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Folder ID Number: 13712-006

Folder Title:
American Society of Newspaper Editors 4/6/90 [OA 6895] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
G	26	20	4	7

Money
Rosenfeld
stuffed x6619

Sen. Bill Bradley
Rep. Steve Solarz
Gov. Blanchard

(Smith/Blessey)
April 4, 1990
12 A.M.
PAPER

how many?
time?
acknowledgements?
? For Minister
? For Raymond Hammer
? For Jack King

→ W. Germ. Embassy
BoH. Sen. Joe Stern Marriott

Genscher

857-3035

[gill own eye]

Pres. Loren Ghiglione

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: NEWSPAPER EDITORS
MARRIOTT HOTEL
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1990

Chairman of ASNE

Committee

Suzanne Miller
Chairmen of program

Acknowledgements

ASNE

Ladies and gentlemen, honored guests. This marks my second
appearance as President before the American Society of Newspaper
Editors. I am happy for the opportunity to address you on the
300th anniversary of the American newspaper.

tes. Documents
4/12/89

((Last year I spoke for nearly half-an-hour. This year I
thought I'd do something a little different and make my speech
the same length as the average story in USA Today. // So thank
you and good-day.)) //

((Seriously, I do have a confession. I'm a newspaper
junkie. // Each day I turn first to The Washington Post. Start
out with the funnies. Then, leaving the editorial page . . // I
read newspapers the way Barbara eats broccoli // avidly, with
gusto // whether it's good for you or not.)) //

((And the thing is: I've always been that way. When I was
a little kid, my mother made me read them. // And now that I'm
President of the United States, I intend to keep reading them. //
The reason is simple -- as Casey Stengel said, "you can look it
up": Never have newspapers been more crucial than over this past
year -- what I call the Revolution of '89. //

Sports
Q.B.

Today, that revolution is sweeping the globe -- demanding
rights that were central to America's Spirit of '76: Rights like

freedom of assembly, religion, press, free speech. // For while much has changed since America's first paper -- Publick

Occurrences -- ~~began in 1690.~~ // What has not changed -- even in today's age of visual images -- is the power of the printed word to secure the freedoms we Americans long ago sought, and won. //

Jefferson said, "If I had to choose between a government without newspapers and newspapers without a government, I would choose the latter." And most Americans would agree. // Not merely because newspapers helped write America's first draft of

history. But because -- in more countries than we dared dream possible -- they are also becoming the first breath of democracy. //

Over the last year, the printed word has helped liberty spread from Nicaragua to the heart of Central Europe.

Encouraging free markets // endorsing ballots over bullets // upholding free will unhampered by the State.

In Poland, for instance, Solidarity's strength has borne fruit in free elections. // And in Germany, a wall collapses --

uniting brothers and lifting hearts. // To the south, Hungary stages its first multi-party parliamentary elections since 1945 -- here, too, the printed word prevails. And in the Soviet Union -- its first multi-candidate elections at the local or Republic level. //

Events undreamt of a mere twelve months ago, and which confirm -- as Thomas Dewey said -- "You can't shoot an idea

with a gun." // Events showing how the printed word has been the heartbeat pumping life into the democratic dream. //

Library of Congress Press Release

The American Treasury P. 278

New York Times 3/4/90 Freedom House Fax

Wash Post 3/25/90

Thomas E. Dewey and his Times P. 493

write, were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter

It is an attempt to shoot an idea with a gun

X

X

X

X

NUT

X

for bamboo strips
for books

Such a heartbeat, of course, demands advocates. And let me first note the dissidents and educators -- private citizens -- concerned individuals -- all who have acted as couriers of freedom. // Confucius wrote on bricks and tiles; Ben Franklin on

rag paper. Like them, today's advocates have defied the odds, and often the law, to print the truth that sets men free.

Recall how in China, students handed out dazibao -- handbills printed on mimeograph machines -- detailing that horrible day in Tiananmen Square. // Or how in Czechoslovakia, workers risked imprisonment by passing faded copies of Vaclav Havel's manuscripts from one reader to another. // In the USSR, officials were once so afraid of information that photocopiers were regulated. So brave citizens went underground -- printing dissident writings -- "samizdat" -- a hundred carbons at a time. // Today, "samizdat" is ebbing -- for protest has gone above the ground. //

If freedom is the essence of the printed word, these heroes have also made it the message of the printed word -- carrying its demand for human dignity to every corner of the globe. // And today -- perhaps more than any time in history -- they march with journalists who know freedom of expression to be mankind's greatest weapon, and shield. //

For decades, America's newspapers have seen as their job to tell the truth -- informing the public as fairly and responsibly as possible, and letting the chips fall where they may. And for decades you have done that job brilliantly, and courageously. //

Free Library
with Brudner
357-2091
De Hobbies
Library of Congress
707-1916

Washington
Reviews
9/89
p. 31
ambrose
647-5184

AP
10/5/89

JP
10/5/89

Josh Post
7/10/88

three
centuries

X
+

X
2

+

+

land he loved. Freedom of the press begets freedom of the people.//

The printed word propelled the Spirit of '76. And how spurs the Revolution of '89. As more countries of the world are following in the footsteps of democracy, print journalists are leading the way. // Writing that first draft of history -- and breathing new life into democracy. //

For that, I thank you -- as free men do around the globe. Congratulations to all of you on this wonderful anniversary. And God bless the United States of America.

#

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1990

EVENT:

Address to American Society of Newspaper Editors

DRESS:

Men - Business Suit
Women - Day Dress

CONTACT:

Office of Presidential Advance
John G. Keller, Jr. - 202/456-7565

Trip Coordinator
Lucy Muckerman - 202/456-7565

ADVANCE:

Steven Broadbent - LEAD
Bobby Carr - PRESS
James Gallagher - USSS
Bruce Caughman - MIL. AIDE
John Taylor - WHCA

WEATHER:

Partly Cloudy, Mid 50's

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1990

2:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs White House en route J.W. Marriott Hotel.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Lead

Spare

T. McBride
Doctor

LIMO

THE PRESIDENT

Follow Up

Control

Gov. Sununu
Gen. Scowcroft
Mil. Aide

Support

M. Fitzwater
J. Parmer
Official Photographer
Medic

Staff I

All Remaining Staff

Press Van I

J. Allison

Press Van II

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

2:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives J.W. Marriott Hotel and proceeds to VIP Room.

Met by:

Mr. John Dickson
General Manager, J.W. Marriott Hotel

Mr. Albert Price
Employee of the Month, J.W. Marriott Hotel

Mr. Habte Michael
Employee of the Month, J.W. Marriott Hotel

2:17 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives VIP Room.

Met by:

Mr. and Mrs. Loren F. Ghiglione (Nancy)
Editor and President, The News
President, American Society of Newspaper Editors

Ms. Jessica B. Ghiglione
Daughter

Ms. Laura F. Ghiglione
Daughter

Mr. David Lawrence, Jr.
Publisher, Miami Herald

Mr. Seymour Topping
Director of Editorial Development, New York Times

Ms. Susan H. Miller
Director of Editorial Development, Scripps Howard

Mr. Lee H. Stinnett
Executive Director, American Society of Newspaper
Editors

2:22 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Mr. Ghiglione,
departs VIP Room and proceeds to Off-Stage
Announcement Area.

2:24 pm

THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Mr. Ghiglione,
arrives Off-Stage Announcement Area and holds
briefly.

EVENT: ADDRESS TO AMERICAN SOCIETY OF NEWSPAPER EDITORS

OPEN PRESS

OFF-STAGE ANNOUNCEMENT

BRIEF REMARKS

QUESTION AND ANSWER SESSION

TELEPROMPTER

- 2:25 pm THE PRESIDENT, accompanied by Mr. Ghiglione, is announced onto Stage and proceeds to Seat.
- 2:26 pm THE PRESIDENT is introduced for Brief Remarks by Mr. Loren Ghiglione, President, American Society of Newspaper Editors.
- 2:28 pm THE PRESIDENT gives Brief Remarks.
- 2:38 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Brief Remarks and remains at Podium for Question and Answer Session.
- 3:05 pm THE PRESIDENT concludes Question and Answer Session, departs Grand Ballroom and proceeds to Holding Room.
- 3:07 pm THE PRESIDENT arrives Holding Room and holds briefly.
- 3:09 pm THE PRESIDENT departs Holding Room and proceeds to Motorcade.

3:10 pm

THE PRESIDENT boards Motorcade and departs J.W. Marriott Hotel en route White House.

MOTORCADE ASSIGNMENTS:

Same as on Arrival.

(Drive Time: 5 Minutes)

3:15 pm

THE PRESIDENT arrives White House.

111 1/2

Freedom House
 48 East 21 Street
 5th Floor
 New York, NY 10010

FAX: 212-477-4126
TEL: (212)473-9691

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

Date: April 3, 1990

SENT

Time: 6:00 PM

TO: Stephany Blessy

COMPANY: WHITE HOUSE, Speech-Writing

FAX:

(202) ~~56 668~~

456-2161

FROM: Ludmilla Thorne

Number of PAGES: 13 **INCLUDING THIS COVER SHEET.**

COMMENTS:

Stephany,

The most recent case where a Soviet journalist was severely persecuted was that of Sergei Kuznetsov, who was finally released on January 8 of this year. His entire case is described on the pages which I am sending you.

The raid on the office of Glasnost magazine by the KGB on May 9, 1988, is also an important example when freedom of expression was violated, and the raid on April 23, 1989 on the printing room of the Express Chronicle is a similar example. Of course, these are "independent" publications. The details of these raids are attached.

I am also including numerous examples of confiscations of independent publications on streets or during the course of delivery of such publications. These examples are all taken from "Daily Glasnost" and the "Express Chronicle."

If you have any questions, do call me at (212) 473-9691. By the way, give me your proper mailing address and I will send you Daily Glasnost and other materials on a regular basis.

Good luck! And if President Bush will use any of these examples in his speech, please do let me know.

P.S. Please note the harrasment of Grigoryants and Shilkov in Armenia.

Ludmilla

Freedom House

48 East 21st Street
New York, New York 10010
212/473-9691
TELEX: 429439--FREEDOM

Ludmilla Thorne
Director of Soviet Studies

Freedom's Advocate the World Over

SERGEI KUZNETSOV

Sergei Kuznetsov, 32, an architect by profession, was first arrested on Dec. 10, 1988 (International Human Rights Day!) and dispatched to a psychiatric clinic for two weeks in January 1989. He was first committed in Nikolayevo, and then transferred to a regular jail in Sverdlovsk. He was charged with Art. 130 "zlostnaya kliveta," (malicious slander), and Art. 191¹ (resisting authority.)

His trial started on April 3, but was put off to April 6. He was accused of slandering First Secy. of Sverdlovsk, Pobykin, KGB officer Gen. Kornilov, and M.I. Rodionova -- three high level officials in Sverdlovsk.

This summer Kuznetsov's trial procedure was suddenly stopped and he was released. On Oct. 17 he had a heated discussion with Kornilov about the fate of Soviet POWs in Afghanistan, including those who deserted to the mujahedeen. Kornilov insisted that they should be punished and not amnestied, as Kuznetsov suggested. (Two days ago the Supreme Soviet passed a resolution giving amnesty to all Soviet POWs.)

On Oct. 18 Kuznetsov was again arrested, just as he and his wife were about to board a train for Moscow. He was again charged with the same "offenses" which I cited above, Articles 130 and 191¹, and on Nov. 28 he was sentenced to 3 years' labor camp. This time he was accused of "slandering" a MVD major, but at this moment I don't know his name. Perhaps it is actually Kornilov.

Kuznetsov went on hunger strike on Oct. 19. A few weeks ago, as he was being escorted by guards to the trial room, he was either pushed or he fell down the stairs. He suffered a concussion and injury to his spinal cord. Kuznetsov was left lying in his cell in this condition. He was afraid of Soviet doctors, and he and his wife asked French doctors to visit him and give him medical assistance. French doctors, members of PhysiciansWithout Borders," were not allowed to fly to Sverdlovsk.

Kuznetsov was a contributor to "Glasnost" magazine, and he edited a shorter version of the journal in Sverdlovsk called the "Glasnost Courier." He is a member of the Trade Union of Independent Journalists, whose chairman is Sergei Grigoryants.

December 1, 1989

Ludmilla Thorne

NOTE: On Jan. 5-8, 1990, his case was appealed, and on January 8 Kuznetsov was released. Art. 191¹ was abrogated as an accusation, and Art. 130 was changed to a lesser offense, i.e., Art. 131, and thus Kuznetsov was released.

ACTION**AMNESTY
INTERNATIONAL
USA**

URGENT ACTION PROGRAM OFFICE • P.O. Box 1270 • Nederland, CO 80466-1270 • 303-440-0913 • FAX: 303-258-7881

1 December 1989

**Further Information on UA 178/89 (13 June) Legal/Health Concern
USSR: Sergey Kuznetsov, journalist**

Amnesty International has learned that on 28 November a court in Sverdlovsk sentenced Sergey Kuznetsov to three years' imprisonment on a charge of 'defamation'. His sentence is due to come into force seven days later on 4 December. Amnesty International believes he has been prosecuted on political grounds and that his imprisonment violates his right to freedom of expression.

Sergey Kuznetsov was first arrested on the defamation charge in December 1988, for criticizing official activities. He was released without trial on 1 August following international and domestic publicity about his case. An official investigation was announced into allegations that he was beaten by police in Sverdlovsk and by prison staff in Moscow, but its outcome is not known.

Sergey Kuznetsov's latest arrest came on 18 October, a day after he argued with the head of the Sverdlovsk Committee of State Security (KGB), Yury Kornilov, at a public meeting addressed by members of parliament from Sverdlovsk. According to unofficial reports Yury Kornilov had urged that Soviet prisoners of war who crossed sides in Afghanistan should bear criminal responsibility. Sergey Kuznetsov had said that the KGB should first bear criminal responsibility for its activities.

Sergey Kuznetsov is said to be continuing a hunger strike he began on 19 October to protest against his arrest. Amnesty International is concerned about his health and still urges a prompt enquiry into reports that he injured his back and head after an alleged fall on 2 November in custody.

Further Recommended Action: telegrams/express and airmail letters:
 - expressing concern that Sergey Kuznetsov's imprisonment violates his right to freedom of expression:
 - urging a prompt review of his case by judicial supervision with a view to his immediate release:
 - urging an inquiry into the circumstances of his alleged injuries.

Appeals to: (addresses to the Soviet Union are listed in reverse order to ours. Please make sure that the letters "USSR" are featured prominently on the envelope.)

Procurator General of the RSFSR, S.A. Yemelyanov:

USSR,
 103760 Moskva K-31
 Kuznetsky Most 13
 Prokuratura RSFSR
 Prokuroru Yemelyanovu S.A.

(Telegrams: USSR, 103760 Moskva
 K-31, Prokuratura RSFSR, Prokuroru)

Once again, this development, which grants legal rights to mental patients, sounds excellent, but in view of the fact that the Soviet Union has no independent judiciary, Soviet authorities can still instruct a judge to order compulsory treatment for a person or to turn down an appeal by an unwilling patient. And, in practice, this is what has been happening.

A third positive development is that the official Soviet press has begun to publish some articles on wrongful detentions and unacceptable psychiatric practices, such as corruption among psychiatrists and inhumane conditions in psychiatric clinics. The wrongful detentions have often focused on the internment of "complainers," angry Soviet citizens who make nuisances of themselves by complaining about job dismissals, poor housing, corruption of high-level officials, etc.

So far only one article, which appeared in November 1988 in the teachers' newspaper, suggested that in the past Soviet psychiatrists had abused their profession to suppress dissent. That is, the crucial fact that for a quarter of a century, psychiatry has been used for political reasons and, that this practice still continues, has not as yet become a national issue in the Soviet Union.

The scale and scope of the abuse is not, of course, the same as before, but the fact that human-rights activists are still committed to psychiatric facilities for their activities was vividly demonstrated in the case of Anatoly Ilchenko, a member of the Ukrainian Helsinki Union. When he was brought to Hospital No. 1 in Nikolayev on December 23, 1988, the head of the polyclinical division of the hospital, Dr. I.F. Tregub stated that Ilchenko was there because he had "joined an anti-government group and that anti-Soviets are using him for their purposes." Ilchenko was released on March 13, 1989.

The fact that number of victims has diminished but the anguish has remained, was poignantly expressed by Valeryan Morozov, a Soviet economist who was expelled from the Communist Party and committed to a psychiatric hospital in 1982 for writing a critical dissertation titled "The Labor-Economics Policy of the Communists." In January of this year, Morozov was still confined in a mental institution. In a letter dated January 4, 1989, which he sent to *Ogonyok*, a leading Soviet magazine espousing Mikhail Gorbachev's glasnost policy, he wrote:

"You are 'brave' when it comes to exposing the past. But who will help me today, and others like me? Today's victims may not be in the millions, but there are thousands of us. Must we also wait dozens of years to be rehabilitated post-humously?"

Three weeks after writing this letter, Morozov died in the Chernostochinsk Psychiatric Hospital near Sverdlovsk.

Among the most common victims of today's Soviet punitive psychiatry are editors of unofficial publications, human-rights activists, and conscientious objectors. The authorities are using what I like to call "hit-and-run" tactics, i.e., committing individuals for a few weeks or months, releasing them, and sometimes re-committing them. Following are some typical cases.

SERGEI KUZNETSOV

Kuznetsov, 32, is an architect by profession who also edited a short version of *Glasnost* magazine in Sverdlovsk called the *Glasnost Courier*. Kuznetsov was also the chairman of a local human-rights group in Sverdlovsk called "Meeting '87," and he was active in a social defense committee. On December 10, 1988, Human Rights Day, Sergei was arrested and charged with Article 130, "malicious libel," and Article 191-1, "resisting authority."

These charges were based on one sentence attributed to Kuznetsov, which had appeared in another independent Sverdlovsk publication, relating to a local criminal case. Sergei was charged with

offending three high-level officials: the First Secretary of the Regional Party Committee in Sverdlovsk, Comrade Pobykin, the head of the local KGB, Gen. Kormilov, and the head of the militia. Juridically, these charges could not stand up in any court. After his arrest on December 10, Kuznetsov was kept in jail for 15 days, after which he was transferred to a mental hospital for a psychiatric examination. He was pronounced to be sane, and was sent back to jail, to await trial, which began in Sverdlovsk on April 3.

By that time Kuznetsov was on the 36th day of a hunger strike. He was in a weakened condition and was experiencing heart pain, but he was nonetheless brought into the courtroom in metal handcuffs. The courtroom was packed with 150 people, and another 50 Kuznetsov supporters were milling around in the hallway. There were many placards demanding his release.

On April 7 the court ordered Kuznetsov to be taken to the infamous Serbsky Institute in Moscow, once again for psychiatric examination. When he arrived at the Institute, there was no room, and he was therefore kept in the Butyrskaya Prison in Moscow. On June 2, I spoke with Tamara Grigoryants in Moscow, and she told me that she had just tried to transmit some money to Kuznetsov in the prison, so that he could buy himself something, and she was told that he was no longer there, which probably means that he was transferred to the Serbsky Institute for the psychiatric examination. Whatever the result of that examination may be, the strongest protestations should be made on behalf of Kuznetsov for his unconditional release.

LEONID DOBROV

He is a young man of about 30 who lives in Moldavia and belongs to the Kagauzov national minority in Moldavia. He was the editor of an independent magazine called *Falk* (The Nation) prior to his arrest and psychiatric incarceration in 1985. Dobrov was kept in a local psychiatric hospital for two-and-a-half years, after which he escaped, and he is still in hiding. Tamara Grigoryants said that his friends and family are very much afraid that eventually Leonid will be found by the authorities and probably once again committed to a mental institution.

VYACHESLAV DEGTYAREV

He is a contributing editor to Alexander Podrabinek's independent journal the *Express Chronicle*, who in August 1988 wrote a letter to the Soviet Defense Minister stating that he refuses to serve in the army for religious and political reasons. After that, a criminal case was initiated against him and on January 16, 1989, and Degtyarev was forcibly taken to a Moscow psychiatric hospital for observation. He was released three hours later, but on February 15 he was brought to the Kashchenko Psychiatric Hospital for further psychiatric examination. At this moment we don't know what Degtyarev's status may be, but his case demonstrates very well the turnstyle psychiatric intimidation to which dissidents and conscientious objectors are subjected.

YURY KONOVALOV

He is a medical doctor, aged 54, who was arrested in December 1981 and charged with Article 1190, "anti-Soviet slander," after he had revealed corruption among high-level government officials in Moscow. He was later committed to Hospital No. 5 in the village of Troitskoye-Antropovo outside of Moscow. There are conflicting reports as to whether he has been released or not, but his case illustrates how people can be punished in the USSR with psychiatric internment for blowing the whistle on Soviet officials.

Kuznetsov, cont.

Sergei Grigoryants and the Glasnost Network.

Ludmilla Thorne (1989)

Sergei Grigoryants and his Glasnost network is currently the nucleus and the epicenter of the human-rights movement in the Soviet Union. Grigoryants now occupies the position which was long held by Dr. Andrei Sakharov. It is Grigoryants's apartment which serves as the major receptacle for the latest news and information, emanating from all over the Soviet Union. Now it is the Grigoryants household which is the magnet that attracts hundreds of letters and countless *khodaki*, common Soviet citizens who go there to air their complaints, to seek advice, or to relate interesting events that took place in their communities. In the 1970s these people used to file into Sakharov's apartment on Chkalov Street. Now they go to First Naprudanya, Grigoryant's small apartment which he shares with his wife, Tamara, and two teen-aged children.

The apartment also serves as the editorial office and printing shop for Glasnost Magazine and the headquarters for *Yezhednevyana Glasnost* (Daily Glasnost), a news service which is also run by Grigoryants and his assistants.

Until May of last year ⁽¹⁹⁸⁸⁾ the editorial office of the magazine was housed in a small country cottage in Kratovo, 25 miles outside of Moscow. But on May 9 the office was raided by the police and plainclothes men. Grigoryant's computer, taperecorder, the entire Glasnost archive, all files, manuscripts, and past issues of the magazine were confiscated by the authorities, and the cottage was sealed. Grigoryants was arrested and fined 1,000 rubles for "resisting authority," although it was Grigoryants who was roughed up and whose coat pocket was torn after the police had ransacked through his office.

He was jailed for a week, and after his release the owner of the cottage was too frightened to rent it to him again. The KGB never returned Grigoryants's equipment or archives, but Grigoryants was undaunted and decided to continue editing the magazine in the cramped quarters of his Moscow apartment.

⁽¹⁹⁸⁸⁾ Since last spring Grigoryants was again arrested several times. On November 28 of last year he and Glasnost magazine photographer Andrei Shilkov spent a month in a Yerevan prison for reporting on the Armenian demonstrations, and on March 12 of this year ⁽¹⁹⁸⁹⁾ Grigoryants was jailed for ten days and fined 150 rubles, this time for attending a Moscow demonstration as a reporter for his journal.

Ludmila Thron

page 5

RUSLAN KETENCHIEV

Ketenchiev's "crime" lay in the fact that he desperately wanted to emigrate to the United States and tried to make contact with the American Embassy in Moscow. During this process he was blatterly entrapped by KGB agents who masqueraded as *American diplomats*. It is for this reason that I have been urging U.S. officials to press for his release. Ketenchiev was arrested on August 27, 1982, and sentenced to 10 years for "treason." His sentence has been shortened, but he deserves to be free. Ketenchiev is confined at Perm Labor Camp No. 35.

Attached herewith is a letter addressed to R. Bruce McCollm, written by two former Soviet political prisoners who served time with Ketenchiev. The letter describes Ketenchiev's case in full.

(written on Jan 7, 1989)

Confiscation of Sources of Information and Printing Equipment

We are living in an age which is characterized as the "Communications Revolution," but Soviet citizens are still deprived of the possibility to enjoy fully this wondrous revolution. Full freedom of communication is still non-existent in the Soviet Union. The right of Soviet citizens to secure access to news and information "of all kinds," contained in the Helsinki Accords, is still violated.

Soviet citizens' homes and offices are still raided by plainclothes policemen and KGB agents, and manuscripts, notebooks, and documents are confiscated at will. Whereas five years ago the KGB took away primarily hand-typed samizdat manuscripts, now they are confiscating more sophisticated equipment, such as computers, VCR's, video and audio cassettes, and fax machines.

*This doc
not
Kagan now,
in 1991*

It should also be noted that such items are taken away not only from Soviet citizens, but also from Western visitors. Following are some examples.

1. Recently, Olga Svintsova, the French representative of *Glasnost* magazine in Paris, was travelling to the Soviet Union in order to attend a meeting in Vilnius, Lithuania. On arriving at the Moscow Airport on May 19, Soviet customs officials thoroughly searched her belongings and confiscated the following items: two copies of French-language editions of *Glasnost* magazine, various materials printed by Amnesty International in the English language, including a copy of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and a French-language report published by the organization "Journalists Without Borders."

Stipley

The reason why Ms. Svintsova was bringing the Amnesty International materials is that a group of Muscovites is planning to start a new Amnesty chapter and they looked forward to receiving all of the documents explaining how Amnesty works.

KGB

2. On April 14, 1989, Moscow customs officials similarly confiscated 50,000 sheets of paper and a printing machine from the British clergyman Rev. Dick Rodgers, who was bringing the equipment for Alexander Ogorodnikov, the editor of the independent journal the *Christian Community Bulletin*. Money for the printing press and paper was raised by Christian believers in Britain, and Rev. Rodgers had informed the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Council of Religious Affairs that he was bringing the items.

But the equipment was impounded and never returned to Rev. Rodgers, after which Ogorodnikov and other Russian Christian believers went on hunger strike.

3. Offices of independent magazines are often raided by the Soviet police. For example, on April 23, 1989, officers from Moscow police precinct No. 5 raided the printing room of *Express Chronicle* and confiscated 70 copies of the magazine's issue No. 17, after which the room was sealed off. The independent publication was being printed in the basement printing shop of the Gnesin State Music-Pedagogical Institute.

Last spring a similar raid was conducted on the editorial office of Sergei Grigoryant's *Glasnost* magazine, during which all archival materials and a computer were confiscated and never returned.

During the police raid at the music institute, a man by the name of Yuri Kushkov was also detained and brought to the police precinct. He was in charge of a private library (a common phenomenon now in the USSR) and all of his books were confiscated. Among these were Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, *Capitalism and Librty* by Milton Friedman, and numerous other works. A criminal case was instigated against Kushkov.

Enclosures

NEWS FROM FREEDOM HOUSE

October 30, 1989

DAILY GLASNOST

This is the first English-language edition of the press bulletin "Daily Glasnost," issued in Moscow by the Trade Union of Independent Journalists of the Soviet Union, whose chairman is Sergei Grigoryants. Although the Russian-language bulletin comes out every day, it will be issued in English by Freedom House approximately every week.

"Daily Glasnost" is a digest of events taking place in the Soviet Union, gathered by a wide network of contributors all over the country. "Daily Glasnost" strives to publish information which does not appear in the official Soviet media, although periodically it does carry summaries of interesting articles appearing in provincial Soviet publications, which are not readily available to readers in Moscow or in the West.

Freedom House is publishing "Daily Glasnost" in English as a result of an agreement which it made on June 19, 1989 with the independent journalists' union. The magazine *Glasnost* is published in English by the Center for Democracy in the U.S.S.R.

The English-language edition of "Daily Glasnost" will carry a selection of articles, translated and prepared by Ludmilla Thorne without editorial comment, but with occasional brief clarifications which appear in italics. Readers are free to reprint this material, with attribution to Freedom House.

This English edition covers the Russian "Daily Glasnost" bulletins for October 21-25, 1989.

*Stephan
Note*

Tashkent. On October 16 the police detained Mukhamad Khaydar for distributing the independent bulletin *Berlik* (Unity.) The entire press run of 6,000 copies, which were in his possession, were confiscated, and criminal proceedings were initiated against the editors of the publication. The bulletin is the official organ of the Uzbek national patriotic society "Berlik."

Note

On October 19 the organization sponsored an unsanctioned meeting (i.e. without official permission) on Lenin Square in Tashkent, during which the draft law on the use of Uzbek as the official language was discussed. Soldiers and policemen arrived at the meeting, provoking a clash with the demonstrators. The police used their wooden truncheons against the participants and detained more than 100 people.

Leningrad. (Reported by Vladimir Potemkin.) On October 19 a silent, unregistered demonstration was held near the Conservatory building. It was organized by the "Rosy" society, the Association of Russian Voters, and a number of other groups. Approximately twenty people took part. The demonstrators came with banners and slogans, some of which read: "Things Russian - for Russians," "NO to the Cover Up of Russian Problems," and "In Russian Schools Teach Russian History!"

Ten minutes after the meeting began a bus with forty policemen arrived. In response to an order given by a police colonel, the policemen began to tear up the banners. Several demonstrators were detained, and as they were being led to the bus they were beated with night sticks.

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The Center for Democracy

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Tbilisi, March 1 (Georgian News Service) - According to a report from the Georgian Democratic Party's news service, as of March 1 13,200 people had renounced Soviet citizenship. The action of renouncing Soviet citizenship was begun in Tbilisi on February 23 of this year.

Tskhinvali, March 2 ("Adamon Nykhas") - There are Georgian police academy student guard posts on the roads of Southern Ossetia near the villages of Tamarasheni, Kurta, and Kekhvi. The patrols stop passing cars and check cargoes and drivers' documents.

Several days ago in the village of Kurta the house of F. Bakaev, an Ossetian, was set afire by unknown persons. In the village of Tamarasheni V. Tedeeva and her son, who were staying at the home of city council deputy Tedeev, were beaten by unknown persons.

Stoplan Moscow - On March 2 samizdat distributor A. Chernyuk was arrested on Moscow's Arbat. Fifth precinct police major Kozyrsky confiscated from him 100 copies of the newspapers The Express Chronicle, Soglasie ("Accord"), and Spravedlivost ("Justice"), and 22 copies of the journal Monitor. Mr. Chernyuk's trial was set for March 3.

Nizhny Tagil, March 3 - About 1,000 people attended an officially sanctioned rally here in support of democratic bloc and youth organization candidates for People's Deputy. Signatures were gathered at the rally on a petition demanding that U.S.S.R. People's Deputy and Supreme Soviet member V. Yarin be recalled.

5

Yerevan, March 2 - About 100,000 people attended an information meeting on Yerevan's Freedom Square organized by the Armenian All-National Movement (AAM). AAM leadership member Arshak Sadogyan reported the results of negotiations on giving the AAM radio and television time. A serviceman from one of the Leninakan units, a representative from the Federation of Armenian Women, and AAM leadership member V. Abgaryan spoke about incidents of violence against Armenian servicemen completing military service in other parts of the country, in particular in Primorsk and the Far East. Kh. Stambolyan talked about events in Getashen, reporting that on February 28, with the help of the military, the entire population of the Armenian village of Azat had been deported. Getashen, the largest village in the area, has been completely cut off by soldiers from other Armenian villages and water supplies have been cut off for more than a month.

