is complete without a swipe at the Press, and the Natal congress in Durban last week ran true to form.

What usually happens is that an angry motion or two on the agenda provide a cue for some Minister to wave a big stick at the wicked English-language newspapers, and the delegates go away mollified for another year.

The Natal Mercury has learned to bear these ritual sallies with fortitude because they are invariably so vague and unspecific that they cannot be pinned down, dissected and exposed as hollow. If newspapers were to smear any other institution or identifiable group in this manner they would rightly be accused of irresponsibility and probably called before the Press Council to justify their publication. Unfortunately there is no council from which one can obtain redress for the damage caused by the veiled accusations and threats of politicians.

One of the few specific complaints made by the Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, last week was that newspapers highlighted "exceptional cases" of malpractice in the police and Defence Force, and did not give prominence to the thousands of policemen and soldiers who did their duty well.

The obvious answer to that is that it is the exceptional and not the com-

monplace that makes news. But even allowing for that journalistic truism, it is simply not true in our experience that newspapers neglect the positive side of what the police and the Defence Force do.

The Mercury has enjoyed good working relations with these services for many years without compromising its journalistic integrity in any way. We believe that relationship to be based on fairness and a mutual respect for the role that each plays in a healthy society.

The Prime Minister does nothing to improve that climate when he wags his finger indiscriminately at newspapers generally and implies that they lack discipline, jeopardise national security, and need to get their house in order.

Earlier this year Mr. Botha wisely pulled back from the brink of the Advocate-General Bill which, with its Press gagging clauses, would have meant the end of Press freedom in South Africa. At the time we said that we thought the threat was dormant rather than dead. We hope that we were wrong in that assessment, but the Prime Minister's performance at the Natal congress has done little to relieve our doubts about his understanding of a free Press or his commitment to it.

JAARVERSLAG
1978

VIR INTERGROEPSTUDIES

is The Abe Bailey Institute of
Racial Studies Limited
(pk deur Garansie))

Posadres:

Universiteit van Kaapstad
Rondebosch
ek van Suid-Afrika
7700

Kantooradres:
Racial Sciences Building
University Avenue
the Schuur Campus

0-4145; 69-8531 Urtb. 766

INLEIDING

lege jaar van sy bestaan het die
bestudies gereeld 'n Jaarverslag oor-
gesa. Om die Sentrum se 10de
1978 te vier is die Jaarverslag
Oorsig oor die Eerste Tien Jaar.

WITSTELLINGS VAN DIE SENTRUM

Witstellers: gefinansier deur die Abe
Bailey die testament van Sir Abe
Bailey is geregistreer as The Abe Bailey
Racial Studies Limited (Beperk deur
Wet 1973) (Wet 1973) (Wet
1973) (Wet 1973) (Wet 1973)

NEWSSTAIN FLEES TO LESOTHO

21 9 79

Feb 21 1979

ISAAC MOROE, former Bloemfontein journalist banished to Bethlehem, has fled into Lesotho.

Moroe arrived in Maseru on Friday and yesterday formalised his status as a refugee.

POST REPORTER

He was Bloemfontein chairman of the Writers Association of South Africa and a former member of the banned Union of Black Journalists. He was also a founder member of the Azanian Peoples' Organisation.

Moroe was a freelance photo-journalist based in Bloemfontein and early last year was detained under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act. He was released under this act and placed under Section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Late last year he was released. He was

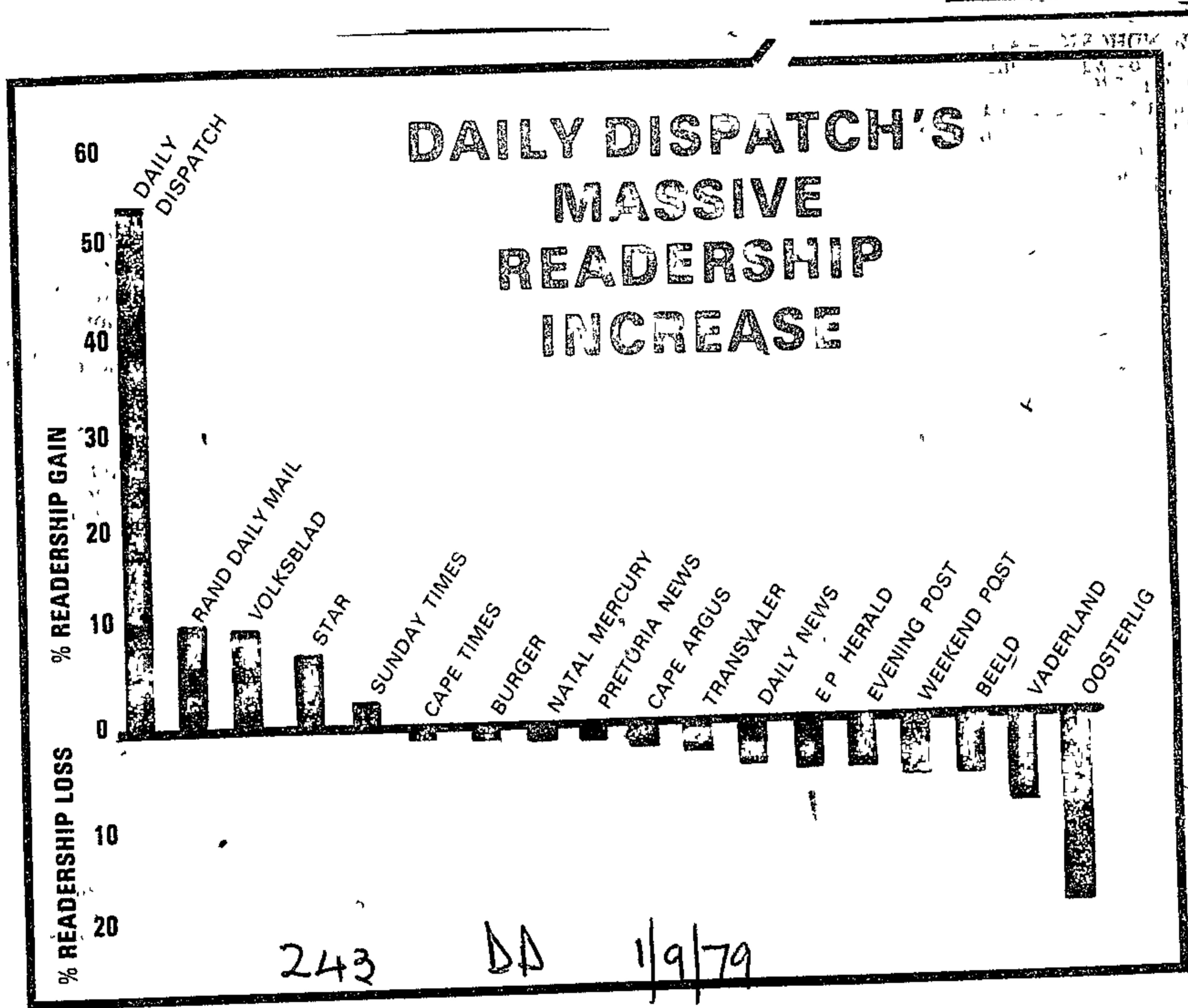
this permission withdrawn. This meant a traditional party prepared for him had to go on without him.

He was one of the people interviewed by Ole Eriksen, the International Federation of Journalists representative when he was in South Africa recently. Moroe had to meet Eriksen in town and when they entered a restaurant the owner would not serve Moroe as he was black.



Isaac Moroe... in Lesotho

Die hoofgroep onder-
-onder-
te bevorder en te
-afrika in agtning en
-puns in agtning en
-afrika te bevorder en te
-afrika te bevorder en te
-afrika te bevorder en te



The big leap

The latest readership figures recently published by AMPS (All Media Product Services) show that among major newspapers in South Africa with a circulation of over 20 000 the Daily Dispatch had the highest percentage gain in readers compared with last year's survey AMPS 78.

The survey also reveals that the Daily Dispatch has the fastest growing readership of all Eastern Cape newspapers.

Amps 79 is the fifth survey undertaken under the jurisdiction of the South African Advertisement Research Foundation. The field work for AMPS 79 was based on a research period of some five and a half months, from mid-January until the end of June 1979. A total of 16 080 interviews were conducted using the multi-stage area probability sampling method.

In broad terms the objective of the survey is to provide advertisers, publishers and agencies with basic information on the audiences reached via the main media in South Africa. The survey took the form of personal interviews with carefully selected fully representative cross sections of the

survey universe, including all racial groups over the age of 16.

Mr Collin Edwards, marketing manager of the Daily Dispatch, said yesterday the remarkable gain of over 55 per cent in Daily Dispatch readership was attributable to the newspaper's balanced and objective editorial content coupled with its well-known colour and black

and white reproduction.

"There is no doubt that our policy of providing our readers with a range of competitions, special supplement and feature pages and our involvement in local community activities has also played a part in the gain," said Mr Edwards. A highly efficient distribution system covering an area of 160 000 square kilometres

ensured that Daily Dispatch readers of all races and shades of opinion were catered for, Mr Edwards added.

There was no such thing as a black or white market, he said. There were readers and consumers.

"This is a fact that in the future will be acknowledged by all marketers."

The percentage readership changes reflected in the AMPS 1979 survey compared with AMPS 1978 among newspapers compared in the graph in this page are as follows:

PERCENTAGE GAINS IN READERS	
Daily Dispatch	+ 55.2
Rand Daily Mail	+ 9.9
Volksblad	+ 9.4
Star	+ 5.1
Sunday Times	+ 2.4
PERCENTAGE LOSSES OF READERS	
Cape Times	- 0.7
Burger	- 1.1
Natal Mercury	- 2.1
Pretoria News	- 3.3
Cape Argus	- 4.4
Transvaler	- 6.1
Daily News	- 7.7
E. P. Herald	- 9.1
Evening Post	- 9.2
Weekend Post	- 10.2
Beeld	- 10.9
Vaderland	- 13.6
Oosterlig	- 15.6

243 DB 3/9/79

Newsmen

to meet

GRAHAMSTOWN — Journalists from across the country will discuss the outlook for the press in South Africa at a three-day conference in Grahamstown next month.

Organised by the Journalism Department of Rhodes University, the conference includes as its speakers the editors of leading South African newspapers, legal authorities, and academics in the field of journalism.

Convenor, Dr Les Switzer, said it was vitally necessary for journalists to discuss the outlook for the foreseeable future in the wake of the Information Act and new laws restricting press freedom in South Africa. — DDC.

CT.
4/9/79
Press
not free
till all (243)
have say
— Sisulu

From ENRICO KEMP

JOHANNESBURG. — There could be no press freedom in South Africa while the majority of the people did not control their destiny, Mr Zweekhe Sisulu, national president of the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa), said at the weekend.

Addressing Wasa's national congress in Roodepoort, Mr Sisulu said freedom could not exist as long as people were denied basic freedoms.

He said grave inroads had been made into the freedom of the press while the banning and detention of journalists continued.

"We must realize that these attacks are not aimed at the press as an institution, but at the press as the conscience of a land ridden by its own guilt, a land entrapped in its own racial ideologies."

Mr Sisulu said the government was making "strained efforts to drive black people into the laager with them, not as part of the laager, but as part of the buffer."

"These attempts are all aimed at gaining more control of trade unions, the church, schools, the press and all other remaining bastions of protest and resistance."

Referring to the Wiehahn and Riekert commission labour recommendations, he said: "We reject the peripheral changes, we reject gradual change, we say that change in this country shall be determined by the majority of the people in this country. Change is something that black people will achieve, it is not something that will be given."

Wasa urged to honour truth

By JOE THOLOE

Mr ALLAN BOESAK, a Cape Town theologian, yesterday urged the Writers' Association of SA (Wasa) to continue on the basis of Black Consciousness.

He was speaking at the end of the third annual congress of Wasa at St Ansgars conference centre, Roodepoort yesterday.

He said the responsibility of a journalist is a grave one under normal circumstances. "The responsibility of the black journalist is graver still. He must be dedi-

cated to the truth," he told about 100 delegates and observers.

"Not a philosophical or metaphysical truth but the truth as it is revealed in the suffering, hope, aspirations, joys and struggles of black people."

Wasa decided at the congress to broaden its base to involve all workers in the newspapers industry.

Among the other congress resolutions were a condemnation of newspaper managements that have consistently re-

fused to grant Wasa stop order facilities.

A call for all blacks to stop collaborating in any manner with the oppressor by voluntarily participating in their own oppression. Among the bodies were Community Councils — "that merely echo their master's voice when they increase rents claiming to be independent budget makers" — the Coloured Representative Council, the SA Indian Council, the so-called homeland governments and their politics and Dr

Dr Koornhof's regional committees.

That the national executive pursue their negotiations with the National Press Union and the Publications Board to recognise Wasa as the sole representative of black journalists in the country.

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu was returned as president. Mr Phil Mtinkulu is secretary, Mr Willie Bokala, assistant-secretary-treasurer, Mr Charles Ngakula, senior vice-president, Mr Thami Mazwai, Mr Rashid Subramoney vice-presidents.

SPRING GREEN SALAD

1 medium size
2 onions
parsley

Wash and shred
Keep a few pieces
Wash scallions
Green leafy on.
scallions together
dressing and
of mint and

CURRIED DRESSING

2 lbs sliced
2 chopped onion

Boil the beans
Pour off the liquid

Sauce:

1 1/2 cups sugar
1 d curry powder

Mix the curry
so that no lumps
boil up and strain
and onions, or

APPLE TUNA TOSS

1 medium head
bite-size pieces
2 cups diced apple
1 11 oz can (1
orange section
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz
and broken in

In a large salad
tuna and nuts;
and lemon juice
toss gently.

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

1 fresh green medium size
cabbage
onions
carrots

Cut the center from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. When ripe the salad into the cabbage bowl. Carish with radish pieces and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish pieces, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in food tater until the radishes open up.

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

EGG SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
radishes

Ethne Suro, Fort Elizabeth

chopped onion
salt and pepper

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

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NPU: press backs Defence Force

WINDHOEK — Newspapers in South Africa represented a broad spectrum of thought, but they all stood behind the South African Defence Force, Mr R W. J Opperman, president of the South African Newspaper Press Union, said here yesterday

Mr Opperman presented the NPU floating trophy for junior leadership in SWA to Lance Corporal R V van Wyk, a Baster member of 41 Battalion

Mr Opperman said members of the NPU had

on a recent visit to the SWA operational area been so impressed with the work done there that they handed the commanding officer of SWA Command, Maj-Gen Jan Geldenhuys, a sum of money for the Defence Force

A floating trophy had been bought with it which would be awarded annually for leadership in SWA defence units

Mr Opperman paid a one-day visit to SWA to hand over the trophy at a parade at the Windhoek Show

He was accompanied by Mr C H Kinsley, managing director of SA Associated Newspapers and chairman of the SA Press Association, Mr Ton Vosloo, editor of Beeld, and Mr G G A Uys, general manager of the NPU

Speaking in honour of Mr Opperman, Maj-Gen Geldenhuys said that terrorist propaganda against SWA was beginning to boomerang, while the Defence Force was gaining credibility

Gen Geldenhuys said SWA and the Defence

Force were subjected to a barrage of propaganda from Angola, Zambia and other sources

The Defence Force did not believe in propaganda, he said

"Propaganda, from our point of view, is not the answer. We do not believe in manipulating the press.

"The terrorist propaganda has started to boomerang against them while the credibility of the South African Defence Force is on the increase," Gen Geldenhuys said — SAPA

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

43

- Water leaves to
- cube the carrots
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- peeled and diced
- en peas
- French dressing.
- reseproof paper

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

44

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 5 servings.

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the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Where the methods of providing a given service use the same kinds of resources in different proportions, the decision-making can be simplified by means of Linear Programming, though health service choices cannot usually be presented in the simplified way required by this method.

2. CHOICE OF PROGRAMMES

So far, we have discussed methods of choosing means to obtain an objective. But what tools are available to aid the choices themselves? Can anything be said on the question of what to be given to particular diseases or age groups, whether more to child welfare clinics or care of the aged?

Overall criteria are needed, and they have to be expressed in a way that they can guide these detailed questions. The essential problem is not only to relate resources used to objectives, but to relate the various objectives to each other.

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require expenditure to be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute. The most important decisions are primarily those relating to the financing of the programme."

... the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute. The most important decisions are primarily those relating to the financing of the programme. ... compared to ... the latter is ...

CIRCULATIONS

The magazine ladder

Figures released by the Audit Bureau of Circulation for January to June 1979 show that magazines have generally fared well. Leader of the pack is still Republican's

Your Family, although sales at 234 066 have slipped 6.6% on figures for the second half of last year. Its dominance of the periodical market can be attributed mainly to selling techniques - copies are displayed at checkout counters in most supermarkets, a sure-fire way of catching the eye of housewives.

Biggest growth was recorded by *Bona* (65.5% up on January to June 1978), apparently unaffected by the appearance of *Pace* which notched up average sales of 91 608 for its first ABC certificate. *Drum* figures aren't at hand yet, so it unfortunately can't be judged how it's fared in the all-out war for black readership.

Radio & TV Dagboek and its English counterpart, *Family Radio & TV*, have obviously benefited from primetime television coverage and circulations have been pushed up 54.3% and 6.2% respectively. *To the Point*, on the other hand, has slid 10.4% to 26 324 - a sign that it, like the *Citizen*, might have suffered from info-related publicity.

It's also interesting to note that SA's "fotoromance" are losing popularity. Sales for *See* are down 5.9%, while *Kyk* is down 11.1%.

and fast values or view, the or in the way to fulfill ment of this able as a t to muddle and the

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Journalist ethics no excuse — state

C97, 11/9/79 (243)
Court Reporter

JOURNALISTIC ethics, or a breach of journalistic etiquette, does not constitute a just excuse for failure to answer questions, Mr J Slabbert, for the State, told the Supreme Court yesterday.

He said this during an appeal by the political correspondent of the Sunday Express, Mr John Matisonn, against judgment and sentence in a case that was a result of his failure to answer questions when subpoenaed in connection with a story he wrote dealing with an alleged foreign bank account of the head of the Christian League of South Africa, the Rev Frederick Shaw.

Mr Matisonn was jailed for 14 days in March for failing to answer a question in connection with the report. The jail term was suspended pending the outcome of the present appeal.

According to the subpoena, issued in terms of section 205

of the Criminal Procedures Act, Mr Matisonn was to be asked questions in connection with an alleged offence of libel/defamation which was alleged to have been committed by a person unknown by the State.

Mr Matisonn was asked for the identity of his informant, or for his information in connection with the article which had the headline, 'Right-wing churchman operates unauthorised bank account in US', which appeared in the Sunday Express on December 3 last year.

He was also asked to give full details of where and how the information was obtained, how details of the bank

account were obtained, to produce original documents from which the information was obtained and to disclose who received the information.

The report dealt with Mr Shaw, a crusader against the South African Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches.

Originally counsel for Mr Matisonn asked for condonation of a late application for review, as well as an appeal but this was later withdrawn.

Mr Dennis Kuny, for Mr Matisonn, said that a review of the case was originally not regarded as necessary. It was only after the judgment in the Nicholas Haysom appeal that it was decided to ask for a review, coupled with an appeal.

Mr Haysom was also subpoenaed in terms of the same section and was given a 12 month jail sentence in the Magistrate's Court last year. He later appealed.

Yesterday Mr Slabbert submitted to the court that journalistic ethics, or a breach of journalistic etiquette, did not constitute a just excuse for failing to answer the questions.

Mr Slabbert asked that the appeal be dismissed, and the sentence confirmed.

Mr Slabbert, in answer to argument by Mr Kuny, said the section dealing with sentence was to compel a person to testify and not merely there to punish him.

Earlier Mr Kuny had said that the sentence was punitive and there to change Mr Matisonn's mind. "Clearly he is not going to change his mind because he has taken a principled stand."

Mr Kuny said that the section under which Mr Matisonn had been subpoenaed, provided that any magistrate may, on the request of a public prosecutor, require the attendance before him or any other magistrate, any person who was likely to give information relevant to an alleged offence, whether or not it was known who committed the offence.

Mr Kuny submitted that the section had been interpreted to mean that the magistrate must authorise the subpoena after an exercise of a "proper judgment".

He further submitted that if it could be shown that the magistrate failed to exercise

He argued that the magistrate presiding at the inquiry was entitled to inquire into the validity of the subpoena if it was challenged by the person subpoenaed.

Mr Kuny submitted that the subpoena was challenged by Mr Matisonn at the start of the Magistrate's Court hearing, and that the magistrate refused to hear evidence challenging the underlying reason for the issue of the subpoena.

"It is submitted that the magistrate was clearly wrong and misdirected himself in refusing to allow Mr Matisonn to lead the evidence which was tendered, and holding he was not entitled to inquire into the validity of the subpoena," Mr Kuny submitted.

Mr Kuny also said that Mr Matisonn had a just excuse for failing to answer the questions, on the grounds that he could claim privilege against self-incrimination.

Judgment was reserved. Mr Justice van Heerden, with Mr Justice Rose-Innes, presided. Mr D Kuny was instructed by Syfret, Godlonton and Low.

Journalists should not be propagandists

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17/9/79

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THE Writers' Association of South Africa, (Wasa) an organisation of black journalists and writers, passed a series of far-reaching resolutions at its recent national congress at Roodepoort

It decided to extend its membership to other black workers on newspapers. It called for closer liaison with black trade unions having similar principles and greater involvement in community issues. It urged black sportsmen to dissociate themselves from sport in which whites took part.

As guest speakers, Father Lebamang Sebidi praised the trend towards "interpretative reporting" and the Rev Dr Allan Boesak, student chaplain at the University of the Western Cape, called on black journalists to "write the truth without fear".

Dr Boesak is reported to have added "Neutrality for black journalists in South Africa is a crime which the black community cannot forgive in the liberation struggle."

All this is intensely political. Indeed, from the viewpoint of the classic concept of journalism, it is blood-curdling.

But, without going into the merits of the views expressed, is it surprising that black journalists should think largely in political terms?

Journalism and the polemic forms of writing have always attracted those who want to change society. Moreover, given the circumstances of the educated black minority in South Africa, it is understandable that they should tend to throw themselves in the direction of radical reform.

Nevertheless it would be tragic and self-defeating if black journalists were encouraged to think of themselves as political propagandists. Whatever a journalist's personal views, his primary task is honest reporting. If he allows anything to stand between him and that responsibility he degrades his profession and himself.

There is room on most newspapers for interpretative reporting, provided it does not try to pass off opinion as fact. Opinion belongs in editorials



Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman

James McClurg

takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

and in the kind of signed article where it is clear that the writer is commenting, not reporting.

There is also scope for investigative journalism. It goes without saying, too, that a journalist should "write the truth". But he should recognise that another man's view of the truth will not unfailingly be the same as his.

Finally, given the kind of legislation the Press faces in South Africa, common prudence, not "fear", may restrain an editor from publishing what he knows to be true. To push that kind of unpleasant fact aside is simply unrealistic.

Wasa will have to think deeply about its current trends if it is not to disappoint many who wish black journalists well. In particular, it should surely reconsider its ban on white members.

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SENSELESS and disturbing use of hyphens at the end of lines has moved two readers to write to me. One, Mrs José Cameron of Berea, says they make her wince. I assure her she is not alone in suffering this sensation.

Recent examples from the "Mail" are "Alon-e", "maturin-g", and "bat-hroom". To these I can add, from another newspaper, "boar-droom".

This, I fear, is a plague of our times and not confined to South African newspapers. Primarily it is an unhappy by-

product of the new — and, in general, highly beneficial — system of electronic production.

Under this system "hyphenation and justification", to use the jargon of the trade, are now performed by a computer. This fits the right number of letters into a line and, if the last word is too long, inserts the hyphen needed to carry it on to the next line.

Incorporated in the computer is a dictionary containing no fewer than 80 000 words and indicating where the hyphen should fall.

Theoretically, therefore, difficulty should only arise with a word that is not in the computer's dictionary. In that event the computer hyphenates arbitrarily, but at the same time flashes a signal to warn that a correction may be needed.

All this, you will agree, sounds impressive. Unfortunately — not too cynical a word, I hope — man, with his infinite capacity for mucking things up, lurks in this electronic paradise.

He can do this, in the first place, by ignoring the computer and inserting the hyphens where he chooses. Or he can fail to heed the computer's warning and let a faulty hyphenation go through.

Next the sub-editor and the "revise" sub-editor may — incredible though it would seem in the cases quoted above — fail to detect the error.

Finally, even if an error is detected at the last moment, as it often is, the exigencies of the production schedule may make it impossible for the works staff to stop and correct it.

There is, I fear, no solution but greater care in the earlier stages of the process. My fellow-sufferers will join me in hoping that this will soon be forthcoming.

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THE power of television to create household figures was well illustrated by reaction in South Africa to the assassination of Earl Mountbatten. Before TV the murder of such an admired public personality would no doubt have aroused great indignation; but there could surely not have been the same widespread sense of personal loss.

Were newspapers quick enough to grasp fully this new dimension in our daily lives? I raise this point because Mr D N Halse, a reader in Gaborone, Botswana, has written indignantly about some comments by John Ryan published in the Rand Daily Mail a couple of days after the tragedy. (These comments, incidentally, appeared only in the early editions, not in the Morning Final edition sold in the Mail's main circulation area.)

John Ryan, in my opinion, made several worthwhile points. But his use of such phrases as "blown to bits between the final two reels in his life story" created an impression of flippancy, even callousness, which I am sure was not intended.

I am equally sure that the Rand Daily Mail, whose overall reporting of the incident was excellent, would not have wished any of its comments to be hurtful to readers.

Was the media unfair to doctors?

THIS question in last week's Ombudsman column might be debatable. What is a fact is that your sub-editor *were* unfair to your Ombudsman. I am sure the headline hurt him as much as it did me — P BASSERMAN, Braamfontein.

Info fines
not yet
refunded

293. 18/11/79
More talks soon
on 'gag clause'

SKUKUZA — Press Council fines of R1500 on the Sunday newspaper Rapport and R500 on the Johannesburg daily Beeld on the strength of evidence by former Secretary for Information, Dr Eschel Rhoadie, which the Erasmus Commission found to have been perjured, had not yet been refunded the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Rudolf Opperman, said here today.

He told the annual meeting of the NPU that the council had reviewed the matter and set aside the original findings.

"However, the R2000 fines were not paid into the NPU funds but the amount was donated to the United States-South Africa Leader Exchange Programme and we can't very well ask them to refund the money to us," he said.

Mr Opperman also told the meeting that the Press Council had received 118 complaints in the year 1978-79 and four of them had been upheld,

SKUKUZA — The "Gag clause" withdrawn from the Advocate General Bill before it became law would be discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on October 5, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Rudolf Opperman told the union's annual meeting at Skukuza today.

Dealing with various Acts which affect the Press and were passed during the last session of Parliament Mr Opperman recalled that the Press as a whole had objected most strongly to the provision in the Advocate-General Bill which prohibited newspapers from exposing maladministration and misappropriation of State funds.

The Press had not been alone in its outcry and "in the end, good sense prevailed" and the clause had been withdrawn.

The Prime Minister had indicated, however, that the clause had only been withdrawn for the time

being and that he wished to hold discussions with the Press during the parliamentary recess.

Mr Opperman said the union would be more than prepared to continue deliberations to achieve more effective and mutually acceptable ways for the Press to exercise self-discipline and proper control.

TRAGEDY

This would be the case "as long as we are not required to surrender the universal prerogatives of a free Press as it exists and operates in all Western democracies on the basis of the public's fundamental right to be informed," Mr Opperman said.

Referring to "an almost chronic and certainly very unfortunate lack of understanding between the authorities and the Press," Mr Opperman said this was a tragedy.

It was the more so because a remarkable measure of goodwill seemed to lie dormant on both sides — Sapa

Schlebusch^{N M} reveals new ⁽²⁴³⁾ plan to Press gag

JOHANNESBURG — Barring journalists for life from practising the profession and the closing of newspapers are among a tough set of proposals to control the Press outlined yesterday by the Minister of Justice and Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch

Addressing the annual congress of the Newspaper Press Union, being held at Skukuza in the Kruger National Park, the minister asked delegates to reflect on his proposals "and give your replies during your forthcoming discussions with the Prime Minister".

To "combat the abuse of Press freedom" Mr. Schlebusch said he envisaged a reconstituted Press Council empowered by legislation to enforce codes of conduct for newspapers and journalists

Should the council find that a provision of the Press code had been broken it could.

- "Reprimand the person primarily responsible for the report concerned, levy a maximum fine of R1 000 or prohibit him for a specific or undetermined time (i.e. permanently) from practising the profession of journalist or reporter,

- "Levy a maximum fine of R10 000 on the owner of the newspaper concerned, and

- "Order that the printing and publishing of the newspaper concerned be suspended for a period

determined by the Press Council or indefinitely (i.e. permanently)."

Newspapermen found to have broken the code for journalists could be prohibited from practising as such

Mr Schlebusch also suggested making it mandatory for newspaper editors to be South African citizens.

He added "As far as journalists are concerned I still maintain the policy of allowing them as immigrants in ever smaller numbers — we must give our sons and daughters the opportunities in this important profession."

Tip-off fees, traditionally paid by newspapers to members of the public who tell them about newsworthy events, would be prohibited if the minister's ideas on the running of the Press are given the force of law.

In addition the Press Council would be able to suppress the publication of reports "regarded as being harmful to the security of the State or the welfare of the public" — (Sapa.)

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots
- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion, peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well. Then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small ball of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes

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EGG SALAD

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Talks on gag clause

SKUKUZA — The "gag clause", withdrawn from the Advocate-General Bill before it became an Act, would be discussed with the Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha, on October 5, the president of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Rudolf Opperman, told the union's annual meeting yesterday.

Dealing with various Acts which affect the press and were passed during the last session of Parliament, Mr Opperman recalled that the press as a whole had objected "most strongly" against the provision in the Bill which prohibited newspapers from exposing maladministration and misappropriation of State funds.

Eventually the clause had been withdrawn. The Prime Minister had indicated, however, that the clause had only been withdrawn for the time being and that he wished to hold discussions with the press during the parliamentary recess.

Mr Opperman also said the NPU would be asked to continue

deliberations with the Prime Minister and his colleagues to achieve more effective and mutually acceptable ways for the press to exercise self-discipline and proper control.

This would be the case "as long as we are not required to surrender the universal prerogatives of a free press as it exists and operates in all Western democracies on the basis of the public's fundamental right to be informed"

The Prime Minister had stressed that he did not seek a subservient and servile press and that he was not against justified and well-founded criticism

The NPU was convinced that whatever transgressions were being committed by the press, they could be effectively dealt with by means of the Press Code and Council and the more than 100 Acts of Parliament that had a bearing on the South African press.

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SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little french dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions
- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder
- 1 heaped T flour
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

Mix the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, so that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, boil up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans and onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks
- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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More Press Council powers envisaged

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SKUKUZA — Increased powers for the Press Council — including power to shut newspapers — have been suggested by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch.

Speaking at the Newspaper Press Union's annual congress here yesterday, Mr Schlabusch said the idea had arisen to empower the NPU to "combat the abuse of press freedom"

Regulations could be issued for a press council to be constituted more or less like the present one. It could consist of several members, two of whom must be active journalists — one English and one Afrikaans.

It could be responsible for.

- A press code for all newspapers, whether they were NPU members or not. It could be empowered to investigate contraventions of the code and:

Reprimand the person primarily responsible for the report concerned, fine him up to R1 000 or

prohibit him from practising as a journalist;

Fine the newspaper owner up to R1 000,

Suspend publication of the newspaper or close the newspaper.

- A code of conduct for journalists. The press council could fine journalists or prohibit them from practising as journalists.

- Prohibition of payment to any person for news hints.

- Prohibition of publication of any report which the press council regarded as harmful to the security or welfare of the state

- To see that the activities, judgments and findings of courts and judicial commissions of inquiry appointed by the state were not hampered, prejudiced, influenced or

anticipated by reporting.

Mr Schlabusch said the government was committed to press freedom

The government realised that press freedom had made a contribution to the status of South Africa as a democratic state in the eyes of the world

In essence, freedom of the press consisted of the following

The right to publish everything that was considered to be in the public interest, subject to certain obvious exceptions,

The right of criticism, questioning and argument on all levels of society,

The right to disclose any information which the public had a right to receive,

The right to manage its own affairs

"It is of great importance, to my mind, to maintain and develop the democratic tradition of a free press in South Africa

"We have a great diversity of peoples with various political ambitions. Opportunity must exist for freedom of expression and the expression of political points of view. Dialogue is of vital importance in South Africa

"A free press is one of the institutions of free dialogue for the weighing and testing of political points of view. This government supports freedom of speech and freedom of speech is the root of a free press.

"I want to appeal to the press to abandon the suggestions and propaganda that the freedom of the press is being threatened in South Africa

"The stories in some newspapers that the government harbours sinister motives in connection with the press and that a conspiracy exists to silence the press in order to facilitate the introduction of some form of dictatorship are contemptible slander unworthy of the free press in South Africa," Mr Schlabusch said — SAPA.

RIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

1 lb sliced green beans
 chopped onions

1 d salt, level
 2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

1 1/2 the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then ur off the water.

1/2 cups sugar
 1 heaped T flour
 1/2 bottle vinegar

the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans, onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

TUNA TOSS SALAD

1/2 lb head lettuce, torn in
 4 e-size pieces (4 cups)
 1/2 cup diced apple
 1/2 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
 orange sections, drained
 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
 & broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
 dressing
 2 t soya sauce
 1 t lemon juice

Large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce, lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; gently. Makes 4 - 5 servings.

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Ray Bennett, Ridgeworth

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19/9/79 1021

9

GET OFF BLACK JOURNALISTS' BACK!

THE last three weeks have seen an unprecedented — and almost paranoid — spate of subtle attacks being launched on the Writer's Association of South Africa (Wasa).

The attacks follow a recent annual conference of Wasa in which invited speakers gave their candid view of the role black journalists can play in South Africa.

The latest tirade comes from the Rand Daily Mail's Ombudsman, James McClurg, who in typical fashion pontificates over the morals of the black journalists.

He then proceeds, also in typical South African fashion, to lecture the poor black writers what is expected of them. Not in terms of their definition and experiences, but in terms of the boss telling his servants what to do.

I do not for one moment want to take up Wasa's battles for them. They are quite capable of doing that themselves. I am not a card carrying member of Wasa but simply a spiritual and material supporter. But it sickens me, the double standards that are being adopted here to whip black journalists and simply treating them as little boys and girls.

Some of the things Mr McClurg has said really got me hot under the collar. I would like him to know that what he said about the black journalists and Wasa in particular only goes a long way in helping to provide excuses for the Government to take action against that body and also black journalists.

The nitty gritty of this eminent gentleman's real motives are to be found in the very tail-end of his piece this week: "Wasa will have to think deeply about its current trends if it is not to disappoint many who wish black journalists well (sic). In particular, it should surely reconsider its ban on white members."

If you have not heard that before, then you have not lived in this country long enough. For the sake of refreshing Mr McClurg's memory, let me remind him that the black journalist for years tried to form a brotherly association with white journalists through the South African Society of Journalists.

For years our hand of friendship was rejected. It was rejected for two reasons:

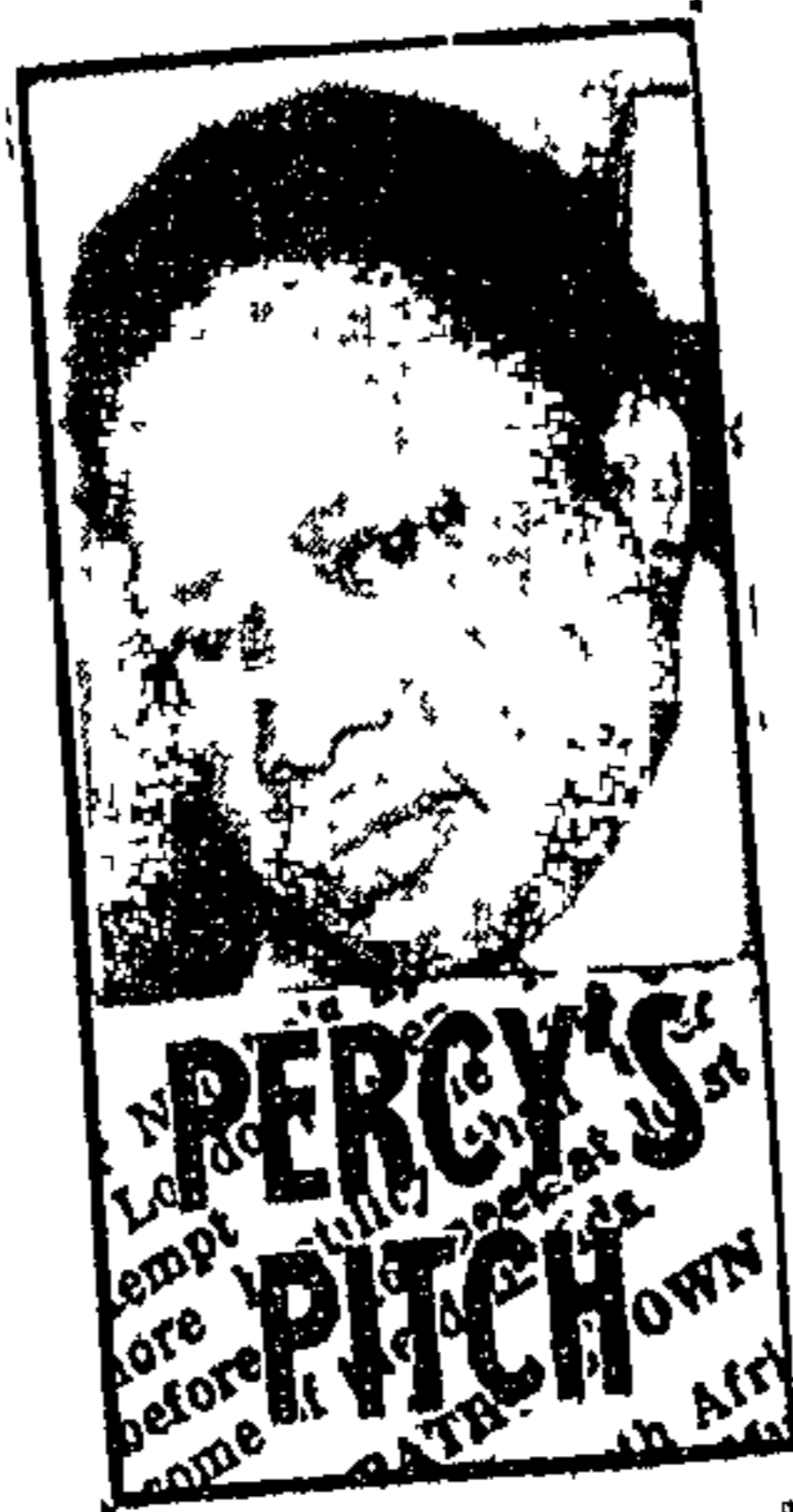
- The SASJ wanted to maintain their status as a white union and would, therefore, not consider blacks becoming members.

- They also wanted to maintain their position of privilege with their employer bodies.

In other words, the SASJ, at that stage, enjoyed their worldly position of being part and parcel of the system. Morality and journalistic ethics did not matter one bloody hoot.

The black journalist, for a record, did not go off in a huff. He still persisted in his ideal of bringing about a professional body of journalists which will reflect a society based on merit and not colour. We came around and formed the South African Journalists Association.

It was a nonracial body and had black and white members. Soon the white support waned and the processes of white rejecting, black became even



Mr McClurg mean by neutrality?

For years the Rand Daily Mail has committed itself to the support of the Progressive Party. Nobody can deny that The Sunday Times, under the editorship of Joel Merivis, tried to keep the United Party together and has now turned on to the PFP banner. The Star for years also supported the United Party until a new precedent was set by the previous editor in which he supported as opposed to an ideology. I can go on making dozens of examples including the Afrikaans Press which unashamedly supports the National Party.

LUXURIES

But you see, the black journalists must not be allowed the luxuries of his masters. The moment he becomes sensitive about his people and his own experiences, then the fangs of double standards rear their ugly head. His objectivity is in jeopardy. His neutrality is in doubt for the simple reason that he is beginning to represent the true feelings and sentiments of his people frequently.

The black journalists was glorified — even ca-

to interpret accurately what is happening.

The political situation in this country, coupled with the indignities imposed by the socio-economic situation, are so patently unjust, you do not need any form of propaganda to expose them. Unless the critics of black journalists are convinced that black people are so stupid they cannot see these injustices for themselves, and therefore need a black journalist to tell them about it.

In conclusion, I want to say to the critics of black journalists that we do not live in a vacuum. We share, most intimately, our people's fears and aspirations.

We share with them their joys and sorrows. We share with them their humiliations and indignities. They are our people and anything done to them is done to us.

We view what is happening in our country as a moral crisis. We do not intend to remain neutral in that crisis. As an eminent American once observed, "There is a special reserve in hell for those people who remain neutral in a moral crisis."

The black journalist is not about to aspire to having his backside frying in that hell. This is why he is going to stand up for the truth. For objectivity. For telling it as it is without any bias and distortion. So please get off his back.

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POST

... was a nonracial body and had black and white members. Soon the white support waned and the processes of white rejecting black became even more pronounced. This is when the black journalist, in utter desperation, decided to go it alone. The Union of Black Journalists was born. The UBJ was subsequently banned — following a climate of hate from the Afrikaans press.

There has now been a lot of talk about the neutrality and the ability of Wasa members to report objectively. This is yet another irritating piece of aspersion-casting.

The black journalist has always committed himself to telling and reporting the truth, as it is. Unlike Mr McClurg, I do not believe truth can be anything but the truth. Wasa, as far as I know, is committed to the principles of objectivity, as any self respecting journalist around the world is. What precisely does

he is beginning to represent the true feelings and sentiments of his people concurrently.

The black journalists was glorified — even canonized — for reporting eloquently about the massive crime wave in their communities. About the sizzling soccer games at Orlando Stadium.

But the moment the black journalist began prying and nailing our socio-economic situation as being the root centre of our high crime rate, then heads began to pop up and the tag of activist was placed on our bosoms.

No self respecting editor, least of all this one, would allow his newspaper to become a propaganda mouthpiece for any ideology. The black journalist is not a propaganda agent. The black journalist must, however, be more sensitive to the happenings in his community than anybody else. He must therefore be a good investigative writer. He must be able

Editors critical of Press control

Star
19/9/79
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Editors of both Afrikaans and English language newspapers were today critical of the proposals made by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Schiebusch, for the control of the Press in South Africa.

But editors of English language newspapers were generally more critical than their Afrikaans counterparts. They saw the proposals as a direct threat to Press freedom in South Africa, while the Afrikaans Editors were more critical of the severity of the fines that could be imposed than the principle of control itself.

The proposals were made by Mr Schiebusch when he addressed the annual congress of the NPU in Skukuza yesterday. He proposed the constitution of a Press Council similar to that in existence at present and consisting of several members, two of whom should be active journalists.

The NPU would issue the regulations controlling the Press Council with the permission of the Minister concerned, he said.

FINES

Contravention of a Press Code could result in the levying of a fine of R1 000 on the person responsible for the report, a maximum fine of R10 000 on the owner of the newspaper, and the suspension of the newspaper.

A code of conduct for journalists would also be drawn up in terms of Mr Schiebusch's proposals.

Contravention of this would result in temporary or permanent suspension of the person concerned from practising the profession of journalism.

The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said the Government seemed to be unaware of the consequences of its plan for a statutory Press Council.

"The fact that it is suggesting that the NPU, instead of the Government should operate draconian anti-Press laws alters the principle not at all.

"The Minister's suggestions for punishing or banning newspapers and individual journalists are ideas that have been can-

vassed often — but rejected by every free, and semi-free, country in the world."

Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express, said: "Press freedom is not being abused now. But the Minister is seeking to dictate to the NPU that it must assume ferocious new powers of discipline. That strongly suggests that he expects the NPU to do the Government's dirty work for it."

Mr John O'Malley, editor of The Argus said Mr Schiebusch's proposals seemed to be almost expressly designed to destroy the press freedom he said he and his Government were at pains to preserve.

"In other words, he is threatening press freedom in the name of Press freedom. It is an astonishing performance."

Mr H Kotze, managing director of Die Transvaler, said his main criticism of the proposals was that they went too far. The fines were "a bit stiff."

But he welcomed the fact that the discipline stayed within the newspaper industry.

"There should be more discussion about the details and the penalties that are proposed," he said.

Mr H Packendorf, editor of Die Vaderland, said his immediate reaction was that he sensed there was "an attempt at co-operation rather than confrontation from the government side. But I would say I am hesitant about having a law which specifically applies to the Press."

"The present system is working satisfactorily."

Mr M A Johnson, editor of The Citizen, said "I agree that we should control our own affairs, as any other profession does, but some of the provisions seem a little extreme, such as a R10 000 fine and suspension."

Mr Charles Still, acting editor of the Daily News in Durban, in the absence of the editor, Mr M Green, who is overseas, said he could see no reason why the proposals should be made now. There did not seem to be sufficient evidence that the profession needed disciplining, he said.

CF 20/01/29 243
They can't kick
us out — GPO

Staff Reporter

SOUTH AFRICANS, alarmed by yesterday's announcement that South Africa had been expelled from the Universal Postal Union (UPU), can relax.

A spokesman for the Department of Posts and Telecommunications said: "It is impossible for major Western countries to cut us off." The only countries which could possibly be involved in the agreement to expel South Africa, would be small black states.

There were already "about three black countries" that had no postal communication with South Africa, he said.

It was reported yesterday that South Africa had been ex-

cluded following a vote by 142 member countries participating in the union's international convention held in Brazil.

"Every large country, like England, needs to have postal communication with us as much as we need to have postal communication with them. This means South Africa will make bi-lateral postal agreements with any country which wishes to," he said.

Sapa reported from Pretoria that the Postmaster-General, Mr Louis Rive, said last night that the postal service in South Africa had had no official confirmation that it had been kicked out of the UPU.

Mr Rive said he was awaiting further details as South

Africa could not be thrown out of the union without it having changed its constitution.

A public relations officer for the Post Office last night said she could not comment on South Africa's expulsion from the Universal Postal Union as no official confirmation had yet been received.

She said the expulsion would only affect postal services and not telecommunications as telecommunications fell under a different body.

The UPU was founded by the United Nations.

South Africa had been expelled because of its racial policies, the spokesman for the president of the Brazil's Post Office announced.

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1/16/29

kampus, waar ons gedurende die laaste vyf jaar gehuisves was, ontgroei. Daarom is ek besonder dankbaar vir die ekstra ruimte wat ons nuwe kantoor in die Leslie Social Sciences Building op die Grootte Schuur Campus aanbied.

Ek wil weereens die Carnegie Corporation en die Algemeen

Editors are critical of more curbs

EDITORS of Afrikaans and English newspapers were yesterday critical of the proposals made by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, for the control of the press in South Africa

But editors of English-Language newspapers were generally more critical than their Afrikaans counterparts

The proposals were made by Mr Schlebusch when he addressed the annual congress of the NPU at Skukuza this week. He proposed the constitution of a press council consisting of several members, two of whom should be active journalists

The NPU would issue the regulations controlling the press council with the permission of the minister concerned, he said

Contravention of a press code could result in the levying of a fine of R1 000 on the person responsible for the report, a maximum fine of R10 000 on the owner of the newspaper and the suspension of the newspaper

A code of conduct for journalists would also be drawn up which would provide for the suspension, in terms or permanently, of the person concerned from practising journalism

The proposals also provides for giving the press council the authority to prohibit the publication in any newspaper of any report which the press council regarded as being harmful to the security of the state or the welfare of the public

The editor of the Cape Times, Mr A H Heard, said that the NPU should say 'no thank you' to Mr Schlebusch

"Although couched in more cordial and euphemistic terms, Mr Schlebusch's ideas do not differ in principle from those behind Mr Vorster's unlamented Newspaper Bill. They involve a statutory basis for press control — including suppressing newspapers and fining and suspending individual journalists. That is utterly to be rejected

"The very suggestion that the press council should apply pre-publication censorship on grounds of national security is staggering. If resorted to by Dr Mulder when the Information affair was first about to erupt in the press, the scandal might have been kept under wraps. Dr Mulder would have become Prime Minister. What would Mr P W Botha and Mr Schlebusch think about that? The government should let the press get on with its job"

Mr John O'Malley, editor of the Argus, said Mr Schlebusch's proposals seemed to be almost expressly designed to destroy the press freedom he said he and his government were at pains to preserve

The editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, said that the government seemed to be unaware of the consequences of its plan for a statutory press council. "The fact that it is suggesting that the NPU instead of the government should operate draconian anti-press laws alters the principle not at all. The minister's suggestions for punishing or banning newspapers and individual journalists are ideas that have been canvassed often — but rejected by every free, and semi-free country in the world"

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But he welcomed the fact that the discipline stayed within the newspaper industry

"There should be more discussion about the details and the penalties that are proposed," he said

Mr H Packendorf, editor of the Vaderland, said his immediate reaction was that he sensed there was "an attempt at co-operation rather than confrontation from the government side. But I would say I am hesitant about having a law which specifically applies to the press

"The present system is working satisfactorily." — Sapa

Die hoofdoel van die Sentrum is om navorsing na die onderlinge groepsverhoudinge in Suid-Afrika te bevorder en te lei, in die besonder oor verhoudinge tussen rasse- en taalgroepe

AKADEMIESE ADVIESKOMITEE EN RAAD VAN BEHEER

Gedurende die jaar is meJJ. Morna Cornell en Ruth Rutherford as tydelike klerklike assistente en meJ. Judith Cornell, B.A. (Universiteit van Kaapstad) as deeltydse navorsingsassistent in diens geneem. Twee ere-

1 cup
4 T
French
lettuce
Marr
Serve
and r
French
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EGG
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Glut
boil
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Editors slam press control proposals

243
DD
20/9/79

JOHANNESBURG — Editors of Afrikaans and English newspapers were yesterday critical of the proposals made by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, for the control of the press in South Africa

But editors of English-language newspapers were generally more critical than their Afrikaans counterparts. They saw the proposals as a direct threat to press freedom in South Africa, while the Afrikaans editors were more critical of the severity of the fines that could be imposed than the principle of control itself.

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Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express said: "Press freedom is not being abused now. But the Minister is seeking to dictate to the NPU that it must assume ferocious new powers of discipline. That strongly suggests that he expects the NPU to do the government's dirty work for it."

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editor of The Argus, said Mr Schlebusch's proposals seemed to be almost expressly designed to destroy the press freedom he said he and his government were at pains to preserve

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STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD
1 fresh green medium size cabbage
onions
carrots

tomatoes
fresh pineapple
redishes

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

SPRING GREEN SALAD
1 medium size lettuce
2 onions
parsley

1 cucumber
mint (fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, cabbage and the finely chopped onion

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of parsley.

D GREEN BEAN SALAD

sliced green beans
1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then off the water.

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans, bring to boil again. Bottle.

UNA TOSS SALAD

1 head lettuce, torn in
1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
size pieces (4 cups)
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
sliced apple
1 can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
2 t soya sauce
7 sections, drained
1 t lemon juice
or 7 oz can tuna, drained
broken in large chunks

large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

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The Press: here we go again ⁽²⁴³⁾

ONE WOULD have thought the Government might consider this to be an appropriate time to try to relax the unhealthy tensions which have existed for so long between the Government and the Press. Mr P W Botha is trying to reduce tensions generally in the country and to create a new atmosphere of change and national cooperation. One would have expected him to want to include a detente with the Press as part of this process. Conditions are favourable for it anyway, with all newspapers applauding Mr Botha's reformist line and generally giving him probably the best Press any Nationalist Prime Minister has ever had.

This is why it was so surprising and disappointing to hear the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, presenting his ominous ideas about a new Press Council system to this week's NPU congress.

Admittedly they are just that: ideas, and not yet firm proposals. But the line of thinking is so ominous that it has instantly raised the tensions between Government and Press to new heights. Mr Schlebusch talks of turning the Press Council into a statutory body with the power not only to levy fines but to close newspapers and ban journalists. The implications of this are so appalling that he must have known it would raise a storm and be furiously resisted.

But even before getting down to the detail, the basic thing that must be rejected about Mr Schlebusch's approach is the insinuation that the Press is "abusing" its position; that it is somehow doing something wrong and dangerous that needs to be curtailed.

This is quite outrageous. In fact the boot is on the other foot: the Press has just performed a tremendous service to the nation by exposing the abuses of men in high Government positions.

Now the very Government that contained those irresponsible elements talks about the need to "discipline" the Press that exposed them. What a crust!

For the record, it should be noted that the Press Council received 118 complaints during the past year, of which only four were upheld. And two of those four later turned out to have been based on false allegations.

Does this suggest an irresponsible Press that needs to be further curtailed and "disciplined"? What nonsense! South Africa could consider itself well served if its politicians had a record half as good.

If Mr Botha were to suggest, as Richard Nixon once did, that this is a time to lower our voices in South Africa and try to create a better climate of mutual trust, he would probably find the Press ready to respond.

But this is no way to start.

RAM 22/9/79

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Wasa refuses Press invitation

PORT ELIZABETH - The Writers' Association of South Africa which represents 70% of black journalists will not attend the Survival of the Press conference in Grahamstown next week.

Dr Les Switzer, a convenor and leading official, were invited but had declined. Mr Peter Qoboza, editor of the Post and Sunday Post has however agreed to speak.

The conference, organised by the Rhodes University Journalism department, opens at the 1820 Settlers Monument on Thursday, October 4.

Among the speakers will be Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express which broke the Information scandal, Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times, Mr W J Wepener former editor of Rapport, Mr Harold Pakendorf, editor of Die Oggendblad, Mr Harvey Tyson editor of the Star, and Mr Allister Sparks Editor of the Rand Daily Mail - Sapa.

water
Jamaica
leave for 6
a couple of

SINGER BEER

115
BEVERAGES
Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets ere Future Fears
Omar Khayyam



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leave for 6
a couple of
Jamaica
water

Singer Morris, Port Elizabeth

Boil
the water.
Add
vanilla essence.
Strain
the mixture
through a
fine sieve
and
bottle
for
use.

COFFEE SPECIAL

120
May Bennett, Ridgworth
Pour together into coffee glasses, hot milk and strong coffee. Top with following: fresh cream mixed with a good instant coffee, a few drops of vanilla essence and fine sugar.

GRANADILLA DRINK

Mrs Fuller, East London
3 cups sugar
3 cups water
12 granadillas
3 t tartaric acid

Boil water and sugar to a thin syrup. Turn out the pulp of the granadillas. Then to this, add 3 t tartaric acid. Pour hot syrup over and allow to cool. Strain and bottle. (Squeeze the pulp to get all the juice out.)

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

May Bennett, Ridgworth
1 Large tin of pineapple juice
1 medium tin of orange juice
1 small tin lemon juice
1/2 cup sugar
1 large bottle cold ginger ale
1/2 cup cold water
1/2 cup Cinceno Blanc

Mix all together, let stand 1/2 hour before using, in the refrigerator. Serve in punch bowl, garnish with a few slices of orange or lemon cut very thin.

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

May, Bennett, Ridgworth
Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat milk but do not boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk into cups, pouring in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till frothy. Sprinkle a little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK

May Bennett, Ridgworth
(Delicious in hot weather)
10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar
2 pkts citric acid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

SASJ rejects Press curbs

By ROB TAYLOR

IF THE South African Society of Journalists agreed to the new heavy measures against journalists proposed by the Minister of Justice and Interior, Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, it would be like cutting the throats of its members.

The president of the Southern African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, said this in reaction to Mr Schiebusch's Press proposals at the National Press Union meeting last week.

Mr Matisonn said that when Dr Eschel Rhodie was Secretary for Information, he had spoken out strongly against the Info articles which were later proved to be true.

"There is a serious danger that if the new law is passed, such articles would expose journalists to serious risk from the Press Council.

"Should a journalist with a wife or husband and children have to risk ending a promising career every time he or she exposes information which is true but unpalatable to someone?

"The laws passed in the last session of Parliament have made serious inroads into the ability of the Press to inform the public about events of vital importance to the country

The SASJ was conscious that the Prime Minister was attempting to create a different image of South Africa and had made strenuous efforts in many directions, notably with his trips to the national states and to Soweto.

"Unfortunately, after examination of the statement by Mr Schiebusch, the SASJ can come to no other conclusion than that in the area of the Press, the new Premier has acted rather differently," said Mr Matisonn.

He said the Press was proud of its role as watchdog of public funds and in the way in which it had exposed numerous scandals which had helped to bring and maintain a clean government.

"Now the Government proposes a new Press law which will provide for heavy fines for individual journalists, as well as temporary or permanent suspension from their careers."

On Mr Schiebusch suggesting ways of controlling the number of foreigners in the local Press, Mr Matisonn said it was ironic that at the time The Citizen was founded with taxpayers' funds, it had a high proportion of key journalists carrying foreign passports.

The Cape Times

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1979

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Press control coyness

THE RENEWED DEBATE on press control set off by Mr Schlebusch's remarks to the Newspaper Press Union suffers the same crippling defect that marked similar controversies in the past. This is the consistent, apparently intentional, refusal of cabinet ministers who advocate special statutory measures ever to say specifically what they are talking about. The ministerial utterances abound with abstract and almost meaningless phrases — the need for "discipline", the "abuse" of press freedom; the public welfare, that all-purpose work-horse, "national security". On the strength of these expressions the public and the profession are being asked to consider a drastic and punitive scheme of statutory control that goes wildly beyond anything even remotely contemplated by any civilized country of the Western world.

Newspapers in South Africa are directly subject to more than a hundred statutes that restrict the right to report and comment — on such matters as defence, security, police, prisons, inquests, race hostility, banned people, banned publications, extortion, lotteries, children, atomic and other supplies, incitement, subversion, official secrets. There is the Advocate-General Act which, though watered down, is still a hindrance to reporting. South Africa is burdened with an antiquated and restrictive law of defamation. The proceedings of courts and commissions are protected with rigid rules relating to contempt and *sub judice*. And there is an authoritative Press Council with punitive powers to enforce a rigorous code of conduct.

reports not in the public interest, instances of providing information it was not the public's right to receive, of courts and commissions being prejudiced, of national security being threatened. Surely there is an obligation on the politicians to produce the details and to demonstrate the inadequacy of the 100 statutes and the shortcomings of the Press Council. Mr Bamford, MP, asked for this evidence last week. We ourselves have frequently done so. So have other newspapers and many spokesmen for the newspaper industry. There has never been an answer. With the best will in the world we have found nothing in the files that could conceivably justify the threatened action. By a process of elimination were the newspapers supposed to have cooperated in the cover-up of the information scandal? (The price would have been Dr Mulder as prime minister, General Van den Bergh as security chief and perhaps Dr Rhodie as minister of foreign affairs; with Mr P W Botha possibly out of his job as minister of defence.) If not the information affair, should the Steve Biko disaster have been covered up? Must the ideology of National Party racism be accepted and propagated as preached by the Nationalist orthodox?

If these are the reasons why newspapers must be subjected to a form of censorship unique in the civilized world, let the government authorities say so. If there have been other offences, produce the evidence. What would be intolerable is that there is in fact no evidence of misconduct or indiscipline, that these powers are being asked for not to deal with an existing situation but to deal with something that the politicians think might arise in the future.

NO.	W		M
	M	F	
0-1	0,51	0,33	1,10
1-4	0,05	0,06	0,02
5-24	0,07	0,06	0,09
25-44	1,09	0,44	1,31
45-64	9,75	4,44	14,76
65	42,19	32,93	55,30
ALL	4,70	3,81	3,22
NO.	9752	7926	1135

VIII DISEASES C

JOURNALISTS' UNIONS
Wasa's situation

The all-black journalists' trade union, Wasa (the Writers' Association of South Africa) may be on the verge of winning recognition from English-language newspapers

Financial Mail September 28 1979

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7,81
0,90
0,17
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16,57
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43

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	0,02	0,03	0,20	0,21	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,06
1-4	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,02	0,04	0,01	0,01
5-24	0,00	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01
25-44	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,02	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,01
45-64	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	0,06	0,04	0,01	0,03
ALL	0,11	0,11	0,13	0,15	0,13	0,15	0,03	0,03
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DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS

	W		A		C		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	0,52	0,18	0,50	0,41	2,02	1,56	1,26	1,20
	0,05	0,05	0,02	0,07	0,45	0,26	0,23	0,18
	0,03	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,09	0,06	0,09	0,07
	0,03	0,01	0,04	0,05	0,23	0,09	0,13	0,06
	0,07	0,07	0,21	0,11	0,36	0,13	0,26	0,07
	0,18	0,13	0,00	0,15	0,47	0,18	0,44	0,15
	0,06	0,04	0,07	0,06	0,25	0,14	0,17	0,12
	128	85	26	23	289	164	366	187

the SASJ so that the two bodies could jointly work out a way of including Wasa as a board member

The two groups agreed that employee representation on the board would be divided between them on a 50-50 basis. This accord now awaits a mandate from members of the two associations. The chairman of the Conciliation Board, Saan's Raymond Louw, says he hopes that "formalities to change the board's constitution are speeded up to enable Wasa to participate"

The formalities could be delayed, however. The FM understands that the Wasa executive is unhappy about the terms of the agreement. They want a veto right on the Conciliation Board as well as a guarantee that they can remain an all-black union.

But Wasa's demands will be discussed at a meeting of the Board soon and sources close to the negotiations expect the deal to be sealed at a meeting in a fortnight's time. If it is, Wasa will become the first black union to be officially granted representation on what is, in

effect, an unofficial industrial council

The situation is given an added dimension by the fact that the SASJ, which was formerly an all-white trade union that relinquished its registration in order to accommodate its declared intention to admit black members, has agreed to go along with the equal representation decision in spite of its numerical strength

If Wasa achieves recognition, as seems likely, it will join the minute band of unions with African members who have won management recognition. Only two unregistered unions, the National Union of Textile Workers, and the Sweet, Food and Allied Workers Union, have written recognition agreements with managements.

Recently, Wasa wrote to the South African Newspaper (Editorial) Conciliation Board, an unofficial negotiating body consisting of newsroom employee representatives and the managements of the "signatory newspapers," requesting membership of the board. The signatory employers are the Argus group, Saan, *The Natal Mercury*, the (Durban) *Daily Witness*, *Ilanga*, *The Cape Times*, *The Cape Herald* and Eastern Province Newspapers. Hitherto only the Southern Africa Society of Journalists (SASJ), an unregistered non-racial union, has represented the employees.

The board initially replied that its constitution does not provide for the presence of two bodies on the employee side. But it advised Wasa to pursue the matter with

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

-----o0o-----

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- cooked potatoes
- bacon
- mayonnaise

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

Cube the potatoes

SPRING GREEN SALAD

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley

- 1 cucumber
- mint (fresh)
- scallions

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop onions finely and parsley; keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash cucumber peel and cube. Wash scallions, and cut tops off leaving a short piece of the green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, cucumber, onion and scallions together, salt and pepper. Pour over a little French dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

-----o0o-----

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

Mrs Futter, East London

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

- 1 d salt, level
- 2 cups water

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then pour off the water.

- Sauce:
- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1/2 bottle vinegar

1 curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well, no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar, and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans, bring to boil again. Bottle.

-----o0o-----

UNA TISS SALAD

- 1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
- 1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad dressing
- 2 t soya sauce
- 1 t lemon juice

Wash and slice the lettuce, drain and squeeze out the water. Cut the onions into rings, drain and squeeze out the water. Cut the tomatoes into slices, drain and squeeze out the water. Mix the lettuce, onions, tomatoes, walnuts, mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice together. Pour over the dressing and serve in a glass bowl. Garnish with a few sprigs of mint and parsley.

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Journalists to discuss press

3/10/79 001 (243)

A main topic is likely to be a recent government suggestion for a professional disciplinary

body legally empowered to ban newspapers, fine them up to R10 000 or prevent journalists from working again on a newspaper.

Dr Les Switzer, head of the university's journalism department, said the response to the conference had elicited interest in the seriousness of the situation, facing the South African press. The conference, the first at which representatives of English, Afrikaans and black newspapers would gather to discuss the position of the press, came at a

crucial moment and as a result of increasing government pressure on the press.

"I don't think anybody can deny the press in South Africa is at a crossroads," he said.

The main address on whether press freedom can survive in South Africa will be delivered by the former editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Joel Mervis.

The view of a black journalist will be given by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of The World before it was banned in 1977 and now

editor of Post. Leading officials of the Writers' Association of South Africa, representing about 70 per cent of black journalists, declined invitations to the conference.

The future of an opposition press will be discussed by Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star.

The information scandal will be dealt with by the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson. Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, is to speak on the press and politics. — DDC.

Several leading editors are to speak at the conference, organised by the journalism department at Rhodes University. More than 100 delegates are expected, representing all major national newspaper groups.

Whether a free press can survive in South Africa

combines lettuce, apple, orange sections, quinine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice.

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Editors to speak on Press freedom

ROM (243)
3/11/79
Own Correspondent

ENGLISH, Afrikaans and black journalists gather in Grahamstown tomorrow to discuss whether a free Press can survive in South Africa.

Several leading editors are to speak at the conference which is being organised by the journalism department at Rhodes University. More than 100 delegates are expected.

One of the main topics is likely to be a recent Government suggestion for a professional disciplinary body legally empowered to ban newspapers, fine them up to R10 000 or prevent journalists from working.

The suggestion, put forward by the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, is similar to the Newspaper Bill introduced in 1977 by his predecessor, Dr Connie Mulder. This was withdrawn after unanimous opposition from all sections of the Press.

The renewed attempt to bring about Press "discipline", this time self-imposed, is seen as reflecting Government anger at the reporting of what Ministers see as unsubstantiated allegations during the Information scandal.

Dr Les Switzer, head of the university's journalism department, said the response the conference had elicited indicated the seriousness of the situation facing the South African Press.

The conference, the first at which representatives of English, Afrikaans and black newspapers would gather to discuss the position of the Press, came at a crucial moment and as a result of increasing Government pressure on the Press.

The main address will be delivered by the former editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Joel Mervis.

The view of a black journalist will be given by Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of the World, before it was banned in 1977 and now editor of Post. Leading officials of the Writers' Association of South Africa, representing about 70% of black journalists, declined invitations to the conference.

The future of an opposition Press will be discussed by Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, while the Afrikaans Press role will be raised by Mr W J Wepener, former editor of Rapport, and Mr Harald Paken-dorf, editor-designate of the Vaderland.

The Information scandal will be dealt with by the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson. Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, is to speak on the Press and politics. The conference ends on Saturday.

Women are 'better' reporters

THE ARGUS, THURSDAY

4/10/79 (243)

From a Staff Reporter

GRAHAMSTOWN
More than half the applicants for jobs on South African newspapers were women and they were generally better than men, Mr Les Dunn, head of The Argus group's cadet school said today.

Press Freedom in South Africa, Mr Dunn told the 100 delegates that he had found women journalists more conscientious.

'And it is a fallacy that there are some situations such as riots where women don't fit in'

Newspapermen and women should choose their profession not on a

whim, but should have a 'gut desire', he said.

'It is becoming increasingly difficult to find these people, for like nursing and teaching, journalism is notoriously underpaid'

Mr Dunn said that even in relation to teachers' salaries, journalists' salaries

had reached 'almost crisis proportions'.

A male teacher with four years' qualification started at R450 while a journalist with a BA degree and one year's service earned a minimum of R365

A UCT survey in 1978 showed that graduates with BA degrees started

in other jobs at R436 a month on average. 'Salaries offered to young journalists must be increased substantially if we are to get the people we want — and desperately need — into journalism'

Mr Dunn said there had been an increase in black applicants for jobs on newspapers

44

SPRING GREEN SALAD

- 1 medium size lettuce
- 2 onions
- parsley
- 1 cup mint
- scall

Wash and shred the lettuce, chop on keep a few pieces for garnishing. Wash scallions, and cut tops off. Let green left on. Toss the lettuce, parsley, scallions together, salt and pepper, dressing and serve in a glass bowl. of mint and parsley.

---o0o---

CURRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

- 2 lbs sliced green beans
- 2 chopped onions

Boil the beans (sliced) with salt and pour off the water.

Sauce:

- 1 1/2 cups sugar
- 1 d curry powder

Mix the curry powder, flour with a so that no lumps form, and then add boil up and stir all the time, the and onions, bring to boil again.

---o0o---

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

- 1 medium head lettuce, torn in bite-size pieces (4 cups)
- 2 cups diced apple
- 1 11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin orange sections, drained
- 1 6 1/2 oz can tuna, drained and broken in large chunks

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, tuna and nuts; toss together. Add and lemon juice; mix well. To serve toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings

---o0o---

43

STUFFED CABBAGE SALAD

- 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
- onions
- carrots

Cut the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and add salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then pile the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small bowl of mayonnaise for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

---o0o---

GERMAN POTATO SALAD

- boiled potatoes
- cooked bacon
- mayonnaise

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

---o0o---

EGG SALAD

- hard boiled eggs
- salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

---o0o---

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

- 1 cup cooked chicken, diced
- 4 T finely chopped walnuts
- French dressing/mayonnaise
- lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:

Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

---o0o---

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- tomatoes
- fresh pineapple
- radishes

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

- chopped onion
- salt and pepper

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

- salt and pepper
- paprika and parsley

S. Drury, East London

- 1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
- 1 cup cooked green peas

DAVID BOURNE AND BRUCE DICK

2 MORTALITY IN SOUTH AFRICA 1929 - 1974

PART I 1929-1970

It has become increasingly apparent during recent medical knowledge and expertise do not necessarily improvements in the health status of the people.

an ability to implement this knowledge is required applications of these advances in medical expertise the provision of medical care requires a scientific methodology provides the methodology to define priority methods of

take place
I have already speculated (Fox July 20) that *The Citizen's* loss could exceed the R1m forecast for the 11 months to end-March 1980. However, even if the loss is limited to R1m, on consolidation, Afrikaanse Pers' earnings would be hit to the tune of 18,3c per share. And that would leave a large hole based on last year's earnings of 72c

Peter Pittendrigh

which will to incorporate programmes become open sensitive
If the project is necessary community can specific qualitative measurement
The medical rather than on being made to measure the positive aspects of health to be applicable for routine use at a national level little alternative but to make use of measurements unhealthy aspects of the community. Mortality data
Information about the mortality experience of the collected in most countries, the reliability and ing considerable variation depending on a number of which are the resources available for its collection problems associated with reliability (See Pt. II).

Despite the problems of using mortality data as a means of assessing a community's health status, it is a measurement which has stood the test of time and, to date, is usually the only method of evaluating the health populations, albeit indirectly, since it is frequently the only data

The standard analyses of routinely collected mortality provide an important indication of the unhealthy community and, if their limitations are appreciated, they can be input into the overall health profile of the community identifying major

It is instructive to examine the past in order to place the current study in perspective. This study was undertaken as a preliminary investigation into the current mortality experiences in South Africa.

The aim of this study is to identify and collate published mortality experiences of the various communities. A comprehensive discussion about the data has been avoided as Tables and Figures will speak for themselves, and late thought, comment and, where necessary, action.

PERSKOR/CITIZEN

Diluting control 243 m 5/16/84

The Citizen, which appears unlikely to become Johannesburg's answer to *The Times* of London, has managed to attract R1,5m from outside shareholders. But this can hardly have been a result of director Dr Jan Marais's recent statement that he would like the paper to become something of a *The Times* or a *Wall Street Journal*. The newspaper obviously has a long way to go, and perhaps Marais has forgotten that *The Times* has been off the streets for a year.

Volkskas Merchant Bank battled to place the R2m prefs. The closing date for applications was postponed several times, apparently at the request of the directors, some of whom were overseas and wished to take up prefs on their return.

Also, apparently, some platteland readers were also keen to buy prefs, but needed time. One does not rush into this sort of venture without giving it careful thought.

Despite the postponements, it was a feather in VMB's cap that it managed to place 73,2% of the prefs with outsiders. However, it is clear that even though it underwrote the issue, VMB was not going to be landed with the balance. Some prior arrangement was probably made with sub-underwriter Perskor regarding any unplaced prefs. In the event, VMB was not required to take up any of the prefs.

What does this mean for Perskor? It owns a controlling stake in *The Citizen*. So, the newspaper's loss will be consolidated in its results which, in turn, will be reflected in the figures of Vaderland and Afrikaanse Pers, both listed companies.

Seeing this writing on the wall, Perskor probably decided to dilute its interest. It has established a new holding company with R5m equity, through which it hopes eventually to own a sufficiently small stake in the newspaper for it not to be classed as a subsidiary. As a first step in this direction, Perskor intends placing a portion of its 3m shares with outside interests. Then, when the prefs become convertible by 1984, a further dilution could

MORNING FINANCIAL

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INCORPORATING THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE



Johannesburg Wednesday October 3 1979

Editor: Press must fight Govt may exploit Sparks

Delia Rom

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GRAHAMSTOWN — The Press can retreat no further in its battle for Press freedom and must now fight to survive, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, said yesterday

Addressing various threats against the Press in the past 50 years, he told the Press Survival Conference

The threats and restrictions continue as they have always done, but with this difference the Press can retreat no further

GRAHAMSTOWN — The threat to Press freedom in South Africa may become greater than ever before because more and more the Government will need to control and exploit the Press to its own purposes, Mr Allister Sparks, Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, said in Grahamstown yesterday

Addressing the Survival of the Press conference, he said as the pressures on South Africa increased, both internally and externally, it was unlikely that there would be greater willingness to tolerate dissidents

“We hear talk of a total strategy to meet the threat of revolution and I believe we are going to see pressures to include the Press in that total strategy — pressures to secure our co-operation in the national interest — to highlight this or that news event, play down or even suppress altogether other aspects of news”

This already happens in defence matters, the purchase of armaments, the supply of fuel and other strategic materials

Even in sport, or the integration of schools, appeals were made to play down sensitive matters so as not to arouse political opposition and so allow a desirable change to be made

Mr Sparks foresaw “an insidious and seductive approach” to draw the Press into the system and make it part of it, to give it the comprehensive confidential background briefing and then suggest those aspects which should be publicised

“We already see a proliferation of Press liaison committees between the Press and various government departments and I see these becoming the instruments of news manipulation

“We may see new approaches to the Press that may ostensibly be part of the process of open government, extending the frontiers of freedom of the Press, co-opting proprietors, editors and journalists into the mystique of decision making and secret sharing — and by such means achieve a more complete control and manipulation of the Press than ever before”

Mr Sparks said the Press was in danger of simply being swallowed up — without a sound or even a squeak of protest

In its urgent need to communicate the need for a try and win the hearts and minds of the black community the Government actually ed the Press now as before

“And ironically, it particularly that credit which we have been all build up with our black revolution the years. Because only through our community is able to communicate new message to the black community and to win them from the course of revolution as it were

“But does this fact that Press has been shown right and that the Government now needs it as a vital part of communication, mean the threat to Press freedom will diminish? I fear not

Sapa

These were the Government's plan for a state of emergency, the United Nations and its Commission on Human Rights, the possibility of a revolutionary government and electronic newspapers. A threat was posed by "A Government eager to prepare its supporters for an undeclared yet semi-permanent state of emergency," he said.

He quoted Mr Alwyn Schlegel, the Minister of Justice, appealing to the Press "to come to terms with legal strictions," as the safety of the State was being threatened.

Tyson said the established press had no intention of undermining the security of the State or of inciting people to revolt, but could certainly not come to terms with the 95 odd legal restrictions. In fact, it needed to do the opposite.

He said Star reporters were instructed to report things as they were, irrespective of the network of statutes surrounding most issues.

"If it were found such a report could not be published, the readers were told, but it was possible to find a way round perhaps 80% of the restrictive laws.

On the threat from the UN, Mr Tyson said its Commission and other UN committees, dominated by Third World and undemocratic states, were trying to foist upon free nations a concept of state controlled news.

Unesco, for instance, was happy to recommend that restrictions on the Press were permissible if prescribed by law and necessary for the protection of national security and public order.

He described the threat to Press Freedom from a possible revolutionary government as "the most blunt and the most brutal of all."

In almost every case, in every country on earth, revolutionary governments had stamped out opposition newspapers the moment they came to power.

The electronic threat was that, with technological development, it might one day be possible for a government to emasculate news media by commandeering for its exclusive use electronic data techniques — Sapa

Press freedom in SA fading, says Mervis

GRAHAMSTOWN — It was the paradox of violently anti-communist South Africa that the Press was being inexorably "forced closer to the standards of Pravda and Izvestia (rather) than to those of the Daily Telegraph and the New York Times," Mr Joel Mervis, former editor of the Sunday Times, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Speaking at the Survival of the Press conference, Mr Mervis said the prospects were remote for Press freedom, in the accepted Western democratic sense, surviving in any meaningful form.

"It will be largely a government variety of Press freedom — the freedom to be passive, docile and servile."

A vast gulf divided the Press and the Government on "the true basic, elementary meaning of Press freedom. The Government's concept, unfortunately, is a travesty of the real thing."

"What is no less unfortunate is that the Government will not

halt its campaign to impose its own brand of Press freedom in South Africa.

Minister of Justice and the Interior Mr Alwyn Schlegel's call on the Newspaper Press Union "to control and regulate the Press, with power to close newspapers and ban journalists, simply confirms there is to be no let-up in the regime's attack on the Press."

It also indicated that when Mr Schlegel claims we do have Press freedom, the kind of Press freedom he has in mind bears little resemblance to the Press freedom accepted by the civilised Western democratic world.

Press freedom had been "harassed, threatened, warned, bludgeoned, coerced and emasculated."

The true question was whether a Press freedom, with all its existing disabilities, could survive and whether it would be strong enough to survive "the further bruising blows it can

expect in the future."

Since freedom was indivisible, civil liberties were also in peril. "The public ought to realise that every attack on the Press is not only an assault on Press freedom, but an assault on other liberties as well."

Not only had the regime this year imposed new and far-reaching legislative restraints facing the Press with a mountain of restrictive laws, but other State processes and procedures were used to harass the Press.

One aspect that gave cause for alarm was the "unusually large number of journalists who have been banned, or detained or hampered in one way or another in the legitimate execution of their duties."

The Press had been fortunate, for the time being, to escape "the full horror of the Advocate-General Bill", but had not been so lucky with the Police Act or the Inquest Act — Sapa

Harder times lie ahead for SA Press, says editor

GRAHAMSTOWN — The South African Press was moving towards a time when the going would get even tougher, the editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, said in Grahamstown yesterday.

Addressing the Press Survival conference on "The Info Scandal in Retrospect", he said this scandal might one day be seen as a fine moment for the South African Press.

"It would be a tragedy if history also recorded that defeat was snatched from the jaws of this victory — the defeat of Press freedom," he said.

Mr Gibson defined Press freedom as the public's right to know and to be provocatively informed.

The word "provocatively" was important. When newspapers stopped pricking people

they almost certainly would have forgotten how to be free.

Newspapers which were apparently not conforming to the requirements and norms of the establishment were invariably accused of being unpatriotic and even traitorous.

Dark threats were often dropped about unhappy futures for some newspapermen.

Referring to a speech given by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlegel, to the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Gibson said implicit in the Minister's suggestion was the threat of self-censorship.

"Implicit in his suggestion that the Government give the industry ferocious powers to close down newspapers and ban journalists was the concept that if the industry did not choose to accept and wield such powers somebody else would

have to

"Guess who that 'someone else' will be?"

"And how generous of the Government to invite newspapers to be their own executioners — because then who can say that the State has done the dirty deed?" Mr Gibson said.

The editor said the country had still not heard the full story about the Info scandal, and he questioned the Prime Minister's commitment to a clean administration.

"I never heard his predecessor, Mr Vorster, promise us a dirty one, so I don't know how far that takes us."

Mr Botha had also promised a more controlled Press, Mr Gibson said. It was difficult to understand the concept that the more you gagged newspapers, the cleaner government would be — Sapa

6/10/79 RDM

243

PM and Ministers meet the NPU

A PLEASANT relationship had been created between the Newspaper Press Union and the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria yesterday.

A statement was issued by him after a meeting at his office between members of the Government and the NPU.

Mr Botha's statement said: "The Newspaper Press Union has had discussions with the Prime Minister and a number of members of the Cabinet today. The discussions were conducted on a friendly basis. Further consultation will take place with the Minister of the Interior.

"A friendly relationship has been created between the Press Union and the Government with acknowledgement of the principles of a free Press and the orderly continued existence of South Africa."

The discussions were attended, on the Government's side, by the Prime Minister, the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlabusch, the Minister of Manpower Utilisation, Mr Fanie Botha, the Minister of Community Development, of Coloured Relations and of Indian Affairs, Mr Marais Steyn, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Police and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange, and the Director of the Prime Minister's Press Secretariat, Mr Neville Krige.

The NPU was represented by Mr Rudolph Opperman of Perskor and chairman of the NPU, Mr Dawid de Villiers of Nasionale Pers, Mr H W Miller of the Argus Group, Mr C Kinsley of the SAAN Group and Mr G G A Uys, general manager of the NPU. — Sapa.

QUESTIONS

DEFERRED TAX

- A. Alpha Limited acquired an on 1 May 19.6. Deprecia straight line. A 25% in tax purposes, wear and te balance. Tax rates were and taxable income amount respectively, for the fina and 19.7
1. What is the balance on def of the plant at 31.12.19.7
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method?
 2. Show how the tax charge wi income statement for the y assuming
 - a) deferral method
 - b) liability method
(assume there are timing differenc
 3. How will the answer to 2. of an extraordinary gain o company, amounting to R70 in the 19.7 financial year
 4. How does the answer to 3. deductible loss, which can income from other sources income statement assuming
 5. Further to Note 4, assume 1 profit before depreciation

Draw up the income statement for the 19.0 financial year under a) liability method
b) deferral method
Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Editor

to appeal
against
banning

WINDHOEK — The editor of the Windhoek Observer, Mr Hannes Smith, said yesterday he would appeal personally next week to the South African Minister of Justice and of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, about the banning of a supplement to the newspaper

Mr Smith received a telegram from the Publications Control Board on Thursday morning telling him the supplement had been found undesirable, that it should not be reproduced and that possession of it would be an offence

Mr Smith said he had decided to appeal to Mr Schlebusch to intervene on his behalf.

He said he had written clearance from the Defence Force in which it was stated the material could be published

The supplement was produced after Mr Smith had interviewed leaders of guerrilla movements during a recent overseas trip

According to a special Government Gazette published in Pretoria yesterday, certain page proofs intended for publication in the Windhoek Observer of September 29, 1979, or their reproduction, have been declared undesirable in terms of the Publications Act

The page proofs are numbered 13-17 and have been declared undesirable in terms of Section 47(2) of the Act — Sapa

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THE Government had been waging a silent, but vigorous, campaign against Black journalists for years before the crackdown on The World in October, 1977. Mr Percy Qoboza, former editor of that newspaper and now editor of Post, said at the Survival of the Press conference in Grahamstown at the weekend.

Describing Government campaigns against the Press as a "guerrilla war", Mr Qoboza said Black journalism "came of age" during the 1976 riots when South Africa and the world relied almost exclusively on the talents and skills of young Black reporters to keep them informed.

Then the heat was put on Black journalists, who were rounded up and detained — some for 10 months.

Despite the litany of lies at the time that Black journalists were responsible for stoking up the trouble, not one was brought before court and charged.

While harassment of Black journalists continued unabated, Mr. Qoboza said South Africa could be sure of the determination and capacity of Black journalists to pursue their profession with dignity and honour.

He also warned that unless White-owned newspapers came to terms with the rising expectations of

Silent war against Black writers

their Black journalists — to become part of the decision-making process and to achieve senior positions on newspapers — they would face an internal crisis.

"Black journalists don't want to spend the rest of their natural lives sitting in newsrooms peddling stories from magistrates' courts and Urban Bantu Council chambers."

Mr John Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express and president of the South African Society of Journalists, also warned that unless newspapers came to terms with the needs and aspirations of their Black reporters they faced the danger of being unable to inform their readers properly of what was going on in the country.

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It that they had subjects from the only 31% were satisfied with the specified in their course content out-ric subject to be would also have liked tutorial organisation, s and research methods.

felt that there had been ons at the Course felt they would have preferred to see staff lectures. 89% wished to, and were satisfied

ample did not answer the questionnaire. This may be the Sunday workshops, for icated in their comments these not to have been held answer questions in this id been long enough and had ntegrate into the University gree courses.

2.6 The course on study Methods

A majority of the sample (69%) felt that their school methods of study were adequate at University, though less than 1% felt they were completely adequate and 18% nearly so. Yet the majority (51%) would have liked an additional lecture on "Lectures, Revision and Examinations" and on "Reading and Research"; in their comments a great many students suggested that a more practical presentation of all topics might be desirable.

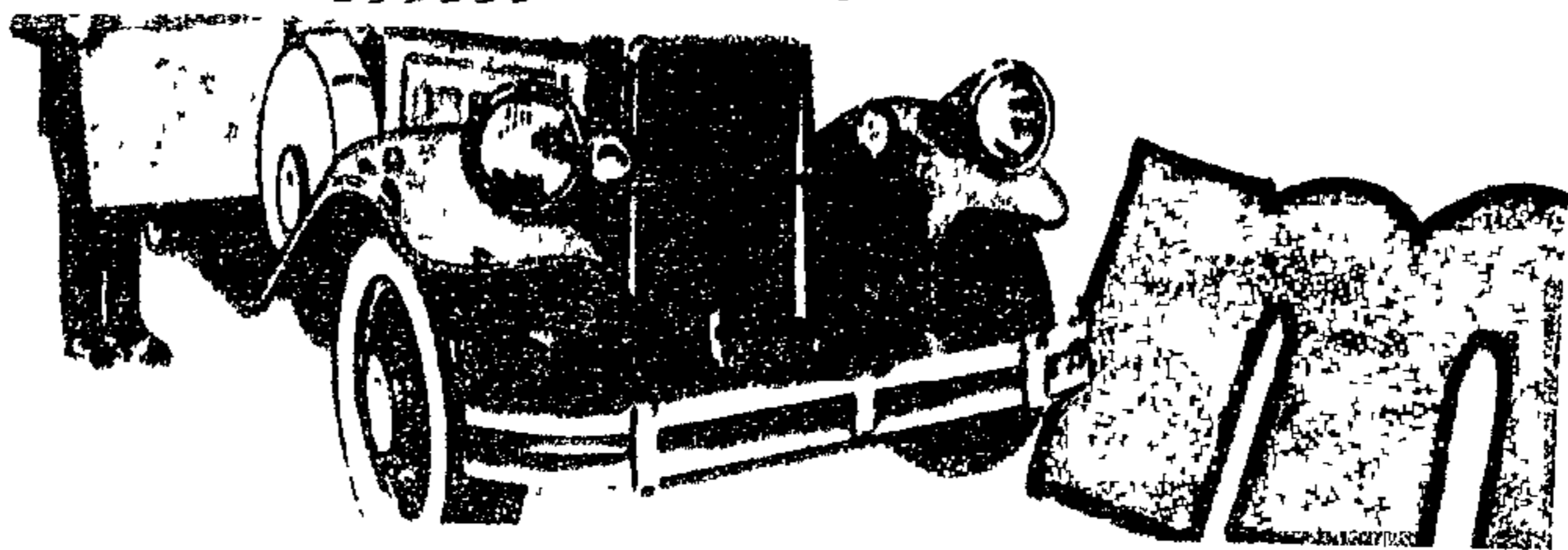
As regards an on-going study methods course in the first semester, 72% of the sample stated they would find it desirable and 30% would find it very valuable indeed.

2.7 Library Instruction Course

An overwhelming majority of the sample were extremely enthusiastic about the library course and found the librarians very helpful.

2.8 Academic Advice

In indicating whose advice they had primarily sought in planning their university curriculum, the sampe indicated as follows:



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NEW legislation controlling petrol economy claims for motor cars may be only a few weeks away

This will bring to an end the growing spate of exaggerated propoganda being mounted to win public favour

First to heave a sigh of relief will be the manufacturers who, though in many instances not actually involved in running the tests, have been caught up in a vicious web of counter-claims that are misleading to the man in the street

Each company is trying to outdo its rivals and is quick to pick up any authenticated claim it can

This has resulted in a catalogue of performance results that are totally unrealistic in everyday motoring terms

The Newspaper Press Union which regulates claims made by advertisers in the Press lays down conditions which say that advertisements should stipulate the way in which the tests were done whether the tests were achieved at the coast or at altitude, and a warning to the public that figures obtained in the tests may vary according to driving method

But these important conditions are generally relegated to the small print

The reader is left with the misleading impression (perhaps unintentionally) that the vehicle advertised can achieve the same economy in everyday use with him (the reader) behind the wheel

The NPU conditions are there to protect the public and

**Misleading
adverts
will be
taboo**

show that these results may not be attainable under conditions other than those stated

Claimed consumption figures can only be used as a guide and cannot be regarded as conclusive

Results quoted are mainly obtained according to traditional methods used by the motoring Press to establish a basis of comparison

The manufacturer is merely reproducing these results in advertisements

Where motoring journals are involved in tests, the phrase 'at a steady speed of 80 km/h' is often used

This statement puts the whole thing in perspective and establishes a consistent basis whereby the public can compare figures obtained under the same conditions by various motor cars

The man who drives a car for business or pleasure cannot possibly achieve these results, if only because they are obtained using measuring equipment which only simulates the conditions of everyday use

reaches 80 km/h and stops recording consumption when the car slows down again

In Europe and America a much more practical and worthwhile approach is adopted. And South Africa now appears to be following suit

Regulations overseas state that all cars offered for sale must be tested for petrol consumption according to officially specified standards, and that the results obtained should be made known to prospective buyers

The South African Bureau of Standards has been working on its set of rules and regulations for the measurement of fuel consumption for nearly two years, and it is this report which the Government is now believed to be expecting within weeks

Whatever its contents, the report will embrace a very rigid, controlled set of requirements for the testing of fuel consumption of every vehicle produced for sale in South Africa

No one can really say for certain at this stage how the new regulations will be applied, or what form they will take

Both EEC (Europe) and EPA (American) tests specify different recordings for in-town and out-of town motoring

Hopefully the South African tests will have something similar

One thing is fairly certain. The authorities have not been investigating this exercise just for the fun of it

Somewhere, someday there must come the machinery to apply legislation bringing a halt to the practice of making false claims about fuel consumption to

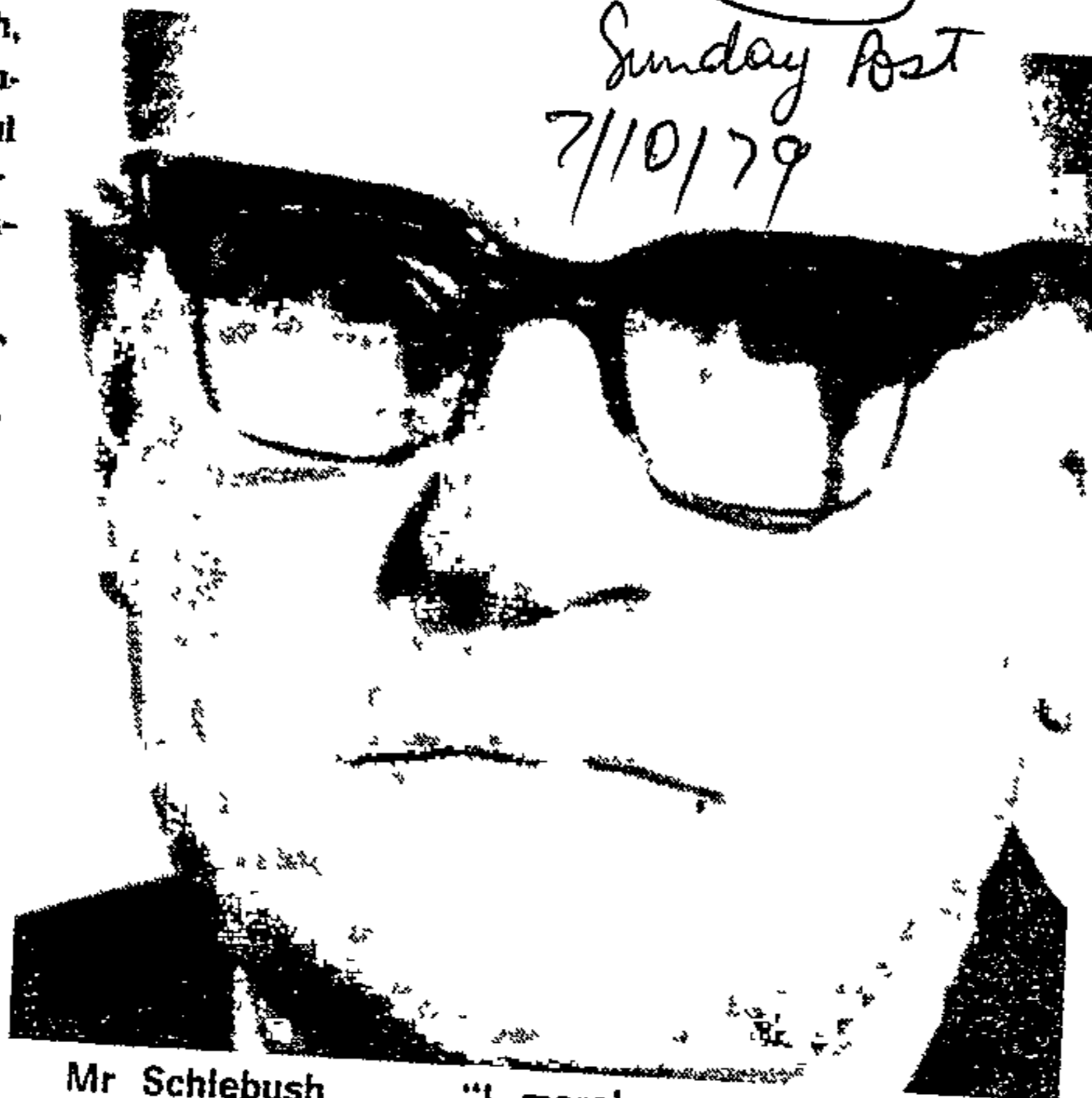
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I'm badly misunderstood, says Schlebusch

MR Alwyn Schlebusch, the Minister of the Interior, said there had been a serious misunderstanding about his intentions regarding the Press

"In the past few weeks I have been slammed by certain sections of the Press who have made the accusation against me that I want to come with a Press law," he said in an interview with SATV on Friday.

"There is a very, very serious misunderstanding so far as this is concerned. In my speech at Skukuza I did not suggest a Press law, I merely suggested a law — a very short piece of legislation which would authorise the National Press Union to pass certain regulations to discipline and to arrange their own matters, inter alia to bring under their jurisdiction newspapers that are not under their jurisdiction



Mr Schlebusch . "I merely suggested a law"

at present, for the purpose of arranging their own matters and disciplining their own members."

● A variety of matters affecting the Press were discussed at a meeting at

the Union Buildings, Pretoria, on Friday between representatives of The Newspaper Press Union, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and members of The Cabinet — Sapa

ACTICE

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b) liability method

(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?
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5. Further to Note 4, assume now that the company has a set profit before depreciation of R60 000 in 19.8.

Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

243 7/10/79

'1976, the year black journalists came of age'

MR PERCY QOBOZA, editor of SUNDAY POST and POST Transvaal, told the conference that for many years editors of English-language newspapers had consistently warned that the freedom of the Press was in danger

"Then warnings have increased over the years as it became evident that the level of hostility towards the Press was increasing at a frightening rate," Mr Qoboza said

"It was clear that the country's political structure could not be side by side with a free and vigorous Press committed to the highest ideals of its calling

"The climax of the silent 'guerilla warfare' being waged against the Press struck this country — and the entire international community — on Jimmy Kruger's massacre day, October 19, 1977 with the banning of Mr Donald Woods, the closing down of The World and Weekend World and the imprisonment without trial of several journalists

Mr Qoboza said 1976 was the year black journalism came of age. It was also the year in which the police, with the direct involvement of the then Minister of Police, Mr Kruger, began a vicious campaign against black journalists

With the Soweto riots, the black journalists was there right in the middle. Because his white colleagues was refused entry into the black areas, it fell on the shoulders of the black journalists to keep South Africa and the world informed about what was going on — a role he performed with great distinction



Mr Percy Qoboza

trial was clear — to intimidate the Press. But a miracle took place. The more people they threw into jail, the more determined their colleagues were

"The ploy became a dismal failure — but one which drew the fury of the international community on this country"

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of The Star, said the Press can retreat no further in its battle for Press freedom and must now fight to survive

Listing various threats against the Press in the past 50 years, he told the conference

The threats and restrictions continue as they have always done, but with this difference the Press can retreat no further

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ACCOUNTING PRACTICE

EXAMPLES

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"The heat was put on
 black journalists by the
 police who did not like
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Mr Allister Sparks, edi-
 tor of the Rand Daily
 Mail, said as the pres-
 sures on South Africa in-
 creased, both internally
 and externally, it was un-
 likely that there would
 be greater willingness to
 tolerate dissidents.

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Govt and NPU on friendly terms, says PW Botha

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A PLEASANT relationship has been created between the Newspaper Press Union and the Government, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in Pretoria.

A statement was issued by him with concurrence of the NPU after a meeting at his office on Friday between members of the Government and the NPU

Mr Botha's statement said: "The Newspaper Press Union has had discussions with the Prime Minister and a number of members of the Cabinet.

"The discussions were conducted on a friendly basis. Further consultation will take place with the Minister of the Interior"

The Government representatives included the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schibusch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Minister of Police



Mr Botha . . . "there will be further talks."

and Prisons, Mr Louis le Grange.

The NPU was represented by Mr Rudolph Opperman of Perskor and chairman of the NPU, Mr Dawid de Villiers of Na-

sionale Pers, Mr H W Miller of the Argus group, Mr C Kinsley of the SAAN group and Mr G. G. A. Uys, general manager of the NPU. — SAPA.

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(assume there are no other items causing timing differences)

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Draw up the income statement for the 19.8 financial year under a) liability method

b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Survival of the Press Grahamstown conference

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'DISABLED — WHAT WILL EMERGE?'

243
7/10/79
Post

OPENING the 'survival of the Press' conference of leading newspaper men and journalism students in the 1820 Settlers National Monument on Friday vice-chancellor and principal of Rhodes University, Dr Derek Henderson, said the main question that would be considered was not whether the Press would survive, but the kind of Press that would survive

Delivering the keynote address at the conference, attended by about 100 delegates and many

students, Mr Joel Mervis former editor of the Sunday Times, said it must be accepted as a basic premise that Press freedom was already partially disabled.

The survival chance they were examining therefore, was not that of a flourishing healthy Press freedom but a freedom that was injured or wounded.

We must also consider whether the survival of a Press freedom which is to be still further debilitated, can in anyway be meaning-

ful or worthwhile,' he said

The Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schiebusch, like many of his Cabinet colleagues had some peculiar ideas about what Press freedom was supposed to mean

The Minister's call on the Newspaper Press Union to control and regulate the Press, with power to close newspapers and ban journalists simply confirmed that there was to be no let up in the regime's attack on the Press.

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Assume the tax rate remains 42%

Newspapers must fight 'to highest court in the land'

NEWSPAPERS should be prepared to fight legal actions "to the highest court" if they wanted to prevent the demise of Press freedom, a top legal academic told the conference

Professor Anthony Mathews of the University of Natal Law School proposed that a special fund be established by the newspaper industry to enable newspapers to fight in court

Despite restrictive laws and other inhibitions which made it difficult for the Press to inform the public properly, the trouble might be overcome by hard journalistic work and, if that failed "aggressive litigation to the highest court"

What the Press did not publish today was becoming more important than what it did publish, he said

The Press tended to assume certain types of investigation could never be undertaken because of laws hampering them. The Rand Daily Mail prison case 10 years ago and the unfavour-



● Prof Mathews special fund.

able judgment against that newspaper had been interpreted as meaning that prison disclosures could never again be undertaken

This was not so. Investigations into prison conditions were still possible, though difficult, in view of the Prisons Act

"The meaning and scope

of many laws is unclear and, where this is the case, editors should be prepared to act boldly and seek favourable rulings from the court if the authorities set in motion the machinery of the law"

Professor Mathews said the Press had a duty to construct "an adequate agenda for a searching and responsible debate" on many major issues in South Africa — such as the role of the police

If Government was allowed to set such agendas, they would be deficient

"So well have we learned the true lessons of Muldergate that there have been extensive additions to the apparatus of secrecy since the Information scandal"

South Africa was ruled by a Government that considered secrecy in political matters neither immoral nor irresponsible, which meant the correction would have to come from elsewhere, and to challenge official secrecy was one of

the great tasks of the Press

Only a new brand of journalism — "compounded of courage, intelligence and vision" — could hope to counter the effects of secrecy in public administration

Another legal academic, Professor J D van der Vyver of the Witwatersrand University Law School, also urged journalists to engage in "uninhibited disclosures, bold publicity and open debate" as the surest guarantee of clean government

"An inquisitive and meticulous Press is for that very reason feared and detested by those persons in authority who have excessive powers at their disposal, who are therefore most likely to indulge in the type of activity that loses track of the popular demand of the people, and who would consequently prefer to operate under the cloak of secrecy"

At least a dozen editors as well as assistant editors and senior journalists participated at the conference

23.

location of particular tasks or activities within the pre-historic landscape.

The third implication relates to the clarity with which, at least in some situations, the patterning of tool type variability from site to site can be associated with resource distributions. This implies that even at a single site sequential changes in tool type frequencies may be attributed to resource changes over time. It is reasonable to suppose that over several millennia the set of easily exploited resources within range of a site will change and that human populations would re-schedule their activities accordingly. The recognition of stratigraphic change in tool frequencies, whether sudden or gradual, may prompt researchers to seek out data on the likelihood of associated environmental shifts.

This procedure may sound optimistic but may result in explanations at least as reasonable as those now offered for 'change thro' time.' For example, Hilary Deacon noted in the Melkhoutboom sequence (1976 : 73) that adzes were restricted to the uppermost units, particularly those subsequent to 3000 B.P. Despite acknowledging the activity implications of scrapers and adzes, he preferred to interpret the appearance of adzes in the upper layers as "a reflection of sampling and activity patterning at Melkhoutboom rather than a feature of wider cultural relevance" (Deacon 1976 : 73). In other words, the small size of the excavations had perhaps accidentally tapped scraper-dominated areas near the base, but relatively more adze-related areas near the top.

Express harassment is cited by Mervis

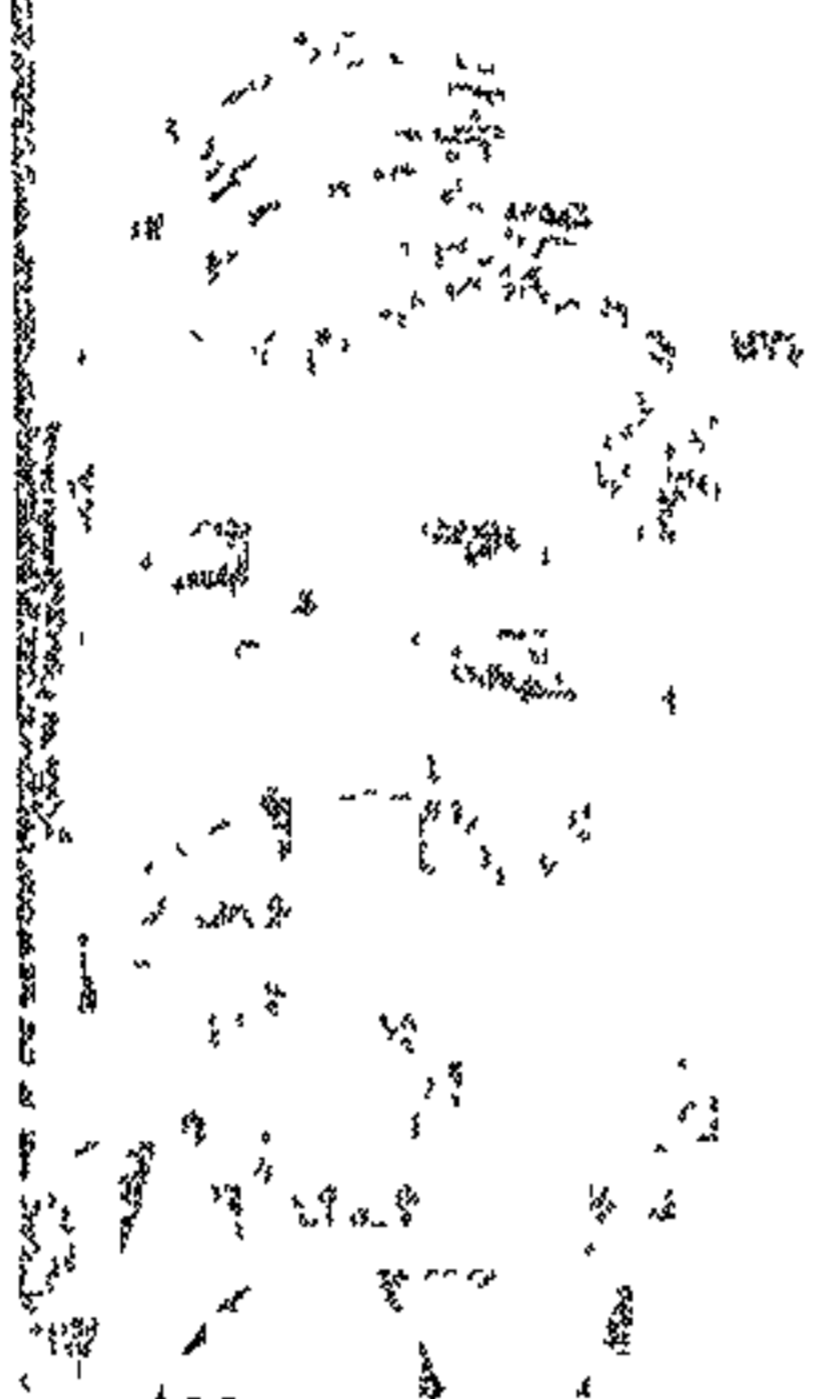
(243) / 3757
CASSES involving harassment of the Sunday Express were dealt with in detail at the Survival of the Press conference in Grahamstown and each was highlighted as a significant example of Government and judicial harassment of newspapers.

Mr Joel Mervis, former Editor of the Sunday Times, dealt with police efforts to compel Mr Kitt Katzin, assistant editor of the Express, to testify under oath about his source for a report on the murder of Dr Robert Smit.

Mr Katzin had indicated his willingness to co-operate with police but was nevertheless subpoenaed in a "high handed action which constituted an abuse of the machinery of the law and an unwarranted excess of zeal on the part of those entrusted with the instruments of power."

Mr Mervis went on to cite the unsuccessful criminal defamation and contempt of court action brought by the State against the Editor of

Sunday Express 7/10/79



© Editor Rex Gibson contempt action

the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, and a senior reporter, Miss Jennifer Hyman.

This prosecution was, in his view, one of the most important in the annals of the South African Press.

In the Sunday Express case the Security Police had

concealed the fact that they were bringing people clandestinely to trial while the Sunday Express, "in the finest traditions of honest, courageous journalism, brought these serious irregularities to the attention of the public."

Mr Gibson, speaking on the Information scandal in retrospect said that if Sunday Express Political Correspondent John Matson went to jail for declining to name the source of his report on the use of the Christian League of South Africa as an Information Department front organisation "there will be at least two, perhaps more, Cabinet Ministers who will know that his imprisonment flows from a totally accurate report."

Mr Matson reported months ago that the Christian League received funding from the defunct department — a fact now confirmed by the Sunday Express in spite of silence from official quarters.

This is a narrow typological gate and will certainly be as important for archaeology as similar approaches have been in, for example, excavating the 'Neogold' and 'Caucasoid' activities of fossil skulls. Just as biologists have

location of particular tasks or activities within the prehistoric landscape.

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Editors differ at Press freedom indaba

THE state of Press freedom in South Africa and the problems likely to be faced by the media in the 80s came under the spotlight at a three-day conference at Grahamstown's 1820 Settlers' Monument this week

By RAY JOSEPH

It brought together editors of South Africa's leading newspapers, former editors, members of newspaper managements and academics

There were notable differences on the extent and nature of the forces threatening freedom of expression in the country

Mr W J Wepener, former editor of Rapport and now a Nasionale Pers executive, said he doubted whether the Press was really endangered in the way some people believed

The differences were highlighted in a clash between Professor Piët Cilhe, former editor

of Die Burger, and Mr Joel Mervis former Editor of the Sunday Times

Prof Cilhe said he dissociated himself emphatically from what he saw as the pessimistic views expressed by Mr Mervis and Mr Rex Gibson, editor of the Sunday Express

Both said they feared increasing Government restriction and intimidation of the Press, and Mr Mervis doubted that Press freedom, in the accepted Western democratic sense, would survive in a meaningful form in South Africa

Prof Cilhe said that "prophecies sometimes tend to be self-fulfilling

"If we go around the country telling people Press freedom is on the point of passing out, that it is a tender flame which can be snuffed out with the next blow, this must stimulate the forces of evil to try it," he said

The editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, said he believed the Government, in its need to communicate the need for change to whites and to sway blacks from thoughts

of revolution, would make overtures to the Press and draw it into the system

"More and more the Government will need to exploit the Press to its own purposes," he said

There would be pressures to include the Press in the Government's "total strategy campaign"

The editor of Post, Mr Percy Qoboza, spoke of the harassment black journalists faced in carrying out their jobs and of what he described as the 'guerrilla war' between black journalists and the police

Despite this there was vast determination and capacity for the black journalist to pursue his profession with honour and dignity

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, said the Press could retreat no further in its battle for freedom

"The threats and restrictions continue as they have always done," he said after listing threats against the Press over the past 50 years

The difference now was that the Press could retreat no further

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- a) deferral method
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3. How will the answer to 2. be affected by the existence of an extraordinary gain on disposal of a division of the company, amounting to R70 000, all of which was taxable, in the 19.7 financial year?

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- b) deferral method

Assume the tax rate remains 42%

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ENGLISH, AFRIKAANS EDITORS DIFFER ON PREDICTED

The SA Press

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TOP South African editors warned this week that increasingly hostile Government efforts to restrict Press freedom can be expected.

Editors of leading English-language newspapers told a conference in Grahamstown this week on the Survival of the Press that newspapers would come under renewed and vigorous fire — and some of them suggested strategies whereby newspapers might meet and survive such an onslaught.

The conference was marked by sharp differences between English and Afrikaans editors about the seriousness of the threat. Afrikaans editors claimed there was little cause for the pessimism or "gloomy talk" of their English colleagues.

The Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, told the conference that the Press, in the wake of the Information scandal and a succession of new repressive laws, was more vulnerable than ever before.

He said that by "showing its teeth" and by its ability to expose even the most well-kept secrets, the Press had actually provided the Government with a compelling reason to try to make it a more docile watchdog.

Mr Gibson predicted more subtle efforts in future to inhibit the Press — by allowing the facade of Press freedom to stand while the institution itself was eroded from within.

New laws and the strict legal application of existing restrictions, intimidation of newspapers by accusing them of being unpatriotic or even treacherous, and "dark threats often being dropped about unhappy futures for some newspapermen" were bringing South Africa towards a time when the public "might know less and less about more and more concerning its vital interests".

Mr Gibson said he feared for the future of the Press because he did not believe the public would fight very hard for its right to know — a right that required an uncomfortably vigorous Press.

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, predicted that the Government, which needed the Press as never before, would seek to enrol and exploit it for its own purposes. He believed newspapers

workings of government could prove almost irresistible to people who had been on the outside for so long.

Mr Sparks warned that manipulation of the Press and efforts to co-opt it into the Government's information machine could pose a greater danger to Press freedom than any outright restriction in the past.

The Government needed the opposition Press as a means of communicating with Blacks, and particularly the credibility which certain newspapers had built in the Black community over the years.

He said the proliferation of "Press liaison commit-

tees" with various Government departments would probably develop into instruments of new manipulation. "We may see a new approach to controlling the Press by drawing us into the system and making us part of it."

The bleak view of English newspaper editors contrasted strongly with the view of leading Afrikaans newspapermen that Press freedom was in no real danger and that "prophecies of doom" might prove to be self-fulfilling.

JENNIFER HYMAN

Professor Piet Cillie, former Editor of Die Burger and now head of the department of journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, warned "If we go round the country telling people that Press freedom is on the point of passing out, that it is a tiny flame which can be snuffed out with the next blow, we may just persuade the Government to try it."

Professor Cillie was supported by Mr Willem Wepener, former Editor of Rapport, Mr Harald Paken-

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Prof: lying is part of SA politics

GRAHAMSTOWN — Public lying by governmental officials had been an ingredient of South African politics, Professor Johan van der Vyver, head of the University of Witwatersrand law department said here

Speaking on the function of the press in the face of excessive governmental power, at the Survival of the Press Conference, Prof Van der Vyver said South Africa had not been spared transgressions of government in public deceit

"Political dishonesty has come to be accepted as a more or less essential ingredient of the democratic process where political power is dependent on the popular vote of the people," he said

But when public deceit extends to the domain of actual governmental actions it becomes a matter of serious concern

Referring to the lie told to Parliament regarding the financing of The Citizen newspaper by the former Minister of Information, Dr Connie Mulder, Prof Van der Vyver said "telling a lie in question time in Parliament is perhaps the most despicable offence that can possibly be committed by a member of the cabinet"

Prof Van der Vyver also cited statements made by former Justice Minister, Mr Jimmy Kruger, following the death in detention on September 12, 1977, of black consciousness leader Mr Steve Biko

"Mr Kruger not only displayed in public complete callousness with regard to the untimely passing of the person whom he was required by law to protect,

but also published several misleading statements regarding the cause and circumstances of Biko's death," he said

Other examples of public "factual inaccuracies" in statements by South African political leaders cited by Prof Van der Vyver included statements made by Minister of Defence and now Prime Minister, Mr P. W. Botha concerning South African military involvement in Angola, and another by former Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Louis le Grange, that the South African Government had accepted a top level report on the abolition of race discrimination in South Africa in London on July 13, 1977, which turned out to be untrue

Prof Van der Vyver also criticised statements made by Mr Kruger, again as Minister of Justice, over the banning of black Johannesburg newspapers, the World and Weekend World, which were also later found to be untrue

He said executive powers were by definition arbitrary when the executive was entirely at large to exercise their administrative discretions, according to the dictate of their own subjective whims and fancies as in the case of the Terrorism Act of 1967

On press freedom, Prof Van der Vyver said over the past few years there had been a gradual abridgement of the right of the press to publish reports dealing with maladministration of the government

"Certain spokesmen of the government of South Africa have in the recent past made noises which to my mind show great promise for the future development of our social and political dispensation along more or less libertarian lines

"But when it comes to freedom of the press this mood of enlightenment seems to fade into nothingness"

Prof Van der Vyver said

Stuffed Cabbage Salad
 1 fresh green medium size cabbage
 1 onion
 carrots
 Let the centre from the cabbage, leaving the outer leaves to form a bowl. Wash well. Chop onion. Peel and cube the carrots and pineapple. Cube tomatoes. Thinly slice some of the inner leaves of the cabbage leaving the stalks. Place the carrots, pineapple, tomatoes, sliced cabbage and the finely chopped onion in a bowl adding any juice from the tomatoes, pineapple and salt and black pepper to taste. Toss well, then fill the salad into the cabbage "bowl". Garnish with radish roses and a small ball of mayonaisse for those who like it. To make the radish roses, cut across the tops in a double cross, then put them in iced water until the radishes open up.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

GRHAM POTATO SALAD
 boiled potatoes
 cooked bacon
 chopped onion
 salt and pepper

Ethne Beard, Port Elizabeth

ment threats of an elaborate system of press censorship

"Only several weeks ago Mr Alwyn Schlabusch as Minister of Justice proposed to subject the existing system of internal press discipline by the Press Council — which in my opinion is a commendable alternative for state-imposed censorship to statutory control

"It may be noted in this regard that concepts such as 'state security' and 'community interest' have proved themselves to be convenient generalities that may be turned and twisted to suit the whims and fancies of the government of the day

"As such censorship of the press constitutes an insult to democracy"

DDR
 1, East London
 1/2 cup salt, level
 2 cups water
 1 heaped T flour
 1/2 bottle vinegar

Spring Cakes
 1 medium size lettuce
 May Bennett, Ridgeworth

TO SOUTHERN
 TO SOUTHERN
 TO SOUTHERN

Advertising, a press threat

243
8/10/77

GRAHAMSTOWN — The press is facing a serious threat to its freedom from unreasonable commercial competition, Mr Raymond Louw, general manager of South African Associated Newspapers, said on Saturday

Speaking at the Survival of the Press conference in the 1820 Settlers National Monument here, Mr Louw, a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, said government interference in the newspaper business was posing a threat

"Business competition is normally healthy but artificial competition when

the government secretly finances a newspaper; destroys newspaper competition.

"The more severe consequences of this is on the pool of advertising revenue. Such a paper drains the pool and affects the profitability of other papers"

Mr Louw said, financial independence was essential to newspaper freedom, and newspapers had to become as profitable as possible in order to free themselves from financial constraints

"Commercial radio and television is the most dangerous drain on the advertising pool to the disadvantage of newspapers. Since the start of commercial television, the effects on the press have been severe.

"We are now facing added competition from black television, which is scheduled to start in about two years time," he said.

He said many businessmen were hostile to the press because they considered bad news to be bad business. What many businessmen did not realise, he said, is that bad news is essential for business information as had been proved with the demise of successful business behind the iron curtain with the takeover of all news media by communist governments

341 URBAN AFRICANS

342 URBAN AFRICANS

343 URBAN AFRICANS

Urban Training

V:
344 VIOLENCE
Venda

Venereal disease

W:

345 WAGE REGULATION - General

346 WAGE REGULATION - Industrial Councils

347 WAGE REGULATION - Wage Determinations & Wage Board

348 WAGE REGULATION - Conciliation Board Agreements

349 WAGE REGULATION - Arbitration Awards

350 WAGE REGULATION - Bantu Labour Relations Regulation Act Orders

See

EDUCATION - University
PROFESSIONS

See also

STUDENTS

File here material on legislation & administrative controls, land & property rights, amenities and transport services. Include material on B.A.A.B., U.B.C. and Bantu Service levy etc.

See also

HOUSING & HOSTELS
RESETTLEMENT
SERVICES & AMENITIES
SQUATTERS

See

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS -
Workers' Organisations - U.T.P.

See

HOMELANDS - Venda

See also

DECENTRALIZATION
HOMELANDS - General

See

HEALTH & DISEASE -
Venereal diseases

Reserve for general & comparative articles on existing systems or models. Consult specific texts of S.A. instruments.

See also

Specific sectors & industries.

B E V E R A G E S

"Ah my Beloved, fill the cup that clears
Today of Past Regrets and Future Fears"
Omar Khayyam

GINGER BEER

10 bottles (750 ml) water
4 cups sugar
1 1/4 (20 ml) bottles Jamaica
Ginger

Judy Morris, Port Elizabeth

1 t cream of tartar
1 1/2 heaped t dry yeast

Mix all together and leave for 6 hours. Then bottle in screw top bottles. Leave for a couple of days to mature. Keep it in fridge when mature.

MOM'S GINGER BEER

16 bottles water
3 1/2 lbs sugar
2 lemons

Sharon Young, Rondebosch

2 pkts cream of tartar
2 oz braised ginger
2 cakes yeast/2 pkts dried yeast

Mix yeast with 1 cup lukewarm water. Mix all the ingredients (except the yeast) together in a large saucepan and boil. Cool and add the yeast. Leave overnight, strain, bottle - tie the corks down. Leave for a week before drinking.

IRISH COFFEE

Heat Irish Coffee Glasses, or goblets. Put 3/4 tot Whiskey in goblets and 2 t brown sugar. Pour hot percolated Mocca Java (or Maccono instant) coffee to about 3/4 of the glass. Top up with whipped fresh cream, poured slowly over the back of a silver teaspoon.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

TIA MARIA

2 cups dark brown sugar
7 t Nescafé
1 cup sugar
1 pt cold water

Jane Hullock, Durbanville

Bring white and brown sugar and water to the boil, and simmer for 1/2 hour stirring frequently. Add Nescafé and cocoa which has been mixed with a little water. Boil up again. Remove from stove and add rum and vanilla essence. Leave to cool and then add Mainstay. Bottle (preferably strained through a muslin cloth).

COFFEE SPEC

Pour together
with follow
drops of va

GRANADILLA

3 cups sug
3 cups wat
Boil water
granadilla
over and allow to cool.
get all the juice out.)

Strain and bottle. (Sque

Examining the concept of developing journalism and the relationship between media, social responsibility, community self-awareness and economic and political power structures, Mr Addison said

"The established press can contribute to

WESTLEIGH PUNCH

1 large tin of pineapple juice
1 medium tin of orange juice
1 small tin lemon juice
1/2 cup sugar

May Bennett,

Mix all together, let it stand 1/2 hour before use. ator. Serve in Punch bowl, garnish with a few sliced lemon cut very thin.

CAPPUCINO COFFEE

Use a strong brew of good percolated coffee. Heat boil. Pour equal quantities of coffee and milk in in together. Whip in a spoonful of cream till fro little chocolate and cinnamon on top of cream.

May Bennett,

ORANGE HEALTH DRINK
(Delicious in Hot Weather)

10 oranges
2 lemons
3 pts boiling water
5 lbs sugar

May Bennett,

2 pkts citricacid (small pkts)
1 pkt epsom salt
1 pkt tartaric acid
rind of 8 of the oranges

Mix dry ingredients, orange rind, fruit juice and boiling water. Allow to stand for 6 hours. Strain and bottle (6 large bottles). To use, dilute small quantity of orange with cold water or soda water.

Lecturer: press would change

GRAHAMSTOWN — South African journalism will have to change if it is to promote realistic community development, says senior journalism lecturer at Rhodes University, Mr Graeme Addison.

Speaking on the final day of the Survival of the Press conference here on Saturday, Mr Addison said major South African newspapers would have to undergo changes to effectively contribute to popular education, literacy promotion, consumerism and various self-help community projects

awareness and change although its scope is limited by political, financial and organisational constraints inherent in a commercial newspaper system under an authoritarian government

"In the present form South Africa's media do constitute the mouthpiece of the dominant economic and political interests, in terms of which mass communication does more or less 'further hegemony' — DDR

Need for aggression, co-operation — dean

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8/1079

GRAHAMSTOWN — Newspapers must re-examine their role in South African society and move towards greater co-operation as well as becoming more legally aggressive, Professor Anthony Matthews, dean of Law at Natal University said here on Saturday.

Speaking on the final day of the three day Survival of the Press conference, Professor Matthews said collaboration between all branches of the press — English, Afrikaans and black newspapers — is essential.

"The fact that the press spoke with virtually one voice on the gag clause of the Advocate-General Bill was probably decisive," he said.

"The press should stop boasting about its freedom to publish.

"We may have the freest press in Africa but we also have the least free press in the Western democracies.

"When I hear the parrot-cry about our press freedom, I immediately anticipate encroachments more

"Telling the world how free our press is, enables the government to present new curbs on its freedom as mild-restraints on an institution which is characterised by unruly licence.

"The truth is that what the press does not publish today is becoming more important than what it does publish. With five new secrecy laws added to the statute book since Muldergate, this is hardly the time for complacency.

Professor Matthews suggested the press form a common fund to pay for expenses of legal litigation if necessary where the press is threatened with legal retribution.

"Newspaper owners surely have sufficient belief in press freedom to make the financial contributions necessary to prevent its demise," he said.

Quoting the example of newspapers generally being reluctant to expose prison conditions following a supreme court judgment given against the Rand Daily Mail in 1970, Professor Matthews said

"The judgment of the Transvaal court in that case puts an onerous burden on the editor who undertakes an expose of prison conditions.

"Nevertheless, there is no need to treat the judgment as one which closes off all possibility of disclosures about the prisons.

"Rather, it should serve to spare the press to be completely thorough and comprehensive in investigations prior to publication and, where a prosecution is nevertheless lodged against it, to take the matter to the Appeal Court for a more sensible judicial ruling than the one expressed by the South African Associated Newspaper case.

"In short, the trouble might be overcome by hard journalistic work and if that fails, aggressive litigation to the highest court.

"Unless that is done, it is simply irresponsible for the press to throw up its hands in despair over the similar statutory controls affecting both prisons and the police," he said.

DDR

Editorial opinion, page 6

ING GREEN SALAD

medium size Lettuce
onions
sley

1 cucumber
mint (Fresh)
scallions

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

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TRIED GREEN BEAN SALAD

bs sliced green beans
hopped onions

1 d salt, level
2 cups water

Mrs Futter, East London

1 l the beans (sliced) with salt and onions till cooked, then
dr off the water.

ice:
1/2 cups sugar
1 curry powder

1 heaped T flour
1/2 bottle vinegar

the curry powder, flour with a little water. Mix well,
that no lumps form, and then add the sugar and vinegar,
1 l up and stir all the time, then add the cooked beans
d onions, bring to boil again. Bottle.

APPLE TUNA TOSS SALAD

medium head lettuce, torn in
bite-size pieces (4 cups)
cups diced apple
11 oz can (1 1/3 cups) mandarin
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

1/3 cup coarsely chopped walnuts
1/2 cup mayonnaise or salad
dressing
2 t soya sauce
1 t lemon juice

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections,
tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce
and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad;
toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 t finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

S. Drury, East London

Marinade chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing.
Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper
and refrigerate until ready for use.
French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

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By WILLIE MAILLOANE
and MATHATHA TSEDU

THE BANNINGS and harassment of black journalists in South Africa were condemned at the Southern Transvaal regional congress of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) at the weekend.

The attack was made by Mr Joe Thlooe in his secretarial report

Mr Thlooe said two members of Wasa were still banned under the Internal Security Act — Ms Judy Mayet and Mr Don Matterna Other members

continue to be harassed He also reported that there was still a court case underway involving five members and a friend charged with being in a black area without a permit

Referring to new onslaughts on Wasa, he said A new form of harassment is emerging from a white morning liberal newspaper Through their editorial columns they are creating a climate to make the banning of Wasa comfortable for white South Africa
"We are not surprised It just goes to prove our old thesis is that a benefi-

ciarity of South Africa's racism will never be on our side when the chips are down," said Mr Thlooe

The congress, at the Dube YWCA, was attended by members of various black consciousness organisations

Mr Oswald Mshah, an America-based Soweto poet read one of his poems.

Black people delayed the struggle by sometimes battling for things that were not essential, Mr Curtis Nkondo, president of the Azanian People's Organisation (Azapo), told the congress

He said the struggle was also delayed by people seeking concessions from the Government And the struggle became long and tedious because people who should help the black cause ran away These people had no room in future Azania, he said

Wassa hits out at harassment of journalists

Mr Nkondo said that what blacks needed was the land and power When they had this they would decide what to do for their future

His aim in Azapo was to liberate all black people He wanted to see all black people freed from the chains of oppression and white domination.

Black parents must also liberate their children so that they should not envy white children

Mr Nkondo praised Mr Nelson Mandela, the life imprisoned member of the banned African National Congress (ANC), and

Mr Ohver Tambo, present leader of the ANC, for having worked hand-in-hand to liberate blacks

He ruled out negotiations and dialogue "with our oppressor now or in the near future"

For as long as authentic black leaders did not tackle the problem of collaborators and spies among the black community, they remained a meaningless voice in the wilderness, Mrs Winnie Kgwere, first president of the outlawed Black People's Convention (BPC), said

She called on black organisations to organise seminars to tackle "the eradication of collaborators in the black community" and said the system had succeeded in dividing the community because of collaborators

"Parents think their children are hotheads who are trying to solve the insoluble by staking their lives for the liberation of all blacks. What more can happen to arouse the awareness of all blacks than the death of their loved young ones who were mown down by the police?"

Was it therefore not hypocritical to have white soldiers with chalk in one hand and a gun in an other in front of black children? This was undeniable and as salt to a raw wound You could not shout "we shall overcome" when you walked hand-in-hand with your oppressor

Mrs Kgwere said that as long as people met to discuss the degree of their operation and not being practical", they were frauds

"Let us tackle the question of collaborators, it is one practical way of putting our house in order," she added.

The lively congress, characterised by active participation by delegates, poetry reading and drama by Undrasa from Turfloop, resolved that a public protest meeting be held within the next seven days to protest against the forced removals of the Makgato people of Botlokwa.

The new regional executive is: Chairman, Mr Khangale Makhado; secretary, Mr Mathatha Tsedu; treasurer, Mr Blake Mokgolo, and one additional member, Mr Kholofelo Mashabela.

AN EMBATTLED PRESS

JOURNALISM students at Rhodes University must have had moments of doubt about the career they had chosen as they listened to some of South Africa's leading newspaper editors recently describing an embattled Press, determined to resist the threat of even further gags

The students were guests at a conference, gloomily entitled 'Survival of the Press' and held, fittingly, in the 1820 Settlers' Monument overlooking Grahamstown. Some of the editors they heard, notably Mr Rex Gibson of the Sunday Express and Mr Allister Sparks of the Rand Daily Mail, had played key roles in the uncovering of the Information scandal that had shaken a government and toppled seemingly immovable heads.

Some, such as the retired Mr Joel Mervis of the Sunday Times, had prised open tight secrets such as the inner workings of the Broederbond, and some, like Mr Percy Qoboza of Post and Weekend Post, bore the battle scars of State action against themselves or their newspapers.

Paradox

One was struck by the paradoxical picture these men presented. They had helped to rid their country's Government of corrupt elements. Many of the editorial demands, pleas and suggestions they had made for years to ease the country's racial strain were now being offered by a Government anxious to deflect growing pressures. Their 'negative' attitudes had been shown to be positive indeed.

But the conference was not an occasion for self-congratulation or for basking in the rewards that should come from success. The editors made it clear that they expected an even tougher struggle to maintain a relatively free Press in the years to come — a struggle that would include resistance to the seductive co-operation of a Government that tried to include the Press in its total strategy.

This theme was developed by Mr Sparks who felt there may come an insidious and seductive approach to draw us into the system, to give us comprehensive, confidential background briefings and then suggest those aspects the Government wants emphasised.

A similar fear was expressed by Mr Gibson who noted that the trick of taming the Press was a simple one 'In all the best "lesser democracies" — if I may call them that — the facade of Press freedom is allowed to stand while the spirit of the institution is eroded from within.'

Mr Gibson wondered whether the public would fight very hard for its right to have an uncomfortably vigorous Press — especially as the political situation was just too uncomfortable anyway.

As more than one speaker noted, the freedom of the Press was nothing more than the freedom of individual readers. And in this re-

NEIL LURSEN, Assistant to the Editor of The Argus reviews the 'Survival of the Press' conference in Grahamstown.

gard, Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, felt it was essential that readers understood the issues involved... and that they are persuaded to support a stand on principle through the most powerful motivation of all — self-interest.

It was no use preaching. Mr Tyson warned... 'Let us not smother ourselves, like a self-pitying giant in a bottomless pit of clichés, about the vital role of a free Press in a free society.'

Not everyone of the conference took a gloomy view. The youthful students were treated to a clash between two elder statesmen of the Press — Mr Mervis and Professor Piet Cilie, former editor of Die Burger and now head of the journalism department at Stellenbosch University.

Professor Cilie aimed his criticism mainly at Mr Mervis, who, he maintained, had been too pessimistic in his keynote address on whether a free Press could survive in South Africa. Mr Mervis had warned of the intimidatory effect of harassment by legal process.

But too much talk about the weakness of Press freedom could turn into a self-fulfilling prophecy, Professor Cilie said 'If we go around the country telling people Press freedom is, on the point of passing out, that it is a tender flame that can be snuffed with the next blow, this must

Mr W J Wepener, former editor of Rapport and now a Nasionale Pers senior executive, also doubted whether the South African Press was really in the danger which some newspaper people believed it to be in.

Did these conflicting views help the students in the quest for knowledge? It is hard to say. They had few questions when the editors and executives were put at their disposal at the end of the conference.

One question they could have put to the old pros before them — what exactly is the freedom of the Press?

As Mr Mervis put it: 'The tragedy is that a vast gulf divides the Press and the Government on the true, basic elementary meaning of Press freedom.'

Mix
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and

APPL
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2 b1
1 cu
1 ll

Cube the potatoes while still hot. Chop up the bacon, mix with the potatoes, onion and mayonnaise. Season with a little salt and pepper. Use hot or cold.

EGG SALAD

hard boiled eggs
salanaise

Cut eggs in half and lay on a flat salad platter; cut side down. Pour over salanaise.

May Bennett, Ridgeworth

salt and pepper
paprika and parsley

1 t lemon juice
orange sections, drained
1 6 1/2 or 7 oz can tuna, drained
and broken in large chunks

CHICKEN AND CUCUMBER SALAD

1 cup cooked chicken, diced
4 T finely chopped walnuts
French dressing/mayonnaise
lettuce

Marinate chicken, cucumber, nuts and peas with French dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise. Cover with greaseproof paper and refrigerate until ready for use.

French dressing:
Blend together 6 T salad oil and 2 T lemon juice.

S. Drury, East London

1 cup cucumber, peeled and diced
1 cup cooked green peas

In a large salad bowl, combine lettuce, apple, orange sections, tuna and nuts; toss together. Combine mayonnaise, soya sauce and lemon juice; mix well. To serve, add dressing to salad; toss gently. Makes 4 - 6 servings.

243

743

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THE SA Society of Marketers disagreed with Mediaspot's unease over the odds of nearly four to one in entrants to prizes for the Industrial Communications Awards, pointing out that some of the top prizes had not been awarded.

Nevertheless, the feeling that perhaps there are too many lollipops around is shared by others.

John Wood of Grey Phillips — an agency that's picked up its share of kudos — feels strongly about advertising awards in general.

"As an agency, we support the concept of advertising awards — with strong qualifications," he says

"It is essential that judges have the necessary credibility within the industry

"It is also essential that the competitions cannot be influenced by pressure groups of one kind or another

"Competitions where practically everyone wins a prize are to be avoided

"And, because agency work is a team effort, awards should be won in the name of the agency and not in the names of individuals," he believes

Well, that's an interesting sock at the cult of personality

Is this last word on Black media?

243 Sunday Express 11/10/79

JUST to contribute even more confusion to the argument over advertising's utilisation of Black media and rising spending power, the gremlins got at JWT media director Dick Reed's table of proportions of readership and viewing in last week's Mediaspot.

Here it is in the correct version, for those who thought it was in code.

Percentage	White	Coloured	Asian	Black
RDM	32	5	3	60
Star	47	6	4	43
D News	42	0	46	12
Argus	38	52	0	10
S Times	42	12	9	37
S Express	49	5	6	40
Scope	59	12	5	24
Radio 5	40	21	14	25
SATV	69	14	8	9

And here comes a line judge who believes Dick Reed's lobs are not an answer to Nick Holdworth's volleys.

I C Murray, Argus national sales manager, believes it is "simplistic and misleading" to say that so-many-rands representing proportionate Black readership in a newspaper are covering that market.

"It buys Black readership, but one can conclude 'cover' only if the message is comprehended and thus motivates the potential consumer to a large extent," says Murray.

"And herein lies the danger. The innuendo and humour so beloved by White ad creators, the ever consuming passion to produce an unusual and eye-catching ad, the often unavoidable technical terminology, the three-dimensional or otherwise unusual illustrations . . . all very often lead to an entirely incomprehensible message for the vast majority of Blacks.

"There is research to suggest that very often these advertisements may actually switch off the Black consumer instead of persuading him to try it.

"Mr Holdworth has served a shot that is unreturnable, I'm afraid," says Murray.

THE S. A. PRESS

The Govt steps up pressure

BARRY STREEK
Cape Town

TWO years ago today, on October 19, 1977, the Government launched its first major crackdown on the Press in South Africa, and it has not let up the pressure since then.

During those 24 months, five editors have appeared in Court on various charges, another has been visited by detectives about pending charges, six journalists have been summonsed to reveal their sources before magistrates, and five laws have been changed to make it more difficult for the Press

The presidents of the only organisations of journalists in South Africa are at present out on bail pending appeal following sentences for refusing to disclose their sources

The facts in one of these cases involving the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the news editor of Weekend Post, reveal the extent to which journalists can be restricted in their operations

Terrorism Act ...

Mr Sisulu was summonsed to reveal his sources, not about a story he had written but about alleged telephone conversations between him and one of his reporters, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi who has been detained under the Terrorism Act since early June

It was reported at the time that the telephone conversations were allegedly about Black youths leaving the country for military training and about intended disruptions of the Tate-Knoetze boxing fight in Bobhutatswana

and a R10 000 gift when he got into legal trouble

Nevertheless, Mr Matisonn's refusal to reveal his sources, in the highest traditions of journalism, could see him in jail if his appeal fails

What is quite clear is that Government action against the Press has been far more extensive during the last two years than ever before in the history of South Africa

It began on October 19, 1977, which was dubbed then as Black Wednesday, when the editor of the Daily Despatch, Mr Donald Woods, was banned, and the editor of The World, Mr Percy Qobosa, was detained without trial for four and a half months.

Mr. Qobosa's own paper and its weekend edition were banned for all time, and the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) outlawed.

Although there has not yet been as drastic a move against the Press since Black Wednesday, it is clear that the Government has taken a far tougher line on newspapers and jour-

travel to the U S and Germany

Six Wasa members were arrested when they went to a meeting of the body in a Black area and in June 1978 a meeting of the organisation was banned by a Port Elizabeth magistrate

Two Black Daily News reporters were detained in Durban in 1977 and then released without charge

And a Black freelancer, Mr Madiba Motsiri, was reported to have been locked out of his Soweto house after he became 80 cents in arrears in his rent

Five Black journalists, including Mr. Qoboza, were refused police identity cards even though most of them had the cards before The World was banned. One Black journalist who did have a police card, Mr. Thami Mazwai of Post, was refused accreditation to the inauguration of Mr. John Vorster as president

But if Black journalists have borne the brunt of the tougher action, White journalists have not escaped.

Beside the five editors who have been charged, three of whom were acquit-

in the Sisulu subpoena, at least the second option cited by Mr Vosloo — the tapping of telephones — seems probable although that would not rule out the other two options

Then, there was the incident in Pietermaritzburg when detectives arrived with a warrant to obtain the original copy of a letter written to the editor and published in the Natal Witness

The police threatened to close the entire building if the original was not produced — a move which Professor Barend van Niekerk of Natal University described as "The gross intimidation of the citizens' right of free speech"

It was not only letters to the editor Mr Dick Usher found that out when police detectives visited the Sunday Tribune offices in Durban with a warrant to get a tape recording of an interview he had had with Mr Allan Savory, a former Zimbabwe-Rhodesian MP, about conditions during the general election in Rhodesia this year. In spite of the newspaper's protests, the tape was handed over to the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian CID

Another strange international incident involving South African newspapers occurred in East London when a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Wellington Sangotsha, was questioned by security police in the Republic about the pictures he had taken at a funeral held in Butterworth, well inside Transkei.

The incidents over the past two years since Black Wednesday go on, but what is becoming quite clear is that the life of South African journalists has become very much tougher.

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19/10/79

to nine months imprisonment for refusing to answer questions about the calls

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, was slightly luckier in the sense that he was only sentenced to 14 days for refusing to disclose his sources about a story he had written which claimed that the Christian League of South Africa had operated an unauthorised bank account in the United States

Dr Eschel Rhodie

Since he first appeared in the Cape Town Magistrate's Court, events have some what taken over the original Matisonn story because the former Secretary of Information, Dr Eschel Rhodie, has claimed that the Christian League was funded by his old department and the Sunday Express -- Mr Matisonn's own newspaper -- has refused to withdraw a story claiming that the Christian League head, the Rev Fred Shaw, had received an info salary

Gag provisions

Twice it has come with tough, all-embracing legislative measures. Just before the October 19 actions, Dr Connie Mulder's notorious Newspaper Bill was submitted to Parliament and this year it was the Advocate-General Bill. Fortunately, the former was dropped and the Press gag provisions in the latter scrapped

But the threat is still there, reinforced by speeches every now and then by Cabinet ministers, particularly Senator Owen Horwood and Mr Braam Raubenheimer

The worst hit have unquestionably been Black reporters. Their organisation, Wasa, has been particularly involved with the security police questioning their Port Elizabeth and Natal chairmen and detention of their Northern Transvaal chairman -- Mr Mkhwanazi

A vice-president, Mr Charles Ngakula, of King William's Town was refused a passport to

Heard of The Cape Times, has been visited twice by detectives in connection with three possible offences by his newspaper.

Of the people summoned to reveal their sources; the case of Miss Ingrid Pepler of Beeld, which is part of the pro-Government Nasionale Pers group, was the most bizarre.

She was summonsed about a memorandum she had written to her editor about a telephone call she had received from an anonymous informer about the murders of Dr. Robert Smit and his wife.

Second opinion

The newspaper's editor, Mr Tony Vosloo, quite logically pointed out afterwards there were three options about this incident: Firstly, there is a police spy in the editorial department: Secondly, that the newspaper's telephones are tapped Thirdly, that a meeting Miss Pepler attended about the information was a put-up job intended to trap the newspaper

Following the evidence

Right of secrecy

The right of secrecy by sources is something of the past. Both by law and by official action the right of free speech is being eroded

And it is in this context that the Government's latest proposals for the control of the Press have to be looked at. They have not just come out of thin air. They are rather the product of two years' erosion of Press freedom

Some Government spokesmen believe the latest proposals for the Newspaper Press Union to discipline itself will avoid the necessity for legal control over the Press.

With some 90 pieces of legislation governing the Press and with the history of the last two years, one really wonders why the Government wants any more restrictions. Unless, of course, it wants to prevent another info scandal

All political comment in this issue unless otherwise stated is by J O McMullan. M C. Mattson, A G Fishley, L E Swift and S P Horning sub-editing and headlines by B Parker, posters by R Hawkins and cartoons by P Lessing, all of 12 Devonshire Place Durban.

Government crackdown on the press is two years old 20/10/77

(243)

TWO YEARS ago, on October 19, 1977, the government launched its first major crackdown on the press in South Africa and it has not let up on the pressure since then.

During those 24 months five editors have appeared in court on various charges, another has been visited by detectives about pending charges, six journalists have been summoned to reveal their sources before magistrates, and five laws have been changed to make it more difficult for the press.

The presidents of the only organizations of journalists in South Africa are at present out on bail pending appeal following sentences for refusing to disclose their sources.

Restricted

The facts in one of these cases involving the president of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa), Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, the news editor of Weekend Post, reveal the extent to which journalists can be restricted in their operations.

Mr Sisulu was summoned to reveal his sources, not about a story he had written but about alleged telephone conversations between him and one of his reporters, Mr Thami Mkhwanazi, who has been detained under the Terrorism Act since early June.

It was reported at the time that the telephone conversations were allegedly about black youths leaving the country for military training and about intended disruptions of the Tâte-Knoetze boxing fight in Bophuthatswana. Mr Sisulu was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment for refusing to answer questions about the calls.

The president of the South African Society of Journalists, Mr John Matisonn, was slightly



By BARRY STREEK

Political Correspondent of the Daily Dispatch

luckier in the sense that he was only sentenced to 14 days for refusing to disclose his sources about a story he had written which claimed that the Christian League of South Africa had operated an unauthorized bank account in the United States.

Nevertheless, Mr Matisonn's refusal to reveal his sources could see him in jail if his appeal fails.

What is quite clear is that government action against the press has been far more extensive during the last two years than ever before in the history of South Africa.

It began on October 19, 1977 which was dubbed then as Black Wednesday, when the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Donald Woods, was banned, and the editor of the World, Mr Percy Qoboza, was detained without trial for 4½ months.

Mr Qoboza's own paper and its weekend edition were banned for all time, and the Union of Black Journalists (UBJ) outlawed.

Although there has not yet been as drastic a move against the press since Black Wednesday, it is clear that the govern-

ment has taken a far tougher line on newspapers and journalists ever since.

Twice it has come with tough, all-embracing legislative measures. Just before the 1977 actions, Dr Connie Mulder's notorious Newspaper Bill was submitted to Parliament, and this year it was the Advocate-General Bill. Fortunately the former was dropped and the press-gag provisions in the latter scrapped.

But the threat is still there reinforced by speeches every now and then by cabinet ministers, particularly Senator Owen Horwood and Mr Braam Raubenheimer, and the government's actions against journalists continue.

The worst hit have unquestionably been black reporters. Their organization, Wasa, has been particularly hard hit with the security police questioning their Port Elizabeth and Natal chairmen and detaining their Northern Transvaal chairman Mr Mkhwanazi. A vice-president, Mr Charles Nqakula of King William's Town, was refused a passport to travel to the US and Germany.

Six Wasa members were arrested when they went to a meeting of the body in a black area, and in June 1978 a meeting of the organization was banned by a Port Elizabeth magistrate.

Two black Daily News reporters were detained in Durban in 1977 and then released without charge. And a black freelance, Mr Madiba Motsiri, was reported to have been locked out of his Soweto house after he became 80 cents in arrears with his rent.

Five black journalists including Mr Qoboza, were refused police identity cards even though most of them had the cards before the World was banned. One black journalist

who did have a police card, Mr Thami Mazwai of Post, was refused accreditation to the inauguration of Mr John Vorster as President.

But if black journalists have been borne the brunt of the tougher action, white journalists have not escaped.

Besides the five editors who have been charged, three of whom were acquitted, another, Mr Tony Heard, of the Cape Times, has been visited by detectives in connection with three possible offences by his newspaper.

Of the people summoned to reveal their sources, Miss Ingrid Pepler of Beeld, which is part of the pro-government Nasionale Pers group, was the most bizarre. She was summoned about a memorandum she had written to her editor about a telephone call she had received from an anonymous informer about the murders of Dr Robert Smit and his wife.

The newspaper's editor, Mr T Vosloo, quite logically pointed out afterwards there were three options about this incident: "Firstly, there is a police spy in the editorial department, secondly, that the newspaper's telephones are tapped, thirdly, that a meeting Miss Pepler attended about the information was a put-up job intended to trap the newspaper."

Following the evidence in the Sisulu subpoena, at least the second option cited by Mr Vosloo — the tapping of telephones — seems probable although that would not rule out the other two options.

Then there was the incident in Maritzburg when detectives arrived with a warrant to obtain the original copy of a letter written to the editor and published in the Natal Witness. The police threatened to close the entire building if the original was not produced — a move which Professor Barend van Niekerk of Natal University described as "the gross intimidation of the citizen's right of free speech".

It was not only letters to the editor Mr Dick Usher found that out when police detectives visited the Sunday Tribune offices in Durban with a warrant to get a tape-recording of an interview he had had with Mr Allan Savory, a former Rhodesian MP, about conditions during the general election in Rhodesia this year. In spite of the newspaper's protests, the tape was handed over to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian CID.

Another strange international incident involving South African newspapers occurred in East London when a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Wellington Sangotsha, was questioned by security police in the Republic about the pictures he had taken at a funeral held in Butterworth well inside Transkei.

two years since Black Wednesday go on, but what is becoming quite clear is that the life of South African journalists has become very much tougher. The right of secrecy about sources is something of the past, or for other countries. Both by law and by official action the right of free speech is being eroded.

Erosion

And it is in this context that the government's latest proposals for the control of the press have to be looked at. They have not just come out of thin air. They are rather the product of two years' erosion of press freedom. Some government spokesmen believe the latest proposals for the Newspaper Press Union to discipline itself will avoid the necessity for legal control over the press.

With some 90 pieces of legislation governing the press and with the history of the last two years, one really wonders why the government wants any more restrictions. Unless of course it wants to prevent another info scandal.

Mrs Futter, East London

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Govt pretends on apartheid — Qoboza

By CAMUEL DIKOTLA

THE Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr P W Botha, was making the philosophy of apartheid something sophisticated when he spoke of the constellation of states and the abolition of the Mixed Marriages and Immorality Acts

Mr Percy Qoboza, editor of Post, and Sunday Post, said this at the commemoration service of the 1977 clampdown on black consciousness movements and leaders

Mr Qoboza said the white-washing of the laws by the South African Government was merely the white-washing of apartheid and it was not possible to make an ugly situation look wonderful

"If Mr Botha wants to transform the present political situation in this country, we are here to help We cannot tolerate the way his Government is playing with words

"Another important thing is that the Press will always play an important role disseminating the truth in an uncensored form. A free Press cannot live

side by side with separate development

"We will continue fighting for the return of our banned newspapers — the World and Weekend World We want to see the bans on these lifted, if possible now," Mr Qoboza said

Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary for the Teachers' Action Committee, said that blacks ought to fight for their liberation because the whites claim ownership on the land of their (blacks) forefathers

"In 1976, something catastrophic happened, and I am sure most adults did not know why that had happened, and others still do not know

"The children were battling for their liberation and it is not only they who should struggle for freedom, but the adults as well What is most important is that we should learn to respect one another and discipline ourselves"

Mr Mazibuko said when blacks read in the newspapers that a certain firm had dismissed its workers, the product of that firm should be boycot-

ted by everyone and added that this was the best form of getting things right.