Kiev - On February 27 Kiev's Radyan district people's court fined "Rukh" member and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet deputy candidate Dmitry

... rally on the city's

09 Feb 1990 13:38:17

The Center for Democracy

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Not the Empire"

Kiev, (Express Chronicle correspondent Larisa Lokhvitskaya) - On February 4 several thousand people participated in a rally in Kiev in protest of citizens of the Ukraine being forced to perform military service outside of the Ukraine. The rally was organized by the Ukrainian Independent Youth Union (UIYU) and was held on October Revolution Square. Dozens of blue-and-yellow Ukrainian flags were raised, as were placards reading: "We Want to Defend the Ukraine, Not the Empire" and "The Soviet Empire is an Occupying Army!" Speakers addressing the rally called for the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state with its own professional armed forces. Sergei Naumenko, a Soviet Army sergeant stationed in Azerbaijan, read a statement of his refusal to serve outside the Ukraine. The rally approved a resolution demanding, in part, that Ukrainians complete military service only in the Ukraine, that military programs be eliminated from colleges, and that political propaganda departments be eliminated in the Army and in the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

Rally in Poltava

Kiev, (Express Chronicle correspondent Larisa Lokhvitskaya) - Demonstrators at rallies in Poltava on January 27 and February 3 demanded that the district party committee bureau, the members of the city council, and city executive committee resign. On February 3 they further demanded that the Ukrainian government and Ukrainian Supreme Soviet chairman Shevchenko resign. Should their demands not be met, they plan to begin a city-wide political strike on February 5.

Alexander Yefimov Sentenced

Leningrad, February 4 (Express Chronicle correspondent Tatiana Khristich) - On January 30 Alexander Yefimov, 39 years old, was sentenced to two years in a strict-regime labor camp for violation of R.S.F.S.R. criminal code article No. 206-2 ("malicious hooliganism"). On the evening of November 6, 1989, Mr. Yefimov set fire to a billboard with a picture of Lenin. He was arrested that same evening and held in "Kresty" prison.

"Samizdat" Distributors Persecuted

SF 10/90
Leningrad, February 4 (Express Chronicle correspondent Tatiana Khristich) - On January 27, Democratic Union member A. Afanasev was arrested for distributing the newspaper "Constituent Assembly" and Mikhail Gorbachev's brochure "The Path Upwards."

On January 31 R. Makushenko was arrested twice for distributing "The Estonian Popular Front Herald."

On February 2 E. Ermolaev was arrested for distributing "The Estonian Popular Front Herald." He was taken to Primorsky district police precinct No. 25, where officials confiscated 64 copies of the "Herald."

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The Center for Democracy

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Study |

A news stand called "The Democratic Press" has been operating daily since January 19, selling both official and unofficial publications. Democratic Union member Sergei Somov has been manning the stand. On January 30 authorities confiscated 60 copies of the newspaper "Anti-Soviet Pravda," edited by Sasha Bogdanov. Mr. Somov was told on January 31 that he could have the confiscated copies of that paper back.

Leningrad, February 4 (Express Chronicle correspondent Tatiana Khristich) - On February 3 there were three election rallies in Leningrad. At 12:00 P. M. about 500 voters met with People's Deputy candidates who "support the democratic platform of the CPSU." The meeting was arranged by the Leningrad Party Club and approved an appeal to voters expressing their distrust of the district party committee and the city party committee and demanding that an extraordinary district party conference be held to elect new leaders.

At 2:00 P. M. over 1,000 people attended a rally with "democratically oriented" candidates, passing a resolution to establish a voluntary citizens committee to normalize the public situation in the city. The resolution also contains a demand that the Leningrad city council take immediate measures to put an end to all forms of ethnic action.

About 200 people attended a rally organized by "Fatherland," the official Leningrad patriotic movement.

Detention Cell Hunger Strike

Magadan, February 4 - About 20 inmates of the Magadan Detention Cell continue their hunger strike begun on January 13 in protest of the actions of the prison and investigative authorities. According to reports from relatives of the inmates, on the night of January 26 the inmates, including some minors, were beaten by prison personnel using clubs and tear gas. In an appeal to Magadan's unofficial political group "Democratic Initiative," the inmates asked that members of the organization arrange for public figures to visit the detention cell.

Magadan, February 4 - On January 31 the Magadan city executive committee passed a resolution declaring Magadan Voter's Association campaign rallies "unofficial rallies whose aim is anti-Communist propaganda." "If the Magadan Voter's Association continues its anti-Communist propaganda under the guise of election campaigning," the resolution reads, "their activities will be officially curtailed."

On February 4 Association activists held another rally outside the "Voskhod" department store, despite an executive committee ban on holding election rallies there. Association and "Democratic Initiative" activists distributed leaflets urging people to vote against Communists.

15 Mar 1990 11:46:10

The Center for Democracy

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Staples |
 Moscow - Since March 5 about 10-15 independent press distributors have been arrested daily on Pushkin Square. They are taken to the 108th police precinct where their publications are confiscated. On March 11 ten persons were fined from 15 to 200 rubles for conducting trade in an unauthorized place. There were no attorneys or witnesses present at the trial.

Express Chronicle Confiscated

Staples |
 On the evening of March 6 police arrested couriers delivering 3,000 copies of The Express Chronicle to that newspapers' offices. The copies of the paper were confiscated. The loss to the newspaper resulting from this illegal act is 3,000 rubles.

Armenians Deported from Kamo and Azat

Getashen. March 7 - U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Internal Affairs Shatalin met with representatives of Azerbaijan and Armenia in the village of Getashen. Representing the Armenian side were: Armenian Minister of Internal Affairs Arutyunyan, members of the leadership of the All-Armenian National Movement, Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman Kazaryan, and Armenian Supreme Soviet Deputy Stanoltsyan. Issues connected with the problem of Armenian villages in the area were discussed. Shatalin guaranteed the inhabitants of Getashen the right to live on their native land and promised to provide reliable communication with neighboring villages, populated by Armenians, in the Shaumyanov district of

Azerbaijan. In his words, military subdivisions would accompany convoys of vehicles to the Shaumyanov district and back twice a week. He also promised to raise with the leaders of Azerbaijan and the country the issue of making Getashen part of the Shaumyanov district. He supported the idea of creating a commission from the office of the prosecutor of the U.S.S.R. to investigate the conditions under which the leaders of the Khanlyar district of Azerbaijan concluded deals on the sale of houses belonging to the residents of the villages of Azat and Kamo in the area around Getashen.

* * *

Getashen, March 8 - The residents of the village of Kamo have been deported to Armenia. The village is being settled by Azerbaijanis. Deportation from the village of Azat was virtually complete on February 27.

* * *

Yerevan, March 8 - In connection with the deportation Armenians from Kamo and Azat, Armenia Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman Rafael Kazaryan sent the following telegram to Gorbachev:

"In spite of numerous protests from the Armenian Supreme Soviet and its Presidium concerning the deportation of Armenians from the villages of Azat and Kamo in the Getashen district of Azerbaijan, the deportation continues with the cooperation of the leadership of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Internal Affairs for which in the U.S.S.R., deleting from that law the right to effect over-

To Stephanie Bleooy
Date 4/4/90 Time 9:35

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M Irene Liebeermann
of Freedom House
Phone 212-473-9691
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PLEASE CALL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CALLED TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	WILL CALL AGAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>
WANTS TO SEE YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	URGENT	<input type="checkbox"/>

RETURNED YOUR CALL

Message
Re: did you get
the fax
yesterday?
Mindy
Operator



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EFFICIENCY®

23-021 CARBONLESS

Shapiro

Newspaper Editors

The
Penguin

Take - - - - - who buys ink by the barrel

Strange to see the long-haired hippies wearing banners with Capitalism

Call Barton Pines - Heritage
have a responsibility to readers
Mickey Schaffer

Lee Stineff E.D. 648-1145

395-2000 x 6619

Final part of speech -- a look to the future -- more dimensions to the information age

Now times reporters wait a while for a story at their own!

Call Sergio Goldberg (Kinberg) to protect journalists (D12) 945-5355

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Nancy Mitchell 707-5220

curator David Adams 707-5223
John S. Thaler
post pres. John S. Thaler
Knoxville Tenn.

Acknowledgments: ? Paul Osborne ed. vpr. of Dallas

Mrs. Mrs.

Susan Miller Scripps Howard

org. conventional program

Head Table Chairs of Committees
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Mrs Chimera

for! Deans & Bier - Tim of Cook

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Graph on truth in journalism

Stars + stripes really working for CIA in Vietnam; enormous outcry from journalists

As journalists you have a responsibility to protect integrity of press corp

Americans have the highest standard of objectivity -- special tradition of Amer. journalist when speaking on Amer. press corp you are treated diff.

You have created this phenomenon

I was told to read that

a reporter was a spy
Did I'm waiting for an outcry from journalists

of

Sean Flynn - photographer for Time

Dono Stone - phog for CBS

captured in Cambodia by Communists on

4/6/70

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Time by Burton Pines 4/20/70 p. 43
4/70 Newsweek 4/20/70
on Sean & Dona p. 101

David Hume Kennerly - photographer

Richard Scanlon - Life phot.
Germaine's Restaurant

Memorials

Paradox of Press - A Look @ Amer Journalism
& Journalism for 300 yrs.

Have 1st newspaper in U.S.
been in London for 300 years

Cornwallis' surrender document
Balloon for Around the World

3/28/20

Exhibit

To the press alone, checkered as it is
w/ abuses, the world is indebted for
all triumphs which have been obtained by
reason & humanity over error & oppression
Jan. Madison.

1690 Sept. 25 1st newspaper
Publick Occ.

The Bloody Massacre
colored by Paul Revere
used for propoganda to — the
Revolution 3/5/1770
copied a print & turned it into
propoganda

Partisan Press

People learned of end of war thru
newspaper publication of surrender
of Yorktown signed by Cornwallis
Newspaper was \$0.01

Thomas Knox 2/22/1876
Map of Civil War

News paper clippings in hiscinis
pocket when he died

Country Editor William Allen White
friend of Teddy Roosevelt
President
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The Empire Gazette
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N.Y. Sm.
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KBS made up story about
people landing on moon. People thought
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Seekers of truth & justice

Bill Mulden }
Ernie Pyke }

1st free

4/3/90

ASNE

Tiananmen Sq - papers being smuggled

USSR Bland - underground paper
Sobiniter
Sokorov

Soviet dissidents associated w/ journalism
handbills on mimeographed machines

Andre Gambino

Call Goro LaMarche Freedom to Write Committee
of PEN American Center (in ? NY)
612-331-1660

Call Peter ~~Reddy~~ 994-6290
Reddy 994-7073

Nicolas Haroshdy

Freedom House in N.Y.
Lude Miller Thorne

Adam Michnik
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Editor in Chief for
1st Independent

1 800 589-8880

Iranian journalist killed 1944

Helsinki ~~Committee~~ Commission

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4 Romanian journalist

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Glasnost - magazine

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Tadeusz Mazowiecki

4/1/170

ASIDE

William Byers - 1859 Rocky Mountain News in Denver

- still exists
- editor will be there - Jay Ambrose
- ran out of supplies so used brown wrapping paper
- often happened would print on tissue paper or anything they could find.
- One time pink tissue paper even on cloth

brood cloth
Boston, CO

Benjamin Franklin → parchment

thick paper w/ high rag content

Rag paper
linen type

Amer Antiquarian Society
Worcester, MA

(508) 755-5221

G.T. Barnhill curator

Jane Neal asst. curator

Daily Citizen in Vicksburg MS
during Siege of Vicksburg
on wallpaper J.M. Swords - publisher

one day after Vicksburg fell to Union troops printed final that said Vicksburg is in the hands of Union troops

Opefousas Carrier - sheet of wallpaper folded once 1 p. fr. of p English

1862 Joel Sandoz publisher

1863 William Curran publisher

for more than a year

VOLUME 20

Newspaper

Navajo to Opium

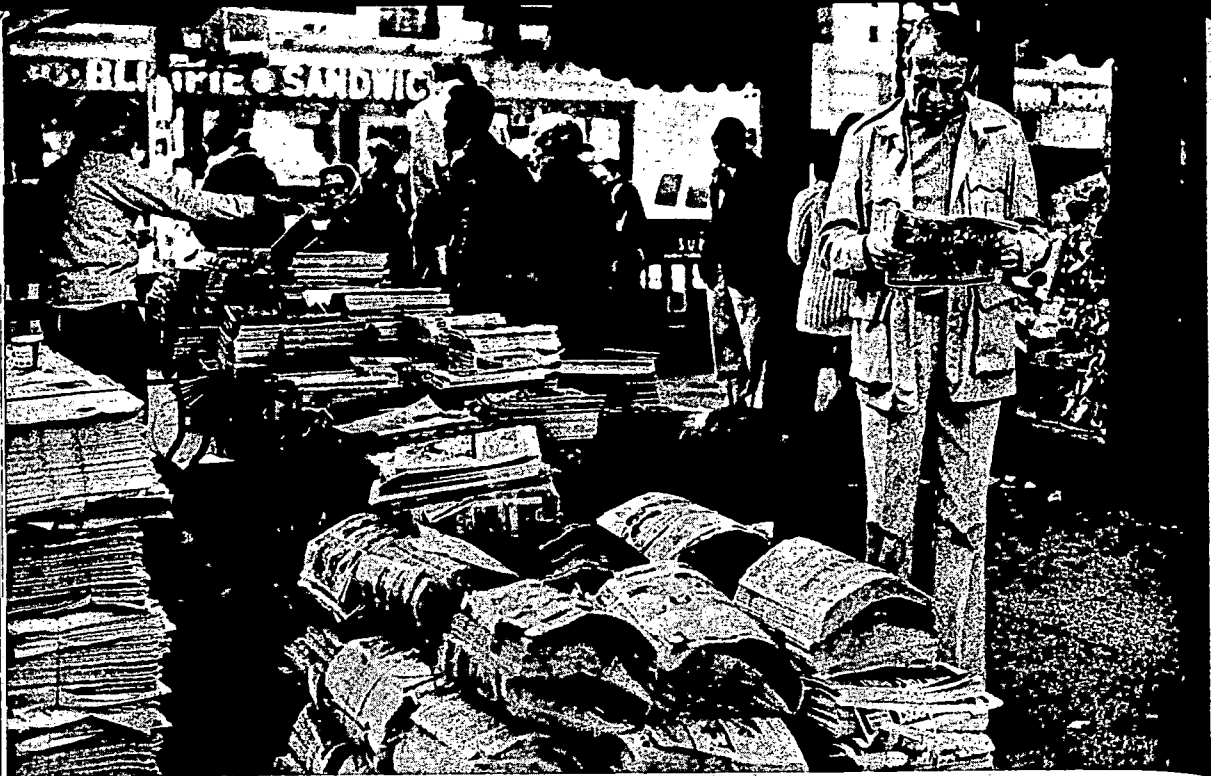
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FIRST PUBLISHED IN 1829



GROLIER INCORPORATED

International Headquarters: Danbury, Connecticut 06816



YVONNE FREUND/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Newspapers are distributed by delivery or at newsstands, such as this one near a busy subway entrance in New York.

NEWSPAPER. In a general sense, a newspaper is an unbound publication issued at regular intervals that seeks to inform, explain and interpret, influence, and entertain. It also serves its readers and its own financial viability by publishing advertising. It is, therefore, a business, as well as a public service, that must succeed economically, at least in capitalist societies. So, in a free-market economy such as that of the United States, a newspaper is both a private profit-making enterprise and a quasi-public institution. In the latter role, it is under the protection of the Constitution as regards freedom of the press, and it receives certain benefits under the aegis of the government, such as reduced mailing rates.

Regarding format, most of the world's newspapers are either tabloid size of approximately 11 by 15 inches (28 by 38 cm) or broadsheet size of about 15 by 23 inches (38 by 58 cm). They are printed on inexpensive paper, called newsprint, and are not stapled, stitched, or glued at the fold as are magazines and books. They also include an abundance of large headlines and pictures and, in non-Communist countries, many and varied advertisements, which account for 35% to 60% of a typical newspaper's space.

The English word "newspaper" is widely considered a misnomer, since today's newspapers generally carry a small proportion of news—that is, an account of events—compared with the amount of space devoted to such noncurrent topics as entertainment features, editorials, comment columns, and advertising. Other languages use words that are more precisely descriptive, giving a sense of regular publication rather than of content: for example, *periódico* in Spanish, *journal* in French, *Zeitung* and *Tagblatt* in German.

The term "news" is difficult to define. Broadly, it is information that a reader has not known previous to its presentation. It has elements of immediacy and importance and is of

general interest to the people of the area where it is published. In addition to reporting something that occurred in the recent past, news can anticipate certain events that probably will happen in the near future. A basic definition of news, therefore, is what a journalist believes is interesting and important to readers regarding both past and future developments.

A newspaper requires well-trained journalists, its professional personnel. It usually has a managerial executive, called the publisher or director, who may own the newspaper or, at least, is responsible for its overall success. The content managers, called editors, are in charge of final preparation of the news and other editorial features. Probably the most familiar newspaper functionary is the reporter, who collects and presents the news and sometimes writes columns of comment. Also, there are photographers and, on many larger newspapers, cartoonists and other artists who provide illustrative material. Finally, there is the advertising staff, who write, design, and sell advertising.

Newspapers, especially in North and South America and Europe, traditionally have overplayed sensational events like crimes, natural catastrophes, assassinations and coups, air crashes, and similar disasters and political problems. This sort of coverage has been given especially to Third World nations, which have drawn increased attention to the sensational and negative nature of much of the news about them in the Western press. As a result, Western journalists have become sensitive to the problem, and more "development" news—stories about progress in developing areas—is being carried in Western newspapers. Much of the impetus for this change resulted from the efforts of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and certain journalistic groups, such as the International Organization of Journalists, with headquarters in Prague.

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The newspaper has some distinct advantages over other types of mass media, especially over the broadcast media: (1) it is regular and can present news and interpretation in a thorough manner; (2) it is relatively inexpensive; (3) it is easily clipped and saved, and clippings can be sent through the mails; (4) it can be read at the consumer's convenience, fitting easily into time schedules; (5) it can clearly present statistical tables, charts and graphs, and other pictorial devices; and (6) it can effectively provide local advertising and is especially useful for distributing sales coupons. In a Gallup Poll, conducted in 1979 in the United States, that dealt with public confidence in key American institutions, 51% of the respondents had a "great deal" of confidence in newspapers, compared with 38% for television. Newspapers ranked fifth and television seventh in the poll.

Newspapers, in spite of a long tradition and built-in advantages, face an uncertain future. They are plagued by rising costs, and people are turning increasingly to television for their news. (In this connection, greater numbers of journalism students are opting for broadcasting careers rather than newspaper work.) Also, just over the horizon are electronic home-delivery information systems, whose computer terminals can provide almost any type of desired reading material, from advertising and crossword puzzles to detailed news stories and analyses. Another and more immediate danger to newspapers, especially in the United States, are the free advertising sheets delivered to homes, the so-called shoppers that carry some news and features.

MODERN NEWSPAPERS

Worldwide, there are about 50,000 newspapers, with a total circulation of nearly 400 million. The total readership, however, is probably three or four times the circulation figure because copies of newspapers are passed from hand to hand, some are posted, and some are placed in libraries. About 8,000 are dailies.

At least a third of all newspapers are published in North America; another third in Europe, including the Soviet Union; and the remaining third in the rest of the world. The countries with the highest newspaper readership are Britain, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Japan, and the United States.

Europe probably accounts for almost half of the world's total newspaper circulation, North America for a quarter, and the rest of the world for another quarter. For the world as a whole, the average circulation of dailies per 1,000 persons is between 90 and 100.

Everywhere, newspapers are troubled by the high cost of newsprint, inflated prices for equipment, restraints on press freedom, and difficulties with trade unions. In addition, advertising and subscription rates do not keep pace with the rising costs of production. These problems may result in: (1) closing down publications; (2) curtailing the size and quality of newspapers; (3) increased reliance on private and government subsidies; and (4) more frequent mergers and greater chain ownership of newspapers.

About 40 countries are without daily newspapers. In most countries that have dailies, the newspapers are crude and small, usually of only four pages. Only about 25 countries have dailies with as many as 12 pages. More than 25% of the world's daily newspapers are English-language

publications. Next to English, the greatest number of dailies are printed in Chinese, followed by German and then Spanish.

Newspapers in the United States. The United States is saturated with newspapers of all types that compete with a variety of other communication media. There are the internationally oriented dailies, such as the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*; thoughtful national-circulation dailies, such as the *Christian Science Monitor* and *Wall Street Journal*; popular mass-appeal dailies, such as the *New York Post* and *New York Daily News*; specialized trade dailies, such as *Variety* (show business) and *Women's Wear Daily*; and group-oriented dailies, such as the *Jewish Daily Forward*. Among popular-appeal weekly newspapers are the *Village Voice*, the family-oriented *Grit* and *Capra's Weekly*, and the sensational *National Enquirer* and *National Star*. There also are newspapers for blacks; counterculture, or "underground," newspapers; student newspapers; prison newspapers; suburban and rural weeklies; and a multiplicity of others.

It is estimated that 1,800 daily newspapers are issued in the United States, with a total circulation of 65 million, and that some type of newspaper is read regularly by nine out of ten Americans. In addition, 7,500 nondailies are also published, plus 6,000 "free" newspapers of one kind or another. Sunday papers number about 720, and the figure seems to be increasing each year (up by 24 from 1978 to 1980). Afternoon dailies outnumber morning papers by at least four to one, but their circulations and numbers are on the decline. About half of the weeklies are published in either agricultural or industrial communities; about 35% in suburban areas; and some 10% in resort communities.

The American newspapers with the highest visibility and reputations are the general dailies with serious demeanor, the so-called quality, or elite, dailies. The leading examples are the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, and *Los Angeles Times*, the "big three" of American general prestige dailies. These newspapers enjoy a strong international and national reputation and stress such aspects of journalism as foreign and national news, news analysis and interpretation, politics, science, economics, and culture.

In addition to these three newspapers, there are many others scattered throughout the country that emphasize somewhat the same things but have lesser reputations—for example, the *Miami Herald*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, *Milwaukee Journal*, and *Chicago Tribune*. Evidence of the great diversity of well-produced newspapers in the United States are such dailies as the highly professional, excellently produced *News-World*, published in New York City by the Unification Church.

The typical American daily is one that endeavors to satisfy the majority of readers in its circulation area. These publications are good, solid newspapers, whose primary intent is to serve the interests of their immediate localities and regions, as exemplified by such dailies as the *Denver Post*, *Dallas Morning News*, *San Diego Union*, *Portland Oregonian*, *Kansas City Star*, and *St. Petersburg Times*. Many of them have good national reputations but are not widely known abroad.

Another major category of newspapers in the United States is foreign-language publications.



YVONNE FREUND/PHOTO RESEARCHERS
Subway entrance in New York

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BETTYE LANE/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Interviews are among the methods used by reporters to gather information for newspaper stories.

There are about 1,000 such newspapers, with a combined circulation of nearly 9 million, published in nearly 40 languages. The largest number are in Spanish, German, Norwegian, Chinese, Italian, Armenian, Greek, Japanese, and French.

The foreign-language newspapers with the fastest growth are those in Spanish, most of which are located in the Southwest, where many Chicanos, or Mexican-Americans, live. However, the Spanish-language newspaper with the largest circulation is *El Diario-La Prensa* (about 70,000 daily), published in New York City. At least 50 Spanish-language newspapers, some very crudely printed, are published for the exploding Spanish-speaking population of the United States. Their total circulation, however, is estimated at no more than a million.

Beginning about the 1960's, the number of American newspapers for blacks grew rapidly. Of about 190 such newspapers, the leaders are the *Chicago Daily Defender*, *Pittsburgh News Courier*, *Atlanta Daily World*, *Baltimore Afro-American*, *Miami Times*, *Los Angeles Sentinel*, *New Orleans Weekly* and New York's *Amsterdam News*. During the 1970's, however, the number of black newspapers declined by 22.5%, their circulation by 33.6%, and the number of employees by 25%. This resulted from a variety of factors, including inadequate financing, poor news coverage, sensationalism in both news and advertising, and careless writing and editing.

About 2,000 college newspapers are published, with a total circulation of about 7 million. At least 100 of these may be classified as dailies. Some of the best known college newspapers are the *Independent Florida Alligator* (Florida State University), *Michigan Daily* (University of Michigan, Ann Arbor), *Daily Californian* (University of California, Berkeley), and *Kentucky Kernel* (University of Kentucky), all operated by independent corporations. Most college newspa-

pers, however, operate as part of the academic structure, while a few—for example, the *Harvard Crimson*—are dissociated from the university and, in some cases, publish off campus.

Other types of newspapers published in the United States include military newspapers, prison newspapers, business-oriented newspapers, political newspapers, and a wide variety of newspapers for employees of institutions and companies.

Newspapers in Other Countries. In spite of the difficulties faced by papers around the world, the press is growing. New publications appear on every continent, many of them catering to one or another specialized interest. After 1970, expansion of the European press declined, but it remains vigorous in spite of economic problems. Newspapers in Africa, Latin America, and Asia are generally small and struggling.

Freedom of the press is a serious problem for most of the world's newspapers. Government controls appear to be increasing every year, not only in authoritarian countries but also in the so-called libertarian nations, such as Britain and the United States. The most extensive press freedom is found in western Europe and North America, while Latin America, Asia, and Africa have minimal freedom. In the Middle East, newspapers are heavily controlled by government. For the immediate future, prospects for press freedom appear bleak.

In addition to the dismaying lack of press freedom, three other major factors contribute to the worldwide weakness of newspapers: (1) they have not been economically efficient; (2) they generally make use of antiquated production methods and are unable to compete effectively with other media in attracting the public, and (3) there probably are too many newspapers in a world that has become accustomed to radio, television, and widely circulated specialized magazines.

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Canada. Compared with most nations, Canada enjoys a high degree of press freedom, with few intrusive government restrictions. In general, Canadian newspapers are characterized by a well-balanced and lively journalism. Some 120 dailies and nearly 800 weeklies are published. The main press centers are Toronto, Montreal, and Ottawa, the capital. Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton, and Quebec are also important publishing cities. Nine newspaper groups operate in Canada, the largest being Thomson Newspapers. The daily circulation is about 5 million, and the weekly circulation, more than 3 million. Among the leading Canadian dailies are the *Toronto Globe and Mail*; *Toronto Star*, with the country's largest circulation (about 480,000); and *Winnipeg Free Press*.

Newspapers in Canada are mainly in English, followed by those in French, the other official language. In addition, some 60 foreign-language newspapers are published. Although Ottawa is the capital and Toronto has the biggest-circulation dailies, Montreal, the country's largest city, has the most daily newspapers, including six in French and two in English.

Latin America. Two generalizations can be made about Latin American newspapers: they are faced with serious financial problems, and they confront tight restrictions with regard to press freedom. In the first instance, runaway inflation is severely damaging publishing in Latin America. (For example, low-salaried reporters must hold two or more jobs.) Concerning freedom of the press, political instability has spawned authoritarian military regimes that severely limit what a newspaper may print. However, in spite of these difficulties, newspapers in Latin America enjoy sizable circulations.

The main language of Latin American newspapers is Spanish; the second is Portuguese, used in Brazil. Among the region's leading dailies are: *La Prensa* and *La Nación* (Argentina); *O Estado de S. Paulo* and *Jornal do Brasil* (Brazil); *El Mercurio* (Chile); *El Tiempo* (Colombia); *El Comercio* and *La Prensa* (Peru); *El Nacional* (Venezuela); *Granma* (Cuba); and *Excelsior* and *Novedades* (Mexico).

Europe. Although problems beset publishing in Europe, no other area has such a wealth of vital, literate, well-informed, and cosmopolitan newspapers. Europeans are especially proud of such quality dailies as *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Switzerland); *Le Monde* and *Le Figaro* (France); *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, *Frankfurter Allgemeine*, and *Die Welt* (West Germany); *El País*, *ABC*, and *La Vanguardia Española* (Spain); *Il Corriere della Sera* (Italy); *L'Osservatore Romano* (Vatican); *Svenska Dagbladet* and *Dagens Nyheter* (Sweden); *Aftenposten* (Norway); *Berlingske Tidende* (Denmark); *Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant* (Netherlands); and the *Times*, *Guardian*, and *Daily Telegraph* (Britain).

Among the excellent weekly newspapers are the *Observer* (London), *Die Zeit* (Hamburg), and *Weltwoche* (Zurich). Such newspapers are especially strong in political and international news coverage.

In the mid-1970s, Paris' highly respected *Le Monde* characterized the newspaper situation in western Europe as a "malaise." Since most of the area has a long tradition of newspaper reading and high literary rates, why the concern? In Europe, *Le Monde* stated, there is a growing tendency toward newspaper concentration and the

intrusion of big capital into the control of information services.

In addition, economic problems are plaguing newspapers. In Switzerland, for example, nearly 100 newspapers ceased publication in the decade after 1970. Most were small, unable to keep pace with the sharp increase in production costs. The same situation exists in Belgium.

The press of West Germany also is troubled by inflation and other economic problems. Even *Die Welt*, the flagship of press lord Axel Springer's newspaper empire, has run huge yearly deficits. In 1974 alone the cost of newsprint in West Germany rose 65%, and salaries and social security costs rose 18%, while circulation increased by only 15%.

Italy, too, has suffered serious inflation, and its newspapers face huge deficits. Compounding the difficulty is the loss of circulation as the price of newspapers continues to rise.

In Britain the principal problem is "featherbedding," in which more people than necessary are employed because of union contracts and outmoded methods of production. Although this situation is found in other parts of Europe, it is especially serious in Britain. As a result of the increased expenses of newsprint and equipment and trouble with key labor unions, a number of London dailies have closed down, and Fleet Street, London's newspaper district, has 3 million fewer readers than before World War II.

Western Europe still has considerable freedom of the press, although it has diminished there as it has in other parts of the world. However, western European newspapers are virtually unrestrained by government when compared with those of eastern Europe, where leading dailies, such as *Izvestia* and *Pravda* (USSR), *Borba* and *Politika* (Yugoslavia), *Neues Deutschland* (East Germany), *Rude Pravo* (Czechoslovakia), *Nepszabadsag* (Hungary), and *Trybuna Ludu* (Poland), operate with little editorial freedom.

Typical of the Communist-bloc newspapers are those of the Soviet Union, which, in a sense, set the pattern for most of the newspapers of eastern Europe. *Pravda* (circulation, 10.5 million), the daily organ of the Communist party, and *Izvestia* (8.5 million), the main government newspaper, have their counterparts in the other Eastern-bloc countries. Many other large-circulation dailies represent various segments of the Soviet society—for example, *Krasnaya Zvezda* (the Army newspaper), *Trud* (labor), and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* (the youth league).

Some 8,000 newspapers, with a total circulation of about 180 million, are published in the USSR, including more than 3,000 house organs and collective-farm publications. Dailies are small, of four to six pages, and many of the national dailies are printed simultaneously in 20 to 30 cities across the country.

Africa. In much of Africa, information is disseminated largely through oral messages. As a result, newspapers generally have not fared well. Most are small and struggling and are obliged to mirror government policy, which is often chauvinistic in its anticolonialism. Black African newspapers face an array of political, social, and economic pressures, as well as geographical and literacy problems. Another serious barrier to the viability of many newspapers is the multiplicity of dialects and languages.

South Africa and Egypt are the leading newspaper countries. Important publications in the



BETTYE LANE/PHOTO RESEARCHERS
on for newspaper stories.

erate as part of the academic few—for example, the *Harvard* dissociated from the universities, publish off campus. newspapers published in the include military newspapers, s, business-oriented newspapers, and a wide variety of employees of institutions and

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former include the *Rand Daily Mail*, *Johannesburg Star*, and *Die Burger*; in the latter, *Al Ahram* and *Al Gomhouria*. Among newspapers in other countries are the *East African Standard* and *Daily Nation* (Kenya); *Daily Graphic* (Ghana); and *Daily Sketch*, *Daily Times*, and *Nigerian Tribune* (Nigeria).

Middle East. In the volatile Middle East, newspapers are mainly viewed as arms of national policy and, in general, are tightly controlled by government. In Arab nations there are two approaches toward the press. In Lebanon, Jordan, Kuwait, and Saudi Arabia, newspapers are privately owned but under considerable official pressure. In Syria and Iraq, as well as in the North African countries of Egypt, Libya, and Algeria, newspapers have been nationalized and their number reduced. Licensing of newspapers is common in most Middle Eastern countries.

Political and religious rivalries, prevalent in the region for decades, are worsening, often turning into military and paramilitary operations. Frequent border raids could ignite more serious confrontations. Such unrest deeply affects newspapers. They have almost no freedom, owing to an uncertain political climate, in which national security is the foremost consideration.

Certain generalizations can be made about the press in the Middle East. The primary purpose of newspapers is to mold public opinion, since newspapers are mainly political organs with a highly partisan bias; circulations are usually small; professional standards are low, and newspaper staffs are limited and poorly trained; and freedom of the press is almost nonexistent.

The press of Iran is typical of much of the Middle East. Its newspapers are small in format and poorly printed. There is no objective reporting, and many reporters are on the government payroll. Newspapers serve mainly as propaganda organs, and the national news agency, PARS, is a part of the government apparatus.

Newspapers in Israel, in spite of rather tight censorship and many economic problems, are the most vigorous in the Middle East. Readership is large, reflecting the country's high literacy rate and universal education. Israel has two dozen daily newspapers, with a total circulation of about a half million. The most important dailies (all national and all morning newspapers) are *Ha'aretz*, *Davar*, *Ma'ariv*, *Yediot Acharanot*, and the English-language *Jerusalem Post*. Most of the newspapers are published in Tel Aviv; four in Jerusalem. About half of the dailies are in "foreign" (non-Hebrew) languages.

Asia. Generally, the newspapers of Asia, where circulations seldom exceed 15,000, are small and rather crude in format and carry little substantial news. They depend largely on government financial support, which is minimal. In Southeast Asia, particularly, editors are timid, and journalists are poorly trained and paid.

The notable exception is Japan, the main newspaper country in Asia, with numerous publications of large format and huge circulations. (Japanese households get an average of two newspapers every day). Technologically, Japan is years ahead of the rest of Asia, having some of the world's best newspaper equipment and most modern news buildings and facilities. Newspapers are privately owned, and between 55% and 60% of their income is from advertising.

Nearly 200 dailies are published in Japan, with a total circulation of about 50 million, ex-

ceeded only by the United States and the USSR. The major Japanese newspapers include *Asahi*, *Mainichi*, and *Yomiuri*—the big three—and *Sankei Shimbun*. They publish both morning and evening editions seven days a week, and all have daily circulations of more than 4 million. The big newspapers also publish weekly and monthly newspapers and, from time to time, magazines and books. In addition, the big three put out special English-language dailies.

Japanese newspapers face almost no government interference and are the only really free-press newspapers in Asia. Even Japan's vigorous Communist party daily *Akahata* (*Red Flag*) enjoys freedom from government pressure.

The People's Republic of China, with a population of nearly a billion, has an estimated 25 daily newspapers. The major newspaper cities are Peking, Shanghai, and Tientsin, where organs of either the central government or the regional government are published. China's main newspapers, daily nationals, are *Renmin Ribao* (*People's Daily*), *Guangming Bao*, and *Jiefang Jun Bao*.

Newspapers in India, by far the leading press nation of South Asia, are many and varied, with about 12,000 newspapers and similar publications. There are some 520 dailies, with a total circulation of 6.5 million.

Of the dailies, approximately a fourth are English-language newspapers, accounting for some 30% of the circulation. Among newspapers in Indian languages, those in Hindi, mostly weeklies, with a total circulation of 4 million, outnumber those in any other language.

Among the leading dailies of India are the English-language *Indian Express*, *Statesman*, *Hindu*, and *Times of India*; the Bengali *Ananda Bazar Patrika*; and the Hindi *Vishwamitra* and *Nav Bharat Times*. Most have circulations of over 100,000. The *Indian Express*, published in six cities, is the country's largest newspaper, with a total circulation of nearly half a million. *Ananda Bazar Patrika* is the largest Indian-language daily, with a circulation of about 370,000.

Among the most important dailies in other countries are the *Straits Times* (Singapore); *Nation* (Burma); *Standard* (Thailand); *United Daily News* and *Central Daily News* (Taiwan); *Oriental Daily News* (Hong Kong); *Bulletin Today* (Philippines); *Dong-a-Ilbo* (South Korea); and *Nhan-Dan* (Vietnam).

Australia and New Zealand. The newspapers of Australia and New Zealand enjoy a high degree of press freedom and are generally vigorous, healthy, and well produced. Australia's major dailies include the *Sun-News Pictorial* and *Herald* of Melbourne and the *Daily Telegraph*, *Sun*, and *Daily Mirror* of Sydney. New Zealand's three biggest newspapers are in Auckland, the capital: the *Auckland Star*, *New Zealand Herald*, and *Sunday News*.

CONTENT AND OPERATIONS

Content. Newspapers in non-Communist countries normally devote from 35% to 60% of their total space to editorial material of one kind or another, with the remainder devoted to advertising. However, of the nonadvertising space, only about 40% is used for news stories. A typical American newspaper, for example, provides its readers with such non-news items (although some are news-related) as photographs; editori-

These plates, which can be bent to fit the circular units of a rotary printing press, are chemically treated so that ink will adhere only to the areas to be reproduced. The image, as the press turns, is transferred from the plate to a blanket roll and then to the moving web of paper. This image transferral during the printing process gives the term "offset" to the method.

In 1939 a small newspaper in Louisiana, the *Opelousas Daily World*, was the first to use the offset method of printing. In 1968 the *Sacramento Union*, a Copley paper in California, demonstrated that cold-type/offset production could be used effectively for large newspapers as well. In the mid-1970's newspapers in other cities, including St. Louis, Memphis, St. Petersburg, and San Diego, converted to offset, and others soon followed their lead. By 1980 the *Wall Street Journal* was using offset in most of its dozen printing facilities across the country, and the *New York Times* was using offset in its big suburban printing plant in New Jersey.

Various highly sophisticated electronic machines are used in modern publishing. These include OCR's (optical character recognition devices, called scanners), VDT's (video display terminals), and electric typewriters wired directly to computers, the real "brains" of advanced newspaper production.

The OCR scans copy (written material) that has been typed on electric typewriters and transfers it to perforated tape or electronic signals, which are fed into the computer for readying for phototypesetting. Programming instructions, such as editorial changes and column widths, are also fed into the computer.

VDT's—or CRT's (cathode-ray tubes), as they are sometimes called—are connected to the newspaper computer. When operating a VDT, the reporter or editor types copy on a keyboard, as he would on an electric typewriter. As it is typed, the copy appears on a screen and can be edited, with material added or deleted, before it is stored in the computer. The VDT's were developed mainly in the 1970's, and by the 1980's were in wide use in American newspaper production. Other electronic techniques are in the offing, including sophisticated electronic page makeup procedures, new plate-making technology, and plateless printing using ink-jet methods.

Business. At the beginning of the 1980's the American newspapers were in good health economically despite such problems as rising costs, increased competition, and labor unrest. New technology aided in more efficient and less costly operations.

In regard to advertising, revenues stood at \$13 billion, more than the total of the entire broadcasting industry. Of all local advertising revenues, newspapers' share was a little over half. Advertising rate increases and the decision of advertisers not to retrench their competitive efforts contributed to the healthy advertising climate.

Circulation, which accounts for about 30% of a newspaper's revenue, increased in the late 1970's, when daily circulation stood at about 63 million and weekly circulation at more than 40 million. The price of newspapers also increased, and by 1980 most papers sold for 15 cents, and nearly 40% for 20 cents. However, for the increased price, subscribers were receiving a much larger package than ever before.

The cost of newsprint in the United States has risen rapidly. Newsprint, which accounts for some 30% of a newspaper's total operating expenditures, more than doubled in price between 1970 and 1980—from about \$170 a ton to \$380 a ton. Newspapers also spent millions of dollars on plant expansion and modernization and on new equipment.

Newspapers employ about a half million people, of whom approximately 30% are women. Because of technological advances, the number of production (mechanical) employees decreased about 8% between 1960 and 1980.

Trends in Ownership. High publishing costs and other problems have led to a growing trend toward newspaper chains or groups in the United States and elsewhere. Joint operating agreements between competing newspapers are also increasing, as well as cross-media and conglomerate ownership.

Fewer than 4% of American cities have competing newspapers, and more than half of the dailies, accounting for two thirds of the circulation, are owned by newspaper groups. Many observers believe that the trend toward greater group ownership is generally unhealthy in a pluralistic society that cherishes a wide diversity of viewpoints and political perspectives.

There are more than 50 newspaper groups in the United States, which own about 1,000 dailies, or more than 50% of all the newspapers published. Among the leading newspaper groups are Gannett, Thomson, Knight-Ridder, Newhouse, Dow Jones, Scripps-Howard, Times-Mirror, Hearst, Cox, Freedom, and Harte-Hanks.

HISTORY

In a sense, the history of newspapers can be traced to the earliest human efforts to communicate by such crude devices as knotted cords and notched sticks. In ancient Rome, handwritten notices, called the *Acta Diurna*, *Acta Senatus*, and *Acta Publica*, were posted to be read by the public. But it was not until the mid-15th century, when the German inventor Johann Gutenberg developed movable metal type and improved the quality of ink, that the newspaper as a means of mass communication became possible.

Early European Newspapers. The Germans were the pioneers of newspaper production in Europe. In the second half of the 15th century, a number of news-sheets, appearing at irregular intervals, were printed in Nuremberg, Cologne, and Augsburg. These were probably the earliest forerunners of newspapers as they are known today. In the 16th and 17th centuries, newspapers proliferated in Germany.

In the early 16th century, handwritten news-sheets were distributed in Venice. In 1562 a printed news-sheet, the monthly *Notizie Scritte*, first appeared. The *Notizie Scritte* sold for a small coin called a *gazetta*, and it is probably from this source that "gazette," one of the words for a newspaper, is derived.

The first newspaper, the *Gazette de France*, was published in Paris in 1631. From the beginning, the French press expressed strong political opinions. In addition, many persons of literary note wrote for newspapers in France, adding an intellectual cast to the dissemination of news. France also was the first country to produce newspapers for mass readership. For example, shortly after it was founded in 1836, *Le Siècle* had a daily circulation of 38,000.

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newsprint in the United States. Newsprint, which accounts for more than 80% of a newspaper's total operating costs, has more than doubled in price since 1980—from about \$170 a ton to about \$350 a ton. Newspapers also spent millions of dollars on expansion and modernization equipment.

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Many of American cities have consolidated, and more than half of the circulation for two thirds of the circulation is by newspaper groups. Many of the trends toward greater consolidation are generally unhealthy in a pluralistic society that cherishes a wide diversity of political perspectives.

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The *Nieuwe Tijdingen* was published in Antwerp, Belgium, as early as 1616. In Haarlem, the Netherlands, the *Courant* first came out in 1656.

Printing was introduced in England in 1476, but it was nearly a century and a half before newspapers became part of the general scene. To a degree, this was because civil unrest restricted what could be printed, and government licensing was required. There were a few random publications, such as *News out of Kent* (1561) and *New News, containing a short Relation of Stukeley's and Morris's Rebellion* (1579), but these were exceptional.

The first regularly published newspaper in English was printed in Amsterdam in 1620. Similar one-sheet newspapers appeared in London the next year. These consisted of foreign news, usually reprinted from Amsterdam and Frankfurt publications.

In 1632, during the reign of Charles I, news-sheets were banned in England and were not restored until 1641, as part of the Long Parliament's efforts to limit the power of the king. Newspapers then embarked on a new type of reporting, coverage of the court and Parliament. One such, published by John Thomas, was *Heads of severall proceedings in the present parliament, or Diurnal Occurrences*. Both the royalists and Parliament had journalistic mouthpieces.

With Restoration in 1660, newspapers were again restricted, and the only news published was in the *Oxford Gazette* (later the *London Gazette*), a twice-weekly government organ first printed in 1665. The first daily newspaper was the *Daily Courant*, begun in 1702. In the meantime, in 1695, Parliament discontinued licensing of newspapers, marking a major step in the evolution of press freedom in England.

The early part of the 18th century may be regarded as a golden age in the history of English newspapers. Such literary lights as Defoe, Swift, Fielding, and Samuel Johnson contributed to newspapers. Addison and Steele, two of the great figures in the development of journalism, published the *Tatler* from 1709 to 1711 and the *Spectator* from 1711 to 1712. At one point, the *Spectator's* daily circulation was about 10,000.

American Newspapers. Although the English first settled in the New World in the early years of the 17th century—1607 in Virginia and 1620 in Massachusetts—the first newspaper was not published until 1690, when John Harris of Boston printed *Publick Occurrences Both Forreign and Domestick*. A small, crudely printed newspaper of four pages, with the last page left blank for handwritten notes, *Publick Occurrences* was announced as a monthly periodical. However, it was suppressed after one issue because it was unlicensed and critical of public policy.

Suppression was complete in the colonies, and 14 years passed before another newspaper was published. This was the *News-Letter*, brought out by the Boston postmaster, John Campbell, in 1704. The *News-Letter* was properly licensed and continued to be published until the outbreak of the Revolution. Late in 1719, two additional newspapers appeared, one in Boston—the *Gazette*—and one in Philadelphia—the *American Weekly Mercury*.

Two years later the Franklins entered the newspaper field, with the *New England Courant*, published in Boston by James Franklin and



DIRCK HALSTEAD/LIAISON

Layout editors determine the placement of text and illustrations for the most effective page makeup.

his apprentice younger brother Benjamin. The *Courant*, antiroyalist, was the most literary of the early newspapers. Benjamin Franklin subsequently moved to Philadelphia, where he successfully published the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

Probably the most important event in the history of colonial American newspapers—and a landmark in the struggle for freedom of the press—was the trial of the New York printer John Peter Zenger in 1735. In 1733, Zenger, a German immigrant, began publishing the *New-York Weekly Journal*, which immediately ran afoul of the royal governor. Twice the governor tried to obtain grand jury indictments of Zenger for seditious libel, but failed. Finally, he had Zenger jailed on his own authority. In the trial that followed, Zenger's lawyer, Andrew Hamilton, argued that while Zenger had indeed printed material offensive to the governor, the material was true and, therefore, not libelous. Zenger was acquitted by the jury, and the public came to recognize the right to publish the truth.

Most of the colonial newspapers were small in format, of four, six, or eight pages. Short headlines (or labels) were scattered through the pages, and there were only a few crude woodcut illustrations. The newspapers usually included essays on a variety of subjects; exchange items, mainly from England; and some local news and advertising.

During the Revolutionary War period, newspapers represented both sides of the conflict. In Boston, as early as 1772, the *Gazette* and *Massachusetts Spy* openly discussed the prospects of war and independence. Prominent Tory newspapers included the *New York Gazetteer*, one of the best newspapers in the colonies, published by James Rivington. Among the newspapers in Philadelphia were the *Pennsylvania Chronicle*



PAUL SEQUEIRA/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

As newspapers come off the presses, they are taken by truck for distribution by delivery or newsstand sales.

and the *Pennsylvania Journal*. The *Chronicle* printed John Dickinson's *Letters from a Farmer in Pennsylvania* in 1767-1768; the *Journal*, the first of Thomas Paine's *Crisis* papers, in 1776.

After the Revolution the press settled into a period of partisanship between the Federalists and the Republicans, and national leaders turned to newspapers to appeal directly to the people. It was in the *Independent Journal* of New York that Alexander Hamilton, James Madison, and John Jay published their *Federalist Papers* (1787-1788) in support of the Constitution. Hamilton's Federalist views subsequently were given voice in the *Gazette of the United States*, established in 1789 in New York. Also in New York two years later, with Philip Freneau as editor, the *National Gazette* was published to express Thomas Jefferson's Republicanism.

The partisan press was loud and boisterous, and newspapers did not hesitate to stoop to smears, lies, and gossip. Even Jefferson, for all his democratic sympathies, admitted that newspapers were hardly reliable. Significantly, however, it was during this period, in 1791, that the Bill of Rights was ratified, laying the cornerstone for freedom of the press in the United States.

The years between 1830 and 1860 are known as the "penny press" period of American journalism. This was the era in which newspapers became truly "news" publications and developed circulations that assured their continuity and independence. With westward expansion and more widespread literacy, newspapers changed to meet the challenges of a nation that believed itself possessed of a "manifest destiny."

The first small, cheap newspapers were published in Boston, including the *Transcript* (1830) and *Morning Post* (1831). But it was in New York City that the penny newspaper became a major force, beginning with the *Sun* in 1833. Published by Benjamin Day, the *Sun* specialized in crime stories, court news, human-interest items, and similar material that would catch the public's attention. Other newspapers followed its lead, notably James Gordon Bennett's *Herald* (1835), Horace Greeley's *Tribune* (1841), and Henry J. Raymond's *Times* (1851).

Newspapers were also spreading across the nation, following the rail lines and the postal routes. Between 1830 and 1860, the number of newspapers increased from about 1,200 to 3,000, of which more than 300 were dailies.

After the Civil War, a new tendency was seen in the American newspaper industry—the rise of great newspaper chains. Three names dominate this development: Joseph Pulitzer, Edward W. Scripps, and William Randolph Hearst.

The most notorious development in American journalism in the late 19th century was the race between the *New York World*, owned by Pulitzer, and the *Journal*, owned by Hearst. In order to attract readers (and, therefore, advertising) these newspapers indulged in a sensationalism that came to be called "yellow journalism." It is believed that the *Journal's* biased reporting of activities in Cuba contributed to the outbreak of the Spanish-American War.

About 1914 the number of newspapers in the United States reached a peak of more than 15,000, both weeklies and dailies. After World War I, the total declined through closings, mergers, and consolidations, until by the late 20th century the vast majority of newspaper markets were served by only one newspaper, many of which are a part of a chain or group.

However, newspapers thrive, with increasingly larger "packages" and growing responsibility in regard to reporting and news analysis. Journalists continue to search for the proper blend between public and professional duty.

For a detailed discussion of contemporary American newspapers, see above section on *Modern Newspapers—Newspapers in the United States*.

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Information Service of Regional Commission of "Solidarnosc" Malopolska



100 21

Four years of underground stamps in Pomerania

A SHORT HISTORY OF "THE FREE VOICE OF URSUS"

One day in February 1982, two people bumped into each other in front of the newspaper kiosk in the factory headquarters. One of them was looking at the newspapers on sale - to which the other's response was "Don't tell me you're going to buy one of these rags?" - "No, but one has to read something. Maybe we should start our own paper?"

And so, "The Free Voice of Ursus" (WGU) was born.

After the technical groundwork had been laid, the first issue of WGU, printed on a duplicating machine, appeared in March 1982. It turned out, however, that ours were not the only paper to be printed at Ursus.

"Huta-Ursus-FSO" had appeared earlier, and its editors had come from "Ursus". They wanted to establish themselves as an inter-factory paper.

In the toolshop there was "Voice of Toolshop", a type-written newsheet. And by January/February 1982, "Reduta Ordona" had appeared - first typed and then "copied" on a duplicating machine.

At the beginning these papers had a small circulation and served only a small community. Few people knew of their existence.

The situation was radically changed in March. Distribution improved and a duplicating machine was obtained. The underground (or as some people prefer to call it, alternative) press became easily available. At the same time the editorial boards of the various papers came to an unwritten understanding.

"Reduta Ordona" was to concern itself with "journalism" strictly speaking; "Huta-Ursus-FSO" to take on inter-factory issues and WGU to be an up-to-the minute

information bulletin.

Initially, WGU appeared weekly, but having lived through its birth pangs, the paper started coming out twice a week. During the summer of 1982 something started to go wrong. We thought it was because of the holidays. WGU started coming out once every two weeks. After the holidays everything was supposed to return to normal. Unfortunately, however, by the autumn we had become a monthly. People were discouraged.

Underground life was slow. There were problems. Buying reams of paper was well nigh impossible and dangerous. There was no ink, no type moulds, no place to print the paper in. It became more and more common for conscientious printers to load the machines into their cars, drive to the forest and print WGU there!

"Voice of Toolshop", "Huta-Ursus-FSO" and "Reduta Ordona" all disappeared. By spring 1983 we were all alone in Ursus.

Today WGU has a circulation of 1,500. It is one of the four papers - along with "Tygodnik Mazowska", "Sektor" and "CDN" - distributed by the clandestine factory committee to Solidarnosc members within the factory. WGU is also read in the larger factories in the Warsaw region as well as in Gdansk and Wroclaw.

The first issue of WGU came out in March 1982, the 50th in March 1984 and the 100th in March 1987. We now have two jubilees to celebrate at once: our 100th edition and our 5th anniversary.

Given the conditions we work in this is no small feat.

On the occasion of the 100th edition of WGU, we wish to thank the successive editors, printers, go-betweens, distributors and people who gave over their flats to editors and printers, for all their trouble.

We wish, for the present editorial team, for WGU to be available soon in newspaper kiosks. For the readers, our wish is that the technical and editorial standards of WGU will continue to rise.

Clandestine Factory Committee of
"Solidarnosc" Ursus Factory

Wolny Glos Ursusa, No. 100,
8 March 1987

Newspaper

JOSEPH NATHAN KANE

FAMOUS FIRST

FACTS * A Record of

First Happenings, Discoveries,

and Inventions in American

History * *Fourth Edition*

Expanded and Revised

The H.W. WILSON COMPANY New York 1981

The First

NEWS DISPATCH BY CABLE. See under Cable (telegraph)

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEGRAPH. See under Telegram

NEWS DISPATCH BY TELEPHONE. See under Telephone

NEWS PHOTOGRAPH. See Photograph

NEWSBOY was Barney Flaherty, a ten-year-old who answered the advertisement, "To the Unemployed—A number of steady men can find employment by vending this paper. A liberal discount is allowed to those who buy to sell again," inserted in the *New York Sun*, New York City, on September 4, 1833, by Benjamin Day, the publisher.

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Abolition newspaper was the *Philanthropist*, published and edited by Charles Osborn, which appeared in Mount Pleasant, Ohio, on August 29, 1817. It published "An Appeal to Philanthropists" by Benjamin Lundy, which is said by some to be the most powerful abolition appeal ever made. (*Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society Publications*, Vol. 31)

American Indian newspaper was the *Cherokee Phoenix*, a weekly newspaper in English and Cherokee published from February 21, 1828, to October 1835 in New Echota, Ga. (the capital of the Cherokee nation). The Cherokee alphabet was invented by Sequoyah, son of Mastahangan. The paper was edited by Elias Boudinot, a Cherokee who was educated at the foreign mission school in Cornwall, Conn., at the instance of the philanthropist whose name he was allowed to adopt. (*Frederick Webb Hodge—Handbook of American Indians*)

Arabic daily newspaper in the United States was *Al-Hoda*, founded February 22, 1898, in Philadelphia, Pa., as a weekly by Naoum Anthony Mokarzel. On August 25, 1902, it started publication as a daily in New York City. Mokarzel was editor in chief and owner until his death in 1932.

Black newspaper edited by blacks for blacks was *Freedom's Journal*, a four-page weekly published in New York City from March 16, 1827, to March 28, 1829, and edited by John Brown Russworm and Samuel E. Cornish. (*Frederick German Detweiler—The Negro Press in the United States*)

Chinese daily newspaper was the *Chung Sai Yat Po* (*The Chinese Western Daily Paper*) of San Francisco, Calif., the first issue of which appeared February 16, 1900. It was 15 by 22 inches and consisted of four pages. The founder of the paper was Ng Poon Chew, Litt.D., who was the president and managing editor until his death, March 13, 1931.

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College daily was the *Yale News*, which was published in New Haven, Conn., on January 28, 1878. In that issue it was stated that the paper would be published daily during the college term.

Colored comic section. See Newspaper Sunday comic section, below

Composograph photograph in a newspaper was published November 25, 1925, in the *Evening Graphic*, New York City. It purported to depict a scene in the private chambers of Justice Morchauser at White Plains, N.Y., showing Alice Jones and her husband, Leonard Kip Rhineland. A model was used and the photograph was pasted in true perspective to form a composite layout.

Constitution of the United States first published in a newspaper. See Constitution of the United States: Constitution of the United States was first published in a newspaper

Czech-language newspaper was the *Slovan Amerikansky*, a small folio weekly sheet edited by Frank Korizek and first issued January 1, 1860, in Racine, Wis. (*Fanny S. Stone—Racine, Belle City of the Lakes*)

Daily newspaper was the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, published by David C. Claypoole and John Dunlap in Philadelphia, Pa., which appeared September 21, 1784, as a daily. It sold for fourpence a copy. Previously, it had been the *Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser*, founded in 1771 as a weekly. The claim of being the first daily newspaper is also made for the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Daily Advertiser*, whose title was changed in 1783 from the *Pennsylvania Evening Post and Public Advertiser*. It originally appeared on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday as a triweekly from June 24, 1775, until January 7, 1779, when it became a semiweekly. Benjamin Towne was editor and publisher.

Declaration of Independence first published in a newspaper. See under Declaration of Independence

Democratic newspaper using the word "Democratic" in its title was the Philadelphia, Pa., *Democratic Press*, published three times a week from March 27, 1807 until June 29, 1807, when it appeared as a daily, *The Democratic Press for the Country*. The editor was John Binns. (*Pennsylvania Historical Commission—A Checklist of Pennsylvania Newspapers*)

Editorial award of a Pulitzer Prize in journalism and letters was a \$500 prize awarded on June 4, 1917, to the *New York Tribune* for a May 7, 1916, editorial by Frank Herbert Simonds, which was published on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

European edition of an American newspaper was the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*, published October 4, 1887. It consisted of four six-

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column pages, the last page being devoted to advertisements. (*Al Laney—Paris Herald, The Incredible Newspaper*)

French daily newspaper was the *Courrier Français* of Philadelphia, Pa., established April 15, 1794. It became a triweekly August 24, 1795, but was restored to a daily October 26, 1795. It was discontinued July 3, 1798.

French daily newspaper (successful) was the *Courrier des États Unis*, which appeared June 10, 1851, in New York City, with Paul Arpin as editor. It was originally started as a weekly by E. William Hoskin, the founder and first editor, and the first issue appeared March 1, 1828.

French newspaper was the *Courier de l'Amérique* of Philadelphia, published from July 27, 1784, to October 26, 1784.

German daily newspaper was the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* published in New York City on January 26, 1850. It had originally been a weekly paper, the first issue of which appeared December 24, 1834. The first editor was Gustav Adolf Neumann.

German newspaper was published on May 6, 1732 by **Benjamin Franklin** in Philadelphia, Pa., and was entitled *Philadelphische Zeitung*. It was a small sheet printed in German, four pages, 6½ by 9 inches, text in double columns and in Roman type. He intended to issue the paper weekly when 300 subscribers were assured. The second issue appeared on Saturday, June 24, 1732. Christopher Sauer's German newspaper *Der Hoch-Deutsch Pennsylvanische Geschichts-Schreiber, oder Sammlung wichtiger Nachrichten aus dem Natur- und Kirchen-Reich*. "The High German Pennsylvania Recorder of Events or Collection of Important News from the Kingdom of Nature and of the Church," which is generally credited as the first newspaper, was first published on August 20, 1739. (*Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April 1902. "The First German Newspaper in America"*)

Greek newspaper was the *Atlantis*, issued March 3, 1894, from 2 Stone Street, New York City as a four-page weekly of tabloid size, and afterwards two and three times a week. On January 3, 1905, it became a full-sized four-page daily. It was the first Greek publication in America and the first publication in the world to use typesetting machinery for the Greek alphabet. Its founder and first editor was Solon John Vlasto.

Hebrew newspaper was the *Ha-Zofeh ba-Areẓ ha-Hadashah* published in New York City from 1871 to 1876.

Hungarian daily newspaper was the *Amerikai Magyar Népszava*, published October 18, 1904, in New York City. Its founder and editor in chief was Geza David Berko. It was originally established in March 1899 as a weekly, and then was issued

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twice a week until October 18, 1904, when it became a daily.

Illustrated daily newspaper was the New York *Daily Graphic*, an illustrated evening newspaper that sold for 5 cents a copy. It was issued March 4, 1873, from 41 Park Place, New York City, and consisted of 8 pages printed by chromolithography using zinc plates.

Illustrated tabloid was the *Illustrated Daily News* of New York City, which appeared on June 26, 1919. It was published by Robert Rutherford McCormick and Joseph Medill Patterson. (*Willard Grosvenor Bleyer—History of American Journalism*)

Index. See Newspaper index separately published

Insurance service offered by a newspaper. See under Insurance

Italian newspaper was *Il Progresso Italo-Americano*, issued in New York City in September 1880. The first owner and editor was Charles Barsotti.

Jointly published newspaper was issued September 1923 during the newspaper strike and bore on its masthead the names: *New York American, New York Herald, The Journal of Commerce, The Daily News, The Morning Telegraph, The New York Times, The New York Tribune, The World, The New York Staats Zeitung, Il Progresso Italo,* and the *American*.

Labor newspaper. See Labor paper

Large-type weekly for persons with impaired vision was the *New York Times Large Type Weekly*, consisting of 28 pages, first published March 6, 1967. It was printed in New York City in 18-point type and was priced at \$29 a year.

Line drawing of a current subject appeared in the *New York Sun*, New York City, on January 15, 1840, which issued a 4-page supplement with a drawing under the 5-column heading "Steamboat Lexington Burnt!! One Hundred and Fifty Lives Lost."

Livestock market paper. See Livestock market paper

Mimeographed daily newspaper was the *Kellogg Daily Reminder*, published July 25, 1923, by Eaton's Letter Shop, Kellogg, Idaho. The founder and first editor was Marson M. Eaton, Jr. The first issue was only one sheet printed on both sides.

Newspaper was a broadside. One of the earliest of the broadsides and in some ways the most important was *The Present State of the New English Affairs*. It was published "to prevent false reports" in 1689 by Samuel Green in Cambridge, Mass., and consisted of a single sheet printed in two columns, newspaper style, folio size, 8 by

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NEWSPAPER—Continued
14½ inches. (Isaiah Thomas—*History of Printing in America*)

Newspaper advertisement. See Advertisement: Advertisement

Newspaper advertisement printed on aluminum foil appeared in the *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, Wis., on March 18, 1958. It was a lamination of Reynolds aluminum foil on one side and paper on the other. The foil side was printed in seven colors at the gravure plant of the Reynolds Metal Company in St. Louis, Mo., while the paper side was printed by the *Sentinel* in one color and black.

Newspaper association was the American Newspaper Publishers Association, organized November 17, 1886, in Detroit, Mich. The call was made by William Henry Brearley of the *Detroit News*. The first convention was held February 16-17, 1887, in Rochester, N.Y., and was attended by 51 delegates.

Newspaper cartoon. See under Cartoon

Newspaper color-page was in the *New York Recorder*, whose issue of Sunday, April 2, 1893, carried a full-page advertisement of R.H. Macy, 14th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, on page 13, and showed a large star printed in red.

Newspaper colored supplement was issued by the *New York City World* Sunday, November 19, 1893, and consisted of a four-page section, the outside pages of which were printed in five colors. Two half-page drawings in color featured "A Scene in Atlantic Gardens, Saturday Night," and "The Cathedral at Eleven O'Clock Mass." The inside pages were printed in black.