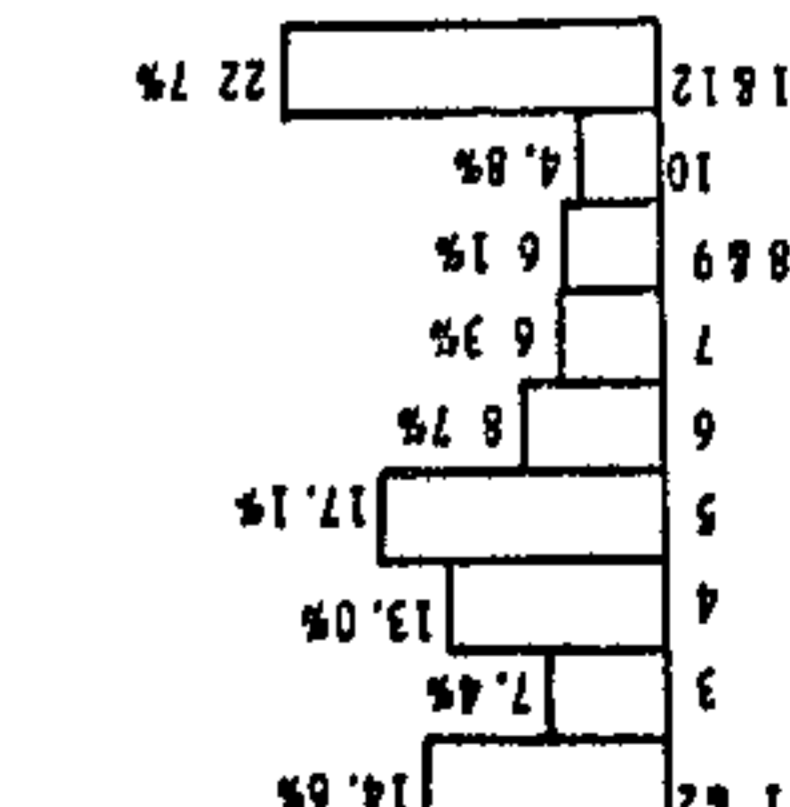
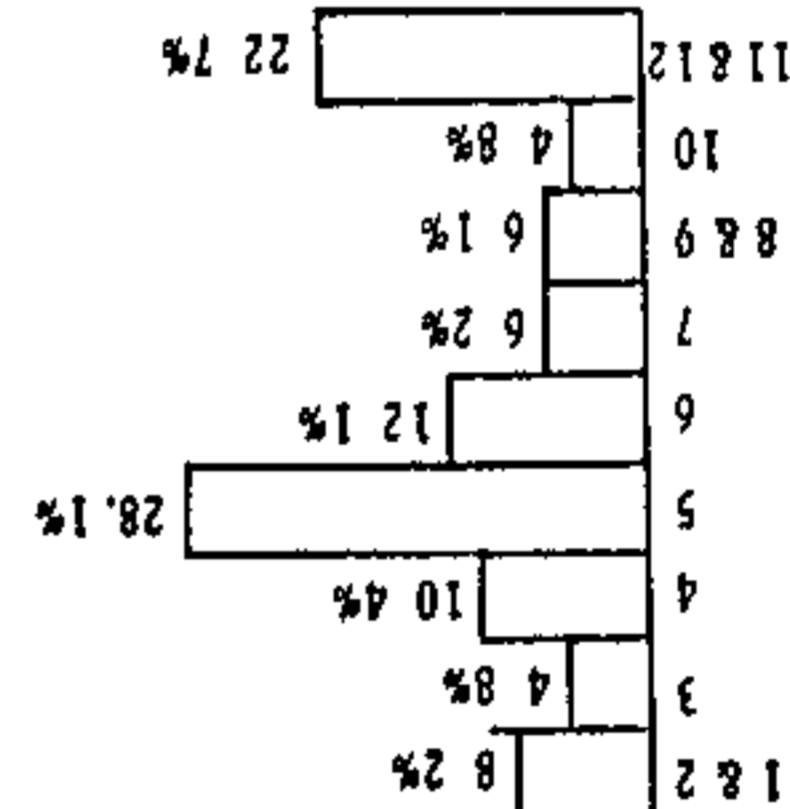
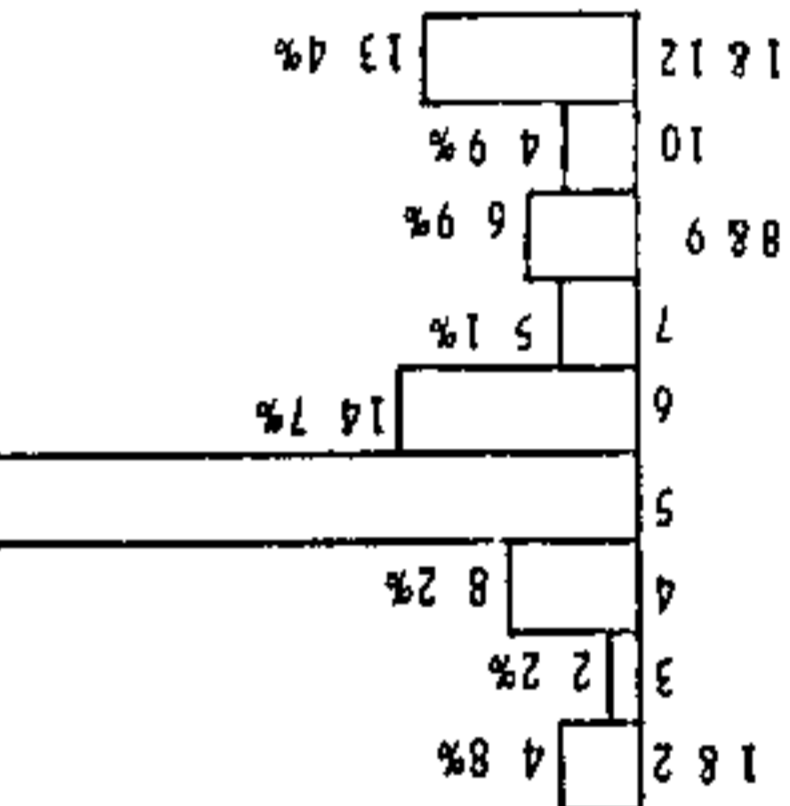
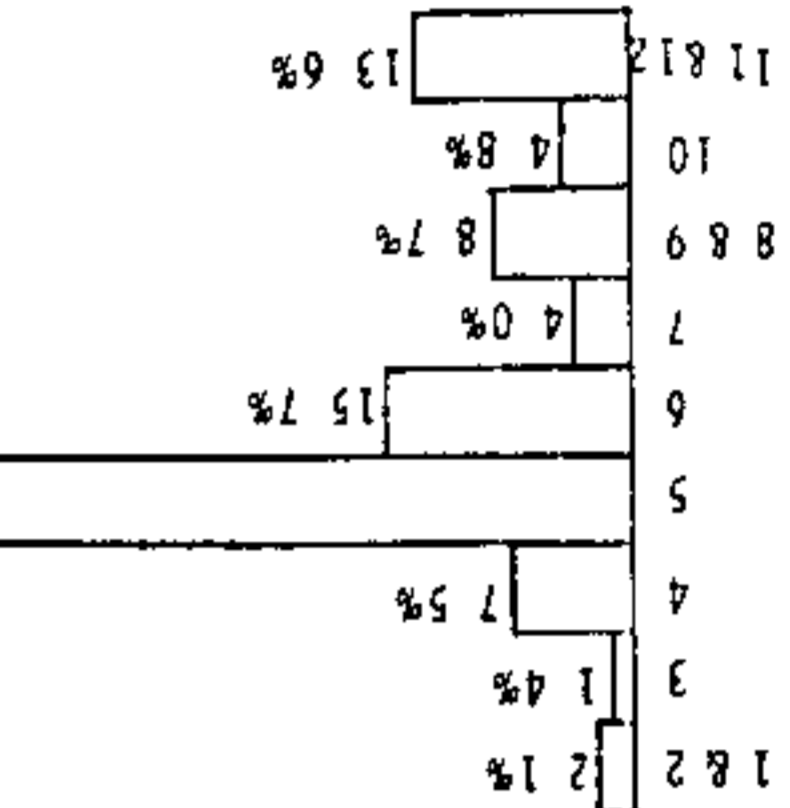
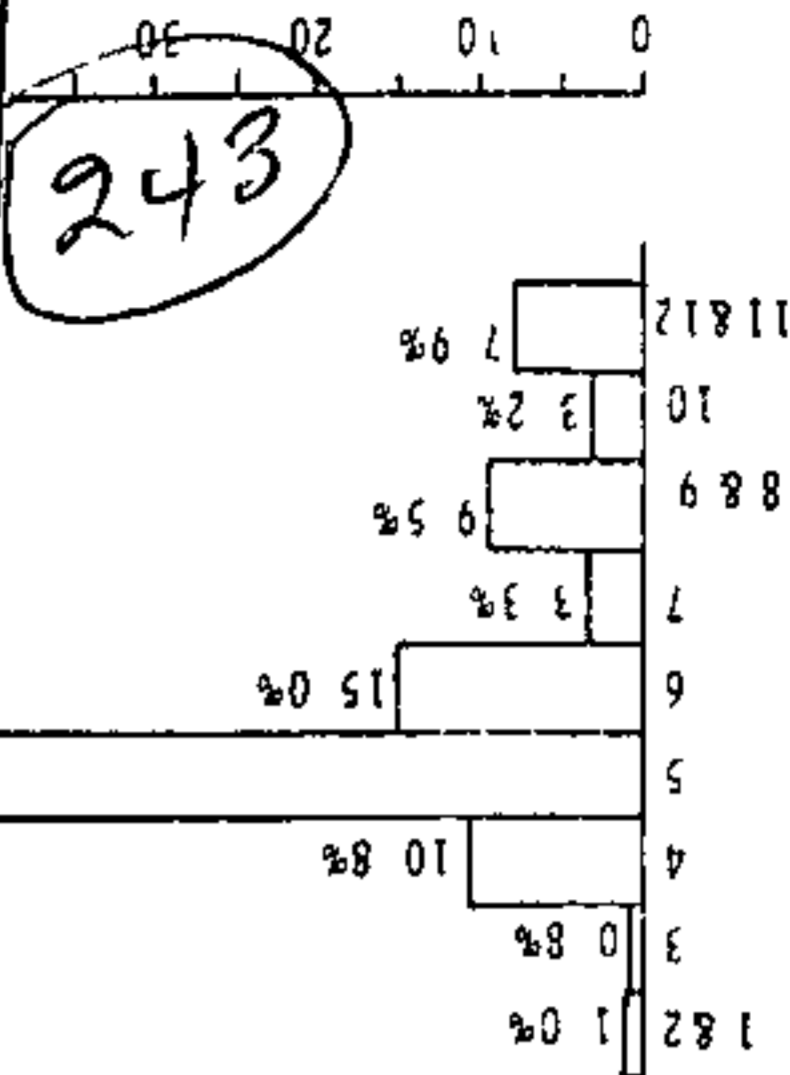
The 13% of the land given to the blacks would not accommodate them and Chief Lucas Mangope of BophuthaTswana, Chief Patrick Mphethu of Venda and Chief Kaizer Matanzima have misled their people by opting for the so-called independence

Mr Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Writer's Association of South Africa said two years ago blacks were silenced by being banned, and were also robbed of their vehicle — the newspapers which served their interests They were banned

"The Government cannot tolerate a black voice, because blacks are here to tell the truth. By destroying the truth, one will be destroying the moral conscience, and this is not what we want

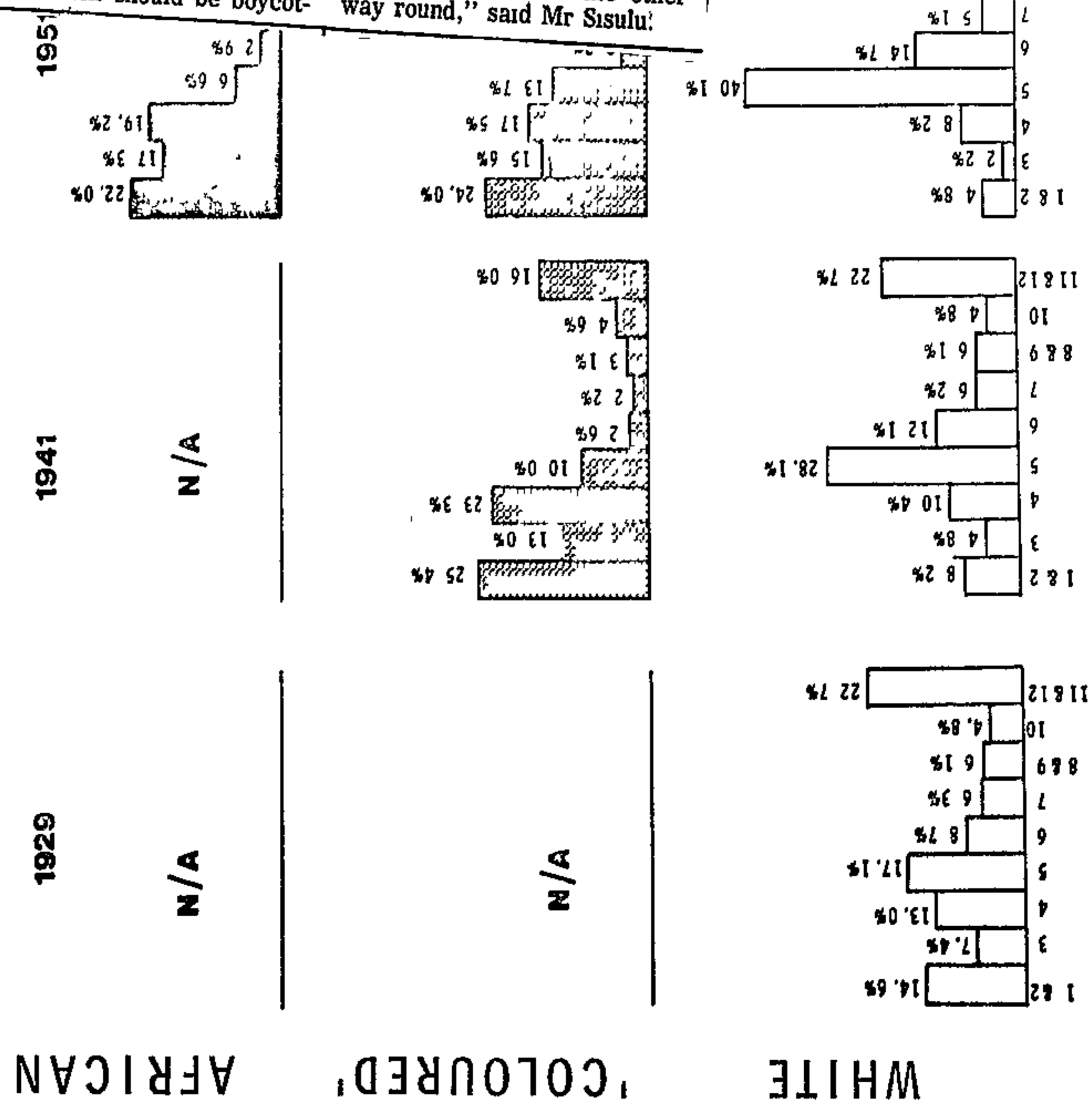
"If the aim of the 1977 clampdown on the Press and the leading personalities was to intimidate them, then the Government has had it the other way round," said Mr Sisulu

PERCENT



- 1 & 2 Infectious & Parasitic Diseases (including Respiratory Tuberculosis)
- 3 Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis
- 4 Influenza, Pneumonia and Bronchitis
- 5 Cardiovascular Diseases
- 6 Malignant and benign Neoplasms
- 7 Certain Degenerate Diseases
- 8 & 9 Accidents & Violence (including Motor Vehicle Accidents)
- 10 Certain Diseases of Infancy
- 11 & 12 Other Unknown Causes (including Complications of Pregnancy)

Fig. 5 PROPORTIONAL MORTALITY RATES FOR 'WHITES', 'COLOURED', AND 'AFRICAN' IN 1929, 1941, AND 1951



the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given

A bank front for Citizen

By TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

SECRET interests control The Citizen Ltd - the company which has taken over The Citizen newspaper.

The official share register of the company yesterday showed that of slightly more than 1 460 000 in convertible preference shares Volkskas Nominees, a subsidiary of Volkskas Bank, holds 1 200 000 shares.

This means that people whose names will not be made public control 75% of the shares taken up in the first public issue of 2 000 000 R1 shares. The issue was 73.2% subscribed.

Both The Citizen, Perskor and Mr John Wiley (SA Party MP for Simonstown and a shareholder of The Citizen Ltd) have in the past criticised SA Associated Newspapers, owners of the Rand Daily Mail, over the fact that shares in the company are held by nominee companies representing unnamed shareholders.

About 39% of SAAN shares are held by nominee concerns.

It appears from the register of the company controlling The Citizen, that the newspaper is controlled by unnamed shareholders represented by Volkskas Nominees.

Mr Marius Visser Jooste, the chairman of Perskor

and a director of The Citizen Ltd, reversed an earlier decision not to allow a Rand Daily Mail reporter access to the register of the company after being sent a letter by the Mail's attorneys last week pointing out the provisions for access under the law.

Mr Wiley was not available for comment.

Of the remaining 220 000 preference shares 50 000 shares are held by Volkskas Pension Fund, 30 000 by Arprint Ltd (linked to Republican Press, the magazine arm of Perskor); and 50 000 by the Perskorgroep Voorzieningsfonds, more than half the balance.

Other institutional investors include the Metal Industries Group Life Provident Fund and the Metal Industries Group Pension Fund with 10 000 shares each, Incorporated General Insurances Ltd with 10 000, the Nebex Board of Executors, also with 10 000, and Rentmeester Versekeraars with 5 000.

The register reflects that one private company, Industrial Conveyors Pty Ltd, has 15,000 shares. Private individuals hold a maximum of about 3% of the total number of shares taken up. Mr Wiley, leader of the SA Party, has 500 shares and Mr Frank Waring, former Minister of Tourism, has 1 000.

are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separate expenditure on different disease groups or age groups into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist of Health, writes:

he should, in my view, be mainly determined to the taking of which one wishes it to control or moral judgement - of determining basic would want the activities to be compared to programmes - the mentally handicapped against but where it is a more technical question of objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy or therapy - one would want the activities to within a particular programme. This distinction an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - fit and cost-effectiveness; and through that of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to choose between the choice of the composition of the and the choice of the set of resources from is to be produced. The former is, in a broad of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is techniques".

There are various means of doing this; but all of them require that expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

(c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

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Suzman tells US she's optimistic about change

SW 2/10/79

By John D'Olivera
WASHINGTON — Helen Suzman told an impressive American audience in Washington yesterday of her optimism about change in South Africa

Speaking at a discussion group organised by Georgetown University's Centre for Strategic and International Studies, the Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton stressed that the process of change was still confined within the basic separate deve-

lopment policy parameters. 'But there has been significant change in change that goes further than mere cosmetics and more change is on the way'

She said, for instance, that Prime Minister P W Botha was talking in terms that no National Party Prime Minister had ever used before and that he appeared to be prepared to face loss of parliamentary seats to the ultra-conservatives like

the Herzigte Nasionale Party. The issue of black trade union rights had been a watershed and had significantly strengthened the ultra-conservatives in recent by-elections.

Apart from the benefits these rights would bring blacks Mrs Suzman said she welcomed the fact that the action of the Government's part might wrinkle out of the National Party caucus certain Members of Parliament who rightly belong with

the HNP and who currently inhibit change". She said one of the reasons the Government had originally chickened out of the full implementation of the Wiehahn Commission's recommendations on trade union rights for blacks was fear of an electoral setback.

But now it appeared that the Prime Minister had the bit between his teeth and was apparently prepared to risk losing seats in the process — and let us all note he is

the first Afrikaner Prime Minister to do this". During her address Mrs Suzman said that while she did not share Dr Piet Koornhof's belief that apartheid was dead and dying she did believe the climate for change in South Africa was more favourable now than it had been for some years.

However there was no sign that some of the 'cornerstones' of apartheid would be changed — the Population Registration Act the Group Areas

Act, measures which enforced separation in schools, universities and elsewhere and measures which prevented blacks from effectively participating in the political system.

In answer to a question, she said that much more stringent criticism of the Government was being voiced by the Afrikaners Press and that, despite restrictions, the freedom of the South African Press still "surprised and interested" many visitors to South Africa.

Cut the fowl through the back bone, and open out flat. Brush with melted butter. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, chopped onion and chopped parsley on both sides. Sprinkle with mixed herbs. Grill till 1/2 done, then cover with breadcrumbs and continue cooking till well done. Serve with a shara sauce.

PLUM PUDDING

- 2 cups flour
- 1 t baking powder
- 1 large cup brown sugar
- 1 cup currants
- 3 beaten eggs
- 1/4 t ground spice

- 1 small cup chopped raisins
- 1/2 grated beef suet
- 1/2 pt milk
- 1/2 t salt
- a little mixed seed finely cut

May all ingredients together well. Tap in a pudding cloth, and boil for three hours. Serve with hot plum sauce. This recipe was used for Christmas dinner in 1916 by my mother and grandmother. I used 1 cup of flour and 1 cup of stale breadcrumbs instead of 2 cups of flour. Very successful.

PUTTON, ROAST SPOUGER OF 1990

- shoulder of putton
- dripping
- salt
- flour

Put the joint to a bright clear fire, floured well. Setae contin-

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processes is essential, and the division will have to be more fine he more discriminating public decisions can be. 10

he results of programme budgeting may be valuable in themselves, although he mere procedure does not necessarily ensure that better decisions will e made. Their potential is realised only if there follows an assessment f the value of expenditure in each programme.

2 Programme Evaluation

ethods of evaluation range from simple procedures for looking at costs, here the conclusions are left largely to intuition, to highly complicated ocesses which present more or less clear-cut solutions. For these more ecise methods, most of the value judgements have to be made explicitly d advance. Some points on the spectrum between these two extremes are alysed below.

3 Looking at Expenditure

sically, one is looking for inconsistencies. It was noted that a gical axiom, basic to economists, is that a rand should yield approxi- tely the same value in whichever programme it is spent. If the net cial benefit from the marginal expenditure on one programme much exceeds at on another, one can do better by withdrawing funds from the second ogramme and increasing expenditure on the first. By simply looking at breakdown of the budget between programmes, the amounts spent on each y be compared with our intuitive notions of how much 'ought' to be spent these things. Our judgement will depend on what we consider the bene- ts of expenditure under each programme to be, a process which cost-benefit alysis seeks to formalise (see below). For example, if it can be shown at expenditure on preventive medicine constitutes approximately 2% of all penditure on health, it may be felt that the benefits from this kind provision warrant an increase in the share of the budget allocated to it. fortunately, such intuitive processes can pick out only the grossest in- equities which are recognised by all, whatever criteria of 'value' are ad. The optimum level of expenditure on a particular objective is, on the point of view of intuitive judgement, highly uncertain, because of a wide variation in benefits attributable to a particular type of spend-

ing. This is partly due to a deficiency of information on the results of the programmes which can be resolved by recourse to appropriate data.

Nevertheless, there will also be differences of judgement which cannot be resolved without prior agreement on the relative valuation of different benefits which have to be fed into the analysis, and in the intuitive process, these two factors may not be differentiated.

A very large proportion of decisions are now taken with no further analysis than this. Any further steps involve a way of systematically valuing the benefits of different programmes to render them comparable to one another.

2.4 An Informal Method

The following record for described by John Iryani students in Thailand, an where no numerical data discussion, to draw on t

Potential health problems one to four (uses) under

Diagram 1. A method of

Problem	Prevalence	Severity	Control	Cost	Benefit
Large & poorly spaced families	++++				
Inadequate antenatal & obstetric care	++++				
Malnutrition	+++				
Need for medical care	++				
Specific diseases:					
V.D.	++				
Dental problems	+++				
TB	+++				
Common cold*	+++				
Yaws*	-				

* Added to test scoring method

Govt blocks Wasa man's overseas trip

Staff Reporter

THE NATIONAL secretary of the Writers Association of South Africa, Wasa, Mr Phillip Mtinkhulu, has been prevented from attending an international conference in Spain because the Government has refused to endorse his passport

Mr Mtinkhulu, who is the News Editor of The Voice and former vice-president of Wasa, said he was to attend the conference as a representative of Wasa

"I was also to make a personal visit to London," Mr Mtinkhulu said yesterday

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions is

to meet in November

Mr Mtinkhulu obtained his passport in 1977. He submitted it to the Department of the Interior in June for endorsement. After repeated inquiries, he was told yesterday that his passport could not be extended

Mr Mtinkhulu submitted his passport for extension in June. It was to expire on June 22

Mr T J Pretorius, the deputy secretary for the Department of the Interior, refused to comment on the passport issue. He explained that the application and issuing of passports was personal and it would be discourteous for him to comment on the passport application

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COITVA BRO RATION:

"Our white masters laugh at our fratricidal warfare" — Dr Ntshato Mollana

I want to emphasize the urgent need for us to bury the hatchet of petty political bickering — Chief Gatscha Buthelezi

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the black leader Paul Mosaka wrote in a letter to the now defunct newspaper Bantu World "The leaders quarrel while the people die" Mosaka was lamenting the state of disunity in the black community

Letters to newspapers today reflect a similar despair over continuing acrimony and division within black society. A recent writer to the Rand Daily Mail asked "How myopic and unforgiving can we get?"

Then as now the dispute revolved largely around the controversial issue of "collaboration," a word which was popularised as a term of abuse by the Unity Movement in the 1940s and later taken up by black consciousness cadres in the 1970s

Most blacks agree that they are born into and live under "the system," if by that is meant the network of segregationist and discriminatory laws which control their lives, as well as exemptions approved by the authorities

But agreement ends there. At some point, compulsory living within these laws becomes active "collaboration with the system." But different black leaders define the point at which collaboration begins differently

Dr Ntshato Mollana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, identifies it as acceptance of the "homeland policy," which has as one of its end consequences stripping blacks of South African citizenship

The dilemma of whether to work within the system or outside it is one which faces many blacks. The views are as varied as they are sincere. Added to that there is another factor to be considered... one of time. Deputy Political Editor PATRICK LAURANCE examines the problems facing the black leaders.

"If you make yourself an instrument, however unwilling, in that process, I draw one helluva line"

While shunning co-operation with black politicians working within the framework of the homeland policy, he says "I can work with, say, a principal who is co-operating with the system by being in a 'Bantu' school because he is improving the quality of education of our children (and not) helping to deprive them of their South African citizenship"

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has a different cut-off point. It is not whether a politician occupies a position in a "homeland" legislative assembly but how he uses that position

Where it is used to thwart moves to "Balkanise" South Africa into mini-states, apartheid is subverted and black emancipation advanced, Chief Buthelezi contends. But, in his view, apartheid is aided by acceptance of independence and its consequence, loss of South African citizenship

To quote Chief Buthelezi "Apartheid cannot be brought to its logical conclusion unless the South African Government brings all the so-called homelands to the point where they voluntarily opt for Pretoria-

Kwa-Zulu will not become independent Pretoria-style"

It is, he said on an earlier occasion, as nonsensical to conclude that he accepts apartheid because of his position in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as it would be to conclude that Chief Albert Lutfulu or Professor Z K Mathews accepted United Party segregation policies because of their positions in the old Native Representative Council

But if Dr Mollana and Chief Buthelezi have different interpretations as to what constitutes "collaboration," Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima of Transkei, have a third

Although President Mangope and President Matanzima are seen as "collaborators" from the perspective of Dr Mollana and Chief Buthelezi, both would repudiate the label

Judging from the speeches which they made at their respective independence ceremonies, both Chief Mangope and Chief Matanzima justify independence as a lever or power-base from which to mount pressures for further change in South Africa

Neither politician has completely closed the door to forging some form of confederal or

Where is the point of no return?

even federal link with South Africa, provided South Africa purges itself of racist laws. In the interim they will make non-racialism a reality in their states

To quote a speech made last year by President Mangope during his visit to Transkei: "I have never believed it to be in the interest of my people to embrace the rigid concept of 'complete sovereign independence' in the sense of a total and final act of cutting ourselves off from South Africa. In the ultimate analysis we still are, and we will still remain, South Africans"

If, however, these different perspectives complicate the issue, they are but the start to a question of labyrinthian complexity

Documents produced by the prosecution in the trial for sedition of 11 members of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council reflect a radical black perspective that failure to boycott Bantu Education schools constituted another form of "collaboration during

the period 1976-77

The return to school of Soweto students since then introduces a new element, time, into the debate. What as collaborators today may not be so tomorrow or the next day, depending on the prevailing political situation

Another complicating factor is the position of, say, black clerks who help administer influx control laws, black policemen who help enforce "racist" laws and black prison warders who help staff prisons whose main inmates are people who have fallen foul of the hated "dompas" laws

If a hardline stand is taken and these people are labelled "collaborators," what of the clerk who helps someone acquire a much-needed document, the policeman who turns a blind eye to people who break "racist" laws without neglecting his duty against genuine criminals? The situation is likely to become more rather than less complicated as the interests of the warder who helps the pass law prisoner?

Government and business converge increasingly — as they are almost certain to do as the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, presses ahead with his policy of minimising the role of Government in business while seeking the assistance of businessmen for his constellation of states.

What of blacks who hold positions in companies actively "collaborating" with Mr Botha? Do they become collaborators once removed but laborators nevertheless? Reflection on the situation would seem to suggest that it should depend on what action is taken within any given situation

Black journalists seems to have shown the way. In terms of black consciousness thinking, the established Press is white-owned and white-controlled. But in some newspapers black journalists, through their union, have succeeded in switching the emphasis away from sex and crime to fundamental and "relevant" political issues. While black activists applaud the way in which these journal-

ists have resisted "co-optation" into the system, and used the "white Press" to help police the black community, the activists seem reluctant to concede that the same "subversion of the system" can be achieved by politicians working within the system

Steve Biko, the founder of black consciousness, articulated the view that it was futile to seek to subvert the system when he wrote of homelanded leaders "It may be true that they are extremely hated — that they are extremely hated — people. But if you want to fight your enemy you do not accept from him the undoubted of his two guns and then challenge him to a duel."

Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, reflects a different view when he says "I found myself in the system. It was not a question of entering it. There was no choice — the system engulfs the people and they expect you to speak for them"

His Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr David Lathle, says: "Not all people operating are operating within the system for the sake of collaborating with the Nationalist Party. They are using the platform to articulate (black) views and gain access to millions of blacks who are exposed to Nationalist propaganda through the Press and radio."

The nuances and shifts in the collaborationist debate have not been fully explored but it should be clear that it is not subject to simple political diagnoses and remedy. In the end each black man has to make an existential choice for himself in the knowledge that there will be fellow blacks who will criticise it. Hopefully it will be less conspicuous that it has the

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COITLABORATION:

Our white masters laugh at our fratricidal warfare" — Dr Ntshato Moflana

"I want to emphasize the urgent need for us to bury the hatchet of petty political bickering" — Chief Gatscha Buthelezi

MORE than a quarter of a century ago the black leader Paul Mosaka wrote in a letter to the now defunct newspaper Bantu World "The leaders' quarrel while the people die" Mosaka was lamenting the state of disunity in the black community.

Letters to newspapers today reflect a similar despair over continuing acrimony and division within black society. A recent writer to the Rand Daily Mail asked "How myopic and unforseeing can we get?"

Then as now the dispute revolved largely around the controversial issue of "collaboration," a word which was popularised as a term of abuse by the Unity Movement in the 1940s and later taken up by black consciousness cadres in the 1970s.

Most blacks agree that they are born into and live under the system, if by that is meant the network of segregationist and discriminatory laws which control their lives, as well as exemptions approved by the authorities.

But agreement ends there at some point, compulsory living within these laws becomes active "collaboration with the system". But different black leaders define the point at which collaboration begins differently.

Dr Ntshato Moflana, chairman of the Soweto Committee of 10, identifies it as acceptance of the "homeland policy," which has as one of its end consequences stripping blacks of South African citizenship.

The dilemma of whether to work within the system or outside it is one which faces many blacks. The views are as varied as they are sincere. Added to that there is another factor to be considered. . . one of time Deputy Political Editor **PATRICK LAUR-ENCE** examines the problems facing the black leaders.

"If you make yourself an instrument, however unwilling, in that process, I draw one helluva line"

While shunning co-operation with black politicians working within the framework of the homeland policy, he says "I can work with, say, a principal who is co-operating with the system by being in a 'Bantu' school because he is improving the quality of education of our children (and not) helping to deprive them of their South African citizenship"

Chief Gatscha Buthelezi, president of Inkatha and Chief Minister of KwaZulu, has a different cut-off point. It is not whether a politician occupies a position in a "homeland" legislative assembly but how he uses that position.

Where it is used to thwart moves to "Balkanise" South Africa into mini-states, apartheid is subverted and black emancipation advanced, Chief Buthelezi contends. But, in his view, apartheid is aided by acceptance of independence and its consequence, loss of South African citizenship.

To quote Chief Buthelezi "Apartheid cannot be brought to its logical conclusion unless the South African Government brings all the so-called homelands to the point where they voluntarily opt for Pretoria-

style independence. Kwa-Zulu will not become independent Pretoria-style"

It is, he said on an earlier occasion, as nonsensical to conclude that he accepts apartheid because of his position in the KwaZulu Legislative Assembly as it would be to conclude that Chief Albert Lutuli or Professor Z K Mathews accepted United Party segregation policies because of their positions in the old Native Representative Council.

But if Dr Moflana and Chief Buthelezi have different interpretations as to what constitutes "collaboration," Chief Lucas Mangope, of Bophuthatswana, and Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, of Transkei, have a third.

Although President Mangope and President Matanzima are seen as "collaborators" from the perspective of Dr Moflana and Chief Buthelezi, both would repudiate the label.

Judging from the speeches which they made at their respective independence ceremonies, both Chief Mangope and Chief Matanzima justify independence as a lever or power base from which to mount pressures for further change in South Africa.

Neither politician has completely closed the door to forging some form of confederal or

Where is the point of no return?

even federal link with South Africa, provided South Africa purges itself of racist laws. In the interim they will make non-racialism a reality in their states.

To quote a speech made last year by President Mangope during his visit to Transkei "I have never believed it to be in the interest of my people to embrace the rigid concept of "complete sovereign independence" in the sense of a total and final act of cutting ourselves off from South Africa.

In the ultimate analysis we still are, and we will still remain, South Africans"

If, however, these different perspectives complicate the issue, they are but the start to a question of labyrinthian complexity.

Documents produced by the prosecution in the trial for sedition of 11 members of the now banned Soweto Student Representative Council reflect a radical black perspective that failure to boycott Bantu Education schools constituted another form of "collaboration" during

the period 1976-77

The return to school of Soweto students since then introduces a new element, *time*, into the debate what is collaborationist today may not be so tomorrow or the next day, depending on the prevailing political situation.

Another complicating factor is the position of, say, black clerks who help administer influx control laws, black policemen who help enforce "racist" laws and black prison warders who help staff prisons whose main inmates are people who have fallen foul of the hated "dompas" laws.

If a hardline stand is taken and these people are labelled "collaborators," what of the clerk who helps someone acquire a much-needed document, the policeman who turns a blind eye to people who break "racist" laws without neglecting his duty against genuine criminals?

The situation is likely to become more rather than less complicated as the interests of the warder who helps the pass law prisoner"

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ists have resisted "co-option by the system" and used the "white Press" to help politicians the black community, the same activists seem reluctant to concede that the same "subversion of the system" can be achieved by politicians working within the system.

Steve Biko, the founder of black consciousness, articulated the view that it was futile to seek to subvert the system when he wrote of homeland leaders "It may be true that they are extremely dedicated to the upliftment of black people. But if you want to fight your enemy you do not accept from him the unloading of his two guns and then challenge him to a duel."

Mr E J Mabuza, Chief Minister of KwaZulu, reflects a different view when he says "I found myself in the system. I was not a question of entering it. There was no choice. The system engulfs the people and they expect you to speak for them."

His Councillor for Community Affairs, Mr David Lukhele says "Not all people operating are operating within the system for the sake of collaboration, with the Nationalist Party. They are using the platform to articulate (black views) and gain access to millions of blacks who are exposed to Nationalist propaganda through the Press and radio."

The nuances and shifts in the collaborationist debate have not been fully explored, but it should be clear that it is no subject to simple political diagnosis and remedy.

In the end each black man has to make an existential choice for himself in the knowledge that there will be fellow blacks who will criticise it. Hopefully it will be less acrimonious that it has in the past weeks.

the cost of raising the necessary funds has to be taken into account. The funds themselves are already justified by comparison with the alternative methods of provision, but there are additional costs involved in raising them: interest on loans, or administrative and incentive costs of raising taxation. These are normally insignificant for any given project, but may affect the overall amounts available for the health budget.

Supreme Court hears SAAN appeal today

Staff Reporter

THE Pretoria Supreme Court will hear an appeal today against a Johannesburg Regional Court ruling which found South African Associated Newspapers (Pty) and the Editor and Deputy Financial Editor of the Rand Daily Mail guilty of anticipating the findings and proceedings of the Erasmus Commission.

On January 18 this year SAAN was fined R50 Mr Allister Sparks, the Editor of the 'Mail' was fined R50 or 25 days and the newspaper's Deputy Financial Editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, was cautioned and discharged.

All three had pleaded not guilty to the charges and the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L P Francis, said he accepted they had not

deliberately flouted the law. The charges followed a report in the 'Mail' of November 15, headlined "Citizen - R27-million shock" which contained an analysis of the balance sheets of SA Today (Pty), former owners of The Citizen.

It was alleged that the report was published at a time when the Commission of Inquiry into alleged malpractices in the Department of Information, headed by Mr Justice Rudolph Erasmus, had not yet made its report to the State President.

Today's hearing in the Pretoria Supreme Court is scheduled to begin at 10am. Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, and Mr Tony Gordon will appear for the appellants.

Mr Justice F S Steyn and Mr Justice H Preuss will be on the bench.

Expenditure be accounted for by the ends it is expected to achieve.

2.1 Programme Budgeting

Programme budgeting, also known as budgeting by objectives, involves the presentation of expenditure data according to the objectives to which it is directed. Thus, projects to combat TB would be grouped together, geriatric problems, sanitation programmes, etc.

This is necessary:

- (a) to know the cost of pursuing each objective;
- (b) to group together activities with the same objectives which can be compared by cost-effectiveness analysis;

Some kinds of resources cannot be simplified in method.

to allocate the priority

achieved, but

- (c) to know the effectiveness of a given amount of money when spent on different objectives, so that choices can be formulated in terms of the alternatives we might afford - so many geriatric day care centres, so many child welfare clinics, etc.

Financial statistics are not traditionally arranged on this basis but in categories such as 'salaries', 'transport', 'medicines', etc. A separation, e.g. between expenditure on different disease groups or age groups cannot be made.

The grouping of expenditure into programmes is an art. Pole, an economist in the U.K. Department of Health, writes:

"Programme structure should, in my view, be mainly determined by the decisions to the taking of which one wishes it to contribute... One might suggest that where decisions are primarily a matter of political or moral judgement - of determining basic priorities - one would want the activities to be compared to reside in different programmes - the mentally handicapped against the alcoholics; but where it is a more technical question of how particular objectives can best be achieved - drug therapy against behavioural therapy - one would want the activities to be compared to be within a particular programme. This distinction ties up with an economic jargon of slightly older vintage - that of cost-benefit and cost-effectiveness; and through that to the main stream of neoclassical welfare economics, which attempts to make a distinction between the choice of the composition of the basket of outputs and the choice of the set of resources from which each output is to be produced. The former is, in a broad sense, a question of tastes, values, or utilities; the latter is a question of techniques".

He adds:

"In practice, it is not an easy matter to make a hard and fast distinction between technical matters and matters of values or utilities in the health services. From one point of view, the question whether to treat schizophrenics in hospital or in the community is a technical one. Which is the cheaper way to fulfil whatever are the society's requirements for the treatment of this group? But community care originally became fashionable as a good thing in itself. The practitioners are very apt to muddle the medical and economic arguments when it suits them, and the politicians and administrators equally so when it suits them, but the economist's concern is to keep them separate".

Programme budgeting, then, entails the attempt at this separation, sorting out from the multiplicity of decisions those which can be made on the basis of administrative or economic, together with medical-technical criteria, and those in which the role of the public through political

Staff Reporter

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Starting his argument before Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Erasmus, Mr Sydney Kentridge, SC, said that on November 3 last year the State President had issued a proclamation on all terms of which he appointed a Commission of Inquiry into alleged irregularities in the former Department of Information.

subjects of general reporting and debate in the Press, Mr Kentridge said.

Because people might not have understood the accounts, the Rand Daily Mail had had them analysed by a senior chartered accountant, Mr J Spiers.

On November 15 an article written by Mr Fraser was published on the front page of the Mail. The report had been written at the request of Mr Spiers.

Mr Kentridge said the evidence in the regional court had established that every statement as such that appeared in the paper had been derived from evidence related by Mr Justice Mostert. This had not been disputed.

By way of analysis, the article gave the total amount of taxpayers' money which went into the Citizen and analysed the amount lost by the Government.

The article also referred to an extremely strange feature of the accounts - a R7-million overdraw with Volkskas Bank of which only about 10% was secured.

It mentioned that when the shareholding changed hands the overdraw seemed simply to have disappeared.

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Judgment reserved

'Unrest' pictures objections rejected

SUNDAY POST
Reporter

THE widely acclaimed photographer, Peter Magubane, has refused to remove "objectionable" photographs from his exhibition on the "Black Child" at Johannesburg's Carlton Centre.

Magubane was informed this week that some of the photographs in the exhibition were objectionable and it was suggested they should be removed from the rest of the exhibition and displayed instead on the 50th floor.

The photographs which were said to be objectionable were those taken during the Soweto unrest in 1976-1977, and those depicting starvation of children.

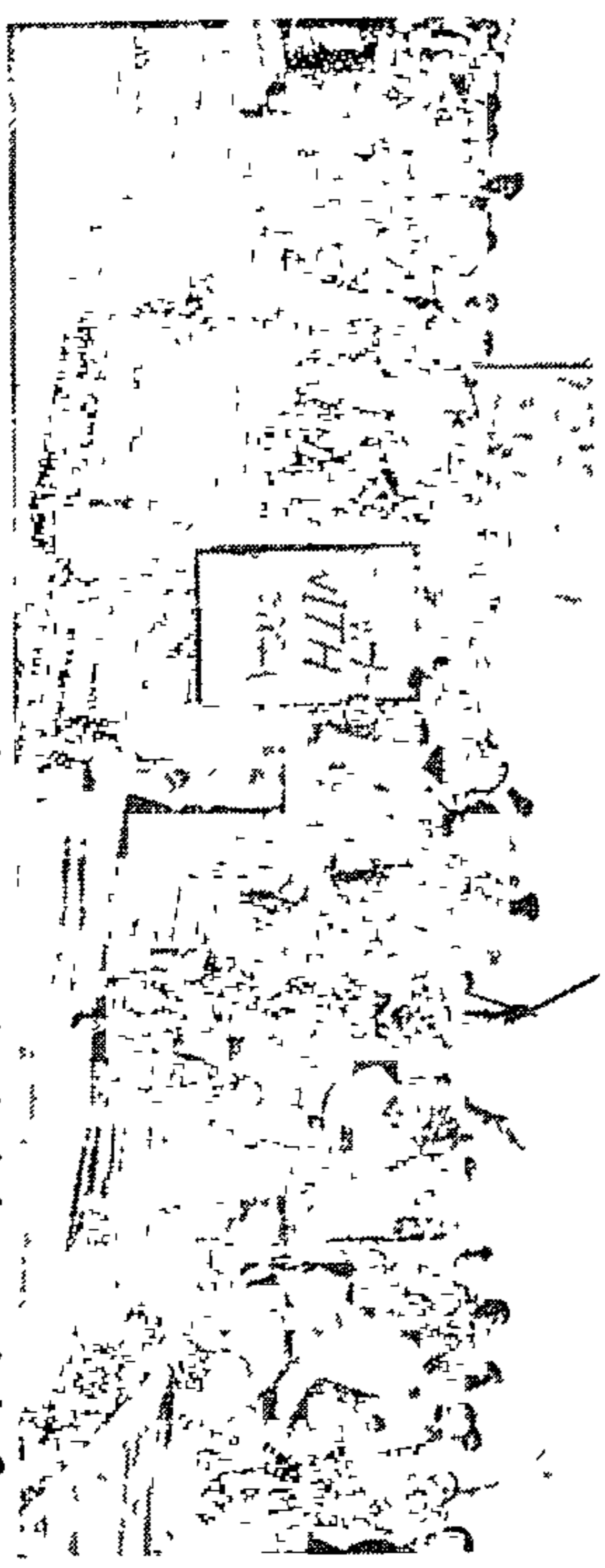
He was also asked to remove his series on pictures on childbirth.

Magubane's pictures of the Soweto unrest won him the Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery Award for enterprising journalism for 1976. The ceremony was also held at the Carlton Centre.

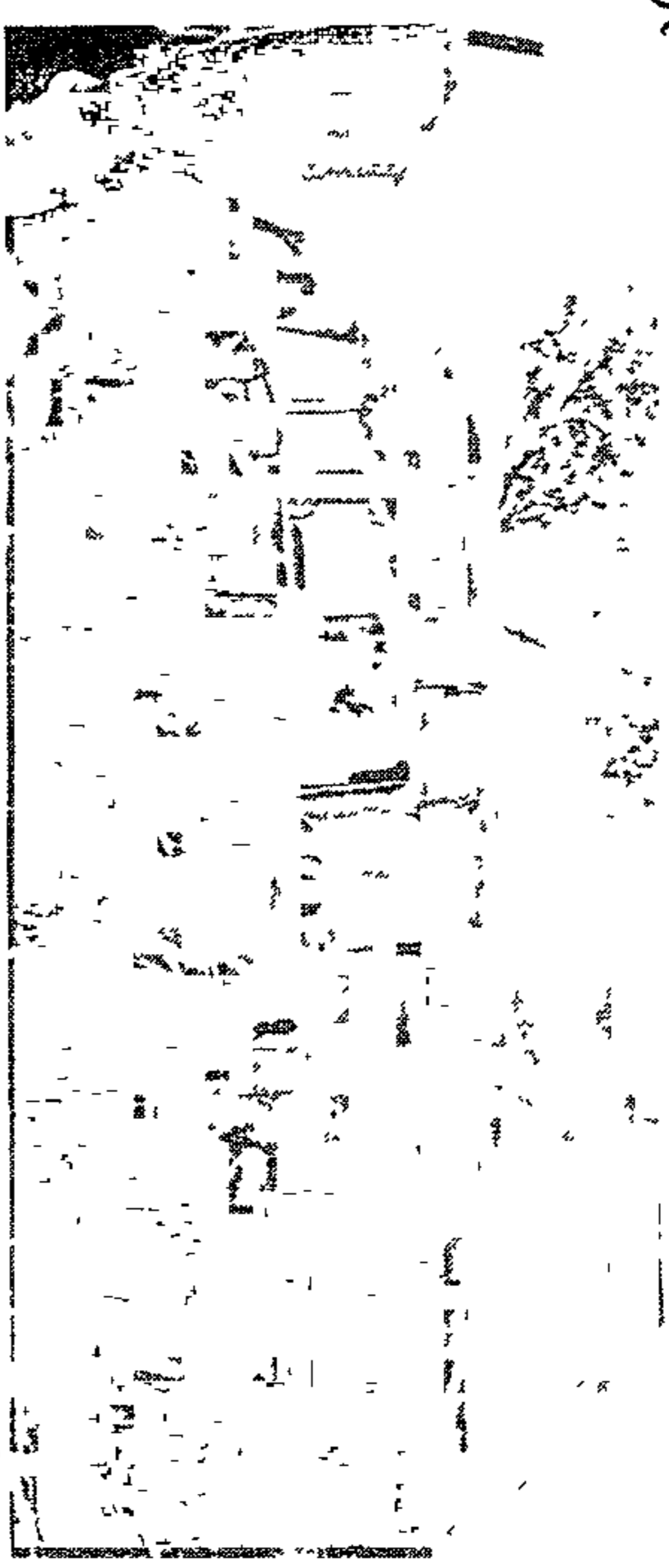
The exhibition enters its second week tomorrow and will go on until November 22. It's being held at the Square Court, Lower Mall.



A victim of Kwashorkor at Ngutu Hospital in Natal.



June 16, Magubane comes face to face with the head of the march in Soweto, which was later to result in bloody clashes between police and stu-



June 17, 1976. A bus burns in Diepkloof, one day after the uprising



A helpless student is revived after passing out from teargas fumes at funeral of Mzwakhe Machobane.

12 black reporters finish course

By DOC BIKITSHA

IT WAS a red letter day for 12 black reporters who were presented with diplomas by Mr John Leahy, the British Ambassador, at the Consul General's residence in Hyde Park at the weekend.

These journalists successfully completed a five-week course presented by the Thomson Foundation and the British Government in Johannesburg. Mr Collin Nxumalo, who spoke on behalf of the "magnificent dozen" claimed they could now tackle any assignment on Fleet Street standards.

Expressing the group's gratitude he said "Black journalists in this part of Africa are faced with a monumental task in that they lack proper training.

"Journalists here are in dire need of improving their standards to be on a par with journalists throughout the developed world.

"With this lack of training for black journalists in mind, I appeal to newspaper management to make facilities available to their untrained reporting staff so that they can learn and upgrade themselves. We appreciate the good work and concern you have shown to the standard of journalism in this country."

The successful candidates are Mike Louw (Rand Daily Mail), Carmel Dikola (Rand Daily Mail), Johnny Masilela (Rand Daily Mail), Molefi Mika (Rand Daily Mail) Langa Skosana (Star) Carol Mathiane (Voice), Beledé Vabaza (Voice), Zodwa Mshube (Post), Len Kalane (Post), Collin Nxumalo (Sapa), Mzikayise Edom

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Rand Daily Mail's Mike Louw was one of twelve black reporters presented with diplomas by the British Ambassador, Mr John Leahy, left, at the home of Mr A R Titchener, British Consul General

Picture PETER MAGUBANE

(Sapa) Mr John Leahy said he was grateful to all those who had made the project the huge success that it was.

"The British Government is happy to be able to provide and contribute to appropriate projects in this country," he added.

In 1962 the first Lord Thomson of Fleet set up the Thomson Foundation, a registered charity dedicated to helping the development of mass communications in emerging countries.

It has won international recognition for the practical help it has given to the Third World, entirely without ideological or financial strings.

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Student paper may close down

By ZWELAKHE
SISULU

THE widely circulating student magazine, Panda, may cease publication because the Minister of the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, has refused to waive the need for the magazine to deposit R10 000 for its registration.

The magazine, a student digest, with a countrywide circulation of 10 000, is non-profit making and deals only with educational news.

Under the Newspaper and Imprint Act, the magazine is required to pay a deposit before being granted a registration certificate, a requirement which was waived by the previous Minister of the Interior. This allowed the magazine to continue publication.

When the magazine was founded in 1977, the requirements under the Act were waived after Security Police had examined its content and had satisfied themselves that it was purely a student publication.

However, when its editor and founder, Mr Makane Mabogoane, applied for registration in July this year, he was in-

formed that he would have to pay the deposit before a registration certificate would be issued.

When Mr Schlebusch's letter to Mr Mabogoane arrived this week, the October issue of the magazine had already been printed and at least 3 000 of the 10 000 copies had been sold.

"Now we are stuck and we don't know where we will get the money from. I feel that paying a deposit of R10 000 for a student publication would be putting money where it should not be," Mr

Mabogoane said this week.

"I hope that the Minister will reconsider his decision, and we appeal to anybody who can assist us to come to our rescue," said Mr Mabogoane.

The magazine deals with secondary and high school syllabi and is compiled by Mr Mabogoane and other teachers.

The magazine has already successfully organised student trips to Malawi and West Germany this year, and was planning similar trips for next year.

Panda was sold in secondary and high schools in South Africa and neighbouring countries.

If the magazine cannot raise the deposit, then it will cease publication.

ICFTU resolution against apartheid

THE major trade unions of the Western world last week condemned apartheid and pledged themselves to campaign for a stop to new investments in South Africa.

This was said yesterday by Mr Mike Norton of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) on his return from the 12th World Congress of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) in Madrid.

By JOE THOLOLO

Federations of trade unions from 70 countries were represented. ICFTU has 89 affiliates

The resolution on South Africa, which was unanimously adopted.

● "Condemns the South African Government's enduring pursuit of apartheid policies which are

becoming an ever-increasing threat to world peace.

● "Stresses that the cornerstone of apartheid is the establishment of reservoirs of cheap labour, known as Bantustans, which make the black worker a foreigner in his own country.

● "Opposes cosmetic changes in legislation, such as those introduced

through the new Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act, denounced by the majority of black trade unions for the imposition of restrictions.

● "Supports the black trade unions' condemnation of the Industrial Conciliation Amendment Act's provisions barring multi-racial unions from regis-

tration and making union membership of migrant workers and frontier communities subject to ministerial exemptions.

● "Condemns the recalcitrant attitude of employers in South Africa, who, in spite of the various codes of conduct, refuse recognition to African trade unions and obstruct union organisation.

● "Urges affiliated organisations, particularly those in industrialised countries, to put the strongest pressure on their governments for the inclusion of viable enforcement clauses in codes of conduct for companies

investing in South Africa with provisions for a tripartite monitoring machinery.

● "Calls all governments and parliaments concerned to introduce legislation aiming to stop new investments in South Africa by legal subjects originating from the respective country.

● "Pledges that ICFTU affiliated organisations will make every effort in endeavouring their respective government and parliament to introduce such legislation.

● "Retracts its position that mandatory sanctions, including a full oil embargo, be imposed against South Africa under United Nations auspices.

● "And urges affiliated organisations to further strengthen, through consolidated and harmonised effort, the work of the ICFTU Co-ordinating Committee on South Africa in its campaign to pressurise companies investing in South Africa, to end white emigration to South Africa and to give maximum assistance to the black workers in their struggle for trade union and human rights."

More than 2,000 delegates represented all the major countries in the Western world, except the United States, which withdrew from the ICFTU some years ago.

Wasa and the Federation of South African Trade Unions (Fosatu) attended as observers.

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by the company or any member or its or his legal representative and on payment of the prescribed fee, call or direct the calling of a general meeting of the company which shall be deemed to be an annual general meeting, and may give such ancillary or consequential directions as he may think expedient including directions modifying or supplementing in relation to the calling, articles, and direction or any specified number substitute a meeting, and such direction shall if company duly called,

(b) For the annual general meeting of this subsection, the

(5) Any company with any direction of the company which

(6) A company or extended time period subsection (4), shall for every day during and the decision in default shall

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- (a) the annual
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NIPU BOOBY TALKS ON SHOOTING OF GAME

The Star Wednesday November 28 1979

At the behest of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, the Defence and Newspaper Press Union Liaison Committee at its regular meeting today discussed a report by The Star on game shooting in the military area.

The Editor of The Star attended the meeting yesterday the Prime Minister issued the following statement:

"An attempt by The Star to place me under suspicion following alleged hunting of certain buck species is not only in bad taste but a regrettable. We have now come to the stage where we doubt the newspaper."

"It appears that the newspaper is trying to break down the whole Defence Force in a series of allegations of alleged illegal hunting by individuals in South West Africa."

In a report yesterday, the Defence Force was found guilty by a reporter of mass animal slaughter. The general suspension makes me wonder what the Star's goal is in a time when a total onslaught against the country has been identified.

This is strengthened by the reprehensible

(Labaere) way in which the newspaper could not today find room in its columns for a statement from me in this connection. In addition, a similar report about the same alleged incident by the same reporter appeared in The Cape Times on August 4, 1977. The Star, however, found it necessary to place the report on its front page.

"As Minister of Defence, when I had the time I visited various bases and addressed South African troops and often had discussions with black leaders, but I have no knowledge of the alleged hunting."

The Editor of The Star, Mr Hayven Tyson issued the following reply today:

"The Prime Minister's accusation of rumour-mongering were unconscionably answered fully in

advance — in editorials in The Star and Die Beeld yesterday.

"The Star said, '... (an) inquiry was held in secret and (after two years) its findings remain secret. A full exposure of the facts at the time could have stopped the elimination of rare game long ago. Indeed, it is the publicity and the awareness now of conservationists that is clearing up the problem.'"

The Beeld said (before the Star reported the braai incident), 'If those involved in the unsavoury revelations feel a little hard-pressed, they should realise that it concerns the desire to be seen to be among the civilised also in respect of conservation not a witch-hunt or the grinding of political axes.' Today The Citizen

by disclosing what has allegedly happened, the newspapers concerned have brought about an inquiry — and this will help the Defence Force to deal with the situation which, if left unprobed, could only have done the Defence Force even greater harm."

Mr Tyson said that the Prime Minister denied any knowledge of the shooting of two rare black-faced impala — but this was a denial of something that had never been reported. The Star, even in its headline, reported on hosts who had sorted the buck to Mr Botha at a braai.

That point crystallises as nothing else has done the insensitivity shown by responsible leaders stationed in the operational area. Fortunately there is now extreme sensitivity about unwarlike slaughter.

Replying to the Prime Minister's accusation that the Star was "reprehensible" in not publishing a statement issued by him on Monday evening, the Editor said that an extract of the Prime Minister's statement and his appeal were in fact published on Page 1 of The Star, in spite of the fact that it was old news, and that the announcement of a second military inquiry had been published in The Star the previous week.

"The report which we published yesterday arises out of an investigation that began two years ago, but was stifled by a military inquiry. It was reopened in the past few weeks and led to an interview with four witnesses who knew of the controversial braai. Our report is based on a tape-recording of that interview and we stand by it."

For the Prime Minister to cast doubt on the veracity of the newspaper for fulfilling its proper role merely confuses the issue. There was no attack on him personally, and he has no grounds for attacking The Star."

EDITORS and publishers of black newspapers in the United States believe the black Press still has a job to do pleading the cause of black people and presenting a side of their story that is often overlooked in the general circulation Press.

Black Press in US vital

FOR more than 150 years the black Press has stood as a pillar in the black community, a medium black people know they could turn to for the truth, the story often left untold by the papers owned and published by whites.

Ever since the first black newspaper was founded in 1827, black papers have striven to serve the black community, speaking out for the needs of black people.

And today little has changed that aim.

Why, then, are the numbers of black-owned papers continuing to diminish? What are the problems some observers fear will force even more of the remaining papers to fall before much longer?

Despite conditions that make some fear the worst is at hand for black newspapers in the United States, those who are closer to the problem are optimistic.

They say the future is even brighter, and the black newspapers, like black people themselves, are resilient and resourceful, and will always be around, pleading the cause of black people.

By LINDA LOCKHART

(see below)

John H. Sengstack, publisher of the Chicago Defender, part of the black Press' largest newspaper chain, and president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, paints a positive picture when speaking of the future of the black Press.

The NNPA is the trade organization which represents the nearly 200 newspapers in the United States owned by blacks.

"We are making it as well as any other media," Sengstack said in a recent interview. "We are having our problems. Inflation is affecting us as much as it is everybody, and maybe we are feeling it just a little more."

"But we are still serving the people. That has always been our aim, and as long as they continue to let us

know what they want, that is what we will strive to do."

The need for advertising revenue is perhaps the biggest problem facing black newspapers, and is a prime concern of the NNPA.

At a recent NNPA meeting in Tulsa, in the mid-western state of Oklahoma, representatives of major advertisers met with the publishers, to see what steps could be taken to improve the amount of advertising placed in black newspapers, particularly by large American companies.

Black publishers have said they receive less than one-half of one percent of the money spent nationally on newspaper advertising.

Yet advertising, which usually makes up about 60 percent of the content of newspapers, is considered essential for any money-making venture.

"This has been a big problem for us," Sengstack said, "but we have been given the indication that the advertisers are willing to work with us and co-operate, so we believe this is a start in the right direction. But that is not ignoring that it is long overdue."

What some see as a threat to the black newspapers, the increase in hiring by mass-circulation newspapers of black employees and their growing attention to what is considered "black news", are not nearly as threatening as some would think, Sengstack says.

"For one thing," the 67-year-old publisher said, "white papers are never going to be able to cover the black community adequately, and a certain portion of our audience is always going to be there."

Roger Clendenning, editor of the Miami Times, agrees on that to some degree. But Clendenning believes the black Press must also take a more

aggressive approach to some stories to attract new, younger readers from the black community.

"One of the things we are trying to do with our paper is to make it more attractive to the younger people while providing the service to the older people as well," Clendenning said.

"Our role is to continue to educate people to the problems they face and to help them find ways to solve those problems. As long as we keep that aim in front of us, we will continue."

Clendenning (38) is among the new breed of black journalists who have spent time working for general audience newspapers, and have now "come back home" to the black newspapers.

"Even though more blacks are working for white newspapers than ever before," Clendenning said, "more people are also finding that it is more rewarding to be working for the black papers, where our talents are needed the most."

"I came back because I wanted to give some of the skills I picked up back to the people. And I felt I had the crusading spirit that is needed to help keep us going."

Clendenning said many blacks feel it will take some time for them to reach the positions of power or decision-making in the mass media.

"The reality is that only a handful of blacks hold any position of authority at white papers."

Clendenning admits that many young blacks are dissuaded from working for the black papers because they find more financially attractive offers from the white papers.

"Black publishers are going to have to start putting some of their profits back into the papers if they really want to grow," he said. "Although many black papers are having money problems, they are not as bad off as they would let some people believe."

Vernon Jarrett, President of the National Association of Black Journalists and columnist for the Chicago Tribune.

He charged that some black publishers are more concerned with personal appearances than with making worthwhile investments into their newspapers, a fact that makes the papers less attractive to some young black journalists.

But, he, too, was optimistic.

"There still is quite a viable future," he said. "I believe the black Press will survive. There is a need for it, and the black community will continue to support it."

"But we must realize that the support thing is a two-way street. We have to continue to put out the product they have come to expect. And if the people want the product to continue, they have to show us by their support."

Vernon Jarrett is president of the National Association of Black Journalists. The organization represents both blacks working for the white media and for the black publications.

Jarrett now a columnist for the Chicago Tribune, a white-owned newspaper with the circulation of more than 750,000 readers of all races, has also worked for several black papers, including the Kansas

City Call, and believes he represents a view from both sides of the issue.

"The role of the black papers has not changed, nor should it ever," Jarrett said. "If the numbers in readership have dropped, it is because we have not been doing our job. But our job has not changed."

When Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm founded the first black American newspaper, Freedom's Journal, Jarrett said they did so because they felt others had spoken for them for too long.

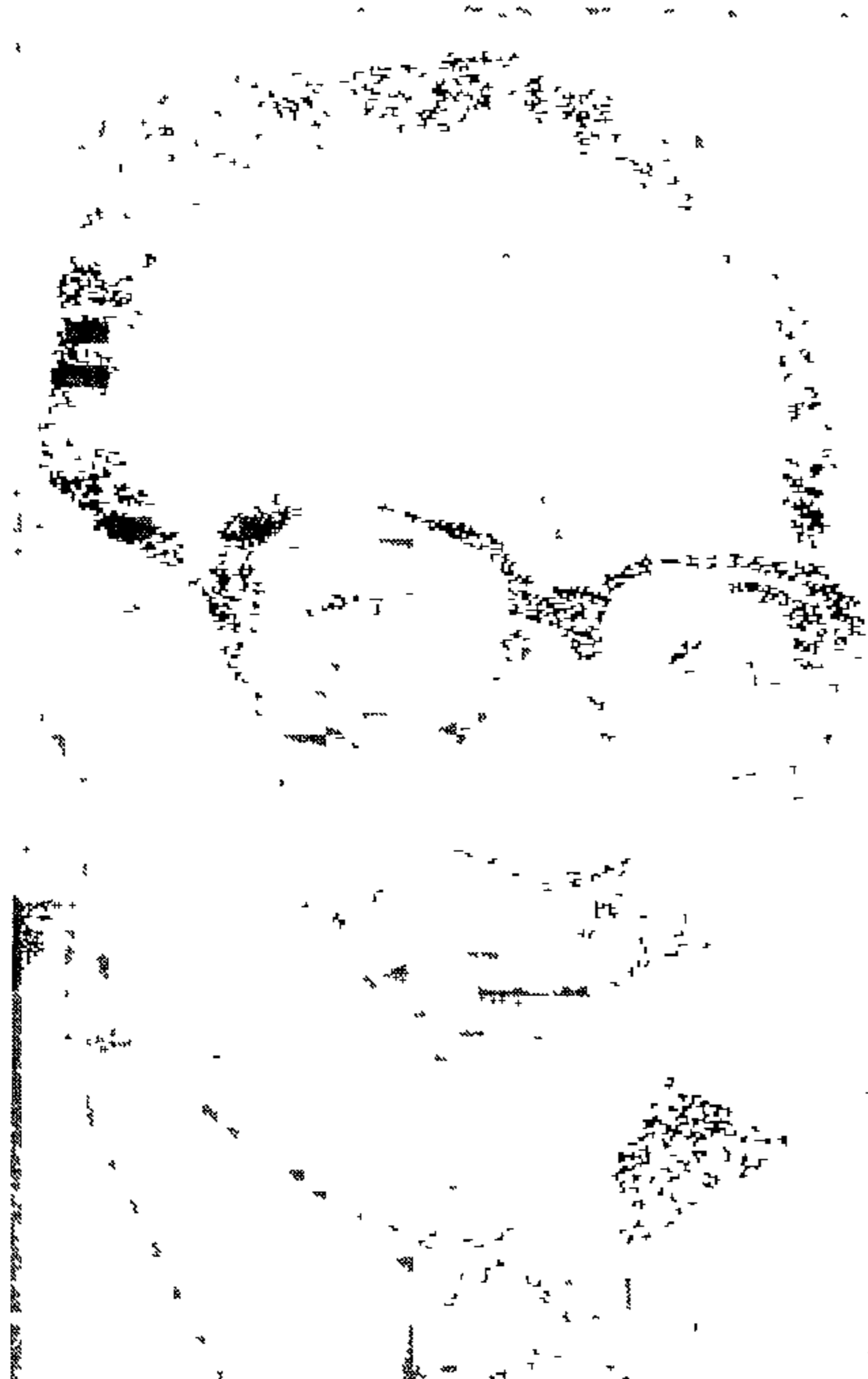
"Too long have others spoken for us. Too long has the public been deceived by misrepresentation in things that concern us daily," said the publishers in their first editorial.

Jarrett said the future of the black Press lies in the belief young black journalists place in that pledge.

"I believe there are conscientious young people out there who share the same feelings as Cornish and Russwurm, and as long as they do, we can overcome the other problems."

"The white papers can never do for us what we can do for ourselves, and that is what we must always remember."

Linda Lockhart of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, graduated from the University of Missouri at Columbia with a Bachelor of Journalism degree. She is secretary of the National Association of Black Journalists.



John H. Sengstack, publisher of the Chicago Defender.

Editor: Dispatch a bridge

DAILY DISPATCH, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1979 — 3

EAST LONDON — The Daily Dispatch's aim was to create better bridges of communication, the newspaper's Editor, Mr G. A. Farr, said last night.

Mr Farr was addressing the Masazane Youth Centre, an affiliate of the South African Institute of Race Relations, here.

He saw the newspaper as a communications bridge between all elements of the people, as well as between their various political organisations.

"We will not let up in our efforts to mirror the face of South Africa in all its moods.

"Nor will we let up in

our efforts, through responsible news reporting and constructive comment, to forge bonds of sympathy, tolerance, understanding and respect among the different races."

Mr Farr had been asked to speak about his two years as Editor of the Daily Dispatch, the present direction of the South African press in general and of the Daily Dispatch in particular.

He said the Daily Dispatch's audited circulation and its readership had increased among all sections of the community it served.

There had also been

further integration of editorial staff on the newspaper and an increase in the number of black staff members.

"Nor do we discriminate on grounds of sex or colour regarding promotion opportunities and salary levels," said Mr Farr. "We believe in practising non-discrimination as well as preaching it."

The newspaper remained close to the political debate of the times and was therefore able to report accurately on trends as well as being able to air the views of all concerned, particularly of people who had no other outlet than the new-

spaper's columns for the expression of their opinions.

Discussing the general direction of the South African press, Mr Farr said new legislation was making the task of news gathering and news dissemination more difficult. There were political pressures.

The threats to press freedom were not only political, however. They were economic as well.

Mr Farr mentioned increases in the price of newsprint and the increasingly heavy draw on advertising revenue by the competitive state

media of radio and television.

Newspaper survival, he said, was therefore as much in the hands of their readers and advertisers as it was a task to be tackled by newspaper managers and editors.

On the Daily Dispatch's future editorial direction, Mr Farr said "We will never shy away from news, from whatever quarter, no matter how unpalatable it might be to some readers or to some authorities."

"But, of course, there are restrictions on what we can publish according to law." — DDR.

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Mortality rates greater than 5/1 000 appear in italics in Table I. For all of these major causes of mortality, the Asian and 'coloured' mortality rates exceed those of the whites.

However, in this context, what requires emphasis is that by using the major disease classification a certain amount of detail is lost. For example, despite the fact that the overall rates for diseases of the circulatory system are comparable for whites, Asians and 'coloureds', within this broad category the mortality rates for specific diseases vary markedly. Table II provides the proportional contribution of the major circulatory diseases for the whites, Asians, 'coloureds' and Africans. Whilst Ischaemic Heart Disease is the major Circulatory Disease in the white and Asian communities, Cerebrovascular Diseases are the major cause of Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' and African communities.

Similarly, if the Accidents, Poisoning and Violence categories are considered in greater detail, motor vehicle accidents are particularly high in whites, 'coloureds' and Asians, the white community is suicide, whilst that for Africans, the latter is the main

The expectation for life at birth and at age 45 for 'coloureds' is summarised in Fig. 6. It is clear that there is an expectation of life for urban Africans as large a measure of migration. The character of life for women in comparison to men, is apparent for all three communities.

However, what is of interest is the ratios of the expectations of life for the three communities. At birth, the white:Asian:'coloured' ratios are 1:0,91:0,76 for males and 1:0,88:0,77 for females; at the age of 45 these are 1:0,91:0,86 for males and 1:0,79:0,85 for females.

The 'coloureds' are less disadvantaged at e₄₅ as compared to e₀ for both males and females, a difference which is largely attributable to the high infant mortality rate in this community. It is also noteworthy that Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e₀ and males at e₄₅. The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

Citizen takeover nearer?

Political Reporter

Speculation is growing that American publisher, Dr Beurt Servaas, hopes to take over To The Point magazine and The Citizen newspaper.

Dr John Poorter, editor of To The Point and one of the two shareholders in the company controlling the magazine, declined to comment on the speculation today.

Mr Marius Jooste, chairman of Perskor, which controls The Citizen, said he knew nothing about the matter.

Dr Servaas, publisher of the American magazine, Saturday Evening Post, visited South Africa this week.

the South African population from all causes of death. The proportional contribution of the seventeen major disease categories of the International Classification of Disease (8th revision) to the overall mortality of the various communities is summarised in Fig. 5. The whites show a typical 'developed' country spectrum of mortality with Infectious and Parasitic Diseases being of minor importance (2,0%) and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of the Circulatory system (50,5%) being of major importance. For urban Africans and 'coloureds', Infectious and Parasitic Diseases make an important contribution to the overall mortality (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), with diseases of the respiratory system and certain causes of perinatal mortality also being of importance. Within the category of Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, diarrhoeal diseases and tuberculosis are the most important causes of mortality. The 'coloureds' experience an interesting combination of 'developed' and 'underdeveloped' mortality with a high death rate from enteritis and diarrhoeal diseases in the young and circulatory diseases in the elderly. What is also of interest is the relatively high mortality from ill-defined conditions, particularly in the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other hand. This provides some indication of the poor medical services to Africans in the urban areas. The spectrum of mortality intermediate between the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the one hand, and the whites, on the other, is of the cause specific mortality data as proposed in the analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Journalists seek pay increases

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Stw
11/21/79

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter

South African journalists are joining underpaid nurses and teachers in claims for substantial salary improvements.

Journalists are leaving the profession and will need increases which bring them back in line with the rest of the economy, says Mr John Matisonn, president of the South African Society of Journalists (SASJ)

The only way to stem the tide is to increase salaries "by a considerable amount — across the board," he says in a letter to management negotiators.

Salary negotiations begin next week

Most of the English-language Press will be affected by the negotiations.

It is understood that the SASJ is demanding increases of 15 percent across the board, and a 7.5 percent rise in the pay budget to allow for merit increases at the discretion of editors.

The SASJ was not prepared to participate in a

"farce" of rubberstamping salary decisions already reached, Mr Matisonn said in his letter

He was replying to an alleged management claim that flexibility for pay adjustments was limited because budgets had been drawn up before the negotiations

Dispatch man has ban lifted

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McEvedy & Jones:

Section III

- * L.C.A. Knowles:
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- C.M. Cipolla (ed.)
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- J.H. Clapham:
- * S.B. Saul:
- L.C.A. Knowles:
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- M.E. Chamberlain:
- * D.K. Fieldhouse:

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Geoffrey Crowther
Henry Pelling:

Section V

Alec Nove:
J.M. Keynes:
Etienne Montoux:

J.M. Keynes:

W.E. Leuchtenberg:

M.M. Poston:

EAST LONDON — The former Transkei bureau chief of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Peter Kenny, who was deported from Transkei in April last year has had his ban lifted

Mr Kenny received a letter yesterday from the Transkei Secretary for the Interior and Social Services, Mr M Titus, which said "I am pleased to inform you that the Cabinet has approved the lifting of the ban imposed on you in terms of the letter served on you on April 21, 1978 "

Mr Kenny, a senior reporter on the Daily Dispatch, received no reason for his deportation order but had previously been warned by government over some stories he had written.

Mr Kenny said yesterday "I am delighted the banning order has been lifted. It has hampered my

MR KENNY . . . I am delighted.

work as a journalist in not having access to Transkei.

"It will also be far easier to see my family in Natal and I can now enjoy holidays on the best stretch of coastline in Southern Africa — the Wild Coast " — DDR

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Economic History of the U.S.S.R.
The Economic Consequences of the Peace
The Carthaginian Peace
(Keynes and Montoux put forward opposing points of view on reparations.)
Essays in Persuasion. (Especially, 'The Misleading of Mr Churchill'. But there are other fascinating essays.)
The New Deal. (A vivid documentary of America in the 30's.)
An Economic History of Western Europe

These are only a small selection of the many books available. You should try to look at several of the "general" books. The others are for those with particular interests, or to help with essays.

Books marked * are either on short loan now, or will be put on short loan while the essay to which they refer is being written.

PS/gc
3 May 1979

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The desirability of insuring

THE Southern Transvaal Region of the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa) yesterday decided to step up its efforts to create a union covering all black workers in the newspaper industry.

Wasa is to approach other workers in the industry and sound them on whether they would like a new union created or would prefer amending the present Wasa constitution.

Yesterday's resolution follows another taken at Wasa's national congress in September where it was decided that Wasa expand its base to cover all black newspaper workers and fix closer links with other black trade unions.

Up to now, Wasa has been confined to journalists — writers and photographers.

Other regions of Wasa are also implementing the decision.

Speakers at yesterday's meeting at Orlando DOCC said the matter was now urgent if parallel unions were to be stopped from getting a foothold in the industry.

The meeting also ratified the co-option of Mr Enoch Duma as to the national executive, as a national vice president. He replaces Mr Thami Mazwai who stepped down because of pressure of work.

Mr Goba Ndhlovu now replaces Mr Duma as Transvaal chairman.

Applications from senior journalists were invited for a post of permanent organiser to start duties on January 2.

Members of the Southern Transvaal region agreed to donate money to the Batlokwa Relief Fund, started by the Far Northern Transvaal region after the start of the removals of the Batlo-

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SACOS WITH SEEA LEADERS OVER NEWSBORDER REPORT

MR HASSAN HOWA said yesterday that a report in an Afrikaans language Sunday newspaper alleging acts which virtually amounted to extortion was part of a campaign to discredit Sacos.

Mr Howa, president of the South African Council of Sports, said: "The newspaper is virtually accusing Sacos of blackmail and extortion and this week we are taking legal advice."

Mr Howa denied allegations that Sacos had obtained sponsorship by threatening to boycott the products of creative firms. Rapport, in a front-page article on Sun-

day, said the sponsorships of Sacos was the subject of an investigation at a "high level". The newspaper said the organisation obtained sponsorships from firms by threatening to boycott their products.

The newspaper said Mr Raymond Ackerman, of Pick 'n Pay, apologised to Mr Howa in September last year after the firm was threatened with a boycott over a grant of R10 000 to Eddie Zarlow, Garth le Roux, Peter Kirsten and Alan Lamb to coach young black cricketers.

Mr Howa said a campaign was started against Sacos after the Minister of Sport Mr F W de Klerk, earlier this year warned the organisation there was no place for "poli-

tical activists" in sports.

He confirmed that SARTOC (South African non-racial Olympic Committee), the London based Anti Apartheid Movement had reserved Sacos at overseas sports meetings as reported in Rapport.

The chairman of Pick 'n Pay, Mr Raymond Ackerman, yesterday denied he had been forced to apologise to Mr Howa to avoid a boycott of his stores by Sacos members.

He said it was the policy of his company to help underprivileged sportsmen of all race groups, but the group only contributes to schools, universities, and charities, not sport leagues.

Mr Hassan Howa
Sacos is virtually being
accused of blackmail
and extortion.

Judgment

on

Wasa 5

next

week

By KINGDOM
LOLVANE

JUDGMENT in the case against five journalists facing a charge of entering Soweto illegally will be given on December 12 in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Ameer Akhalwaya (33) of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Michael Norton (40) of the Voice, Mr Samuel Pop (48), Mr Stephen Young (51) of the Voice and Miss Shirley Lue (27) from the Bishop's Conference in Pretoria appeared before Mr A G du Toit.

They have pleaded not guilty.

Their appearance is a sequel to a meeting of the Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) which was held at the Orlando DOCC. They are alleged to have entered a black residential area without applying for an entry permit at the office of the magistrate's court on April 29.

A State witness, Lieutenant Willem Mienaar stationed at Protea security police headquarters near Soweto, told the court that he had received a radio message to follow one of the accused, Mr Pop.

He said he stopped Mr Pop near Nancefield Station and asked him to produce his entry permit. He said Mr Pop had told him he was a reporter, that he was black and that he needed no permit to enter Soweto. He had then arrested him and he was duly charged. Lt Mienaar further told the court that he knew Mr Pop lived in Eldorado Park, was a teach-

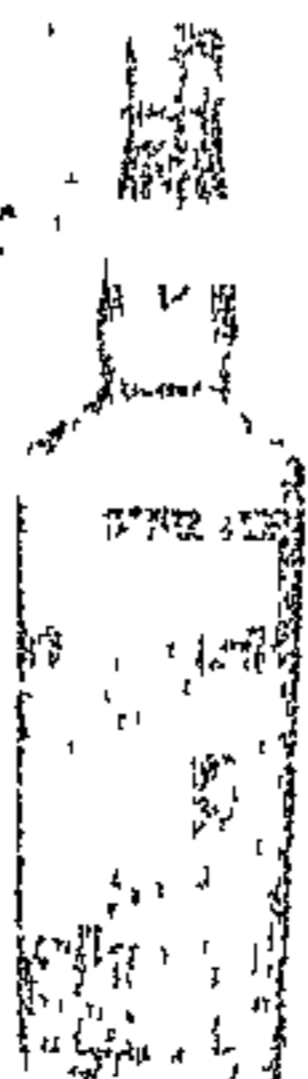
When you sip a truly great Scotch
you'll hear 100 Pipers.

When you sip a truly great Scotch
you'll hear one hundred Pipers.

So goes the legend.

Seagram's captured this
legend in a bottle and called it
100 Pipers.

Which tells you something
about the taste of our Scotch.



100 Pipers Scotch
Someday you'll hear the Pipers.

Created with the skill that has
made Seagram the world's largest distiller

Argus 5/12/74

Mr Botha

and

The Argus

AFTER discussion between the Prime Minister and the Editor of The Argus, The Argus accepts without reservation that Mr Botha, as Minister of Defence, was not present at a braaivleis near Sodaliet in South West Africa on April 2 or 3 in 1977, and that a report in The Argus headed 'Rare buck shot for Botha braai,' and an Argus poster bearing the same words, were therefore incorrect.

The Argus apologises to Mr Botha for having embarrassed him.

Press

pay talks

break

down

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Pay negotiations for journalists on most English-language newspapers in South Africa broke down on their opening day in Johannesburg yesterday.

But agreement was reached to refer the dispute to arbitration.

The deadlock followed demands for increases which would bring journalists 'back in line with the rest of the economy'.

The Southern African Society of Journalists (SASJ) demanded increases totalling 22,5 percent of the December salary bill — 15 percent across the board and the rest for distribution on merit.

The employers replied yesterday with an offer of 11 percent based on last January's salaries — a five percent minimum rise for all staff and the rest for allocation at the editor's discretion.

REJECTED.

Most of the SASJ's other demands were reported to have been rejected out of hand. One was a R2,50 daily shift allowance for those who start work before 7 am.

The SASJ is understood to have submitted figures indicating that teachers — widely regarded as underpaid and due for an increase in April — were better paid than journalists.

A statement issued after the talks said arbitration proceedings would begin as soon as an arbitrator was appointed.

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Press pay dispute for arbitration

By Sieg Hannig,
Labour Reporter
Pay negotiations for journalists on most English-language newspapers in South Africa broke down on their opening day in Johannesburg yesterday. But agreement was reached to refer the dispute to arbitration.

The deadlock followed demands for increases which would bring journalists "back in line with the rest of the economy". In fact the Southern African Society of Journalists demanded increases totalling 22,5 percent of the December salary bill — 15

percent across the board and the rest for distribution on merit. The employers replied yesterday with an offer of 11 percent based on last January's salaries — a five percent minimum rise for all staff and the rest for allocation at edi-

tors' discretion. Most of the SASJ's other demands were reported to have been rejected out of hand. One was a R2,50 daily shift allowance for those who start work before 7 am.

The SASJ is understood to have submitted figures indicating that teachers — widely regarded as underpaid and due for an increase in April — were better paid than journalists.

It is also reported to have claimed that Perskor, the Afrikaans newspaper group which has no journalists' union to negotiate increases, is paying its journalists more than the English newspapers. "The fact that only nurses and teachers have recorded their plight in the Press does not mean journalists are not as seriously affected," the SASJ president, Mr John Matisonn, said recently.

(7) No copy of such memorandum shall be sent out and the report not be read out at any meeting of the applicants of the company or person who claim to be aggrieved by the same, and the directors or secretary of the company shall be liable to pay the costs of the application.

(6) The Court may order the company or the said officer or person application validly made to pay to the applicant the costs of the application and the costs of the application.

(7) He has in this section referred to as depriving a person under any provision of the law of any right or interest in respect of his property, or any right or interest in respect of his property, or any right or interest in respect of his property, or any right or interest in respect of his property.

Restrictions on Directors, their Powers and Certain Acts

271. Restriction of power of directors to issue shares capital - (1) Nothing contained in its memorandum of articles, the directors of a company have the power to allot or issue shares of the company without the prior approval of the company in general meeting.

(2) Any such approval may be in the form of a general authority to the directors, whether conditional or unconditional, to allot or issue shares in the discretion or in the form of a specific authority in respect of any particular allotment or issue of shares.

(3) If any such approval is given in the form of a general authority to the directors, it shall be valid only until dissolved at a general meeting of the company, and may be varied or revoked by a resolution of the company at any such general meeting.

(4) Any director of a company who knowingly takes part in the allotment or issue of any shares in contravention of section (1), shall be liable to compensate the company for any loss, damages or costs which the company may have sustained or incurred by him, and no proceedings shall be brought against him for such liability more than two years after the date of the allotment or issue of the shares.

272. Restriction on issue of shares and debentures to directors.—(1) No provision in any memorandum or articles of any resolution or a company authorizing the directors to allot or issue any shares or debentures convertible into shares of the company at the direction of the directors, shall authorize the allotment or issue of any such shares or debentures to any director of the company or his nominee, or to any body corporate which is or the directors of which is or is deemed to be connected with the directors, or the nominee of such director or nominee, or at a general meeting of which such director or his nominee is entitled to exercise or control the exercise of one fifth or more of the voting power, or to any subsidiary of such body corporate.

(2) The particular allotment or issue has not to the allotment or issue been specifically approved by the company in general meeting.

Probe into reporting on defence

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA — A commission of inquiry to investigate all aspects of news reporting on defence matters has been appointed by the State President

This was announced late yesterday by the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha

Members of the commission are Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman and former Administrator-General of South West Africa, Colonel Keith Fisher, secretary, Major-General Neil Webster, Mr K C P O von Lieres und Wilkau, a Johannesburg advocate, and Commandant I. C. Master-son, a Cape Town attorney

The secretary of the commission, Colonel Keith Fisher, said that Judge Steyn would make a statement as soon as he had studied the terms of reference of the commission thoroughly and had consulted with the other members

AMENDMENTS

According to Mr Botha's statement, the commission will inquire into all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act of 1957

'South Africa,' he said 'is entering a new phase of the total onslaught on its survival, which is being waged on the military, economic, political and psychological fronts

'In this regard the Government takes cognisance of the extremely important role played by the communications media both in the past and at present, in building up or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere

APPRECIATION

'The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organisations in South Africa is noted with appreciation, and their integrity and freedom must be protec-

APPRECIATION

'The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organisations in South Africa is noted with appreciation and their integrity and freedom must be protected,' he said

'On the other hand, the Government is aware of indications that a gradual and systematic denigration of the Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents

'This,' he said, 'is manifested by malevolent efforts to question the very essence of military service, the right of self defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of an own armaments industry and capability

PROTECTION

'In the light of these developments, and recognising the parallel requirements of national security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests'

The president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr R W J Opperman was invited to be a member of the commission but declined because of the pressure of work

The commission is to submit its report before March 15 next year.

DISCUSSION

The crude death rates and the standardised mortality rates for whites, Asians and 'coloureds' and urban Africans are presented in Fig. 1. The interpretation of these figures is confounded by the differences in the underlying structure of the population. The population pyramids of the various groups were pictured in Part I with the exception of the urban Africans, which appears in Fig. 2. This population shows an excess of healthy working males and lack of elderly persons as a result of the migratory labour situation.

The standardised mortality rate provides a single figure for the mortality experience of a population which can only be fully expressed in terms of a series of age specific death rates. The SMR is calculated by multiplying all the age specific mortality rates in the observed population by the corresponding numbers in the standard population, adding the number of deaths so obtained and dividing the total standard population. While this figure is independent of the age structure of the observed population, the choice of the standard population will affect the weighting given to the deaths in the various age groups. The choice of an underdeveloped population as a standard will give great weight to infant deaths and little weight to deaths among the elderly, while a developed standard population will reverse the position. The choice of standard population affects the ranking of the mortality between the observed groups. There is no 'true' answer. As the Duke of Wellington said: 'There are lies, damned lies, and statistics'!

Infant mortality rates are summarised in Fig. 3. Once again, difficulty is experienced in obtaining data for Africans. Birth statistics for Africans are not published by the central government. The various medical officers of health⁹ have estimated the infant mortality rates for their urban areas. These show considerable variation. (See also ref.15). A mean figure and the range are given in Fig. 2. These de facto figures should be interpreted with caution as sick infants are often brought to the cities from rural areas. An indication of the situation in the rural areas is given by a sample survey carried out in Cape Town and Transkei among Xhosa-speaking Africans.¹² An increase in infant mortality was observed with decreasing urbanisation, the figure for the completely rural areas being of the same magnitude as those parts of the world devoid of medical services. Fig. 4 summarises the age specific mortality rates of

rural areas or cause of deaths' according to the Bantu Reference Bureau (Personal Communication). At least 50 000 deaths among Africans were not registered. These occur mainly in the rural areas. It is estimated that about 10% of the deaths in the main urban districts are not registered for Africans.

METHODS

The following indices were used:

1. Crude Mortality Rate
2. Standardised Mortality Rate for England and Wales re projected for a developing one
3. Age and Cause Specific Mortality Rates for the seven International Classes
4. Proportions of Cause Specific Mortality Rates
5. Infant Mortality Rate
6. Expectation of Life
7. Competing Mortality Rates for population under a particular cause of death of the relative effect

The calculation of rates for specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

Inquiry into Defence reports

By PATRICK LAURENCE

THE PRIME Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced yesterday the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry to investigate newspaper reporting on Defence matters and whether the security of the State was adequately protected by the Defence Act.

The six-man commission will be headed by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa. It must submit its report by March 15 next year.

Mr Justice Steyn will be assisted by Major-General N Webster, director-general resources of the Defence Force, Dr D A Herbst, a communications specialist, Mr K C von Lieres, a Cape Town advocate, Commandant L C Mastereon, an attorney from Cape Town, and Colonel K H Fisher, the commission's secretary.

Its key function is to examine and make recommendations on the line of division between the right of the media to inform the public and the right of the public to be informed, on the one hand, and the interests of the State and the Defence Force as entrenched by the Defence Act, on the other.

The calculation of rates for specific population. No official estimates of this are available for inter-censal years. For whites, Asians and 'coloureds', the 1970 population has been projected forward using the age specific survival rates from 1970 and taking into account the actual births and deaths in the 0-4 age group. Allowance was made for migration.

For Africans, a different procedure was adopted as a population figure for only part of the country was required. The 1970 age distribution¹⁰ by magisterial district was used, the numbers being adjusted by the 1974 gross population estimates by economic region.¹¹

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with selected major categories of disease. Clearly, this is an entirely hypothetical situation. However, these competing risks life tables not only provide an indication of the relative importance of various disease categories to both the overall mortality experience and also to expectator of life of the three communities, but also, since there is an approximately linear relationship between the reduction of mortality and the percentage increase in life expectancy, any improvement will give rise to a proportional improvement in the expectation of life. Thus, if the mortality associated with any of the diseases included in Fig. 6 are re-

Inquiry on defence reporting

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PRETORIA — The government has appointed a commission of inquiry into all aspects of news reporting on defence matters and the desirability or otherwise of possible amendments to the relevant provisions of the Defence Act the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, announced here yesterday in his capacity as Minister of Defence.

The commission consists of Mr Justice M T Steyn of Bloemfontein (chairman) Major-General N N Webster, Director-General Resources of the SADF, Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert of Johannesburg, Advocate K C P D von Lieres und Wilkau, Commandant L C Masterson, an attorney of Cape Town, and Colonel K H Fisher (secretary) of the SA Defence Force in Pretoria

The president of the Newspaper Press Union of South Africa, Mr R W J Opperman, was invited to be a member of the commission but unfortunately had to decline due to pressure of work, the statement by the Prime Minister said

South Africa is entering a new phase of the total onslaught on its survival, which is being waged on the military, economic political and psychological fronts

In this regard, the government takes cognizance of the extremely important role played by the communications media both in the past and at present in building up or breaking down the nation's morale in Southern Africa and elsewhere

"The high standard of reporting by the large majority of news organizations in South Africa is noted with appreciation, and their integrity and freedom must be protected"

"On the other hand, the government is also aware of indications that the gradual and systematic denigration of the SA Defence Force has become a priority objective of our enemies and their agents

"This is manifested by malevolent efforts to question the very essence of military service, the right of self-defence, the procurement of armaments and the development of an own armaments industry and capability

In the light of these developments, and cognizant of the parallel requirements of national

security and the freedom of the media, it has been decided to appoint a commission of inquiry to investigate the protection of both these interests," the statement said

The terms of reference of the commission were to investigate and make recommendations on

- The delimitation of, on the one hand, the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to be informed on affairs of state, and on the other the interests of the state and of its citizens as entrenched by Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act, 1957 (Act No 44 of 1957) and the general security interests of the SA Defence Force and the armaments supply industry which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known

In the delimitation the former set of interests are to be weighed up against the latter set of interests

- The ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the State

- The effectiveness of Section 118 and any other provision of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence or secrets that conflict with the security interests of the state which also include the security interests of the SA Defence Force and the South African armaments-manufacturing industry and the armaments trade

- The necessity and equitability, should existing legislation be found to be ineffective, or amending or substituting such legislation to effectively protect the security interests of the state And

- The formulation of proposed amendments, if any, to the Defence Act 1957

The commission is to submit its report before March 15, 1980 — Sapa

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Fears of more curbs on Press

Argus
6/12/79
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Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG.—Fears were expressed today that the appointment of a commission to investigate news reporting of defence matters could lead to more restrictive legislation.

The commission has been announced by the Prime Minister Mr P. W. Botha, in his capacity as Minister of Defence. It will be headed by Mr Justice M. T. Steyn, former Administrator General of South West Africa.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on defence matters, said today that if there was to be investigation, it seemed to him that this was a case for a parliamentary select committee. The appointment of outsiders encroached on the normal functions of Parliament.

MORE CURBS

He accepted the need to balance security needs of the State against the freedom of the Press. But he pointed to fears that Mr Botha's announcement could be a precursor to more restrictive legislation.

Mr Vause Raw, the New Republic Party leader, said he had always opposed excessive censorship or secrecy which did not appear to have any real security reason.

"Therefore it is perhaps as well to have a commission to establish whether there is too much secrecy or whether reporting is in fact damaging security."

Mr Harvey Tyson, editor of the Star, said today "I am not aware of any newspaper in the country that does not appreciate the absolute need to protect military secrets. The Defence Act as it already stands not only ensures this; it also prohibits the publication without authority of every aspect of military affairs."

The Burger, mouthpiece in the Cape of the New

nowever, much self-respecting newspapers may regret the fact that an inquiry had been found necessary; it could not be denied that conditions had come about which could make such an inquiry necessary.

STRIDENT

The editor of the Daily News in Durban, Mr Michael Green, said "The Defence Act and the Official Secrets Act are already so stringent that one would hardly have thought it possible to tighten further the restrictions on reporting of military matters."

Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, expressed apprehension as "all strategic aspects of the Defence Force are already heavily controlled by the Defence Act."

Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said he was puzzled by the need for such a commission because, under the Defence Act, South Africa already had total censorship of military matters. Probe into reporting on defence, page 11.

Papers
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apologize
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to Botha

Staff Reporter

ARGUS GROUP newspapers yesterday apologized to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, for having embarrassed him by reports of a braai of rare buck in SWA/Namibia

The Star, Johannesburg, and the Argus, Cape Town, accepted without reservation that Mr Botha, as Minister of Defence, was not present at a braai for which they had alleged black-faced impala were shot by Defence Force personnel

Apology

The apology follows a bitter row between Mr Botha and the Argus group newspapers which reported last month that the buck had been shot and braaied in Mr Botha's honour during a visit to the operational area in 1977.

After a discussion between the newspapers and the Prime Minister, the newspapers said they had not meant to imply that the buck had been shot at Mr Botha's request, or that he approved, or that he had been involved

After a further meeting between Mr Botha and the editors concerned, the newspapers said yesterday they accepted Mr Botha had not been present at a braai near Sodaliet in SWA/Namibia on April 2 or 3 1977. They apologized for having embarrassed him.

Seminar to analyse Press

Post 7/12/25

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By MALOSE MATSEMELA

A COMMUNICATIONS seminar starts this evening at the St Peter's Seminary Conference Hall, Hammanskraal.

It is organised by the Commission for Social Communication of the Catholic Bishops Conference (CSCCBC) and the Writers Association of South Africa (Wasa).

The seminar will be a "Critical Analysis of the Black Press". It ends on Sunday.

The 70 participants expected will converge from the Cape, Natal, Pietersburg, Johannesburg and Pretoria. Journalists, black leaders, clergymen, attorneys and university students are expected.

CSCCBC and Wasa will take a critical look at the role of the Press, particularly in the black community.

Security legislation and the free Press in a truly democratic country will be discussed

By ERNEST
NKABINDE

TEACHERS are advised not to criticise the Department in the Press and in public whenever they have complaints against the Department.

This was said by Mr G Engelbrecht, the Press officer of the Department of Education and Training, when he addressed a conference organised by the Transvaal African United Teachers Association at Sebokeng theatre.

"Teachers should not criticise the Department in public or in the Press if they have some complaints against it," he said. A wrong report about the leak on the examination question papers had appeared in **SUNDAY POST** and he had notified the news editor about it. Mr Engelbrecht said he could not elaborate on the matter as it was now in the hands of the police for investigation.

Keep complaints out of Press, teachers told

Mr Engelbrecht said the new Education Act could bring many changes to the old Bantu Education Act of 1953. He said the new Act will make provision for compulsory education and free books will be supplied gradually in some areas. The Act will also provide pre-school, nursery school and health services.

The Department will introduce housing loans for teachers who qualify for it after five years service.

The Minister will have powers to appoint, promote and discharge a teacher if found guilty on misconduct.

Reasons will be given in cases of dismissal.

Teachers will be able to appeal against dismissals. He said a teacher will work on a twelve months probation period instead of the present 36 months. He further said that teachers who wish to resign will have to give written notice three months before resigning.

Mr Engelbrecht said the School Board will terminate its existence at the end of the year and each school will in future have its own school committee. He said the Government will now build schools, a job previously done by Administration Boards. He added that the Minister has powers to dismiss a teacher on a 24 hours notice basis.

Post 12/12/19

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Views sought on defence reporting

RDM

13/12/72

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THE Commission of Inquiry into news reporting on defence matters would begin its public hearings on January 14, the chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, said in Pretoria yesterday

Public hearings will also be held in Johannesburg, Maritzburg, Durban, Bloemfontein, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town

The commission has to submit its report before March 15, 1980. Anyone wishing to testify or submit memoranda must inform the secretary of the commission, Private Bag 360, Pretoria, before January 10

The other members are Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the South African Defence Force, Dr D A S Herbst, a communications expert of Johannesburg, Mr K C P von Licres, an advocate of Johannesburg; Commandant L C Masterson, an attorney of Cape town, and Colonel K H Fisher of the SADF in Pretoria who will act as secretary

Addressing a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Justice Steyn said the elements of equity and balanced fairness were spelt out clearly in the commission's terms of reference, which were to investigate and make recommendations on.

● The delimitation of, on the one hand, the interests of the news media in informing the public and the latter's right to

be informed on affairs of state, and on the other hand the interests of the state and of its citizens as entrenched by Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act

● The general security interests of the SADF and the armaments supply industry, which require that newsworthy information should sometimes not be made known

In the delimitation, the former set of interests is to be weighed up against the latter set of interests

● The ways in which these various interests may be reconciled in practice without detriment to the security interests of the state

● The effectiveness of Section 118 and other provisions of the Defence Act to prevent and/or control the publication or dissemination of information, intelligence of secrets that conflict with the security interests of the state, including the security interests of the SADF, the South African armaments manufacturing industry and the armaments trade

Invitations would be extended to all interested parties, including members of the Press and the public, to give evidence before the commission. The hearings would be held in public except where the chairman decided that certain aspects be held in camera in the national interest — Sapa

Journalists freed on permit charge

'STATE CASE

NOT PROVED'

FIVE journalists charged with entering Soweto without permits were yesterday found not guilty and discharged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court.

Mr Ameen Akhalwaya (33) of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Michael Norton (40) of The Voice, Mr Samuel Pop (48), Mr Stephen Young (51) of The Voice and Miss Shirley Lue (27) from the Catholic Bishop's Conference in Pretoria, appeared before Mr A G du Toit.

They had refused to plead, but a plea of not guilty was entered on their behalf.

The State had alleged that they entered a black residential area without applying for permits at the magistrates' court office.

The visit took place during a meeting of the

Writers' Association of South Africa (Wasa) held at the DOCC, Orlando East, Soweto, on April 29

In acquitting them, Mr du Toit said there was no evidence that they were found inside an area reserved for African residents

He said the court would not accept Major van Rooyen's evidence that the Orlando DOCC was situated in an area proclaimed for Africans.

There was also evidence to the effect that clear signs were displayed indicating an area reserved for Africans — where it started and where it ended.



Freed . . . (From left) Mr Michael Norton, Miss Shirley Lue, Mr Steve Young, Mr Ameen Akhalwaya and Mr Sam Pop.

Star 12, 2/11

Journalists acquitted ⁽²⁴³⁾ on Soweto charge

Four journalists and a secretary were yesterday acquitted on a charge of entering Soweto on April 29 without a permit after a Johannesburg regional magistrate found there was insufficient evidence.

Mr A G A du Toit said in his judgment that from the evidence given in court it was impossible to find whether the State had proved that the accused were found inside an area reserved for Bantu occupation.

The accused were: Mr Ameen Akhalwaya (33), Mr Mike Norton (40), Miss Shirley Lue (29), Mr Sam Pop (48) and Mr Steve Young (52). They all refused to plead on their first appearance and the magistrate entered a plea of not guilty.

They attended a meeting of the Writers' Association of South Africa in Orlando.

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Buying protection

The acquisition by Argus of a 30% stake in Caxton is as foreshadowed in *For* last week centred on the growing, but highly competitive, free distributor newspaper market. Caxton's joint MD Terry Moolman sees the link with Argus as basically a defensive manoeuvre with several positive aspects.

He feels that Caxton will now not have

to face a full frontal attack from *Six*, *Saan* or *Nasionale Pers* in the freebie market. 'Very few will think even three times about competing with us,' he hopes. He considers that with Argus backing, albeit more psychological than material, Caxton will be in a better position to tackle other dailies such as the *RDM* "which is neither fish nor fowl and has no well defined market niche."

Argus is also to form with Moolman and other joint MD Noel Coburn, a marketing agency to sell advertising to blacks on behalf of *Post Sunday Post* and Caxton-associated Afmed. Moolman figures that there is a lot of scope here since, although *Post* ranks third in daily circulation, it rates but 10th in advertising revenue.

For Argus, the attraction lies in getting an immediate and meaningful stake in the freebie market, plus the option to provide editorial, typesetting and printing facilities for out-of-town papers in the future. For this is how Moolman intends using Caxton's considerable printing capacity. "Once everything on the Witwatersrand is running smoothly, we intend branching out."

Caxton is obviously expecting circulations to balloon. A six-unit Goss Suburban printing press was installed recently, bringing the number of units to nine. These are running 18 hours a day. Moolman claims. Standing in a Stuttafords warehouse is a three-unit Harris, while in a recent deal Moolman arranged for delivery in six months' time of another six-unit Goss. This is more than enough to handle Caxton's six weeklies and five monthlies.

With the combination of selling advertising to the black market as well as to white suburban women, Moolman feels that he is on to a profitable pitch. One reason for his confidence is overseas experience and the fact that he is highly critical of most local newspaper management. Drawing on experience gained at *Republican Press* under the Human brothers, he avers that most daily newspapers appear to have an identity crisis. And they employ newspaper managers rather than publishers. Leave the editors to do the writing, and the owners to do the publishing.

Be that as it may, getting in on Caxton's act is difficult. Marketability is virtually *non est*. The controlling consortium of Moolman, Coburn and Argus now have 56% of the equity.

John White

of death. The proportional categories of the International are the overall mortality of the 5. The whites show a typical with Infectious and Parasitic and Neoplasms (15,6%) and Diseases of major importance. For urban Parasitic Diseases make an important (19,5% and 23,5% respectively), and certain causes of perinatal in the category of Infectious es and tuberculosis are the most oureds' experience an interesting loped' mortality with a high diseases in the young and circulo also of interest is the relatively conditions, particularly in the

African community (22,3%). This provides some indication of the provision and utilisation of medical services to Africans in the urban areas. In general, the Asians have a spectrum of mortality intermediate between the whites on the one hand and the 'coloureds' and Africans, on the other.

Clearly, the presentation of the cause specific mortality data as proportional mortalities conceals a certain amount of information. Table I provides a more detailed analysis of these data in the form of cause specific mortality rates for defined age groups by sex, in the white, Asian and 'coloured' communities.

If the mortality rates (Table I) are compared with the proportional mortalities for the seventeen major disease categories (Fig. 5), it will be noted that despite the relatively minor proportional contribution made by circulatory diseases in the 'coloured' community, the actual rates for these diseases are higher than those of the whites. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is that the mortality rates for Infectious and Parasitic Diseases are so high that they effectively swamp the proportional mortality of the Circulatory Diseases in the 'coloured' community. In the white community, the mortality rates for most causes of death are so low, the importance of the Circulatory diseases become disproportionately exaggerated.

Asian females have the worst expectation of life at age 45 of the three communities, which is in marked distinction from both males and females at e_0 and males at e_{45} . The fact that for the 65+ age group, Asian women have the highest mortality rates for respiratory, circulatory, digestive, genito-urinary and ill-defined causes of death (Table I) may contribute to this anomalous situation.

Fig. 7 summarises the percentage improvement in the expectation of life at birth subsequent to the total elimination of the mortality associated

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Panda's predicament

A monthly black student digest, *Panda*, has been thrown into limbo as a result of a decision by Justice and Interior Minister Alwyn Schlebusch that it should lodge a R10 000 deposit before further publication.

According to publisher Manakane Mabo-goane, the Minister's step represents a departure from the position of his predecessor, Jimmy Kruger. When *Panda*, which deals with academic matters and carries general interest features on black achievements in various fields, applied for registration in 1977, Kruger gave his approval without demanding the deposit.

1. 1977

2. 1978

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35. 2011

36. 2012

37. 2013

38. 2014

39. 2015

40. 2016

41. 2017

42. 2018

43. 2019

44. 2020

45. 2021

46. 2022

47. 2023

48. 2024

49. 2025

50. 2026

51. 2027

52. 2028

53. 2029

54. 2030

New magazine launched

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A UNIQUE new magazine has been launched in Johannesburg by a former assistant editor of *Weekend World*.

The magazine, *Frontline*, is designed to offer high-quality, in-depth information on South African issues to intelligent, but not necessarily highly educated, readers.

It is published and edited by Mr Denis Beckett, who was senior assistant editor responsible for *Weekend World* until it was banned in October 1977.

The first edition of *Frontline*, published last week, includes a full-scale probe into the position of Inkatha, an examination of the effects of this year's series of heavy-weight boxing matches, and a look at how the traffic cops are adjusting to the changing South African society.

There are also opinion columns by Dr Nthato Motlana and by Mr Stefan van der Merwe, a leading Nationalist academic. According to Mr Beckett, part of *Frontline's* purpose is to provide a forum for people of widely different views to hold constructive debate.

"Virtually all the newspapers and magazines we have are either 'black' or 'white'," he says. "But the fact is that we are one society. It is high time that we started to recognise this, and came to grips with the problems that face us in accepting it."

Frontline is 'too radical'. My answer to them is that if they are not prepared to recognise this as an objective effort to make headway through the big problems that face us, then they've really got their heads buried in the sand."

At the same time, some left-wingers have accused *Frontline* of "whitewashing the system". "In fact, we don't have an ideological line at all," says Mr Beckett.

"We're trying to talk in the interests of ALL South Africans equally and to deal with practical possibilities for real change."

Others, says Mr Beckett, have complained that *Frontline* gives recognition to Inkatha. "There are some people who would like to believe that the things they don't like do not exist. We do not agree with that approach." "Our subscribers include

several doctors, lawyers and top businessmen, and also people with active minds but low standards of education. As far as we are concerned we are reaching intelligent people who want deep-reaching information on the South African scene. But unfortunately, advertisers in general have become used to magazines which can define their readers in terms of wealth or education, and we are finding it difficult to break through that."



The cover of the new magazine *Frontline*

THINKING

"Some whites like to wish that the black man would conveniently fade away into the homelands, just as some blacks like to think that the white will one day disappear. But both those ways of thinking are completely unrealistic. We're all here to stay. The real problem is to find out what sort of new society we want, and how we get there. That is what *Frontline* is dealing with."

Mr Beckett says that initial reaction to *Frontline* has been "quite promising". At least ten of the shops which stocked the magazine sold out in the first week.

So far, there are 480 subscribers at R6 a year. A single issue of *Frontline* costs 60c. To be in with *Frontline* will appear ten times a year.

There has also been criticism, Mr Beckett admits. "Some conservatives have complained that

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BADELA JOINS SUNDAY POST

MR Mono Badela, a journalist with nine years experience, has been appointed SUNDAY POST's reporter in Port Elizabeth.

Badela's journalistic career started in 1970 when he covered township sport for the EP Herald.

In August 1973 he joined the Evening Post. While there he was the Chief Reporter on the Extra which he helped establish in 1975.

Badela graduated from Fort Hare University in March 1960 with a Bachelor of Arts degree, majoring in Politics and Public Administration.

His lectures included the late Professor Z K Mathews, former president of the Cape Province Region of the now Terrence Beard, head of the Rhodes Politics Department.



Mono Badela

Between April 6 and August 8, 1963, Badela was detained and later charged for furthering the aims of the PAC. He was acquitted by a Graaff-Reinet court.

In 1971 Badela helped establish the Kwazakhele Rugby Union (Kwaru), becoming its president for six years.

The Star Bureau
LONDON — The coffin for Press freedom in South Africa is ready — all that is now needed is a corpse, according to the 1979 World Press Freedom Review of the International Press Institute

Listing examples of authoritarian clampdowns on journalists and the Press in South Africa in the past year, the report adds. "These were typical not of a liberal democracy but of a totalitarian dictatorship. So was the passage of the Police (Amendment) Act and the Inquest Act, which put further muzzles on the ability of the Press to report on the administration of justice

"The Police Act belongs in a police state, since it prohibits reports or comments on any police actions which the police refuse to discuss"

"BLANKET"

The IPI report adds: "Once again the Government is also threatening blanket, as well as selective, action against the Press. The Newspaper Press Union, it says, should control and regulate the Press, imposing fines and banning journalists.

"The inference is clear. if the Press won't do the

World body fears a clampdown on SA Press

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Star

Government's dirty work, the Government will do it by itself"

Earlier, the report says the ordeal of South Africa's journalists is without parallel because it takes place in a country which claims all the virtues of a free, open and compassionate society.

"Those who set themselves up to be paragons must be prepared for the most rigorous examination — and if found wanting, the strength of their condemnation should match the level of their hypocrisy," according to the IPI report which is headlined: "South Africa: New Clampdown Feared."

On the Information scandal the report reads

"In a liberal democracy the Government seeks to retain public confidence by open persuasion within an accountable system.

"These rules were grossly disdained when high-ranking politicians and administrators set out to manipulate public opinion furtively and dishonestly in the so-called Muldergate conspiracy.

"Public funds were secretly employed to set up a pro-Government daily newspaper, The Citizen, to attempt purchase of media outlets abroad, and to buy goodwill in the media at home and overseas"

Minister comments on reporter's jailing

RUM 20/12/79

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THE Minister of Justice, Mr A L Schibusch, issued the following statement in Pretoria yesterday

"A leading article in the Rand Daily Mail of December 4, 1979, hinted that the sentence of 14 days jail imposed on Mr John Matisonn, political correspondent of the Sunday Express, (he was released pending an appeal) was a result of certain information concerning the Christian League which he had published in a report in the Sunday Express about a year ago

"The leading article also points out that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has now acknowledged that the Christian League had received financial support from the former Department of Information and on the basis of this acknowledgement demands that the Government immediately withdraw the case against Mr Matisonn. The leading article also asks for an explanation of how it was possible for summons to be served on Mr Matisonn while certain members of the Government knew the truth regarding the Christian League

and therefore were aware of the correctness of Mr Matisonn's report

"I just wish to put the facts with regard to Mr Matisonn's sentence in the right perspective. He was summonsed in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedure Act, Act 51 of 1977, to appear before a magistrate for questioning in connection with a criminal charge being investigated by the police. Mr Matisonn was questioned with a view to disclosing his source of information for the report concerned so as to enable the police to conduct a proper investigation. A charge of criminal libel (strafregtelike laster) and of interfering with postal matter, (a contravention of Section 96 of the Postal Act, Act 44 of 1958), was at issue. Without the information sought from Mr Matisonn, and which he refused to divulge, the police could not complete their investigation.

"The steps taken against Mr Matisonn have nothing to do with the question whether or not the Christian League received financial support from the former Department of In-

formation and whether or not Mr Matisonn's report in this regard was correct. It is all good and well to argue now about the correctness or otherwise of the contents of his report, but I think members of the Press will also agree that interference with other people's private post, especially when it is still in the hands of the Post Office, cannot be condoned and that an allegation that it had happened must be investigated. Mr Matisonn cannot claim to be treated differently from other citizens of the country.

"He was summonsed to appear before a magistrate in terms of a valid legal provision. There he was questioned according to the procedure prescribed by law and sentenced by a judicial official. He has appealed and the judgment of the Supreme Court is being awaited. He is free to bring any facts to the attention of any court. The Government had nothing to do with his summons and sentence and the Government has no intention of trying to interfere with the course of justice. — Sapa

SUN EXPRESS 30/12/79

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ONLY ONE MAN HAS EXPERIENCE OF WORKING WITH THE PRESS BUT ...

Our commission is not biased, say its members

By MARIAN SHINN

ALL the members, except the chairman, of the new commission of inquiry into news reporting of defence and security matters are either members of the South African Defence Force or active members of the Citizen Force.

As far as could be established, the chairman of the commission Mr Justice M T Steyn has no military connections.

The commission, appointed by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha on December 5, will look into newspaper reporting of defence matters and whether the security of the State is adequately protected by the Defence Act.

The commissioners are

- Major-General Neil Webster, Director-General (Resources) of the Defence Force

- Dr D A S Herbst, a communications specialist and a captain in the Troop Information division of the Citizen Force

- Mr K C von Lieres, an advocate and a colonel in the 7th Infantry Division, where he is Senior Staff Officer (Logistics)

- Mr L C Masterston, a Cape Town advocate and Commanding Officer of the Cape Town Rifles

The secretary of the commission is a full-time SADF man, Colonel K H Fisher.

The Press release announcing the members of the commission gave only Mr Masterston's CF rank. The ranks of the other two CF men, Dr Herbst and Mr Von Lieres, were not mentioned.

A SADF spokesman denied that was an attempt to mislead the public into believing that the commission was not comprised solely of military men.

"The ranks of the other two were not referred to because they are not in charge of units. Commandant Masterson is CO of his own unit," he said.

"We must stress that these men (the three CF men) were

ty of the Orange Free State in 1970. He was the country's first Doctor of Communications. He is now director of the Southern African Freedom Foundation.

He refused to discuss whether he felt the commission was loaded in favour of the SADF or whether his impartiality would be affected by his active military connections.

Mr Von Lieres, who was in the prosecuting team in the



● General Webster: Top army man

Kempton Park Soweto students' security trial, was recently made a full colonel in the CF and was in Angola in 1975.

He is on holiday in Mossel Bay and could not be reached for comment.

Mr Masterson said he had probably been chosen for the commission "because of my legal training".

He also declined to comment on whether he felt there were too many military men on the commission and whether someone without military connections should have been appointed as well.

Opposition defence spokes-

man Mr Harry Schwarz was not disturbed that all the commissioners had active military connections.

"The fact that a man is a member of the CF does not prejudice him," he said.

"All along I have said that I felt this should be a Parliamentary Commission. If the Defence Act is going to be amended, this should be done by Parliamentarians."

Former editor of the Sunday Times Joel Mervis said he felt the Prime Minister should have gone out of his way to appoint to the commission someone who was not militarily involved.

"I would say it is a matter for regret that the commission does not also include one or more people who have working experience of a newspaper and other media."

"To me, it seems vitally important that the existing members of the commission should also have the assistance of one or more persons who have an intimate knowledge of newspaper production."

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said he felt more emphasis should have been placed on Press experience in selecting people to serve on the commission. "One would have thought that someone experienced in the Press side of the problem would have

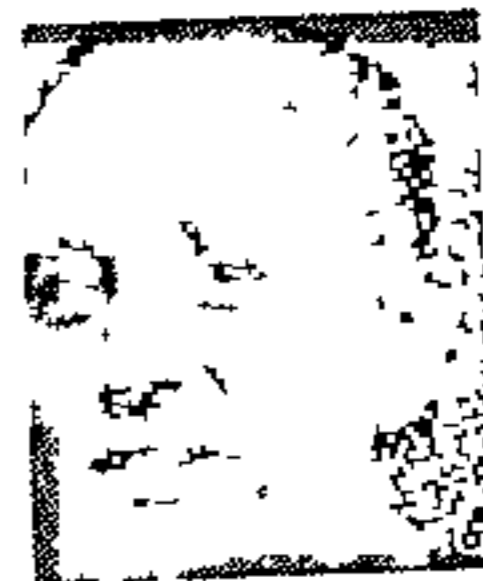
been able to contribute to the inquiry," he said.

At a Press conference earlier this month Mr Justice Steyn said the absence of a Press representative on the commission would not affect its impartiality.

He said impartiality would be ensured by the three legal men on the team.

Asked why there were no Press representatives on the commission Mr Justice Steyn said "It would be impolitic of me to comment."

He stressed at the Press conference that the commission



● Mr Schwarz: 'Job for MPs'

was not loaded in favour of the State.

He said besides investigating the relationship between the Press and the SADF, the commission would also examine the whole field of the Press and security.

Findings of the commission could result in new legislation, but might also lead to a new code of conduct.

● Written representations to the commission must be handed in before January 10 and the commission must complete its work by March 14.

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Steyn: 'No problem'

not chosen for their military connections but for their legal and communications experience.

"We do not believe that their impartiality will be affected by the fact that they are active Citizen Force men."

Only one of the members has any newspaper experience. Dr Herbst was a sub-editor on Die Transvaler for five years and news editor for two before he went to the Universi-

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SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONCEPTS XVI

Schlebusch challenged on Matisson case

243
327
RDM 31/12/79

By PETER BAYER

THE editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, has challenged statements by the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who criticised the Rand Daily Mail at the weekend for a leading article published on December 4 this year.

Mr Gibson, in a statement published in the Express yesterday, also said the Minister's statement had left an "unfortunate and incorrect innuendo" that Mr John Matisson, Political Correspondent of the Express, was suspected of tampering with mail.

The "Mail's" leading article, Mr Schlebusch's statement said, hinted that the sentence imposed on Mr Matisson "was a result of certain information concerning the Christian League which he had published in the Sunday Express about a year ago"

Mr Matisson was sentenced, in terms of Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to 14 days' jail for refusing to divulge his source of information for a report on the Rev Fred Shaw and the Christian League. He was released pending an appeal.

However Mr Schlebusch claimed the steps taken against Mr Matisson "have nothing to do with the question whether or not the Christian League re-

ceived financial support from the former Department of Information and whether or not Mr Matisson's report in this regard was correct"

"A charge of criminal libel and of interfering with postal matter was at issue," Mr Schlebusch's statement said

Mr Schlebusch said Mr Matisson "cannot claim to be treated differently from other citizens of the country" (referring to "interference with other people's private post, especially when it is in the hands of the post office".)

In reply to this, Mr Gibson said it was never suggested Mr Matisson be treated differently to other citizens

"No one has ever said that Mr Matisson should be above the law. But three points arise from the Minister's statement that need to be answered immediately

"Firstly, Mr Matisson was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment when he refused to name a source of information relating to a report on the Rev Fred Shaw and his Christian League.

"Mr Schlebusch's statement strongly suggests that Mr Matisson was subpoenaed to provide information about tampering with the post. He was not. The subpoena specifies that the crime being investigated was

criminal defamation — presumably of Mr Shaw.

"Only during the court proceeding did the issue of mail tampering arise.

"Secondly, the Minister also said in his statement that Mr Matisson was 'free to bring any facts to the attention of any court'.

"That, too, is an issue on appeal. The magistrate who sentenced Mr Matisson ruled he was not entitled to present any evidence at all concerning the circumstances under which the subpoena was issued."

"Thirdly, the real issue in any event is not a legalistic one — but how the whole matter ever got to court in the first place," Mr Gibson's said.

Mr Gibson said the Minister's statement "left an unfortunate — and entirely incorrect — innuendo that Mr Matisson himself was suspected of being involved in the suspected offence of mail tampering".

Mr Gibson's statement ended "The signs of intimidation with the intent to cover up are too visible in pre-court action and they point directly to a man who was in the Cabinet at the time"

● Editorial comment
— Page 8

PRESS

3 JANUARY 1980 - 19 APRIL 1980

Chrys 3/3/80

Freedom of Press 'essential'

(243) (254) (222)

WHEN the onslaught on a country causes the curtailment of freedom in order to meet such threat, the aggressor has already won the first round, the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Schwarz was giving evidence at the resumed hearing of the Steyn Commission which was appointed to investigate reporting on the SADF and police. Mr Schwarz said freedom would be maintained in a

society under attack — for as long as it was practical and consistent with the ability of the society to continue to survive.

Press freedom was fundamental to a free society. The Press, like individuals, did not present an image of perfection.

'Society as a whole is not condemned because individuals transgress, and nor should the Press as a whole be judged by the actions of individuals,' he said.

A RIGHT

Press freedom was a 'precious treasure' and a free and courageous Press was a major weapon in the Republic's defence.

The public had the right to be informed as information was necessary to form judgment. This was essential in a democratic society.

To be misinformed or to be uninformed seriously affected the morale of a people.

However, no information which could assist the enemy with regard to the strength, tactics, weaponry, operations and other related matters, should be disclosed.

CASUALTIES

Laconic statements in connection with casualties resulted in frustration and lack of appreciation. 'The public needs to know the incidents in which their young men are killed and wounded to give meaning and understanding for the sacrifices made. This could be done without making available information to the enemy,' he said.

It was correct to allow publication of allegations of wrongs committed to national servicemen, such as assaults and extreme exertion.

Mr Schwarz criticised aspects of section 118 of the Defence Act.

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**In support of
Press reporting...**

SINCE ancient times, bearers of bad tidings have been blamed for the news. So it was no surprise that there are those who, after the 1976 riots, decided that Press reports of the unrest were among the causes — along with communist agitation — of what happened in Soweto and other townships.

Their belief presupposes that a contented person, comfortably housed and steadily employed, secure in the knowledge that he is as good as the next man, would, on reading of a riotous event, leap up from his newspaper and burn down a building or two.

Black youths such as those found by the Cillie Commission to have been influenced by reports of the unrest to commit violence themselves, hardly fit that description. The point being that grievances are not escalated when they don't exist; it is only when they exist that they can be exploited.

And the Cillie Commission's report indeed found that the wide publicity given to the unrest by Press and radio made youthful minds receptive to the urging of others, or other provocation, and led them to riot themselves.

But in spite of finding instances of wrong, inflammatory and destructive reporting, the commission found no evidence that any action of the Press was directly responsible for unrest.

We are glad the commission has set the record straight. Indeed,

what is clear in the report is the extent to which the commission relied in its investigations on the factual reporting of events by the Press.

The issue of reporting social anger and disturbance is a difficult one. The easy, and totalitarian, temptation for government is simply to prohibit all reporting of unrest. That way, no one, least of all impressionable minds, will be influenced — at least not by the media.

But ordering the concealment of unpleasant things does not make them go away; it merely lulls the general public — and many of those in government, too — into a false sense of security. When unpleasant conditions finally erupt the shock is all the greater, and the public and government are all the less prepared to cope.

In the long run, it is far better and safer to have as much publication as possible. A public and government properly provided with knowledge are best able to make intelligent decisions.

As it is, we already have too many prohibitions on the free publication of news, and there are ominous calls for still more. Instead, there needs to be greater freedom allowed for the judgment and responsibility of those in the Press.

The role of the Press in performing this function is fittingly acknowledged in the Cillie Commission report. We hope that others will also note it.

THE danger with any newspaper-linked expose of Government scandal since the political demise of Richard Nixon, is to draw the parallel with Watergate.

It is a danger that shows its sharp teeth throughout the telling of South Africa's most serious political scandal.

And, with the exception of the title of their new book (Muldergate — predictably perhaps) is equally finely avoided by Mervyn Rees and Chris Day in their personal telling of that story.

They have opted for the human touch in telling it. Paying due deference to wives and children neglected.

The hours lost to phoning, checking and rechecking, tracing and retracing leads that ran many times into solid walls of half-truths and semi-censorship.

So, to tell the story — and avoid the obvious trap of comparing these two hard-nosed reporters to the Woodward and Bernstein of Watergate fame — and latterly for fame — it is important to examine the men themselves.

The whole proceedings were the stuff that newspapermen both crave and dread.

Day and Rees threw out odd snatches of the story to me, not because I was directly involved, but because they are friends and being part of the "Mail" staff, there had to be some involvement.

And this despite the fact that they both knew there was a plant on the paper, there at the best of their quarry.

They were totally involved, shut off from the rest of us, and close-mouthed about it.

It was a strange time. They were going for broke. It was a dedicated desire to expose those truths they knew existed.

And though that might sound true, it is also an unassailable fact.

Day is an extrovert. A man who moves his small frame with frenetic energy and excites those around him to fol-

to be a book review. It cannot possibly be Rees and Day are my friends and admired colleagues.

And anyway, their insight into the arrogance of the Afrikaner ruling classes destroys for once and all the myth that all (white) men are equal.

It takes strange human chemistry to create a monster like the Info scandal.

And it took even more complex mixtures of courage and perseverance to dig through the mire to justify that one headline.

It was three people really. Rees was at the sharp end and Day did the worrying and shuffled the papers so that Mervyn could stay there.

Allister Sparks, the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, backed them. And that was undoubtedly the single most important aspect.

Sparks saw the value of the thing that Day was pressing for.

"Get Mervyn out of the office and on to his one," was the drift of the pugnacious Day's plea to his editor.

And the story came out. But, before weighing that story as Rees and Day tell it, one point must be noted.

Journalists are what they are because of a desire to write. Rees and Day have been with them, won many awards for just that, writing about the things that needed exposure.

That was denied Rees for a full two years.

It was also denied Day who was given the unenviable task of pushing his highly individual and often awkward colleague into a situation that clashed with every facet of his journalistic being.

Somewhere, hidden behind that screen of fabrication, was the real story.

Not all of it has come out yet.

But what the blowing of the Info gaff has done, has been of value and significance. Fertiliser millionaire Louis Layt has repaid his share of the



Mervyn Rees sombre introvert

A journalist telling of the much-lauded doings of other journalists for their work on the investigative expose of the Info Scandal, is a near impossible brief. JON SWIFT accepted such a brief on the book written by Mervyn Rees and Chris Day. This is what he remembers of those traumatic times.

Ironically, it was Rhoadie's high-living trip to the Seychelles, exposed first by Sunday Express reporter, Kit Katzin and his Editor Rex Gibson, that showed the tip of the iceberg.

"It was," says Rees, "not really the start of it, but it was the first tangible evidence."

For Rees and Day — who had the inside track, but lacked the definitive and binding facts of the story — it was a frustrating race against time.

"We knew it all," Rees has told me more than once, "but we couldn't publish anything until we were 100% sure."

A deeper irony of that race against time — and one that Rees and Day were unaware of — was that, if Mulder was given his head, he, Rhoadie and

leader of the Nat Party in the Transvaal and a man who failed by only six votes to wrest the premiership vacated by Vorster in favour of the Presidency, from P. W. Botha.

There was only one thing to do, run So, Rees ran, following the clues.

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Two men with just one aim

phoned an intermediary of "Mike" (their code name for Rhoadie) then caught a train to Zurich and phoned again.

Two phone calls to Cannes and R3 000 in travel costs later, Rees was no nearer except for one salient fact.

The Third Man's promises had been met. Rhoadie would consider talking to Rees, a major instrument in his downfall, after six weeks of silence.

Still, Rhoadie could have been anywhere. All Rees had was the relayed messages from the former secretary for Information through the Third Man.

Rees, Ted Olson (the Cape Times reporter who had set up the contact with the Third Man) and the Third Man himself, flew to Frankfurt, and phoned again.

Then on to Amsterdam, where Day joined them, and through Chicago to Miami through Chicago again, trying to set up a meeting with Rhoadie.

That critical meeting — the pivot that swung the whole story the way of Rees and Day — finally happened at midnight in the near-deserted Miami Airport.

"OK," said Rhoadie, "we'll talk."

It was almost the end of the trail and the beginning of some revelations that were to rock the iconoclastic foundations of Afrikaner Nationalism's arrogant posturing.

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Chris Day pugnacious extrovert

mate decision not to make any further damaging disclosures. Rees was in trouble. He and Day were sitting on the biggest story in South African political history. And Rhoadie wouldn't allow them to write it.

The compromise was this: "We would disclose that we had all the facts, without detailing the secret projects other than those that had already become public knowledge (The Citizen funding and the monumental cash disaster of financials)."

Events moved at a frightening pace.

Rees and Day named names — Vorster, Diederichs, Horwood, Kruger — they all were in the know, was the story the two journalistic sleuths weighed in with.

The denials followed thick and fast, but Mulder came out and backed the contentions of Rees and Day.

Vorster reacted by dating his first knowledge of The Citizen

funding. There was a clear contradiction with evidence he had laid before the Erasmus Commission.

Vorster from that damning statement was gone. The rest, Rhoadie's subsequent imprisonment and unsuccessful appeal against deportation from France, the trip back to South Africa, the jailing in Pretoria, another court appearance — this time under the laws of his country of birth — and another appeal, are now part of history.

The cycle that had started two years earlier for Rees and Day, was all but complete. The book lives up to that period of nail-biting, frustration, jelling and ultimate journalistic triumph for the pair. But, the saga continues for as Day puts it: "It should have really been three books. We had our biggest problems in deciding what to leave out." There isn't much they have

MULDERGATE THE STORY OF THE INFO SCANDAL by Mervyn Rees and Chris Day (Macmillan South Africa R15)

RDM 3/03/80

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"It is not always possible, something he cannot understand

Rees is a sombre looking introvert, who took the jibes of "Making a guest appearance at the Mail, Mervyn?" from his uninformed colleagues during the frustrating months that turned into years of seeming non-productivity before he could blow the story

Day will talk about his role. In his office hang the mementos of Muldergate

Rees — who like the Watergate investigators and their "Deep Throat", had an informant tagged "Myrtle" — will only speak with reticence and only to those who push him hard.

His office is bare of any info trappings. No cuttings, no outward physical connections

Perhaps it is unkind, but the pair are patently as unlikely a coupling as Abbott and Costello

That is only the surface truth though. They share the common denominator among investigative journalists. What does it all really mean?

For, one cannot forget that truth was not one of the foremost of the assets in the tangled web of intrigue and financial chicanery that led to the downfall of Connie Mulder, Eschel Rhoodie, John Vorster, Hendrik van den Bergh et al.

The essence of the Info Scandal — or at least the lies and deceit that characterised the whole proceedings, were summed up in one front page headline

IT'S ALL TRUE said the Rand Daily Mail of Friday November 3, 1978 over Rees' by-line.

And it was the truth that had turned Rees into a mental recluse and quite literally greyed Day's hair, was there for us all to see

And is distilled in their book, which is being released by Macmillan South Africa this week

But then this is not intended

into — among other things — Rhoodie's Citizen newspaper and To the Point magazine

Judge Anton Mostert, the man who had the courage to lift the corner of the Government-backed blanket cover-up, has left the judiciary

"South Africa's biggest political bombshell burst yesterday when Mr Justice Anton Mostert made public startling evidence which has confirmed reports in the Rand Daily Mail and the Sunday Express of massive misuse of public money through Department of Information secret funds," was the way the "Mail" handled Judge Mostert's disclosures

Connie Mulder is out somewhere in political limbo, without a constituency

John Vorster has been exorcised from the State Presidency

The Hortors manipulators, David Abramson and Stuart Pegg, have faced the courts — albeit on currency charges, not directly linked to the roles in Infogate

Rhoadie was jailed in France and subsequently deported to face trial in South Africa as a spin-off of his pivotal role in what was after all, the brainchild of himself and former Information Minister Connie Mulder. Later they were joined by General Van den Bergh, formidable head of the former Bureau for State Security (BOSS) and Dr Nico Diederichs, in his role as financier of the secret propaganda war

The General, undoubtedly once the single most powerful man in South Africa, is rusticated on his farm near Pretoria, a man whom even the State is hesitant to prosecute

None of that would have happened without Day's sometimes coarse languaged cajoling, Rees' stubbornness and tenacity; Sparks' faith

And, the frightening part of it all, is that the Info conspirators were far more ruthless and powerful than either Rees or Day could have imagined at the start of it all

15 The trial of the of the Erasmus Commission

MR KATZ, assistant editor of the Sunday Express, told the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday that a copy of the final report of the Erasmus Commission received on May 29 last year had no news value.

Mr Katzin was giving evidence at the trial of Mr Edgar Karel John Sievers, of 145 Street, Rietondale, who is charged with the theft from the Government Printer of a set of proofs of the final report of the Erasmus Commission.

Sievers has pleaded not guilty.

Mr Katzin told the court he could not print extracts from any of the documents he received as it would have constituted an offence under the Commissions Act.

He said he had been interested in the documents from a professional point of view, but could not make use of them.

Mr Katzin said he made notes on the proofs he received for his own personal use.

Mr Beaumont Schoeman, editor of the HNP organ Die Afrikaner, told the court he received galley proofs of the final

report of the Erasmus Commission in his possession on May 27 last year.

He had made photostat copies of the documents at his office in Pretoria and had then destroyed the original proofs, as it was a practice in journalism to do so.

Mr Schoeman said he gave a copy of the proofs to Mr Katzin on May 29 last year. He had no idea how the proofs came to be in his possession.

Mr Sievers pleaded not guilty to a charge that he stole a copy of the final report of the Erasmus Commission.

He denied that he had at any time had a full set of proofs in his possession.

Mr Sievers, who was employed by the printers admitted that from May 14 to 16 last year he had 'pulls' of the readers' proofs in his possession and that he returned them to the works.

He also admitted that from time to time had in his possession authors' proofs of the supplementary report.

The hearing was adjourned to March 13. — Sapa

STAR 4/3/80
Free paper
(243)
on Soweto
doorsteps

The importance of the buying power of the people of Soweto is to get recognition this week as Post Newspapers (Transvaal) launches a free weekly newspaper for the city

As from March 5, the free newspaper, The Sowetan will be distributed door to door between Wednesday and Friday each week

A linked rate package deal will enable advertisers to run advertisements in either the Post or Sunday Post and get a 50 percent discount on an advertisement in The Sowetan

The Sowetan will contain editorial material written by journalists from Post and Sunday Post

Maintain freedom, Schwarz

Press

Post 4/3/80
243



Mr Harry Schwarz, PFP spokesman on defence.

WHEN the onslaught on a country causes the curtailment of freedom in order to meet such a threat, the aggressor has already won the first round, the Opposition spokesman on defence, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in Cape Town yesterday.

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"Society as a whole is not condemned because individuals transgress, nor should the Press as a whole be judged by the actions of individuals," he said.

Press freedom was a "precious treasure" and a free and courageous Press was a major weapon in South Africa's defence "Any action which either has the effect of, or will be, construed as an encroachment on this

freedom, will have serious adverse effects for the country."

Nothing should be done which would, or could, have this effect

The public had the right to be informed as information was necessary to, form judgment. This was essential in a democratic society

To be misinformed or to be uninformed, seriously affected the morale of a people.

However, no information which could assist the enemy with regard to the strength, tactics, weaponry, operations and other related matters, should be disclosed.

FRUSTRATION

Laconic statements in connection with casualties resulted in frustration and lack of appreciation.

"The public needs to know the incidents in which their young men are killed and wounded to

give meaning and understanding for the sacrifices made. This could be done without making available information to the enemy," he said

It was correct to allow publication of allegations of wrongs committed to national servicemen, such as assaults and extreme exertion

Mr Schwarz criticised aspects of Section 118 of the Defence Act

Lift ban on The World, says paper

THE BAN on The World and Weekend World newspapers should be lifted, the African morning newspaper Beeld proposed in an editorial yesterday.

Beeld said it believed this would be a "good corrective measure" by the Government and the new Minister of Justice in the light of the Cillie Commission Report.

It noted that the editor of the two newspapers had been detained and the newspapers banned in 1977 by the then Minister of Justice, Mr J T Kruger, in the period of confusion after the first riots.

"In the meantime the Cillie Commission has found, after thorough investigation, that the Press played no role in fomenting riots.

"In fact the report refers appreciatively to the balance in newspaper comment in those troubled times."

Beeld said this must be seen as an acquittal for The World and Weekend World.

"We have often differed strongly from them on certain points of view, as they have from us, but this is not at issue when one judges this matter," Beeld said — Sapa

Lift ban ⁽²⁴³⁾
on The ~~World~~ ²²⁷
World, ^{RDM}
says paper ^{5/3/80}

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Lift ^(2/3)

World
ban

Beeld

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RIOTS

"In the meantime the Cillie Commission has found after thorough investigation that the Press played no role in fomenting riots. In fact the report refers appreciatively to the balance in newspaper comment in those troubled times."

In view of the circumstances, Beeld said, this must be seen as an acquittal for the WORLD and WEEKEND WORLD.

The detentions were a fait accompli, but something could be done about the banning of the two newspapers. "We have often differed strongly from them on certain points of view, as they have from us, but this is not at issue when one judges this matter," Beeld said.

Press curbs spelled out for top official

RDM 5/3/80

CAPE TOWN. — The Commissioner of the South African Railway Police, Lieutenant-General J J Janse van Vuuren, admitted to the Steyn Commission yesterday that he had not studied in detail the Official Secrets Act or the Publications Act

But he said the Railway Police had insufficient protection in security matters and told the commission he would like protection similar to that afforded to the Defence Force by Article 118 of the Defence Act.

Gen Van Vuuren was giving evidence to the commission,

which is inquiring into reporting of Defence and police matters, on the second day of its hearings in Cape Town.

The chairman of the commission, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked whether he had studied the Official Secrets Act

Gen Van Vuuren "I don't think it is applicable."

Sections of the Act were read out.

Asked again whether he had studied the Act in detail, the commissioner said: "I must plead guilty — I have not studied it in such detail."

Mr Steyn said there were other Acts which could be con-

sidered sufficient protection, including the Publications Act.

Gen Van Vuuren said he had not made a detailed study of the Publications Act.

He suggested that the Official Secrets Act be amended to specifically include the Railway Police

Earlier, he said a "healthy balance" had to be struck between individual demands of freedom — including the freedom of the Press — and what he termed "collective security interests of the community"

He did not like to discuss security matters in the Press, he said

Gen Van Vuuren said he disagreed with evidence before the commission on Monday given by Prof Piet Cillie, a former editor of Die Burger, who warned that additional laws could lead to an abuse of power by officials

Gen Van Vuuren said. "I believe officials are responsible people . . . otherwise they would not be in positions of authority"

He said he had much respect for the media and described the relationship between the Railway Police and the Press in general as "good" — Sapa

CT 6/3/80 (243) 645 The Cape Times, 11 July, 1980

Steyn Inquiry

Reds want Black SA — DONNS

THE communist states objective in South Africa is the destruction of the white political economic and social order and the establishment of a black Marxist-Leninist state

Mr S Meyer a senior assistant secretary of the Department of National Security said this yesterday in evidence to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into defence and police reporting

Mr Meyer is involved in the evaluation and research into subversion by blacks in South Africa

He said Russian/Cuban aid to the Marxist government in Angola showed that the communists were always ready to exploit an unstable political situation for their own benefit and that Africa played a very important role in Russian strategy

He said Marxist influence became apparent in South Africa with the establishment of the Communist Party of South Africa in 1921

From the beginning the CPUSA directed its attention to the infiltration and control of black political parties in the field of labour

This gained momentum when the then president of the African National Congress, Mr J T Gumede declared he was a communist after he visited Russia in 1928

Staff Reporter MOST newspaper reports on the Silvertown siege were very objective and factual, according to an analysis done by Military Intelligence

The analysis was presented yesterday to the Steyn Commission by Brigadier G M C Wessenaar of the Directorate of Military Intelligence

The analysis covers the reports of 11 most influential newspapers from January 25 to January 31 this year The criterion applied was the continued existence of the state maintenance of state sovereignty state security and of law and order within the framework of the state

Most siege reports 'very objective'

Of the white daily newspapers 20 percent of the reports were positive 73 percent were neutral and 7 percent were negative

Of the white Sunday newspapers, 24 percent were positive, 73 percent neutral and 3 percent negative while the attitude of a black daily newspaper was 6 percent positive 74 percent neutral and 20 percent negative

A black Sunday newspaper's attitude was 4 percent positive 46 percent neutral and 50 percent negative

The general opinion conveyed by the reports was that skilful handling by the police prevented the siege ending in utter disaster

However, some of the press attempted to place the police in an unfavourable light by questioning their actions

Attention is purposely brought to the fact that the

police might have missed their targets and shot one of the hostages and that they did not attempt to negotiate at all

Quick police action is put down to panic and inability to handle the situation Excessive emphasis is placed on the violence involved in the relief plan

The report said it was regrettable that the police allowed their modus-operandi to be reported

Knowledge of the police plan of action, their techniques, their use of listening devices, etc, affords the terrorists a golden opportunity for learning from their mistakes and improving their own techniques

'No editor

would

jeopardise

security

ARGUS
6/3/80

~~2544~~
243

NO editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town today.

Mr Myburgh was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission, which was appointed to probe reporting of South African Defence Force and police issues, and added that

every editor was 'hugely conscious' of the combustible material of his daily work.

A journalist's work was becoming increasingly difficult in a society where 'one man's terrorist is another man's freedom fighter'

Editors were hemmed in by security legislation Mr Myburgh said official policy should be to maximise security information to the public.

BAD FOR MORALE

Banning publication of events such as the Silverton siege was bad for morale. It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, Mr Myburgh said, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made appertaining to security issues.

Mr Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, said the Cillie Commission had made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest.

The Press was already governed by too many laws, he said. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

ABSOLUTELY

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn: 'Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?'

Mr de Villiers 'Absolutely so'

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy, and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general or a minister.

the interests of security to keep the public as fully informed as possible.

The decision on whether to publish or not could not be a one-sided one. There should be an exchange of ideas and effective communication.

GENERAL APPROACH

The general approach should be that as much as possible, not as little as possible, should be published.

Police action covered a wide field of day-to-day events affecting the public. 'It is important that good relations be maintained,' Mr de Villiers said.

Unnecessary secrecy carried the danger of possible abuse of power. This was particularly important as far as the black community was concerned.

Security 'not jeopardised by editors'

STAR 6/3/80

243

254

274

307

Own Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — No editor in South Africa would knowingly jeopardise the security of the country, Mr Tertius Myburgh, editor of the Sunday Times, said in Cape Town today.

Press 'gave indications of unrest'

CAPE TOWN—The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning system before the outbreak of the 1976 riots, the Newspaper Press Union told the Steyn Commission in Cape Town today.

Advocate Dawid de Villiers, deputy chairman of the NPU, said the Cillie Commission made it clear that the authorities and the police apparently did not take notice of growing signs of unrest.

This was in spite of the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble, Mr de Villiers said.

Mr de Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn, asked: "Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?"

Mr de Villiers: "Absolutely so."

Mr de Villiers said the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general or a Minister.

Mr Myburgh was giving evidence to the Steyn Commission appointed to probe reporting of South African Defence Force and Police issues.

Mr Myburgh said every editor was "hugely conscious" of the combustible material his daily work involved.

He said a journalist's work was becoming increasingly more difficult in a society where one man's terrorist was another man's freedom fighter.

Editors were hemmed in by security legislation. He said the official policy should be to maximise security information to the public.

MORALE

He said more people were able to handle this type of information than was officially thought.

National security was best served by placing as much information as possible in the hands of the public.

Banning publications of events such as the Silverton siege was bad for morale.

It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made apertaining to security issues.

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'We are just as concerned on security'
lost 7/31/80
2st (243)

National security was best served by placing as much information as possible in the hands of the public. Banning publication of events, such as the Silverton Siege was bad for morale. It could lead to rumours which could multiply until matters got out of hand.

Urban terrorism was an emotional issue, and if a senior police officer was appointed to man an information post during the Silverton issue, no responsible editor would have refused requests he made pertaining to security issues.

Asked what he thought of the creation of the police's Directorate of Public Relations, he said "I see grave dangers in all news being filtered through a central agency in Pretoria."

"He had no strong objection to it, however, as long as it was seen as supplementing the working relationship journalists had with individual police officers. Top police officers should give public relations men their support. The directorate was unprepared and understaffed during Silverton," he said.

NPU boss recalls riot warning

(243)
~~(277)~~
RDM 7/3/80

CAPE TOWN — The authorities should have used the Press as an early warning system before the start of the unrest in 1976, the deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Dawid de Villiers, told the Steyn Commission yesterday.

He said the Cillie Commission had made it clear that the authorities and the police had apparently not taken notice of growing signs of unrest.

This was in spite of the fact that it had been written about prior to the trouble.

The Steyn Commission is conducting an inquiry into the reporting of matters affecting the security of the South African Defence Force and the Police.

Mr De Villiers said the Press was already governed by too many laws. It was unthinkable that further legal restrictions be imposed.

The chairman, Mr Justice M T Steyn asked: "Would you agree there is already a formidable arsenal of legislation?"

Mr De Villiers: "Absolutely so." He added that the test was whether a published piece could be of use to the enemy and not whether it caused embarrassment to the Government, a general, or a Minister.

It would be in the interests of security to keep the public as fully informed as possible.

The general approach should be that as much as possible, not as little as possible, should be published, Mr De Villiers said.

Police action covered a wide field of day-to-day events affecting the public. "It is important that good relations be maintained."

Unnecessary secrecy carried the danger of possible abuse of power. This was particularly important as far as the black community was concerned, he said — Sapa

Steyn inquiry heard 60 witnesses

C. Tertius 243
8/3/80
254

Staff Reporter

THE Steyn Commission of Inquiry into police and defence reporting held its last public sitting yesterday. The commission heard 60 witnesses who presented over 2 000 pages of transcribed evidence.

The commission, which held its first sitting on January 14 must present its report to the State President before April 15.

Mr Michael Morris of the Terrorism Research Centre, one of the last witnesses to give evidence yesterday suggested the establishment of a police liaison committee to improve relations and communication between the police, the press and the public.

This committee should consist of representatives of the press, academics, the public sector and senior police officers.

Its function would be to "inform the police of public and press views on certain matters and to provide an interchange of ideas between the police and the public."

Reporters assigned to cover

defence and police matters should undergo a familiarization course organized by the South African Defence Force or the police.

The defence and the police force should have an equal course supplied by the press. They have no comprehension of the public's demands or the pressures under which newspapers operate," he said.

There should be total honesty and openness with the media.

The editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Mvburg, told the commission on Thursday that national security could best be handled by giving as much information as possible to the person in the street.

He said that in matters of national security the member of the public who lost his head most easily in a crisis was one who does not know what was going on.

The managing editor of *Nasionale Pers* and deputy chairman of the Newspaper Press Union, Mr Dawid de Villiers, told the commission on Thursday there was already enough legislation restricting what could be reported.

Nasionale

Pers

(243)

'not ^{C. T. ...}
^{8/3/80}
interested'

By DIANA POWELL

THE Nationalist publishing company, Nasionale Pers, denies it was involved this week in negotiations resulting in the sale of the Eastern Transvaal newspaper, the Lowvelder, to a supporter of Dr Andries Treurnicht

The general manager of Nasionale Koerante, Mr Jan Prins, said in Cape Town yesterday that his company had been offered the opportunity of buying the newspaper on two occasions — about two years ago and for a second time in the past few days

However Nasionale Pers was not interested in acquiring publications for political reasons

It had recently bought two platteland publishing companies, Vaal Weekblad and the Potchefstroom Herald, but only because they were sound business investments

The Lowvelder was sold for a record R850 000 this week to the mayor of Nelspruit, Mr Nic van Zyl, by Mr Jan de Kock of Somerset West

The acquisition of the newspaper, in which Perskor had also shown an interest, is seen among Nationalists as a clear attempt to give the conservative Transvaal leader an editorial voice in the Eastern and North Eastern parts of the province

10/3/80 243 274 Cillie report a vote of confidence in SA Press

THE Soweto riots of 1976 and the country-wide disturbances that followed were an anxious time for the South African press.

One hand newspapers tried to their readers to provide a detailed and accurate picture of the unfolding events, while the other hand they had to be careful not to report of the disturbances did not follow, or appear to foment, further disturbances and thus widen the vicious circle of unrest, riot and suppression.

Mr. A. J. El did not succeed in striking a balance between these two conflicting factors. To judge by the report of the Commission, at least as far as the Commission could have expected.

After its searching inquiry, the commission came to the conclusion that the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances of 1976-77, caused or contributed to, was a failure. The Commission did, of course, find cases where the police had acted with brutality and destruction of property and destruction of lives. It also found that the police had acted with brutality and destruction of property and destruction of lives.

It is an accepted fact that the Commission of Enquiry into the disturbances of 1976-77, caused or contributed to, was a failure. The Commission did, of course, find cases where the police had acted with brutality and destruction of property and destruction of lives.

Yet no sane person suggests that newspapers should suppress the news of suicides and murders. All that can be asked is that they are not reported in such a way as to be a direct encouragement to others.

The Commission found cases of inaccurate reporting and of conflicting reports, as between

one newspaper and another, on the same incident. But it recognised the difficulties and pointed out that eye-witnesses of an incident often give conflicting evidence in court. Indeed, the same applied to evidence given before the commission itself.

The commission found no evidence to convince it that misreporting occurred "deliberately, or with a specific aim in mind, or selectively. Nor was there any evidence that inaccurate reports led directly to disorders."

Generally, it said, editorials on the disturbances showed "balance, impartiality and a clear insight".