Newspaper daily railroad delivery service was instituted by the *Morning News* of Dallas, Tex., on October 1, 1885, when a special train was leased on the Texas and Pacific Railway to carry newspapers from Dallas to Fort Worth, Texas.

Newspaper delivery train was operated by the International Great Northern Railroad over the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, in 1883 to deliver the *Galveston News* to subscribers located between Galveston and Houston, Tex. The *News* paid \$500 a month for the exclusive lease of the train.

Newspaper editorial apology appeared in the *American Weekly Mercury* of April 20, 1721. It stated: "N.B. In our last week's *Mercury* [April 13] No. 70, there is an account inserted from a private Letter sent to Boston, dated the 20th of September last, That the Government of Pennsylvania is Surrendered to the Crown, etc. These are to give Notice that we have now Letters from London, of a later Date, by which we find that the said Report concerning the Province of Pennsylvania is false and groundless and therefore was both by them

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and us too rashly inserted." This newspaper was published in Philadelphia, Pa.

Newspaper page set by linotype was the *New York Daily Tribune*, whose editorial page was set by linotype on Saturday, July 3, 1886.

Newspaper plant to install electricity was the *New York Times*, *New York City*, which turned on the current on September 4, 1882. The current was supplied by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's central station, 257 Pearl Street, New York City. The editorial room had 27 electric lights, the counting room 25. The composing rooms and the press room were equipped later.

Newspaper printed atop a mountain was *Among The Clouds*, a daily published by Henry M. Burt during the summer at the old Summit House, Mount Washington, N.H. The first issue was that of July 20, 1877. There were 8 pages, approximately 9½ by 12¾ inches. Single copies were 10 cents; subscription for the season, \$2.50.

Newspaper printed on a train was the *Weekly Herald*, a single sheet printed on both sides, approximately 7 by 8 inches. It was issued by Thomas Alva Edison and distributed on the train between Port Huron and Detroit, Mich. The first known issue was dated Port Huron, Mich., February 3, 1862.

Newspaper printed on bagasse newsprint (waste fiber left after grinding sugar cane) was the *Daily World* of Opelousas, La., printed February 11, 1954. Several test rolls were printed previously.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper was the *Soperton News*, Soperton, Ga., of March 31, 1933, a four-page, six-column newspaper. The pines were grown in Treutlen County, Ga., and the paper was obtained from the Charles Holmes Herty-Savannah Pulp and Paper Laboratory, now the Herty Foundation Laboratory.

Newspaper printed on pine-pulp paper in color was the *News* of Dallas, Tex., a daily, which printed a pine-paper edition March 31, 1937.

Newspaper printed on wood-pulp paper was the *Boston Morning Journal* of Boston, Mass., published January 15, 1863. It was a four-page, eight-column newspaper and sold for three cents a copy.

Newspaper published at sea was the illustrated *Atlantic Telegraph*, printed on board the cable-laying *Great Eastern*, captained by James Anderson. It sold for five shillings for the series. Issues were published Saturday, July 29, 1865, August 5, 1865, and August 12, 1865. (Isabella Field Judson—*Cyrus W. Field—His Life and Work*)

Newspaper published at sea (daily) to carry world news was the *Cunard Daily Bulletin*, inaugurated by Guglielmo Marconi in October 1902 on the S.S. *Campania* and the S.S. *Lucania*, at

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that time "the crack liners of the fleet." The news was obtained from the wireless stations at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, and Glace Bay, Canada.

Newspaper published at sea (radio news service) was the *Transatlantic Times*, a four-page newspaper, which was issued on November 15, 1899, on board the American liner *St. Paul*, by Guglielmo Marconi and two engineers. It sold for \$1 a copy, and the proceeds were donated to the Seaman's Fund. The news was obtained by wireless from the Needles Station, Isle of Wight.

Newspaper published by soldiers in the field was the *United States American Volunteer*, published May 21, 1861, at De Soto, Mo., by members of Company A, Fifth Regiment, Missouri Volunteers, commanded by Captain Nelson Cole. The issue consisted of a single page, the reverse being the first page of the abandoned *Jefferson County Herald*.

Newspaper published on the Pacific Coast was the *Oregon Spectator*, a semimonthly issued in Oregon City, Oreg., February 5, 1846. Its slogan was "Westward the star of empire takes its way." The newspaper was published by the Oregon Printing Association and was nonpolitical. The first editor was Colonel William G. T'Vault. The first California newspaper was the *Californian*, published August 15, 1846, in Monterey, Calif., by Robert Semple and the Reverend Walter Colton. (John B. Horner—*Oregon History and Early Literature*)

Newspaper published south of the Potomac River was the *Virginia Gazette*, containing "the freshest advices both Foreign and Domestick." It was established by William Parks and began its regular publication in Williamsburg, Va., August 5, 1736. It was a single sheet folded so as to have four pages. The subscription price was fifteen shillings a year.

Newspaper published west of the Alleghenies was the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, which was first issued on July 29, 1786. It was founded by John Scull and Joseph Hall and was printed in a log house on the Monongahela River, Pittsburgh, Pa. (*Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh Spirit—Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce*)

Newspaper publisher was Benjamin Harris, "the father of American newspapers." His paper, *Publick Occurrences, Both Foreign and Domestic*, issued from the London Coffee House, Boston, Mass., was printed by R. Pierce, on September 25, 1690. It was promptly suppressed because of certain "reflexions" distasteful to Governor Simon Bradstreet of Massachusetts. Harris had intended to issue it monthly "or if any Glut of Occurrences happen, oftener," but only the one issue appeared. It was a one-sheet paper folded to present four pages, containing news in double columns. The last page was blank. There were no advertise-

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ments. (George Emery Littlefield—*Early Massachusetts Press*)

Newspaper reproduced commercially and regularly by radio facsimile was the San Francisco edition of *The Wall Street Journal*, which had normally been prepared by conventional methods. Experimental editions, not distributed to the public, first appeared on April 10, 1962. Regular daily operations began on May 28, 1962. Page proofs were telecast to Riverside, Calif., by coaxial cable through microwave circuits where they were photographed preparatory to etching on zinc plates.

Newspaper room (library). See Library: Library newspaper room

Newspaper rotogravure sections were simultaneously instituted by seven newspapers on March 29, 1914, when an eight-page supplement showing 13 masterpieces of the Altman Collection in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, was included with the *New York Times*, the *Boston Sun-Herald*, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer*, the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, and the *Kansas City Star*.

Newspaper serial story in an American newspaper appeared in Samuel Keimer's *Pennsylvania Gazette* in Philadelphia in 1729. It was entitled "Religious Courtship" and was written by Daniel Defoe, author of *Robinson Crusoe*. It was reprinted from his book of the same title published in 1722 in London.

Newspaper (successful) was the Boston News-Letter, the first issue of which was dated April 17-24, 1704. The editor was John Campbell, a New England postmaster, who earned the distinction of being America's first vendor of news. It was printed by Bartholomew Green in a back room of his home. The page size was 7½ by 12½ inches. The text was set in small pica type. The paper was without competition for 15 years and reached a circulation of 300 copies.

Newspaper Sunday comic section was published by the *New York World* in 1893. The drawings were made by Richard Felton Outcault and depicted a humorous set of characters under the title of "Hogan's Alley." On November 18, 1894, the newspaper published the first of his six-box cartoon series "The Origin of a New Species," and later "The Yellow Kid." This was the first successful colored section.

Newspaper to appear on Sunday was the *Sunday Monitor*, Baltimore, Md., published by Philip Edwards, which appeared December 18, 1796. It consisted of four pages, 10¼ by 17 inches.

Newspaper to be microfilmed. See Check photographing device

The First**NEWSPAPER—Continued**

Newspaper to insert an aluminum foil sheet to be used as a household wrapping was the *Sentinel*, Milwaukee, Wis., whose April 2, 1957, issue contained an insert featuring an advertisement of the Aluminum Corporation of America.

Newspaper to microfilm its current issues. See under Microfilm

Newspaper to microfilm its past issues. See under Microfilm

Newspaper to operate a radio station was the *News of Detroit*, Mich., whose station WWJ, Detroit, (as 8 MK) began operating on August 20, 1920.

Newspaper to use an airplane. See Aviation—Airplane: Airplane used by a newspaper

Newspaper 12-page advertising supplement featured "The Christmas Store of A Million Gifts," Gimbel Bros., Broadway and 33rd Street, New York City, issued as Section VI of the *New York Times* of December 7, 1913.

Newspaper whose input was derived from a communications satellite was the *Wall Street Journal*, set in type at Chicopee, Mass., and sent to Orlando, Fla., via the Westar communications satellite at 3½ minutes per page. Dedication ceremonies for the new system were held November 20, 1978.

Newspaper with a full page of woodcut engravings was the *Weekly Herald*, New York City, of Saturday June 28, 1845, which printed 6 woodcuts depicting the grand funeral procession of Andrew Jackson.

Newspaper with an aviation section was the *Philadelphia, Pa. Inquirer*, whose issue of June 7, 1908, devoted 5 columns on page 2A to "News from the Aeronautic Sphere." The heading was later changed to "In Aeronautic Sphere."

Newspaper with an illustrated color-page was the *New York World* of Sunday, May 21, 1893. One large sheet, printed in color and folded once, made up 4 pages. Page 29 showed a Walt McDougall cartoon in color, "Broadway Cable Car Possibilities." Pages 30 and 31 were printed in black. Page 32 was a full-page color reproduction of a painting of the Spanish ship *The Santa Maria*.

Newspaper with perfumed advertising page was issued March 25, 1937, by the *Daily News*, Washington, D.C. It contained a page advertisement of the Peoples Drug Stores featuring flowers.

Newspaper wrappers. See under Postal service

Norwegian-American newspaper was *Nordlyset* ("The Northern Light"), first published July 29, 1847, in Muskego, Wis. James De Noon Reymert was the first editor.

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Offset-printed daily newspaper that was successful was the daily *World* of Opelousas, La., which began operations on December 24, 1939. It was printed on a sheet-fed offset press. John Richmond Thistlewaite was editor and publisher.

Penny daily newspaper was *The Cent*, which was published in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830 by Dr. Christopher Columbus Conwell, but the first successful penny paper was the *New York Sun*, published by Benjamin Henry Day, which appeared on September 3, 1833. (*George Henry Payne—History of Journalism in the United States*)

Periodical on microfilm. See Microfilm: Magazine on microfilm offered to subscribers

Political newspaper of national importance was the *Gazette of the United States*, the political organ of Alexander Hamilton, edited by John Fenno. The first issue appeared in New York City, April 15, 1789. When the government moved its headquarters to Philadelphia, the *Gazette* followed. The first issue printed in Philadelphia was that of April 14, 1790. The *New York Weekly Journal* was established November 5, 1733, by John Peter Zenger as a political organ to expose Governor Cosby. Zenger was arrested and imprisoned November 17, 1734, defended by Andrew Hamilton, a Philadelphia lawyer, and acquitted. His newspaper is often termed the first political paper. (*Merritt Way Haynes—Student's History of Printing*)

Pulitzer Prize award to a newspaper was presented June 5, 1918, to the *New York Times* at the graduation ceremony at Columbia University, New York City.

Radio facsimile newspaper was transmitted by KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., on December 17, 1937. It consisted of a roll of sensitized paper nearly five inches wide, with perforations at the sides, which issued from a receiving set.

Radio facsimile newspaper (daily) was transmitted December 7, 1938, by the *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo., over Station W9XZY on an ultra-high frequency. Nine pages, each 8½ inches long, four columns to a page, printed in seven-point type, issued from a receiving set. About 15 minutes was required to transmit each page.

Religious weekly newspaper. See under Religious publication

Single copy delivered by a vending machine. See Vending Machine: Newspaper vending machine to deliver a single copy

Spanish newspaper was *El Redactor*, published July 1, 1827, in New York City. The first editor was Juan José de Lerena.

Three-dimensional newspaper advertisement. See under Advertisement

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Trademark controversy involving a newspaper. See under Trademark lawsuit

Transoceanic newspaper was the *Daily Mail*, a weekly digest of the London, England, *Daily Mail*, dated January 5, 1944. It was made up and edited in London, microfilmed, and flown to New York City, where it was enlarged and printed. It contained 12 pages, 9 by 12 inches, four columns wide.

Ukrainian daily newspaper was the *Ukrainian Daily News*, established January 31, 1920, in New York City. The first editor was M. Tkach.

Woman newspaper editor. See under Woman

Yiddish daily newspaper was the *Yiddishes-Tageblatt* or *Jewish Daily News*, which was founded in New York City in 1885 by Kasriel Hersch Sarasohn.

NEWSPAPER AUDIT

Newspaper circulation audit was made by a group of advertisers who organized the Association of American Advertisers to verify circulation figures. On August 21, 1914, the Audit Bureau of Circulations was formed in Chicago, Ill., with headquarters in that city as a cooperative, non-profit-making organization. Membership was composed of advertisers, advertising agencies, and publishers. Of the 25 directors, 4 were from daily newspapers, 2 from magazines, 2 from business papers, 2 from farm papers, 2 from advertising agencies, and 13 from among advertisers.

NEWSPAPER INDEX separately published was *The Index to the New York Times for 1865*, published in 1866 by Henry J. Raymond & Company, New York City. It contained 182 pages. Earlier indexes had been printed primarily for staff use.

NEWSPAPER PREMIUM

Newspaper premiums were offered by the New York *Recorder*, New York City, whose issue of March 25, 1893, printed the first of a series of coupons offering 17 by 25 inch color reproductions of celebrated paintings. Ten different subjects were offered, any one of which could be had for 20 coupons. Coupons and bonus prizes were also offered for ad insertions: a \$10 goldpiece, 5 silver watches, and 10 plush ottomans. Similar coupons were also inserted in plug-cut tobacco packages by tobacco vendors.

NEWSPAPER PRINTING PRESS. See Printing press: High-speed newspaper printing and folding machine

NEWSPAPER REPORTER

See also News correspondent

Newspaper reporter to become a U.S. senator was [Arthur Edson] Blair Moody, Democrat, who served the Washington Bureau of the *Detroit News* for 18 years (1933-1951). He was appointed on April 23, 1951, by Governor Gerhard Mennen Williams of Michigan and was sworn in on April

The First

25, 1951, on which date Vice President Alben William Barkley called upon him to preside over the U.S. Senate.

Newspaper reporter to receive a Pulitzer Prize for newspaper reporting was Herbert Bayard Swope of the New York *World* for his stories on the internal situation in the German Empire. The award was announced by Columbia University, New York City, on June 4, 1917.

NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

Newspaper syndicate to supply articles, stories, etc., was started on November 8, 1884, but was postponed until November 15, 1884, by Samuel Sidney McClure of New York City, who organized the McClure Syndicate. Because the syndicate offered larger payment than individual newspapers, a better class of writers endeavored to write for the daily press, their articles being syndicated throughout the country. (*Samuel Sidney McClure—My Autobiography*)

Press syndicate facsimile transmission. See under Radio facsimile transmission

Syndication of newspaper material was attempted by Moses Yale Beach of New York City, who printed President John Tyler's message, delivered December 7, 1841, to the second session of the 27th Congress. Sales were made to the Albany, N.Y., *Advertiser*; the Troy, N.Y., *Whig*; the Salem, Mass., *Gazette*; the Boston, Mass., *Times*; etc. Each newspaper printed its own name in the blank space provided for that purpose. (*Alexander Gurdon Abell—Life of John Tyler*)

NEWSREEL. See under Motion picture

NEWSREEL THEATER. See Theater

NIAGARA FALLS

Person to cross Niagara Falls on a tightrope was Jean Francois Gravelet, a Frenchman better known by his professional name, Émile Blondin, whose first exhibition took place on June 30, 1859, before a crowd of 5,000 people. Wearing pink tights and a spangled tunic of yellow silk, he crossed a cable about 2 inches in diameter strung 151 hundred feet high. A 1,100-foot rope was stretched below the suspension bridge with a series of parallel ropes alongside. In 1859 and 1860 Blondin gave a series of "ascensions." On August 19, he carried a man on his back across the cable, trundled over a loaded wheelbarrow, and walked across in a sack. On July 14, 1859, dressed as an ape, he pushed a wheelbarrow across. He usually carried a long pole which aided him to balance himself and which could also serve as a guard in case he fell, since it would be supported by the parallel ropes and thus prevent him from falling into the river. (*George Washington Holley—The Falls of Niagara*)

daily newspaper that was successfully World of Opelousas, La., editions on December 24, 1939. It set-fed offset press. John Rich was editor and publisher.

paper was *The Cent*, which Philadelphia, Pa., in 1830 by Dr. Sus Conwell, but the first successor was the New York *Sun*, published by Henry Day, which appeared in 1809. (*George Henry Payne—History of the United States*)

rofilm. See Microfilm: Magazines offered to subscribers

per of national importance in the United States, the political organ of Hamilton, edited by John Fenwick, appeared in New York City, in 1787. In the government moved its headquarters to Philadelphia, the *Gazette* followed. The *New York Weekly Journal* appeared on November 5, 1733, by John Mitchell, an organ to expose Governor James Oglethorpe arrested and imprisoned. He was defended by Andrew Hamilton, a lawyer, and acquitted. His name is recorded in the first political party. (*James Oglethorpe—Student's History of*)

rd to a newspaper was prepared by the New York *Times* at the University at Columbia University.

vs newspaper was transmitted by radio on December 17, 1937. It used sensitized paper nearly five feet wide at the sides, which was set.

ws newspaper (daily) was transmitted by W9XZY on an ultra-high frequency, each 8½ inches long, four lines printed in seven-point type, and set. About 15 minutes was required for each page.

ews newspaper. See under Religion

ed by a vending machine. : Newspaper vending machine for sale copy

was *El Redactor*, published in New York City. The first editor was

newspaper advertisement. ent

*NY Times
Magazine
Sunday,
March 11, 1990*

For 10 years, Pham

Xuan An was a valued reporter

for Time magazine in Saigon.

What his editors didn't know was

that all along he was

SPYING FOR HANOI

TOUR HANOI

By Morley Safer

IT IS EARLY MORNING, JAN. 25, 1989, and the caravan — my “60 Minutes” camera crew and assorted hangers-on — is waiting at the Majestic Hotel in Ho Chi Minh City. Huang Mai Huong, my guide-interpreter, is looking very smug. “Miss Mai,” as I call her, has been wedding shopping in Ho Chi Minh City, which to someone from Hanoi is the equivalent of Hong Kong or Bangkok. She is due to be married in a few weeks to a young Hanoi diplomat. Although she is pleased at what she has found — raw silk for a wedding dress, boxes of sweets, and small gifts for relatives — I am not so sure she is so sure about the groom. When he receives his first diplomatic posting,

Morley Safer is a co-editor of the CBS television program “60 Minutes.” This article is excerpted from “Flashbacks: On Returning to Vietnam,” which will be published by Random House next month.

she will not be allowed to travel with him. Without a great deal of confidence, she has already told me, “The reason for this is that we are a poor country, and we cannot afford to send a whole family overseas.”

I suspect there are other reasons, other concerns. The success of overseas Vietnamese is known to everyone here. Hanoi will not allow its most talented young people to witness the prosperity of their cousins and perhaps be tempted away from duty to the motherland.

We are due to leave for Cu Chi to interview a North Vietnamese veteran, as part of a “60 Minutes” report called “The Enemy.” The taping has brought me back to Vietnam, which I covered for CBS News in the 1960’s and 70’s, after an absence of 17 years. In the hotel lobby, I tell Miss Mai I have a favor to ask.

“What is it?”

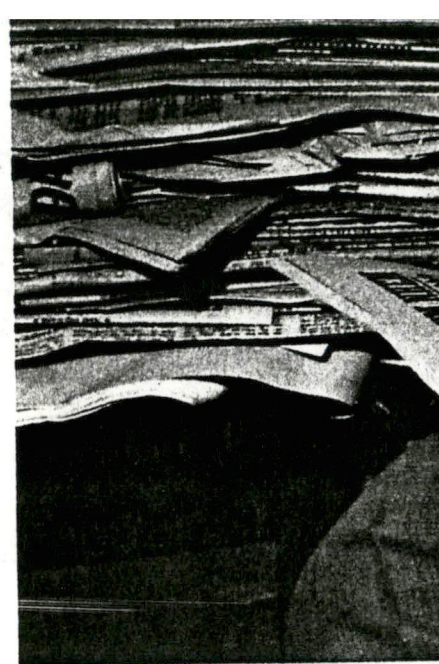
“I have an old friend in Ho Chi Minh City whom I have not seen for almost 20 years. Could you arrange for me to meet him tonight?”

I write the name Pham Xuan An on a piece of paper. It means nothing to her. She summons an assistant minder, a young, well-meaning but barely competent boy named Tuan. He looks at the name and goes ice cold.

“I will make inquiries,” he says. “I will let you know this evening.”

Pham Xuan An was a correspondent for Time magazine in Saigon. His beat was Vietnamese politics and military affairs. He was among the best-connected journalists in the country. At Time, he was considered a sage. It was always An who would brief new correspondents; it was An whom even the competition sought when trying to unravel the hopelessly complicated threads of Vietnamese political loyalties.

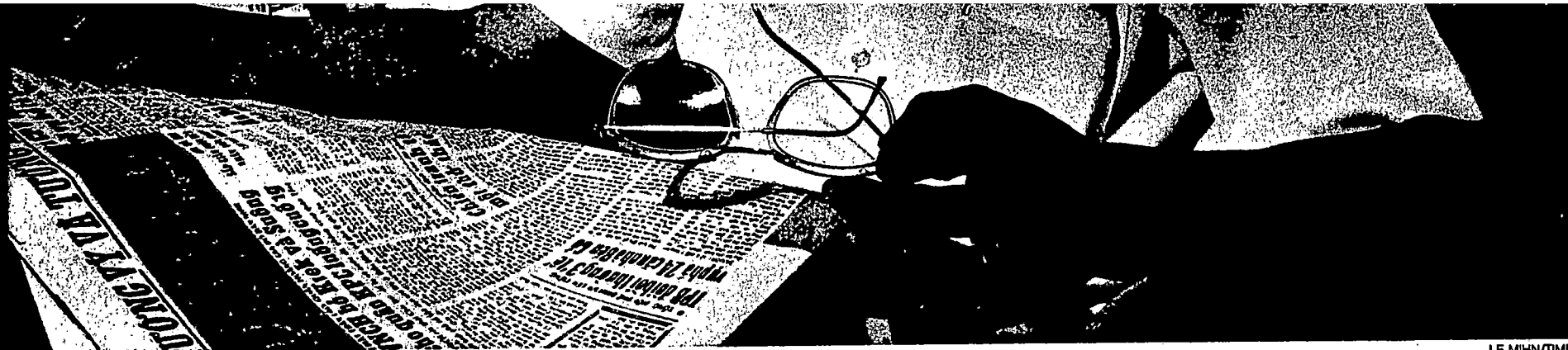
An was an open and engaging man with a wonderful sense of humor, always welcome at American and Vietnamese military and diplomatic occasions, one of the few Vietnamese reporters admitted to off-the-record briefings by the American



mission. It was rumored that he worked for the Central Intelligence Agency.

It is known that during the last days of Saigon, An had persuaded American officials to take a number of Vietnamese friends out of the country — people who would certainly have been on the Communists’ list of public enemies. He had managed to get his wife and four young children onto a plane. He, too, was cleared to leave, but he missed the flight.

There were rumors that he was dead ... that he had been arrested and was still rotting in a re-education camp ... that he was a full colonel in the People’s Army ... that during the war he had been spying for the North.



LE MIHN/TIME



PATTI HASSLER

Young Tuan leaves with my piece of paper, but I have little hope that anything will come of this request.

AT 6 P.M., WE RETURN TO THE Majestic Hotel. This is my last night in Vietnam, and although it is the custom at the end of a long television expedition for all to join in a festive dinner, I am trying hard to avoid it. A television crew is, for a week or so, an extended family, and this family with its minders has become an extended colony. I am determined to be alone, make notes, finish a paperback novel that I have been dawdling over for days. It is Julian Barnes's "Flaubert's Parrot," and it has been providing great late-night pleasure — a 20-minute antidote,

a lights-out escape from the memories and realities of Vietnam. Room service is on my mind.

The problem of dinner is solved by Tuan. He approaches me with a piece of paper.

"Mr. Pham Xuan An will see you tonight at 7," he says. "Here is his address."

I am stunned by this turn of events. I try to fathom who made this decision, how it was made. I stare at the offered address. It is in the northern part of the city, near the highway to Bien Hoa.

I thank Tuan for his efforts, feeling slightly sheepish at some of my muttered asides about his competence.

"One other thing, I would like to see Pham Xuan (Continued on Page 87)

Pham Xuan An, above, at work in his Time office in 1972; and, left, on Jan. 25, 1989, when he was visited at his home in Ho Chi Minh City by the author.

SPY

Continued from Page 35

An alone. I do not need any translation." Miss Mai leaves the decision to Tuan. "No problem, no problem," he says. "There will be a driver to take you to his house."

Tuan seems extremely relieved to be excluded from a conversation that could possibly damage a promising career.

I ask Patti Hassler, a "60 Minutes" producer, to join me. I do not want to take notes when I meet with An. There is something unnerving about having someone scribble while you talk. A tape recorder is even more intimidating. But I want an observant witness to this reunion. I want every detail remembered.

We drive through the Phu Nhuan District of Ho Chi Minh City. It is, as it was, a mixture of grand and not-so-grand villas separated by more modest houses. The main thoroughfare, the old highway to Bien Hoa, has been renamed Avenue Dien Bien Phu. We turn onto a street of small villas, the kind occupied by middle-level United States Embassy personnel during the war. Each is protected by a concrete wall, with iron gates across the entrance. We creep along the curb looking for No. 214.

Pham Xuan An is standing at the open iron gates, a pair of German shepherds flanking him. An and his beloved dogs. He would take them everywhere. He used to have his morning coffee at the Continental Palace, and always the big black snout of a German shepherd poked out from under his table.

He walks toward me, arms outstretched and, uncharacteristically for a Vietnamese, he embraces me.

An has changed very little. He is 61, but he looked that old 20 years ago. Then he might have been described as wiry; now he is emaciated, almost cadaverous. He is wearing a white shirt, dark trousers and enormous heavy horn-rimmed glasses that make him look like a certified intellectual of the kind you see hanging out in cafes on the fringes of the Sorbonne. He takes them off when he talks and slips them on when he listens.

We are seated in the living room, which also serves as An's study. On a table in a corner is an old Olivetti portable typewriter. There are

floor-to-ceiling glass-covered bookcases filled to overflowing with English, French and Vietnamese titles. There is a neat disorder to the room: piles of newspapers, books lying open on the shelves, the disorder that would indicate a preoccupied mind, not a sloppy one. There is a nice musty smell, the smell of paper quietly disintegrating in the Asian dampness.

On a low table separating a sofa and two easy chairs, An has set out glasses, a bowl of ice and a bottle of White Horse whisky.

"You know, you are still a mystery," I say. "People are still unsure about who you were working for. What's the truth?"

He laughs. "The truth? Which truth? One truth is that for 10 years I was a staff correspondent for Time magazine, and before that Reuters. The other truth is that I joined the movement in 1944 and in one way or another have been part of it ever since. Two truths ... both truths are true."

I read somewhere that the North, the Vietcong, had 200,000 agents active in the South during the war. I ask An how he managed to keep his identities separate.

"The identities weren't the problem. The identities were very easy. Loyalty was the problem. I learned about loyalty at university in the United States. To me, in a certain way, loyalty is a totally American idea."

An had been given a State Department scholarship to the United States in the late 1950's. After his university studies he traveled across the country, staying in private homes, ending his time abroad in Orange County, Calif., working for a local newspaper. He now jokes: "I was the only Vietnamese in Orange County. I understand 300,000 have now taken my place."

The conversation rambles. An is anxious to know about old friends. Especially Frank McCulloch, who was Time's bureau chief in Saigon, and Richard M. Clurman, who during An's years at Time was Time-Life's chief of correspondents, based in New York.

"McCulloch taught me everything about honest journalism. He taught me about 'getting it right.' That was his main concern. Tell him what-

ever I did, I did not let him down on that. I never planted a story; I was not part of any disinformation campaign. The best friends I had were at Time. David Greenway and other reporters taught me about friendship. Clurman demonstrated what loyalty is. Everyone in the bureau was frightened of Clurman, but when there were problems, they turned to him for help. He never let anyone down. When we lost people, when someone was killed, Clurman didn't send his sympathies; he came himself."

Frank McCulloch is now managing editor of The San Francisco Examiner, H.D.S. (David) Greenway is with The Boston Globe, and Richard Clurman writes books and serves as chairman of the board of the Columbia University Media in Society Seminars.

The talk turns to Robert Shaplen, who covered Vietnam for many years for The New Yorker. He died of cancer eight months ago. Shaplen's Vietnamese reporter, Nguyen Hung Vuong, and An were inseparable. Vuong was a squat, intense, sour-looking man. Together they were the Mutt and Jeff of Vietnamese political minutiae, a two-man repository of all the intrigues, petty bickering, corruption, gossip, dirt, plotting and grand designs of the little kings we created, the tin-pots we overthrew, the might-have-beens and never-wuzzes. In the dim 40-watt glow of An's study, I reflect on all that ... all that scholarship of theirs that we called upon all those years ago. So important then, so useless now. Vuong died of cancer, too, in 1986, in lonely exile in Virginia. An and I raise a glass in silent toast.

HOW DID IT START?"

I ask. "It was the most natural thing. In 1944, the Japanese were still here. I joined the Vietminh along with most of my classmates. It was not a matter of choice; it was the only thing to do. We were patriots. Then, when the French came back, nothing had really changed, just the enemy. I did nothing very brave; I ran a few errands.

"The real work started in 1960, when I was working for Reuters. I held the rank of regimental commander. I never wore a uniform, of course ... I never carried a weapon. During the years with Time I was made a colonel."

"What did they expect of you?"

"The same thing Time ex-

pected, only in greater detail. I had access to all the Vietnamese bases and their commanders. My superiors wanted to know the strengths of various units. They wanted estimates of the capabilities of commanders — who was corrupt and who was corruptible. They wanted all the political stuff, the same stuff you guys wanted."

"Did they want you to place stories in Time?"

"No. They were clever enough to know how easy that kind of thing is to spot. They told me over and over to do nothing that might compromise my job. A couple of times I had to sit on very good stories because my source would have been too obvious. The only time I risked doing anything like that was during the Paris peace talks. We — Time — had a series of great scoops."

"How easy was it to pass on information?"

"In Saigon we had a liaison system. I would just pass it on. I tried to avoid putting anything on paper. Then every few months I would disappear for a couple of days. It wasn't unusual for me to do that for Time. My commanders preferred the long debriefings. We met in a couple of places, but mainly in the Ho Bo forest."

The Ho Bo forest is about 10 miles northwest of Saigon. It was under almost constant attack by the American 25th Infantry Division.

"One time, it was during a Tet truce, I was on my way back to Saigon, when one side

or the other — I'm not sure which — started shooting, and I got caught in the middle. I spent two days and two nights in a ditch. I really thought it was all over for me. I thought, 'What a rotten way to die, the victim of a truce.'"

As he talks, An leans over, his elbows on his knees, a Lucky Strike dangling from his bony fingers. He speaks with an easy grace, with the mannerisms of a donnish poet.

"Were you frightened that you might be discovered?"

"Constantly. I was terrified. You know there were rumors in the 60's that I was working for the C.I.A. I did my best not to discourage those tales. I thought it gave me a little more protection. Later, of course, it became a threat. We worked in very close security. I don't think more than half a dozen people knew of my activities. In the early 70's, when things started going badly for the Government, I was worried that when the collapse came there wouldn't be time to explain to some kid from the countryside with an AK-47 that I was a colonel in his army. I used to tell people, 'They'll probably kill me and roast my dog.'"