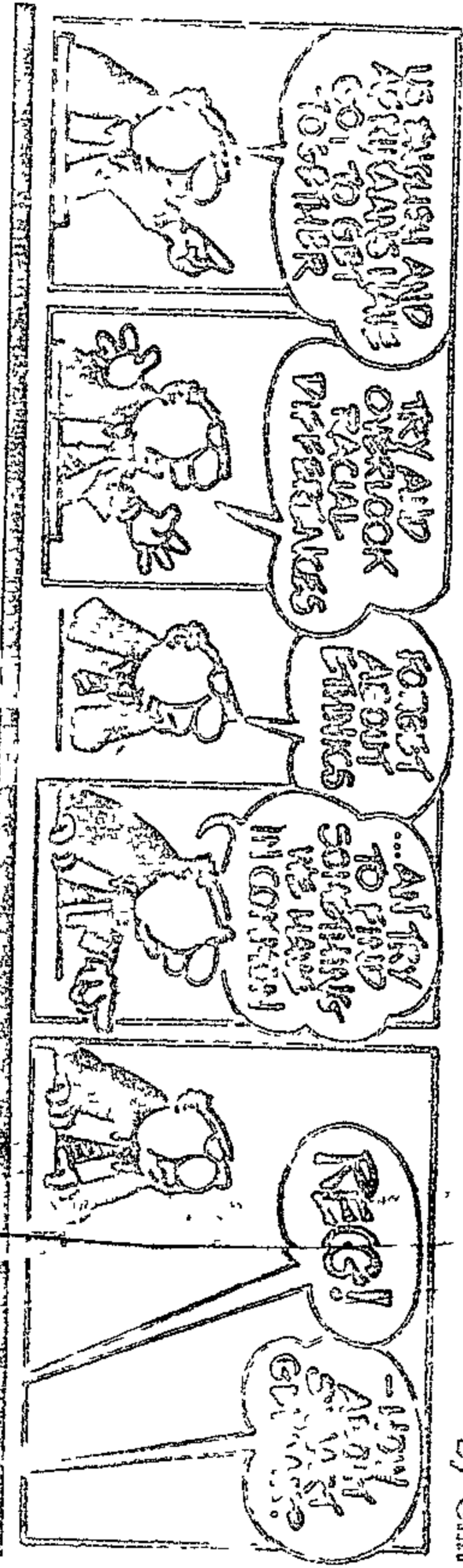
It is, I believe, not an exaggeration to see the Cillie report, despite its reservations and nuances, as a vote of confidence in the South African Press. This could not have come at a more opportune time.

In the shadow of the Silverton bank outrage, officials are urging restrictions on the free-

live course by placing trust and confidence in the work of the media. This plea, it seems to me, gains additional force from the Cillie report.

Mr. Stuart suggested a committee of Defence Force officers and newspaper editors, along the lines of the American Committee on Censorship, to deal with military and police reporting involving national security.

The Newspaper Press Union and the Commissioner of Police



By Glen



**Rand Daily Mail Ombudsman
James McClurg**
takes a critical look at the media.

If you have any complaints against the Rand Daily Mail, or suggestions for the Ombudsman to take up, write to the Editor, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg.

do this. It would, it felt, be wrong to open up old wounds unnecessarily, and possibly revive fading sentiments on both sides. Although this made for duller reading, I think it was the right decision.

That, then, of the solid page devoted to the death-roll in the disturbances? Was this not an

WAS IT timorousness or hesitance that made the SABC ignore almost entirely, if not entirely, the Cillie Commission's finding that the Government's discriminatory policies were among the key causes of the disturbances?

A bit near the bone, this one; but permissible within its framework. The only thing I can't forgive, in fact, is the atrocious Afrikaans!

No one expected the SABC to put these uncongenial conclusions at the top of its list. But to cast them aside veiled on the ludicrous Quaintest of all, perhaps, was the news commentary, allegedly on the report, that devoted a major part of its time to outlining the improvements in black education since 1972!

Since I said some harsh things a week or two ago about SABC-TV's news graphics it is only fair to say that in the case of the 3 pm bulletin featuring the Cillie report, they were excellent.

"HERE we go again!" says Mr Colin Melville of Melrose in pointing out that on February 23 the "Mail" called Jimmy Abbot "the huge, curly-haired boxer who boxing crowds love to boo". Compounding the offence, the headline ran "Just who is fooling who?"

A READER is affronted by Gini's "Joeys" cartoon (see Illustration) in the Rand Daily Mail of February 29. Was this in bad taste? Specifically was it racially offensive?

"It would appear," continues Mr Melville, "that not only the headline writers, but (as I have said before) the sportswriters, are tautly grammarians."

As the title indicates, Joeys is a caricature of the (supposedly) typical, hard-bitten Johannesburg citizen. Would we expect urbane and sophisticated wit from such a source — or the rather rancid cynicism represented in this cartoon?

Even fainter, I fear, that Mr Melville realises His keen eye does not seem to have alighted on another sentence, lower down "I've showed him how much power and strength he's really got."

This is the first time an authoritative list has been made available. Meanwhile the information gap had been filled, as it always is, with wild exaggerations and suppositions.

LONDON — Zimbabwe-Rhodesian guerrilla leaders demanded that a Commonwealth peacekeeping force of several thousand armed men — one with teeth — be set up to enforce a cease-fire in the war between their forces and whittled troops of the government of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa — Los Angeles Times (20 11 79)

From this it is refreshing to turn to the plea to the Steyn Commission by Mr Kelsey Stuart, legal adviser to SA Associated Newspapers, that the authorities should take the pos-

dom of the media to report on any similar incidents, vitally though they concern the public. In the latest submission of this kind to the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Defence and Police Reporting, a senior officer of the Security Police proposed what was virtually a blanket ban on publicity for any aspect of police action against terrorists.

In some case, the commission thought, newspapers placed too much emphasis on black grievances, "important though these may be". It also believed some newspapers criticised black education and the police so persistently as to predate their image.

Nevertheless — and this is remarkable considering the depth of feelings at the times and the wide chasm between the thinking of Government and Opposition newspapers — the commission could find no fault with the tone of editorial comment during those troubled months.

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Newspaperman granted leave to appeal

23

263

CAPE TOWN
Court Staff 11/2/30

IN THE Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday, the political correspondent of the Sunday Express, John Matisonn, was granted leave to appeal against his conviction and 14-day jail sentence for failing to answer a question

The question was put to him in the Magistrate's Court last year following a report he wrote concerning the activities of the Rev Frederick Shaw,

head of the Christian League of South Africa

The magistrate then sentenced him to 14 days' imprisonment and an appeal to the Supreme Court failed. Yesterday Matisonn was granted leave to appeal to the Appellate Division

Mr Justice Rose-Innes and Mr Justice Van Heerden presided. Mr J Slabbert appeared for the State. Mr D Kuy, instructed by Bell, Dewar and Hall, appeared for Matisonn

Publishers, workers head for showdown

By STEVEN FRIEDMAN
Labour Reporter

A CONFRONTATION may be brewing between management at Allied Publishing and a group of Allied news vendors and drivers

Allied distributes all major English-language newspapers

At the weekend, a meeting of more than 100 Allied workers gave management until Saturday to respond to a demand that it meet workers with representatives of their union, the Commercial Catering and Allied Workers Union

Disclosing this decision yesterday, the union's general secretary, Mrs Emma Mashinini, said "The workers are extremely angry. It took considerable effort to hold them back at the meeting"

According to union officials, "if management rejects the workers' request, the consequences could be very serious"

Allied's managing director, Mr R J Mitchell, declined to comment yesterday

Recently, the union held a Press conference at which it complained that Allied management was refusing to deal with it. It said Allied workers had

"serious grievances" about pay and work conditions and accused management of refusing to discuss these grievances

The union said at the time that workers had boycotted their liaison committee because they had been unable to resolve their complaints through it

Allied management denied that it was unwilling to deal with the union and announced at the time that it was prepared to meet union representatives

Two meetings have since been held between management and the union. At the second meeting, management said it would hold a meeting with Allied workers to report back on the talks and to discuss some of the grievances

Management then issued a circular to workers inviting them to appoint eight representatives to meet management "to discuss and attempt to resolve the complaints"

This meeting was scheduled for last Friday, but workers boycotted it, because "they feared that it was an attempt to revive a liaison committee, which they have already rejected", Mrs Mashinini said

Allied then issued a notice to workers denying that it was attempting to revive the liaison committee. In the notice, Allied says it will recognise a black union "but this cannot be done immediately"

It suggested that "in the meantime" grievances "of a domestic nature" be resolved between Allied and a worker committee

At the weekend, however, workers rejected this suggestion and insisted that "the leaders of our union should be our negotiators in regard to our grievances including those of a domestic nature"

"We totally reject management's scheme that a committee of eight workers should meet it unless the leaders of the union are included in the negotiating team, and the union officials should lead the team. We don't want or accept any liaison committees," says a statement drawn up at the meeting

The statement adds that workers are "fed up" with "the tactics of our management in dragging out for more than six months the attempts of our union to negotiate our grievances"

EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

STU13-9
15016 B.A./LL.B.
YFAR : 1

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE
1539#2X	SIRACHAN	ANDREW KENNETH	105104
1565290	VISSEK	VIVIEN ELIZABETH	117101
153547Z	MAINE	VINGENT CHARLES	004101 102101 107101
156838R	ZACHARL	SAMINE RUTH	004101
157915X	ZACKON	JEFFREY	102101 107101

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 30

DEAN

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Reporter allowed to appeal again

243

RDM
11/3/80

CAPE TOWN. — The Political Correspondent of the Sunday Express, Mr John Matisonn, was granted leave by the Cape Town Supreme Court yesterday to appeal to the Appellate Division against his conviction and 14-day jail sentence for failing to answer a question.

The question was put to him in the Magistrate's Court last year following a report he wrote concerning the activities of the Rev Frederick Shaw, head of the Christian League of South Africa.

The magistrate then sentenced him to 14 days jail. An appeal to the Supreme Court failed.

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Mr Justice L A Rose-Innes and Mr Justice H A van Heerden presided — Sapa.

UCT

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Black ^{STAR}
leaders ^{13/3/60}
fear new ²⁴³
crackdown ³⁹⁷

By Derrick Thema

Fears of a crackdown on black consciousness organisations, individuals and members of the black Press are being raised after the questioning of three black leaders by Security Police.

Mr Curtis Nkondo, suspended president of the Azanian People's Organisation, Mr Lekgau Mathabathe, a member of the Committee of Ten, and Mr Fanyana Mazibuko, secretary of the Soweto Teachers' Action Committee, say they were all called to the Protea Police Station for questioning this week.

A black journalist, Mr Enoch Duma, vice-president of the Writers' Association of South Africa, is also believed to have received a note asking him to report to Protea tomorrow morning.

Mr Nkondo told The Star that a Sergeant du Toit asked him questions about the police station nearest to his work and home and about his church denomination and attendance, his dependants and his mother-in-law's name and address.

He said Sergeant du Toit had told him to expect to be served with a banning order within three weeks.

A full bench is to hear SAAN's appeal

(243)

ROM 15/3/80

Chief Reporter

A FULL bench of three Transvaal Supreme Court judges is to consider the appeal of South African Associated Newspapers, the Rand Daily Mail's Editor, Mr Allister Sparks, and former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, after the failure of two judges to reach unanimity on the appeal against contraventions of the Commissions Act.

This was confirmed yesterday through the offices of the Attorney General of the Transvaal, Mr J E Nothing.

It was confirmed that the presiding judge, Mr Justice F S Steyn, and Mr Justice Preiss, reached a split decision on whether or not the appeal

should be upheld and the matter is to be argued again before a full bench of judges.

No indication was given of the basis on which Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Preiss failed to concur.

Last year the Regional Court in Johannesburg found SAAN, Mr Sparks and Mr Fraser guilty of contraventions of the Commissions Act in that they anticipated the findings and proceedings of the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry into the Information scandal.

SAAN was fined R50, Mr Sparks R50 or 25 days and Mr Fraser was cautioned and discharged.

Argument before the full bench of judges has been set down for hearing on April 16.

SADF'S Plans to use media as political weapon

BY DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

NOT only did the South African Defence Force set out on a secret mission to nullify the Opposition's attack during next month's Defence Budget Debate in Parliament — the generals also wanted to manipulate the news media to achieve their objective.

Details of their plans are set out in a confidential document drawn up by Major-General P.J. Pretorius, Director-General of Civic Action at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

How the generals attacked five targets: Black recruiting, pay, CF criticism, objectors — and illegal game hunting

The document headed 'Psychological Action Plan Defence Force Budget Debate' was drawn up as a mission to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Prime Minister during the Budget debate. It is directed to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force for action.

Among the 'targets' selected by Defence Force Chiefs is one which calls for SABC TV to be approached with a requirement to build up the image of the competent and confident soldier.

The document dated February 12 1980 was signed on behalf of General Magnus Malan, Chief of the Defence Force, by Major-General Pretorius. Under the sub-heading 'Situation' the document reads: 'There are a number of contentious subjects which will probably arise during the Defence Debate. It is desirable that they be explored by the Opposition to the detriment of the Government.'

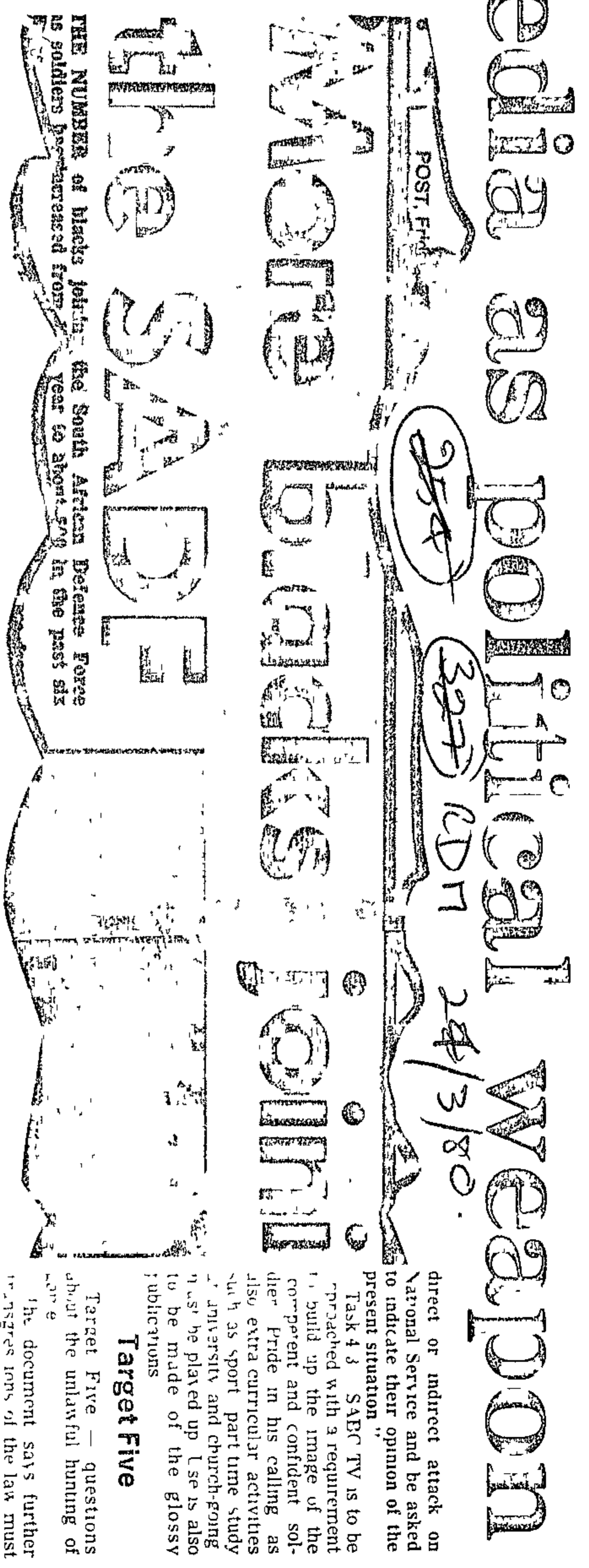
The expected date for the Debate will not be earlier than 15 April. This leaves little time for creating the right climate and requires that certain steps be initiated immediately. Defence strategists had identified the most vulnerable targets and appropriate action decided upon.

As the Opposition tactics develop in the ensuing weeks other likely vulnerabilities may be disclosed. They are to be brought to CS OPS (Chief of Staff Operations) attention simultaneously. Staff Operations warns the Defence directive:

Target One
Target One for the Psycho-

logical Action plan are the blacks, Indians and coloureds in the Defence Force. In particular the fact that recruiting is not as successful as it could be due to the fact that the whites enjoy advantages over the remainder.

To counter this the SADF Chiefs wanted the recruiting training and utilisation of Blacks coloureds and Indians to receive wide publicity. And this is how the psychological warfare planners wanted to achieve this goal.



Mission accomplished — Post's report on a visit to black soldiers, part of Target One

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And this is how the psychological warfare planners wanted to achieve this goal.

A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved.

Newspapers in the Cape and Natal are to be encouraged to produce articles about the military and naval role of the various particular spheres.

The glossy publications are to be encouraged to run articles of such a nature as to glamorise the life of our black colonial and Indian servicemen.

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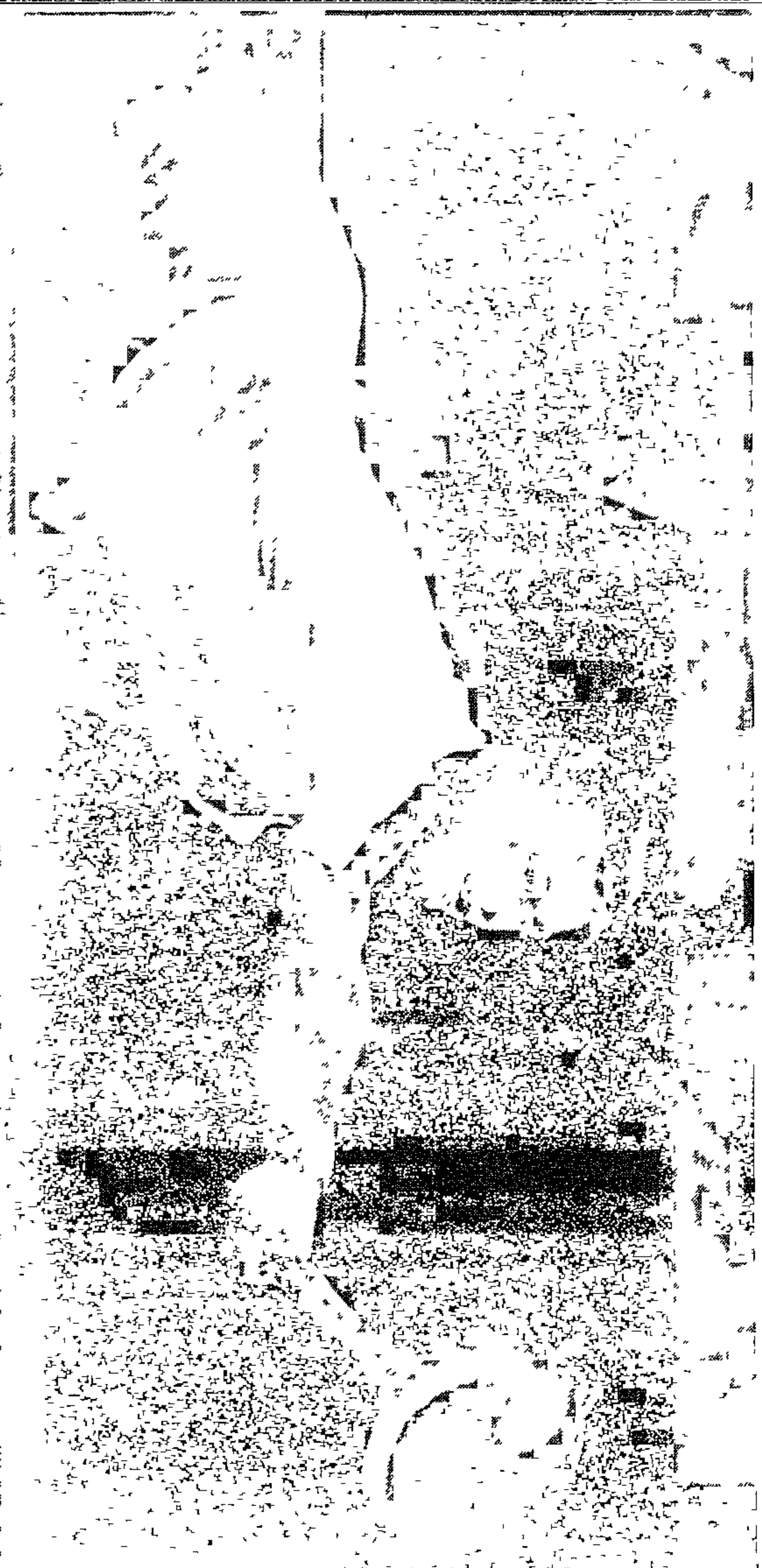
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Prime Minister's handclasp in Soweto: A symbolic handclasp by the Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and a Soweto youth, during Mr Botha's visit there on August 31 last year. The picture was taken by Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail and was placed in the News category



Mail man wins 1979 award

THE TITLE "South African Press Photographer of the Year, 1979" plus a cash award of R750 and the gold-and-silver Shell floating trophy, have been won by Mr Raymond Preston of the Rand Daily Mail

This was the main award in the 1979 Shell Press Pictures of the Year Competition for prizes totalling R1 900. The competition was organized in association with the Southern African Society of Journalists

The four major newspaper groups were represented on the panel of judges. The judges were Peter Ibbotson of South African Associated Newspapers (SAAN), David Paynter of the Argus Group, Victor Holloway of Nasionale Pers and Willie Havenaga of Perskor

The main award was won on the basis of what was adjudged to be the best portfolio of nine pictures showing the photographer's all-round skill and versatility. The photographs were then judged in separate news, feature and sport categories. The winners in these sections receive R250 and the runners-up R100

The Press Photographer of the Year runner-up is Mr Dana le Roux of the Argus, Mr Natio Barnard of Rapport wins the News category, with Mr Peter Magubane of the Rand Daily Mail second

The feature category has been won jointly by Mr Richard van Niekerk of the Pretoria News and Mr Willie de Klerk of the Argus

The award for the best sports photograph is won by the overall winner, Mr Raymond Preston, with Mr Pierre Oosthuyssen of Beeld second

The sponsors, Shell South Africa, have announced an increase in prize money for the 1980 competition. The portfolio winner will receive R1 000 and the runner-up R350. The winners in the news, feature and sport categories will receive R250 each

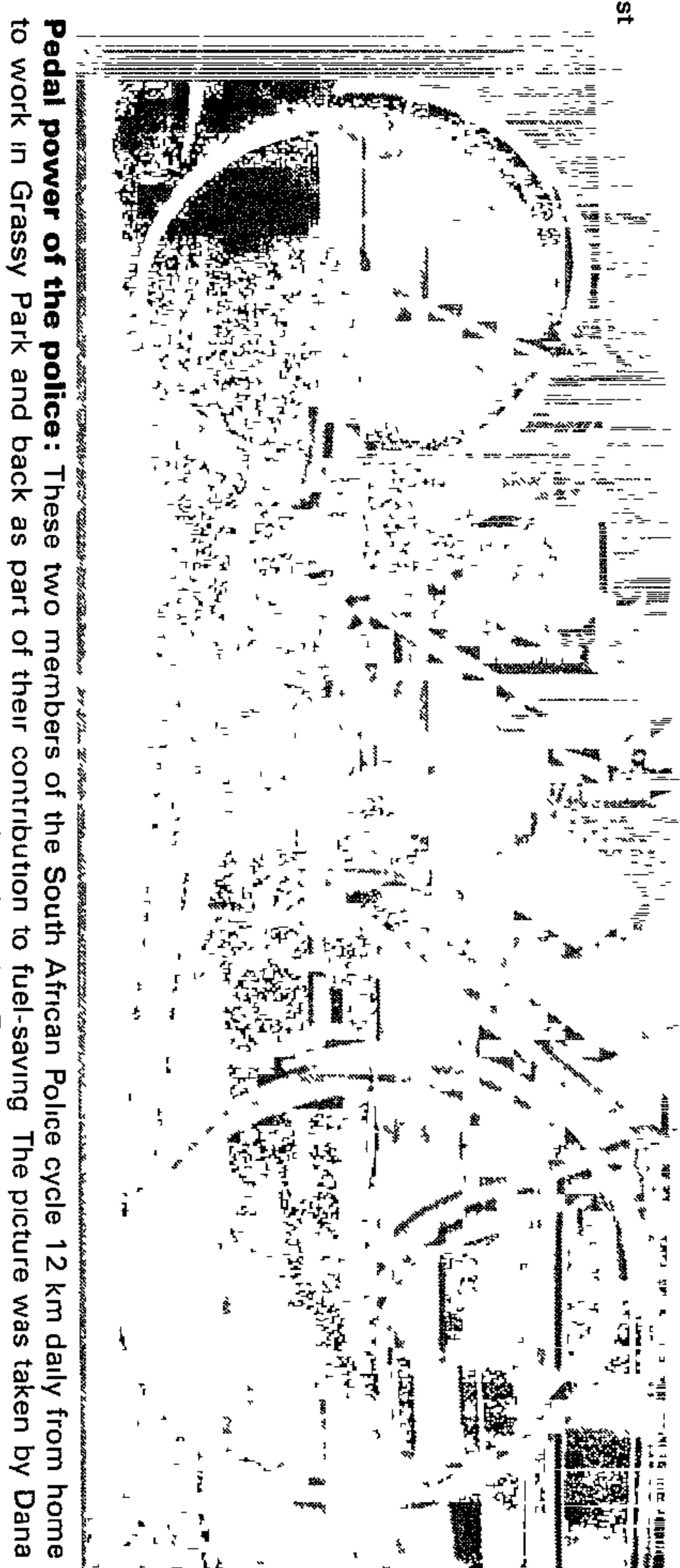
Exhibitions of winning entries will be displayed in Cape Town soon

One-armed bandit: Paul Avis, winner of the 1979 Phillips Masters title. The picture was taken by Raymond Preston of the Rand Daily Mail and won the Sports category



Receiver to sender: Aggression on New Year's Eve, 1979, Highpoint Hillbrow. The picture was taken by Raymond Preston and was placed in the News category

Lekker: Spectators at wrestling. The picture was taken by Raymond Preston of the Rand Daily Mail and was placed in the Feature category



Pedal power of the police: These two members of the South African Police cycle 12 km daily from home to work in Grassy Park and back as part of their contribution to fuel-saving. The picture was taken by Dana le Roux of the Argus and was placed in the Feature category

The Branching-out Bank.

Milnerton becomes a full branch.

The professionals are branching out everywhere

Our office in Milnerton at Centre Point, Loxton Road, is now a full branch to give you all the Barclays facilities and service you can ask for

We offer our customers ample parking space and an airconditioned banking hall

Our Milnerton Branch Manager, Bob McArthur, and his staff look forward to welcoming you any time you can make it. Business hours, Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays 09h00 - 15h30, Wednesdays 09h00 - 13h00, Saturdays 09h30 - 11h00



Mr Bob McArthur, Manager, Milnerton Branch

There's a whole lot more to branching out with the Professionals.

Barclays National Bank Limited. Restricted Commercial Bank



GENERAL NEWS

Court told what is legal one day can become illegal under another Act

Confusing laws hamper Press photos of prisoners

The Police Act prevents the public seeing how prisoners and the police conduct themselves at the moment of arrest, the editor of The Star, Mr H. Tyson, said in the Johannesburg, J.C. Magistrate's court today.

Mr Tyson pleaded guilty to a charge under the Freedom of Information Act of having published a picture of Eschel Rhoadie last August 24 today.

Mr Tyson declined to plead an admission of guilt because he wished to appear in court to bring attention to the law.

DISCHARGED

After making a statement to the court he was cautioned and discharged by the magistrate Mr K.G. Steenkamp.

Mr Tyson said if it was not the intention of the Police Act to prevent the public from seeing the conduct of the police and their

prisoners it nevertheless was the practical result.

'The situation is not in the public interest nor in the long term interests of the police. It is my firm belief that while the Police and Prisons Acts forbid photographs of prisoners to protect a prisoner it is in the interest of the prisoners, their relatives, the public and the State that photographs of prisoners be published where there is no contempt of court' Mr Tyson said.

MANY ACTS

In passing sentence the magistrate said he took into account that there was a distinction in the case between The Star and The Transvaler under Section 27 of the Police Act where the latter was convicted of publishing a photograph for the first time of an accused on a charge (the French murder case) Mr Tyson said editors

had to consider more than one Act of Parliament. The Police and the Prisons Acts apply differently and confusingly to prisoners and other Acts could apply.

A decision whether to publish often has to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines.

Under the Prisons Act the newspaper may publish a prisoner's photograph during his trial for a period of only 30 days after his conviction provided the photograph was taken at court or before his arrest, but they cannot take a picture of a prisoner in custody unless at or adjacent to a court in which he has appeared and they cannot take a photograph of a prisoner in court while proceedings are in progress.

Yet under the Police Act they cannot use a picture taken before a person's arrest unless his trial has been commenced with, and these words had to be decided on an appeal.

Once the prisoner passes from the Department of Police to the Department of Prisons, they can take his photograph and publish it under the Police Act but not under the Prisons Act.

There is further confusion because the Supreme Court ruled that a newspaper's production schedule might be physically impossible to avoid if a prisoner appears in court. If it appears on a newspaper as often happens, he is not before the court in terms of the Police Act. The trial was to commence and this happens when he pleads even if he is then remanded with out evidence being heard.

The Prisons Act no longer regards an escaped convict as a prisoner and this seemingly allows his photograph to be taken and published. The Police Act however does regard an escaped prisoner as a prisoner and photographs of him are banned.

To further illustrate the confusion, take a hypothetical situation where a sportsman is arrested and due to appear in court. A picture of him

scoring a try appears on the sports pages of a newspaper. Has an offence been committed?

Presumably one has though in a daily newspaper's production schedule it might be physically impossible to avoid it. But there is another question to be asked.

How is it possible to establish, in time to meet a daily newspaper's deadline whether he is a prisoner in terms of the Prisons Act or in lawfully custody in terms of the Police Act, or in detention in terms of the self-imposed laws?

In the present case newspapers in the Republic and all over the world were able to publish pictures taken of Eschel Rhoadie while he was a prisoner in France being extradited by the South African Police. It was also legal to photograph Rhoadie and publish it on August 23 while he was already a prisoner of the South African Police and before his trial commenced.

But on the following day it was illegal because he had now set foot in the Republic or was literally about to do so as the illegal photograph in this case shows.

A few days later Rhoadie pleaded of the charge and it was legal to publish his photograph.

Hurdles of photographs of him had been published before his extradition. There was no question of protection of his privacy nor that his identity was an issue nor that the State's case was prejudiced.

Public interest was satisfied. What possible harm was done to anyone by a photograph of Eschel Rhoadie emerging from the prison?

Surely the only legitimate interest behind the Police Act restriction was to ensure that there was no prejudice to the State or the accused or an identification parade.

'One is left with the conclusion that the Police Act is there to prevent the public seeing how prisoners and the police

conduct themselves at the moment of arrest if this was not the intention, it nevertheless is the practical result.

The situation is not in the public interest nor in the long term interests of the police.

It cannot seriously be suggested that Rhoadie's identity still had to be established by witnesses so that the interests of the State or Rhoadie had to be protected.

The State lodged no objections at the trial about the photographs. Nor did the defence. The breach of the law, therefore, was technical.

Mr Tyson showed the court six photographs

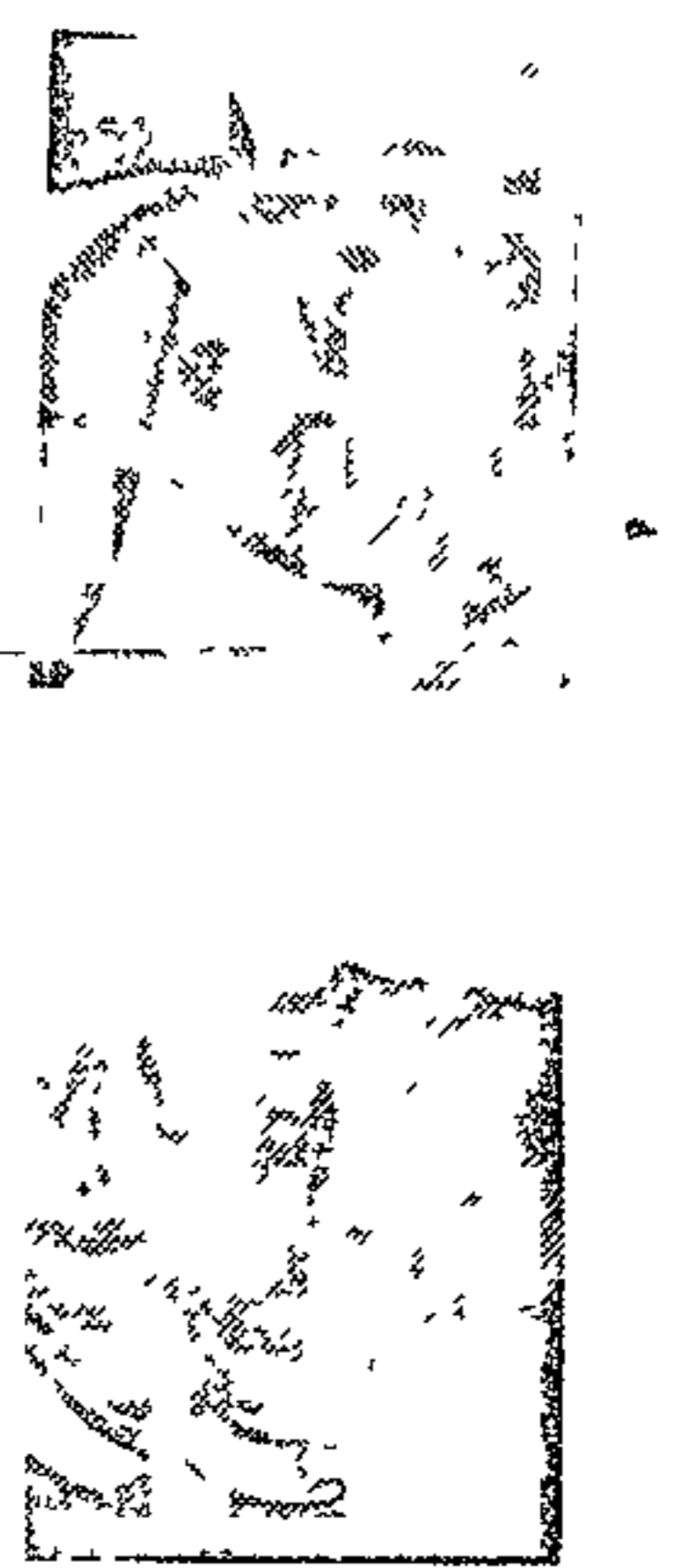
CONFUSING

All of them were legally published — except one technically infringing the recently amended Police Act. These photographs illustrate the confusing and absurd situation which has arisen.

'The above reasons explain why I declined to pay an admission of guilt. The restrictions imposed on photographs were not found legally necessary in the past. Why are they deemed necessary now?'

The restrictions raise suspicions and anomalies, and create a situation where

57AK 24/3/80
2577
243
265
227



Mr Tyson... declined to pay admission of guilt.

Eschel Rhoadie... when he had now set foot in the Republic or was literally about to do so as the illegal photograph in this case shows.

A few days later Rhoadie pleaded of the charge and it was legal to publish his photograph.

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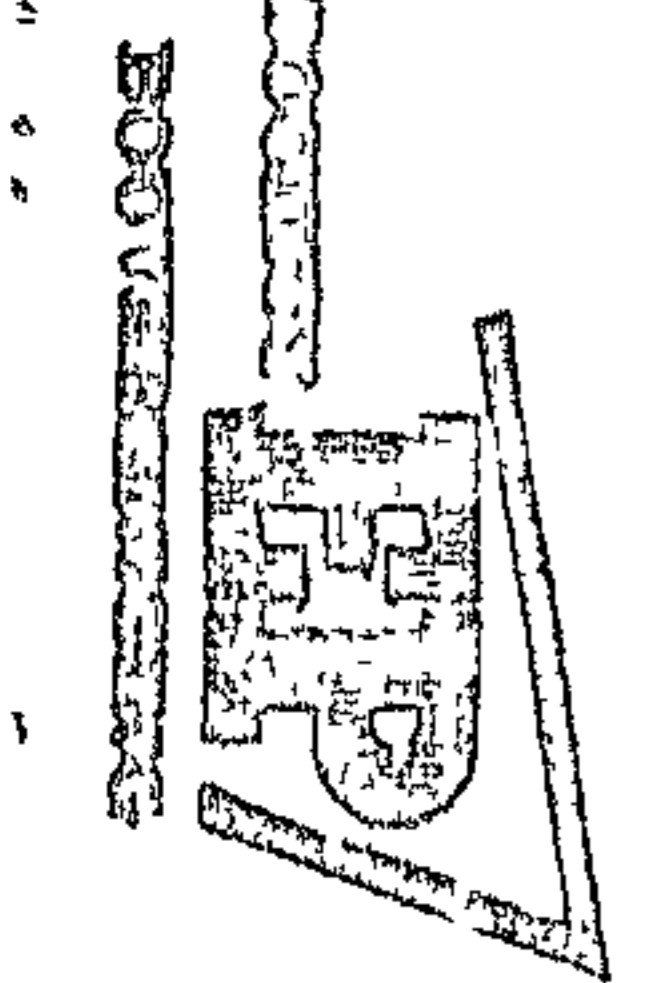
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The restrictions raise suspicions and anomalies, and create a situation where



FAULTY TV FIXED
FREE SERVICE

Dam water kills 200 ducks
Pretoria Bureau
More than 200 waterfowl

caused by decomposing vegetation
a lack of interest by members

ARGUS 24/3/80

Picture of Rhodie Editor cautioned

243

327

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JOHANNESBURG — The Editor of The Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was cautioned and discharged by a magistrate here today for publishing a picture of former Information Secretary Dr Eschel Rhodie while in custody.

Mr Tyson pleaded guilty to the charge under the Police Act, but said in mitigation that newspapermen were confused about what photographs of prisoners, people in custody and detainees may be published legally.

CONFUSING

The Police Act and the Prisons Act applied different and often confusing restrictions, and other Acts could apply.

Mr Tyson said a decision on whether to publish often had to be made instantly because of pressure of newspaper deadlines. — Sapa

Newspaper company for trial

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The case against Die Perskorporasie (Edms) Bpk, represented by Transvaler's assistant editor, Mr J. H Kotze, for allegedly publishing a picture of Dr Eschel Rhodie without permission of the Commissioner of Police was today postponed to May 5 for trial.

The State alleges that on August 24 last year the Transvaler published a photograph of Dr Rhodie while he was in police custody, before his trial or release from custody.

The Transvaler did not pay their prescribed admission of guilt fine of R50.

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	PAGE
15036	H.A. ALL.B.					15036
STU13-9				EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		
						AS AT 29 02 80
						YEAR : 5
101934P	HACK	GRYAN GFCIL	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	ABS	4
1154740	HARPER	GREGORY MARK	602101	PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	2-	5
114338E	JACOBS	DENISE ELLEN	604201	ROMAN DUTCH LAW I	1	4
1030696	LEMIN	DIANE	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE 13	(53)	4
100344V	LOUW	MIRIAM ANTHONY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(54)	5
094440C	MAYO	HENRY	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)	4
102255V	PILLIANS	MICHAEL DAVID	603202	ROMAN LAW & JURISPRUDENCE IUP	(50)	4
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS						7
DEAN						
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)						

POST

Telephone 27 6081

Post 25/3/80

(144) (143)

NEWS that the South African Defence Force had big plans of using the media, especially this newspaper, for their own ends, comes as no surprise at all. All types of people have tried to manipulate us for their own ends but without success.

We as a newspaper have clearly defined objectives, namely, to keep people informed and tell them exactly what is happening in the world around them.

For some time now, the top brass of the Defence Force, has spoken strongly about the need to "win the hearts and the minds" of the people, ranks as top priority. Unfortunately, to win the hearts and minds of people takes more than manipulating newspapers. It takes the removal of the objections in national policy that alienate people from the Government.

It takes the removal of race discrimination and it takes the whole concept of participation in Government. At the moment, the majority of our people hate the political system and they see the Defence Force as an extension of that system and a tool that props it up.

So that when the generals of the Defence Force come together and do a little of their own homework, they should realise that they can never succeed to project a favourable image of the army as long as apartheid exists. They should spell it out to their political leadership that their task is made impossible by the policies they are pursuing.

Change, as opposed to manipulation, is the answer.

STUDIOS	EXAMINATIONS RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE 1
1000691	HONOURABLES	1000691	13130
SUP A/E	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION
1000691	HENRY CAMPBELL	1000691	1000691
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 1			
DEPT			
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)			

2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66 68 70 72 74 76 78 80 82 84 86 88 90 92 94 96 98 100

RDM 25/3/80
Another triumph for Press exposure

IT IS WITH relief and satisfaction that we note Mr P W Botha and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Koble Coetzee, have dissociated themselves from the Defence Force's action plan against the parliamentary Opposition. Clearly they have taken a look at the document and realised it is indefensible; so they have repudiated it and the Prime Minister has ordered an inquiry into how it came to be drafted.

This swift action is commendable and will help mollify the anger Opposition people felt at such a gross abuse of the nonpartisan position of the Defence Force. Nevertheless there is still a lot of explaining to be done before the matter can be considered settled.

In the first place, why was nothing done about this abuse until the Press exposed it? This document is dated February 12; it is signed by a major-general for the Chief of the Defence Force and was directed for action to the Chief of the Army and the Chief of the Air Force. So one must assume that in the course of five weeks the three most senior officers in the Defence Force became aware of its contents. They must surely have realised immediately, as Mr

Botha and Mr Coetzee did, that it was an indefensible abuse. But did they do anything about it? Did they immediately dissociate themselves from it and issue a countermanding order? Did they order an inquiry into how it came to be drafted?

Answers are required to these questions, and we hope Admiral H N Bierman's investigation will provide them. Because as things stand one has the strong suspicion that, had the Press not exposed this matter, it would have been covered up and the public would never have known anything about it.

We think this episode demonstrates once again the importance of a probing Press. Without it bureaucracies will invariably tend to protect themselves and conceal their own abuses from public view. And the more abuses are concealed the more they will occur.

It becomes a law of life, therefore, that the more official secrecy you have the more official abuses you will have. Yet official secrecy is always introduced under the guise of being "in the national interest".

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
ARS	ARMS	157093D	20
ARS	ARMS	155747Q	22
ARS	ARMS	157815M	27
ARS	ARMS	154469Z	28
ARS	ARMS	150140P	32
ARS	ARMS	150783V	34
ARS	ARMS	151521U	36
ARS	ARMS	137983G	38
ARS	ARMS	157560L	40
ARS	ARMS	155924H	42
ARS	ARMS	157913V	44
ARS	ARMS	155478H	48
ARS	ARMS	162116N	48
ARS	ARMS	154117V	50
ARS	ARMS	154286C	54
ARS	ARMS	156134L	58
ARS	ARMS	150154L	58
ARS	ARMS	153406G	58

STUD NO	SURNAME	FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	AS AT 29 02 80	PAGE
15010	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	MATHEMATICS IA	ANALYTIC ELISABETH INGRID	15010	5
152965R	MCCARTHY	MELISSA JANE	MATHEMATICS IA	ANALYTIC ELISABETH INGRID	152965R	5

UJCT

GENERAL NEWS

Magistrate²⁴³ discharges Star editor

RDM 25/3/80

Staff Reporter

THE editor of the Star, Mr Harvey Tyson, was cautioned and discharged yesterday after being found guilty in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court of publishing a photograph of Dr Eschel Rhoodie the day he arrived back in South Africa, in contravention of the Police Act.

He pleaded guilty to the charge of contravening a section of the Act under which the publication of pictures of a prisoner may be suppressed until he is charged in court.

The enforcement of the Act caused an outcry at the time and the Press condemned the ban on pictures of the former Secretary for Information's arrival at Jan Smuts Airport on August 24 last year.

Mr Tyson read a statement to the court in mitigation and explaining why he had refused to pay a R50 admission of guilt.

He told the court of the "utter confusion" in his mind and those of others over what photographs of prisoners, persons in custody and detainees may or may not be published in terms of the law.

He asked "How is it possible to establish, in time to meet a daily newspaper's deadline, under what category a prisoner falls?"

"Is he a prisoner in terms of the Prisons Act? Is he in lawful custody in terms of the Police

Act? Or is he in detention in terms of one or other of the Security Laws?"

He pointed out that it had been legal to publish a photograph of Dr Eschel Rhoodie on August 23, the day before the Star published the picture in question, and then again a few days later after he had pleaded to the charge against him.

"One is left with the conclusion that the Police Act is there to prevent the public seeing how prisoners and police conduct themselves at the moment of arrest."

He showed the court six photographs of Dr Rhoodie in various stages of custody, of which five had been legally published in the days surrounding Dr Rhoodie's return to South Africa. Only one was illegal.

"These photographs illustrate the confusing and absurd situation which has arisen."

The magistrate, Mr K G Steenkamp, noted that the prosecution had deemed it unnecessary to call for a heavy sentence and accepted the recommendation of the defence to have the accused discharged.

The Afrikaans morning newspaper, Die Transvaler, is scheduled to appear on a similar charge in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court on May 12.

Mr M J van Jaarsveld, prosecuted and Mr P Reynolds of Webber, Wentzel and Company, represented Argus SA Newspapers Ltd.

42	44	45	46	50	52	54	56	58	60	62	64	66
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)												
DEAN												
* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 157												

UJCT

STU13-9	EXAMINATION RE	STUD NO	SURNAME
13010	BACHELOR OF ARTS		
152163V			VAN NIEKERK
159757Z			VAN WAGENINGEN
155815P			VISSER
153767N			WACHER
160780L			WESSELS
158400Z			WHITAKER
145228Y			WHITING
157399L			WILLSHER
154408K			WOLFE
159697J			WOOD
155858L			WYNGAARD

It was published to encourage draft dodging, says the PM

RDM 26/3/80

293
254

THE ASSEMBLY — The Editor of the Sunday Times, Mr Tertius Myburgh, published a Defence Force document in order to encourage draft dodging, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said in the Assembly yesterday

"It is scandalous," he commented in his reply to opposition demands for a Parliamentary select committee to investigate the origin of the document

"An error of judgment by two officers, and they are not senior officers, is being blown up beyond all proportion and our enemies are laughing at it," Mr Botha said

The document, published by

the Sunday Times at the weekend, was allegedly aimed at Defence Force personnel to nullify opposition attacks on the Prime Minister during the pending debate on the Defence Vote

"The Sunday Times had this document in its possession for several days," Mr Botha said. They had been asked by a senior officer, who could not be accused of being a hired hand of the Government, not to publish it

The document was not secret, it was confidential. But the newspaper had taken legal advice and had refused to adhere to his request

Moreover, while well know-

ing where to contact him as Minister of Defence, the newspaper had not had the decency to approach him for comment

But let me tell you that when the Editor of this Sunday Times, Mr Myburgh, comes to your office, butter does not melt in his mouth

"But he published this report with one aim in mind, to support draft dodging (dienspligweiering)"

Mr Botha added that he had called off an invitation to editors to be the guests of Armscor and to be party to a confidential briefing. He had arranged the visit to the armaments industry, but had now called it off

Mr Botha said that 14 years ago when he had become Minister of Defence he had gone out of his way to keep the Defence Force above politics

He had regularly briefed the opposition and newspaper editors on confidential matters and had personally developed the system of accredited military correspondents with privileges and special training courses which had no equivalent in the rest of the world

He had also taken black leaders into his confidence

"What right then has the Leader of the Opposition to launch this tirade that the SADF is involved in politics," Mr Botha asked — Sapa

Raw urges responsible attitude

THE ASSEMBLY. — The New Republic Party's chief spokesman on Defence, Mr Vause Raw, yesterday called for a "responsible attitude" to be adopted until the full circumstances surrounding the document, allegedly circulated by the Defence Force to nullify attacks on the Prime Minister, were available.

"The facts must be placed before Parliament. I believe we must be responsible in our attitude

"I want to make it clear that I do not agree with anything in that document."

Mr Raw said he agreed with Dr Slabbert that Parliament had a duty to keep the democratic system alive.

He could think of nothing more harmful to the morale and image of the Defence Force than this "stupid, clumsy and idiotic" document that implied that the Defence Force was an arm of the Government.

JUST

66 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 30 32 34 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50 52 54 56 58 60 62 64 66

ULTS IN FACULTY ARTS		AS AT 29 02 80		PAGE 1	
DRAMA	YEAR : N/A			13100	
FIRST NAMES	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL		
LEKXANEILA	114113	PRACT SU I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS		3	162321L
	110117	PRACT ACT I AFRIKAANS LOWER/ABS			

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

Inquiry won't see SADF's secret plan

Staff Reporter

MR JUSTICE M T Steyn does not intend recalling Major-General Phillip Pretorius to give evidence before the Commission of Inquiry into Press Reporting on Defence and Police matters.

Nor will he call for the top-secret Psychological Action Plan that Gen Pretorius designed to help the Government "nullify" Opposition arguments in the forthcoming Defence Budget debate in Parliament.

Speaking from Pretoria, Judge Steyn said he had been aware of the existence of the Pretorius Plan while he was collecting evidence in public hearings throughout the country, but had not been given a copy.

"No, no copy was handed in to the commission, and I do not have a copy."

Asked if he would call for the report now that its existence was public knowledge, Judge Steyn replied:

"From what I have read about the plan, it does not fall within the terms of reference of my commission."

The commission had closed its public hearings and he regarded the evidence-gathering aspect of the commission's work complete.

"However, I will, of course, take note of the report."

Asked what he meant by "take note" of the report, he replied "I have heard about it, so I cannot ignore it."

Press inquiry: what the General wanted

243 254 RDM 26/3/80

By BRUCE STEPHENSON
MAJOR-GENERAL Phillip Pretorius, the Defence Force's Director-General Civic Action, was the leader of the SADF team which gave evidence before the Steyn Commission of Inquiry into Press Reporting of Defence Force and Police Matters.

Part of his evidence was given in camera because "certain evidence would endanger national security" if it were heard in public, he told the commission on January 14.

Among Gen Pretorius' recommendations to the commission were:

- That in the "climate of threat" against South Africa, the commission should investigate the implications of a total

ban on reporting of Defence matters. If such a ban were imposed, a new agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union should form the basis for determining what information would be released to the Press.

- That the NPU should become a statutory body. The implication of this is that any publication which was not a member of the NPU (such as the HNP organ, Die Afrikaner) would be totally prohibited from publishing anything about the SADF.

- That the maximum penalties for infringement of the Defence Act should be raised so as to change the present fine of R1 000 to R5 000 and the term of imprisonment from five to eight years.

- That the onus of proof in prosecutions under the crucial Section 118 of the Act should be shifted from the SADF to the accused publication, and,

- It should be made possible for an edition of a publication, including a newspaper, to be banned.

CHRIS MARAIS reports that when a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria was asked whether the Directorate of Public Relations in the SADF lay under the mantle of Civic Action and what had happened to the complaints office formerly headed by Brigadier Cyrus Smith, he replied:

"At this stage we cannot comment on the internal workings of the SADF."

Qoboza hits SADF plan

Staff Reporter

THE EDITOR of Post newspaper, Mr Percy Qoboza, is "very very angry" that Defence Force generals could think black newspapermen so naive that they could be used to further the aims of the SADF.

In an interview yesterday, Mr Qoboza said the details of the top-secret Pretorius Plan — the Psychological Action Plan aimed at nullifying the Opposition attack in the Defence Budget debate and at silencing criticism of the armed forces — had made him "hopping mad".

He was particularly angered by the plan's priority target of

countering "poor" recruiting of blacks, coloureds and Asians for the infantry.

Target One reads, in part: "A Press visit to 21 Battalion is to be arranged. If possible Post is to be involved."

Mr Qoboza said "That reference to using black newspapers, in particular, makes me angry. It makes me angry to think that anybody could think us so naive that they could use us to further their aims."

Last year he was invited, on two occasions, to visit 21 Battalion (the black battalion) in the Operational Area. He turned down both invitations.

"A bit before that they tried to get Aggrey Klaasté (Post's News Editor) to visit 21 Battalion, but he could not go."

"Then a few weeks ago they invited a reporter to visit the battalion. He went, and we published an account of his visit in late February," he said.

However, he would not allow any of his staff to write propaganda stories showing the SADF in a good light. Any story published in Post was rated on its news value, he said.

"In future, they will have to give me a very, very good excuse to publish stories about the armed forces," he said.

STU13-9
12110 PERFORMERS DIPLOMA IN SPEECH & DRAMA
EXAMINATION RESULTS IN FACULTY ARTS

REGISTRATION NUMBER	SYMBOL	MARKS
154820P	UP (50)	1
162343K	UP (50)	1
156762U	F (50)	1
154249M	F	1
155656C	F	3

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

UJET

Post 28/3/80

POST

praised

NEW YORK — The chairman of the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid yesterday praised the POST campaign for the release of Nelson Mandela from Robben Island.

Mr B Akporode Clark, the Ambassador to the United Nations from Nigeria, made his statement supporting the release of the leader during a hearing on the subject of political prisoners in South Africa.

He said the release of Mandela was a "prerequisite to avert a catastrophe in South Africa."

The Warrior slams Post newspaper

By DERRICK
LUTHAYI

SINCE the bannings of the various black organisations and The World newspaper, relative calm has returned to Soweto, the South African Defence Force publication, The Warrior, said

In its February edition, the publication attacked Bishop Tutu and POST newspapers. It also accused the ANC military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, which the publication says was "responsible for several brutal murders".

According to a telex

message we received from them, they said POST Transvaal and SUNDAY POST had referred to The Warrior in a derogatory manner.

The Warrior states: "We must look out for the religious leader cloaked in his sacred shrouds, but leading our people not towards the love of Christ but to death and violence."

"A newspaper will propagate boycotts, when the

children do use violence and some get killed, these newspapers are overjoyed because now they do have a good story, they can write about the poor children who were killed".

The Warrior says that Amnesty International faked a photo of the late Mr Joseph Mdluli who died in prison in Durban while detained under Section Six

It says the photograph

of the injuries on the body taken by the undertaker and sent to London was an established farce. However, they omit the fact that Mrs Mdluli was awarded R15 000 by the Minister of Police

It adds that many newspapers derived a lot of sadistic pleasure from the Silverton incident. "Some even insinuated that the siege was a warning to the Government of certain people's frustrations," The Warrior said.

● See SUNDAY POST Script, Page 10

SUN. POST 30/3/80

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Increasing danger to free Press in SA—Cillie

Star 2/4/80

327

Own Correspondent
CAPE TOWN—The free Press was a cornerstone of our civilisation, Professor P J Cillie, professor of journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, said today.

Addressing the university's autumn school on the Press in Modern Society he said the Press in South Africa was finding itself in increasing danger.

"Danger and freedom of information and discussion and criticism are never easily friends. Danger requires regimentation and regimentation is an enemy of freedom," he said.

In the last few years what could have been normal tension which always exists between authority and a free Press, had developed into confrontation and crisis in South Africa, Professor Cillie said.

"In the future we will not only have to try harder to reconcile danger and freedom to maintain the balance, but there is a complicating factor

"We have as a country undertaken, in a threateningly dangerous situation, to bring about reforms along the whole front of our human relations. It is a situation we do not know.

"We have no precedents or extensive experience to guide us," he said.

By far-reaching internal renewal South African civilisation would be strengthened to become unbeatable and it was not only the Government which was faced with unknown circumstances but also the Press

JUST

242

DEJ

REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

* TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS 5

STUDENT NO	SURNAME	COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	PAGE
135556C	CAITIE	11120	DATA I	F	29 02 80	1
154249	CILLIE	11120	DATA I	F		
156702	CILLIE	11120	DATA I	F		
102343K	CILLIE	11120	DATA I	UP	(50)	1
151126P	CILLIE	11120	DATA I	UP	(50)	1

EXAMINATION RESULTS I FACULTY ARTS

YEAR: 1

AS AT 29 02 80

PAGE 1

13110

86 84 82 80 78 76 74 72 70 68 66 64 62 60 58 56 54 52 50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10 8 6 4 2

Press in increasing danger says Cillie

243
227

CAPE TOWN — The Press in South Africa was finding itself in a situation of increasing danger, Prof P. J. Cillie, Professor of Journalism at the University of Stellenbosch, said here yesterday.

Addressing the university's autumn school on the role of the press in modern society, Prof Cillie said "Unless the Press and the authorities came to their senses, a greater disaster could strike the Press and thereby our civilisation, of which a free press is a cornerstone."

"Danger and freedom of information, discussion and criticism are never easily friends. Danger re-

quires regimentation, and regimentation is the enemy of all sorts of freedom," he said

In the past few years, what could have been considered "normal tension which always exists between authority and free press, had developed into confrontation and crisis in South Africa," he said

"In future we will have to try harder to reconcile danger and freedom to maintain a balance — but there is a complication

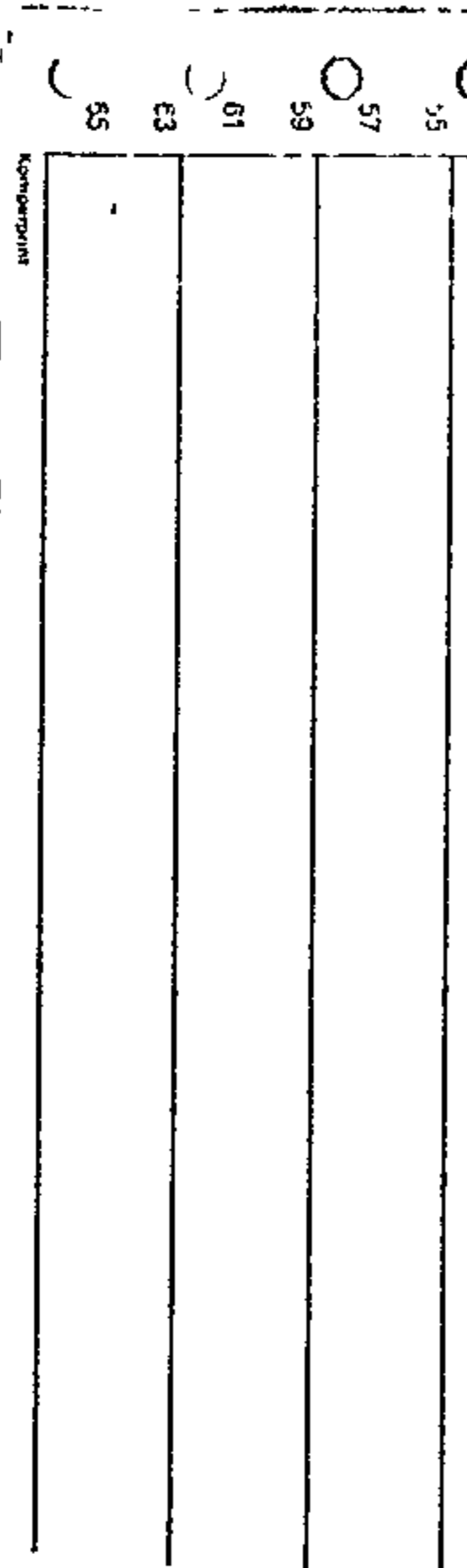
"We have as a country undertaken, in a threatening and dangerous situation, to bring about reforms along the whole front of our human

relations. It is an unfamiliar situation. We have no precedents or extensive experience to guide us," Prof Cillie said.

It was by far-reaching internal renewal that the defensibility of South African civilisation could be strengthened, and it was not only the government which was faced with unknown circumstances, but also the Press.

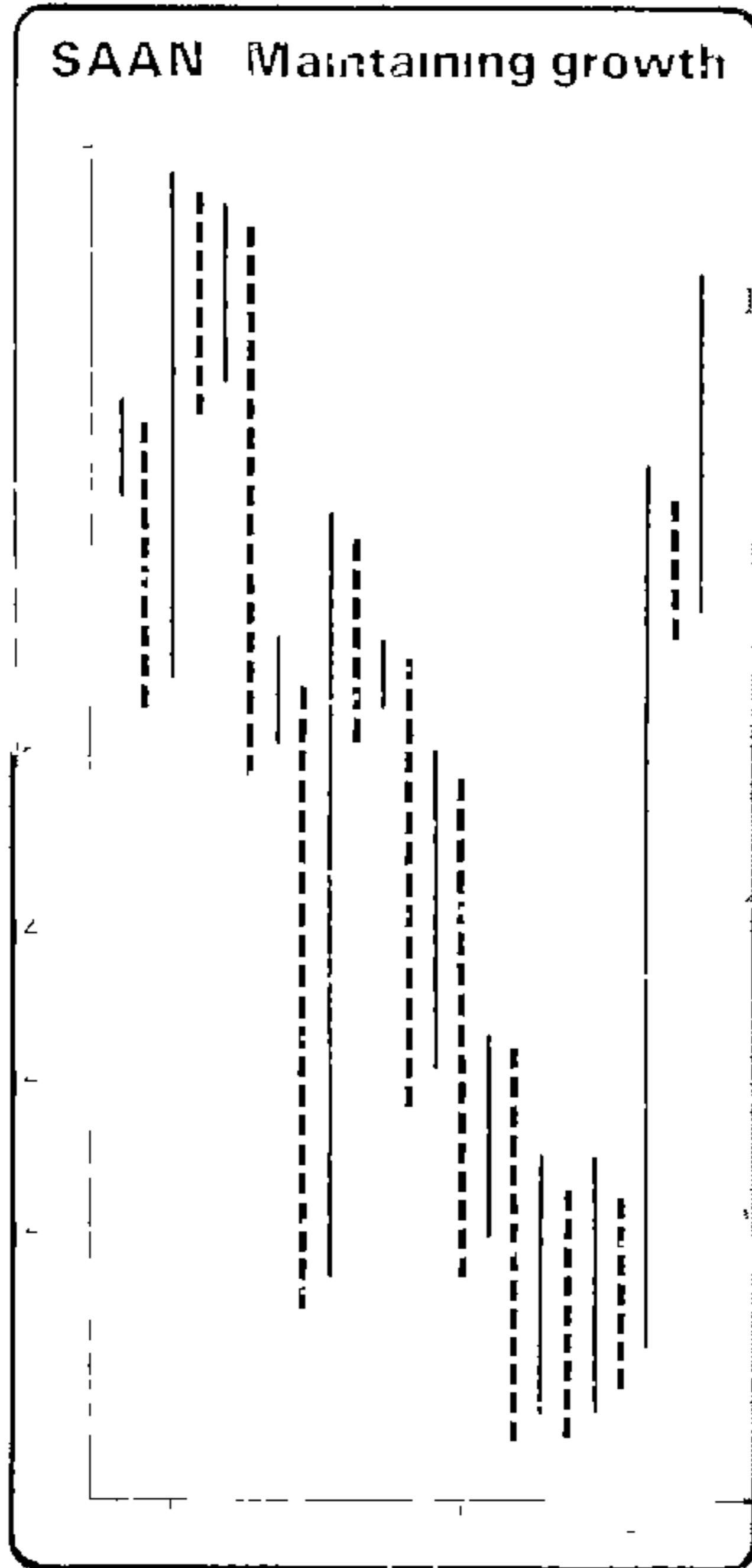
Prof Cillie said dissent over the nature and tempo of reform tended to be heated and disruptive when it took place in circumstances of peril to the nation. The country's whole structure could be shattered — SAPA.

1971	J.A. Dockel & J.A. Groenewald	Agrekon 9(4) 1970 15-20	Die vraag na voedsel in Suid-Afrika / The demand for food in South Africa
1972	W.L. Nieuwoudt	Agrekon 11(3) 1972 5-8	Faktorsubsidies en sekere beleidsimplikasies / Factor subsidies and certain policy implications.
1973	J.A. Dockel	Agrekon 12(3) 1973 17-22	Die invloed van die prys van water op sekere verbruikerskategorieë / The influence of the price of water on certain water demand categories
1974			Geen Toekenning nie / No award
1975	P.H. Spies	43(2), 221-232	Koste-voordeelontleding in die landbou-sektor. Suid-Afrikaanse Tydskrif vir Ekonomie
1976	W.L. Nieuwoudt	American Journal of Agricultural Economics 58 1976, 485-495	An economic evaluation of alternative peanut policies
1977	M.D. Nel & J.A. Groenewald		Die effek van die varkveisprys siklus en voerprys op optimale skedulering in varkproduksie / The effect of the pig meat price cycle and feed prices on optimal scheduling in pig production.
	G.A. Mathia		Agrekon 16(2) 1977 1-9.



year to December 31 1979 After reporting first-half profits down from R708 000 to R466 000, the near-boom conditions of the latter part of the year pushed the full year's pre-tax profit to R4,7m (R3,7m) and, with tax taking 37% at R1,8m (35,7% and R1,3m), net profit rose to R3m (R2,4m) to give adjusted earnings of 149c (111c) from which a total of 45c was paid to break the three-year run of pegged 33c dividends

Net advertising revenue, which at R36,1m (R31,2) represents 78,5% (77,7%) of total revenue, was up by 15,7%, obviously reflecting considerably higher ad-



SAAN

Profit surge

Activities Printer and publisher Owns Cape Times, Financial Mail, Rand Daily Mail, Sunday Express and Sunday Times Has a controlling interest in Eastern Province Newspapers Other interests include Pretoria News (45,5%), Robinson & Co (36,6%), Allied Publishing (28,6%) and Argus (7,0%)

Chairman I G MacPherson, deputy chairman and managing director C H Kinsley

Capital structure. 1,9m ordinaries of 50c Market capitalisation R11,2m

Financial Year to December 31 1979 Borrowings long- and medium-term, R1,7m Net cash R1,4m Debt equity ratio 9,2% Current ratio 1,9 Group cash flow R3,6m Capital commitments R1,4m

Share market Price 580c (1979-80 high, 600c, low, 335c, trading volume last quarter, 24 925 shares) Yields 25,7% on earnings, 7,7% on dividend Cover 3,3 PE ratio 3,9

	'76	'77	'78	'79
Return on cap %	193	164	148	181
Net revenue (Rm)	403	399	402	460
Operating costs (Rm)	366	368	368	415
Net profit (Rm)	22	21	22	28
Earnings (c)	115	107	111	149
Dividends (c)	33	33	33	45
Net asset value (c)	1 069	1 154	1 246	1 345

Buoyant demand for advertising in the second half of the year saw a major turnabout in the fortunes of SAAN in the

vertising charges, as the volume of space sold was up only 8,7% Circulation revenue rose only 7% to R9,1m (R8,5m) to contribute 19,8% (21,2%) to the total This was a result of cover price increases in the second half of the year, but much of the gain in gross revenue was whittled away by higher distribution costs

Operating costs rose steeply, by 12,6% to R41,5m (R36,8m), with 50% of the increase being attributable to the "materially higher" cost of newsprint, excluding this, the overall increase in operating costs was held down to a creditable 8,9%

The otherwise commendably informative directors' report falls short when it comes to discussing the fortunes of the papers which comprise the group's business

It is widely accepted, for example, that the Rand Daily Mail is a heavy loss-

maker — perhaps to the tune of R2m or so a year The directors merely refer to its overall gain in circulation The group's main profit earner, the Sunday Times, does not warrant a mention, and neither does the Sunday Express

Elsewhere, it is noted (but not quantified) that the FM, on a 25,5% gain in operating revenue, turned in a net profit 51,5% higher than last year The Cape Times did nearly as well, pushing up net profits 47% on a revenue gain of 12,3% Together, the FM and the Cape Times contributed about R820 000 (R637 000)

The balance sheet is strong, with debt reduced from R2,3m to R1,7m, and net cash and short-term deposits of R2,9m (R2,5m) And, with the changeover to electronic editing and production almost completed, capital commitments are down from R2,6m to R1,4m Hence, should things go well in the current year, there need be no constraints on a more generous dividend policy, and no requirement for a continuing three-fold-plus cover

And the prospects, indeed, are bright Chairman Ian MacPherson says "reasonable growth in earnings may be expected" Judging only from the current size of the issues of the group's papers bulging as they are with advertising — this may be an ultra-cautious view

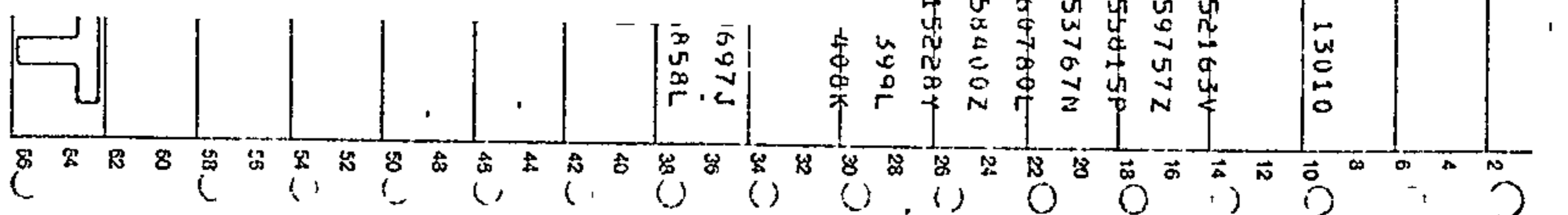
But MacPherson is obviously concerned about the costs spiral — particularly those costs outside management's control Newsprint is the most vital of these, and it is slated to rise 13,2% this year from R409/t to R463 This alone will boost SAAN's production costs by almost R2m and, "a further increase in price can be expected in the second half of the year" The other sensitive cost area is distribution, which "is labour intensive and the wage content of this element of expense rises inexorably"

Those are the negative factors, on the plus side is the advertising boom, supported by a strong economy which looks like growing even stronger, and which should give scope for substantial rate increases this year, and cover prices should also stand another boost

All in all, the outlook for SAAN must now be better than for many years, profits should rise again, dividend cover could comfortably be reduced, and the share, on an already generous 7,7% yield basis, looks distinctly attractive

Ken Roman

SYMBOL	PRICE	UP	DOWN	15010
SAAN	580	1	1	1521634
UP	580	1	1	1597572
DOWN	580	1	1	1550158
UP	580	1	1	1537678
DOWN	580	1	1	1507802
UP	580	1	1	1584002
DOWN	580	1	1	1522884
UP	580	1	1	5991
DOWN	580	1	1	4001
UP	580	1	1	16971
DOWN	580	1	1	18581





Am 4/4/80

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SOUTH AFRICAN ASSOCIATED NEWSPAPERS LIMITED

(Incorporated in the Republic of South Africa)

Report of the Directors

The Directors present the forty-first Annual Report and Financial Statements for the year ended 31st December 1979

Nature of business

The main business of the Group is the printing and publishing of newspapers and magazines

Profit and Appropriations

	Group	
	1979 R	1978 R
Net profit for the year after charging taxation	3 056 000	2 629 000
Less attributable to outside members of subsidiaries.	272 000	206 000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Attributable to		
South African Associated Newspapers Ltd ..	2 784 000	2 423 000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Dealt with as follows		
Dividends for the year of holding Company	872 000	640 000
Interim 8c (1978 8c)		
Declared 30th July 1979	R155 000	
Final 37c (1978 25c)		
Declared 25th February 1980	717 000	
	<u> </u>	
Added to retained profits.....	1 974 000	1 715 000
Adjustment to non-distributable reserves —		
retained profits of associated companies	(-) 62 000	(+) 68 000
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

Review of the Group's Operations

The operating profit of R4 506 000 achieved in 1979 was R1 176 000, 35.3%, more than that earned in 1978 due, principally, to a 15.7% gain in advertising revenue amounting to R4 912 000 (1978 decrease R737 000) which in itself exceeded the increase in operating costs of R4 636 000 — a pleasing reversal of the pattern in 1978

The volume of advertising space sold was 8.7% above the previous year's and the average revenue per column centimetre also showed an improvement

Higher cover prices of the Group's publications in the latter half of 1979 together with an overall gain in circulations, the Rand Daily Mail in particular, brought about a gain in gross circulation revenue which was, however, whittled away by increased distribution costs resulting in net circulation revenue being R570 000, or 6.7% above that earned in 1978

Sundry income of R732 000 was R330 000 greater than in 1978 due, largely, to additional commercial printing being undertaken by the Cape Times Limited and agency commission earned on the sale of electronic production equipment

Operating costs increased by 12.6%; over 50% of the increase was attributable to the materially higher cost of newsprint mainly because of its higher purchase price Excluding newsprint, the overall increase in operating costs was 8.9%

Investment income was R144 000 less than that earned in 1978 due to no profit contribution being made by Robinson & Co (Pty) Limited.

The net interest charge for 1979 was R44 000 below that incurred in 1978 — loan repayments brought about a reduction in interest paid but receipts from loans and short-term deposits fell due, principally, to the decline in interest rates

Taxation on trading profit of R4 754 000 was R1 760 000, or R445 000 more than that payable in 1978 Tax relief arising from investment allowances on capital expenditure due, mainly, to expenditure incurred by Eastern Province Newspapers Limited, amounted to R228 000 in 1979 (1978 R204 000)

Continued overleaf

Report of the Directors

The South African Society of Journalists conferred its Pringle Press Award for 1979 on Mr Rex Gibson for "his outstanding services in the cause of Press freedom" and his role as "the courageous catalyst in the Information scandal"

In the 1979 Stellenbosch Farmers' Winery National Awards for Enterprising Journalism three prize categories were won by journalists on the Group's publications Mr Mervyn Rees of the Rand Daily Mail won the category for investigative reporting under pressure for his Information scandal expose and far-reaching interviews with the former Secretary for Information Dennis Gordon, also of the Rand Daily Mail, won the news photography category for a picture taken shortly after an aircraft had crashed into a block of flats in Johannesburg Mr Stephen Wrottesley of the Cape Times won the award in the category of investigative reporting without pressure for his exposé on international whale pirating

Mr Bernard Simon, formerly of the Financial Mail, won a Railways Award for Transport Journalism for a series of articles on the Rhodesian-Zambian border re-opening and Mozambique port conditions

Mr John Scott of the Cape Times won the 1978 Settler's Prize established in Cape Town in 1975 to mark the 150th anniversary of the free Press in South Africa

Mr Kitt Katzin of the Sunday Express became the first journalist in the Republic to win one of the Four Outstanding Young South Africans of the Year award for 1979 presented by Jaycee of South Africa

The Cape Times won the Newspaper Press Union's Frewin Trophy for 1979, an award which is presented annually to a daily newspaper with a circulation above 50 000 copies judged to be the best in editorial presentation, technical production and advertisement layout

Prospects for 1980

Reasonable growth in earnings may be expected The buoyant demand for advertising reflected in the second half of 1979 has continued into 1980 and budgets for the year take account of this factor and of generally increased advertisement tariffs for all publications Growth, however, is likely to be inhibited by further substantial increases in the price of newsprint and the escalating costs of distribution unless this can be offset by higher selling prices which, in turn, will depend to some extent on the competitive position

The industry has already been advised of a 13,2% rise in the price of newsprint from R409 per ton to R463 which will add almost R2m to our production costs during the coming year A further increase in price can be expected in the second half of the year The spiralling costs of distribution are also a serious cause of concern

Almost without exception the cost per copy of newsprint and distribution exceeds the selling price of each of our newspapers These two items account for nearly 50% of total costs and so, therefore, have a profound effect on the Group's profitability Unfortunately our ability to curtail and control this expenditure is severely limited On the one hand, the suppliers of newsprint are in a near monopoly situation and as long as they continue to sell at a price just below the cost of imported paper there is little the industry can do about it Distribution, on the other hand, is labour intensive and the wage content of this element of expense rises inexorably A higher price of fuel would further aggravate the position In addition, and understandably, the forces of inflation have contributed significantly to increases in salaries and wages generally

Appreciation

Once again the results achieved during the year under review were only made possible by a loyal and devoted staff, to whom the Board expresses its sincere appreciation

Directorate

Mr C L C Hewitt resigned as a Director on 30th June 1979 and Mr H W Miller joined the Board in his stead You will be asked to confirm his appointment

Mr Hewitt was a Director for over three years and we should like to record our appreciation of the contribution he made to the Company's affairs and wish him well in his retirement

On 28th January 1980 Mr C H Kinsley was appointed Deputy Chairman for the ensuing year

Messrs. G K Lindsay, I G MacPherson and H W Miller retire from office by rotation in terms of the Company's Articles of Association but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election

Directors' Interests

The total number of shares in the Company held beneficially or non-beneficially by directors and alternate directors at 31st December 1979 are set out below

	1979	1978
	Shares	Shares
Beneficially held	13 850	13 850
Non-beneficially held	300	300

This report and the Annual Financial Statements which appear on pages 5 to 16 were approved by the Board on 14th March 1980 and are signed on its behalf by

I G MacPherson, Chairman
C H. Kinsley, Deputy Chairman

171 Main Street, Johannesburg 2001

Report of the Directors

The introduction of modern electronic production methods led to the scrapping of obsolete hot metal and other composing equipment and was the main cause of the loss of R166 000 incurred on the disposal of fixed assets

The Group's net trading profit, after tax, of R2 994 000 represents 4,8% of the turnover of R61 859 000 (1978 4,4%), in relation to capital employed (net current and fixed assets) of R28 239 000 at 1st January 1979 the return is 10,6% (1978 8,4%)

Subsidiary Companies

A list of subsidiaries and relevant information is shown on page 15

	1979	1978
	R	R
The aggregate amount of profits attributable to the Company was	1 233 000	949 000

The attributable profit of Eastern Province Newspapers Limited was R413 000 (1978 R312 000) and the balance of R820 000 (1978 R637 000) was contributed almost wholly by Cape Times Limited and The Financial Mail (Pty) Limited

Eastern Province Newspapers Limited

The net trading profit, after tax, was R517 000 compared with R478 000 earned in 1978, an increase of R39 000, or 8,2%. Operating revenue increased by R1 007 000, 15,8%, while operating costs increased by R865 000, 15,4%

After taking into account tax relief of R155 000 arising from investment allowances on capital expenditure the net profit, after tax, amounted to R669 000 compared with R508 000 in 1978

A copy of the Annual Financial Statements of the company is included with this report

Cape Times Limited

Trading profit, after tax, increased by 47% over that earned in 1978. Operating revenue increased by 12,3% and costs by 9,8%

In addition to a gain in net advertising revenue additional income was earned from the higher volume of commercial printing undertaken. There was a significant increase in the cost of newsprint and with a full year's provision being made in respect of electronic production equipment the depreciation charge was also higher

The Financial Mail (Pty) Limited

The net profit, after tax, was 51,5% more than that earned in 1978. Advertising revenue was responsible for the gain in total operating revenue of 25,5%

Operating costs increased by 16,3% — more than half of the increase being caused by higher outside printing charges for the additional paging required to carry the increased advertisement volume

Associated Companies

Attributable income from the investment in associated companies, The Pretoria News (Pty) Limited and Robinson & Co (Pty) Limited, amounted to R173 000 compared with R352 000 in 1978, a decrease of R179 000. The fall in income is due to the turn-about in the results of Robinson & Co (Pty) Limited which incurred a loss in 1979 whereas it earned a profit in 1978

The Pretoria News (Pty) Limited

For the twelve months to 31st December 1979 the net profit, after tax, increased by 41,4% compared with that earned for the corresponding period in 1978. The increased profit is due to the higher advertising revenue earned which outstripped the rise in operating costs

Robinson & Co (Pty) Limited

The normal operating income did not match that achieved in 1978. It was also necessary to make an abnormal and material provision for bad debts arising from commercial printing contracts and after bringing to account the substantial loss incurred by a printing and packaging subsidiary the company incurred a net loss

The subsidiary concerned is now conducting commercial printing operations on a reduced scale and a return to a level of profitability as previously enjoyed can be expected in 1980

Awards

The Editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, and the Editor of the Sunday Express, Mr Rex Gibson, were selected to share honours as International Editor of the Year for 1978. The award presented each year by Atlas World Press Review for "courage, enterprise, and leadership on an international level in advancing Press freedom and responsibility, enhancing world understanding, defending human rights, and fostering journalistic excellence" was made to these editors for taking the lead in exposing the "Information scandal"

(H)

ed 6% from January levels, and 9% from February 1979. Some analysts are predicting the worst housing recession since World War Two, with the most pessimistic predicting long unemployment lines among construction workers, a future housing shortage and eventually a new explosion of inflation in home prices.

A continuation of rates in the range of 14% to 16% "will end nearly all demand for housing and may produce a drop in house prices of over 10% by late spring," said housing expert Kenneth Rosen early last month. And in some localities, mortgage rates — where money can be found — are now in excess of 17.5%.

One group that is particularly hard hit by the critically tight housing market is the transferred corporate employee. Many large American companies provide assistance in their personnel's moves. IBM (whose initials stand for I've Been Moved, according to some wags) employs third party relocation firms to perform this service.

In the past, these outfits arranged primarily for the sale and purchase of homes on both ends of the move. But now they are encouraging individuals to rent the homes they own and arrange for rental quarters in their new location. Merrill Lynch Relocation Management Inc, a subsidiary of the brokerage house, says that 24 corporate clients have asked for rental help in recent months, a further reflection of the dismal home market.

But it is the homebuilders themselves that are running the most scared. Building contractors from across the nation met with President Carter on Tuesday to plead for help with subsidised mortgages and the depressed housing sector. Merrill Butler, president of the National Association of Homebuilders, told the president that if nothing were done, the housing market would deteriorate further and leave 1.6m construction workers jobless.

Americans are beginning to feel it in their bones that a true crisis is impending. Used to a free and mobile life — with no

restrictions, these days, other than their auto's petrol tanks — Americans must face the reality that they are captives of an economy on the precipice of deep trouble.

COTTON PRODUCTION

Looking healthier

FM 4/4/80 (Cotton)
Cotton this year could rank fourth in the earnings league of farm products, claims Cotton Board manager Dame Erasmus. Total income for cotton farmers may top R105m on an expected crop of some 60m kg, compared to R100m in 1979.

The domestic price for cotton fibre for 1980 is not yet known as it will be based on the average world market price between November 1979 and March 31 this year. Despite the slide in global prices in recent

weeks, however, Erasmus expects sales to be around 150c/kg, up 10c/kg on last year's price. In those areas with high yield, farmers' returns could be as much as R500/ha-R600/ha.

Good rains promise yet another record harvest and Erasmus is confident that, with new acreage under cultivation near the PK le Roux dam in the NE Cape and the Eastern Cape Fish River Tunnel irrigation scheme, high production levels will be maintained in future years. "We believe we can provide the spinning industry with about 95% of its requirements," he tells the *FM*.

With the development of longer grain, higher quality cotton fibre in the past two years, the main shortfall in supply remains speciality long-stapled and very short coarse-grained cotton. However, Erasmus does not expect imports of these types to exceed last year's totals.

He also hopes to maintain exports of standard medium-grade cotton to Europe and the Far East if the selling price is right. "I think it vitally important to build up a reliable market and a reputation as an exporter on a long term basis," he says.

Not that cotton farming presents an unremittingly bright scene. If the 1980 price should be 150c/kg, farmers' real earnings will be down 7.2% on last year. Expensive fuel has pushed up production costs dramatically.

Drought has taken its toll too, particularly in northern Natal where production has been severely hit. Government is reluctant to step in with subsidies and, last year, Agriculture Minister Hendrik Schoeman told a deputation of cotton farmers to plant something else if they couldn't grow cotton at a profit. Many have done so.

But Erasmus is optimistic about long-term prospects. Cotton's price is competitive with substitute synthetic yarns, whose reliance on oil-based chemicals in manufacture is causing their cost of production to rise faster than the cost of growing cotton.



Cotton fields . . record harvest

ZIMBABWE

A lesson in dialectics

David Willers is senior researcher at the SA Foundation.

The first goal of communism is not the conquest of political power, but of the "civil society" — Antonio Gramsci

What can an Italian political prisoner, who died of maltreatment by Mussolini's secret police in a fascist prison in 1937, have in common with Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister-elect of the new Zimbabwe?

Perhaps plenty. The prisoner was Antonio Gramsci, a communist theoretician who understood Lenin's doctrine of "tactical flexibility" better than most, and whose blueprint for the progressive non-violent capture of Western Europe has brought communist parties in Italy and elsewhere to within a hairsbreadth of power. Gramsci's prison writings have a peculiar relevance to our understanding of Mugabe's present actions and intentions, which are still the subject of worried business speculation.

One can safely infer from recent statements (and discussions with Zanu-PF officials bear this out) that Mugabe is no wishy-washy African socialist, although he clearly aspires to many Africanist ideals. Rather, he is described by those who know him best — the British — as belonging properly to the left wing of the Labour Party in outlook, a sort of African Tony Benn. Others see him, again, as being more orthodox in his socialism, a Tito of the black continent.

Mugabe, it can be assumed (based on

in my opinion

FM 4/4/80 (272)

Inkatha 107

NM 2/4/80 243

next Govt, 327

says exile

Expenditure
sold x 100

Undertakings

Cape Western
Eastern Transvaal
Natal
Rand and OFS

The above figures provide maintenance and administration

27. There are considerable of the demand for electricity distribution undertakings. The costs of distribution and variation of the range of variation

28. The circuit in kilowatt range of variation of the operating costs per kilowatt hour is largely attributable

This figure is the highest for the Cape Western

Mix of consumers

29. The mix of consumers, i.e. whether very large consumers or to a large number of consumers is analysed in Table 6.

Load factor

31. The load factor of an undertaking is per unit consumption (i.e. per kWh). The cost per unit consumption will be affected by charges, transmission costs and capacity. CGU are distributed over higher consumption

African Affairs Reporter

A DURBAN journalist and author of international fame who fled South Africa and has lived in exile overseas for the past 20 years is back home as the result of secret negotiations between Chief Gatsiwe Buthelezi of KwaZulu and the South African Government.



Mr J Ngubane

The former vice-president of the defunct Liberal Party in South Africa, Mr Jordan Ngubane, was welcomed by Inkatha members when he landed at Louis Botha Airport on Saturday

Among the people who met him was his brother, Mr R Ngubane

Mr Jordan Ngubane is to be the editor of the Nation, the mouthpiece of Inkatha. He will be based at Ulundi, the capital of KwaZulu.

Predicted

At a Press conference at the airport, Mr Ngubane predicted that Inkatha would form the next Government of South Africa

He recalled his dramatic escape from South Africa, after receiving news that he would be served with a banning order within four hours

Without the knowledge of his family he had driven to Swaziland where he stayed for nine years 'under the constant watchful eye of the South African police'

Mr Ngubane said he had feared that he would be abducted by South African agents and brought back to South Africa. He was advised to apply for British citizenship, which was eventually granted

Opposed

Before leaving South Africa, Mr Ngubane edited the Indian Opinion and Inkundla newspapers

Both journals were widely read and were opposed to Government policy. He was a staff member of Ilanga and the World.

While in Washington he lectured on apartheid

News that he would be allowed to return to South Africa came as a surprise to him and he was taken back when Chief Buthelezi told him that the Government had agreed to

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Table 5.

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JOURNALISTS QUIZZED

KIBI'S REPORTS

George Matanzima . . . false reporting.

THE TRANSKEI yesterday morning banned the East London morning newspaper Daily Dispatch that has a wide circulation in the area.

By MARCUS NGANI

Three reporters based in Umtata were yesterday taken away by security police for questioning.

One of them, Sydney Moses, was later released. By late yesterday the other two, Vatswa Nshanga and Richard Wicksteed, were apparently still held by the police though they could not be confirmed.

Announcing his government's decision to ban the newspaper, Prime Minister George Matanzima, speaking in the Umtata National Assembly, found fault with the Daily Dispatch for its report on rumours that there was a plot to assassinate President K D Matanzima by his tribal subjects in Qamata.

The Prime Minister also told the Assembly that the newspaper had a long record of persistent, false reporting.

He said the paper's malicious attitude towards Transkei had been displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of the territory to revolt against orderly government.

Having regard to the numerous occasions this newspaper has been warned, his excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei," the Prime Minister said.

Elaborating later on the ban, the Prime Minister said the newspaper office in Umtata would have to be closed and the staff would not be allowed to operate from Transkei.

Three-Daily Dispatch



10/11/74 3

Dr Motlana . . . they are puppets.

Dispatch banned

REPORTERS

reporters running the Umata office were picked up by the SP and, according to the head of the security police — Brig Martin Ngeeba — they were held for questioning.

On his release later in the day, Moses, who was already packing up in his office, said he was questioned in connection with an inquiry he had made from the Prime Minister about reports that Transkei's offer of political sanctuary to the deposed Shah of Iran had been accepted.

According to Brigadier Ngeeba, Wickstead, was required to name the source of his report on the alleged assassination attempt on President Matanzima.

It is not known what Ntshanga was wanted for by the security police.

After referring to numerous reports on which the Daily Dispatch was faulted, Prime Minister Matanzima said he was highly suspicious that his office was being tapped by the newspaper.

On other "sins" allegedly committed by the Daily

Dispatch, the Prime Minister referred to a report published by the newspaper after Pres Matanzima's junior wife, Nobandla, was arrested in Lesotho.

"The Daily Dispatch, typical of its nature, decided to make headline news of this matter but substituted Nobandla for Nozuko (Pres Matanzima's senior wife).

Chairman of the Soweto Committee of Ten, Dr Nthato Motlana, said: "They are puppets that Pretoria set up and they have learned that with the Press, they will not do what they like. I mean it is quite known that Pretoria boosts Matanzima financially."

Mrs Lucy Mvubelo, a trade unionist, said people did not expect Matanzima to practise banning orders, let alone, banning newspapers because they express the views of the people.

The Rev Jeff Moselane, a prominent Soweto priest, said it was sad that the Government was using Kaiser Matanzima as a "scapegoat to stifle news media because the Press was playing an important role.

PUBLICATIONS
Soweto guide

Ym 11/4/80 (243)
(243)

Soweto is proving to be popular for publishers wanting to break new ground

Following the news that free newspapers are being distributed in the townships and new magazines are being aimed at the lucrative black market, comes another announcement. A publishing company is to produce a guide to Soweto that will list information such as telephone numbers, hospitals, schools, bus routes, banks and shops in the area.

The book is to be produced by M & M Publications, which has established an associated company called Soweto Today. Its publication of the same name will be a comprehensive 300-page glossy volume containing information on social, commercial and recreational facilities in the township. Print order is 125 000 and the book is scheduled to appear in October, when it will be distributed free to every Soweto household.

Subjects range from assurance/insurance schemes, the opening and operation

Financial Mail April 11 1980

of building society and banking accounts, hire purchase and leasing, bursaries and in-service training centres, legal and medical services and so on.

The idea of producing *Soweto Today* occurred to M & M Publications' director Ivan Allan during his frequent visits to Soweto on Rotary business. Allan, a partner in an accounting firm, wanted to produce an information kit for blacks increasingly entering the commercial world and living in a sophisticated urban environment. He also realised the practicability of having a channel for advertising to reach blacks through a publication that might become indispensable.

The book's compilation is being undertaken with the help and advice of black marketing executives and business and professional people. Data is being supplied by specialists working in various fields, but copy will mostly be written by black journalists.

Cost of production and distribution will be around R400 000 and the exercise is to be repeated annually.

Publishing coup

M&M have pulled off something of a coup in the publishing world by appointing Peter Vundla as director of *Soweto Today*. His function will be primarily to advise on communications with the black buyer market.

Vundla's experience in marketing has established him as one of the leaders in the area of black market communication. He has a BA degree from Fort Hare University, worked for market research (Africa) and spent from 1971 to 1975 in the United States where he studied business administration and worked for several large companies.

Editor seeks union action

11/4/80
243
251

CAPE TOWN — A pass

Johannesburg newspaper editor has complained to the Newspaper Press Union (NPU) about the way in which policemen allegedly treated two of his photographers on the day of the attack on the Booyens police station.

The editor of Beeld, Mr Ton Vosloo, yesterday confirmed he had written a letter of complaint to the manager of the NPU, Mr G G A. Uys, asking him to put the matter on the agenda for the next meeting of the joint NPU-SAP committee, recently formed to ease relations between press and police.

According to a Cape Town newspaper report, two of Beeld's photographers, Mr Juhan Kuus and Mr Ian Stephens, were alleged to have been told by policemen to leave the scene and not to take photographs of the damage to the station.

It said Mr Kuus had presented his press pass to a policeman who, instead of allowing him to carry on with his work, had threatened to tear up the

Later a policeman armed with a shotgun used in riot control, is also alleged to have threatened to tear up Mr Kuus's press pass.

Mr Kuus was "later forcefully removed from the scene by another policeman who held on to the collar of his jacket," the report said.

Mr Stephens, the report said, was manhandled by three policemen. One of them is alleged to have said "We have warned you pressmen and now you will see"

The report said the allegations by the two photographers had been read to the Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Witwatersrand, Brigadier H L Abbot, who said he had been at the scene and had not noticed any of the alleged actions by his men.

The Brigadier had then suggested that the men lay charges so he could investigate.

Mr Uys said he had not yet received Mr Vosloo's complaint but it would receive attention on receipt. — DDC

right to determine how the boat that is achievable only if: (a) it is the number that maximizes it in this example is that five

from shore [995] or on board. Remember there are 1000 people to get on board. The social value of fish is maximized, with at most are allowed on board; a present private-property arrangement would refuse six on the 14 with four (or five) people on six people is 12 (= 6 x 2). That difference—the fee he would be at most 2 (= 6 - 4, the net social loss of two fish. The two, but four fish from shore are on board, the marginal on-board

board just equal to the marginal product on board gives a maximum to the owner is at a maximum to marginal products are equal.

owner, is the shaded area out equals the marginal product on shore. The gain, on board, the marginal product on the boat access to owners of the boat. When five people are up the offers to transfer essentially all that excess for the right to fish on board would bid shore catch for the right to fish on board. Com- that excess of the marginal product over his would offer to pay the boat owner some part of excess of the four he could catch on shore, he earned on shore. As long as another crew mem-

four fish indicate are added. The gains in output Review again

part of society it is paid to the caught through exactly the ma-

value of the boat increase by adding could catch on a marginal pro-

amine the table again gives the for the right to shore. So they more than the ermen, each w-

total catch is to be more profit on shore) could

A fifth perso the entire socie fish times 4 per The total paym each person w-

obtained from the day's catch. That will leave person will pay from his equal average of 7.5 fish charge each a fee of almost 3.5 fish which each low four (or five) people on board and he will shore while the boat users are at sea.) He will al- owner stays on shore and catches four fish from price will be charged? (For simplicity, assume the will the boat owner allow on board and what share of whatever is caught on board. How many on his boat. Suppose each still gets an equal board. In effect, the fishing crew must rent space titlement to collect a fee from those fishing on

Watchdog

STAR 14/4/80

Press role

'must stay'

259 243

CAPE TOWN — The "watchdog" function of the Press in protecting the "man in the street" against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty, should be retained, the Steyn Commission suggested in its reports on security matters tabled in Parliament today.

This retention was particularly necessary as regards the administrative and non-operational role of South Africa's security forces

The extensive report, which proposed several legal reforms and contained suggestions which would facilitate the building of a better "trust" relationship between the buracracy and the Press, was tabled after several

● Page 2: Full reports.

months of evidence to the commission under the chairmanship of the former Administrator of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

The commission appointed to inquire into reporting on matters affecting the SADF and South African Police urged clear definition of the interests of newspaper, radio and television on the one hand and the SADF and SAP on the other

Mr Justice Steyn said in his report that on principle matters affecting national security should not be published.

Control of sensitive information should be maintained through closer co-operation with the media rather than by the imposition of restrictive legislation. Rumour-mongering became rife if authorities reacted over sensitively to criticism and disclosures in the Press

Mr Justice Steyn was in favour of disclosing malpractices insofar as they

Watchdog

Press role

'must stay'

243

▶▶ From page 1

lead to a healthier relationship between security forces and the community it was designed to serve

Restrictions on the release of information should be minimal only to safeguard national security

Mr Justice Steyn added that the point of departure of any division of interests in a conflict situation was the attainment through co-operation between authorities and the media of a high level of free reporting which did not affect national security

On the side of the authorities secrecy should be at a minimum. This was necessary to achieve an effective defence against any threat to the country and for effective retention of the security interest of the country and its people.

The commission recommended the streamlining of Defence/SAP and Press liaison to ensure a smooth-flowing relationship

The recommendations include:

● The amendment of the Official Secrets Act of 1956 to restrict its sphere of application.

● An improvement in the internal communication and communication with newspapers of the Newspaper Press Union.

● An expansion of editorial representation on SADEF/NPU liaison

mittee investigates issuing of media identity documents on a more selective basis.

● The introduction of operational information headquarters during crises like the Silverton bank siege.

The commission also recommended that the SADF and SAP

● Improve their internal communications and;

● Expand their communication with media both in the information and discussion spheres

The commission further recommends in its report the media improves journalistic professionalism and appoints only senior personnel to deal with "delicate" SADF and SAP matters.

A system of registration of foreign correspondents operative in South Africa should also be instituted, the commission recommends

The commission also calls for a clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa which would be an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Legislatory recommendations include the amendment of

● The Police Act of 1958, to prohibit disclosure of methods of combatting terrorism;

● The armaments Development and Manufacturing Act to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability affecting the State's security interest

● Section 118 of the Act of 1957.

Findings of Steyn inquiry likely today

243
~~254~~

~~221~~

RDM
14/4/80

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

THE report of the Steyn Commission into Press reporting on defence and police matters is expected to be tabled in Parliament today, when the House reconvenes after a two-week Easter recess.

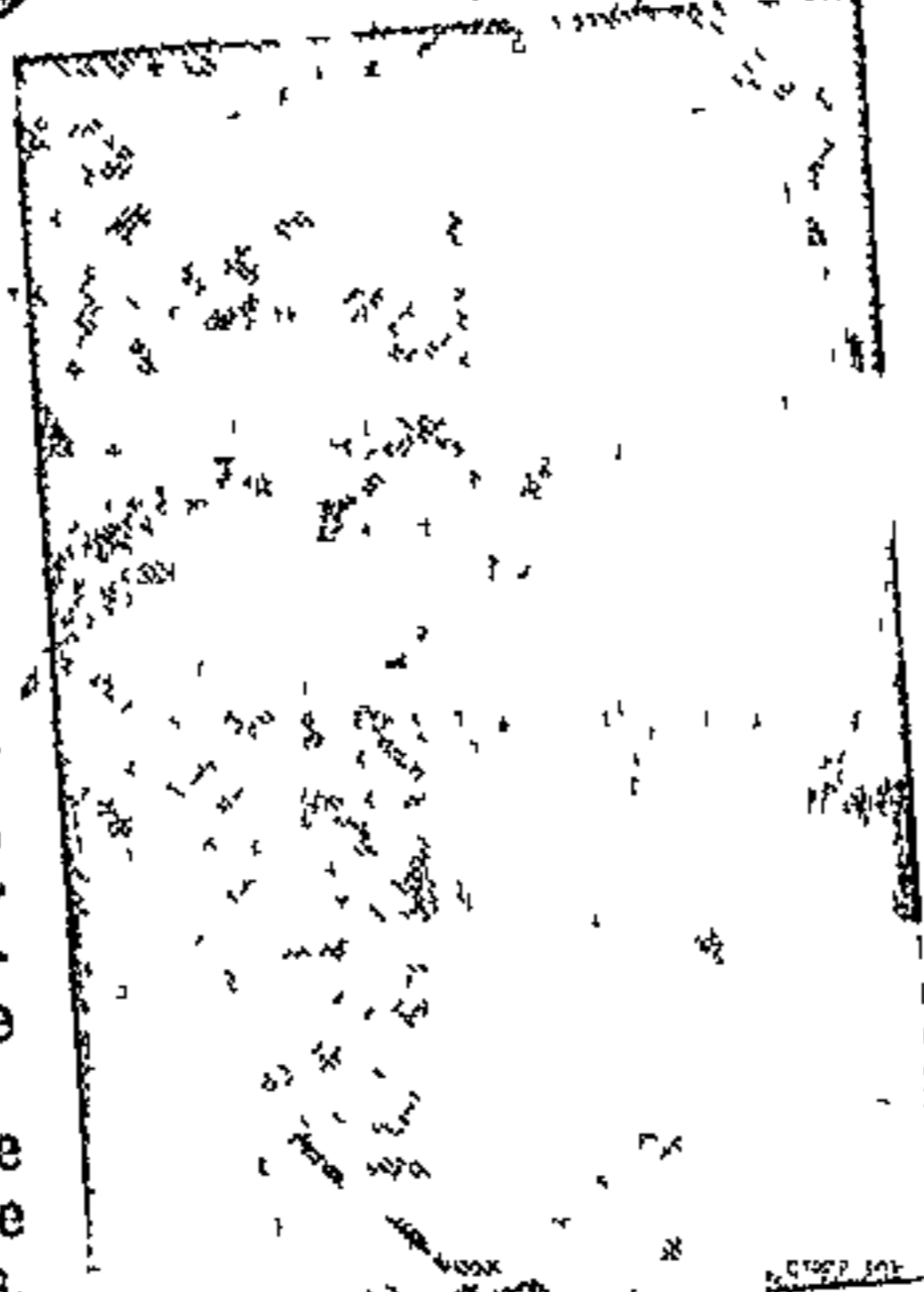
The commission, chaired by Mr Justice M T Steyn, former Administrator-General of South West Africa, is likely to recommend changes in Acts restricting Press reporting on police and defence matters.

While representatives of the departments involved have called for tighter restrictions, Press spokesmen have called for a relaxation of the laws controlling newspaper reporting in these fields.

The findings of the commission are certain to be discussed during the Budget debate, which begins today and during which MPs can raise any political issue.

This year's debate has aroused intense interest following disclosures that the Defence Force had drawn up a plan to nullify the Opposition's attack on the Government.

The Opposition is likely to question the Government on the matter and call for assurances that the Army is not encroach-



MR JUSTICE STEYN
... report expected

ing in the political arena. Another contentious issue that will be raised is the constitutional deadlock that has arisen, not only between the Government and the Opposition, but between the Left and Right wings of the National Party.

The Schlebusch Commission's report on the constitution is expected soon — and is likely to be an attempt at finding a balance between Opposition demands and Rightwing reaction.

After failing to drive Dr Andries Treurnicht out of the par-

ty on the mixed sport issue earlier in the session, the Government will be bound to consider his reactionary views and those of his strong Transvaal power base, on the constitutional issue.

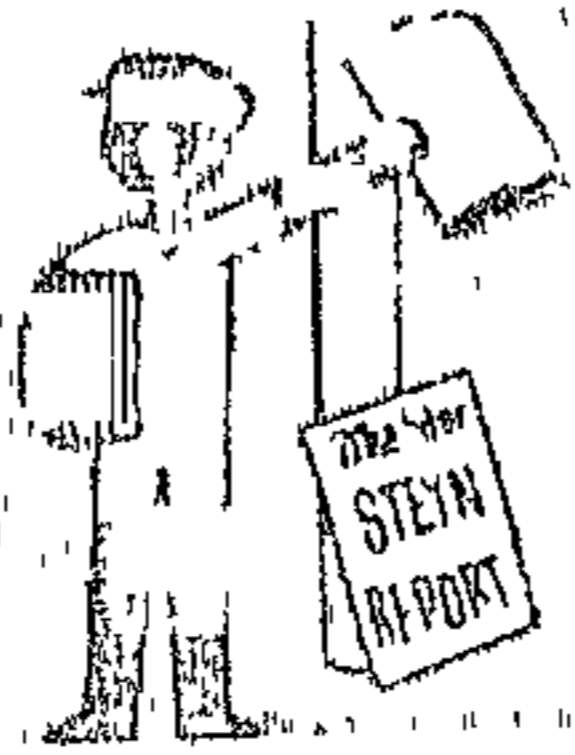
It is unlikely, therefore, that any fundamental changes will come about — unless the Prime Minister is willing to risk a serious split in the party.

Legislation arising from the recommendations of the Schlebusch Commission will have to be pushed through this session, particularly as far as they affect the Senate. This body is likely to cease to exist at the end of the year, when its extended term of office expires.

The Information ghost will appear again when the full transcript of the evidence before the Erasmus Commission is released, following the excision of that evidence which is deemed, by the parliamentary select committee, to jeopardise national security.

It is widely believed that the former Prime Minister and State President, Mr John Vorster, will respond to the Erasmus evidence in a bid to clear his name.

The second report of the Wehahn Commission into labour matters is also expected soon.



Terrorism

relies ^{STAR}
heavily ^{11/4/80}
on ⁽²⁴³⁾ media ⁽²²⁷⁾

Black nationalism was often underplayed in South African politics, the Stein Commission said.

"This is an essential factor which will have to be taken into account."

It could be expected that the forces of nationalism would seek aid from any foreign source to promote political aims unless an acceptable political solution was offered.

The coming to power of previously unlawful organizations in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola had created an atmosphere in South Africa which strengthened the activities of undermining and revolutionary elements.

Terrorist activities sought to achieve the maximum psychological effect. For that purpose terrorism relied heavily on the deliberate and non-deliberate support of the mass media.

In the South African situation the media had a heavy responsibility to ensure that through their news coverage of terrorist incidents they did not promote terror and revolution.

'Laws cannot suppress attitudes'

STAR
14/4/80

(243)
~~243~~ (227)

THE ASSEMBLY — Attitudes cannot be suppressed by law and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation the Steyn Commission says

"The bureaucracy should not become over-sensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored," the commission said

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce "extensive restrictions" within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should in voluntary co-operation with the Press follow the 'vis media' (way of the Press)

"Legislation cannot suppress attitudes"

"The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful union rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility

This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State if merely requires more



circumspection in respect of reporting"

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be counter-productive as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information

The commission had tried to adjust existing legislation to ensure the State had adequate legal protection and that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security

The government had committed itself to an

open administration and declared that it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence "Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it"

"A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State (but) such entitlement must be practised in the interests of the State and not of the political party in power"

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the defence force into any party political issue as it could submerge the SADF in the party political whirlpool

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted

"The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency"

"At the State is there to the eyes of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage"

SA in multi-dimensional 'conflict situation'

STAR 14/4/80
(243) (254) (327)

THE ASSEMBLY — South Africa is involved in a multi-dimensional conflict situation spurred on by Russian expansionism and a nuclear stalemate situation between the superpowers, says the report of the Stoen Commission, tabled here today.

The onslaught on southern Africa should be viewed against the Soviet Union's objective of world conquest, resulting in a conflict of interests between the USSR and the Western bloc, the report said.

Present tendencies pointed to increased freedom of action for Russia even outside her traditional sphere of influence.

The contributing factors were Russia's European detente policy and the Strategic Arms Limitation treaties, which had neutralised the United States of America as a power factor.

Southern Africa had be-



come the subject of strategic planning by the USSR, the United States and the Third World.

Their common objective was the replacement of the present constitutional dispensation with one which would be subservient to their respective ideologies.

The methods employed ranged over the entire spectrum of action in the political, economic, military, psychological and sociological spheres.

The communist strategy was to bring about polarisation between whites and blacks.

The main instruments chosen for the task were the South African Communist Party and the African National Congress.

Externally, the Soviet plan was based on a two-pronged attack against South Africa.

It strove to isolate the country from the international community and to provide moral and material support to the ANC as "a so-called national liberation movement."

Inside South Africa agitators singled out problem situations affecting blacks and organised campaigns aiming at demonstrations and if possible, violence.

The United States employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressurise the South African Government into implementing reforms which would result in a black majority government.

Externally, the USA sought to discourage

trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa.

The Carter Administration's ideological cry of "human rights" served as an international platform to express moral indignation.

The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval, but the expected prompt of support by the Third World.

The USA's plan of action inside South Africa relied on direct involvement by official and private US institutions.

Psychologically, Washington aimed at promoting its political concepts for the Republic through a diversity of media and organisations, such as the Voice of America, the Africa-American Institute (allegedly a CIA and State Department front organisation) and the American Committee for Equality in Sport.

PLEASE NOTE: BOTH SIDES OF PAGE USED FOR ANSWERS SORRY!

GOVT Needs information POLICY

STAR 14/4/80

THE ASSEMBLY — The Commission has recommended a clear information and communication policy as part of the Government's national strategy.

The State must aim to promote the national strategy and to neutralise the propaganda onslaught which the commission's considered opinion and its finding that, such on, attempts cannot be effective.

The State had the need to protect itself but it was essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests, especially with regard to

Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political ills. The Government needs a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy.

organisations wielding the power of the State such as the Police and the Defence Force — the Steyn Commission says

Both the organisations are above party political activities and in dealing with the media, their primary objective is the interest of the State.

A Partnership should exist between the media and the authorities so that they can co-operate in the interests of survival in

South Africa. A plan of action was necessary to deal with the provision of information in a proper and planned manner to the media.

This would not affect Press freedom but would rather be the realisation of it.

Press freedom is in any event not an absolute phenomenon and a possible definition of it is that freedom of the Press is a facet of individual and

Personal freedom. It is, therefore, not a special privilege of newspapers.

South Africa is one of the few countries which boasts a free Press one that is free from State control.

The commission said the media should be utilised to prepare the public for any eventuality which might arise in the South-African context.

Mr Justice Steyn

COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE. This occurs because of better utilization of resources. A country produces more of a good than another country using the same amount of resources.

ABSOLUTE ADVANTAGE. This is a measure of the relative efficiency of a country. It is related to the quantity of a good available and not the efficiency of the country.

e.g. Assume simple 2 country producing two goods

Country	Amount of X produced per person per annum	Amount of Y produced per person per annum
Country A	500	200
Country B	1000	600

Country B has an absolute advantage in producing X.

Because of the advantages, Country B can be increased and specializes in the goods a comparative advantage.

The golden thread to survival

STAR 14/4/80

243

(227) (227)

THE ASSEMBLY — The golden thread which would ensure survival and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of the Republic. Mr Justice Steyn says in his report

This golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all, the report says. While it was essential

that the media should not overemphasise the privilege of free freedom it was equally essential that the authorities should not be over sensitive and see red.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media especially in an escalating conflict situation is essential.

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments

through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful.

In a democracy the state process is supported and strengthened by the participation of a properly informed and therefore knowledgeable public."

The report says that a basic analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP — Sapa

CT, 14/4/80 (243)

Appeal to Wasa by Buthelezi

SOWETO — The Chief Minister of Kwazulu and leader of the Inkatha Movement, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, yesterday appealed to the black Writers' Association of South Africa to refrain from "destroying black unity in South Africa".

Addressing about 12 000 people at a prayer meeting here, he said the organization, Wasa (an organization of black journalists) was sowing discontent among black leadership in South Africa

"I wish to tell Wasa that I am not their enemy. All I am asking them to do is to refrain from destroying black unity and from destroying journalism in this country.

"I do not begrudge them their views. They have the right to their views," he said.

He said Wasa and some white liberal newspapers had those people or leaders whom they favoured and whom they had made their "darlings".

Steyn Commission report

CALL TO
RETAIN
PRESS AS
WATCHDOG

243
35
14/4/80
Agnes

Defence Reporter

THE 'watchdog' function of the Press in protecting the 'man in the street' against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty, should be retained, the Steyn Commission suggested in its reports on security matters tabled in Parliament today.

Call to retain 'watchdog'

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of restrictive legislation Rumour-mongering became rife if authorities reacted over-sensitively to criticism and disclosures in the Press.

Mr Justice Steyn was in favour of disclosing malpractices, insofar as they did not include exposure of operational methods, equipment or actions which could compromise the security forces.

It was of utmost importance that the image and respect for the security forces be firmly established and elaborated on in the community.

Gagging

This would be aided by not gagging the Press in its attempts to expose malpractices. It would lead to a healthier relationship between security forces and the community it was designed to serve.

Restrictions on the release of information should be minimal only to safeguard national security

Mr Justice Steyn added that the point of departure of any division of interests in a conflict situ-

ation was the attainment, through co-operation between authorities and the media, of a high level of 'free' reporting which did not affect national security.

Secrecy

On the part of the authorities secrecy should be at a minimum. This was necessary to achieve an effective defence against any threat to the country and for effective retention of the security interest of the country and its people

The commission recommends several legislative reforms and a comprehensive streamlining of Defence-SAP and Press liaison to ensure a smooth-flowing relationship.

The recommendations include:

- The amendment of the Official Secrets Act of 1956 to restrict its sphere of application;
- An improvement in the internal communication and communication with newspapers of the Newspaper Press Union (NPU),
- An expansion of editorial representation on the SADF/NPU liaison committee;
- The refinement of the system of accredited military correspondents;
- That the liaison committee investigates issuing of media identity documents on a more selective basis,
- The introduction of an operational information headquarters during crises like the Silverton Bank Siege.

Communication

The commission also recommended that the SADF and SAP.

- Improve their internal communications and;
- Expand their communication with media both in the information and discussion spheres.

The commission further recommends that the media improve journalistic professionalism and appoint only senior personnel to deal with 'delicate' SADF and SAP matters.

A system of registration of foreign correspondents operative in South Africa should also be instituted, the commission recommends

The commission also calls for a clearly formulated communication policy and plan for South Africa which would be an additional aspect of the national strategy

Legislative recommendations include the amendment of:

- The Police Act, of 1958, to prohibit disclosure of methods of fighting terrorism;
- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability affecting the State's security interest;
- Section 118 of the Defence Act, of 1957, enabling the Press to fulfil its 'watchdog' role without compromising the SADF.

Propaganda

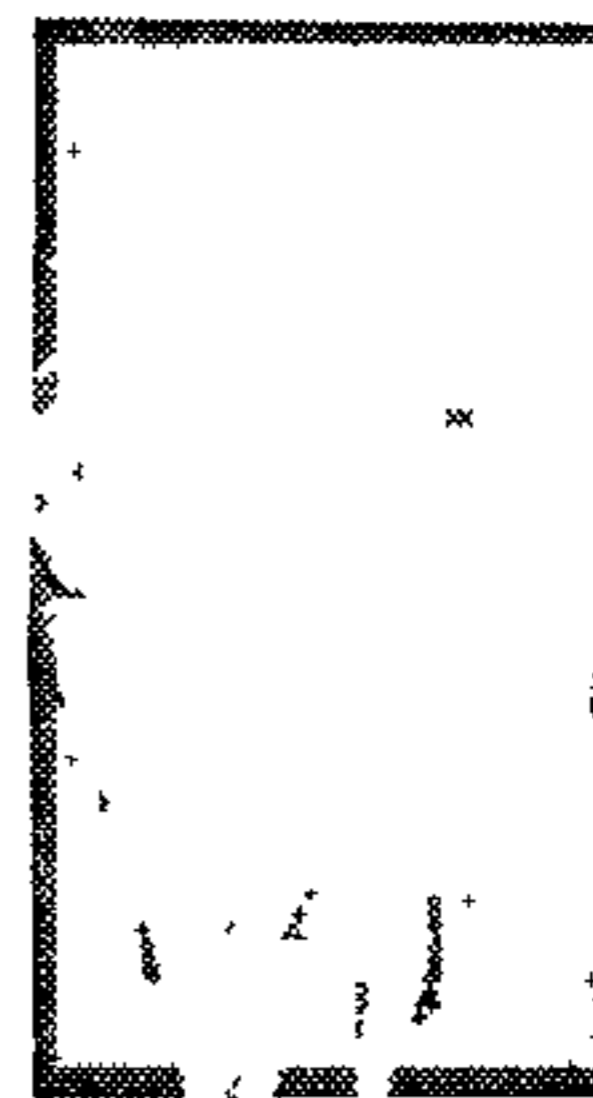
The commission also recommended the monitoring of all propaganda and information gathering activities conducted on behalf of foreign principals in South Africa.

Provision should also be made for the appointment of a responsible information officer during joint SAP-SADF-Railway Police anti-terrorist operations

In its section on Press freedom the commission says that the media's self-interest cannot be propagated under the cloak of press freedom. It could not also be placed above the national interest. The State had the right to protect itself and as such Press freedom was not a 'holy cow.'

This retention was particularly necessary for the administrative and non-operational role of South Africa's security forces.

The report which proposed several legal reforms and contained suggestions which would facilitate the building of a better 'trust' relationship between the bureaucracy and the Press, was tabled after several months of evidence to the commission under the chairmanship of the former Admi-



Mr Justice Steyn

nistrator of South West Africa, Mr Justice M T Steyn.

The commission appointed to inquire into reporting on matters affecting the South African Defence Force and South African Police urged clear definition of the interests of newspaper, radio and television on the one hand and the SADF and SAP on the other.

Mr Justice Steyn said in his report that in principle matters affecting national security should not be published.

Control of the release of sensitive information should be maintained through closer co-operation with the media rather than by the imposi-

(Continued on Page 3, col 2)

● See also Page
11.

Housewives condemn rise in price of bread

POST REPORTER
THE increase in the price of bread announced in the budget yesterday was condemned by Soweto housewives.

Mrs Sally Motlana, president of the Housewives' League, expressed shock and dismay when told of the increase. She said "It is absolutely shocking. In fact, it is immoral that prices of essential goods should go up while the pay does not increase by even a cent. I am very angry," she said.

Trade unionist, Mrs Lucy Mvubelo said "I

think it is ridiculous that of all things bread should go up. This is the staple food for blacks and the Government should have subsidised it."

Community leader, Mrs Zola Khumalo said the Government is not playing the game "They are dangling the carrot and playing for time, and that is dangerous."

Mrs Khumalo said the R5,50 added on the pitance received by pensioners was still not sufficient as nobody could live on less than R90 a month. The old people too were not impressed by the increase on their pension.

The increase means pensioners will now get R48 after every two months. They used to get R37.

Blacks get their pension after every eight weeks while white, coloureds and Indians get theirs every month.

Mrs Emily Temba (63) of 9846B Mzimhlophe, mother of three, said she was not at all happy with the increase. She said she was struggling to keep the home fires burning since her husband died eight years ago.

Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman of the Committee of Ten, said the money allocated for educa-

tion did not seem to be enough. "It is with deep regret that we note the Minister has refused to exceed to repeated requests to increase the subsidy and remove GST on basic foodstuffs. It was unnecessary for bread to go up," he said.

Mr S K Matseke, school inspector, said the Minister must be congratulated for his budget speech much as blacks were anticipating the time when the salary gap between black and white teachers will be narrowed.

But the good points of the budget were also well received by blacks.

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	AS AT	29 02 80	PAGE	2
1144101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	3	(51)	1	135049N	13020
102201	AFRIKANS FM NEDERLANDS II F	F		1	140639U	
110201	AFRICAN HISTORY I	F		1		
101105	AFRICAN LANG INTENSIVE (SOT2-		(66)	1	135499H	
501305	COMPANY LAW	ABS		1	137501H	
105104	LATIN I	F	(36)	1	139271G	
103302	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE 2-	2-	(60)	1	052892K	
104202	AFRICAN HISTORY I	2-	(60)			
110303	AFRICAN HISTORY II	2-	(60)			
106202	ECONOMICS II	3	(53)	1	121461Y	
107201	ENGLISH II	3	(57)	1	133333C	
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	3NX		1	133054C	
114101	RELIGIOUS STUDIES I	F	(44)	1	137998Y	
004201	PSYCHOLOGY II	3	(58)	1	134502F	
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	135878U	
003502	SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY II (PRE	ABS				
004101	PSYCHOLOGY I	2-	(63)	1	111532F	
101103	AFR LANG INTENSIVE (XHOSA)	F	(25)			
107101	ENGLISH I (PRE-1980)	2-	(60)			
110101	HISTORY I	2-	(61)			
102101	AFRIKANS	ABS		3	121725H	
110202	HISTORY II	3	(52)	1	102168C	

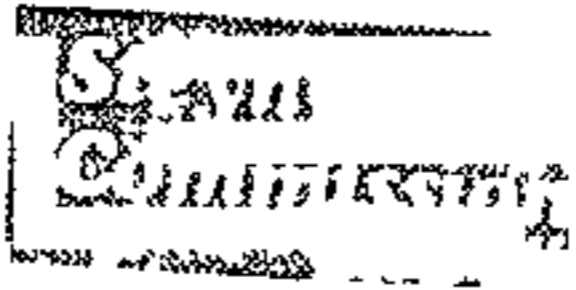
REGISTRAR (ACADEMIC)

UOCT

Official Secrets Act review suggested

THE Steyn commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters affecting the Defence Force and the police has suggested a review of the Official Secrets Act to limit its application.

In its report, tabled today, the commission said that as far as the Act was concerned it should be borne in mind that the



Government's management processes had become so sophisticated that it was affecting citizens' affairs to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State had

changed in character and had become more complex.

The commission also recommended that

- ① The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments,
- ② NPU/SADF The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee,
- ③ Refine its system of accreditation of correspondents,
- ④ NPU/SAP The liaison committee consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,
- ⑤ The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)
- ⑥ SADF/SAP The SADF and SAP give attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through, inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timely liaison in the main centre, Pretoria
- ⑦ Meaningful information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP be expanded,
- ⑧ The media give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism in journalism as an occupation,
- ⑨ Only senior journalists be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters;
- ⑩ A system of registration be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic, and
- ⑪ A clear communication policy and plan be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy — Sapa

14/4/80 Hys

As much SADF, SAP information 'as possible'

AS a general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the commission reported today.

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust.

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members.

AGREEMENT

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate.

In the present situation it appeared desirable that the agreement should be retained and improved, to be used within the framework of strict legislation. The agreement should be given legal impetus.

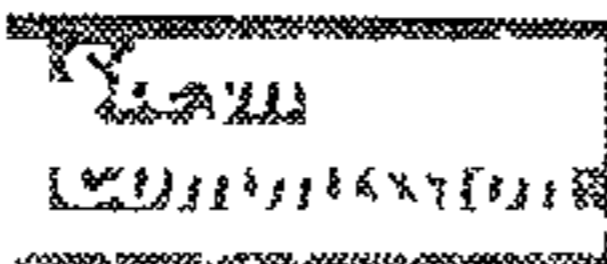
Suggestions that the NPU should be made a statutory body could not be supported by the commission.

SADF

As far as the liaison committee of the Defence Force and the NPU was concerned, the mechanism was working well and should be expanded to the advantage of both parties.

There was, however, a serious lack of internal communication between NPU members and the union and individual media should get their house in order in this respect.

'Clear short circuits in the flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the journalists as pro-



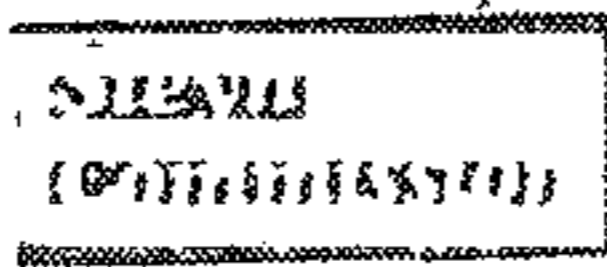
between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined somewhat.

A particular responsibility rests with the media in this respect as far as both the SADF and the SAP are concerned.

It can justly be expected of them to make journalism a professional occupation. This means that capable, qualified, well-grounded people should be appointed to key positions.

The responsibility for defence and police mat-



ters is regarded as a key position.

Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a "beat".

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation of the status of such reporters to at least that of political correspondents so that there could be in-depth reporting with insight.

Relations on both sides are being adversely affected by inexperienced and even incapable journalists who are covering security matters.

COMPETENCE

It is essential that the system of accredited correspondents be maintained, but built into this concept must be journalists with experience and competence.

The newly-formed SAP liaison committee was to review the Press identity card system with the possibility of issuing such cards on a more selective basis only. The need to review the system had been accentuated by the Silverton Bank siege in Pretoria.

The SAP said that one of the serious problems encountered at the Silverton siege was the uncontrolled actions of journalists. — Sapa.

COMMUNICATION

The union will have to give attention to its internal lines of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same.

Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the union in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of an editorial nature and not management affairs.

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP liaison committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication

Cup is ie bal NEWS MEDIA MORE

Argus Bureau

DM — COMMISSION

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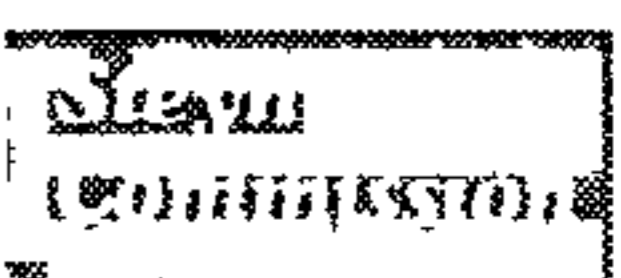
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This did not mean that
the Government had to
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shape it into a propa-
ganda medium.

An attitude of robust
mutual respect between
the Press and the au-
thority was essential This
would facilitate the bene-
ficial interaction between
the two and promote pub-
lic interest
This would provide the
compass course for South
and Southern African
nations towards a worth-
while future — Sapa



Curb on foreign agents urged

LEGISLATION aimed at
monitoring propaganda
and information activities
undertaken by foreign
agents was recommended
by the commission.

This is one of several
recommendations affecting
legislation.

It also recommends
that:

- The Official Secrets Act of 1956, be amended to limit its field.
- The Police Act of 1958 be amended to prohibit the unlawful disclosure of information about combatting terrorism.
- The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act of 1968, be amended to guard the safety, effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affects the security interests of the State.

● The relevant section of the Defence Act of 1957, be amended to widen the jurisdiction of the disciplinary code to cover cases where a crime had gone unpunished because the offender left the security forces.

The commission made this recommendation to

possible hostile propa-
ganda based on unpun-
ished crimes which have
become non-punishable as
a result of the fact that
the offender has left the
security forces.'

● Section 118 of the De-
fence Act of 1957 be
amended to enable the
Press to fulfil its 'Watch-
dog role' without compro-
mising the safety of the
Defence Force

The commission also re-
commends that provision
be made for the identifi-
cation of a responsible of-
ficer authorised to issue
information to the Press
during joint SADF, SAP
and Railways Police anti-
terrorist operations. —
Sapa.

Co-operation more fruitful than restriction

243
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14/4/80
A. J. P.

ATTITUDES could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information, rather than restrictive legislation.

This is the view of the Commission

'The bureaucracy should not become oversensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored,' it said

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce 'extensive restrictions' within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary co-operation with the Press, follow the 'via media' (way of the Press)

'Legislation cannot suppress attitudes'

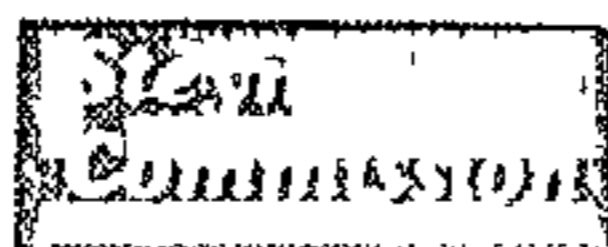
FRUITFUL

'The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful union rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility

'This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State, it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting'

In the present conflict-situation in which South Africa found itself the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

'We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be



counter-productive, as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared that it was against covering up corruption or incompetence. 'Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it'

Press freedom was dependent on accuracy, but this did not include the right to harm or prejudice national security interests

ONSLAUGHTS

'The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from several sources. It is the commission's view and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised by legislation alone

'Legislation can never be seen as a remedy for all political ills'

The Government needed a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy in order to promote the strategy and neutralise the propaganda onslaught

'Attitudes are not influenced by words alone, but by deeds

'The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible' that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access

to information which was not detrimental to the State's security

The bureaucracy could liaise with the Press, and if their arguments were successful, an agreement would be reached on publication. Should the material in question be published, it could then be ascribed to had communication within the Newspaper Press Union rather than malice on the part of the Press

BALANCE

'It is essential that a healthy balance be maintained between voluntary co-operations, which is preferable to both parties, and the enforcing of the law'

Summarising findings, the report said that the maintenance of secrecy regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning

'A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State (but) such entitlement must be practised in the interests of the State and not of the political party in power'

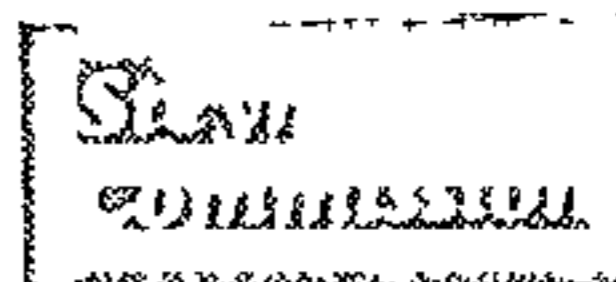
NEED

There was an urgent need to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons acting on behalf of foreign principals within the Republic as well as funds sent into the country to promote such activities

The security forces should strive towards optimal efficiency and skill in order to promote their reliability and credibility in the eyes of the public

INSTITUTION

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the Defence Force into any party political issue,



as it could submerge the SADF in the party political whirlpool.

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted

State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security, and not only those laws affecting their own departments.

Moral persuasion or voluntary co-operation between the Press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation

'The Press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency.

'As the State is there to the benefit of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage'

AMENDMENTS

The commission recommended that the Official Secrets Act, the Defence Act, the Police Act, the Arms and Ammunition Manufacturing and Developing Act, and the Control and Management of Railways and Harbours Consolidation Act be amended

Legislation should be introduced to enable the Government to monitor all propaganda and information activities locally pursued on behalf of foreign organisations, it said — Sapa

Press 'favourable' to SADF

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14/4/80 Hays

ANALYSIS had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the SA Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the national service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of the

total media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reacted positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong

tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the eight percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear

from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continued basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed, the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

The Defence Force and

the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared. It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective. At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as terrorist, freedom fighter and guerrilla — Sapa.

Respect for forces must be fostered'

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces must be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report.

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

The strength of the Government's protection capability, however, had to be shielded to leave it unscathed and in a position where it could be strengthened if and when the threat against it, escalated.

MEANINGFUL

Regarding the interaction between the government and the media, the report said Government secrecy had to be meaningful and res-

stricted to the minimum necessary to ward off the threat properly and to safeguard the security interests of the State and community effectively.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and to the announcement of important information was counter-productive and served only to create circumstances where rumours thrived and uncertainty created panic.

The meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public which would be so important in the coming years that it had to be

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Some Press law changes may be made soon

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By Hugh Leggatt, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — At least some of the changes in the laws on reporting of Defence and Police news recommended by the Steyn Commission may be introduced to Parliament this session

It is too early for the Government's intentions about the report's recommendations to be determined because the report is still being studied

The Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said today it would not take long for the Government to establish its position

He did not think the matter would require a white paper. An internal report on the Government's views about the proposed changes to the laws would be prepared for the Cabinet and the necessary decisions would then be taken

QUICK MOVE

Mr Coetsee would not comment on the merits of the report but it is believed the Government is likely to place a high premium on improving relations between the press and the authorities on reporting security matters

This being so, it is thought likely the Government will move fairly quickly to amend the laws at least partially along the lines suggested by the Steyn Commission

Opposition MPs have welcomed the Commission's acceptance of the watchdog role of the Press, but have reservations about some of its recommendations

Mr Harry Schwarz welcomed the Commission's statement that the Defence Force should be a national asset and should not become involved in party politics

But he said the commission did not recommend adequate measures to deal with publications falling outside the authority of the Newspaper Press Union

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A matter of adjustment

THE ASSEMBLY. — Attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on cooperation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation

The Steyn Commission reported this yesterday

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce "extensive restrictions" within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary cooperation with the Press, follow the "via media" (way of the Press).

"Legislation cannot suppress attitudes. The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful union rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility.

"This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State, it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting."

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's inter-

ests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

"We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights.

"The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible." Those were to ensure that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security

Summarising its findings the report said that the maintenance of secrecy regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning.

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. "Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it."

Survival and the golden thread

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THE ASSEMBLY. — The golden thread which would ensure survival and ultimate victory was good relations between the authorities, the news media and the various peoples of the Republic, Mr Justice M T Steyn says in the report of his commission.

"This golden thread must be woven with zealous hands and competent speed for the sake of us all," the report says

While it was essential that the media should not over-emphasise the privilege of Press freedom, it was equally essential that the authorities should not be over sensitive and secretive regarding matters they considered to be of national interest but which in fact had nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and a watchful (behoedsame) citizenry.

"Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom.

"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national in-

terest — such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

Exceptional circumspection could, however, be demanded by the State from the community and the newspapers in their handling of a situation like Silverton

"The media should especially guard against participating in the propagation (wittingly or unwittingly) or the distribution of illegal or unfair objectives"

The population had a duty to inform itself of events and developments through the media in order to make citizenship more meaningful.

The report says that a basic scientific analysis showed that the media reflected a predominantly favourable image and attitude towards the SADF and the SAP

"Discreditation and meanness (gemeenheid) do occur, particularly in newspapers whose readership is mainly aimed at the Black population, once again a sign of the inherent aggressiveness of a heterogeneous society"

Institutions which are above party politics, like the SADF, should not allow party political matters or preferences to stand in the way of professional, open-hearted and impartial handling of news events, the report says — Sapa.

The "watchdog" role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the Security Forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the Security Forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions

Press 'watchdog' role retained

would be seriously affected

information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the Security Forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and Security Forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

formation and dialogue with the media would create a working partnership between the Government and the public.

This would be so important in the years ahead and it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included: The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.

The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.

The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example.

The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.

The media, on its part, should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

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The media, on its part, should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

They're a 'precious asset'

It was necessary to involve the media to enlighten the South African population to the greatest possible extent in such a way that national security was maintained and promoted.

To achieve this it was necessary to renovate and expand the existing liaison machinery between the Government and the media. The internal liaison mechanism of the South African Newspaper Press Union also needed urgent attention.

The statutory enforcement of corrective measures should be done only in cases of serious and stubborn transgression of the law.

In normal circumstances the authority of the State stemmed from two elements, namely, the laws and the means to implement them. But for South Africa in its present circumstances this "justified" concept was not enough.

A third, and probably most important, element which had to be added to maintain stability in the social and political order in South Africa was attitude.

The media was one of the most powerful instruments to promote the latter. A free, unfettered and informed but honest and basically loyal Press was a

precious community asset. This did not mean that the Government had to adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the Press or had to try to shape it into a propaganda medium.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the Press and authority was essential. This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote public interest.

This would provide the compass course for South and Southern African nations towards a worthwhile future — Sapa

used basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

Where one fault lies

Flow of information between newspaper chiefs and the joint editors must be eliminated.

The NPU will have to give attention to its internal links of communication, and every individual newspaper will have to do the same.

Consideration can be given to increasing the editorial representation of the NPU in the liaison committee. Matters discussed here are usually of editorial nature and not management affairs.

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue.

The present system of accredited military correspondents, which had been tested throughout the world, was necessary in the present situation, but should be refined.

The responsibility for defence and police matters is regarded as a key position. Reporting on especially military matters can no longer in the present conflict situation be regarded as simply just a "beat".

The report called for continuity of reporters in military and police matters and the elevation of the status of military correspondents to at least that of political correspondents so that they could be in the death report.

Clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

Of 59 644 phrases...

The high incidence of neutral reporting of factual strong objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20% positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the 8% negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force.

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations.

The ideal would be strong minimal legislation on a continuing basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison.

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests.

A clear Govt policy needed

The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from various quarters.

It is the commission's considered opinion and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised through legislation alone.

Legislation can never be regarded as a remedy for all political ills.

The Government needs a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy.

According to the report there is an urgent need for the identification of the propaganda and information tactics of persons operating in the Republic on behalf of foreign principals, as well as the monitoring of foreign funds aimed at promoting such activities. — Sapa

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

clear staff

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clear staff

RDM 15/4/80

Commission

spells out

Press role

By HELEN ZILLE
Political Correspondent

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — Far-reaching recommendations to enable the Government to bring its media policy in line with its "total national strategy" are contained in the Steyn Commission report, which was tabled in Parliament yesterday (243)

The 217-page report into Press coverage of police and defence matters, recommends a relaxation of the Official Secrets Act, clearer definition of sections of the Defence Act, and the tightening of the Police Act.

In one of its most sweeping recommendations, the commission calls for the registration of all foreign journalists working in South Africa and urges additional legislation to monitor "information activities" of people working for overseas-based organisations.

Such legislation would effect all information activities of foreign governments, institutes and foundations. It would also curb information campaigns conducted from abroad by banned organisations such as the African National Congress, which take a line directly opposed to the Government's national strategy.

The report of the six-man commission proposes mas-

sive penalties of up to R15 000 or eight years jail for contravention of sections of the Defence Act and the Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act.

It also urges a penalty of up to R10 000 or five years jail for contravention of a section of the Police Act

At the same time, however, the commission said the watchdog role of the Press

(251) The report (254)
Pages 10, 11

in protecting the man in the street against possible malpractice, neglect and dishonesty should be retained.

The main recommendations and statements of the commission are:

○ The Government should be empowered to prevent reporting, which when objectively viewed, is detrimental to the security of the State. The Government has the prerogative to decide what could harm State security but such power should be exercised to benefit the interest of the State, and not the interests of the political party in power

○ The Official Secrets Act should be revised to restrict its ambit. At present its provisions are enormously wide and could prevent pub-

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Commission spells out role of Press in SA

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lication of all information, whether secret or not.

○ The Police and Railway Police Acts should be amended to prohibit the unlawful disclosure of information about combating terrorism

○ The Armaments Development and Manufacture Act should be tightened to provide for a maximum fine of R10,000 or eight years jail for publishing unauthorised information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of Armscor or an affiliated company

Legislation should be introduced as soon as possible to enable the Government to monitor all "foreign propaganda" being disseminated inside South Africa, as well as the inflow of funds from abroad to promote these activities

Control would take the form of enforced public notification of all "information activities" inside SA undertaken by foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals

The purpose would be to in-

form the Government and the public of the sources, origins and identity of people acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals, as well as the nature and aims of their "propaganda" and "information" activities

"Such legislation should also cover the activities of foreign journalists, the commission recommends

The commission also suggests that periodic reports be demanded on activities of foreign "agents" involving the spreading of information, such as speeches and statements, and that copies of this material should be delivered to the Department of Justice

The department could then determine whether the laws of the country had been contravened

While the Government condemns Soviet attempts to establish a Marxist government in South Africa, it is also critical of the alleged aim of the

United States to establish a pro-US black majority government in South Africa by peaceful change

"Both these interventionist exercises have resulted in comprehensive propaganda assaults, aimed at the conditioning of the South African masses," the report said

It is wishful thinking that foreign governments and agencies are friends which do no damage to the Republic by their internal activities," the commission said

To illustrate "the internal dissemination of foreign propaganda and information" the commission quotes a report by the American journalist Mr Larry Heinzerling, which appeared in the Kenyan Daily Nation newspaper in November 1976, stating that a United States Information Service reading room in Soweto was "part of an activist programme to stress American disapproval of apartheid and the US commitment to a multiracial society in the world's most race conscious nation"

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Argus

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A Press vindicated

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THE tone of the Steyn Commission report on media relations with Defence and Police should find favour with most newspapers. It vindicates in fact the standpoint of the South African Press, so often maligned by politicians and officials.

Newspapers appreciate the need for secrecy in certain defence and police matters; they have objected strongly, however, to the censorship of news which has nothing to do with the country's security but might reflect on official competence in some area or other, and of which the public has a right to know.

This, thankfully, corresponds to the view of the Steyn Commission. It says: 'A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal Press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it a democracy wilts; with it a democracy can come to full bloom. The South African Press, which generally

fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly.'

These are words we hope some people in authority will take to heart. As also the commission's comment on the infamous Defence document that required officers to nullify Parliamentary Opposition criticism of the Prime Minister.

On this the commission says: '... it is expected of the SADF as a national institution ... to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition) and keep it up to date on Defence matters.' A short lesson for certain army officers in the principles and practice of parliamentary democracy.

Not all the Steyn recommendations favour the Press and their implications will have to be studied. We look forward, however, to the commission's general approach being reflected in a more sensible official attitude to the Press and its 'watchdog' role.

Steyn report vindicates SA press

27, 15/4/80

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Defence Reporter

THE South African press — portions of which have suffered repeated accusations of partiality and lack of patriotism — has been vindicated in resounding terms by the Steyn Commission on reporting of military and police matters, the report of which was tabled yesterday in Parliament

While pointing out that "in democratic states there exists a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication", the report adds

A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it, a democracy wilts, with it, a democracy can come to full bloom

The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly"

The 217-page report's 19 recommendations cover not only major and minor aspects of military and police reporting in South Africa but also topics such as the activities of many foreign organizations now operating freely inside the Republic

Among other things the report

- Condemns the Defence Act's Section 118, which deals with the release or suppression of information on military matters, as too widely and vaguely formulated

- Suggests that the Minister of Defence be empowered to declare certain areas of defence information free from the necessity of clearance — an important switch in emphasis from present legislation

- Tightens the release of information about the activities of the Armaments Corporation and

- Restates the necessity for "politically impartial behaviour" by the South African Defence Force

• Full reports, pages 4 and 5

some owner's personal profit and public property for public use. The boat owner's rights, the boat owner's rights, the public's rights with the public.

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catch—or maybe the best kind

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selling off his ownership, because the new buyer

escape projected future change—not even by

the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot

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"day"? To see, look again at the rental case: The

men at least four fish. Why do we emphasize

the day on which he has guaranteed the fisher-

fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for

at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the

enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than

boat, renters bear the
duces a major differ
Uncertainty about
about performance,
methods, renting and
tant point is the ident
make a difference,
mistaken estimates
But someone must
there is certainly ad
same income in ell
the total daily sales
(and inventory-use c
Macy's, building and
hiring clerks as emp
is there, then, no

The same situation could be described differ-
only instead of saying fishermen rent the boat,
we could say the boat owner hires the fishermen.
In the latter case, he must pay them four plus a
emidgeon of fish each to fish on his boat while
he keeps the total catch, minus those wages. Of
a total catch of 34 fish with five people, each is
paid four fish, a total wages bill of 20 fish, leav-
ing him 14 fish. There is no difference in this ex-
ample between fishermen renting the boat or the
boat owner hiring fishermen as employees!

Emp. goes or he, or

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board,
and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access
to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-
property scenario permits those conditions. Pri-
vate ownership of firms is dominant in most non-
socialist countries and will be examined in more
detail later.

The Steyn report CT 15/4/80 (243) (357)

THE report of the Steyn commission deals with questions which are critically important. As things now stand, the disclosure in the press of virtually any matter relating to the armed forces can be punishable by law, unless approved in advance by the defence authorities. No matter how ameliorated, the system amounts to censorship and, in the Angola crisis, it meant that South Africans were kept in ignorance of the fact that their armed forces had invaded a neighbouring country — and were up to their eyebrows in somebody else's civil war. This information was readily available to newspaper readers throughout the free world and to shortwave radio listeners everywhere. So it was a pointless restriction, apart from its effects in promoting rumour-mongering and undermining morale.

Legislation has also been enacted recently which can make it difficult and costly for newspapers to expose any abuse of police powers or any other police malpractice which might take place. It remains to be seen how this new law will be applied in practice. But the fact must be faced. In these two fields, press freedom is under siege and has to be fought for on a day-to-day basis. In fact, it is arguable whether it is still possible to assert that the South African press is free in reporting defence and police matters — free, that is, in the proper Western sense of a free press. Police and defence matters, like prison matters, are a minefield for newspapers which are trying to do a good job of information in the public interest and which do not simply follow the line of least resistance.

Whether the report of the Steyn commission will help remains to be seen. Some of the recommendations, such as the one which proposes a limitation of the scope of the restrictive clause of the Defence Act, might be read as easing things somewhat in favour of the media. But there are other recommendations which could have a contrary effect. Everything depends on the spirit in which these recommendations are implemented. Once the government seeks to set the limits of press freedom by legislative enactment, however, you can no longer speak of a free press without qualification. The legitimate limitations of press freedom are those which are imposed by the press itself, in the public interest, and not those brought forward by the political authority.

Meanwhile, there is much in the commission's general approach which is acceptable. Certainly, press freedom is not a sacred cow. It is not an absolute. There are no rights without corresponding obligations, no freedoms without commensurate responsibilities. And certainly the rights of the press are no greater than the rights of the individual. Indeed, press freedom is just one facet of the freedom of the individual in a Western society. But it is one of the key values which distinguishes a Western society from a totalitarian dictatorship, Marxist or otherwise. It is one of the strongest protective bulwarks of any society faced with subversion. A people which is properly informed is not readily put off its stroke by malicious propaganda. But then the press must retain its credibility. In South Africa, unhappily, the credibility of the press is under threat and hangs in the balance, because of the enactment of restrictive statutes and the threat of further restrictions. It would be a national disaster if this credibility were wholly lost. In their response to the Steyn report, the authorities would be wise to bear this in mind.

This is a copy of the report of the Steyn Commission on the Press, as published in the South African Yearbook of International Law, Volume 17, 1978, pages 1-10. The report is a landmark document in the history of press freedom in South Africa. It is a must-read for anyone interested in the media and the law.

Though many hazards are not formally insurable, other methods are used to escape the risks. You can't buy insurance.

Risk Allocation by Ownership Allocation

the insurance premiums an insurance company could get from voluntary insureds.

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft), people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called the insurance premium. These accumulated premiums are supposed to be large enough to pay sufferers of any insured, actual losses. In general,

Insurance: Pooling Risks

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Findings on Press: MPs cautious

243
15/4/80
R. G. S.

Political Staff :

OPPOSITION MPs have welcomed the Steyn Commission's acceptance of the watchdog role of the Press, but have reservations about some of its recommendations.

The commission has conducted a wide-ranging investigation into reporting on defence and police matters.

Mr Harry Schwarz, Opposition spokesman on defence, today welcomed its acceptance of the concept that the media have an important place in society and a watchdog role.

He welcomed the commission's statement that the Defence Force should be a national asset and should not become involved in party politics.

INADEQUATE

Mr Schwarz said the commission did not recommend adequate measures to deal with publications falling outside the authority of the Newspaper Press Union.

He believed the media should have some form of appeal in situations where it was ruled that they could not publish certain facts or information.

Mr Schwarz urged caution in any action taken against the information or propaganda activities of foreign governments.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and its spokesman on defence, said he welcomed the balance between the right of a democratic people to be informed and the security requirements of a country reflected in the report.

"The emphasis of the recommendations is on co-operation rather than compulsion."

Mr Ray Swart, P.F.P. spokesman on police matters, said in an interview he believed the Government would use the report to place further restrictions on Press reporting on police activities.

The leader of the South African Party, Mr John Wiley, said that if his interpretation was correct, foreign journalists reporting on South African affairs would have to be registered.

He hoped that 'stringers' for foreign newspapers would also be identified.

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Call

FOR IMPROVED PRESS-SADF LIAISON

C. Lines 15/11/96

The Steyn Commission's commission on the press, over all recommendations (printed in bold type under general section headings) are as follows:

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS UNION IN GENERAL
The NPU should improve its internal communication as well as its communication with individual editorial organizations.

The commission noted there appeared to be a clear deficiency caused by faulty internal communication among NPU members. Where there was clearly a short-circuit in the flow of information between newspaper proprietors and the journalists who actually produced the news, this would have to be eliminated.

THE NPU'S LIAISON WITH THE SADF
The NPU should consider allowing a greater editorial "load" in its representation of the NPU-SADF liaison committee.

The commission felt a greater editorial representation was desirable because the issues discussed by the NPU-SADF liaison committee were first and foremost editorial and not management matters. The commission would leave to the liaison committee the question raised by several military correspondents who gave evidence of whether accredited military correspondents should be allowed to attend the committee's sessions as observers.

The present system of accredited correspondents should be refined.
The commission felt the handling of military and police matters were regarded as key positions and this means that capable, qualified well-rounded people must be appointed to key positions. In the present context, reporting on military matters in particular can no longer be regarded as just another beat.

Continuity of reporters is important here but also a raising of the status of these reporters at least to the status of political correspondents so that there can be proper insight and reporting in depth.

THE NPU AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE
The NPU-SADF liaison committee must consider the issuing of press identity cards on a more elective basis.

The commission noted that the Silverton affair — which had important lessons for the NPU as well as the media from which advantageously improved arrangements could be made — emphasized the necessity for a revision of the press-SADF liaison system.

The NPU-SADF liaison committee must arrange "operational media liaison centres" at crisis points like Silverton.
The commission felt that one of the most serious bottle-necks at Silverton had been the lack of controlled behaviour of journalists.

It noted that information about sensitive police methods at Silverton were not snatched from the air but came chiefly from police sources such as a happening had dramatic and laden with information, and it is natural that reporting should reflect this. From the police there had been justified objections against uncontrolled reporting at Silverton and from the press that there had not been enough understanding of its work. It also noted that the SABC had received privileged treatment. All these objections the commis-

sion noted were handled by means of a system of selective identification cards and the establishment of media liaison centres.

The commission noted that the SADF had indicated that efforts were already being made to establish such centres.

THE SADF AND SACP
Both the SADF and SACP should give attention to improving their internal liaison as well as liaison with the media, inter alia through greater professionalism as well as more effective and timely liaison in media centres outside Pretoria.

The commission said that professionalism did not apply simply to the straggle forward supplying of information about everyday events but also to the swift and speedy answering of queries. Both the SADF and SACP were largely dependent on the media for creation of their image and this work cannot be done by people who do not have the insight into the work or expertise in dealing with hardened or inexperienced journalists.