An's explanations do not clarify; they deepen the mystery of the man. The puzzle becomes an enigma. Sitting a few feet away in the semigloom, his eyes enlarged by those ridiculous heavy glasses, he goes out of focus. How many more layers are there? How much more is there to be told in his friendly confession?

In his book "The Fall of Saigon," David Butler describes An's gallantry in helping Dr. Tran Kim Tuyen to escape. Tuyen was one of the most highly placed C.I.A. agents in Vietnam. An incurable plotter who had worked for and against the Thieu Government, on the last day of Saigon he was still at it, trying to make a deal with the Buddhist hierarchy to form a new government.

Tuyen would have been a priority target for the Vietcong. He had organized and presided over Diem's secret police and, with American assistance, had set up Saigon's first intelligence network aimed at the North. In the confusion preceding the collapse of the city he had missed two different flights that the C.I.A. had arranged for him and his family. His wife and children managed to leave, through friends at the British Embassy, but on the last day of the war he had no one to turn to but Pham Xuan An. An shoved him in his car and drove through a collapsing Saigon to an American apartment building . . . bluffed his way past a guard, forced open the iron gates, and ordered Tuyen to go. There is a picture from that last day of figures silhouetted on a rooftop stairway that reaches up to an American helicopter. The figure on the bottom step is Tuyen. An is not in the picture. He stayed.

The act might signify nothing more than An's unwillingness to permit suffering when he had the wit and compassion — and the courage — to prevent it. I do not press him further.

Whatever he was, whatever he did in the past, An is a dignified and decent man, a believer still in a small, honorable destiny for his country. I do not think of him as a Communist, though he is still a loyal party member. I can't even think of him as a nationalist. It is a perverted word that too often masks grandiose and ugly possibilities. No, An is a genuine patriot, I decide, one of the few I have known.

"What happened that day, after everyone left?"

"Bob Shaplen gave me the keys to his room at the Continental. So did a couple of the other correspondents. I went home, picked up my mother and moved into the hotel. I knew it would be safer there. My mother was also very ill, and I thought it would be easier to look after her in the hotel. My wife and children had already left on the flight that Time arranged."

"Why did you stay? Did you want to see it through?"

"I suppose so. Something like that. I think it is difficult for an outsider to understand, and just as difficult to explain. Maybe I don't even understand why. I knew we had to get rid of the foreigners. Even the foreigners I love so much. Maybe I thought I could help rebuild the country. Even if I had wanted to go, there was my mother. She was too old and too ill to travel. So I stayed. At first I thought I would find someone to look after her, and join my family in France or the States. But they made it clear to me that they would not let me leave."

There is a look of great weariness in his face. The spy in winter. The dutiful elderly son who chose loyalty over freedom. The first year of "liberation" was spent in a camp . . . not a re-education camp, he explains, but a special camp near Hanoi for "friends" who might have been contaminated by too close a relationship with the Americans.

"It wasn't hard labor; it was lectures: long lectures, mainly dealing with party theory. People felt I needed a brush up after all those years of working for the Americans. When I returned to Saigon, my wife and children came back. I wanted them back, but I left the decision to them."

All four of An's children are in their 20's now. His oldest son works as a translator, having studied English and Russian at the Institute for Foreign Languages in Moscow. Another son is an engineer and still another a psychologist. An's daughter will soon graduate from medical school.

"Why did the revolution fail?"

"There are many reasons. So many mistakes were made out of sheer ignorance. Like every revolution, we called it a people's revolution, but of course the people were the first to suffer."

In the previous week, wandering the streets of Ho Chi Minh City at night, I saw what seemed to be thousands upon thousands of homeless. When I mention this to An, he looks embarrassed, as though he has helped bring on their calamity. I suppose, in a way, he has, but he now has the decency to feel shame. All that talk of liberation 20, 30, 40 years ago, all the plotting and all the bodies produced — this impoverished, broken-

down country: revolution as punishment, liberation as a grandiose denial of possibilities.

"As long as the people sleep in the street, the revolution was lost," An says. "It is not that the leaders are cruel men, but the effect of paternalism and discredited economic theory is the same."

"Aren't you worried about talking so bluntly? Isn't it dangerous?"

"Everyone knows how I feel. I make no secret of it. I never have. During the Thieu Government everyone knew exactly what I thought of those thieves. I'm too old to change." He laughs. "I'm too old to shut up."

"What about the reforms?" I ask. In the previous 18 months, the regime has loosened up significantly, allowing a certain amount of private enterprise. "I get the feeling that something is beginning to happen. Am I wrong?"

"No, not wrong, just too optimistic. I wish the reforms represented a genuine re-evaluation, a genuine *perestroika*. Maybe I am too pessimistic. That's a disease that is easy to catch in this country."

"But the way people, especially in the South, responded to the reforms. Surely the leadership is smart enough to get the message."

"The way people responded. That's what breaks my heart. To see that spirit going crazy with delight over a few economic reforms. It gives a hint of what the possibilities are for this damn country if we could have not just peace, but freedom."

"Do they watch you?" "Yes, just like in the days of Thieu. They watch me out of habit now, not because they expect to learn anything. They know everything there is to know about me."

"Will they let you leave?"

"I don't know. I'm not sure I want to. At the very least, I would like my children to go to the States to study."

The bottle of White Horse is almost empty. The three of us have been sipping steadily through the evening. Patti sits at her end of the sofa, being the perfect fly on the wall. I ask An: "Do you regret what you did, now that you've seen the results?"

"I hate that question. I have asked it of myself a thousand times. But I hate the answer more. No. No regrets. I had to do it. This peace that I fought for may be crippling this country, but the war was kill-

(Continued on Page 92)

Solutions to Last Week's Puzzles

P	D	O	A	M	A	R	A	P	L	U	M	B	T	K	O	S
L	I	E	U	S	R	A	S	R	A	R	E	E	H	A	R	E
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C	T	S	I	F	S	B	R	O	Z	S	W	I	T			
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A	R	O	N	G	H	O	T	I	O	R	A	L	E	A	C	H
R	O	X	Y	R	O	B	I	N	N	E	L	L	S	R	A	I
F	I	X	X	E	W	I	N	G	O	W	E	S	T	E	R	A

STEPHANIE BRUSH: LIFE: A WARNING —

Usually, as a teenager, you have a grace period (about two weeks) between the time you stop worrying about your skin and the time you start worrying about being blimpo. (Or sometimes it's fatness first, then skin. No one wins this one.)

was rumored
the Central Int
... that during the
An had persuaded A
to take a number of
ids out of the country
old certainly have be

SPY

Continued from Page 88

ing it. As much as I love the United States, it had no right here. The Americans had to be driven out of Vietnam one way or another. We must sort this place out ourselves."

Poor An. He occupies that no man's land called the middle ground or, depending on the generation, the third force. No place for a sensitive soul. Historically, of course, it has been occupied only by sensitive souls. If Graham Greene had looked at Vietnam in another way, he might have written "The Quiet Vietnamese," with Pham Xuan An as his model.

An is neither apologetic about the cause he served, nor does he rail against it. His is not a case of a god that failed. Unlike Arthur Koestler and other reformed addicts of Marxism, I doubt that An ever was a believer. A god did not fail him. Men did.

I suspect he did what was for him the natural thing, not especially courageous. There is a distinction between a spy and a traitor. For him to have served Nguyen Van Thieu would have been an act of betrayal. As for Americans, he was capable of separating

his feelings for the Americans he worked with from the cause the American Government was pursuing. In fact, what he wanted for his country, I believe, were the things Americans already had. My suspicion is that he made no definite decision about himself, his politics or his country. I think that he, like most men, kept taking what seemed to be the logical next step. Unlike most men, there was a minimum of self-interest involved.

It is past 9 o'clock — time to go. An walks us out to the car, the two dogs at his feet. "You've led a couple of interesting lives," I tell him. "Why don't you write it all down? It would be a fascinating book. An important one, too."

He slips off the glasses and

looks up at the night sky. I can barely see his face in the dark, but I hear a short trill of sad laughter. "All the years that I was a reporter," he says, "all those years, no one told me what to write; no one censored me at Time or Reuters. I am too old to learn some new rules about what can be said and what cannot. I am afraid my reporting days are over."

He embraces me, shakes my hand. "Please tell all my friends you saw me," he says. "Tell Clurman and McCulloch and Charlie Mohr, especially. Tell them I am doing well. Well enough." Charlie Mohr, first for Time, then The New York Times, was one of the first American reporters to cover Vietnam's agonies in the early 60's, and

among the most perceptive. I promise to make the calls. (Upon returning to the United States, I reach Clurman and McCulloch, both of whom are extremely touched that An remembered them so fondly. I never reached Charlie Mohr, who died on his 60th birthday, in June 1989.)

"I really want to come back," I say, "and find another story here."

"That would be nice, Morley. That would be very nice. But I think the next one of the guys that I see will probably be Shaplen or Vuong."

I can't see An's face, only his silhouette against the light of the living-room window. The long bony arm waves a farewell, and the dogs bark us out of the driveway. ■

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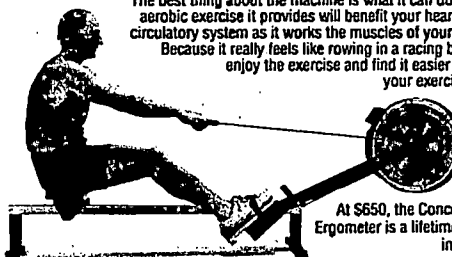
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THE MAKING OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER

BY DR. THOMAS E. GREEN

THE making of newspapers is an art that, save in its most primitive form, belongs exclusively to modern—indeed, to comparatively recent—civilization. That Japan should, in the very few years since her modern metamorphosis, have so speedily caught up with the van of periodical publication is less wonderful when one remembers that the Orient is the birthplace of the “art preservative,” and that China possesses the oldest newspaper in the world.

There have been similar newspapers from remote antiquity in Japan; small sheets roughly struck off from wooden blocks detailing some great political fact, or describing some crime or some generally interesting event.

The first attempt at a modern journal in Japan was in 1864, when the *Kuwigai Shimbun* was undertaken by Joseph Hess, a picturesque character, who in 1850 was cast away in the wrecking of a junk, rescued and carried to America. Here he lived for a number of years, acquired a speedy smattering of western ideas and methods, and, when Japan was opened after the visit of Commodore Perry, returned to his native land as an interpreter.

The first modern newspaper monthly worthy of the name was founded by John Black, an Englishman, one of the first foreign residents of Yokohama. This was in 1872. Since then Japanese journalism has grown with wonderful rapidity, both in volume and in character. There are now some eight hundred newspapers and magazines published in the empire, of which more than two hundred are in Tokyo.

JAPAN'S BEST KNOWN NEWSPAPER IS
ONLY 38 YEARS OLD

Of the newspapers there are the *Kuampo*, which is the official gazette, containing the government announcements, such as laws, regulations, and appointments; the *Kokumin*, much quoted in press dispatches from Tokyo, as giving the government opinion of things international during the premiership of Prince

Katsura, and the *Nichi Nichi*, as expressing popular sentiment of the better sort.

Of magazines there are scores of every sort and kind,—literary, artistic, legal, medical, scientific—technical along all lines of modern accomplishment and endeavor.

The *Jiji-Shimpo* corresponds in a measure to our words “The Times.” *Jiji* means “timely events” or “daily events” and bears a peculiar, though entirely accidental, resemblance to the Greek “ti-ti,” the particle of interrogation. “Shimpo” is the word for journal or merely “paper.”

The *Jiji-Shimpo* is a monument, in a way, to the memory of its founder; not more a monument than a constant reincarnation of his spirit and influence. It was founded 38 years ago by the late Fukuzawa Yukichi, who was often called the Japanese Gladstone. No account of Japan, however brief, and particularly no reference to its intellectual and literary development, would be complete without reference to the life and influence of this remarkable man.

Born in 1835 a Samurai—that is, one of the military gentry, for in Japan every gentleman was a soldier and every soldier a gentleman—he was left a young boy, orphaned and poor. Despite the fanatical hatred at that time of all things foreign, Fukuzawa undertook the study of English and made such progress that when the first envoy was sent abroad, in 1860, he was the interpreter and secretary.

On his return he detached himself from all connection with official life and devoted himself to the herculean task of Americanizing Japan, for to him America was always the ideal among the nations.

Dropping his prerogative as a Samurai, Fukuzawa became a commoner and the preacher and teacher of a Jeffersonian type of democracy. He introduced into Japan public speaking and lecturing, for which many of his most progressive contemporaries declared the Japanese lan-



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A GROUP OF "RIKISHA" MEN EXHIBITING THEIR THIRST FOR LEARNING, THE UNIVERSAL PASSION IN JAPAN

The Japanese have been termed by some observers the greatest newspaper readers in the world today. As in the United States, the perusal of the day's news is a duty which no one is too lowly to neglect and none too high to scorn. This is in line with their avid quest of knowledge. Especially is the trait evident in the schoolboy, whose eagerness to learn might cause the average American or English collegian to regard him as a "grind." Perhaps he misses some of the valuable lessons of playground and athletic field, acquiring no more in the long run by depending, as does the French student, so largely upon reading matter.

guage unfit. To make it still better suited, he coined new words and phrases to express modern ideas.

He translated western books and wrote original treatises upon social and intellectual reform. His works comprise one hundred and five volumes, of which more than ten million copies have been issued. It is no exaggeration to say that this one man is the intellectual father of more than half the men who are now directing the affairs and shaping the destinies of the island empire of the Orient.

Eventually his work crystallized in two things: the *Jiji-Shimpo* and the other the Keio Gijuku, an institution where a student body of more than two thousand is devoting its time and energy to practical preparation for usefulness—an institution whose modernity is indicated by the fact that it vanquished our own University of Wisconsin at baseball.

EVERY MAN ON THE EDITORIAL STAFF IS
A UNIVERSITY GRADUATE

From the time of its establishment, it has been an unwritten rule that the men who compose the editorial staff, indeed that all the men concerned in the making of the *Jiji-Shimpo*, shall be graduates of the university. Every facility is afforded young men whose choice of profession is journalism to prepare themselves while in college for their future work.

The staff consists of an editor-in-chief, who is the general and responsible manager of the paper. Under him are five assistants, who are at the head of as many principal departments. Politics is handled by ten men thoroughly competent to discuss questions of state.

The policy of the paper is independent. It is partisan only in that it is liberal, devoted to progress, and opposed to any retrograde policy in Japanese civilization. In the main, it supports the government as at present organized, and when it takes occasion to differ, it does so with dignified and logical criticism, and not with the hysterical effusions that appear in the "yellow" journals that have developed in Japan as elsewhere.

Because of this scholarly and dignified character, *Jiji-Shimpo* wields a great influence and its voice is potent in shaping and controlling public opinion.

The paper emphasizes its commercial

department and a staff of trained men looks after this part of the news.

A foreign department of three editors cares for the cable and telegraph dispatches and keeps in close and intelligent touch with international affairs.

Domestic news is gathered by correspondents in every city and important town of the empire, sifted, and arranged by two editors.

Twenty men compose the city staff and, in close harmony with the reportorial methods of our Occidental papers, cover the local news of Tokyo, a city of more than two million people.

A literary editor and two assistants prepare every Thursday a four-page supplement, covering the literary life and product not only of Japan, but of the world. I saw in a single issue a column and a half review of an economic work that was at the time causing considerable discussion in our American papers, and a lengthy mention of three works of American fiction numbered at the time among our own best sellers.

An art department has four special writers; there are two staff photographers and a caricaturist whose work is as original and as attractive as a shrewd Japanese McCutcheon can make it.

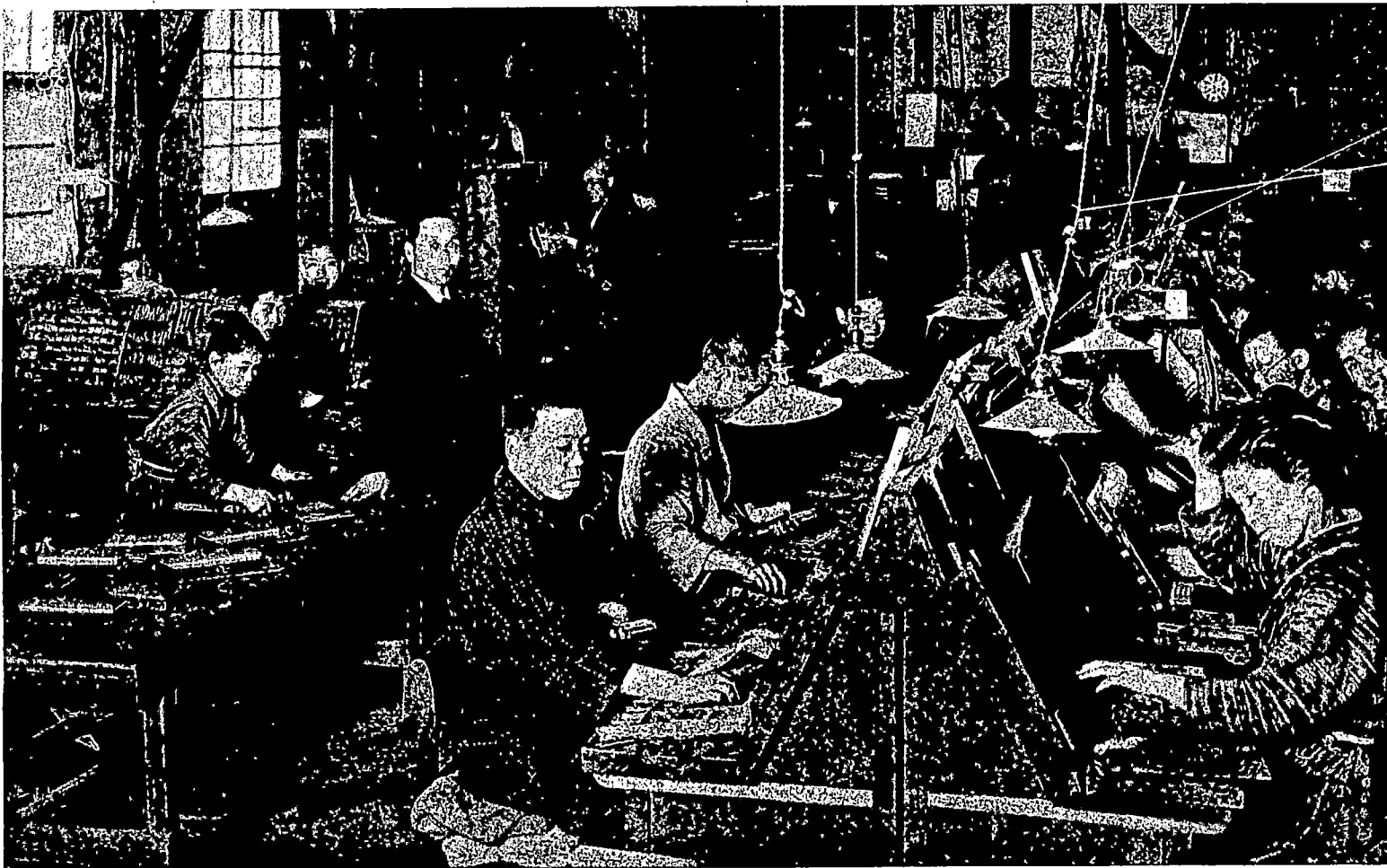
A WOMAN JOURNALIST IN OSAKA

An Osaka department, made up of five men and a woman journalist, look after a special edition printed each day and localized for that city of a million people.

In addition the paper issues a juvenile magazine called *Shonew*, with a circulation of seventy-five thousand, designed for the children of Japan. It is made up of stories, travel articles, games, and puzzles; and an unusual feature is a political section, given over to juvenile review of current issues, with a view to training boys and girls in a practical knowledge of the problems of citizenship. The *Jiji* has a daily circulation of about one hundred and ten thousand.

The *Jiji* is an eight-page paper, with generally a two-page insert, slightly smaller in format than American papers.

In common with all Oriental languages, Japanese is written and printed from right to left, and the title, therefore, is in the upper right-hand corner of what would be for us the eighth page. The



THE MAKING OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER: TYPESETTERS ADDING THE "GRASS-TYPE"

"Japanese is printed in two sets of characters—the borrowed Chinese, which are ideographic, each representing a word or a group of words; and side by side with these characters, in their vertical line, runs the translation or explanation in the indigenous grass characters, a sort of phonetic or stenographic script easily read and understood by the common and uneducated people."

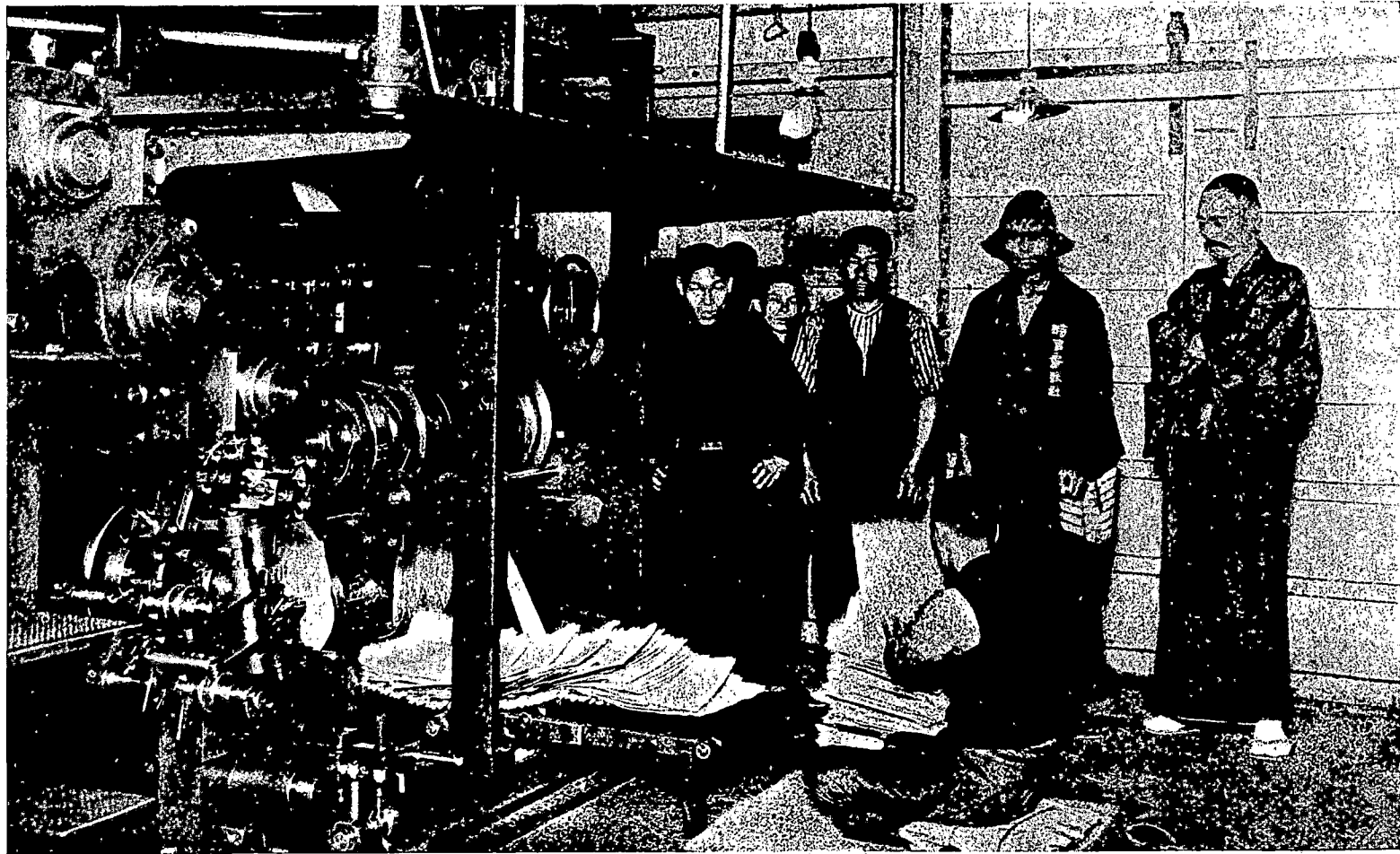
"Japanese is printed in two sets of characters—the borrowed Chinese, which are ideographic, each representing a word or a group of words, and side by side with these characters, in their vertical line, runs the translation or explanation in the indigenous grass characters, a sort of phonetic or stenographic script easily read and understood by the common and uneducated people."



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THE MAKING OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER: CHINESE BOYS PICKING UP IDEOGRAPHIC TYPES

Instead of working before a case of 26 letters, the Chinese compositor must pick his type from thousands of compartments, set all around the room. Usually he has a group of type-collector's working with him. To remember what character they are seeking, they sing it in a nasal monotone. Small wonder that a veteran printer, after professing Christianity, said that he "renounced the service of the devil and gave up printing." Imagine the bedlam of getting out an "extra" in a Japanese composing-room.



MAKING OF A JAPANESE NEWSPAPER: THE PRESS

Presses similar to those of the United States are used in Japan, from which come papers printed, cut at the top, bottom, and sides, folded, pasted, and counted. Since the Japanese papers usually have fewer pages than ours, a speed of printing as high as 300,000 copies per hour is possible.



A BASEBALL NINE FROM THE TOKYO GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Orient dislikes innovation and avoids physical exertion. Hence the deeper significance of younger Japan's wholesale pursuit of two American sports, baseball and tennis. Japan is distinctive among eastern peoples for its aptitude in adopting ideas of other lands.

lines of print are vertical and read from top to bottom and from right to left. Each article is in a small square surrounded by a border.

TWO KINDS OF TYPE FOR EVERY STORY

Typesetting in Japanese is a tedious and laborious piece of business from an Occidental viewpoint, though the many hands employed make it rapid enough in an Oriental sense. Japanese is printed in two sets of characters—the borrowed Chinese, which are ideographic, each representing a word or a group of words; and side by side with these characters, in their vertical line, runs the translation or explanation in the indigenous grass characters, a sort of phonetic or stenographic script easily read and understood by the common and uneducated people.

When an article or editorial is ready in manuscript, it is sent first to the ideographic composing-room, where it is divided into "takes" and given to Chinese compositors. The room is filled with closely set racks, containing the thousands of varieties of ideographic type.

Each compositor goes from rack to rack looking for the character required. That he may not forget what he is looking for, he sings it over and over audibly, in a cracked, nasal sort of sing-song. A composing-room is anything but a quiet place, resembling the chorus of a Chinese theater.

When the article is finished, it is placed in a sort of galley, tied together and sent to the real compositors, who untie it and proceed with a pair of tweezers to place the small grass type beside the ideograph characters. This work demands scholarship of a high order, for it requires not only an accurate and exact knowledge of orthography and language, but general information in regard to the subjects discussed, that the multi-meaning characters may be interpreted.

The type thus completed is proved, the proof carefully read and corrected and taken then to the imposing stones, where it goes into the make-up of the paper.

All typesetting is of necessity hand work, as the peculiar character of the language precludes the use of a linotype.

Stereotyping and press-work are along the ordinary lines required for the Hoe

perfecting machine, from which the paper comes, folded and counted as in one of our own establishments.

The day's work is similar to our own. The editorial department begins activities about eleven in the morning and its work is completed by five in the afternoon. The typesetters are at work by eight. The business offices are open from ten to ten.

The first edition is on the press by eight, in order that it may catch the night trains for provincial circulation. The city edition goes to press at 1 a. m.

Advertising rates are comparatively cheap—on the ordinary pages fifty sen; on the title and editorial pages up to eighty sen a line, a sen being practically half a cent. The subscription rates are only fifty sen per month.

CORRESPONDENTS IN WORLD'S GREAT CITIES

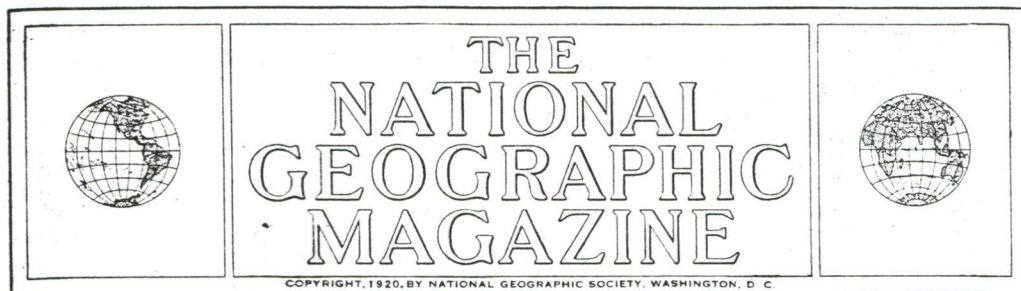
Before the World War, the *Jiji* paid its editor-in-chief three hundred yen a month (\$150)—but, compared with the cost of living in the two countries, that was the equivalent to more than double the amount in America. The assistant editors receive two hundred; a good reporter one hundred; an ordinary one from fifty to seventy-five.

Chinese compositors were paid five dollars a week; the phonetic compositors from ten to fifteen. Stereotypers and pressmen were paid from five to eight dollars a week. Since the war all wages have advanced about 50 per cent.

The paper has a staff of correspondents in most of the capitals of the world—Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and in each of the great cities of the Orient.

It uses cables and telegraphs quite as regardless of cost as does the average western paper, and any great event, wherever occurring, will, within a few hours of its happenings, throw an army of shrill-voiced newsboys on the streets, crying "Gogwai! Gogwai!" "Extra! Extra!"

The photographs of the offices of *Jiji-Shimpo*, made for me, through the courtesy of the editor-in-chief, by the staff photographer, are of unique and vivid interest, and tell in a graphic way the story of the making of a Japanese newspaper.



NEPAL: A LITTLE-KNOWN KINGDOM

BY JOHN CLAUDE WHITE

AUTHOR OF "LHASA, THE WORLD'S STRANGEST CAPITAL," "CASTLES IN THE AIR," AND "UNKNOWN BHUTAN"

With Photographs by the Author

AMONG the Himalayan Mountains, of which it owns a fair portion, including Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is the Kingdom of Nepal. Often heard of, it is one of the native Asian States of which least is known.

With the exception of the British Resident and a few European officials who live in the Residency grounds at Khatmandu, the capital, no one is allowed to visit the country without a special permit issued by the Durbar. When the pass or permit has been obtained, visitors are obliged to travel by one particular route and are not allowed to go beyond the Valley of Khatmandu, a tract of country about 15 miles wide by 20 miles long, surrounded by high mountains.

The road into Nepal for its entire length is purposely kept in a bad state of repair by the Durbar and runs over quite unnecessarily difficult country, the idea being that the worse the road the more difficult it would be for attacking troops to enter the country. On one occasion, when coming up from the plains, I returned to Khatmandu by a fairly good road, turning off near Chitlong and entering the valley close to Patan. The Gurkha "escort," which always accompanies Europeans on any journey in Nepal, had temporarily left me, and, seeing the road, I rode in quite easily before the escort discovered I had left Chitlong.

So I found that there was this much

good road, at any rate, and I believe there is a good road all the way to the plains of India down the valley of the Baghmutti, but no Europeans are allowed to travel on it.

A TURBULENT, ACTIVE, PROLIFIC PEOPLE

The Nepalese are a prolific people of very great energy and activity, eager to make the most of any opportunity which offers itself. The population is increasing so fast that outlets have to be found, and the trend of emigration now is to follow the foothills along Bhutan and into Assam.

They make good settlers, though somewhat turbulent, bring their manners and customs and religion with them, and do not intermarry with the people of the countries in which they settle. They require a very firm hand to keep them in order in the lands of their adoption. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that, in the near future, from sheer force of numbers, they will become the dominating race in Bhutan, the Bhutanese being few in number and a race which apparently is on the wane.

The Nepalese are a fighting people, have an excellent army and organization, and are fond of show, both in military display and in their religious festivals. The latter are very numerous and in fact seem to be interminable. The women take a prominent part in most of them.

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REMARKS:

PAGE 1 OF 2 PAGES (INCLUDING COVER PAGE)

June 22 / Administration of George Bush, 1989

ters of immigrants into politics. Think of Mayor Fiorello La Guardia, The Little Flower of Italy.

And now we are proud to have a new generation of Republican leaders, with your great Senator, Alfonse D'Amato, heading our New York Republican delegation for a second term in the United States Senate. And I'm glad that his TV star of a mother is here. No United States Senator works harder, and I've seen them all in action. For 8 years I was President of the Senate; no United States Senator works harder for his constituents than Al D'Amato. And he will be reelected overwhelmingly, I'm sure, come 4 years.

Republicans take great pride in our New York Members of Congress, and you've got a good delegation, now 13 strong. I want to keep that number at 13. Because Guy Molinari has decided to leave Congress to run for borough president, and I want him to win that race, and I want all of you to support him. But the Nation's loss is Staten Island's gain. And then with Susan already on the New York Council, the Molinaris will be even more of a powerhouse in the State, and I will always be grateful to Guy.

We are also justly proud of how far we've come as a party, so far that we now have a good chance—and I mean a real good chance—of winning the mayor's office in New York City, the most powerful local office in America. And it's a tremendous opportunity for the Republican party to show that our commitment to executive leadership extends far beyond the executive branch in Washington, DC, far beyond the White House, to the city streets and the sidewalks of New York, where the action really is. And accordingly, I would like to commend our three mayoral candidates, Rudolf Giuliani—Rudy—[laughter]—sorry about that—Ron Lauder and Herb London—for offering their considerable abilities to the voters.

And my plea, in advance of this September primary, is that we recognize that we can and will win the race if we pull together as a party. And that is my pitch to you tonight, and I hope every one of you will get behind whoever our nominee is.

And as we win the top executive job in America's top city, we will also make big legislative gains in Albany, keeping the

State senate, making big strides in the assembly. The State senate has been our Republican watchdog in Albany, you might say, and it must be our first line of defense in the fight for fair representation in the 1990's. As I look around our country with a sense of fairness motivating me, it is absolutely essential that we block the gerrymandering ways of the Democratic party in all 50 States. They've done it to us in the past, and we cannot let them do it to us again.

So, Pat, under your leadership, a strong united New York Republican Party with unity and with courage, I know you'll go the distance. And the era of the Democratic dominance will be a story from the past.

So, I just wanted to come up here tonight with Barbara and wish you well; thank and salute your new leadership; thank all of you who have supported this, the most successful fundraiser that a party has had, as Pat said, in the State's history; and say to you, we are lucky to live in the greatest, freest country in the world. And part of all that freedom stems from our participation in politics. So, don't think that there's something wrong with it. Roll up your sleeves and go to work. And let's win the mayor's race in the fall, and let's build this party so we pick up seats in the Congress in 1990.

Thank you all. God bless you, and keep up the good work.

Note: The President spoke at 7:16 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the New York Hilton Hotel.

Remarks at the Wall Street Journal Anniversary Dinner in New York City June 22, 1989

Well, thank you. Warren, and all of you at Dow Jones Wall Street Journal for inviting Barbara and me to be with you tonight. And I really am pleased to be here. I'm delighted to see so many friends, including this one right up here—Lionel Hampton. This is a nonpartisan evening, but politically, we've been together for a long, long time.

Your 100th birthday—talk about a big event. This morning, I saw Willard Scott on

TV holding up a birthday snapshot of the Wall Street Journal. And speaking of television, Barbara and I have staying with us our grandson, George P., our oldest grandson, from Florida. And I told him I'd be spending the evening with a lot of famous people in the media, the media elite. He asked me to get an autograph from Morton Downey. [Laughter] But seriously, Warren was telling me about this get-together, and this is an impressive audience. And as I look around, if anything catastrophic happened in the Winter Garden, the Fortune 500 would be lucky to keep in the just double digits.

But 100 years ago, what was it like? It wasn't cars but carriages that crowded the New York cobblestones on July 8, 1889. Telephones and electric lights were just catching on. It was the year that the Oklahoma Territory opened and the Johnstown flooded and Mark Twain penned A Connecticut Yankee. Another year would pass before Sitting Bull would perish in the Sioux uprisings. And as the sun rose over Manhattan on that hot July Monday, John D. Rockefeller was preparing to celebrate his 50th birthday. And upriver—I saw Eli Jacobs here, and he'll be interested in this—upriver, 10,000 baseball fans filled the new Polo Grounds, with another 5,000 crowding the nearby bluffs, to see New York down Pittsburgh 7 to 5.

And from a modest office not far from where we stand, the Wall Street Journal was distributed to a few hundred readers for two cents a copy. And the first front page contained another historic first—your first typo. [Laughter] It was in a story about John L. Sullivan's victory in the bare-knuckle heavyweight championship, won after 75 grueling rounds. It was to be the Nation's last such drawn out, bare-knuckle fight until they invented leveraged buyouts and Presidential primaries. [Laughter]

From those modest beginnings, the Wall Street Journal emerged to become America's ledger sheet, chronicling war and depression and prosperity, as we grew from a frontier society to the frontiers of space—the world's dominant financial power.

Arthur Miller observed that "a good newspaper is a nation talking to itself." Well, in my view, the Journal is like that. In a changing world that offers 64 channels of

cable television, the 6 columns of the Wall Street Journal are as familiar as the morning coffee at our breakfast tables. And its pages tell the story of our times. Only once in 100 years did it carry a banner headline. The day after Pearl Harbor, September 7th, 1941—[laughter]—make that December 7th, 1941. But after the war, the Journal came to Texas the same year I did, 1948, when it began printing in Dallas. Your chairman, Warren Phillips, had been hired as a copy reader the year before, in time to see the first of the paper's 13 Pulitzers. Not that every article was a Pulitzer Prize winner. In 1967 a front-page story on China predicted the Communist government wouldn't last the year. A decade later, in 1979, the Wall Street Journal became the largest circulation daily in the Nation. But one rival complained that it was only because so many subscribers were at an age where they forgot to cancel. [Laughter]

Speaking of age—and literally apropos of absolutely nothing—Bob Hope told this story about aging at the Joe Gibbs charity dinner in Washington this week that Barbara and I attended, and that our guest here Kay Graham's son sponsored. Two men, two old men, sitting on a park bench, and the first one said, "Do you know how old I am?" The second one said, "Stand up, turn around, drop your trousers down. Now pat yourself on the back. Okay, pull up your trousers, sit back down here on this bench." The man said, "Well, how old am I?" He said, "You're 93 years old, 4 months and 3 days." The first guy said, "How did you know that?" He said, "You told me yesterday." [Laughter]

Well, anyway, on the day after the 1980 election, the lead editorial—the 1980 election—the lead editorial celebrated Ronald Reagan's mandate. And President Reagan told me, "Well, one day your day will come." And it did. And the day after I was elected President, the headline read—and I kid you not—Jim Wright's Mandate. [Laughter] Go look it up. [Laughter]

I told Al Hunt, though, how much I enjoy the Journal. He asked if it's the front page, the conservative editorials, or the news coverage. I said, "No, none of those, none of the above. It's because you don't carry Doonesbury. [Laughter]"

All kidding aside, the Wall Street Journal has a proud and enviable tradition. And although you deal in the world's most perishable product, news, polls have repeatedly shown that your paper is one of America's most trusted publications. A reputation like that can only be earned by adherence to your founders' pledge to always have the news "honest, intelligent, and unprejudiced." In modern times, your reporters have carried this pledge beyond business reporting, in coverage of events like the civil rights struggle, the recent tragedy in Beijing, carrying on a proud American tradition of braving intimidation to bring the truth into the light.

And many at the Journal have gone beyond their professional obligations and set examples of another old-fashioned tradition that is very much on my mind today: the tradition of public service. Three years ago, John Fialka wrote a column—one story entitled "Sisters In Need," chronicling the poverty that had befallen the growing ranks of retired clergy in America. And it provoked a swell of readership response. And so, John and others at the Journal founded "SOAR"—"Support Our Aging Religious"—and raised more than \$1 million to aid 30 different orders.

A similar public response occurred in 1987 after the publication of "Urban Trauma," Alex Kotlowitz's moving account of 3 months in the life of a kid, Lafayette Wilson—a kid, a 12-year-old boy struggling to survive in a dangerous Chicago project. And Alex stayed in touch with Lafayette. And last summer they passed the hat at the Journal and gave this kid and his brother a season of peace in the woods of a Wisconsin boy's camp.

Personal gestures, profound actions, sometimes life-changing in their effect—these are the works of men and women who know that prosperity without purpose means nothing.

And earlier today, I announced a new initiative calling on all levels of government—both sectors, public and private—to enlist in a new crusade to bring national service into every corner of America. And that crusade begins with a simple truth: From now on, any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

And I may never have as important an audience to carry this message to, as you who are gathered in the Winter Garden tonight: the American business community, who has supported conservative policies. We're enjoying prosperous years. But not all Americans are part of that prosperity, and I ask that business do its part. Prosperity cannot be truly enjoyed unless the points of light about which I've spoken shine on every American in need. Many of you are CEO's [chief executive officers] with galaxies at your command. And it is my request—and I believe, your obligation—to donate the services of the talented and the enterprising within your ranks. Many of you are setting the pace. Many of you are doing this now. Everyone should do this now.

And shortly after the Wall Street Journal was founded, 100 years ago, the Census Bureau declared that the "frontier" no longer existed in America. But the Wall Street Journal—you've proven them wrong by advancing across ever new frontiers of technology and geography and innovation. And I said it a week ago, looking eastward across America from the foot of those majestic Grand Tetons: The challenges ahead are in the frontiers of the mind and in the good that hard work and the human imagination can bring to pass.

Not long after bringing home the Journal's first Pulitzer Prize, William Grimes expressed a simple creed. He wrote: "We believe in the individual, in his wisdom and his decency." Now, that's a worthy tenet, one we can all carry forth from tonight's celebration and on to a renewed commitment to service tomorrow. To all at the Journal, I send you my heartfelt congratulations on this landmark, wish you success as your second century begins. And to all here tonight: Thank you, God bless you, and God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:49 p.m. in the Winter Garden at the World Financial Center. In his remarks, he referred to Warren Phillips, chief executive officer of Dow Jones & Co., Inc.; entertainer Lionel Hampton; television personalities Willard Scott and Morton Downey; Eli S. Jacobs, owner of the Baltimore Orioles; playwright

Arthur Miller; Katherine and Donald Graham, chairman of the board and publisher of the Washington Post, respectively; and Albert Hunt, Washington bureau chief of the Wall Street Journal.

Nomination of Five Members of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and Designation of Chairman and Vice Chairman

June 23, 1989

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, for the terms indicated. These are new positions.

Edson G. Case, of Maryland, for a term of 1 year. Since 1975 Mr. Case has been Deputy Director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation at the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, DC.

John T. Conway, of New York, for a term of 5 years. Upon confirmation, the President intends to designate Mr. Conway as Chairman. Since 1982 Mr. Conway has been executive vice president for corporate affairs for the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York.

John W. Crawford, Jr., of Maryland, for a term of 2 years. Since 1981 Mr. Crawford has been a consultant in nuclear engineering. Prior to this he was Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy at the Department of Energy, 1979-1981.

A.J. Eggenberger, of Montana, for a term of 4 years. Upon confirmation, the President intends to designate Mr. Eggenberger as Vice Chairman. Since 1984 Mr. Eggenberger has been program director and leader of the Earthquake Hazard Mitigation Program for the National Science Foundation in Washington, DC; and since 1982, an expert consultant in nuclear safety for the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, Austria.

Herbert Kouts, of New York, for a term of 3 years. Since 1976 Dr. Kouts has been with the Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, NY, most recently serving as senior physicist in the department of nuclear energy.

Statement on the 25th Anniversary of the Slaying of Civil Rights Advocates James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner

June 23, 1989

James Chaney, Andrew Goodman, and Michael Schwerner gave their lives in the struggle to guarantee one of democracy's most basic civil rights—the right to vote—for all Americans. The savage execution of these 3 brave men rightfully shocked our national conscience. The public outcry galvanized this country's progress on civil rights.

Today, 25 years later, we have not forgotten these 3 brave young men and their sacrifice. When they saw the promise of democracy unfulfilled in their homeland, they risked all so that others might know the joy of true freedom. We have come far because of James and Andrew and Michael. We can erect no greater monument to their memory than to ensure that the arrogance and bigotry that took their lives never again exists in America. The courageous family members whom I met this morning have embarked on a symbolic journey to commemorate the sacrifice of these American heroes and I wish them Godspeed.

Executive Order 12679—Level IV of the Executive Schedule

June 23, 1989

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 5317 of title 5 of the United States Code, and in order to place an additional position in level IV of the Executive Schedule, section 1-101 of Executive Order No. 12154, as amended, is hereby further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(g) Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (1).”

George Bush

The White House,
June 23, 1989.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 10:17 a.m., June 26, 1989]

Committee to Protect Journalists

16 East 42nd Street
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New York, N.Y. 10017

Phone: 212/983-5355
Fax: 212 / 867-1830
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David M. Rubin
New York University
Harrison Salisbury

John Seigenthaler
USA Today

George Watson, ABC News
Thomas Winship
Center for Foreign Journalists

*Affiliations are listed
for identification only*

Further information:
Sally Chew or Sonia Goldenberg
(o) 212 983 5355

RECORD NUMBER OF JOURNALISTS KILLED IN 1989

Killings and expulsions of journalists doubled in number last year, according to *Attacks on the Press 1989*, a report released on March 16, 1990 by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists.

Fifty-three journalists were murdered in the line of duty, the Committee found, while 60 were kicked out of countries where they were working. Most of the killings took place in Latin America, but 11 countries outside the region also registered deaths, including the Soviet Union and Turkey.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," noted CPJ Executive Director Sonia Goldenberg. "Expulsions were a very different but extremely effective way of silencing foreign correspondents in countries like China, Ethiopia and Romania, where the local press was already muzzled," she added.

The report includes a chapter focusing on 16 "Cases of Concern" and a preface by CPJ Board Member and *Washington Post* Columnist Mary McGrory. It documents 1,164 violations of press freedom in 100 countries, ranging from censorship and harassment to outright physical abuse. Among the Committee's findings are that:

- * Confiscations and bannings of publications also soared in 1989 to 128.
- * At least 325 journalists were arrested.
- * Some 102 were physically assaulted in the line of duty.

/OVER/

Executive Director: Sonia Goldenberg

CPJ Affiliates: London, Caroline Moorehead, The Independent • Toronto, Nick Fillmore, Canadian CPJ • Paris, Christine Ockrent, Antenne 2

Countries or regions of concern include:

LATIN AMERICA, where political and drug-related violence took a particularly heavy toll. Fourteen journalists were killed in **EL SALVADOR** in an "extraordinary explosion of violence that revealed the fragility of Salvadoran press freedom." Drug traffickers, who publicly threatened the media in **COLOMBIA**, are blamed for a spate of violent attacks and at least some of the 11 murders there in 1989.

CHINA, where officials cracked down on independent reporting in all forms. Both local and foreign reporters faced constant harassment; CPJ received reports that nearly two dozen Chinese journalists were imprisoned, and at least 12 foreign journalists were expelled.

EASTERN EUROPE, which experienced vast improvements in the area of press freedom, but should nevertheless be monitored closely, according to the report. In 1989, there was still pressure to conform to an official line in both the **SOVIET UNION** and **ROMANIA**. Confiscations also remained a problem in the Soviet Union. And although official censorship vanished and foreign reporters were able to enter Romania more easily after the December change in government there, the new regime's commitment to press freedom was shaky.

LEBANON, because three journalists were believed to remain hostage there after many years: Terry Anderson, Alec Collett and John McCarthy. The country continued to be a difficult beat for Western reporters in particular during 1989, due to the threat of abduction.

The other areas singled out for special comment are **CUBA, IRAQ, ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES, KENYA, LIBERIA, PERU, SINGAPORE, SOUTH AFRICA, SRI LANKA** and **TURKEY**.

The Committee to Protect Journalists is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization working to defend the rights of journalists worldwide. Founded in 1981, CPJ has taken up the cases of thousands of journalists who have been threatened, expelled, imprisoned or attacked in the pursuit of their profession. The Committee's chairman is James C. Goodale, noted First Amendment lawyer; its Honorary Chairman is Walter Cronkite.

*Copies of **Attacks on the Press 1989** are available from the Committee to Protect Journalists for \$10.*

Committee to Protect Journalists

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Charles Dale
The Newspaper Guild
David Diaz, WNBC-TV

Bernard Diederich
Time Magazine

Josh Friedman, Newsday

Loren Ghiglione
The Southbridge News
Charlayne Hunter-Gault
MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour

Jane Kramer
The New Yorker

Anthony Lewis
The New York Times

David Marash, WRC-TV

Michael Massing

Colman McCarthy
The Washington Post

Mary McGrory
The Washington Post

Judith Moses

Victor Navasky, The Nation

Aryeh Neier
Human Rights Watch

Anne Nelson

Gil Noble, WABC-TV

John Oakes
The New York Times

Dan Rather, CBS News

David M. Rubin
New York University

Harrison Salisbury

John Seigenthaler
USA Today

George Watson, ABC News

Thomas Winship
Center for Foreign Journalists

*Affiliations are listed
for identification only*

March 28, 1990

Stephanie Blessey
Old Executive Office
Room 111
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Ms. Blessey:

Enclosed are the materials you requested. In addition to a copy of the case summaries I faxed you yesterday, please see the enclosed annual report, Attacks on the Press 1989, various press coverage, as well as general information about the Committee.

Should you have any other questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Sonia Goldenberg
Executive Director

Encls.

Executive Director: Sonia Goldenberg

CPJ Affiliates: London, Caroline Moorehead, The Independent • Toronto, Nick Fillmore, Canadian CPJ • Paris, Christine Ockrent, Antenne 2



Peruvian journalist Hugo Bustios before his murder in November 1988.

Soviet journalist Sergei Kuznetsov spent 11 months in jail in 1988-90 for allegedly slandering the KGB.



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COMMITTEE TO

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OURNALISTS

THE ASIAN WALL STREET JOURNAL.

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November 24, 1989

I am writing to thank you for your support during our recent brush with the Thai Government.

During this dispute, we were heartened by the stand taken by the Committee to Protect Journalists. The Committee's protest to Thai Premier Chatichai was publicized in Asia, including Thailand. It was good to know that a professional organization on the other side of the world cared about us.

Thanks again.

Yours sincerely,



Authorities in Thailand banned the Journal from circulating for several days in 1989.

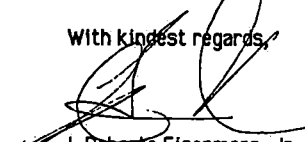
**La
Prensa**
Diario Libre de Panamá

[received October, 1985]

A short note to thank you, your organization, and especially Carol Drake for your timely action in our most recent crisis. It is the opinion of our news team that we are still in print due, in no small part, to your telegrams to Panamanian Government authorities. You will also be happy to know that our columnist Guillermo Sanchez Borbon is out of hiding and writing his daily column again.

Although the danger is far from over, and we appreciate in advance that you continue to monitor events in our country, we repeat our appreciation.

With kindest regards,



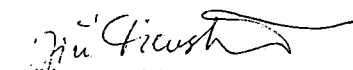
I. Roberto Eisenmann, Jr.
Publisher

La Prensa was warned in 1985 that the military planned to close the daily; columnist Guillermo Sanchez Borbon was forced into hiding because of threats.

Prague, November 10, 1989

we are moved by your support for Lidové noviny and its arrested editors, Jiří Ruml and Rudolf Zeman. It is for us of great moral importance. But we hope it will also have some practical influence. Solidarity both at home and abroad often helps to release people from prison without trial or at least to lower prison terms.

Yours sincerely



Jiří Dienstbier
Chairman of the Editorial Board
Lidové noviny

Dienstbier was later appointed Czechoslovakia's foreign minister, and the two journalists, imprisoned for their work with the country's leading samizdat publication, were released from jail.

THE LIBERIAN OBSERVER CORPORATION

117 Broad Street (Crown Hill)

P.O. Box 1858, Monrovia, Liberia

Tel: 223545

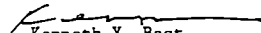
Date: 10 September, 1986

We have good news this time: the Daily and Sunday Observer are once again back on the streets.

But thanks to friends like you, your Committee and many people locally and around the world, pressure continued to mount and the Government had to relent. We therefore seize this opportunity to extend to you, Mrs. Koepfel, and your entire Committee, our profound thanks and appreciation for all of the moral support which you rendered us during our ordeal.

Yours sincerely,

Liberian officials closed the Observer in January 1985; it was not able to resume publication until September 1986.

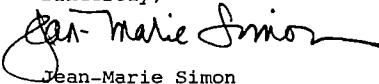

Kenneth Y. Best
Managing Director

July 22, 1986

We would like to take this opportunity to thank the Committee to Protect Journalists for its quick and effective action with regard to our experiences in Guatemala earlier this month, following the publication of our article on the Guatemalan military, which appeared in the June 30 issue of the New Republic.

Your phone calls to the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala City, and your telegrams to President Vinicio Cerezo on July 10 and July 15, respectively, were key to assuring our continued safety as journalists in Guatemala.

Sincerely,



Jean-Marie Simon



Allan Nairn

Reporters Nairn and Simon were threatened in Guatemala after writing in the New Republic about the army's involvement in various assassinations.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC.

Publishers

NORMAN PEARLSTINE
MANAGING EDITOR

200 LIBERTY STREET - NEW YORK, N. Y. 10281
(212) 416-2000

February 26, 1987

All of us at the Journal are most appreciative of the prompt and direct action you took to communicate with Iranian officials on behalf of Jerry Seib.

We believe your message was important and influential, and we are profoundly grateful.

Sincerely,



Norman Pearlstine

Authorities in Iran detained Journal correspondent Gerald Seib for several days in 1987.

- When photographer Tony O'Brien, on assignment for *Life* magazine, was imprisoned in Afghanistan, CPJ sent cables to the Afghan government, pressured the Afghan Embassy in Washington and rallied other press freedom groups. O'Brien was released after six weeks. *Life's* managing editor at the time, Patricia Ryan, wrote to say, "All of us at *Life* are extremely grateful for your moral support and for the part you played in helping to secure his release...." (See adjoining box.)

These are some of the more well-known cases the Committee has undertaken. There are hundreds of others, though, cases that rarely make the headlines, and in these too, the Committee becomes deeply involved, often providing a lifeline to journalists who might otherwise be forgotten.

- In Liberia, when five journalists were detained, a CPJ board member contacted the Minister of Information by phone and urged that they be released. Within days, they were out, and one of those detained wrote to the Committee to express his gratitude for CPJ's actions.
- In El Salvador, when three journalists were killed while covering a presidential election, a CPJ staff member visited the scene to investigate the killings and meet with ranking military officials. The Committee also expressed its concern about the violence in testimony before the U.S. Congress.
- In South Korea, when several journalists were arrested for publishing an article about press restrictions in their country, CPJ rallied behind them, sending several protests to the South Korean government and publicizing the case. After their release, the journalists wrote to say, "You are the one who is rightly entitled to share the joy of our release which is largely attributed to your support to our cause...."

CPJ staff activities include:

- **MONITORING ABUSES.** CPJ keeps up-to-the-minute files on abuses against journalists and news organizations in more than 100 countries. Information is provided by a network of sources on six continents. All information is carefully verified.
- **PROTESTS.** When journalists face retribution or news organizations are sanctioned, CPJ launches protest campaigns on their behalf, sending urgent appeals to offending governments, joining efforts with other professional organizations and human rights groups and publicizing abuses in the news media.
- **MISSIONS.** Every year, CPJ sends fact-finding delegations to countries with patterns of violating press freedom. In recent years, CPJ missions have visited El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Haiti, Peru, Malaysia, the Philippines, South Africa and the Soviet Union.
- **NEWS BRIEFINGS.** CPJ acts as a clearinghouse for news about violations of press freedom abroad. Major newspapers, the networks and foreign correspondents regularly contact the Committee for information about cases and countries.
- **DOCUMENTATION AND PUBLICITY.** CPJ research and publications are widely respected for their thoroughness and reliability, and are frequently cited in the media and by other press freedom groups and human rights organizations. *CPJ Update*, appearing every two months, provides the latest information about ongoing cases. *Backgrounders*, also published six times a year, give a detailed look at press conditions in international trouble spots. And the annual *Attacks on the Press* report is the most comprehensive of its kind, providing a global listing of hundreds of abuses against the press.

The Committee is supported by foundations and major U.S. media organizations. They include the Ford, Aaron Diamond, Revson, J. Roderick MacArthur and Knight foundations, the C. S. Fund, and CBS, ABC, NBC, the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post*, Dow Jones, Times Mirror and Gannett. The Committee accepts no funding from governments.

In many parts of the world, journalists face censorship, arrest, torture, abduction and murder, all for trying to do a job that many of us take for granted. Their only "crime" may be asking a hard-hitting question at a press conference, reporting on a controversial news event or starting an independent magazine. The threat may come from governments, guerrillas, drug traffickers, death squads, any group, in fact, with an interest in suppressing the truth.

The Committee to Protect Journalists is the only organization in the United States dedicated exclusively to defending these journalists and the news organizations they work for. Headed by Honorary Chairman Walter Cronkite, the Committee brings together reporters, editors and publishers from major U.S. newspapers, broadcast organizations and magazines—all committed to helping colleagues who come under fire abroad.

- CPJ acted quickly when the South African government announced plans to impose a new set of media regulations requiring anyone carrying on a "news agency business" to register with the government and giving officials the power to withdraw registration without appeal. The Committee coordinated a strong letter of protest to authorities signed by nine prominent media organizations, including the American Society of Newspaper Editors, the Inter American Press Association and the International Federation of Newspaper Publishers. The South African government subsequently dropped the new regulations, and a letter to the Committee from the U.S. Ambassador to South African praised CPJ's efforts as an influential factor in the decision.
- When ABC correspondent Charles Glass was abducted in Lebanon, the Committee organized meetings between several prominent U.S. journalists—including Peter Jennings and CPJ board members Dan Rather and Josh Friedman—and the Iranian ambassador to the United Nations and officials at the Syrian Embassy in Washington. After managing to escape his captors, Glass wrote to thank the Committee for its support.



I want to thank the Committee for its efforts and concern for me when I was in prison in Afghanistan. I was in Afghanistan on assignment for *Life* magazine, covering the story from the rebel side. After I was captured, one of the things that went through my head was, "God, if there was only someplace that could coordinate things, that people could call, that my mother could call." No one really knows what to do in a situation like that. It wasn't until after I was released that I found out what an integral role the Committee had played on my behalf. Most of the people who were aware of my situation,

or found out about it, called the Committee.

I was very, very fortunate. I was in prison for only six weeks. There was a Frenchman in jail for over a year, an Italian in jail for six months, a German in jail for three months. I think that one of the reasons I was released so quickly was the support that I got—support that became united through the Committee.

As a prisoner, you want to believe that there's someone out there thinking about you and supporting you. Because it's a political game out there. You can take the United States government, the Soviet government, the Afghan government, the mujahedin—it's all a political game. It's the support that you get from people that gives you strength. You get through from God, and from believing that people are thinking about you. And the Committee plays a very integral role in this.

I had to do very little work. The work was done from here. And it's work that I shall never forget. It is really very, very nice to know that the Committee exists. We have a tendency to send people out in the world to cover stories, to do this and that, and when something goes awry, we don't know what to do. The Committee knows what to do.

—Remarks by Tony O'Brien at a November 1989 CPJ Open House

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GEORGE WATSON

ABC News

THOMAS WINSHIP

Center for Foreign Journalists

Affiliations are listed for identification only

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: SONIA GOLDENBERG

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3rd Floor

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Please contact the Committee for information about membership or publications. An annual membership, which includes receiving all CPJ publications, costs \$50. Journalists outside the United States should inquire about reduced membership rates.

The Globe and Mail

©1990 The Globe and Mail

147th YEAR, NO. 43,768 ■ FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1990

□□□□

53 journalists killed last year, report says

BY CHARLOTTE MONTGOMERY
The Globe and Mail

Last year was one of the bloodiest in a decade for the news business, according to a New York-based monitoring agency that reported at least 53 journalists killed in the line of duty in 1989.

As well, 55 were expelled from countries where they were working, 325 were arrested and about 100 were physically assaulted, the Committee to Protect Journalists says in its annual report released today.

Thirty-five of the killings occurred in Latin American countries, with El Salvador holding the record with 14 and Colombia second with 11, the committee reports.

The death tally for 1989 was double that of the year before, according to the report, which lists more than 1,000 violations of press freedom in more than 90 countries. They range from bureaucratic harassment to physical abuse.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," committee executive director Sonia Goldenberg says in a statement released with the report. "Expulsions were a very different but extremely effective way of silencing foreign correspondents in countries like China, Ethiopia and Romania, where the local press was already muzzled."

Ms Goldenberg says that the non-profit committee, which has Walter Cronkite as its honorary chairman, has singled out some countries as areas of particular concern. However, other countries may be worse but may restrict access to information about what is going on, she says.

In Iraq, journalist Farzad Bazoft, a British resident accused of spying, was hanged yesterday despite international protest. The committee says that severe penalties keep local reporters in that country from straying far from government guidelines on their activity. To insult the president or any top state institution is punishable by death, it reports.

In Iran, the report says, four Radio Tehran executives were sentenced to prison terms and

50 lashes each because of a program the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive.

Of the 53 dead journalists, only seven were foreign to the country in which they died, the report says. Of the 14 dead in El Salvador, some killings were attributed to the military, some to guerrillas and others appear to have been the result of reporters being caught in crossfire or other unclear circumstances.

The committee says government security forces kept the atmosphere in El Salvador tense with intimidation and restrictions on reporters.

In Colombia, drug traffickers were reported to have taken violent action against journalists critical of the illegal drug trade in 1989. Bombs were found in two radio stations and two daily newspapers were bombed, wounding at least 80 and killing one. The report says at least four journalists were kidnapped, with guerrillas blamed in one case.

"Threats and fear worked to silence many of the others and at least two journalists went into exile for security reasons," the report says of Colombia.

Peru had the third-highest total of killings, with five dead. Although guerrillas are blamed for one death and perhaps a second, the report says, the government did little last year to investigate the 1988 death of a journalist and appears to have covered up possible security force involvement.

Although "tremendous strides" were made in the Soviet Union towards greater press freedom last year, the report says, there were also some disturbing developments. One journalist was jailed for slandering a KGB officer and authorities reportedly harassed the independent press by fining and briefly detaining some distributors.

Three journalists were reported killed in the Soviet Union, one perhaps because of reports on organized crime and another after threats because of an investigation into corruption.

Soviet journalists continued to follow the government line in reporting on foreign affairs last year, the report says. Although he later re-

lented, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev threatened to fire the editor of the weekly Arguments and Facts, setting off protests, it says.