"Meaningful" briefings and discussions between the media and the SADF and SACP should be expanded.
The commission noted that it was at such sessions that among other things, semantics can be dealt with, for instance the meaning and priorities with regard to words such as "terrorist", "genitalia" and "freedom fighter". This briefing must not be one-way traffic only and the media must brief other concerns about their nature and method of functioning.

THE MEDIA
The media must give "urgent attention" to better professionalizing of journalism as a calling, and in any case only senior journalists should be appointed to handle SADF and SACP matters.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
A system of registration for foreign journalists working in the Republic should be established.
Legislation should be introduced which would enable the government to monitor all propaganda and information activities which are being carried out on behalf of a foreign principal.

The commission noted that the purpose of legislation to control foreign propaganda which was being disseminated inside South Africa would be to force public notification of all propaganda and information activities taking place internally on behalf of or in the name of foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals, the purpose of such legislation being to inform the RSA government as well as the people about the sources, origins and identity of such persons acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals as well as the nature and aims of their propaganda and information activities. Such legislation should also cover the activities of foreign journalists.

The commission suggested that at intervals, say every six months, periodic reports should be demanded on all activities in which agents had been involved such as speeches to groups, clubs, schools and politicians and delivered to the Department of Justice together with a copy of each speech and each issued statement, as well as propaganda and information material which had been disseminated inside the country. The Department of Justice could then use this material to determine the laws of the land had been contravened.

The commission felt that the system and towards organizations, institutions or individuals of any nature which are not entitled to diplomatic privilege in the narrow sense, as laid down in the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (should) be compelled to register themselves. Such requirements would include a comprehensive financial statement as well as information about how the money had been spent in the Republic and its origin. Provision should also be made for the cancellation of their registration on the discretion of the Minister concerned.

The commission "forewarn" that the definition of a foreign principal would include anyone who agrees to act on behalf of such principal, whether he is a lawyer, representative, servant agent, publicity agent, liaison officer and so forth, including those gathering information for a foreign principal or disseminating it on behalf of that principal. A foreign principal would include individuals, institutes, foundations, foreign governments, foreign political parties and so forth, correspondents of foreign news media etc. etc.

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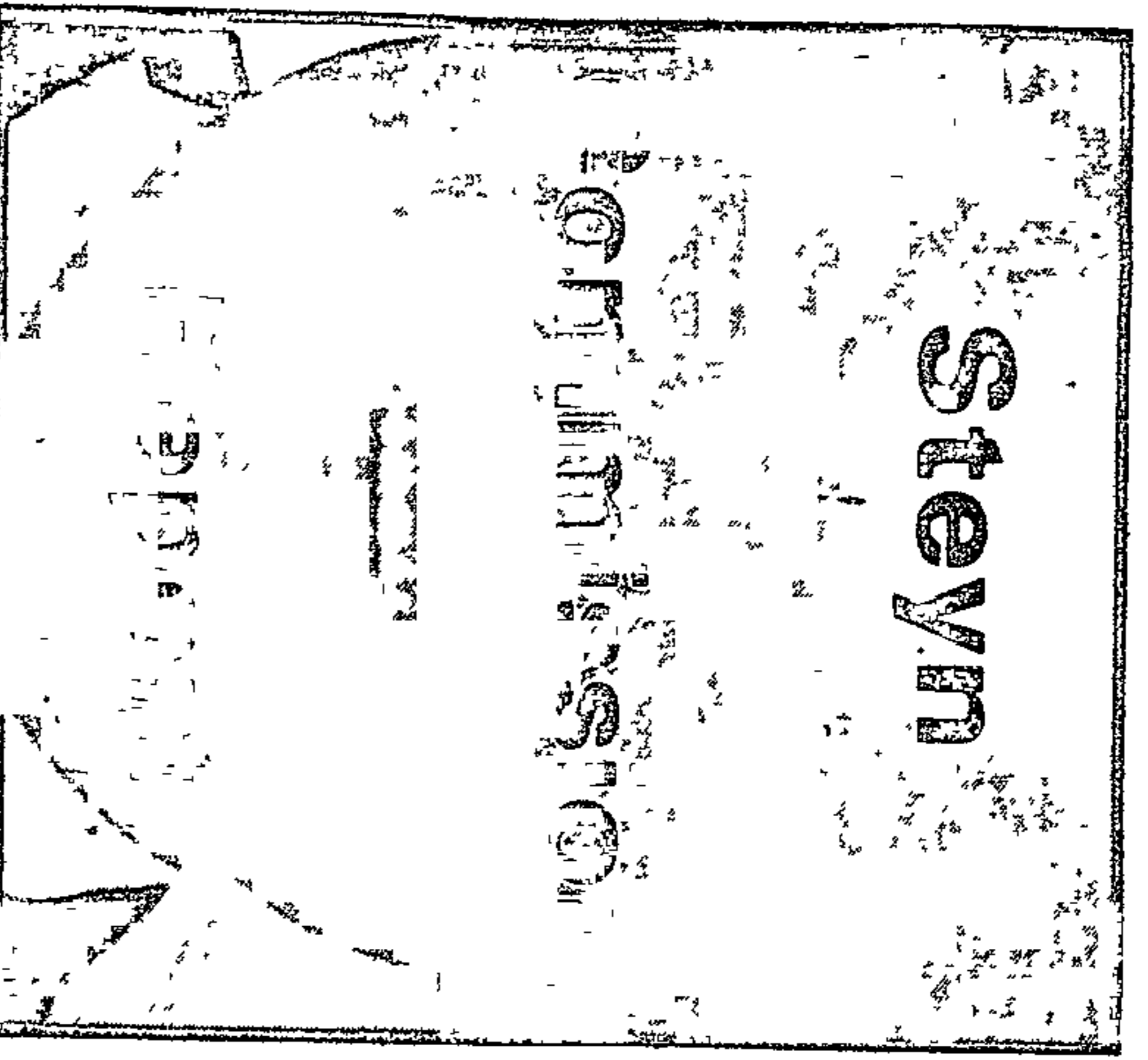
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SADF must avoid party politics

Defence Reporter

In its report tabled in the Assembly yesterday, the Steyn Commission described the South African Defence Force as "a national asset", and as such it should not become involved in party politics.

This was its comment — emphasized at places by underlined words — on the SADF document issued recently by the Director Gvic Action SADF, Major-General Phil Pretorius, which was published by the Sunday Times and then attacked for trying to protect the government instead of the state.

The report said that while the commission could not investigate what was "apparently a case of irregular behaviour in the SADF's ranks", it felt it should make some comments on the matter.

It had been "repeatedly emphasized", long before the Sunday Times report had appeared, that the SADF was "a national asset in the true and broad sense of that concept, and that as such it should not become involved in party politics".

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The commission suggested that at intervals, say every six months, periodic reports should be demanded on all activities in which agents had been involved such as speeches to groups, clubs, schools and politicians and delivered to the Department of Justice together with a copy of each speech and each issued statement, as well as propaganda and information material which had been disseminated inside the country. The Department of Justice could then use this material to determine the laws of the land had been contravened.

The commission felt that the system and towards organizations, institutions or individuals of any nature which are not entitled to diplomatic privilege in the narrow sense, as laid down in the Diplomatic Privileges Act, 1951 (should) be compelled to register themselves. Such requirements would include a comprehensive financial statement as well as information about how the money had been spent in the Republic and its origin. Provision should also be made for the cancellation of their registration on the discretion of the Minister concerned.

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"Meaningful" briefings and discussions between the media and the SADF and SACP should be expanded.
The commission noted that it was at such sessions that among other things, semantics can be dealt with, for instance the meaning and priorities with regard to words such as "terrorist", "genitalia" and "freedom fighter". This briefing must not be one-way traffic only and the media must brief other concerns about their nature and method of functioning.

THE MEDIA
The media must give "urgent attention" to better professionalizing of journalism as a calling, and in any case only senior journalists should be appointed to handle SADF and SACP matters.

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS
A system of registration for foreign journalists working in the Republic should be established.
Legislation should be introduced which would enable the government to monitor all propaganda and information activities which are being carried out on behalf of a foreign principal.

The commission noted that the purpose of legislation to control foreign propaganda which was being disseminated inside South Africa would be to force public notification of all propaganda and information activities taking place internally on behalf of or in the name of foreign governments, foreign institutes or foundations, foreign political parties and foreign principals, the purpose of such legislation being to inform the RSA government as well as the people about the sources, origins and identity of such persons acting locally on behalf of their overseas principals as well as the nature and aims of their propaganda and information activities. Such legislation should also cover the activities of foreign journalists.

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of the police among others; by certain consultants and by the failure of members of both sides to create an efficient media liaison centre on or near the scene.

By the very nature of things it is imperative that strategy, tactics and techniques for the controlling of terrorism be handled with great circumspection by the press. The police as well as the press should give serious consideration to identifying the permissible and the not permissible.

The commission had been asked to consider and recommend legislation to restrict what the police regard as excessive publicity. The problem is, what is excessive publicity? We believe that the police and the NPU should against the background of the proposed legislation agree on the sort of facts which should not be published because it might be of use to a terrorist or his organization.

Another factor was the overlapping of police and SADF functions since both organizations had as their task to preserve law and order and combat terrorism.

The commission foresaw joint police-SADF operations because of the likelihood of an escalation in the onslaught on the state. In the future, and proposed that a Section 27C be included in the Police Act.

This would prohibit the publication, unless authorized, of any information which would be of use to any person or organization participating in terrorist activities, whether directly or indirectly, relating to the composition, deployment or movements of the portion of the SACP engaged in counter-insurgency operations (or any terrorist or terrorist group involved in such operations).

The section would also forbid the unauthorized disclosure of any information, whether direct or indirect, in connection with any joint operations with the South African Defence Force or the South African Railways Police.

THE RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT (CONSOLIDATION) ACT.
For the benefit of the Railways Police, the Act should be amended to include similar provisions as those envisaged for the Police Act.

protection under one section of the Defence Act of 1957, which empowered the Minister to restrict access to the only other protection being found in Section 1 of the Official Secret Act of 1956. The report added:

There can be no doubt that, in the light of the United Nations arms boycott against the Republic, this country is extremely vulnerable as regards international pressure in respect of its programme of arms procurement and export. In the interests of state security this obviously sensitive area urgently requires protection against possible revelations about its activities.

The commission suggested a section be included in the Act which would make it an offence punishable by a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum sentence of eight years for any person to publish in any way any information about the composition, production, arms procurement or any other activity of Armscor or its affiliated companies, its contractors or sub-contractors unless the information had been cleared for publication by the Minister or someone authorized by him.

The report added the commission accepts without reservation that, when the state attempts to protect its general security interests, it should ensure that, in cases of pending litigation, no-one suffers financial loss. We also accept that where the security interests of the state are not at stake, permission to prosecute or settle differences will be freely given.

THE POLICE ACT, 1958
The Act should be amended to prevent the "unauthorized revelation of information in connection with the combating of terrorism".

The commission noted it could not be denied that the present Section 27B of the Police Act had an inhibiting effect on the publication of information in respect of police activities in the broad sense, and therefore in the narrower sense also on publication of information connected with the security interests of the police.

(Section 27B stipulates a maximum fine of R10 000 or a maximum term of five years in jail, or both, which can be inflicted on any person who publishes any untrue matter in relation to any action by the Force or any part of the Force, or any member of the Force in relation to the performance of his functions as such a member, without having reasonable grounds (the onus of proof of which shall rest on each person) for believing that that statement is true.)

It had to be borne in mind that the standards of accuracy in press reporting was relative and not absolute. It seemed section 27B tried to prevent malicious or negligent reporting neither of which was in the public interest. The security requirements of the state demanded, in fact, that the state and the press work together in a fruitful fashion, rather than against one another, in a spirit of stable hostility. This did not mean, however, that the press must be submissive towards the state. It only requires greater circumspection in respect of reporting.

The commission said the Silverton affair should not be used as a standard by which to demand additional protection. The police procedures there had been highly sophisticated and in the commission's opinion a tremendous improvement over that which appears in the Chile report.

Silverton mainly revealed a shameful weakness in the modus operandi of both the press and the police as regards media/police relations. Both the police and the press were carried away by the belief in

the news media in this connection should, where real security considerations do not stand in the way, be permissible. But where such behaviour appear to be only errors of judgment and not the fruit of malice, media reporting — and the authorities' reaction to such reporting — should be tempered accordingly.

Unnecessarily strong reaction by one of the other or both, simply damages relations and should therefore be avoided, particularly in these fateful days. These remarks apply also to politicians in general.

Even when irregular behaviour in one part of the public sector, the commission said, whether it was the result of malice or an error of judgment, the press must guard against the imbalance of an unjustified emphasis (aimed at the) general criticism of other state departments and governmental institutions.

Thus wilfulness on the part of the media cannot be tolerated, and must be taken in hand and curbed by means of statutory coercion. Such wilfulness, seen in the light of national security, testifies not only to an incorrect view of national matters and their solution, but is also very dangerous because it can damage or wreck the behaviour by members of the security forces should themselves in a fashion that will create the impression that (the SAAR) is, in fact, so involved.

As regards the parliamentary debate on the defence budget it is expected of the SADF as a national institution to properly inform Parliament (in which is included the entire Opposition) and keep it up to date on Defence Force matters.

In this regard the commission refers to the declaration by the Minister of Defence and Deputy Minister of Defence, in which they disassociate themselves from the circular concerned.

The necessity of politically impartial behaviour by the SADF applies particularly to the days and years that lie ahead, when the important survival, and not party-political gain or quarrels, will be the paramount consideration, and the greatest possible measure of the national unity will be needed.

The commission called on "all those responsible for the maintenance of a national security and the attendant good government" to bear this in mind and "shape their behaviour accordingly".

The commission warned it must always be borne in mind that the purpose of legislation is not, and never must be, to cover up departmental inefficiency or irregularities.</

Legislation cannot suppress attitudes

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THE ASSEMBLY — Attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on cooperation with the press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation, says the Steyn Commission.

"The bureaucracy should not become oversensitive when requests to the press not to publish are ignored," the commission said.

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce "extensive restrictions" within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary cooperation with the press, follow the "via media" (way of the press).

"Legislation cannot suppress attitudes."

"The security interests of the state in reality demand that the state and the press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility

"This does not mean the press should be subordinate to the state, it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting."

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the state's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

"We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be counter-productive, as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information"

The government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the state. It had also declared it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. "Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it."

Press freedom was dependent on accuracy, but this did not include the right to harm or prejudice national security interests.

"The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from several sources. It is the commission's view and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised by legislation alone.

"Legislation can never be seen as a remedy for all political ills." Attitudes are not influenced by words alone, but by deeds

"A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the state (but) such entitlement must be practiced in the interests of the state and not of the political party in power."

There was an urgent need to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons acting on behalf of foreign principals within the Republic as well as funds sent into the country to promote such activities

The security forces should strive towards optimal efficiency and skill in order to promote their reliability and credibility in the eyes of the public

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the Defence Force into any party political issue as it could submerge the SADF in the party political whirlpool.

Equally, the press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted.

State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of state security and not only those laws affecting their own departments.

Moral persuasion or voluntary cooperation between the press and security forces by way of liaison or otherwise could be fruitful and successful only when backed by appropriate and effective legislation.

"The press plays an important role in its watchdog status. It brings about improvement and increases efficiency

"As the state is there to the benefit of the nation, the bureaucracy must not be oversensitive to critical media coverage." — SAPA

Role of black nationalism

THE ASSEMBLY — Black nationalism was often underplayed in South African politics, the Steyn commission said "This is an essential factor which will have to be taken into account"

It could be expected that the forces of nationalism would seek aid from any foreign source to promote their political aims unless an acceptable political solution was offered.

The coming to power of previously unlawful organisations in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola had created an atmosphere in South Africa which strengthened the activities of undermining and revolutionary elements.

The moving of key personnel of the banned South African National Congress to Maputo had heralded increased infil-

tration into South Africa and action against selected targets in the country such as the bank raid in Silverton

Terrorist activities sought to achieve the maximum psychological effect

For that purpose terrorism relied heavily on the deliberate and non-deliberate support of the mass media

In the South African situation, the media had a heavy responsibility to ensure that through their news coverage of terrorist incidents they did not promote terror and revolution

The United States of America employed a wide variety of political and economic methods to pressurise the South African government into implementing reforms which would result in a black majority government

Unlike the Soviets, Washington did not rely on the violent overthrow of the present constitutional order in South Africa

Externally, the United States of America sought to discourage trade, sport, cultural and military links by other countries with South Africa

The Carter Administration's ideological cry of "human rights" served as an international platform to express moral indignation at South Africa, Moscow and other countries which did not comply with the USA's idealistic norms

"The aim is apparently not so much the expression of moral disapproval, but the expected profit of support by the Third World"

The Soviet onslaught on South Africa was based on Russian strategy as mani-

tested in Afghanistan and elsewhere

The internal manoeuvre strove to bring to power a pro-communist government through revolutionary means

It sought justification for its action in traditional fields such as the lack of political representation, the elimination of oppression and in labour and academic institutions.

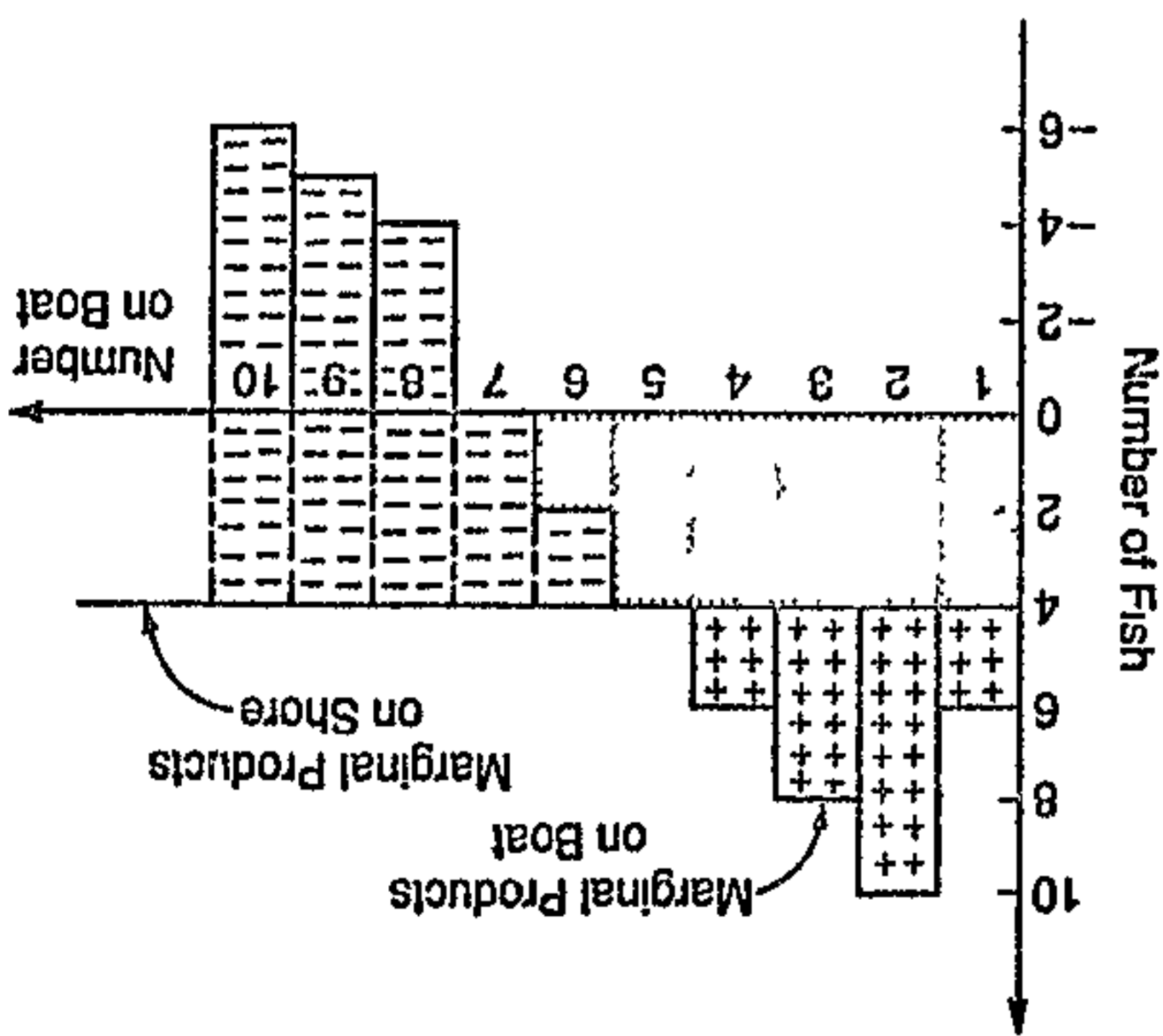
To attain its objective, the communist strategy was to bring about polarisation between whites and blacks

Classic examples of the technique were the anti-pass-book campaigns prior to the Sharpeville and Cape Town riots in the early sixties and the organised campaign against black education preceding the Soweto riots — SAPA.

purchases storage, keeping tax and accounting

losses of having too many people fish on the boat. The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fishermen on the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the

Figure 9-1. Marginal Products on Boat



We examined specialization in the preceding chapter; now we examine another source of enhanced output, teamwork. People work with other people or with other people's resources to jointly produce something. Two of us, navigator and pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a steel mill. I as crane operator, you as rolling mill controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as helmsman, as engineer, and handler of the nets. Four people perform surgery on a patient: a surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attending nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law case jointly creating their strategy. The magic of increased output from joint physical or mental effort is taken as a fact that need not be explained here (We need not explain, for example, why two people pushing a car can push it farther than one person could push it for twice as long.) Instead we examine how people are guided to teamwork, on a team that is known as a business

Joint, Team Production

Richard A. Easterly and Fred

Watchdog role of press must be retained

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THE ASSEMBLY — The "watchdog" role of the press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the Steyn Commission said in its report tabled here yesterday.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force.

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Mr Justice Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the state should not be publishable.

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation.

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the general public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected.

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods, equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces.

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum

necessary to safeguard the security interests of the state and the community.

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic created through uncertainty.

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media

Editorial opinion page one

would create a worthy partnership between the government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the government, the public and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application.

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals.

Other recommendations included

o The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers.

o The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged, and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined.

o The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis.

o The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank siege, for example.

o The SADF and SAP should give attention to improving its communication with the media and improved information and discussion sessions between the media, the SADF and the SAP should be expanded.

o The media, on its part, should give urgent attention to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters.

o A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic.

o A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy.

Recommendations in respect of legislation include

o Amending of the Police Act, 1958, so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism.

o The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard the safety and effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security interests of the state.

o That section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the press to fulfil its "watchdog" role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force.

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not overemphasise this privilege but it is equally essential the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

"The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry."

"Claims to press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the press does not mean the press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media can not be hidden or propagated under the cloak of press freedom."

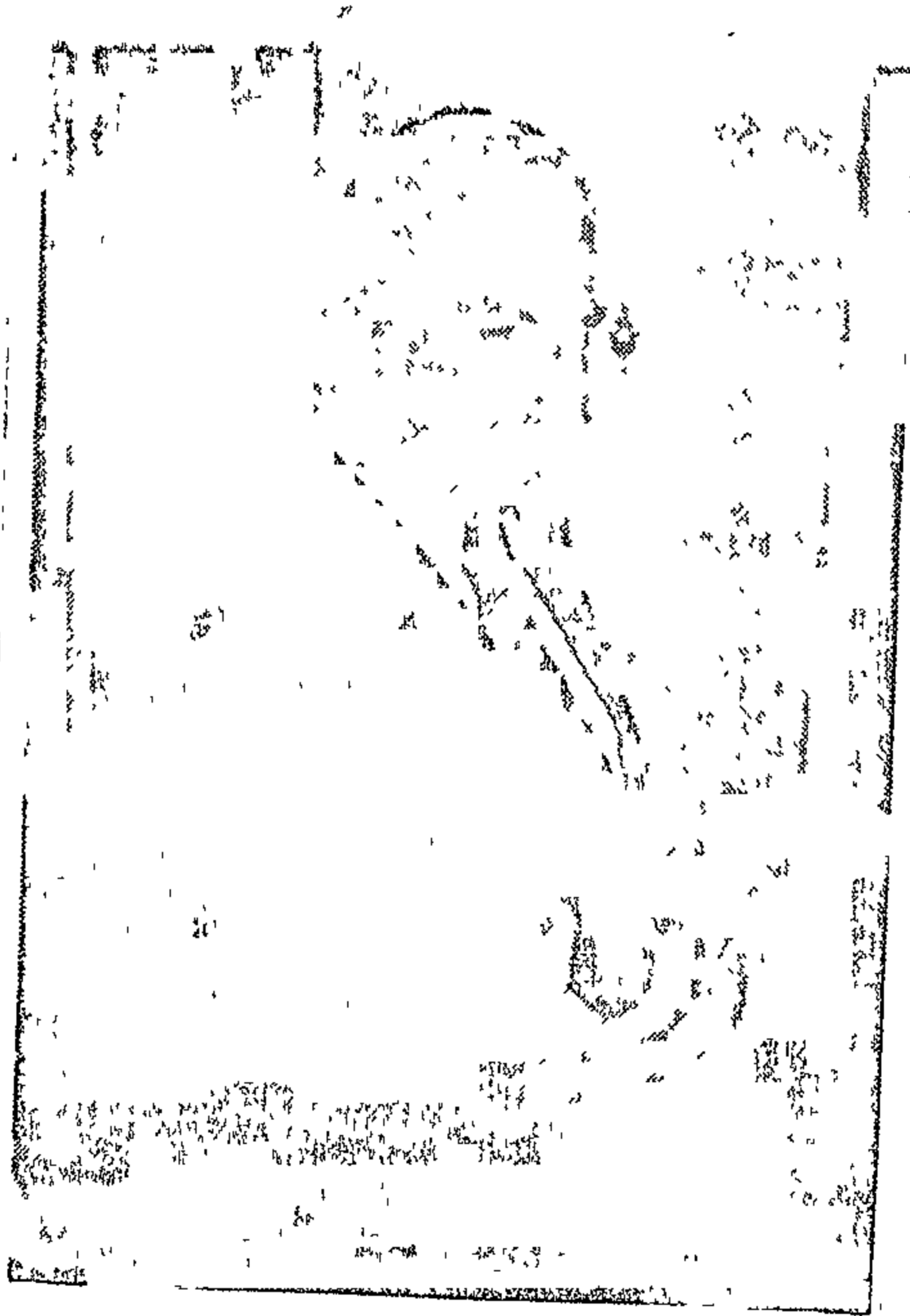
"Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community."

The report said there was no doubt the state had the right to protect itself and press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow.

"Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free press." - SAPA

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MR JUSTICE STEYN . . . "attitudes could not be suppressed by laws".

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Favourable reaction

THE ASSEMBLY — Analysis had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force, the Steyn Commission said.

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection which pointed to an escalated assault on the National Service system.

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 per cent had reacted positively, 72 per cent were neutral and eight per cent were negative regarding the Defence Force.

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong, objective and factual reporting pointing to strong credibility.

The 20 per cent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light.

The analysis also showed that the eight per cent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force. — SAPA.

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit" (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits; not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

Imperfect Predictability
of Performance:
Risk Bearing

For two reasons the actual productivity of any group cannot be predicted perfectly. First, natural

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon we shall see how incentives and uncertainty about future potential production are critical influences on methods for coordinating and controlling joint production activity.

But when has a government agency been supposed to maximize profits? It is usually, or at-

Press

AVIATION

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Report calls it honest, fearless, well-informed

CAPE TOWN — The Steyn Commission report tabled in Parliament yesterday vindicated the South African Press for its reporting on military and police matters.

throughout to collect a fee on his boat. Suppose each share of whatever is caught with the boat owner allow owner stays on shore and share while the boat users low for (or five) people charac each a fee of almost person will pay from his ed obtained from the day's

each person with just a small total payment to the boat's times 4 people equals the extra social gain.

A 4th person (still as on shore) could be admitted be more profitable for the total catch is divided equally, each would get 68

The press — portions of which have suffered repeated accusations of partiality and lack of patriotism — was vindicated in resounding terms by the commission which also pointed out that in democratic states there was a need for certain matters connected with defence to be protected from publication.

But, the report adds, "A free, fearless, alert and well-informed but honest and basically loyal press is an extremely valuable social property. Without it, a democracy with its full bloom.

"The South African press, which generally fulfils those requirements, must be treated accordingly."

Mixed Reaction From Schwarz

CAPE TOWN — There was mixed reaction yesterday from the chief opposition defence spokesman, Mr Harry Schwarz, to the Steyn Commission report.

Mr Schwarz welcomed some aspects of the report, but said the commission appeared to have exceeded its terms of reference in others.

Mr Schwarz and the Progressive Federal Party spokesman on the media, Mr David Dalings, MP, said the existing Section 118

While he supported the concept that the defence force should not become involved in party politics, the commission appeared to give no evidence to suggest press vilification of the defence force when it said the press was not entitled to vilify the force as an institution because one or more of its members had blundered.

"When senior officers act in a particular manner on behalf of the defence force, the Chief of the

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Steyn report, page 3

more than the four each report, which covers major and minor aspects of military and police reporting

Among other things the report, which covers major and minor aspects of military and police reporting

Condemns the Defence Act's Draconian Section 118, which deals with the release or suppression of information on military matters, as "too widely and vaguely formulated," saying it creates "an atmosphere of uncertainty."

Suggests that the Minister of Defence be empowered to declare certain areas of defence information free from the necessity of clearance — an important switch in emphasis from present legislation.

Calls for the speedy registration of all South African-based foreign journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as United States journalists, news organisations and other bodies such as the United States Information Service so that their activities can be "monitored" to prevent the dissemination of propaganda.

Suggests a rewording — but not a change in intent — of one part of the Defence Act section which forbids incitement of any person to refuse to do military service.

Tightens the release of information about the activities of the Armaments Corporation, and Restates the necessity for politically impartial behaviour by the South African Defence Force — DDC

went too far, and that the proposed law was "still too wide"

The proposed eight years' imprisonment or R15 000 fine for breaches of the Defence Act was "somewhat heavy" and the laws governing defence reporting never defined what "objectivity" was, they said. For this reason, they wanted to wait for the details of the proposed changes in the laws

They welcomed the commission's attitude to the relationship between the media and the defence force

Mr Schwarz said, however, the commission appeared to have gone beyond its terms of reference in suggesting amending legislation and steps to monitor the "propaganda activities" of foreign organisations

He was cautious about the recommendation that the government was entitled to influence attitudes to further the interests of the state

History showed that state interests and government interests tended to become merged

Defence Force must take responsibility and the Minister of Defence must take political responsibility.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party and defence spokesman, said the report revealed a welcome understanding of the delicate balance between security requirements and the right of a democratic country to be informed by its media

"It expects responsibility and rejects licence in reporting and also rejects bureaucratic cover-up in administrative and disciplinary action not connected with the security of the state.

"The test will be whether and how the government translates a far-sighted and balanced report into regulations and administrative procedure" — SAPA

Call for review of the Official Secrets Act

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THE ASSEMBLY — A review of the Official Secrets Act, 1956, in order to limit its field of application has been recommended by the Steyn commission

The commission says that as far as the Act, is concerned, it should, however, be borne in mind that the government's

management processes have become so sophisticated that it is affecting the affairs of citizens to an increasing extent because the dangers to the state have undergone a change in character and have become more complex

The report said it was essential to differentiate between state interests

and political interests especially with regard to organisations wielding the power of the state, such as the police and the defence force

"Both the organisations are above party political activities and in dealing with the media their primary objective is the interest of the state

"Under the circumstances it is natural for the authorities to seek to improve its communication with the people.

"In the South African situation, an informed citizen could in an emergency or an escalation of the conflict situation in southern Africa, be a prepared citizen easily motivated to action

"A partnership should exist between the media and the authorities so they can co-operate in the interests of survival in South Africa"

In this regard a plan of action was necessary to deal with the provision of information in a proper and planned manner to the media This would not affect press freedom, but would rather be the realisation of it

"Press freedom is in any event not an absolute phenomenon and a possible definition of it is that freedom of the press is a facet of individual and personal freedom It is, therefore, not a special privilege of newspapers

"South Africa is one of the few countries which boasts a free press, one that is free from state control

"There is no doubt that the state has the right to protect itself. Press freedom is not an unassailable holy cow."

The commission said the media should be utilised to prepare the public for any eventuality which might arise in the southern African context

Only unauthorised exposure and reports on information and facts

should be forbidden where they could have an adverse effect on the preparedness and survival of the state, the fighting ability of its defence force and the working ability and effectiveness of its arms manufacturing industry

The report said the best possible arrangement had to be made when the interests of concerned parties were balanced

It was necessary to involve the media to enlighten the South African population to the greatest possible extent in such a way that national security was maintained and promoted

In normal circumstances the authority of the state stemmed from two elements, namely, the laws and the means to implement them. But for South Africa in its present circumstances this "Justinian" concept was not enough.

A third, and probably most important, element which had to be added to maintain stability in the social and political order in South Africa was attitude

The media was one of the most powerful instruments to promote the latter A free, unafraid and informed but honest and basically loyal press was a precious community asset

This did not mean the government had to adopt an attitude of helplessness towards the press or had to try to shape it into a propaganda medium.

An attitude of robust mutual respect between the press and the authority was essential This would facilitate the beneficial interaction between the two and promote public interest.

This would provide the compass course for South and southern African nations towards a worthwhile future. — SAPA

Three of our saga opens with the public... previously confiscating the boat owner's rights... boat is declared public property for public... rather than some owner's personal profit.

Public, Communal Property

least four fish. If the boat owner hires the... fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for... day on which he has guaranteed the fisher-... in at least four fish. Why do we emphasize... day? To see, look again at the rental case: The... it set the following day for use of the boat will... adjusted to match the expected net catch. If... rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only... a day's error in estimated catch But the boat... ner will suffer or enjoy the entire future pro-... ed changes in catch, as profits or losses in... value of his boat. The boat owner cannot... cape projected future change—not even by... illing off his ownership, because the new buyer... ill adjust his offer price to take all that into... account. By making short-term rental arrange-... ants, the renters who use the boat avoid being... tch from shore, regardless of the fortunes on... e ocean deep. You can probably conjecture... at if the boat were for sale it would be bought... ily by a person who was more optimistic about... a potential catch, or who thought he knew bet-... r than anyone else how to use the boat so as... get the largest catch—or maybe the best kind... fish.

is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access.

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Review of Secrets Act

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ONE of the commission's recommendations suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act, 1956, in order to limit its field of application

The commission says it should be borne in mind, however, that the Government's management processes have become so sophisticated that it is affecting the affairs of citizens to an increasing extent because the dangers to the State have undergone a change in character and have become more complex. The commission also recommends that

- The Newspaper Press Union improve its internal communication and communication with individual editorial departments,
- NPU/SADF The NPU enlarge its representation on the liaison committee;
- Refines its system of accreditation of correspondents,
- NPU/SAP That the liaison committee considers the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis,
- The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points (like Silverton)
- SADF/SAP That
- The SADF as well as the SAP gives attention to the improvement of internal liaison and methods to touch up communications with the media through, inter alia, improved professionalism and effective and timely liaison in the main centre, Pretoria — (Sapa)

LAW'S NOT THE ONLY REMEDY,

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ATTITUDE'S could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than of restrictive legislation

This is the view of the commission

'The bureaucracy should not become over-sensitive when requests to the Press not to publish are ignored the commission said

Though the commission recommended additional legislation which would introduce extensive restrictions within the framework of existing legislation, it said it was of the opinion that the security forces should, in voluntary co-operation with the Press, follow the 'via media' (way of the Press)

'Legislation cannot suppress attitudes'

'The security interests of the State in reality demand that the State and the Press should act in fruitful unison rather than oppose each other in sterile hostility

'This does not mean that the Press should be subordinate to the State it merely requires more circumspection in respect of reporting'

In the present conflict situation in which South Africa found itself, the State's interests could claim precedence over the civil rights of the population

'We do not, however, support the idea of restricting civil rights. Such restrictions could be counter-productive, as the result may follow that the nation is denied essential and relevant information'

The commission had therefore tried to adjust existing legislation in its

recommendations in order to achieve both objectives as effectively as possible

Those were to ensure that the State had adequate legal protection and to ensure that the public obtained additional information and retained access to information which was not detrimental to the State's security

The bureaucracy could liaise with the Press and if their arguments were successful, agreement would be reached on publication. Should the material in question be published, it could then be ascribed to bad communication within the newspaper Press Union rather than malice on the part of the Press

'It is essential that a healthy balance be maintained between voluntary co-operation, which is preferable to both parties, and the enforcing of the law'

Summarising its findings, the report said that the maintenance of security regarding certain basic security interests of the State was essential to ensure the State's proper functioning

The Government had committed itself to an open administration as far as this was in keeping with the normal rules of confidentiality and the security and order of the State. It had also declared that it was against the covering up of corruption or incompetence. 'Officials must accept this lead, pursue it and give effect to it'

Press freedom was dependent on accuracy but this did not include the right to harm or prejudice national security interests

'The Republic is the target of propaganda onslaughts from several sources. It is the commis-

sion's view and its finding that such onslaughts cannot be effectively neutralised by legislation alone

'Legislation can never be seen as a remedy for all political ills'

The Government needed a clear information and communication policy as an integral part of its national strategy in order to promote the strategy and neutralise the propaganda onslaught

'Attitudes are not influenced by words alone, but by deeds'

'A government is entitled to influence attitudes on behalf of the State (but) such entitlement must be practised in the interests of the State and not of the political party in power'

There was an urgent need to monitor the propaganda and information activities of persons acting

on behalf of foreign principals within the Republic as well as funds sent into the country to promote such activities

The security forces should strive towards optimal efficiency and skill in order to promote their reliability and credibility in the eyes of the public

The SADF was an asset of the entire nation and it was essential that its members should not draw the Defence Force into any party political issue as it could submerge the SADF in the party-political whirlpool

Equally, the Press should not attack the SADF as an institution because individual members had faulted

State departments should take an objective general overview of all legislation affecting the protection of State security and not only those

laws affecting departments

Moral per voluntary co-operation between the Press and the security forces liaison or other fruitful and only when appropriate an legislation

'The Press is a very important watchdog about important issues. As the State the benefit of the bureaucracy be over-sensitive media coverage

The commission recommended that the Secret's Act, Act, the Police Act, the Arms and Manufacture of Arms Act, an opening Act, an and Manager ways and H solidatio amended —

The Steyn Commission report

Watchdog role of Press 'has to be retained'

THE 'watchdog' role of the Press regarding the administrative and non-operational role of the security forces had to be retained, the commission said.

The commission was appointed to inquire into reporting of security matters affecting the South African Defence Force and the South African Police

Mr Justice M T Steyn, chairman of the commission, said the interests of the SADF and the SAP, on the one hand, and the media on the other, had to be delimited in such a way that only matters adversely affecting the preparedness and the survival of the State should not be publishable

Attitudes

The report said attitudes could not be suppressed by laws, and the bureaucracy should depend on co-operation with the Press in order to control sensitive security information rather than restrictive legislation

Respect for the security forces had to be established and promoted among the public otherwise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty, without the publication of operational methods, equipment or

lic and the media.

The commission made several important recommendations, one of which suggests a review of the Official Secrets Act in order to limit its field of application

It also recommended legislation aimed at monitoring all propaganda and information activities undertaken on behalf of foreign principals

Other recommendations included

• The Newspaper Press Union should improve its internal communication and its communication with individual newspapers,

• The NPU's representation on the liaison committee with the SADF should be enlarged and the system of accreditation of correspondents should be more refined,

• The NPU/SAP liaison committee should consider the issuing of media identity cards on a more selective basis;

• The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank seige, for example,

• The media, on the other hand, should give consideration to raising the standard of profession-

interests of the State;

• That Section 118 of the Defence Act, 1957, should be amended in order to enable the Press to fulfil its 'watchdog' role without compromising the safety of the Defence Force

Operations

The commission also recommended that provision be made for the identification of a responsible officer authorised to issue information to the Press during joint SADF/SAP and Railway Police anti-terrorist operations.

On the question of Press freedom, the report says it is essential that the media should not over-emphasise this privilege but that it is equally essential that the authorities should not be over-sensitive and secretive about matters they consider to be of national interest but which, in fact, have nothing to do with national security.

Conflict

'The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry'

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wise their ability to carry out their functions would be seriously affected

Information exposing administrative malpractices, neglect and dishonesty without the publication of operational methods equipment or actions of the security forces, had to be permitted to facilitate effectiveness and promote a sound relationship between the community and security forces

Rumours

Government secrecy had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community

Over-sensitivity to criticism and the publication of information of interest to the public tended to create circumstances in which rumours thrived and panic was created through uncertainty

Meaningful distribution of information and dialogue with the media would create a worthy partnership between the Government and the public. This would be so important in the years ahead that it would have to be pursued with all effort by the Government, the pub-

• The creation of an operational media liaison centre at crisis points, as at the Silverton bank seige for example,

• The media, on the other hand, should give consideration to raising the standard of professionalism and only senior journalists should be appointed to handle delicate SADF and SAP matters,

• A system of registration should be instituted for foreign journalists working in the Republic,

• A clear communication policy and plan should be formulated for the Republic and accepted as an additional aspect of the national strategy

Legislation

Recommendations in respect of legislation include

• Amending of the Police Act, 1958 so as to prohibit unlawful disclosure of information regarding the combating of terrorism,

• The Armaments Development and Manufacturing Act should be amended to safeguard safety, effectiveness and operational ability as far as it affected the security

Conflict

'The dissemination of as much information as possible to the media, especially in an escalating conflict situation, is essential for an informed and watchful citizenry

'Claims to Press freedom are often exaggerated. Freedom of the Press does not mean that the Press has fewer or more rights than the individual. Self-interest on the part of the media cannot be hidden or propagated under the cloak of Press freedom

Holy cow

Self-interest also cannot be elevated above the national interest. Such a situation could endanger the future existence of the community'

The report said there was no doubt that the State had the right to protect itself and that Press freedom was not an unsailable holy cow

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press' — (Sapa)

Prime object is interest of the State

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THE State had the right to protect itself, and Press freedom was not an unassailable holy cow, the commission said.

The report said it was essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests especially with regard to organisations wielding the power of the State, such as the police and the Defence Force

'Both the organisations are above party political activities, and in dealing with the media their primary objective is the interest of the State

'Under the circumstances it is natural for the authorities to seek to improve its communication with the people

'In the South African situation, an informed citizen could, in an emergency or an escalation of the conflict situation in

southern Africa, be a prepared citizen easily motivated to action

'A partnership should exist between the media and the authorities so that they can co-operate in the interests of survival in South Africa'

In this regard a plan of action was necessary to deal with the provision of information in a proper and planned manner to the media This would not affect Press freedom, but would rather be the realisation of it

'Press freedom is in any event not an absolute phenomenon, and a possible definition of it is that freedom of the Press is a facet of individual and personal freedom It is

therefore not a special privilege of newspapers.

'South Africa is one of the few countries which boasts a free Press — one that is free from State control

'There is no doubt that the State has the right to protect itself Press freedom is not an unassailable holy cow.'

The commission said the media should be utilised to prepare the public for any eventuality which might arise in the southern African context

'Own interests which are often propagated by newspaper proprietors under the cloak of Press freedom and which are set above national interests could threaten the community and the continued existence of a truly free Press, the report said — (Sapa)

Analysis

'shows objective reporting'

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ANALYSIS had shown that in general South African newspapers reflected favourably on the South African Defence Force and the South African Police, the Steyn Commission said.

Forces should provide the information

AS A general rule the South African Defence Force and the South African Police Force should make as much information as possible available to the media and not as little as possible, the commission said

The commission found that the media, the SADF and the SAP were in favour of healthy relations and a basis of respect and trust

Evidence was led that the agreement between the Minister of Defence and the Newspaper Press Union was functioning smoothly in respect of relations between the NPU and the liaison committees, but not as effectively between the NPU and its members

The SADF said in evidence that it preferred to operate within the bounds of the agreement, an attitude which showed that it was prepared to communicate

As far as the police and the NPU were concerned, the report said the recently-formed SAP Liaison Committee should not replace the traditional healthy communication between the journalist, the policeman or station commander on routine matters. This relationship, based on trust, should be allowed to continue — (Sapa)

It had also become clear, however, that negative reporting was increasing with regard to ideological conscientious objection, which pointed to an escalated assault on the national service system

From the investigation it emerged that of the total media (27 newspapers) 20 percent had reacted positively, 72 percent were neutral and eight percent were negative regarding the Defence Force

Phrases

This meant that of the 59 644 phrases tested, 11 589 were positive, 43 212 neutral and 4 838 negatively inclined towards the Defence Force

The high incidence of neutral reporting indicated strong objective and factual reporting, pointing to strong credibility

The 20 percent positive reporting showed a strong tendency to present the Defence Force in a favourable light

Incidents

The analysis also showed that the 8 percent negative reporting was mainly concerned with negative incidents such as heat exhaustion, problems with pay and the delivery of post and the deliberate discrediting of the Defence Force

It had become clear from the analysis that the liaison problem between the media and the Defence Force could not be resolved by more legislation but by clearer definition of regulations

Ideal

The ideal would be strong-minimal legislation on a continued basis with emergency powers in times of crisis and effective voluntary liaison

With effective voluntary liaison, it was understood that in cases where doubt existed the matter had to be weighed against a complexity of interests

The Defence Force and the South African Police also had to maintain open channels to the State Security Council where the complexity of security interests could be cleared

Briefing

It was recommended that more attention had to be given to briefing sessions in order to put incidents and their developments in their just perspective. At such sessions semantics could also be dealt with, as for example the meaning and preference regarding words such as terrorist, freedom fighter and guerilla — (Sapa)

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PRESS AND SECURITY

THE REPORT of Mr Justice M T Steyn's commission of inquiry into the reporting of security matters affecting the Defence Force and the Police contains a good deal of common sense from the Press point of view, though there are some recommendations on which opinion must be reserved pending fuller information or a disclosure of Government intentions

It comes as no surprise that the commission finds that in general South African newspapers reflect favourably on the Defence Force and the Police, with a high incidence of objective and factual reporting contributing strongly to credibility

The report, which shows a clear understanding of the essential role of a free Press in a democratic society, recommends greater freedom for the news media to report on defence matters and urges that the authorities should depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information rather than relying on restrictive legislation

Government secrecy 'had to be meaningful and restricted to the minimum necessary to safeguard the security interests of the State and the community,' says the commission. It upholds the 'watchdog' role of the Press, warns against over-sensitivity about the exposure of administrative shortcomings and malpractices, and strongly commends 'an attitude of robust mutual respect' between the Press and the authorities

There can be no quarrel with these broad sentiments, on which the report lays much emphasis, or with the underlying dictum that the safety of the State is the supreme good. Indeed the

report specifically notes that it is 'essential to differentiate between State interests and political interests' especially where such powerful arms of State as the Police and the Defence Force are concerned

One can only hope that the commission's imprimatur will confer respectability on principles of journalism that are still regarded with deep suspicion in many recesses of the Civil Service, and even at Cabinet level

Attention will have to be given to some of the commission's criticisms of the Press, including a tendency to regard Press freedom as a 'holy cow', allegedly poor communication within the Newspaper Press Union, and a plea for the raising of professional standards in journalism

More needs to be known, too, about a recommendation of additional legislation which would introduce 'extensive restrictions' within the framework of existing legislation. The iron fist in the velvet glove, perhaps?

It also appears that the commission has interpreted its brief very broadly within the context of a world view that accords closely with the Prime Minister's 'total strategy' for the defence of an embattled South Africa. There is bound to be controversy over passages such as those referring to black nationalism, the aims and involvement of the Great Powers and the Third World in Africa, and the report's blunt submissions on the role of the United States in South Africa

The commission is to be congratulated on the speed with which it has produced its report — surely a hare in a long and leisurely field of tortoises.

Ciskei Xhosa writers' association formed

KING WILLIAM'S TOWN — A Ciskei Xhosa authors' association has been established, with a possible membership of 30, including the homeland's Chief Minister, Chief L. L. Sebe

Other possible members include the Ciskei Minister of Education, Chief D. M. Jongilanga, and his predecessor, Chief S. M. Burns Neemashe, and Mr P. T. Mtuze, who has become the most prolific Xhosa author in South Africa

The association's inaugural meeting was held at Zweitsha, under the

chairmanship of Mr L. K. Siwisa, who initiated the establishment of the association

As part of his effort to establish the organisation, Mr Siwisa presented a memorandum on August 29 last year to the Ciskei Xhosa Language Board, where he argued for the standardisation of the language in written form, its nurture and its development

Mr Siwisa said budding authors deserved to be encouraged to write for the public. He even suggested the development of potential writers who were still at high school. — DDR

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Alcherson, Alcherson

Joint, Team Production

We examined specializa-

chapter, not we exam-
hanced effort, teamwork
people or with other people resources to jointly
produce something. Two of us, navigator and
pilot, operate an airplane. Two of us operate a
steel mill. For example, you as rolling mill
controller. Three of us operate a fishing boat, as
fisherman, as engineer, and handler of the nets.
Four people perform surgery on a patient, a
surgeon, anaesthetist, surgical aide, and attend-
ing nurse. Five lawyers work together on a law
case jointly creating their strategy. The magic of
increased output from joint physical or mental
effort is a fact that need not be ex-
plained here. We need not explain, for example,
why two people pushing a car can push it farther
than one person could push it for twice as long.)
Instead we examine how people are guided to
teamwork, on a team that is known as a *business
firm*. We also inquire into what influences how
these firms are organized and internally con-
trolled, and how each member's reward (pay) is
determined. We first examine a few control tech-
niques; we assume temporarily that all possible
participants are identical in ability.

In exploring these basic issues, we can ignore
features such as whether the enterprises are
small or large, unionized or nonunionized, con-
glomerate or single-product, local or multina-
tional, new or old, retailing or manufacturing,
corporation or proprietorship. We pass over ad-
ministrative problems like how to select person-
nel, to plan production schedules, to arrange for

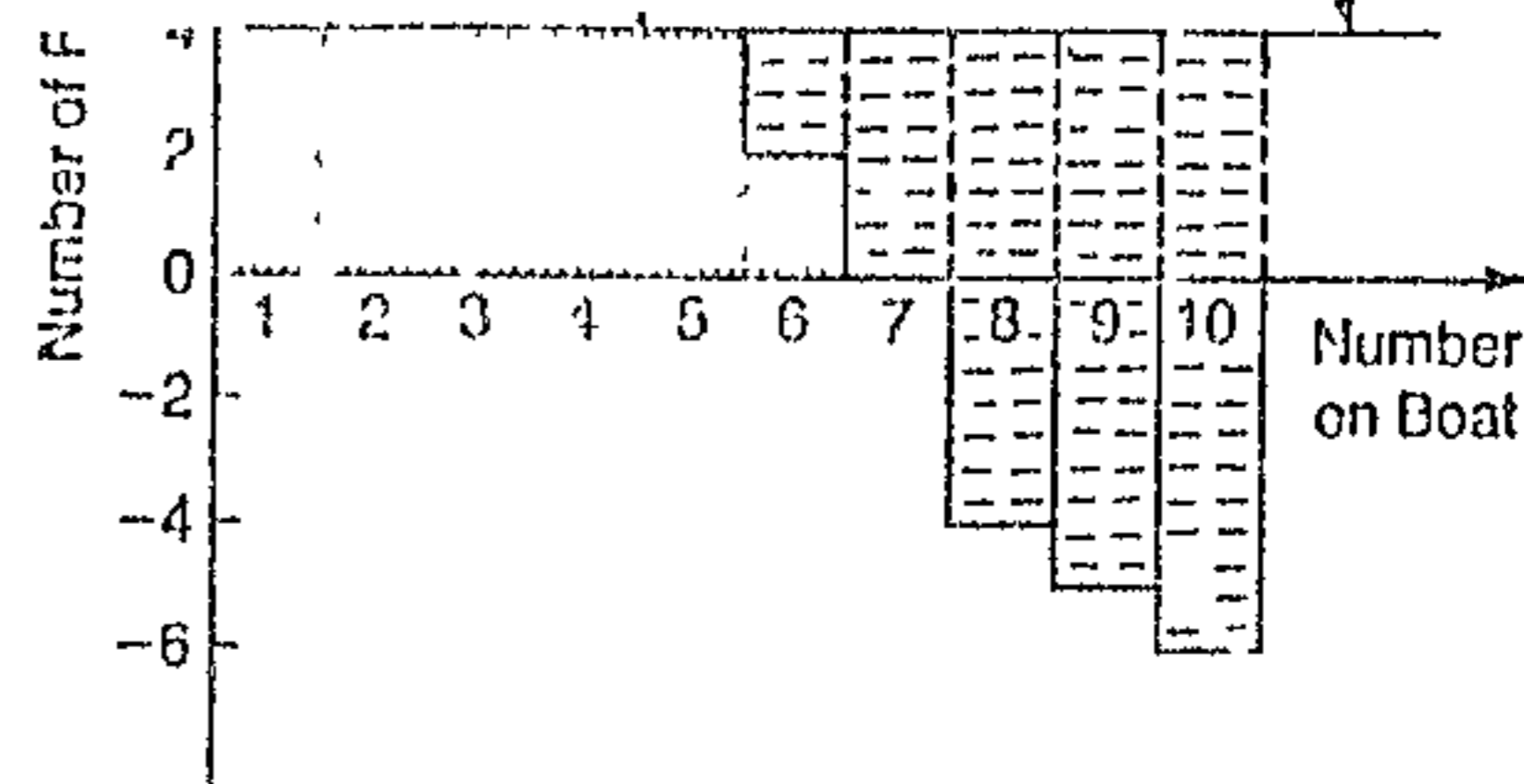


Figure 9-1 Marginal Products on Boat

The vertical bars represent the marginal product (in fish) on board the boat. The horizontal line at 4 fish is the marginal product (in units of fish) on the shore. The areas occupied by plus signs denote the gain by having fisherman on the boat, while the areas marked with minus signs are the losses of having too many people fish on the boat.

purchases, storage, keeping tax and accounting records; to persuade politicians on proposed legislation or regulation, and an incredible array of varied tasks that occupies a businessman's time.

To isolate essentials, assume that 1000 similar people in a community do nothing but fish from the shore, each always catching four fish daily no matter how many people fish. A boat is found; some can now fish out on the ocean. Everyone is interested only in how many fish are caught, fishing from shore or a boat is equally pleasant or arduous. Table 9-1 summarizes the details. The discoverer and sole user of the boat catches

A report with two faces

RD M 16/4/80

THE STEYN Commission's report on Press coverage of defence and police matter is a curious mixture of good and bad, of enlightened judgment and unsubstantiated tendentiousness. Thus it ranges from a refreshingly mature appreciation of the need to keep the public informed in a time of crisis, to a simplistic interpretation of international affairs and the frankly absurd assertion that some newspapers oppose Government policy out of a profit motive.

The welcome features of the report are that it accepts that the watchdog role of the Press is essential, that it is important to keep the public as fully informed as possible, especially in an escalating conflict situation, that it is wrong for the authorities to take the view, as they often do, that they should make as little information available as possible; that only information which genuinely affects the basic security of the State should be kept secret; and that the authorities are sometimes over-sensitive to Press reporting so that they withhold information which in fact has nothing to do with national security.

Most important of all, the report endorses the principle that restrictive legislation should be kept to a minimum, and that the authorities should rather depend on co-operation with the Press to control sensitive security information.

To this end the commission makes several important recommendations, particularly that the sweeping Official Secrets Act be narrowed; that Section 118 of the Defence Act should likewise be made less wide-ranging to enable the Press to fulfil its "watchdog" role; and that information centres should be set up at crisis points such as Silverton so that the Press can be properly informed of what is happening.

All this is excellent, and if implemented would go a long way to ensuring a freer flow of information in this country so that our people could be better informed during the bewildering and often frightening period of change that we are all going through in Southern Africa. The self-inflicted myopia of Rhodesians, and the nasty surprise they got when reality eventually burst upon them, should be a stark warning to us not to allow the same to happen here.

But having done this, the commission then unfortunately also makes some other suggestions which could have a completely

contrary effect; which could in fact lead to official management of the news and negate the Press's "watchdog" role.

It calls for a partnership between the authorities and the media, and for the Government to formulate a communications policy as part of its "total national strategy". It then gives what looks like a definition of this national strategy by saying the country has embarked on a development process aimed at "a generally acceptable political and economic structure wherein all the peoples of South Africa may enjoy peaceful, dignified and mutually supportive co-existence".

Whether Government policy is in fact carrying South Africa towards such a goal is highly debatable. Millions of South Africans would hotly dispute it. Yet it is easy to see how these passages in the report could be seized upon to justify action to bring the Press into line with the Government's strategy for developing a particular "political and economic structure."

As for a partnership with the Government, we say no Liaison, and a mutual acceptance of each other's functions, yes. But partnership with government never has and never should be the role of the Press. The very essence of its role stems from its independence. The moment it is perceived as a partner of the authorities it will lose public credibility as a watchdog and as an independent evaluator of the news. It will be seen, rightly, as an adjunct of the official propaganda machine.

Other criticisms flow from this. The commission's call for a "more refined" system of accreditation of defence correspondents, a "more selective" system of issuing police Press identity cards, and a register of foreign correspondents, all have one thing in common. they can lead to a system whereby reporters who displease the authorities, who find out too much, who are too critical, or who are simply resistant to publishing propaganda, can be put out of action by having their accreditation withdrawn or by being struck off the register. Which is another transparent way of managing the news.

Forgive us if we sound sceptical, but from long and bitter experience of the Government's attitude towards the Press, we have deep suspicions about which side of this ambivalent report the Government is likely to implement and which it will ignore.

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**SAAN's appeal
is upheld** 16/4/80

Three Pretoria Supreme Court judges today allowed the appeal by South African Associated Newspapers against their conviction last year of contravening the Commissions Act

The sentence was also set aside SAAN had been fined R50, Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, R50 (or 25 days) and Mr Hamish Fraser, former deputy financial editor of the Mail, had been cautioned and discharged after being found guilty of contravening the Commissions Act

men or rents fishermen by paying them respect-
 fied wages.
 (3) Under the communal system (Scene Three
 of our scenario), with anyone entitled to come on
 board, the risks are borne equally by everyone on
 board. And the total social catch will, as shown
 earlier, be smaller because of overcongestion.
 (4) Under the government authority (Scene
 Four of our scenario), payments could, in princi-
 ple, be arranged exactly as with private-property
 rights. Crewmen could rent the boat and bear the
 risks of the size of catch. Or the government
 authority could hire the crew for an assured wage
 with risk borne by everyone via their government,
 according to the political system, taxes, and gov-
 ernment expenditures. In general, without a good
 theory of what government agents really do, who
 will bear which risks cannot be predicted.
 One thing that can be said is that under gov-
 ernment control no member of the public can
 avoid bearing whatever that risk is in the govern-
 ment control system. If you do not like that con-
 templated risk, you cannot sell your share or
 interest to some other party. You can't sell your
 interest in Yosemite National Park, the Postal
 System, or the Tennessee Valley Authority. If it
 is profitable (or subsidized) you gain (or lose)
 depending upon the tax laws and distribution of
 government services. The risks of changes in the
 values of various government-controlled re-
 sources are not open to convenient realignment
 in accord with "individual" attitudes toward risks
 of various resources, because shares in public or
 government property cannot be traded, except by
 geographic mobility (that is, by moving to another
 county, state, or country, depending on the geo-
 graphic distribution of a given risk-bearing).

1, 2, 3, 4, 5

causes after the catch: good weather, few
 schools of fish in the area that day, etc., are
 causes no man can control. Secondly, members
 working as a team can shirk and affect the out-
 come, often letting others bear some of the con-
 sequences since performance is not perfectly
 predictable or controllable, it is difficult to know
 whether or it is a team member's negligence or
 everyone's bad luck that altered the outcome
 from what was expected. To allow for, or to con-
 trol, those forces, institutional and organizational
 arrangements have been developed. In the re-
 mainder of this chapter we shall consider re-
 sponses to the unpredictability caused by sheer
 luck or nature. We examine the way shirking or
 opportunism by team members or agents is coun-
 tered and brought under control in a later chapter
 on the business firm, one of whose main func-
 tions as an institution is to permit team produc-
 tion while controlling shirking and opportunism.
 (1) In Scene One of our boat scenario, the
 three mutual sharing and controlling fishermen
 bore the risks of fluctuations in the amount
 caught.
 (2) In Scene Two, with private-ownership rights
 and control, if the crew rented the boat for a total
 of 14 fish (2.5 for each of the five people on
 board) they bore the day's consequences of
 catching loss (or the benefits of more) than ex-
 pected. Alternatively, the boat owner could pay
 (assign to each of) the five people a wage of
 four fish. The boat owner is then an employer
 paying employees, and he bears the risk of the
 size of the total catch. With uncertainty of future
 performance, the allocation of risks depends on
 whether the boat owner rents his boat to fisher-

Judges allow Commissions Act appeal by SAAN

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17/4/80

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Three Pretoria Supreme Court judges yesterday allowed an appeal by South African Associated Newspapers against its conviction last year of contravening the Commissions Act.

Sentence was set aside SAAN had been fined R50, Mr Allister Sparks, editor of the Rand Daily Mail, R50 (or 25 days) and Mr Hamish Fraser, former deputy financial editor of the "Mail," had been cautioned and discharged after being convicted of contravening the Commissions Act.

The State had alleged that an article in the Rand Daily Mail in November 1978 was in contempt of the Erasmus Commission because it anticipated the findings of the commission.

The decision was handed down by the acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Charl Theron, Mr Justice Blen Franklin and Mr Justice Paul Human.

Mr Sydney Kentridge,

SC, for the appellants, said the article had drawn inferences from the information which Mr Justice Anton Mostert had made available, but that this was exactly what a newspaper was entitled to do.

"It is perfectly clear what was comment and what was fact."

Dr J D'Oliveira who appeared for the State, argued that the word "anticipate" implied the element of likelihood of findings and that this had been done in the article.

Asked by Mr Justice Franklin whether he regarded a Cabinet Minister's statements about the role of the police during the Soweto riots as anticipating the findings of the Cillie Commission, Dr D'Oliveira replied that these could well lead to a prosecution.

"It would be attributing to oneself the powers of the commission."

The three judges said they would give reasons for their decision later.

is the actual productivity of any predicted perfectly. First, natural

stability

ore explainable.

ty. All are instructed to "serve the office, or the water, electricity, gas, break even"—with consequences

ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit." (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste.

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: office, or the water, electricity, gas, ty. All are instructed to "serve the break even"—with consequences ore explainable.

posed to maximize But when has trolling joint prod finances on mett about future pote we shall see h the boat as fully and earlier in th working hours fo too few on board his personal life enhanced his hol

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate). He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes life easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and

17/4/80 DD (243) 103

Police probe Umtata report

UMTATA — Two security policemen yesterday questioned a Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Richard Wicksteed, about the source of a report he wrote concerning the arrest of several people near the Qamata Great Place of the State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

The report, which appeared in Tuesday's Daily Dispatch said the Commissioner of Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, had been approached about an allegation made to Mr Wicksteed that the people had been arrested because of an alleged assassination plot against the President.

Brigadier Ngceba's response that "this is a false rumour" was included in Tuesday's Daily Dispatch account.

The security policemen who visited Mr Wicksteed yesterday asked him for the names of his informant regarding the alleged assassination plot.

Mr Wicksteed told them the information had come from an anonymous telephone caller and that was why he had approached Brigadier Ngceba.

Brigadier Ngceba told him the arrests were made in an attempt to round up people who were allowing "destructive cattle" to damage fences.

He had incorporated all this information in his report, Mr Wicksteed said.

After documenting this reply from Mr Wicksteed to their inquiries, the two security policemen left the office — DDR

ively stable business will have less risk
 ing such assurance. A firm that makes a
 variety of products with higher probability
 of fluctuations in the demand for its
 products can give more employment se-
 by transferring employees from one prod-
 e to another.
 erments and some nonprofit enterprises
 respectively derive incomes from taxes or
 rents rather than from customer sales give
 security of employment or lower wages.
 government jobs with greater security
 as, as in the post office. But recent legisla-
 tions giving pay equal to that of private firms
 create an excessive demand for those jobs if
 ability of pay is not offset by disadvantages
 features of the more secure job.
 resources employed by the firm, even the
 capital, are hired on a similar variety of
 though usually with more explicit con-
 firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds
 investments in plant and equipment. The
 interest rate on longer-term loans is con-
 siderably higher than the firm continues
 for a long period and the firm continues
 by the funds even during recessions when
 on new loans is lower. The firm also uses
 firm loans, usually bank loans, of a few
 duration at interest rates that are more
 e to short-term business conditions than
 long-term borrowing rates. These short-
 term loans are paid off ("laid-off" or "unem-
 ployment") when the firm reduces output in tran-
 sitions.
 resource used in the firm is available
 variety of risk-bearing, insuring arrange-
 labor seems to make risk sharing ar-
 ants with the employer, probably because
 higher costs (less security) for an em-

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree
 sured employment at an assured
 lower than otherwise) return. The e
 bears more of the risks of the future
 tutions in the net value of the pro
 the relatively constant, assured cost
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 inventories of goods and borrowed
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 (the owner hopes), he retains those
 at various, probably less-useful task
 transiently high demand, the em
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 part not to leave the firm for tran-
 wages that might be available etc
 There is an understanding that
 usual transient shocks, misfortunes
 each would stay with the other, with
 bearing the risks of those fluctuations
 ing a relatively steady income to the
 higher-security employees over the
 interval. During short recessions, the fi
 so quickly lay off those employees
 maintain their wages. Other unempl
 would, of course, like to get those
 jobs during that transient recession.
 player would not hire them, even at l
 to displace his "tenured" employees
 fore observe many employers retain
 at wages higher than those asked by
 seeking those jobs during transient c
 demand for the firm's product. He
 tacit agreement with his "tenured,"
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 run costs of getting employees di
 normal conditions, because employe
 so willingly work for contract violato

Newspaper wins appeal

243
DD
17/4/80

PRETORIA — Three Supreme Court judges here yesterday unanimously upheld an appeal against conviction of contempt of commission by the editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Alister Sparks, its former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser, and South African Associated Newspapers.

The appellants were convicted of contempt of commission for publication of a report on aspects of the government's secret funding of The Citizen newspaper.

It was alleged they had contravened the Commissions Act on matters being considered by the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry.

The reasons for their decision received soon after argument was concluded, will be given in a written judgment later, probably within the next week to 10 days.

No judgment was delivered after an earlier appeal last November because Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Preiss failed to reach unanimity. The appeal was then referred for hearing by a full bench of three judges.

The case is a milestone in South African legal history because it marks the first occasion on which an authoritative judgment has been given on the distinctions between contempt of court and contempt of commission.

The sentence was also set aside. SAAN had been fined R50, Mr Sparks, R50 (or 25 days) and Mr Fraser had been cautioned and discharged.

Mr S. Kentridge, SC, who appeared for SAAN, argued yesterday the word anticipate, in its commonest meaning, meant the report had to anticipate the actual finding of the commission, and he contended that this had not been done.

He argued the article was a "legitimate discussion of public interest" which at the time of Mr Justice Anton Mostert making documents available to the press, was the subject of any conversations around the country.

Mr Kentridge said the article had drawn inferences from the information which Mr Justice Mostert had made available, but that this was exactly what a newspaper was entitled to do.

d in the firm is available to make risk sharing arrangements, insuring against employer, probably because less security) for an em-

rm reduces output in trans- off ("laid-off" or "unem- growing rates. These short- m business conditions than interest rates that are more ily bank loans, of a few is lower. The firm also uses even during recessions when and the firm continues on longer-term loans is con- plant and equipment. The

A relatively stable business will have less risk in providing such assurance. A firm that makes a larger variety of products with higher probability of offsetting fluctuations in the demand for its various products can give more employment security by transferring employees from one product line to another. Governments and some nonprofit enterprises which respectively derive incomes from taxes or investments rather than from customer sales give greater security of employment for lower wages. Initially government jobs with greater security paid less, as in the post office. But recent legislation requiring pay equal to that of private firms will create an excessive demand for those jobs if that equality of pay is not offset by disadvantages in other features of the more secure job. Other resources employed by the firm, even the initial capital, are hired on a similar variety of terms, though usually with more explicit contracts. Firms hire (that is, borrow) capital funds for plant and equipment. The

less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more assured employment at an assured (but slightly lower than otherwise) return. The employer then bears more of the risks of the future transient fluctuations in the net value of the products, net of the relatively constant, assured costs of those inputs. The employer maintains the wages and employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When demand for products of the firm fall temporarily (the owner hopes), he retains those employees—at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their part not to leave the firm for transiently higher wages that might be available elsewhere. There is an understanding that despite the usual transient shocks, misfortunes, and events, each would stay with the other, with the employer bearing the risks of those fluctuations and assuming a relatively steady income to these "tenured," higher security employees over the longer in-

so quickly lay maintain their would, of cou jobs during th employer would to displace h fore observe at wages highc seeking those demand for th tacit agreement employees Otherw run costs of ge normal conditions so willingly work

'Mail' 243
appeal
upheld
by 17/9/50
court

meaning of the word 'anticipate'

If the primary and direct meaning of the word was taken, then anticipating the findings of a commission meant stating in advance what its actual findings would be, or publishing in advance the commission's findings before it had done so.

Anticipation of proceedings would mean publishing or stating in advance what form the proceedings would take.

"No offence can be committed merely by saying something about a matter within the commission's terms of reference," he said.

"One searches the (Rand Daily Mail's) article in vain for anything on which the commission ought to find or will find. It was simply dealing with a matter of public importance."

He said the State had failed to submit any evidence that the "Mail's" report had influenced or applied to any actual finding of the Erasmus Commission.

He argued that there was a distinction between contempt of court and contempt of commission. A court had to make a decision one way or another on a matter before it, whereas a commission might find it unnecessary to make a decision.

If his interpretation of "anticipation" was correct, and this meant that a prosecution could be brought only after a commission had made its findings, he could see no harm.

Mr D'Oliveira for the State, said it was obvious that the Erasmus Commission would, in the performance of its mandate, have to inquire into and make findings and recommendations.

The appellants must have been aware that information contained in the disclosures of Mr Justice Mostert — on which its report was based — comprised at least part of the subject matter the Erasmus Commission was to investigate.

He said "anticipation" had been incorporated in the regulations as a requirement to cover any situation not covered by "actual prejudice" or "actual influence" relating to commissions.

The act of anticipating implied doing something before the other party was due or expected to make its decision or finding.

The act of anticipating implied doing something before the other party was due or expected to make its decision or finding.

"It is the respondent's (State's) submission that, if it is accepted that public debate or discussion is to be curtailed the extent to which it is restricted appears from the meaning of 'anticipate'."

"This prohibition on 'anticipation' does not rule out all discussion. Where a newspaper is concerned, it does not rule out all reporting of news or of allegations. What is prohibited is the taking in hand of the allegations etc and the consideration of them — a task which belongs to the commission."

It was submitted by the State that the appellants went beyond "mere public ventilation" and actually "took into detailed consideration beforehand" a matter falling within the terms of reference of the Erasmus Commission. The report went further, into comment, analysis and the drawing of conclusions at a stage when the commission had not yet terminated its proceedings or made its findings or reported to the State President.

Mr D'Oliveira called for the appeal to be dismissed.

After the briefest of consultations with his brother judges on the bench, Mr Justice Theron upheld the appeal and the sentences were set aside.

At the regional court hearing, SAAN was fined R50, Mr Sparks R50 or 25 days and Mr Fraser was cautioned and discharged.

Because of the principle of *stare decisis* (the decision stands), decisions of the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court are binding on all courts in the province, unless upset later by the Appeal Court. Such decisions carry considerable weight in other provinces.

The case was the last of a series against the "Mail" and its associated newspapers arising out of matters relating to the Information scandal — in all of which the newspapers succeeded.

FOOTNOTE Mr Sparks was held in custody in a locked office at the Johannesburg Regional Court after his conviction in January and was released following the intervention of Mr Francis, the presiding magistrate.

He was given no official explanation of why he was held, but it appeared to revolve around the question of bail which, Mr Sparks said, for some reason "they would not accept."

At the time, Mr Sparks said "It all fitted into the pattern of harassment which appears to have been the purpose of bringing this prosecution in the first place."

Mr Kentridge SC and Mr Tony Gordon instructed by Bell Dower and Hall appeared for the appellants. Mr D'Oliveira instructed by the Attorney General of the Transvaal appeared for the State.

BY TONY STIRLING
Chief Reporter

THREE Supreme Court judges yesterday unanimously upheld an appeal against conviction of commission by the Editor of the Rand Daily Mail Mr Allister Sparks. His former deputy financial editor, Mr Hamish Fraser and South African Associated Newspapers, in the Transvaal Division of the Supreme Court in Pretoria. The appellants were con-

Twail? Wins Appeal Over Info Report

17/4/80

Victed of contempt of commission in the Johannesburg Regional Court last January by the Chief Magistrate of Johannesburg, Mr L P Francis.

The hearing arose out of the publication of a report by the "Mail" relating to aspects of the Government's secret funding of the Citizen newspaper and

it was alleged that the appellants had contravened the Commission's Act on matters being considered by the Erasmus Commission of Inquiry.

Mr Justice Charl Theron, acting Judge President of the Transvaal, Mr Justice Blen Franklin and Mr Justice Paul Human reached their decision yesterday

without any adjournment for deliberation, a minute or two after the conclusion of argument.

The reasons for their decision will be given in a written judgment, probably within the next 10 days.

No judgment was delivered after an earlier appeal last November, because Mr Justice Steyn and Mr Justice Press failed to reach unanimity and reserved judgment.

The appeal was then referred for hearing by a full bench of three judges of the Transvaal Division.

The case is a milestone in South African legal history because it marks the first occasion in which an authoritative judgment has been given relating to the distinctions between contempt of court and contempt of commission.

In response to a question by Mr Justice Franklin Mr J A D Oliveira for the State, suggested in his argument that members of the Cabinet who passed comments or opinions on matters before a commission could face prosecution in terms of the law.

Specific reference had been made by the defence to public statements made by members of the Cabinet and others relating to matters then under the possible consideration of the Chile Commission and the 1976 Soweto riots.

The court did not comment on Mr D Oliveira's suggestion.

In his argument, Mr Sydney Kentridge SC, for the appellants, made it clear that the case was being fought on appeal as a matter of principle. He said if the convictions were upheld it would mean that not only newspapers would be restricted from commenting on matters before a commission but every citizen.

This was important in that commissions were appointed to investigate only matters of public importance and thus the principle of free speech was at issue.

and serious because some commissions had been known to sit for up to 11 years.

Mr Kentridge said that fundamental to the issues in the appeal was the proper

labour is hired locally from week to week for Southampton has been for some years. £1,600 is the year's depreciation (straight-line) in the financial accounts. Hull job is taken, less plant will be paid, and the surplus items will be hired out for a year on similar work at a rental of £750. It is based on a memorandum entry, at 5% of total cost, in the cost records.

and general expenses amount to about every year.

You think revisions are called for, adhering to the same order as that used for the data above, (as a director) prefer, with short notes on principles and any calculations. Both jobs no other jobs are being done or are likely

RDM 17/4/80.

Steyn report gets mod from expert

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By AMEEN AKHALWAYA
Political Reporter

THE Steyn Commission's report on Press reporting of Defence Force and Police security matters has, "on balance", been welcomed by South Africa's top authority on laws affecting newspapers, Mr Kelsey Stuart

"This is a balanced report by balanced men and, on balance, I like it," said Mr Stuart, author of the book "The Newspaperman's Guide to the Law"

"In the one scale pan it recognises the important role played and to be played by the Press in modern-day South Africa. In the opposing pan it places the interests of the state as opposed to the political party constituting the Government

of the day"

He said the report deserved careful study. Its language was capable of yielding different interpretations. "One must guard against reading into it anything which would upset the delicate balance struck by the authors, who acknowledge that... perhaps there are no total truths either way"

Mr Stuart, who gave evidence before the commission, said it was hoped that in reading the suggestions in the later sections of the report, sight would not be lost of the earlier sections

The later sections contain a summary and recommendations and the earlier sections of the 217-page report deal with the nature and composition of

the South African State and community, the present "conflict situation", the nature and role of the country's news media, the delimitation and reconciliation of interests involved, and the effectiveness of relevant legislation

Mr Stuart said recommendations regarding amendments to the Official Secrets Act and the Defence Act were sound and "one discerns in these the recognition of the true function of the Press"

"The idea of an improved relationship between Government and Press is good, provided that the Press retains its right and duty to act as a totally independent critic of government"

The great importance of this

was seen recently, in the context of the former Department of Information and in the "alarming SADF document" which purported to involve the armed services in party politics, he said

Mr Stuart said he was much in favour of editors assigning their more experienced journalists to reporting defence and security matters, and he supported the commission's recommendations on that aspect

"I hope the Government will respond by accepting those chosen for the task and maintaining their accreditation even if they write reports it does not always find pleasing"

It was important that the Government should trust the judgment of South African editors

Dispatch is banned ^{STAR} 17/4/80 by Matanzima ²⁴³ ⁹²⁷

Own Correspondent
UNITATA — Transkei
 President Chief, Kaizer
 Matanzima has banned the
 East London Daily
 Dispatch.

The move was announced in the Transkei Assembly by the Prime Minister, Chief George M. Matanzima. Chief Matanzima said the ban would be gazetted tomorrow.

Two Daily Dispatch reporters were picked up early this morning by security police and detained for questioning. They are Mr Sydney and Mr Richard Wickham. Chief Matanzima said the Umata staff of the newspaper did not vacate their offices "we shall move them."

of our fishing society has been given en-

and each other person gets

for then the average catch

coverer will allow only one or

board will share alike in the total catch Our dis-

persons can be on board, and all those on

boat discoverer is entitled to decide how many

In our first scene of this fishing saga, assume the

Share and Share Alike

With Controlled Entry

the increased output?

How we come to the point of interest. How many

people will be allowed on the boat and who gets

Control, Property

Rights, and Incentives

product bars.

areas of plus signs in the first four marginal-

Figure 9-1 the marginal social gains are the

sun. Only fish are produced and consumed.) In

fishing, they sleep, eat, rest, and bask in the

diseases to that on shore. (When people aren't

boat crew until the marginal product on board

social-maximum output rule is to enlarge the

equivalent double possibility.) The no-waste

the larger crew size whenever there is this

arithmetic convergence we shall arbitrarily take

marginal product, four fish, from the shore. For

member on the boat would exactly offset the lost

the marginal product, four fish, with a fifth crew-

boat is four or five. (There could be five, since

criterion the optimal number of fishermen on the

On a social maximum output (no-waste)

see.

of 14 fish is divided will be important, as we shall

Private Property

eight fish, four more than each could catch on shore. He will not tolerate four men (counting himself) on board because the average (which each gets) on board would fall from 8 to 7.5 and he would have less fish—even though the social total would increase. The fourth would enable six more fish for a net social gain of two over the total if that fourth person had stayed on shore. The self-interest of the boat controller here prevents a larger social catch. Indeed, if we changed the rules and allowed all those who are on board to decide whether any more will be allowed to come on board, the outcome is the same. The first three would not admit any more, because another person reduces the average to be shared by all from 8 to 7.5.

This is a characteristic problem of socialist firms, "workers" control the enterprise and share the net income equally, and newcomers are admitted only by permission of the existing group. This is also a common danger in many labor unions and professions, doctors, lawyers, and a vast host of other professions admit new members only by permission (through certifying boards) of present members.

Instead of a boat yielding fish, imagine a college yielding earning power from knowledge and that the ocean shore is the rest of the economy where you could earn income. If extra students reduce each present student's learning (that is, reduce the average quality), how many should be admitted? Before drawing conclusions, continue with our scenario.

NEWSPAPERS

Steyn reports

The Steyn Commission report is potentially a cunning — and disturbing — contrivance to draw the press into a quite untenable relationship with government. It suggests an extension of the process of control through self-censorship.

The only difference from previous, more overt, proposals of this nature is that it seeks to bring this about by drawing selected newspapermen into a form of official conspiracy, instead of through legislative intimidation.

In fact, the trade-off for this is a proffered reduction in the mass of legislation concerning reporting on the affairs of the armed forces or the police. These proposals, at first glance, appear to offer greater scope for newspaper coverage of sensitive security matters, especially as they are prefaced by some very bland statements on the need to keep the public informed.

The *FM* would prefer to reserve judgment until the proposals are evaluated in the light of detailed legal scrutiny. If they create new areas of doubt, they may make the task of a critical journalist more hazardous.

The report makes the mistake of believing that there is complete agreement in this country on a "total national strategy."

It also makes some gravely mistaken assumptions. One is that newspapers seek greater freedom than the ordinary citizen. They do not. In fact, their freedom is considerably less.

Another is that some newspapers put the making of profits before some sort of distorted patriotism. If they did, they would not sell. For newspapers in a free society reflect the basic mores of their readers. Indeed, the authorities should be concerned when they don't make profits.

There is a certain irony in that aspect of the report. For the newspaper most critical of the government of this country has not made profits in years — nor for that matter have those newspapers most adulatory of Pretoria.

The report also takes no account of the sharp competition between newspapers. Those that are most successful prise out the news at great effort.

But most important of all, it does not take into account the degree of subjectivity in determining objectivity and truth.

No, Judge Steyn, if we are going to have censorship then lay it straight down the line — put it on the statute book. Don't try some refined form of public relations footsie-footsie in the officers' mess.

Finally, on the Commission's own findings, the Press has been extraordinarily "responsible" — whatever that might mean. Why then the need for all the proposed togetherness, unless Pretoria wishes to obscure its own mischief.

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1403
18/11/80
18/11/80

Police question, detain Dispatch reporters

Argus Correspondent

UMTATA. — For the first time in decades the Daily Dispatch did not appear in the streets of Umtata, Transkei capital today, following its ban by the Matanzima regime here yesterday.

By late last night three reporters of the Daily Dispatch Sidney Moses, Richard Wicksteed and Vatiswa Ntshanga, were in and out of Transkei Security Police offices after being picked up and detained for questioning.

The Daily Dispatch was banned here yesterday by the Transkei President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

An urgent announcement was made in the House of Assembly by Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief Kaiser Matanzima's brother, Chief George Matanzima.

WARNED

In his announcement, Chief Matanzima said the Daily Dispatch had been warned on numerous occasions for its evil propaganda campaign and malicious reports against Transkei and its leaders.

There was confusion in the offices of the Daily Dispatch last night when members of the staff were packing their belongings. Security Police released Mr Richard Wicksteed and immediately re-arrested and detained Mr Sidney Moses for questioning.

COURT ACTIONS

Richard Wicksteed is due to appear in the Umtata Regional Court today charged under Transkei Public Security Act.

A spokesman at the Dispatch offices here said there was confusion and did not know what to do because of the ban.

In his announcement yesterday, Chief George Matanzima said an allegation by the Daily Dispatch that 25 men had been arrested in the Qumata area for allegedly attempting to assassinate Transkei President Chief Kaiser Matanzima, was a fabrication and the highest form

He went on: 'I was talking to an overseas contact and soon afterwards, and hardly half an hour afterwards, a Daily Dispatch reporter phoned me and questioned me about the same message my contact had. The reporter quoted it verbatim "Who knows that our phone and Ministers' phones are not tapped by the agents of this paper?"'

Delivery
18/4/90
Van barred
at border

UMTATA. — A delivery man carrying thousands of copies of the Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post today following yesterday's announcement that the newspaper has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

The head of the Transkei police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, said the newspaper was being stopped from coming in from today because the Government Gazette containing the ban had been signed yesterday by the State President.

He said the gazette had already been prepared when the announcement was made in the National Assembly. It would appear today. — Sapa

103 C.T. (243)
18/4/50

'Published in public interest'

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — In a reaction to being banned in Transkei, and the closing of its Umtata office, the Daily Dispatch today published a leader article outlining its editorial policy

The Dispatch, which is the main English-language newspaper serving the territory, noted that while "we do not take side on issues, we do not run away from our responsibility to keep our readers informed"

The full text of the editorial reads

"The ban on the Daily Dispatch, effective from today, from circulating in Transkei is an action deeply regretted by this newspaper

"It interrupts an association of scores of years between the people and authorities in Transkei and the newspaper

"Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, accused the Daily Dispatch when he addressed his Parliament yesterday of "persistent false reporting" and of a "malicious attitude against Transkei"

"Our readers must judge this accusation for themselves

"It is sufficient for us to say that we have tried at all times to report fairly and accurately on events in Transkei, as we do in all other areas of our journalistic activities

"We have also tried at all times to get official comment or confirmation of information passed to our reporters, from whatever source

"We have published without fear or favour what we believe to be in the public interest about Transkei or any other place.

"We do not take sides on issues but nor do we run away from our responsibility to keep our readers informed, even in the most sensitive areas of social, political or economic life

"Our aim is always to be objective and honest. Our role is essentially to mirror events, as they occur — good or bad

"Our reporters have now been ordered out of Transkei and we will not be able, as long as the ban remains in force, to report first-hand on Transkei activities

"But we will still receive news from the South African Press Association, which has its own office in Transkei, and from other papers that comprise the South African Morning Newspaper Group, whose news services we share

"Through these news channels we will continue to keep readers resident outside Transkei informed of events in that territory

"We assure the Prime Minister of Transkei, his government, professional and business undertakings there and ordinary members of the public that the services of the newspaper remain available to them through our East London office. So do our editorial columns, of course, remain open to them — The Editor"

Dispatch ban to be gazetted today

UMTATA — The Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, told a press conference here yesterday that the banning of the East London Daily Dispatch would be published in the Transkei Government Gazette today

Chief Matanzima, who had just announced in the Transkei Parliament that the State President had banned the newspaper from circulating in Transkei, said the banning implied that the newspaper's Umtata office would have to "pack up" and if necessary its staff

would have to be helped across the border

He said the banning would be effective only after the publication of the Government Gazette today, meaning that the newspaper would not circulate in the country from tomorrow

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr Sidney Moses and Mr Richard Wicksteed, who were questioned by the security police yesterday, would be escorted to the

nation of Joint Production

203

Number
Men on

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

* Anyon

Social Total
(Shore plus boat)

4000 + 0 = 4000
3396 + 6 = 4002
3392 + 16 = 4008
3388 + 24 = 4012
3384 + 30 = 4014
3380 + 34 = 4014
3376 + 36 = 4012
3372 + 36 = 4008
3368 + 32 = 4000
3364 + 27 = 3991
3360 + 21 = 3981

six fish, two more like any of the other larger. But if another boat, the pair can so, with two crew on board is 10 graphed in Figure forsakes the four ing from shore, the fish with a second board the social social total is eight Who gets the eight If the two people between themselves than each shore fected Or the gain among all 1000

Whatever is done, at least a third profitably switch to the boat, as is sure 9-1. That would increase the eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal free crewmen is eight fish) while four more fish from the shore. increases by four—the difference marginal product on the boat and our-fish shore-marginal-product. A could transfer to the boat, since roduct on the boat, six, with four eater than the forsaken marginal ore, four—a net social marginal . With four boatmen the total prod-uct is 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which, forsaken fish from the shore (four son who shifted to the boat) yields of 14 fish. How the net social gain

C.T. 243
18/4/80

Reporter accused of tapping telephone

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON. — Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, has refused to comment on allegations that the deposed Shah of Iran has accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

A Daily Dispatch reporter, Mr Sydney Moses, was detained by the security police for questioning soon after he had asked Chief Matanzima if it was true he had received a telephone call from an intermediary in Johannesburg notifying him the shah had decided to accept Transkei's offer.

When Mr Moses telephoned Chief Matanzima about the call he was asked if Mr Moses' sources had a tap on the Prime Minister's telephone.

Mr Moses was called to the offices of the security police within an hour and asked who the source of his information was. He said he did not know who left the note and was allowed to return to his office. Mr Moses was later detained again.

Chief Matanzima said in Parliament yesterday he regarded it as very serious that a reporter got to know of a private international telephone conversation on his direct line.

18/11/80
 Paper (243)
 banned:
 Police (327) (308)
 question (103)
 reporters

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — Three Daily Dispatch journalists were yesterday detained for questioning in Umtata following the banning of the newspaper in Transkei

Two of them, Ms Vatswa Ntshanga and Mr Richard Wicksteed, were later released, but at the time of going to press, Mr Sydney Moses was still being held

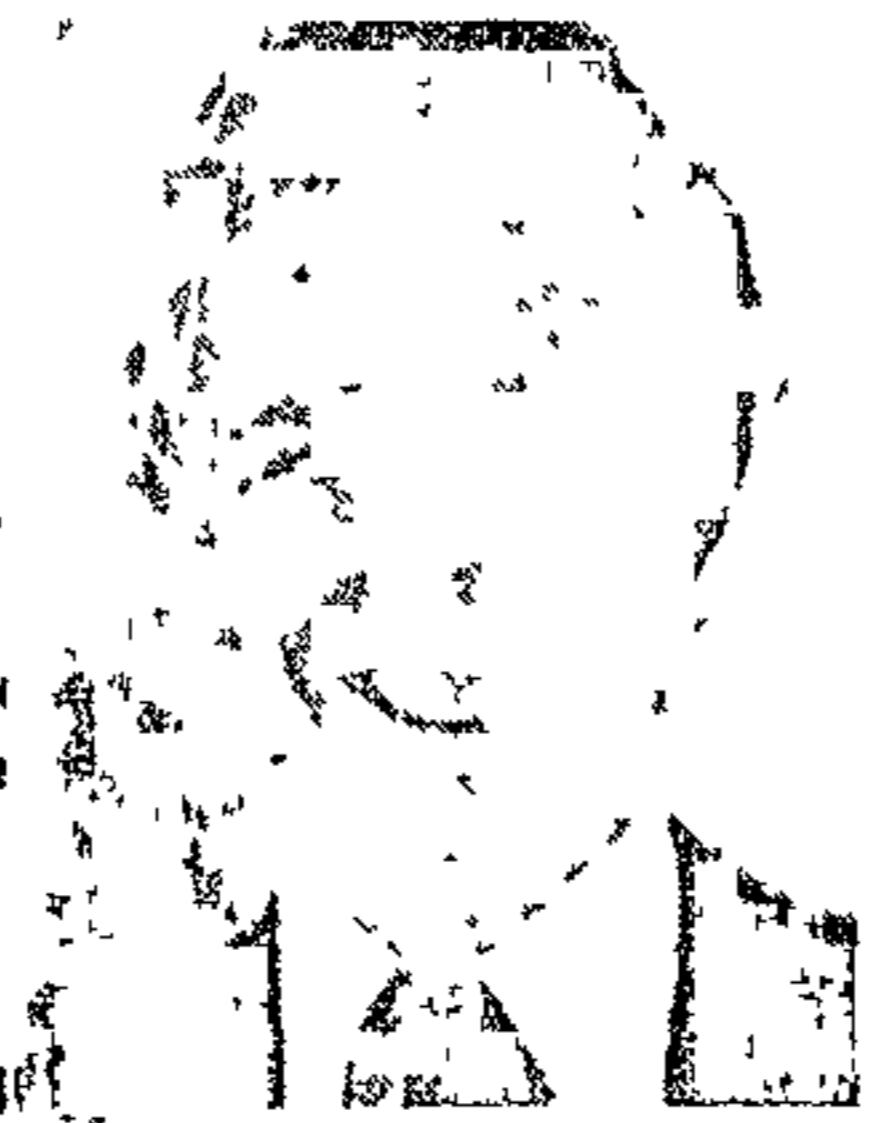
Mr Wicksteed was questioned about the source of information which he received in connection with an alleged plot to assassinate the Transkei State President, Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and which he put to the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Colonel Martin Ngceba

Mr Moses is believed to have been questioned and held in connection with questions he put to the Prime Minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday morning after receiving a tip-off that the former Shah of Iran had accepted asylum in Transkei

Summoned

Ms Ntshanga was questioned on both issues, though she has only been in Transkei since the beginning of the week and was not involved with either issue

Mr Wicksteed said he re-



Mr Richard Wicksteed

ceived a message from Brigadier Ngceba asking him to report to security police headquarters early yesterday

"I arrived at Brigadier Ngceba's offices at about 9 am and he told me the police wanted to know the source for a story I wrote concerning the arrest by units of Transkei's police army of a number of people near Qamata

"He specifically wanted to know the source of a paragraph in the report in which I quoted him denying reports that the people had been arrested in connection with an alleged

Because of risks of losses of wealth, people often insure. They share losses among them over the group that bears the form of sure, regular, small fees, insurance premium. These accumulated losses are supposed to be large enough to insure each person's small losses for the certainty of a small insurance premium

Insurance also may induce people the probability of the contingent even insured person is often required to take precautions as a condition of getting insurance, for without insured with insurance, for without insurance may devote more resources and care to protection than with it. So insurance decrease or increase total social losses. Yet even if total losses are greater than without (as they may be), avoidance of precautionary resource-reduction of anxiety may exceed the accident losses.

Some accidental losses are not insured because they are not accidental enough against bad business or loss of customer. A retailer to be less productive on the insurance to indemnify him increased shirking. He could too easily influence the chances of the loss. The hazard diminishes the feasibility of claims for indemnity against losses would

Insurance: Pooling Risks

any hazards are used in insurance agencies for finding gold people's tastes are services, or dishonestly. You these risks, yet events. For example, just see the present value. It is there if bears the loss, a profit

using not to o hazards of change those goods can be transferred people—its ownership risks to bear on personally present

ingly instead of owning one, you avoid much of your wealth depend on the ce potential of that house. By renting person can select his ownership of risk-bearing more independently of his n patterns.

"The brigadier argued that the report was not ethical as it was an explosive issue which could incite people to assassinate the State President

"He then told me he knew who my source of information was and that he would bring the person concerned to confront me," Mr Wicksteed said

"He handed me a subpoena instructing me to appear in court as a state witness in the trial of an unknown person on a charge of attempted murder and/or conspiracy to commit murder. I was instructed to appear in court tomorrow morning"

Mr Ngceba could not be reached for comment at either his home or his office. He had earlier refused to comment when asked how long Mr Moses would be held

● The managing director of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Tom Bryceland, travelled to Transkei yesterday after the announcement of the banning

Allocation by

Mr Richard Wicksteed received a message from Brigadier Ngceba asking him to report to security police headquarters early yesterday

"I arrived at Brigadier Ngceba's offices at about 9 am and he told me the police wanted to know the source for a story I wrote concerning the arrest by units of Transkei's police army of a number of people near Qamata

"He specifically wanted to know the source of a paragraph in the report in which I quoted him denying reports that the people had been arrested in connection with an alleged

CT 18/4/84

Transkei bans Daily Dispatch

Own Correspondent

UMTATA. — The Daily Dispatch newspaper, published in East London, has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

'Bug' on editor's phone

Own Correspondent

EAST LONDON — A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone bug was yesterday found connected to the telephone extension in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch Mr George Farri.

The device was discovered by a post office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the post office here, Mr G Meyer, said the device appeared to be some

The bug found in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch

form of integrated circuit but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to be 'home-made'.

An independent electronics expert Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort probably used to transmit telephone conversations to a receiver.

Such a device, he said, would have a range of 50 to 100 metres and could possibly be

To page 2

The banning order was signed by the State President of Transkei, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, announced in the National Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

The prime minister said that the state president in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the newspaper because of its long record of persistent false reporting.

The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the state president read:

'Under the powers vested in me in terms of Section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No 36 of 1977 I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei of the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch.'

According to a Sapa report last night, the prime minister told a press conference that the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette meaning that the newspaper would not circulate in the country from tomorrow.

an em- because V having ar- g arrange- available ut in tran- or "unem- these short- itions than it are more of a few m also uses sions when n continues ans is con- ment. The apital funds xplicit con- r variety of rm, even the job. sadvantages those jobs it private firms

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



so willing normal col run costs ployees. C tacit agre demand seeking ti at wages fore obse to displa player wc jobs dur would, o maintain so quick terval. D higher-se ing a rel bearing each wo usual tr There wages part no

these arrangements have tacitly agreed on their transiently high demand, the employees with at various, probably less-useful tasks. And during (the owner hopes), he retains those employees— demand for products of the firm fall temporarily inventories of goods and borrowed funds. When employment by using fluctuation-smoothing buffer puts. The employer maintains the wages and em- the relatively constant, assured costs of those in- tations in the net value of the products, net of bears more of the risks of the future transient fluct- lower than otherwise) return. The employer then assured employment at an assured (but slightly less of the firm's fortunes. They agree to more as-

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From page 1

used to transmit a signal to an adjacent office building

Mr Rouse who qualified in Zimbabwe gained experience of bugging devices while working with the security forces in Zimbabwe

I have seen various types of bugs but have never seen one like this before. It is not a simple bug which is just used to switch on another machine attached elsewhere to the line but more likely transmits a signal for reception elsewhere, Mr Rouse said

In terms of section 118a of the act certain procedures must be followed if a person's telephone is to be legally bugged for security reasons

A request for such a bugging must be submitted in writing and authorized by the Minister of posts and telecommunications, the postmaster general or his deputy

The senior deputy director in charge of post office security Mr H Grace said he was sure no such request had been made in connection with the bugging of Mr Farr's telephone

I am sure the post office is not involved he said. If a bug had been authorized it would not have been fitted to an extension line

The Divisional Commissioner of Police Colonel J H Fourie said the device appeared to be fairly old. It will be sent away for analysis by police experts

Mr Farr said yesterday he knew of no reason why his telephone should be tapped

As far as my job is concerned as an editor there is no secrecy about my operations. What is told to me officially is usually for publication

I do of course receive confidential calls from time to time from people in all walks of life some of them in positions of high authority in the South African Government the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government

It would be regrettable if any of their confidences have been breached through eavesdropping. This to me is a matter for serious concern and I am angered by it

These authorities I am sure will share my embarrassment about this intrusion into my responsibilities as a news paper editor

excessive congestion and overuse in organization. Communal rights to resources permit effect the efficiency of team sizes. Property arrangements of jointly used event wasteful team sizes.

ization, monitoring, and supervision, and monitoring.

ndent production, requires team another source of increased output

it depends on business conditions. Basis for a fixed wage or an adjustment

make contracts on a shorter- or longer- term

ing upon how well the firm does. range of potential values of his investment

rather than as a lender, and expert may choose to invest in some firm

sale value of that bond in the investment to longer-term risks and greater

20-year period and expose them to the security of that loan. Others

bars little risk of any interim events. Normally he will be repaid

can make a very short-term loan for example, a lender of money to a

not perfectly and costlessly present at future demands and economic

sk-sharing by the contracting parties of the world. It reflects voluntary,

ers is not some necessary, natural investment fluctuation in returns to

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

hence the likelihood of such contracts. It is less than for "proven" employer's ability to judge their future probability to remain employees of a given firm, still searching out career features, a demands. Younger people just entering the market, higher wages during transitionally staying with the firm without insisting since they have shown a greater probability longer will have more job security (se maintained. People who have worked with firm and whose replacement would involve special knowledge about this particular job stability. Employees who have security, and maintenance staffs—are more employers over intervals of business fluctuations. Employees who are more steadily valued transiently elsewhere.

periods at lower wages than they could have pay by continuing to work during (high) wages during recessions, while it retains them at the pre-recession level of short-term "loans" to his employees. The employer in effect becomes a lender of one's labor, as contrasted to borrowing player to borrow single handed against the

Citizen told Dispatch of ban

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18/4/80
243

Own Correspondent

Dispatch

EAST LONDON — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came from a telephone call in the morning from the Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

This interview was broadcast by Capital Radio shortly after six o'clock last night

Cordial relations

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Ian Wynne, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper

In the interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had cordial relations with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei

The Citizen's reporter was told that the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the impasse, Mr Farr said, "I would be very anxious to resolve it. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with the Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship. This newspaper is more than 100 years old and we serve an area where geographically, politically and economically our interests are interwoven with those of Transkei.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Transkei prime minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning

"Therefore, we would naturally want to be rid of this banning order as soon as possible"

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch who usually attend the House were not present at the time as both had been called to police headquarters for interrogation

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the prime minister of Transkei or the state president

Capital Radio, based in Port St John's in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the editor of the Daily

ever is done, at least a third... probably switch to the boat, as is... 9-1. That would increase the... fish to 24 fish (the marginal... crewmen is eight fish) while... more fish from the shore... reases by four—the difference... nal product on the boat and... fish shore-marginal-product. A... ould transfer to the boat, since... ct on the boat, six, with four... r than the forsaken marginal... four—a net social marginal... n four boatmen the total prod-... 30 (= 6 + 10 + 8 + 6), which... aken fish from the shore (four... who shifted to the boat) yields... fish. How the net social gain

among all 1000 people... fected. Or the gain... than each shore... between themselves... If the two people... Who gets the eight... social total is eight... board the social ma... fish with a second... ing from shore, the... forsakes the four fish... graphed in Figure 9... on board is 10 fish... so, with two crew me... boat, the pair can c... larger. But if anothe... like any of the other... six fish, two more th...

Net	Social Marginal Product	Average Product (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Total Catch (on board)	Number of Men on Board
4000 + 0 = 4000	0	0	0	0	0
3396 + 6 = 4002	2	6	+6	6	1
3392 + 16 = 4008	6	8	+10	16	2
3388 + 24 = 4012	4	8	+8	24	3
3384 + 30 = 4014	2	7.5	+6	30	4
3380 + 34 = 4014	0	6.8	+4	34	5
3376 + 36 = 4012	-2	6	+2	36	6
3372 + 36 = 4008	-4	5.14	0	36	7
3368 + 32 = 4000	-8	4	-4	32	8
3364 + 27 = 3991	-9	3	-5	27	9
3360 + 21 = 3981					10

Table 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board

Transkei bans EL RDM 18/4/80. newspaper

Own Correspondent

UMTATA — The Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, has banned the East London newspaper, The Daily Dispatch

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, announced this in the National Assembly at Umtata yesterday

Later he told a Press conference that the ban would be gazetted today

He also said the ban implied that the newspaper's office in Umtata would have to "pack up" and, if necessary, the staff "helped across the border"

The head of the Transkei Police, Brigadier Martin Ngceba, denied rumours that the two Daily Dispatch reporters, Mr Sidney Moses and Mr Richard Wickstead, who have been questioned by Security Police, would be escorted soon to the Kei River border post. He said the banning was not yet in effect, and they would not be harassed

Earlier, the brigadier warned journalists at a Press conference that they should write with a "patriotic pen" and refrain from destructive reporting

Chief Matanzima said the President, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the paper because of "its long record of persistent false reporting"

"Having considered the malicious attitude against Transkei as displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people to revolt against the orderly government and establishment, the President decided

to ban the paper," the Prime Minister said

He read a long list of the newspaper's reports since 1963, which he said were examples of its "false reporting"

He then said that yesterday morning he received a telephone call from overseas, and barely 30 minutes later Mr Moses phoned to ask him about what had been discussed

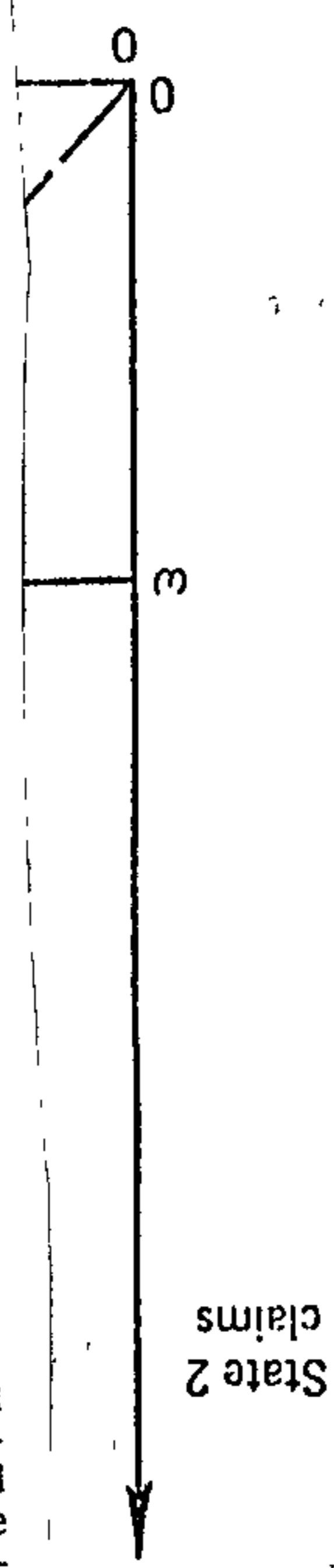
"This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been discussing, even though the call had been through my private line. When I asked him where he got all that information, he said he got it from his sources. I am sure he had contact with someone at the international exchange in Umtata, and I call upon the Postmaster-General to investigate the matter immediately"

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Fari, said in a statement yesterday "The ban, effective from today, from circulating in Transkei, is an action deeply regretted by this newspaper. It interrupts an association of scores of years between the people and authorities in Transkei and the newspaper"

"We have tried at all times to report fairly and accurately on events in Transkei, as we do in all other areas of our journalistic activities"

Chief George has accused the Daily Dispatch of 'persistent false reporting' and a 'malicious attitude against Transkei'. Our readers must judge this accusation for themselves"

State 1 claims
opportunity locus
certainty line



Important victory 243 ~~265~~

WHEN ^{RDM 18/4/80.} anyone spends thousands appealing against a conviction involving a R50 fine, there is obviously an important principle involved. Which is why this newspaper did that after being convicted under the Commission's Act for one of its major Info scandal reports which for the first time exposed what a huge sum the Government had spent in its secret funding of The Citizen.

On Wednesday our appeal was upheld by a full Bench of the Transvaal Supreme Court. It was an important victory for the Rand Daily Mail — and an even more important one for free speech.

This was the final vindication of our role in exposing the Info scandal. We were subjected to considerable harassment in the course of that exposure, including being dragged before the courts three times — once in the middle of the night. As the Editor said in evidence at the time, it was remarkable that we, the exposers of the scandal, should have been pursued with such energy while there was so much tardiness in trying to catch up with the principal figures involved in the scandal. To this day no attempt has been made to prosecute General Hendrik van den

Bergh for his blatant contempt of the Erasmus Commission.

But the harassment did not stop us. Of the three court cases, we won two outright. Only in this case did the verdict go against us and now, with the upholding of our appeal, we emerge from it all with a clean record.

But it is the wider implications of the case that are the most important, for this was a test case on a major issue involving free speech.

Had the conviction been confirmed by the Supreme Court it could have meant that no matter falling within the terms of reference of a commission of inquiry could have been discussed in public. Since commissions of inquiry are only appointed into matters of intense public interest, this would have been an intolerable restriction. Indeed it would have made it possible for a government to stifle public discussion of any controversial issue by the simple expedient of appointing a commission to investigate it — perhaps for years.

But the conviction was not confirmed. And that to us is worth far more than the R50 fine — or the thousands it cost us to prove the point.

of uncertainty and information.
a few of the actual and potential applications of the economics
lysts that have proved fruitful in this area, and to suggest
central underlying ideas, to introduce the novel tools of ana-
postory. We hope to provide a non-technical survey of the
man and McCall [1976]. The purpose of the paper is mainly ex-
market uncertainty may be found in Rothschild [1972] and Lipp-
phenomena such as search and disequilibrium that emerge under
tractable topic of event uncertainty; reviews of the complex
The present discussion is limited to the relatively more
merge, but that day is not yet visible.
tively with market uncertainty and with event uncertainty must
Ultimately, the two branches of investigation dealing respec-

Citizen first to know of ban

243 194/80

EAST LONDON — The first intimation the Daily Dispatch received yesterday that it was being banned in Transkei came through a phone call in the morning from The Citizen newspaper in Johannesburg.

The news editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr Ian Wynne, was asked whether it was true that Transkei had banned the newspaper.

The Citizen's reporter was told the Daily Dispatch knew nothing about such a move and doubted that it could be true.

Some time later the South African Press Association confirmed to the Daily Dispatch that the Prime Minister had announced the banning in the Transkei House of Assembly yesterday morning.

Reporters of the Daily Dispatch who usually attend the House were not present at the time as both had been called to police headquarters for interrogation.

Capital Radio, based in Port St Johns in Transkei, heard of the ban a little later and interviewed the Editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr. This interview was broadcast by Capital Radio shortly after six o'clock last night.

In this interview, Mr Farr said he was shocked and surprised at the action because the Daily Dispatch had always had most cordial relations

with Transkeians and with people in government in Transkei.

Mr Farr said that from time to time, as always happens in communication between press and governments, there had been issues of difference between the Transkei Government and this newspaper, but in his term as Editor he had always been able to resolve these most cordially. Therefore he was surprised and shocked because he had never had any doubt that the relationship between the Daily Dispatch and the Government of Transkei was very good.

Asked by Capital Radio whether he had intentions of trying to resolve the present impasse, Mr Farr said "I would be very anxious to resolve the impasse. In fact, we feel a need to communicate with Transkei effectively. There is a historical relationship."

"Therefore we would naturally want to be rid of this banning order as soon as possible."

Mr Farr said he would welcome the opportunity to discuss the issue with the Prime Minister of Transkei or the State President with a view to resolving it.

Asked by Capital Radio what would be the financial implication of the Transkei ban on the Daily Dispatch, Mr Farr said Transkei was a very significant part of the Daily Dispatch's circulation area. — DDR

some owner's personal profit. red public property for public. ing the boat owner's rights. the public

Ir saga opens with the public

catch—or maybe the best kind. so how to use the boat so as n, or who thought he knew but who was more optimistic about e for sale it would be bought. You can probably conjecture on, regardless of the fortunes on fish, which they could always other hand, they are always expectedly bad future. As em- s who use the boat avoid being ing short-term rental arrange-

ing enough (or the boon of catching more than enough) fish to pay for the day's rent and have at least four fish. If the boat owner hires the fishermen, he (the employer) bears the risk for the day on which he has guaranteed the fishermen at least four fish. Why do we emphasize "day's" To see, look again at the rental case: The rent set the following day for use of the boat will be adjusted to match the expected net catch. If the rent is set per day, the fishermen lose only one day's error in estimated catch. But the boat owner will suffer or enjoy the entire future projected changes in catch, as profits or losses in the value of his boat. The boat owner cannot escape projected future change—not even by selling off his ownership, because the new buyer will have to pay a higher price to take all that into account.

boat, renters bear. duces a major diff. Uncertainty about about performance methods, renting a tant point is the ide make a difference. mistaken estimates but someone mus. There is certainly a and income in v the total daily sale (and inventory-use Macy's building an hiring clerks as em is there, then, no boat owner hiring fr ample between fisher ing the fish. Ther want four fish, a tota

total catch of 30 fish. The fishermen each is he keeps his total catch, minus those wages. Of condition of fish catch to fish on his boat while in the latter case, he must pay them four plus a and (b) he is allowed to charge a price for access. It is used, that is, how many are allowed on board, to the boat, and (c) keep the receipts. A private-party earnings pattern, those conditions. Private ownership is dominant in most non-qualified contracts, and will be examined in more detail.

Chief George: why Dispatch is banned

UMTATA — The following is the full text of the statement made in the Transkei Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, in connection with the banning of the Daily Dispatch

In 1963, and when the people of Transkei went to the polls to elect members of the first Legislative Assembly, there were no parties in existence. It was only after the elections and when two men, that is, the late Paramount Chief Victor Poto and the present State President vied for the position of Chief Minister of Transkei, that the Democratic Party and the Transkei National Independence Party were born

The electorate had voted for the personalities of the candidates and not according to party ideologies

The Daily Dispatch took the very first opportunity, after the election of the Chief Minister, to show in no uncertain terms which party it supported, and started carrying out a systematic campaign aimed at boosting the Democratic Party and destroying the Transkei National Independence Party.

On the 13th December, 1963, the Daily Dispatch published an article, titled, "Transkei a sense of shock"

I quote "Inevitably, since they were among the people who helped return Chief Poto's men with such a majority among the elected members of the new Transkei parliament, there has been a sense of shock in the townships at the fact that Chief Matanzima has emerged as Chief Minister of the new Bantustan"

Everyone who was present at the time knows

what a lie this was. The Hon member for Lusikisiki, Miss Stella Sigcau, was very much shocked, as everybody was, at the false allegation that she was going to cross the floor to the government benches because of a promise of a cabinet post as reported in the Daily Dispatch, but the Hon lady must take comfort in the fact that this is the usual stunt of the Daily Dispatch to belittle the intelligence of the black man

In the Daily Dispatch of the 8th December, 1963, this paper carried an article titled, "Matanzima woos Poto followers" I quote "Elected as Chief Minister of the Transkei's first Legislative Assembly with a majority of only five votes (54-49), Chief Kaiser Matanzima is reported this weekend to be offering "cabinet" seats to certain supporters of his rival, Paramount Chief Victor Poto, to consolidate his position"

Honourable members will remember how, at the start of this session, during the discussion on the motion of no-confidence, the following morning the Daily Dispatch only published speeches of the opposition, despite the fact that speakers alternate. This ought not to have surprised those honourable members who were in this House in 1964

In the very first no-confidence motion in 1964, the Daily Dispatch would not comment on the fact that the majority of the governing party had swelled from the reported "only five seats" to 22 seats

The Daily Dispatch of the 13th May, 1964, commented "No-confidence vote is defeated" I quote "The ruling Transkei National Independence Party defeated a motion of no-confidence last night by 22 votes. The final count was 61 votes to 39"

It is worthy of note here to say that only Mr Guzana's speech was reported in the article

A further proof of the fact that the Daily Dispatch could go to any length in its boosting of the opposition Democratic Party is how it could actually go out of its way to canvass people to go to meetings of the Democratic Party by publishing huge figures for meetings before such meetings are held

To quote an example — on the 8th August, 1964, the Daily Dispatch published the following "8 000 converge on Engcobo — A cavalcade of horsemen have gathered about 15 miles from the picturesque village of Engcobo, near the Bashee Bridge, in preparation of a grand march to the village with the leaders of the



CHIEF GEORGE MATANZIMA

Transkei Democratic Party this morning — a crowd of about 8 000 is expected to attend this meeting"

On the 10th March, 1965, the then Chief Minister of Transkei, being fed up of the Daily Dispatch's falsification of issues in Transkei and its incitement of the people of Transkei to commit acts of violence, said "If the Daily Dispatch continues to incite the people of Transkei to violence, we shall take the earliest opportunity to ban it"

Instead of heeding this warning, the Daily Dispatch, in its editorial column of the 11th March, 1965, made a scathing attack on the then Chief Minister. I quote the heading "The cry of a fading figure"

The then Chief Minister's reaction was as a result of an editorial opinion in the Daily Dispatch of 10th August, 1964, and many others followed

It was always strange that whenever the Democratic Party was attacked by the governing party the Daily Dispatch came in strongly in their support

One, the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland made a prediction of the eclipse of the Democratic Party of being fellow travellers' of Communism. The Daily Dispatch in its editorial opinion of the 3rd June, 1965, came in defence of the Democratic Party

In 1968, when the Transkei National Independence Party won the general election with a big majority, the Daily Dispatch advanced a lot of flimsy excuses like the one contained in their issue of the 2nd November, clearly displaying their disappointment

Their reporter wrote "TNIP would have less seats if each vote counted" — whatever this meant!

He went on "Despite having won two-thirds (nearly) of the 45 elected seats in the Legislative Assembly, the Transkei National Independence Party has only an eight per cent lead in the votes cast over the opposition Democratic Party"

Why go for percentages when the hard facts were Transkei National Independence Party won 28 seats, which is twice the number of seats won by the Democratic Party, which was 14 seats, with three independents

The statement by the reporter of the Daily Dispatch was nothing other than prejudice gone mad

In 1972, when the then Chief Minister decided to show the country that his support of the policy of separate development was merely a means of hailing him, the Daily Dispatch saw an opportunity for engineering a split in the Transkei National Independence Party

In an article headed "Government split looming in Transkei" dated 11th August, 1972, the Daily Dispatch said "Rumours of a developing split in the tight-knit ranks of the Transkei's governing party are sweeping Umtata following the explicit rejection of racial segregation by the Chief Minister, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima"

This was, of course, and proved to have been, wishful thinking on the part of this newspaper

This was proved beyond reasonable doubt by the result of the general election of 1976 which was a landslide victory by the governing party and was even admitted by the Daily Dispatch, which said, among other things "Chief Kaiser Matanzima's ruling party has swept to a landslide victory in the Transkei general election — virtually wiping out the opposition"

But what this malicious paper forgot to do was to admit its failure to read the political mood of the people of the Transkei when it contradicted the prophecy of that great politician, that great nationalist, that pragmatic politician, that great lover of his people, that astute thinker, bold and undaunted in his actions, I refer to the late Paramount Chief of Eastern Pondoland, who predicted, as far back as 1965, the eclipse of the Democratic Party

On the 21st March, 1979, because of the persistent adverse attitude of the Daily Dispatch towards the constitutionally elected government of Transkei, I warned the

Daily Dispatch that if it did not refrain from its biased and prejudiced reporting its days were numbered before it was banned for circulating in Transkei

This warning was reported in the issue of the Daily Dispatch of the 22nd March, 1979

Early this year, Nkosikazi Nobandla Matanzima was arrested together with others in Lesotho and was reported as such in the Rand Daily Mail. But the Daily Dispatch, typical of its nature, decided to make headline news of this matter, and decided to substitute Nkosikazi Nozuko Matanzima, with the sole intention of embarrassing His Excellency the State President

If this had merely been a mistake in names it might have been understandable and pardonable, but the publication of Nkosikazi Nozuko's picture was an irrefutable proof of the evil intentions of this paper

In the Daily Dispatch of 15th April, 1980, the Daily Dispatch carried an article in connection with the arrest of 25 tribesmen near Qamata in connection with stray cattle

The Daily Dispatch, for no rhyme or reason, puts in a paragraph which has absolutely no bearing on the report — the so-called alleged plot to assassinate His Excellency the State President

This could only have existed in their imagination or, perhaps, their constant desires, and they nefariously want to implant it in the people of Transkei. This is the highest form of incitement

Having considered the long record of persistent false reporting, malicious attitude, against Transkei as displayed by its tactics in trying to incite the people of Transkei to revolt against the orderly government and establishment, as shown in this statement and others, and having regard to the numerous occasions this newspaper has been warned, the very last warning having been during this current session, His Excellency the State President, acting in consultation with his executive, has decided to ban the Daily Dispatch from circulating in the whole Republic of Transkei and any other land which may be added to Transkei, and which ban will take effect on the date of publication of this ban in the Government Gazette

There are many other newspapers than can cover Transkeian news, and which already do. — DDR.

EAST LONDON —
Three Daily Dis-
patch journalists
were yesterday de-
tained for question-
ing in Umtata follow-
ing the banning of
the newspaper in
Transkei.

Two of them, Miss
 Vatuswa Ntshanga and Mr
 Richard Wicksteed, were
 later released but at the
 time of going to press Mr
 Sydney Moses was still be-
 ing held.

Mr Wicksteed was ques-
 tioned about the source of
 the information he receiv-
 ed in connection with an
 alleged plot to assassinate
 the Transkei State Presi-
 dent, Chief Kaiser Matan-
 /ima, and which he put to
 the Transkei Commis-
 sioner of Police, Brigadi-
 er Martin Ngceba.

Mr Moses was ques-
 tioned and held in connec-
 tion with questions he put
 to the Prime Minister of
 Transkei, Chief George
 Matanzima, yesterday
 morning after receiving a
 tip-off that the Shah of
 Iran had accepted asylum
 in Transkei.

Miss Ntshanga was
 questioned on both issues,
 though she has only been
 in Transkei since the
 beginning of the week and
 was not involved with
 either issue.

Mr Wicksteed said he
 received a message from
 Brig Ngceba asking him to
 report to Security Police
 headquarters early yester-
 day.

"I arrived at Brig
 Ngceba's office at about 9
 am and he told me the
 police wanted to know the
 source of a story I wrote
 concerning the arrest of a

Dispatch reporters held

number of people near the
 Gamata Great Place of
 President Matanzima.

"He specifically wanted
 to know the source of a
 paragraph in the report in
 which I quoted him deny-
 ing reports that the people
 had been arrested in con-
 nection with an alleged
 assassination plot against
 the President," Mr Wick-
 steed said.

"I had already told two
 Security Policemen the in-
 formation came to me via
 an anonymous telephone
 call.

"Brig Ngceba argued
 that the report was not
 ethical as it was an explo-
 sive issue which could in-
 cite people to assassinate
 the State President.

"He then told me he
 knew who my source of in-
 formation was and that he
 would bring the person
 concerned to confront
 me," he said.

Mr Wicksteed was told
 to wait.

"I waited until late
 afternoon, during which
 time I was questioned by
 another Security Police-
 man about the source of
 information Mr Moses was
 following up in connec-
 tion with Transkei's offer
 of political sanctuary to
 the Shah of Iran.

"Brig Ngceba recalled
 me to his office and said
 my report was more
 serious than anything I
 had imagined and it had
 caused him a great deal of
 extra work.

He showed me a copy of

a special Government
 Gazette announcing the
 banning of the Dispatch
 and said it was as a result
 of the report I had
 written.

"He later handed me a
 subpoena instructing me
 to appear in court as a
 state witness in the trial of
 an unknown person on a
 charge of attempted
 murder and/or conspiracy
 to commit murder. I was
 instructed to appear in
 court tomorrow morn-
 ing."

Miss Ntshanga said she
 was held by the Security
 Police for the whole after-
 noon yesterday.

The officers who in-
 terrogated her were Cap-
 tain Gladlie, Capt Lavisa

and Capt Momi.

"I was shown a cutting
 of the Gamata report and
 was asked about a tele-
 phone call to a Mr Chaim
 Vilakazi.

"Capt Gladlie said a Mr
 Vilakazi spoke to Mr Wick-
 steed and the call was then
 put through to me.

"The man identified
 himself to me as Mr Chaim
 Vilakazi and told me about
 a news item concerning a
 creche at Fort Gale. He
 offered to take me there.

"Capt Gladlie asked me
 if I did not discuss an
 assassination plot with Mr
 Vilakazi and Mr Wick-
 steed and he kept on re-
 minding me I was in trou-
 ble in Transkei though I
 had been here only for a

short time.

"They also asked me
 why I had come to work in
 Umtata, other personal
 questions, and whether I
 knew the banned journal-
 list who has since fled
 South Africa, Thenjwe
 Mtintso.

Brig Ngceba could not
 be reached for comment
 either at his home or his
 office. He had earlier
 refused to comment when
 asked how long Mr Moses
 would be held — DDR.

4,008 fish. But whatever is done, at least a third
 person could profitably switch to the boat, as is
 indicated by Figure 9-1. That would increase the
 boat total by eight fish to 24 fish (the marginal
 product with three crewmen is eight fish) while
 forsaking only four more fish from the shore.
 The social total increases by four—the difference
 between the marginal product on the boat and
 the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product. A
 fourth crewman could transfer to the boat, since
 the forsaken four-fish shore-marginal-product on the boat, six, with four

Figure 9-1. Catch of Fish on Board *

Net	Average Product (on board)	Marginal Product (on board)	Social Total (Shore plus boat)
0	0	0	4000 + 0 = 4000
0	0	0	3396 + 6 = 4002
0	0	0	3392 + 16 = 4008
0	0	0	3388 + 24 = 4012
0	0	0	3384 + 30 = 4014
0	0	0	3380 + 34 = 4014
0	0	0	3376 + 36 = 4012
0	0	0	3372 + 36 = 4008
0	0	0	3368 + 32 = 4000
0	0	0	3364 + 27 = 3991
0	0	0	3360 + 21 = 3981

Organization and Coordination of Joint Production

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UMTATA — The Daily Dispatch has been banned from circulating in Transkei.

Transkei acts against Daily Dispatch

The banning order was signed by the Transkei State President, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and announced in the House of Assembly yesterday by the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima.

"Its long record of persistent false reporting..." The ban would take effect after the publication of a Government Gazette today.

The terms of the order signed by the State President read: "Under the powers vested in me in terms of section 22 (1) of the Publication Security Act No 30 of 1977, I hereby prohibit the distribution and reading in the Republic of Transkei, as the newspaper known as the Daily Dispatch."

According to a Sapa report, the Prime Minister told a press conference the ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the paper would not circulate in the country as from tomorrow.

Clarifying the implications of the ban, Chief George Matanzima said it meant the office of the paper in Transkei would have to be closed and, if necessary, its staff escorted across the Kei River.

His government would be able to check on the paper at all border posts and every those entry points that did not have border posts would not pose any problems.

Chief George Matanzima said it would be sad to see the Daily Dispatch go as many people had got so used to it, but there were many other papers already covering Transkeian news.

The Prime Minister said the State President, in consultation with his executive, had decided to ban the paper because of less of the assured employment lower than bears more variations in the relative employment inventories demand (the or re at various transiently these an part net wages th There usual tra each wor bearing ing a rel: higher-se servat Di no quick maintain would, c jobs dur player w to displa fore obs at wages seeking demand tacit ag ployees run co normal so will

There is a higher level of unemployment in the country as a result of the ban on the Daily Dispatch.

The ban would be effective only after the publication of the Gazette, meaning that the paper would not circulate in the country as from tomorrow.

Chief George Matanzima said it would be sad to see the Daily Dispatch go as many people had got so used to it, but there were many other papers already covering Transkeian news.

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The Prime Minister said he had received a call from overseas yesterday morning and, barely 30 minutes after the call Mr Moses of the Daily Dispatch, phoned to ask him about what was discussed during the telephone conversation with the overseas caller. This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been told.

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Moses, of the Daily Dispatch, phoned to ask him about what was discussed during the telephone conversation with the overseas caller.

"This reporter even quoted word for word what we had been discussing, even though the call had been through my private line."

"When I asked him where he got all that information, he said he got it from his sources. I am sure he had contact with someone at the international exchange in Umtata and I call upon the Postmaster-General to investigate the matter immediately," Chief Matanzima said.

In the report about the 25 tribesmen arrested, he said another reporter, Mr Wicksteed, had included a paragraph that the men were not held in connection with an assassination attempt on the Transkei State President as rumoured.

"The Daily Dispatch, for no rhyme or reason, puts in a paragraph which has absolutely no bearing on the report — the so-called alleged plot to assassinate

Editor's Phone Bugged

18449 D (103) 643 3271

EAST LONDON — A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone bug was yesterday found connected to the telephone extension in the office of the editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr George Farr.

The device was discovered by a Post Office technician while re-routing the extension cable.

It was handed over to the South African Police who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act.

A senior official in the technical department of the Post Office here, Mr G Meyer, said the device appeared to be some form of integrated circuit, but it was impossible to say what its function was at this stage. It appeared to

be "homemade" rather than produced in a factory.

An independent electronics expert, Mr David Rouse, said he was sure the device was a transmitter of some sort, probably used to transmit the contents of telephone conversations to a receiver.

Such a device, he said, would have a range of 50 to 100 metres and could possibly be used to transmit a signal to an adjacent office building.

Mr Rouse is qualified as a Post Office technician, as a telecommunications and signals technician in Rhodesia, and as a burglar alarm designer and manufacturer.

A director and production manager of Protronics here, he had

experience in the field of bugging devices while working with the security forces in Rhodesia.

"I have seen various types of bugs but have never seen one like this before. It is not a simple bug which is just used to switch on another machine attached elsewhere to the line, but more likely transmits a signal for reception elsewhere," Mr Rouse said.

Whoever made the device went to the trouble to use very small one-seventeenth watt resistors, he said. In addition, the printed circuit board used was tinned, a process which marked it as a professional job rather than something constructed by an amateur.

Mr Rouse was also sure the device was not of Post Office manufacture and a piece of tape attached to one of the leads was also not of the type used in the Post Office.

Another East London electronics expert agreed that it was professionally made but thought it may be merely a switching device, used to activate another bug further down the telephone line.

The components used were "relatively old" in electronic terms and the device was probably constructed at least two years ago.

The technician who found the device, Mr Neville Wampach, said it did not appear to be operative as it was connected to an earth wire.

In terms of the Post Office Act, an offence to intercept a telephone conversation is committed if a person is in possession of a device which is used for the purpose of intercepting a communication.

Fourie, said the device appeared to be fairly old. He will send it away for analysis by police experts.

It is not known how long the device has been in Mr Farr's office.

Mr Farr said yesterday he knew of no reason why his telephone should be tapped.

"As far as my job is concerned as an editor there is no secrecy about my operations. What is told to me officially is usually for publication.

"I do, of course, receive confidential calls from time to time from people in all walks of life, some of them in positions of high authority in the South African Government, the Transkei Government and the Ciskei Government. It would be regrettable if any of their confidences

have been breached through eavesdropping. This to me is a matter for serious concern and I am angered by it.

"I am also angered that my most private personal telephone conversations with friends and relations could have been recorded for someone's malicious amusement or future exploitation against me.

"My integrity as an individual and as an editor has never been challenged. I enjoy access to government ministers, to highly-placed officers of the defence and police forces and to other important people.

"These authorities, I am sure, will share my embarrassment about this intrusion into my responsibilities as a newspaper editor." — DDR

Insurance: Pooling Risks

Because of risks of losses of wealth from physical damage (such as from fire or flood or theft) people often insure. They share losses by spreading them over the group that bears the losses in the form of sure, regular, small fees, called insurance premium. These accumulated

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do so.

There is a maximum fine of R500 or 12 months' imprisonment for contravention of the Act.

It is also an offence to tamper with Post Office equipment or to modify or adjust such equipment.

In terms of Section 118 of the Act certain procedures must be followed if a person's telephone is to be legally bugged for security reasons.

A request for such a bugging must be submitted in writing and authorised by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, the postmaster General or his deputies.

The senior deputy director in charge of Post Office security, Mr H Grove, said he was sure no such request had been made.

"I am sure the Post Office is not involved," he said. If a bug had been authorised it would not have been fitted to an extension line.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for the Border, Colonel J. H.

POST

Telephone 27 6081

THE ban by the Matanzima hierarchy of the Daily Dispatch yesterday was not entirely unexpected. Nor was the strong hint that Sunday POST is also on its way to a banning order.

For months now, the Transkei government has experienced massive problems with the administration of the homeland. Its fake independence has turned into nothing but a dud cheque, with the people of the country still feeling the full impact of the apartheid system.

The country has been transformed into nothing but a reservoir for cheap labour. The economy is in rums and unless crumbs fall down from the Pretoria master's table, essential services are threatened with ruin.

And all along, the only people who seem to be getting anything of the sham independence are the Matanzima brothers, members of the clique who live in palatial mansions and drive posh cars, while the majority of their people languish in squalor.

And so the international community has rightly refused to have anything to do with Transkei's so-called independence.

In fact, with the general disenchantment, if the path the Matanzima's have chosen for the Transkei was to be put to test in a general election tomorrow, we can safely predict they would suffer a deafening and shattering defeat.

It is against this background that one must view the ban on the Daily Dispatch and the general hostility towards newspapers, displayed by the Matanzima brothers.

These newspapers have committed one cardinal sin. They have not only dared tell the people what was happening to them, but have gone further. They have exposed, in various articles, the hollowness of the Transkei independence and the terrible effects it has had on the people in that homeland, including the cruel and merciless stripping of their God-given South African birthright.

So the Matanzima brothers, having been stripped of all intellectual and realistic arguments to support their political stances, have now resorted to tactics of all governments around the world who display unashamed authoritarian tendencies.

But like all despots before them, they will fail dismally in their attempts to suppress the will of the people to be free. And this, they can safely take as the gospel truth.

Court tussle over printing 'secrets'

Pretoria Bureau

A SWORN statement by the Minister of Justice and the Interior, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, was the centre of a legal tussle in the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday.

A Government Printer employee, Mr Edgar Karl John Siever, 62, has pleaded not guilty to a charge of stealing a galley (rough print) copy of the Erasmus Commission report and leaking it to the Press.

The leak last May caused a Government furore — it happened a week before the Randfontein by-election.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, called a special Cabinet meeting to discuss the leak, which dealt with irregularities in the former Department of Information and the role which Mr John Vorster played. The Government Printer, Mr J de Beer, was called to Cape Town to give an explanation.

At a previous court hearing, Mr Sievers's counsel, Mr E Bertelsmann, asked the Government Printer to provide certain documents relating to procedures and regulations at the printing works in Pretoria.

Mr De Beer said the documents could affect security arrangements and that the Minister, Mr Schlebusch, would make a sworn statement why they could not be provided.

The document, claiming privilege, was to have been taken into the court record yesterday, but the prosecutor, Mr J Stroh, asked for an adjournment to discuss the matter with the Attorney-General.

Mr Bertelsmann said that if the documents asked for by the defence were privileged, any witnesses called by the State would also be limited by this privilege.

After the lunch adjournment, Mr Stroh asked for a postponement until today because he was still examining the influence the Minister's statement could have and "hausing with the authorities".

The magistrate, Mr F Mostert, agreed to the postponement for the State to consider the position of the affidavit in the light of what might be in it.

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RDM 18/4/80

Daily Dispatch is off the streets of Transkei

STAR
18/4/80

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Special Correspondent

UMTATA — For the first time in decades The Daily Dispatch newspaper is conspicuous by its absence from the streets of the Transkei capital today after its ban by the Matanzima Government yesterday

The newspaper's offices were shut on instructions from Transkei security police this morning.

The East London newspaper's delivery vans were held up at the border for hours before being recalled when it became clear that the ban was of immediate effect

One of the three reporters who were in and out of Transkei security police offices last night after being picked up and detained for questioning was held overnight and still in detention this morning

He is Mr Sidney Moses
Another reporter, Mr

Richard Wicksteed, gave evidence this morning as a subpoenaed witness at an inquiry relating to the reporting of the Qamata affair — a subject of controversy between the Daily Dispatch and the Transkei authorities

It is understood that he may be recalled to give further evidence

A telephone conversation concerning Transkei's offer of asylum to the Shah of Iran appeared to be the event which triggered the ban on the East London Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei

Mr Moses found a note on his desk when he arrived at work yesterday telling him a Mr Chris van Rensburg (an East London businessman) had telephoned Chief Matanzima from Johannesburg telling him of the Shah's decision

When Mr Moses tele-

phoned Chief Matanzima about the call, he was asked if Mr Moses' sources had a tap on the Prime Minister's telephone

The Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima refused to comment on allegations that the deposed Shah had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum

The editor of the Daily Dispatch, Mr G E Farr, said today he would make every effort to get the ban lifted

A sophisticated electronic device believed to be a telephone "bug" was found yesterday connected to the telephone extension in Mr Farr's office

It was handed over to the South African Police, who are investigating possible contraventions of the Post Office Act

Post Office spokesmen confirmed the suspected telephone tapping device did not originate from the Post Office

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ways, told to "maximize public welfare and benefit" (The agency might be a nonprofit corporation for hospitals, colleges, or the post office.) How is "maximize public welfare" interpreted? In our example, maximize the number on board? Or maximize the catch on the boat? Or the social total? Maximizing the catch on board would, as we have seen, result in marginal products on board that are less than on shore, thereby reducing the social total—a social waste

The ambiguous goal "maximum public benefit and welfare" is sturdy and widespread, because its ambiguity permits the authorities wide latitude of interpretation and hence of measuring performance. It is commonly mandated for government authorities who control access to the television and radio electromagnetic spectrum, air space for airplanes, postal service, highways, national and state parks and beaches, airports, harbors, schools; it is even applied to federal forests, offshore oil, and federal land. Zoning commissions that control the use of land (such as how congested it can be) are similarly instructed to maximize public usefulness. But hardly any government authority is instructed to maximize profits: not the post office, or the water, electricity, gas, or bus company. All are instructed to "serve the public," or "break even"—with consequences that are now more explainable.

boat (which is the same as total rent since we assume the boat is costless to operate) He charges a fee of 2.8 fish per person for the right to be on board. With an average catch of 6.8 out of which each pays 2.8 and keeps four, only five persons will want to be on board. Now the 14-fish rent (social gain) goes to the government and is distributed however the government sees fit. It would appear that the only difference between this and the private-property control system is in who gets the 14-fish gain. The private owners, seeking personal profits, also achieved the maximum social output.

However, if our government agent takes the easier and doesn't charge the right fee, what will he lose? The loss is imposed on the public as a whole. But who in the public or government has an incentive as strong as a private owner to detect opportunism or shirking of prescribed duty? In contrast to the private owner, a political authority suffers less loss of potential personal wealth in being less attentive to nonownable gains. And if there is uncertainty about the potential catch on board, he would permit extra people on board if that made him more popular and enhanced his hold on political office. Or to make his personal life easier, the authority might allow too few on board because that permits shorter working hours for him (like closing on holidays and earlier in the afternoons) and not operating the boat as fully as would maximize profits. Soon

Transkei halts EL paper van

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UMTATA — A van carrying thousands of copies of the East London Daily Dispatch was stopped at the Kei River border post yesterday morning. The head of the Transkei Police Brigadier Martin Ngceba said the newspaper was being stopped from coming into Transkei because it had been banned. A Special Government Gazette carrying the ban order appeared yesterday. When it was announced in the National Assembly on Thursday the normal Gazette had already been prepared. Meanwhile a Daily Dispatch reporter Mr Richard Wickstead is appearing as a State witness at an inquiry into a charge of attempted murder, or conspiracy to commit murder by an unknown person. No other details of the charge have been revealed. It is being held in camera. Mr Wickstead, who is being represented by Mr Knowledge Guzani at Umtata lawyer, wrote a report recently about a rumour that 25 tribesmen had been arrested in connection

with the attempted assassination of the Transkei President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima. The report is a denial by Brigadier Martin Ngceba of the alleged assassination attempt in the Dispatch is believed to be the reason the newspaper was banned. Another reporter on the newspaper Mr Sanev Moses, was held by Transkei Security Police on Thursday and is still in detention. He is being questioned about his sources of information concerning a telephone conversation which the Prime Minister Chief George Matanzima had with an East London caller regarding the proposed granting of asylum to the deposed Shah of Iran. The Daily Dispatch's offices in Umtata were empty yesterday after staff had removed all equipment, including delivery bicycles and typewriters. The staff were ordered to leave the premises by Security Police. Security Police kept the premises under surveillance from a distance throughout the day — Sapa

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and information costs), or in terms of the consolidation of liquidity as well as insolvency risks and costs. These are the elements which were stressed in the approaches discussed in the first sections of this paper (and which will again be stressed in the concluding section). Realistically, these must be viewed as major sources for the persistence of rate differentials which cannot be disregarded by a satisfactory analysis of inter-mediation.

In connection with the question asked by Pyle, it does not seem sufficient to just take the various yields and their interrelations as representing part of the state of nature. Rather they should somehow be endogeneous to the model, not necessarily in the sense of price setting, but in the sense in which even in a purely competitive system equilibrium prices are determined by cost as well as demand conditions. This requires that somehow the nature of the services produced by the firm makes an appearance in the model, in one form or another. This is not

Court cannot inspect State printing rules

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Pretoria Bureau

AN AFFIDAVIT was handed to the Pretoria Regional Court yesterday in which the Minister of Justice, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, refused to allow access to certain State documents

Mr Schlebusch said in his affidavit yesterday that documents requested by Mr Siever's defence counsel were privileged. They related to procedures and regulations governing the printing of sensitive documents at the Government printing works in Pretoria

A Government Printer employee, Mr Edgar Karl John Siever, 62, is appearing on a charge of stealing a galley (rough print) copy of the final Erasmus Commission report and leaking it to the Press. He has pleaded not guilty

He said the release of the documents could enable the interception of sensitive material being printed at the works, such as military intelligence, Treasury reports, and the findings of commissions of inquiry

The leak, which occurred last May — a week before the Randfontein by-election — caused a furore in the Government and led to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, calling a special meeting of the Cabinet

He also objected to the leading of evidence from which the content and scope of the documents might become public knowledge

The Government Printer, Mr J de Beer, was called to Cape Town to explain the leak of the report, which dealt with irregularities in the former Department of Information, and the role played by Mr John Vorster

The magistrate, Mr F Mostert, rejected an application by Mr F Bertelsmann (for the defence) that the State could not call any witnesses employed at the Government Printer's works, as their evidence might contravene the privilege ruling

The hearing continues on June 25

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Note that R must not necessarily represent cash reserves. What is at issue fundamentally is the choice between assets with different degrees of liquidity (i.e. conversion cost into cash). In some variants of the model (e.g. Porter (1961), Pringle (1974)), the reserve function is performed by securities ("secondary reserves"). See also the comments below on the extension of the model to include more than two assets.

5) See, e.g., Orr and Melton (1961), Porter (1961), Morrison (1966), Poole (1968), Frost (1971), Baltensperger (1972 a,b), Ritzmann (1973), Pringle (1974), Hester and Pierce (1975), Koskela (1976). (See Baltensperger (1972 b).)

is possible only with a higher level of real resource inputs. mation concerning a larger number of customers, which in turn

Writers: free political prisoners

DD 19/4/80

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BLOEMFONTEIN — A plea for the release of political prisoners who could contribute towards the peaceful solution of the country's socio-political problems was made yesterday by the Afrikaans Writers Guild at their congress at Maselspoort near here

This was part of a motion which was passed with only six votes against. The motion, which was proposed by

the writer Jan Rabie, called for

- "The release of those political prisoners who could contribute to the peaceful solution of socio-political problems by their participation in a permanent public forum.

- "The serious, sympathetic and urgent consideration of the facilities for Coloured pupils and students more specifically as evidenced in the Cape Peninsula at present — to

prevent a recurrence of the recent unhappy incidents involving black pupils and students and what flowed from that"

The last part of the motion was passed unanimously

The meeting expressed serious concern over the plight of South Africa's black writers.

A motion was passed expressing concern over the fact that black writers in particular found it in-

creasingly difficult to carry out their function as writers. The guild said it would try to improve the situation as best it could

The motion was put forward by the chairman, Prof Andre Brink, and seconded by Mr Abraham de Vries

Prof Brink said young black writers came under "unbelievable" pressure. He did not think it right for white writers to ignore this. — SAPA.

Do 19/4/78
Gazette banning Daily

Dispatch is published

UMTATA - A special Government Gazette which published the banning of the Daily Dispatch from circulating in Transkei appeared here yesterday.

The ban included the distribution and reading of the paper in the country.

According to the gazette, the ban was under the Transkei Public Security Act No. 30 of 1977. It was signed by both the State President Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, and the Minister of Justice, Mr. J. F. Fetsako.

The local offices of the newspaper were empty yesterday afternoon after the state had removed all the equipment including delivery bicycle and typewriters. The state were ordered to leave the premises by security policemen who said the place was closed in terms of the banning order.

Throughout the day, the premises were kept under surveillance by the Security Police.

The deputy leader of the Opposition, Mr. Caledon MDA, asked for a snap debate in the National Assembly here

yesterday on the banning of the new paper, but the Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, immediately rose to object. It was a government decision and could not be debated.

A Daily Dispatch reporter was subpoenaed to appear in court in Umtata yesterday as witness in a court of inquiry into allegations of attempted murder against a person or persons unknown.

The hearing, before Mr. A. H. van Wyk, was held in camera and lasted about four hours.

Mr. Richard Wicksteed, who was taken to the Security Police headquarters for questioning on Thursday in connection with a report he wrote in which the Transkei Commissioner of Police, Bernhard Martin

Ngcoba, denied rumours that 25 men had been arrested in connection with a plot against the Transkei State President's life, said after the hearing he was told he was no longer required and was free to go.

He also spoke to a security policeman, Lieutenant Jara, and he was very friendly and said the Security Police no longer wanted to question me, Mr. Wicksteed said.

Meanwhile, another Dispatch reporter in Transkei, Mr. S. Ince, who is still being held by the Security Police, also being taken into custody on Thursday afternoon.

Earlier on Thursday Mr. Moses was questioned in connection with queries he put to the Transkei

Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, about a telephone call in which the Prime Minister was allegedly told the deposed Shah of Iran had accepted Transkei's offer of asylum.

But Ngcoba confirmed last night that Mr. Moses was still being held. He said he could not disclose under what section of the security legislation he is being held, when he would be released.

The third Daily Dispatch journalist stationed in Umtata at the time of the newspaper's banning, Mr. Ian Hunter, returned to Johannesburg on Thursday night.

She was also questioned by the Security Police on Thursday. S.A.P.A. (DR)

Newspaper van stopped

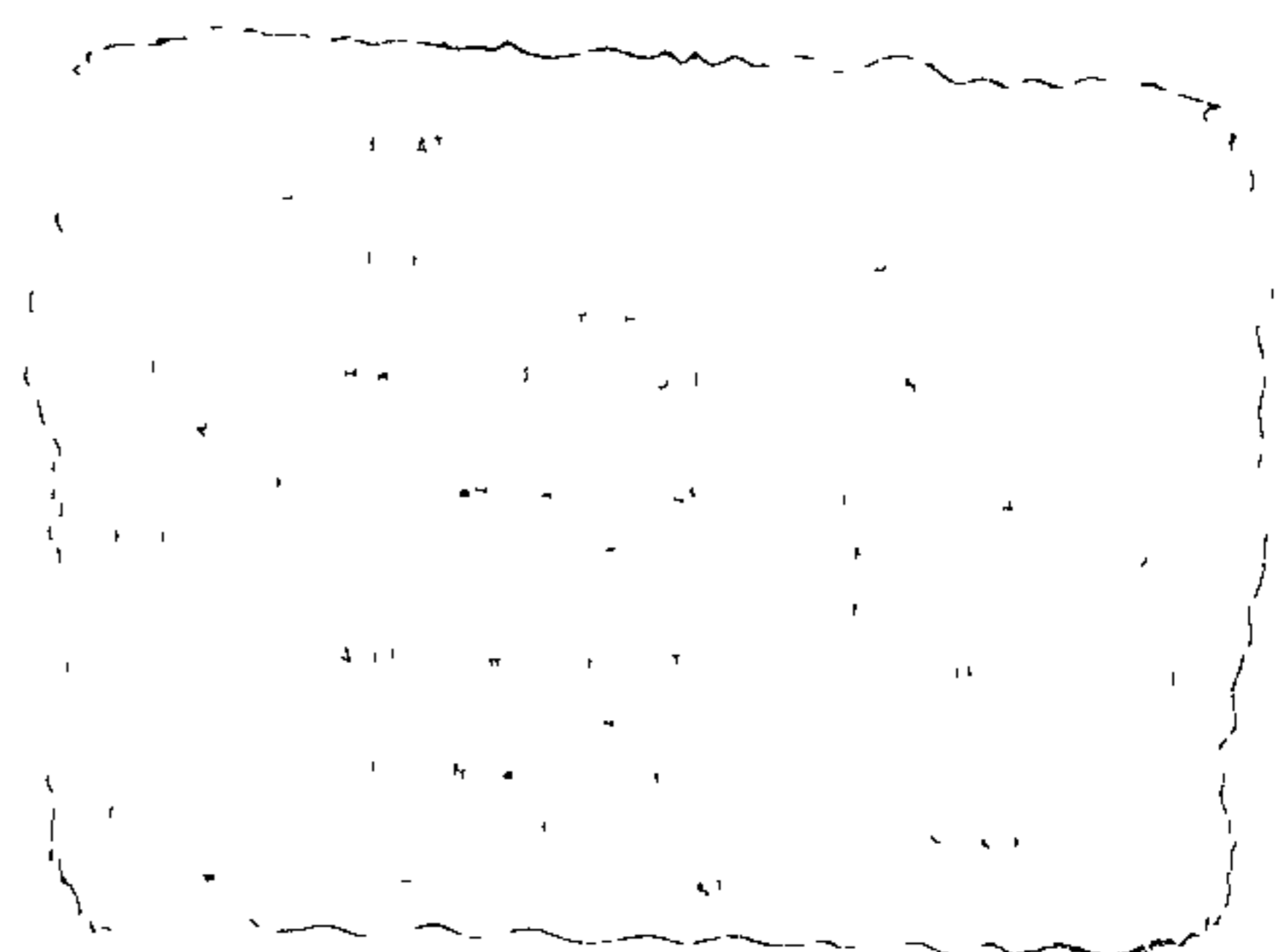
EAST LONDON - A Daily Dispatch circulation van carrying about 10,000 copies of the newspaper to Transkei was stopped at the Kei Bridge border post in the early hours of yesterday morning.

Another van, carrying a smaller quantity of newspapers, entered Transkei through its normal route via Queenstown and Bolofeni and delivered copies of the Daily Dispatch to East Griqualand, Galesburg and Tzibeleni.

It returned to East London via the Kei Bridge border post without incident.

The driver of the first van, Mr. John King, said he was stopped by the police on the Transkei side of the border post and was told he could not take the newspapers into Transkei because the newspaper had been banned.

He showed the police a telegram from the Sapa news agency quoting the Transkei Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima



Thursday's message that led the Dispatch to believe it could circulate in Transkei yesterday

as saying the ban would only be effective after the publication of the Government Gazette yesterday but after telephoning the Security Police offices in Umtata, the police told Mr. King he would have to return to East London.

Mr. King said they were polite but firm. He left the

border post to return to the Dispatch at 9.30 am.

Yesterday lawyers representing the Dispatch were told by the Transkei Government's lawyers that the ban was effective from the publication of a special edition of the Government Gazette on Thursday. -- DDR