While there were vast improvements across Eastern Europe, the report says, Romania remains a concern because of controls that continued on local reporters even after the downfall of dictator Nicolae Ceausescu.

In South Africa, harassment of journalists continued in a less obvious form last year, the report says. More than a dozen editors and journalists were caught up in long court cases, it says, and more than 100 were arrested in connection with coverage of anti-apartheid activities.

Israeli journalists had more freedom than Palestinian journalists, the report says in a section on Israel and the occupied territories. Foreign reporters could publish freely, it says, but access to areas declared military was routinely denied. Several publications were banned in Israel last year and a ban on another extended, the report says.

In Sri Lanka, three journalists were reported killed last year, deaths widely blamed on rebel extremists. The son of another was killed by armed men. The Sri Lankan government showed its sensitivity to foreign reporting when it expelled both a British television crew and Canadian Bryan Johnson, The Globe and Mail's correspondent, the report says.

Jean-Francois Lepine of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. was listed as one of the victims of attacks after he was shot in the leg with a rubber bullet during a clash between Israeli forces and Palestinians.

Canada gets another mention in the report for the RCMP charges laid against Global Television reporter Doug Small as a result of a federal budget leak last year.

While Canada produced one item for the list of incidents involving journalists, China was responsible for pages of interferences with publishing, censorship, detentions and at least a dozen expulsions of reporters. Many were linked to the June crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1990

THE WASHINGTON POST

1989 Called Bloodiest Year Of Decade for Journalists

The Committee to Protect Journalists said yesterday that 53 journalists were killed on assignments last year, about twice as many as were slain in 1988.

"It was the bloodiest year of the decade," said Sonia Goldenberg, executive director of the committee. She said journalists were in special danger last year because it was "a year of sweeping changes."

But she noted that most of the killings "took place in countries that are democracies" in Latin America. Fourteen journalists were killed in El Salvador, 11 in Colombia and five in Peru, she said.

Goldenberg also said the committee plans to meet soon to determine what steps to take to protest the execution in Iraq on Thursday of Farzad Bazoft. Reporting in Iraq for the London Observer, Bazoft was accused of espionage.

"This is the first time a foreign

correspondent was executed for doing his job," Goldenberg said at a news conference at the National Press Club. "If we don't act . . . we are afraid other countries could take this as an example."

The committee, formed by U.S. journalists in 1981 to chart abuses against journalists worldwide, issues a report each year called "Attacks on the Press."

The 1989 version released yesterday said some 60 journalists had been expelled from the countries in which they were working.

More than 100 were assaulted trying to cover assignments and 79 imprisoned in 20 countries, according to the report.

WASHINGTON POST

MAR 17 1990

1989 Called Bloodiest Year Of Decade for Journalists

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NEW YORK TIMES

MAR 18 1990

53 Journalists Around World Slain in 1989, Group Reports

By The Associated Press

Rising social and political unrest contributed to the killings of at least 53 journalists in 1989, more than double the 26 slain the previous year because of their work, according to a study by a group that monitors press freedoms.

Two-thirds of the killings occurred in Latin America, and 14 in El Salvador, said the Committee to Protect Journalists in a report released on Thursday, the day Iraq hanged Farzad Bazoft, a London-based reporter accused of spying. Sonia Goldenberg, director of the committee, said the report was evidence of how journalists were in danger "doing a job we take for granted."

NEWSDAY

MAR 18 1990

Rising Tide of Violence Against the Press

While Americans rightfully focus on the fate of U.S. journalist Terry Anderson, who has been held captive in Iran for five years, he is far from the only reporter whose life has been imperiled while gathering the news.

This past week, Iraq executed an Iranian-born British reporter, Farzad Bazoft, on the ground that he was a spy. Bazoft had slipped into a restricted area to cover a news story. And that's no isolated case:

According to the Committee to Protect Journalists, a total of 53 working newspeople were killed last year, either as innocent by-

standers or as murder targets. That's double the number slain the year before.

The British government reacted strongly to Bazoft's execution, withdrawing its ambassador. It may cut off its credit guarantees for exports to Iraq. Questions remain about Bazoft's role — but there's no question that journalists serve purposes that transcend nationality. So Washington and other major governments mustn't stop at simply issuing statements of regret. A strong, united response might help to stem the rising tide of violence against newspeople.

1989 was dangerous year for the media, report says

By Olivia Ward
TORONTO STAR

The number of journalists killed in the line of duty more than doubled last year, says a report released by the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists.

The execution of London Observer correspondent Farzad Bazoff by Iraq was the latest in a "blatant and shameless contempt for human rights and the norms of human decency," the committee said yesterday.

The committee said at least 50 media employees were killed in 1989 and 55 were forced to leave the countries where they were working — twice the numbers of the previous year.

Confiscations and bannings of publications also doubled to more than 50.

Commenting on Bazoff's execution, the report said: "There has never been any real evidence to support allegations that Bazoff was engaged in anything other than legitimate journalistic activities during his visit to Iraq, a visit he made at the invitation of the Iraqi government."

Iraq was among 16 countries singled out by the committee as

"cases of concern."

Inside the country the media are tightly controlled by the government, it said, and Iraqi law imposes severe penalties against those who disobey the official guidelines on reporting.

"A 1986 government decree makes publicly 'insulting' the president or any top institution of state punishable by death."

Severe penalties

In a related development yesterday, Amnesty International reacted to the Bazoff execution by attacking the United Nations for "ignoring overwhelming evidence of gross human rights abuses" in Iraq.

Calling the country's execution of Bazoff an act of contempt for basic human rights, Amnesty said continuing failure of the U.N. organizations to censure Iraq may have "tempted Iraq to consider itself immune."

In Iraq, Amnesty said, Bazoff's execution is among hundreds reported annually, "mostly for people suspected of involvement in opposition political activities."

Most executions are said to take place without formal charges or

court proceedings, or after a summary trial by the "revolutionary court."

Post-war promises of reforms that would increase freedom of the press and political action have not materialized, said the international human rights organization.

Earlier this month, the U.N. Human Rights Commission in Geneva voted to take no action on a move to bring Iraqi human rights violations before the commission next year.

The New York committee, meanwhile, said that although the Iraqi case was the most publicized, most of the killings of journalists last year took place in Latin America.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," said the committee's executive director, Sonja Goldenberg.

It cited Colombia, El Salvador and Peru as the region's most dangerous countries for journalists.

In Salvador, 14 had been killed or had vanished, in "an extraordinary explosion of violence that revealed the fragility of press freedom."

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AM-Journalist Slayings, 590
Report Scores Rising Violence, Censorship Against Reporters
With AM-Condemned Journalist Bjt
By JILL LAWRENCE
Associated Press Writer

WASHINGTON (AP) — Latin American democracies proved the most dangerous places for journalists to work last year, according to a report released Friday.

The 53 killings in 1989 included many murders "where journalists were killed in retaliation for what they had written or to prevent what they were going to write," Sonia Goldenberg, executive director for the Committee to Protect Journalists, said Friday.

The formal release of the report at a news conference came a day after Iraq hanged a London-based journalist it accused of spying. It came on the fifth anniversary of the day Terry Anderson, the chief Middle East correspondent for The Associated Press, was kidnapped in Lebanon.

ENTER STORY NUMBER or PRESS RETURN-

The death toll last year was more than double the 1988 total of 26 dead, the committee reported. It called the slayings "censorship by death."

Goldenberg said expulsions, which she called another form of censorship, also doubled to 60. She said journalists were most frequently expelled from China, Ethiopia and Romania.

The committee also counted 325 journalists arrested and 102 physically assaulted in 1989, figures it said were higher than the previous year.

The report listed 16 countries as "cases of concern" because of their treatment of journalists. They included Lebanon, where three journalists including Anderson are being held hostage, and China, where editor Wei Jingsheng has been jailed 11 years.

However, two-thirds of last year's killings occurred in Latin America, the committee said, including 14 in El Salvador, where a civil war is raging. There were 11 deaths in Colombia; five in Peru; two in Brazil; and one each in Ecuador and Guatemala.

"We are talking about democracies," Goldenberg said. She and others said journalists need to make sure the public knows about atrocities and the U.S. government feels pressure to ensure its foreign aid recipients observe human rights.

The trend toward greater violence and censorship was broken by good news at year's end from the emerging democracies of Eastern
ENTER STORY NUMBER or PRESS RETURN-

Europe. Goldenberg cited the freeing of imprisoned journalists and new press freedoms in several countries.

Alexandr Kramer, a Prague writer, said he was visiting the West to "relearn his craft" with several colleagues under a United States Information Agency program. He said many Czech journalists must learn how to break a long habit of self-censorship.

"We don't have many complaints in Czechoslovakia nowadays," Kramer said. "There is a boom of new periodicals. Everyone can write what he thinks."

Farzad Bazoff, who was reporting for The Observer of London, was hanged Thursday after the Iraqi government convicted him of spying. He had been investigating reports of mass deaths in an accident at a military complex. Goldenberg said his execution will be a top priority for the committee this year.

"If we don't raise a protest in the loudest terms, we are afraid that other countries might take this example, and we cannot allow this," she said. She did not disclose what steps the organization will take.

Another group, Freedom House, has put the number of journalists killed last year at 73. The two monitors could not explain the difference but noted each uses its own sources of information and methods of confirmation.

One journalist was killed in crossfire in the U.S. invasion of
ENTER STORY NUMBER or PRESS RETURN-

Panama. Although that seemed accidental and motives for some killings were unclear, most apparently were politically motivated or the work of organized crime, the committee said. It did not count killings that clearly were not work-related.

The 16 countries cited by the committee as "cases of concern" are China, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Iraq, Israel, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Peru, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, the Soviet Union, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

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VERIFICATION BREVEMENT DIVERSES

REPRESENTATION NOTRE DES LEURS COLLEGES D'INFORMATION ET LEURS MEMBRES DE
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 L'EXERCICE DE LEUR TRAVAIL S'EST ELEVE A 53 AU MOINS) SOIT LE DOUBLE DE L'ANNEE
 NEW YORK, 15 MARS (AFP) - LE NOMBRE DES JOURNALISTES TUES EN 1989 DANS

PLUS DE 50 JOURNALISTES TUES DANS LE MONDE EN 1989

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//// Jefe: puede incluir esta información en los indicadores de la mañana porque esta embogada hasta la 24 horas locales de Washington, es decir 5 LMF.

/// Esta primera versión la puede enviar al hilo de América y la segunda para Europa. Gcs.LSC.

1-AÑO 1989 FUE UNO DE LOS MAS SANGRIENTOS PARA LOS PERIODISTAS

Washington, 15 mar (EFE). -El año de 1989 fue uno de los más sangrientos de la década de los 80 para la prensa mundial con 13 periodistas muertos o desaparecidos, según un informe del Comité norteamericano para la Protección de Periodistas.

El número de periodistas muertos se duplicó en 1989 respecto al año anterior y más de la mitad de las víctimas, exactamente 30, corresponden a países de América Latina.

El Comité para la Protección de Periodistas, fundado en 1961 en respuesta a una serie de muertes violentas de periodistas en América Central, considera que los casos más preocupantes durante el año pasado fueron los producidos en América Latina, especialmente El Salvador y Colombia.

Estima, además, que su preocupación se extiende a los casos ocurridos en Europa del Este, Líbano, Cuba, Irak, Israel y los territorios ocupados, Kenia, Liberia, Perú, Singapur, África del Sur, Sri Lanka y Turquía.

La mayoría de los muertos o desapariciones de periodistas en 1989 fue como consecuencia del contenido de sus escritos o por lo que se disponían a escribir.

Por países, el mayor número de periodistas asesinados se produjo en El Salvador donde murieron catorce, mientras que en Colombia fallecieron once y cinco en Perú.

Las fuerzas de seguridad, los denominados rescuadrones de la muerte, las guerrillas o los mercenarios del narcotráfico fueron, en la mayoría de los casos, los responsables de las muertes de periodistas en los países latinoamericanos.

El informe del Comité norteamericano destaca que el trabajo de los periodistas es especialmente vulnerable en El Salvador porque «la posición de los militares es tal que cualquiera que exprese simpatía o inclinación por la justicia social es automáticamente considerado como simpatizante de los rebeldes y puede ser muerto por ello».

La mayoría de los 14 periodistas asesinados en El Salvador murieron a manos de los militares, y el resto desapareció o fue muerto por los grupos guerrilleros, afirma el documento.

El Comité norteamericano para la Protección de Periodistas subraya que el nuevo gobierno salvadoreño de Alfredo Cristiani había despertado ciertas esperanzas que se vieron defraudadas cuando se aprobó una reforma del código penal que contenía cláusulas restrictivas de la libertad de expresión.

Los medios de comunicación de Colombia estuvieron permanentemente «bajo el fuego en 1989», según el mismo documento con amenazas de los narcotraficantes hasta «declarar una guerra total y absoluta» a la prensa.

Los narcotraficantes inauguraron su campaña con la colocación de bombas, que fueron desactivadas, en dos emisoras de radio de Medellín (Colombia) y prosiguieron su campaña de terror con la explosión de una bomba en el edificio de El Espectador en Bogotá.

Dos miembros no periodistas de la redacción de El Espectador de Medellín fueron asesinados y las oficinas del diario Vanguardia Liberal quedaron completamente destruidas por una bomba.

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Otros ataques sangrientos en los últimos meses de 1989 provocaron la muerte de siete periodistas colombianos en una etapa en la que los ataques a la prensa se produjeron por las críticas periodísticas a los narcotraficantes.

Los medios de comunicación de Perú siguieron enfrentándose en 1989 a la violencia, amenazas y otras formas de intimidación que causaron la muerte de al menos cinco periodistas.

Las responsabilidades de los asesinatos quedan, en ocasiones, diluidas, agrega el documento. De la muerte de la periodista Barbara d Achille se responsabilizó a Sendero Luminoso, mientras que el asesinato del periodista norteamericano Todd Smith fue atribuido al mismo grupo terrorista y a los narcotraficantes.

Las Fuerzas de seguridad tuvieron, al parecer, participación en el asesinato del periodista Hugo bustos, agrega el mismo documento.

El mismo informe señala que, a pesar de los cambios en Europa del Este, Cuba se ha resistido a toda transformación política, lo que significa que +el gobierno ha continuado la supresión y virtual negación de independencia al periodismo+.

La situación en China, tras los sucesos de la plaza de Tiananmen, ha supuesto un retroceso en la libertad de expresión y de prensa con nuevas medidas más restrictivas para los periodistas.

Los cambios políticos de los países del Este de Europa no afectaron demasiado a la Unión Soviética donde se han mantenido las confiscaciones, controles y detenciones a pesar de la apertura periodística, según el mismo informe. EFE

esc/jr

New York City Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1990

'Censorship by Death' For 53 Scribes on Job, Committee Finds

At least 53 journalists were killed on the job last year, more than double the previous year's victims of "censorship by death," the Committee to Protect Journalists reported here yesterday.

The organization attributed the increase to rising social and political upheaval, especially in Latin America, where most of the killings occurred. It noted that expulsions, arrests and harassment of reporters also grew.

The report was released the same day Iraq hanged a London-based reporter it accused of spying. The reporter, Farzad Bazoft, had been investigating reports of mass deaths in an explosion at a military complex.

Another monitor, Freedom House, has put the number of journalists killed last year at 73. The two groups could not explain the difference, but noted that each uses its own sources for information and confirmation.

Of the 53 victims reported by the Committee to Protect Journalists, two-thirds were killed in Latin America, including 14 in El Salvador, which is torn by guerrilla war, and 11 in Colombia, wracked by drug violence.

Five were killed in Peru, two in Brazil and one each in Ecuador and Guatemala. One journalist was killed in the U.S. invasion of Panama.

Most of the killings seemed to be politically motivated or the work of organized crime. The committee did not count killings not related to work.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," committee Director Sonia Goldenberg said in a statement. In other countries, such as China, Ethiopia and Romania, expulsions were the preferred method of silencing correspondents, she said.

The report said 60 working reporters were expelled, at least 250 were arrested; about 90 were assaulted.

HEADLINE
COMMUNICATIONS: RECORD NUMBER OF
JOURNALISTS KILLED IN 1989
TEXT

WASHINGTON, March 16 (IPS) -- More journalists were killed in the line of duty during 1989 than in any other year in the past decade, a press watchdog group reported here today.

Fifty-three journalists were killed in 1989 -- roughly twice the number slain in 1988, according to the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) which issued their annual report here.

Most of the killings took place in Latin America, particularly in El Salvador and Colombia, although 10 countries outside the region also registered deaths, including Turkey and the Soviet Union.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," said CPJ director Sonia Goldenberg at a press conference here at which the 144-page report was released.

In addition to the killings, some 55 journalists were deported from the countries where they were working during 1989.

"Expulsions were a very different but extremely effective way of silencing foreign correspondents in countries like China, Ethiopia and Romania, where the local press was already muzzled," Goldenberg said.

Release of the report coincides with the fifth anniversary of the captivity by Shi'a fundamentalist groups in Beirut of Terry Anderson who served as head of the Middle East bureau of the Associated Press (AP) at the time of his kidnapping.

His case, which has become a cause celebre in U.S. media circles, is one of 16 "cases of concern" presented in the report covering persecution of journalists in China, Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Israel and the occupied territories, Kenya, Liberia, Peru, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, the Soviet Union, and Turkey.

Sri Lanka and Iraq are also singled out in the report as countries where reporters are subjected to fear and intimidation, although the most notorious actions against journalists in those two countries have taken place this year.

Yesterday an Iranian-born British journalist was hanged in Baghdad after confessing to espionage on behalf of Israel and Britain -- an action which the CPJ denounced as a "blatant and shameless contempt for human rights and the norms of human decency."

Last month a Sri Lankan journalist and correspondent for Inter Press Service (IPS), Richard de Zoysa, was abducted and murdered by a death squad which CPJ and other major human rights organizations have alleged may have been tied to the government.

Although the government initially deplored the killing, the state news agency later quoted police sources as charging that de Zoysa was a member of a guerrilla organization -- an accusation strongly refuted by IPS.

The CPJ report released today documents more than 1,000 violations of press freedom in over 90 countries, ranging from censorship and harassment to physical abuse and murder.

The report also notes that:

confiscations and bannings of publications doubled in 1989 to more than 50;

at least 325 journalists were arrested around the world;

at least 192 were physically assaulted in the line of duty.

The report also found that in Latin America, political and drug-related violence took a particularly heavy toll on

journalists' lives. In El Salvador, 14 journalists were killed in an "extraordinary explosion of violence that revealed the fragility of Salvadoran press freedom" -- the highest toll in any country in 1989.

In Colombia, 11 journalists were killed -- primarily at the hands of drug traffickers angered by media coverage of their trade.

In China, officials cracked down on independent reporting of all kinds following the June repression of the pro-democracy movement there.

Both local and foreign reporters continue to face constant harassment in China, according to CPJ, which also noted reports that nearly two dozen Chinese journalists were imprisoned and 12 foreign reporters expelled from the country.

In Kenya, the report complains that the government of President Daniel arap Moi issued a series of banning orders against a number of the country's publications.

The CPJ notes that continued censorship of both the Israeli and Palestinian press remained a problem in 1989, although punitive and restrictive actions against the media and reporters were much more commonly and harshly directed against the Palestinians.

NWA506

ATENTADOS PERIODISTAS (TOMA UNO)
--AMPLIA NWA504--

Por Mauro Espinoza
Washington, 16 mar (NOTIMEX).- Las muertes de 53 periodistas en 1989 en distintos países del mundo reflejan el incremento de la "sinistra práctica de censurar mediante el asesinato", dijo hoy un grupo privado de Estados Unidos.

Latinoamérica, con El Salvador, Colombia y Perú a la cabeza, fue responsable por casi las dos terceras partes de esas muertes, dice el informe sobre "Ataques a la Prensa en 1989" divulgado hoy por el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas.

"Estamos hablando de democracias", declaró en una rueda de prensa la directora ejecutiva del comité, Sonia Goldenberg, al detallar el informe anual del grupo.

A las 14 muertes en El Salvador se suman once en Colombia, cinco en Perú, dos en Brasil, una en Ecuador, una en Panamá y una en Guatemala, para un gran total de 35 en el continente, añadió.

Cuba se suma a El Salvador, Colombia y Perú en la lista de 16 países del mundo, entre los más de 90 estudiados por el comité, clasificados como "casos de preocupación" por el aflictivo panorama al que se enfrentan los medios de comunicación.

Uno de esos 16 países es Líbano, donde tres periodistas se cuentan entre un grupo de 18 ciudadanos de naciones occidentales en rehenes de grupos radicales islámicos vinculados a Irán.

El norteamericano Terry Anderson, jefe regional de Prensa Asociada en Líbano, cumplió hoy cinco años de cautiverio. Los otros dos periodistas son británicos, John McCarthy y Alec Collett, a quien previamente sus captores dijeron haber dado muerte, en 1986.

A las 53 muertes de periodistas, poco más del doble de las 26 registradas en 1988, se sumaron expulsiones de 55 periodistas de los países donde trabajaban, 90 agresiones de distinta naturaleza y por lo menos 250 detenciones, de distinta duración.

El informe dice que El Salvador registró, en 1989, una "extraordinaria expresión de violencia que reveló la fragilidad de la libertad de expresión salvadoreña".

La resistencia al cambio democrático por parte del gobierno de Fidel Castro significó que, en Cuba, la prensa sigue todavía bajo la amenaza de la represión gubernamental, "tacitamente sin cabida alguna para el periodismo independiente", añade.

En el caso de Colombia, "algunos de los once asesinatos fueron atribuidos" a los jefes del narcotráfico internacional, que en su declaración de "guerra total" contra el gobierno mencionaron a los periodistas como blancos de su campaña, agrega.

"Los periodistas se enfrentan con la violencia, las amenazas y otras formas de intimidación de manera regular" en Perú, donde el peligro proviene tanto del gobierno como de los terroristas de Sendero Luminoso y de los narcotraficantes, dice el informe. NTX
NTX/MEF

Executie journalist nooit zo „open” als nu in Irak

Farzad Bazoft (31), de in Iran geboren Britse journalist van de *Observer*, heeft de status verworven van eerste journalist ter wereld die door een buitenlands regime ter dood is gebracht uitsluitend omdat hij zijn werk deed.

Dat is een „niet te benijden uitzonderingspositie”, schreef zijn hoofdredacteur vorige week, toen hij nog nauwelijks kon geloven dat het vonnis daadwerkelijk zou worden voltrokken. Nu dat wel is gebeurd, is daarmee een internationaal precedent geschapen.

In veel landen worden journalisten vermoord, gemarteld en gevangengenomen — en elke dode is ongeacht zijn beroep even erg. Maar tot dusver is het neerschieten van een buitenlandse journalist nog niet op een zo „open” en schijnbaar gelegitimeerde manier gepresenteerd als in Irak. Het lijkt wel alsof het land een eigen *Rushdie* wilde — maar dan een dode.

Ook in het naburige Iran zijn de mensenrechten niet gewaarborgd. Maar de gevangenen in dat land die volgens Amnesty International met executie worden bedreigd, hebben vrijwel allemaal een politieke achtergrond. De journalist Heider Nehrigan, die in 1988 werd geëxecuteerd, was schuldig bevonden aan het lidmaatschap van de communistische oppositiepartij Tudeh.

Toevallig afgelopen vrijdag publiceerde het in New York gevestigde *Committee to Protect Jour-*

nalists zijn rapport „Attacks on the press”. Daaruit blijkt dat er in 1989 meer journalisten dan ooit zijn vermoord of verdwenen. Openlijke staatsexecuties zitten daar niet bij. Alle moorden werden gepleegd in het duister, door linkse en rechtse doodseskaders, en voornamelijk in Latijns Amerika.

El Salvador blijft met veertien gedode journalisten het meest gewelddadige land voor verslaggevers. Colombia volgt als tweede. Daar vermoordden de verschillende drugskartels elf journalisten die zich verdiepten in de drugshandel.

In totaal verloren vorig jaar 53 journalisten het leven tijdens de uitoefening van hun functie (*in line of duty*), meldt het comité. In dat getal zitten ook verslaggevers die aan het front zijn geraakt door een verdwaalde kogel (zoals cameraman Lagrouw in El Salvador), of in burgeroorlogen (Roemenië) het slachtoffer werden van vechtende partijen. In 1988 vielen er 26 doden onder journalisten; in 1986 vijftien, en het jaar ervoor 25.

Na Latijns Amerika gelden de Filipijnen als gevaarlijk gebied. Sinds de installatie van het regime Aquino in 1986 zijn minstens zestien journalisten vermoord, zowel wegens „linkse” als „rechtse” journalistiek. Verder kwamen in de burgeroorlog op Sri Lanka drie journalisten bij moordaanslagen om het leven, en werd de negentienjarige zoon van

uitgever Sinnadurai Tiruchelvan ontvoerd en vermoord, bij afwezigheid van zijn vader.

Los van de officiële statistiek is het volgens Amnesty goed mogelijk dat tijdens geheime executies in China of Iran mensen zijn vermoord die ook journalist waren, maar informatie daarover heeft men niet. China is een van de zestien probleemlanden waar de journalistieke vrijheid volgens het *Committee to Protect Journalists* ernstig is beperkt.

De andere landen zijn Colombia, Cuba, El Salvador, Irak, Israël en de bezette gebieden, Kenia, Libanon, Liberia, Peru, (nog steeds) Roemenië, Singapore, Zuid-Afrika, Sovjet-Unie, Sri Lanka en Turkije. In deze landen zijn vorig jaar minstens 250 journalisten gearresteerd, minstens vijftig publicaties verboden en negentig journalisten licht of zwaar mishandeld.

Uit het overzicht blijkt dat in landen waar het staatsgezag is ondermijnd door bijvoorbeeld drugsbaronnen, guerrilla's, een corrupt leger of verzetsbewegingen (Colombia, El Salvador, Filipijnen, Sri Lanka) het leven van verslaggevers het meest wordt bedreigd. De onderdrukking van journalisten in totalitair geregeerde landen is groot, maar daar worden weinig moorden gepleegd. De executie van Bazoft in Irak is hierop een uitzondering, en met name dat baart het comité grote zorgen.

J. ROEN TROMMILLEN

el ^{Nuevo} Herald

60 PAGINAS

MIAMI FLA., SABADO 17 DE MARZO DE 1990

Asesinados 53 periodistas el año pasado

Washington —(UPI)— Por lo menos 53 periodistas fueron asesinados en 1989, incluyendo 35 de los casos en América Latina, informó el jueves una organización que protege la función de los representantes de la prensa.

La cifra de asesinatos se duplicó el año pasado y se incluyen 14 en El Salvador, 11 en Colombia y cinco en Perú, dijo la Comisión para la Protección de Periodistas (CPP), organización privada que trabaja para defender los derechos de los periodistas en todo el mundo.

Al mismo tiempo, el presidente honorario de CPP Walter Cronkite, pidió a diversos gobernantes y dirigentes mundiales que intensifiquen sus esfuerzos para lograr la libertad del periodista Terry Anderson, que cumplió el viernes cinco años como rehén en Líbano.

Cronkite hizo la solicitud en una carta enviada al presidente George Bush, a la primera ministra británica, Margaret Thatcher; al presidente de Irán Hashemi Raf-

Pasa a la página 7A

Crece cifra de periodistas asesinados

Viene de la página 1A

sanjani y al secretario general de Naciones Unidas, Javier Pérez de Cuéllar.

La comisión condenó también la ejecución en Iraq del reportero de *The London Observer*, Farzad Bazoft, acusado de espía.

"Una siniestra práctica de censurar mediante el asesinato está debilitando la libertad de prensa en las democracias latinoamericanas", dijo en conferencia de prensa la directora ejecutiva de la comisión, Sonia Goldenberg.

Agregó que la expulsión de periodistas fue también "un medio diferente pero muy efectivo para silenciar a los corresponsales extranjeros en países como China y Rumania".

El informe indicó que existen datos documentados de más de 1,000 violaciones de la libertad de prensa en más de 90 países, que van desde censura y acoso hasta abusos físicos.

Señaló que las confiscaciones y prohibiciones de publicaciones se duplicaron en 1989 hasta superar las 50.

La violencia política y las drogas en América Latina causaron serias bajas, incluyendo 14 periodistas asesinados en El Salvador, donde se registró una "extraordinaria explosión de violencia que dejó al descubierto la fragilidad de la libertad de prensa en ese país", dijo el informe.

Añadió que los traficantes de drogas, que amenazaron públicamente a la prensa en Colombia, fueron culpables de un torrente de ataques

violentos y al menos de 11 asesinatos de periodistas en 1989.

"Los traficantes declararon una 'guerra total' en represalia por la represión del gobierno al comercio de la cocaína". Entre sus blancos estaban incluidos, según dijeron, los

"periodistas que nos han atacado y arruinado", indicó el informe.

También citó los asesinatos de cinco periodistas en Perú, dos en Brasil y en Ecuador, Guatemala y Panamá, uno en cada país.

La SIP y el cambio en Nicaragua

Por Mauro Espinoza
Especial para El Progonero

Con las honrosas excepciones de los despachos publicados en los periódicos que sirven a la comunidad de habla hispana, la asamblea semestral que la Sociedad Interamericana de Prensa (SIP) celebró recientemente en Managua fue ignorada, de hecho, por los medios informativos de Estados Unidos.

El olvido puede ser un reflejo de la poca atención que a menudo se presta aquí a Latinoamérica. O peor aún, a los abusos en contra de la libertad de expresión en el área.

Como la práctica de comparar, las generalizaciones son odiosas. Tirar al cesto de la basura despachos que dan

cuenta de las deliberaciones de la SIP es, a lo mejor, sólo una economía obligada por las restricciones de espacio en un periódico. Pero no deja de ser una circunstancia triste, a la luz de los cada vez más crecientes abusos contra la prensa en el continente.

Una placa de bronce en uno de los pasillos del Club Nacional de Prensa, en esta capital, es un recuerdo trágico y perenne de esa dolorosa realidad. La placa recoge los nombres de periodistas que murieron en el ejercicio de su deber, en varios países del mundo. No es trágica porque rememora a los caídos, sino porque el bronce se ha quedado corto para registrar los nombres de nuevas víctimas.

En su informe más reciente sobre "Los ataques a la prensa" un grupo privado esta-

donidense, el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas (siglas en inglés CPJ) dice que, en 1989, "por lo menos 50 periodistas fueron asesinados en el ejercicio de su deber". Otros 55 fueron expulsados de los países donde trabajaban, señala el documento anual.

El Comité dice que la mayoría de los asesinatos se registraron en Latinoamérica. Sonia Goldenberg, su directora ejecutiva, apunta: "La siniestra práctica de 'asesinar para censurar' está paralizando la libertad de prensa en las democracias latinoamericanas".

Las causas son diversas. Mayoritarmente políticas, como en El Salvador, donde el Comité denuncia que "una extraordinaria explosión de violencia acentuó la fragilidad de la libertad de expresión salvadoreña "y se tradujo en la muerte de 14 periodistas.

Al gobierno ni la guerrilla pueden evadir la responsabilidad que les corresponde. En incidentes separados, durante las elecciones que llevaron a la presidencia a Alfredo Cristiani, fuerzas del ejército mataron a varios periodistas. La guerrilla ejerció el terror contra la prensa en la ofensiva del pasado noviembre. Cinco empleados de una empresa estatal fueron asesinados por insurgentes. Desafortunadamente, en ninguno de los bandos puede decirse que esos sean los únicos casos.

En otros países del continente, como Perú y Colombia, los ataques han sido tanto de naturaleza política como producto de la violencia del narcotráfico.

Los abusos del gobierno o de los terroristas de Sendero Luminoso no se diferencian mucho de los cometidos por los narcotraficantes peruanos. En Colombia, dice el CPJ, no cabe duda que algunos de los 11 periodistas asesinados fueron víctimas de matones a sueldo de los carteles de la cocaína.

En más de una ocasión, la SIP ha sido objeto de escarpió y vituperada por quienes la consideran una simple asociación de empresarios. En otras palabras, su defensa de la libertad de prensa es sospechosa porque nada más pretende proteger intereses económicos. La falacia del argumento es que, a menudo, los ataques a esos intereses sólo son subterfugios para anordazar al periodista y, por extensión, a la ciudadanía.

Curiosamente, el conclave semi-anual de la SIP ha tenido lugar en Managua, a pocos

días de las elecciones que mandaron a la derrota al Presidente sandinista Daniel Ortega. Tras el triunfo de Violeta Chacón de Chamorro, la transición en la que se ha adentrado el país centroamericano ha ofrecido espectáculos que no pueden calificarse más que de asombrosos.

Es irónico que Ortega y los sandinistas pretendan, por ejemplo, defender la proeminencia del ejército en la vida política e institucional de Nicaragua. Una incongruencia porque proviene de un movimiento gestado para luchar contra ese fenómeno latinoamericano.

No es irónico, sin embargo, que los sandinistas estén próximos a lograr la libertad de expresión en Nicaragua. Así se aseguran de eliminar las restricciones con que antes quisieron ahogar a la oposición en la que ahora se encontrarán.

Disponibilidad de armas de fuego aumenta el número de suicidios

Por el Dr. Patricio Figueroa
Especial para El Progonero

El suicidio no sólo representa una tragedia para la persona que muere por esa causa, sino que también tiene graves repercusiones sociales.

Actualmente el suicidio es una de las primeras ocho causas de muerte en Estados Unidos. Cada año 25,000 americanos mueren a consecuencia del suicidio. Es la tercera causa de muerte entre las personas adultas (de 20 a 45 años), y la primera entre los estudiantes de medicina.

Conviene diferenciar los casos de suicidio de los intentos de suicidio, ya que son dos fenómenos diferen-

tes.

Los suicidas son en su mayor parte hombres, mayores de 50 años, viudos, con enfermedades crónicas en etapa no-terminal. Quienes intentan suicidarse son, por el contrario, mujeres, menores de 40 años, que utilizan medios menos peligrosos en su intento, y que parecen indicar un llamado de auxilio con su comportamiento.

¿Existe alguna causa que predisponga al suicidio?

Según investigaciones realizadas al respecto, se puede establecer que en más de un 85% de los casos, las personas sufren severas alteraciones psicológicas. La mayor parte corresponde a depresiones severas y a pro-

Rifarán 100 videocasetes de la película "Romero"

La compañía Vidmark Entertainment anunció que ya está disponible en videocasetes la película Romero, que narra la vida del arzobispo salvadoreño Oscar Arnulfo Romero, quien fuera asesinado en 1980 por oponerse al gobierno y luchar contra la opresión en su país.

La película nos muestra cómo este hombre humilde, quien calló al principio, terminó criticando abiertamente al gobierno, al darse cuenta de las injusticias cometidas contra el pueblo de El Salvador.

Su asesinato ocurrió mientras celebraba misa, un día después de haber predicado

un sermón en que pedía que se pusiera fin a la violencia y exhortaba a los soldados a desobedecer a sus superiores cuando se les ordenase reprimir a los campesinos.

La película, protagonizada por Raúl Juliá en el papel del Arzobispo Romero se puede alquilar o comprar en inglés, con subtítulos en español, o doblada directamente al español.

Para promover la puesta de la película al mercado, la empresa rifará 100 copias entre las personas que llenen y envíen el cupón que aparece en esta misma página a Vidmark Entertainment, P.O. Box 291086, Los Angeles, CA. 90029.

共X4T147外信41S②完①

◎北方領土取材自衛を例示

米民間の報道規制年次報告

(35行)

【ワシントン十六日共同】米テレビの名アンカーマンとして知られたジ①ーナリスト、ウ②ルター・クロンカイト氏が名譽会長となり、奔原を兼ねた報道機関と記者の救済活動を続けている米民間団体「ジ①ーナリスト保護委員会」(本部③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳㉑㉒㉓㉔㉕㉖㉗㉘㉙㉚㉛㉜㉝㉞㉟㊱㊲)は十六日、一九八九年の世界各地のジ①ーナリストへの迫害、報道規制の実態もまとめた年次報告書「報道機関への攻撃」を発表した。

報告書は報道規制の国別事例の一つとして、ソ連の入国査証の取得はその主権承認になるとして、日本の外務省が北方領土取材の自衛を求めたことを挙げた。

報告書によると、激動が続いた昨年、取材中に死亡した記者は、八八年の二十六人から五十三人へほぼ倍増した。

(続) ①(21) 317 1215

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◎北方

取材中の死亡事件が多発しているのは中南米諸国で、昨年は三十五人に上③た。治安当局とゲリラ勢力の交戦が続くエルサルバドルでは十四人、麻薬密輸組織が暗躍するコロンビアでは十一人が犠牲にな④た。昨年十二月の米軍によるパナマ侵攻作戦では、スペイン人カメラマンが米軍の銃弾を受け⑤死んだ。

報道年次報告は、報道機関への迫害と規制が厳しい国として中国、イスラエル、南アフリカなど十六カ国を挙げた。

(了) ④(14) 317 1215

March 17, 1990

53 newsmen killed around world in 1989

NEW YORK, March 16 (AP). At least 53 journalists were killed in the line of duty around the world in 1989, more than double the total for the previous year, the Committee to Protect Journalists reported Thursday.

The group attributed the increase in deaths to fresh upheaval, especially in Latin America, where most of the killings occurred. It noted that expulsions, arrests and harassment of reporters also had risen.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," said Sonia Goldenberg, director of the committee, in a statement.

The report was issued the same day Iraq hanged a London-based reporter who was accused of spying. The reporter, Farzad Bazoft, had been investigating reports of mass deaths in an explosion at a military complex.

Another monitor, Freedom House, has put the number of journalists killed last year

at 73. The two groups could not explain the difference, but noted that each uses its own sources of information and methods of confirmation.

Of the 53 victims reported by the Committee to Protect Journalists, two-thirds were killed in Latin America, including 14 in El Salvador, which is torn by guerilla war, and 11 in Colombia, wracked by drug violence.

Five were killed in Peru, two in Brazil and one each in Ecuador and Guatemala. A news photographer was killed during the American invasion of Panama, caught in a cross-fire involving U.S. troops.

The committee said 26 working journalists were killed in 1988, a figure that had held roughly steady for years.

The committee said most of the killings in 1989 appeared to be politically motivated, or the work of organized crime even when motives were unclear.

The report also said 60 reporters were expelled from countries where they were working, at least 250 were arrested and about 90 assaulted. The number of expulsions also was about double the previous year's total.

Countries where expulsions were the preferred method of silencing correspondents included China, Ethiopia and Romania, the report said.

毎日新聞

取材記者の死亡倍増
ワシントン十六日特電
英海軍部は「ジャーナリスト
伊藤隆吉氏」(本部ニューズ
ーは十六日、一九八九年
の世界各地のジャーナリス
トの死、報道規制の強化を
まことなげに訴え、一報追報
の功、各新聞社に「報道
規制」を求め、活動が激しい
中、世界中に知られた。特
電、八八年度の二十六から五
十に入らば倍増した。
また、報道規制は報道規制の
例の「LAW」日本
の外務省が北方領土問題の可
用を求めたことを示した。

The Mainichi Shinbun
March 18 (used kyudo's story
short)

Por Mauro Espinoza
Washington, 16 mar (NOTIMEX). - Las muertes de 53 periodistas en 1989 en distintos países del mundo reflejan el incremento de la "sintaxis práctica de censurar mediante el asesinato", dijo hoy un grupo privado de Estados Unidos.

Latinoamérica, con El Salvador, Colombia y Perú a la cabeza, fue responsable por casi las dos terceras partes de esas muertes, dice el informe sobre "Ataques a la Prensa en 1989" divulgado hoy por el Comité para la Protección de los Periodistas.

''Estamos hablando de democracias'', declaró en una rueda de prensa la directora ejecutiva del comité, Sonia Goldenberg, al detallar el informe anual del grupo.

A las 14 muertes en El Salvador se suman once en Colombia, cinco en Perú, dos en Brasil, una en Ecuador, una en Panamá y una en Guatemala, para un gran total de 55 en el continente, añadió.

Cuba se suma a El Salvador, Colombia y Perú en la lista de 16 países del mundo, entre los mas de 90 estudiados por el comité, clasificados como "casos de preocupación" por el aflictivo panorama al que se enfrentan los medios de comunicación.

Uno de esos 16 países es Líbano, donde tres periodistas se cuentan entre un grupo de 18 ciudadanos de naciones orientales en rehenes de grupos radicales islamistas vinculados a Iran.

El norteamericano Terry Anderson, jefe regional de Prensa Asociada en Líbano, cumplió hoy cinco años de cautiverio. Los otros dos periodistas son británicos, John McCarthy y Alec Collett, a quien previamente sus captores dijeron haber dado muerte, en 1986.

A las 53 muertes de periodistas, poco mas del doble de las 26 registradas en 1988, se sumaron expulsiones de 55 periodistas de los países donde trabajaban, 90 agresiones de distinta naturaleza y por lo menos 250 detenciones, de distinta duración.

El informe dice que El Salvador registra, en 1989, una "extraordinaria expresión de violencia que revela la fragilidad de la libertad de expresión salvadoreña".

La resistencia al cambio democrático por parte del gobierno de Fidel Castro significa que, en Cuba, la prensa sigue todavía bajo la amenaza de la represión gubernamental, "tácitamente sin cabida alguna para el periodismo independiente", añade.

En el caso de Colombia, "algunos de los once asesinatos fueron atribuidos a los jefes del narcotráfico internacional, que en su declaración de "guerra total" contra el gobierno mencionaron a los periodistas como blancos de su campaña, agrega.

''Los periodistas se enfrentan con la violencia, las amenazas y otras formas de intimidación de manera regular'' en Perú, donde el peligro proviene tanto del gobierno como de los terroristas de Sendero Luminoso y de los narcotraficantes, dice el informe. NIX

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AP-BA-03/16 0152

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AM-Journalist Slayings,0430
Report: Journalist Slayings Doubled in 1989
With AM-Condemed Journalist, Bjt
By GARY LANGER
Associated Press Writer

NEW YORK (AP) — At least 53 journalists were killed in the line of duty last year, more than double the previous year's victims of "censorship by death," the Committee to Protect Journalists reported Thursday.

The organization attributed the increase to rising social and political upheaval, especially in Latin America, where most of the killings occurred. It noted that expulsions, arrests and harassment of reporters also grew.

The report was released the same day Iraq hanged a London-based reporter it accused of spying. The reporter, Farzad Bazoft, had been investigating reports of mass deaths in an explosion at a military complex.

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Another monitor, Freedom House, has put the number of journalists killed last year at 73. The two groups could not explain the difference, but noted that each uses its own sources of information and methods of confirmation.

Of the 53 victims reported by the Committee to Protect Journalists, two-thirds were killed in Latin America, including 14 in El Salvador, which is torn by guerrilla war, and 11 in Colombia, wracked by drug violence.

Five were killed in Peru, two in Brazil and one each in Ecuador and Guatemala. One journalist was killed in the U.S. invasion of Panama, a photographer caught in crossfire from U.S. troops.

While the Panama death appeared to be accidental and motives for some of the other killings were unclear, most seemed to be politically motivated or the work of organized crime, the committee said. It did not count killings that clearly were not work-related.

"A sinister practice of censorship by death is crippling press freedom in Latin American democracies," committee Director Sonia Goldenberg said in a statement. In other countries, such as China, Ethiopia and Romania, expulsions were the preferred method of silencing correspondents, she said.

The report said 60 reporters were expelled from countries where they were working, at least 250 were arrested and about 90 were assaulted. The number of expulsions also was about double the

ENTER STORY NUMBER or PRESS RETURN-

previous year's total.

The 53 who were slain was about double the 26 killed in 1988 — a number that had held roughly steady for several years, the committee said.

The report listed 16 countries as "cases of concern" because of their treatment of journalists. They included Lebanon, where Terry Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent of The Associated Press, has been held hostage for five years, and China, where editor Wei Jingsheng has been jailed 11 years.

Residents of the town of Alegria, located in an important coffee growing area in the eastern province of Usulután, reported that 200 FMLN combatants entered the town at 5:30 a.m. March 13 to purchase food, departing without incident at 10:00 a.m.

In the capital's Miramonte neighborhood that day, electric posts were sabotaged at 7:00 p.m., said local radio.

On March 11 six electric posts were sabotaged by rebels near Palo Negro, El Congo, Santa Ana province, according to local radio.

On March 10 the FMLN claimed it had inflicted 91 casualties to the Armed Forces during operations on March 8-9 in Usulután, San Miguel and San Salvador. One UH-1H helicopter was damaged by rebel anti-aircraft fire, they said.

The FMLN has stated that current rebel military actions are directed towards pressuring the government to seek a negotiated end to the war. (SP 3/13, 3/15-16; DL 3/16; ER 3/12, 3/14-15)

FMLN, HONDURAN ARMY IN BORDER CLASH

Rebel Radio Venceremos reported that on March 6 units of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN) clashed with a Honduran Army patrol on Salvadoran territory. The engagement occurred in the region of Palo Blanco in Zancudo Hamlet, jurisdiction of Perquin.

During the clash, the FMLN inflicted two casualties on the Honduran troops. The Honduran unit later retreated to Honduran territory, said the FMLN.

That same day, a Salvadoran Defense Ministry spokesperson announced that a Honduran military delegation had met with the Salvadoran military command to analyze the "activities" of the rebel groups that operate in the region, particularly that of the Salvadoran rebels.

The military source said that at the meeting the officers also discussed the efforts that the two armies can make to neutralize the activities of the FMLN in the border region.

El Salvador and Honduras have border disputes all along their frontiers regarding territories that have not been awarded

to either nation by the International Court of Justice at the Hague.

According to the Salvadoran Army, these disputed border areas serve as a sanctuary for the rebels.

The military spokesperson said that Salvadoran Defense Minister General Rafael Humberto Laríos, Honduran Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Arnulfo Cantarero, and Honduran Chief of Staff Colonel Guillermo Paredes, among others, participated in the meeting, which was held March 5.

On March 13, San Salvador radio reported another incursion by Honduran troops, saying that the soldiers entered villages that day in the north of San Miguel province, near Carolina, "terrifying residents." (ER 3/14; FBIS 3/8, 3/9)

U.S. JOURNALIST COMMITTEE RELEASES REPORT

On March 16, the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists released its annual report on attacks, disappearances and killings of members of the journalism profession world-wide.

It noted that of 53 journalists killed last year, 14 died or disappeared in El Salvador.

El Salvador, the report noted in its preface, "is the country where more journalists were killed or 'disappeared' in 1989 than in any other ..."

Included in the list of those killed were Ignacio Ellacuría, Ignacio Martín-Baro and Segundo Montes, three of the six Jesuits murdered November 16 by elements of the Salvadoran military; Jose Ceballos, Anibal Dubon, Oscar Herrera, Alfredo Melgar and Elibardo Quijada, who all worked for the government-run National Information Center (CIN) and disappeared on November 29 during a rebel attack on the center; David Blundy, of the British Sunday Correspondent, killed by sniper fire November 17 while covering the offensive; Eloy Guevara, a photographer for Agence France-Presse, shot and killed December 1 near Soyapango; Cornel Lagrouw, cameraperson for Dutch Interchurch Broadcasting (IKON), mortally wounded "in crossfire" March 19; Roberto Navas, Reuters photographer, shot and killed by

Committee to Protect Journalists

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***SELECTED ARTICLES ABOUT THE
COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS
1989 - 1990***

3/20/90

MARY McGRORY

Journalists, Dead or Alive

His role model was Omar Sharif, the handsome movie star he somewhat resembled; his professional gods were Woodward and Bernstein, the demon investigative reporters. Poor Farzad Bazoft, a freelancer for the London Observer, went to the last place in the world where what his paper called "a warm, chaotic and eager young journalist" would be tolerated. The Iraqis hanged him last Thursday after a 4½-hour trial, at which he was represented by a court-appointed lawyer and where in vain he disavowed a "confession" wrung from him during seven months in solitary confinement.

Farzad Bazoft was not mentioned at a rally held in Lafayette Square in behalf of Terry Anderson and 17 other Western hostages still in captivity. Nothing was to be done for him. For Anderson, an Associated Press reporter who has been held for five years, there's always the chance that the right combination of threat, cajolery and abject pleading could unshackle him.

Tom Brokaw, who with Dan Rather starred at the occasion, called it "an oversight" not to mention Bazoft. He had, at age 31, in the last way he wanted, made his mark on history. He was, according to the Committee for the Protection of Journalists, which was holding a board meeting a block away, "the first foreign correspondent to be executed for doing his job." The board had no idea what should be done. Protest can backfire: After all, Margaret Thatcher had pleaded that Bazoft be spared the noose. On the other hand, as Cicero said a long time ago, "Silence gives consent."

The Bush administration, with its notable indulgence toward cruel governments, declined to comment on the Bazoft affair.

The Observer's Washington bureau chief, Andrew Stephen, who worked with Bazoft at the newspaper's London office, said his young colleague was "a chancer" and a "something of a twit," popular with men and women, a scoop-hungry groupie—but no spy. He pointed out that Bazoft, who visited the wreckage of an Iraqi factory that might have manufactured missiles or chemical weapons, behaved in a manner "consistent with journalism, not with spying."

Bazoft persuaded a British nurse, Daphne Parish, who at 52 was old enough to know better, to drive him in an ambulance to the site of the factory explosion, while Bazoft was on a

government-sponsored tour of Iraq. She has been sentenced to 15 years at hard labor. When they returned from their expedition, Bazoft, bearing pictures and soil samples, bragged to his colleagues about his exploit and babbled about it on an open telephone line, which was madness in a country that prides itself on being one of the world's nastiest.

When the news of his hanging reached London, several members of Parliament felt it their duty to report that Bazoft's past included a bank robbery. One MP went so far as to say that "he deserved to be hanged." He was not tried for robbing a bank, and the MPs knew it. They knew they were impotent in the face of atrocity. Being vicious toward the victim spared them having to think about their duty. They know that Britain is not about to stop trading with Iraq over some Iranian-born, exiled stringer with a strange name. After all, Iraq has the world's second-largest oil reserves.

As Peggy Say, Terry Anderson's sister, said at the Lafayette Square rally to her brother's kidnappers: "You have humiliated us and you have degraded us and you wonder why your claims of injustice fall on deaf ears."

New York Times reporter Thomas L. Friedman put it squarely to the people in the park: There are only three ways to get hostages out—the marketplace, simply buying them back in the French manner; the military way, as in the Israeli approach to Entebbe, or the "constitutional way," which consists of not negotiating with terrorists.

Friedman quite correctly noted that if we don't make up our minds on the way to go, we will be "talking into the wind."

What shames executioners and kidnappers? Will Iran, which sent 13-year-old boys to fight Iraq, be shamed by pleas from Terry Anderson's 4-year-old daughter? Will Iraq, which gassed thousands of Kurds, be embarrassed if the whole world condemns it for extinguishing the life of one man?

There was speculation that Thatcher's condemnation of "barbaric" behavior irritated the Iraqis and stepped up the time of the hanging. If she had said nothing, they would have assumed that she thought it was okay to squash Bazoft like a bug.

Moral outrage is a small tool against those thick skulls. It's all we have against killer states. Nagging is indicated, if only for the release of Daphne Parish, who is no more a spy

Preparing Freedom's New Voice

On leaving England in 1982 after a five-year stay, Taj Hargey had beaten the odds, set conservatively at a million to one. The oldest of eight children of illiterate South African "colored" people—an official government classification—he was returning to Cape Town with a PhD from Oxford University.

Hargey's field was African history and politics, with his dissertation on the suppression of slavery in the Nile Valley. His forefathers were descendants of slaves brought to South Africa by the Dutch in 1680 from Indonesia and Malaysia. Hargey's deceased father was a packer in a supermarket. It was the highest job ever reached in the family until the oldest child, Oxford-trained, became a teacher of history and religion in 1985 at the University of Cape Town.

Last week, Hargey announced to a group of high school and college students in Washington that still greater odds are waiting to be beaten in South Africa: the establishment of a free press. Others have been working for that for decades, often being killed, jailed or beaten for the kind of reporting that Western newspeople take for granted.

Hargey comes forward as one of the organizers of the Forum, a proposed nonpartisan weekly newspaper for South Africa. Its staff is to be multiracial, its politics independent and its tabloid pages open for discussion and debate of political opinion from left to right. The paper's editorial policy is committed to what Hargey calls "interfaith tolerance and nonviolent struggle." In brief, it promises to fulfill Henry Miller's idea that a "good newspaper is a community talking to itself."

The push to publication—a first press run of 50,000 copies is expected this summer—comes a month after the South African government eased some of its press restrictions slightly. "There are cracks in the wall of apartheid," says Hargey, who is 37 and fluent in six languages. "Our paper appears at a time when South Africa's domestic and international position makes it more difficult for the government to act against us. We couldn't be doing this a year or two ago."

Or months ago. On Nov. 10, the Committee to Protect Journalists, a New York-based nonpartisan group that intercedes for jailed or silenced newspeople and defends the rights of ones who are threatened, wrote to President F.W. de Klerk to protest the harassing of the New Nation, a Catholic-owned weekly in Johannesburg. The paper had been

closed for three months in 1987 and now faced another shutdown. Its offense was printing articles "promoting the public image or esteem of an unlawful organization" and "promoting or fomenting revolution." The committee protested that "in many cases the offending material had been printed or broadcast in other media without legal repercussions."

A month earlier, the group protested the arrest of more than 100 journalists, their crime being the reporting of police actions against anti-apartheid demonstrators. Last September the editor of Saamstaan (Togetherness), a Southern Cape anti-apartheid community newspaper, was charged under the Prisons Act for printing a photograph of Nelson Mandela.

Hargey is in the United States until the end of April, sponsored by the Open House Society, a seven-year-old multiracial organization that promotes literacy, health education and employment in the majority black population in South Africa. Asked by the society to be the Forum's executive editor, Hargey is currently a gleaner—approaching U.S. computer firms for desktop publishing equipment, visiting editors and reporters, establishing contacts in Congress, raising corporate and foundation money and asking for a hand from anyone who cares to donate technology—from fax machines to phototypesetters—to get the paper started.

To date, Hargey and others have \$80,000 worth of printing equipment in place, with another \$70,000 needed. Last year, the Open House Society bought a building in central Cape Town that will house the newspaper, a move that assures full in-house production capability should the prevailing white press monopoly wish to exert an economic squeeze. Hargey is also inviting newspeople to come to Cape Town for a spell, both to help in getting out the paper and to feel the excitement of risk-taking journalism.

"It's a mistake to think that the release of Mandela by itself will bring about peace and justice in South Africa," Hargey says. "Many of the restrictive laws are still in place. Journalists can be detained, and the media can be prevented from having a full and free debate about politics."

Which is why a new voice is needed in South Africa. The phrase "free press" has become worn with usage in the United States. Its meaning is best understood by those struggling to create it. This year, that's in Cape Town.

Iraq Rejects British Plea for Journalist's Life

Associated Press 3/15/90

LONDON, March 14—Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd's request to visit Iraq to ask for mercy on behalf of a journalist condemned to death has been rejected, the British government said today.

Hurd had asked Britain's ambassador to Iraq to arrange a meeting for him with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein, a Foreign Office spokesman said.

But the Iraqi government responded, "This would not be the right time for a visit," the Foreign Office spokesman said.

"It was made clear that the Iraqi government did not feel able to discuss these cases in the present atmosphere," the spokesman said, speaking on condition of anonymity. He referred to Britain's effort to free both journalist Farzad Bazoft, convicted of espionage by an Iraqi court last week and sentenced to death, and British nurse Daphne Parish, sentenced to 15 years in prison for allegedly helping Bazoft.

Iraqi Embassy spokesman Wajdi Mardan said today that Iraq viewed a visit by Hurd as "rather inconvenient in view of the probability that this visit could be seen as part of

the current media campaign, which is presumably intended to bring pressure on the Iraqi government."

The Iraqi News Agency reported Tuesday that Hussein said he will not decide whether to commute Bazoft's death sentence "while under political and media pressure."

Bazoft, a stateless Iranian, has lived in Britain since 1975 and travels with British documents. He is a reporter for The Observer, a British weekly.

Parish was charged with driving Bazoft to an Iraqi military complex in September, where he was investigating reports of an explosion.

A delegation of human-rights groups and media unions met with the Iraqi ambassador in London today to express concern.

Requests for reduced sentences have been sent by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, Amnesty International, the European Community and press groups.

[Amnesty International, a London-based rights organization, expressed concern that Bazoft's trial "may have been unfair" and that he may have been tortured.]

[The Committee to Protect Journalists said it sent a letter of protest to Iraq on Saturday.]

Patricio Bañados:

Un chileno en lista negra espera regresar a la TV

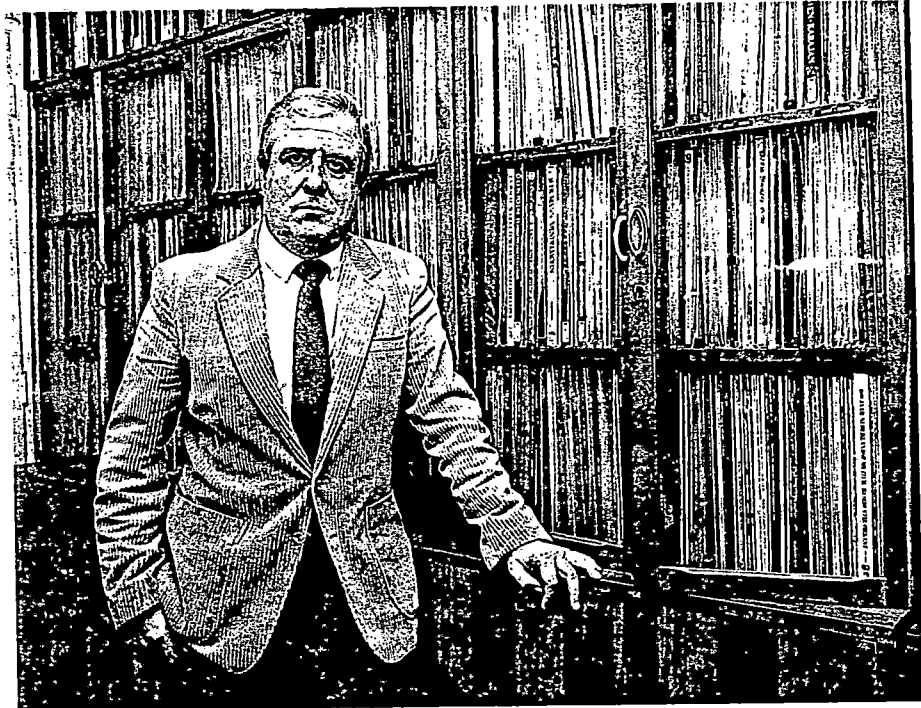
Dave Marash

Si Chile fuera cualquier otro país, el presentador Patricio Bañados batiría todos los "records". Su noticiario de la tarde —con revelaciones sobre las atrocidades pasadas del régimen del presidente Augusto Pinochet y con reportajes sobre los candidatos que compiten por la victoria en las elecciones presidenciales de diciembre— se consideraría un triunfo periodístico.

Sin embargo, Chile sigue siendo por ahora el Chile de Pinochet y Patricio Bañados un periodista en lista negra: le está prohibido aparecer en televisión desde su valiente reportaje sobre el plebiscito de octubre de 1988, en el cual los chilenos dijeron NO a ocho años más de Pinochet en el poder.

El que este veterano periodista —Bañados tiene 30 años de experiencia— tenga que esperar a que se acabe la era de Pinochet para poder trabajar de nuevo, nos da una idea del estado en que se encuentran actualmente los medios informativos en Chile.

Muchos de sus colegas de los medios impresos pasarán el tiempo que le queda al régimen tratando de



Martin Thomas/Kamma Liskov

Patricio Bañados espera regresar al aire en marzo, cuando los civiles regresen al gobierno.

que no los metan en la cárcel. Si bien los noticiarios televisivos han mejorado ligeramente luego del plebiscito de octubre, siempre son tímidos, se adaptan a la línea del gobierno y no muestran la realidad de la vida en Chile.

Unos pocos periodistas de la televisión, como Bañados, han logrado algunas veces pasar por encima de las reglas; pero transcurrirá cierto tiempo antes de que la credibilidad de los noticiarios televisivos alcance la credibilidad de los medios impresos. Cuando Bañados —a quien alguna vez se le llamó "el hombre más creíble de la televisión"— vuelva a la pantalla chica en marzo, la calidad de los programas de noticias podrá mejorar aún más.

Bañados fue el presentador de los programas a favor del NO, transmitidos durante las veintisiete noches anteriores al plebiscito. Un diplomático occidental bien informado definió estas transmisiones como "el factor que más influyó" en el resultado de la votación.

La votación en sí fue algo extraordinario: un noventa y dos por ciento de los que tenían derecho a empadronarse se empadronaron, y el noventa y siete por ciento de los empadronados votaron.

También fueron las primeras elecciones en Chile en la era de la televisión. Ambos lados, el del SI y el del NO tenían algo que vender y lo vendieron por medios televisivos. Durante las últimas cuatro semanas antes del plebiscito, la hora de mayor audiencia en Chile se cerraba con un "debate" de media hora entre programas de 15 minutos para el NO. En un 85-90% de los hogares lo veían.

Los programas del SI mostraban a un exaltado presidente —general Augusto Pinochet— vendiendo la noción de que la economía chilena era la más sana de todo el mundo hispano. El "slogan" de la campaña del SI fue: "Chile, un país ganador".

El "slogan" del NO también era una afirmación vaga y festiva: "Ya viene la felicidad". La felicidad que



Dave Marash

Ex-presidente y miembro del Comité para la Protección de Periodistas con sede en Washington, donde vive.

seguridad votando contra Pinochet.

En el Chile de hoy ha habido seguridad suficiente para publicar un libro que recoge los ensayos favoritos de Bañados sobre su trabajo en la radio y la televisión. Hay seguridad suficiente también para que este presentador de noticias tenga un programa de comentarios políticos en la popular radioemisora de la Democracia Cristiana: Radio Cooperativa, y para que hable de música clásica en Radio Beethoven. Pero no seguridad suficiente para que regrese a la televisión.

“En marzo de 1990, una vez que Pinochet haya dejado el poder, Bañados regresará a la pantalla chica; eso es totalmente seguro”, dice un empresario que muchos ven como uno de los próximos magnates de la televisión chilena.

Sin embargo, por ahora en la televisión chilena escasea el buen periodismo. El gobierno se encarga de que sea así.

“Ellos (la comisión nacional de televisión) me llaman dos o tres veces por semana”, dice un ejecutivo de una de las estaciones de televisión en Santiago. “Y por lo menos una vez al mes almorzamos (un miembro de la comisión y dicho ejecutivo) juntos”. La comisión revisa y escudriña todo lo que se presenta, pero algunos dicen que ya se siente el cambio en el aire.

El sociólogo José Joaquín Brunner, de la institución interdisciplinaria de investigación FLACSO, de tendencia centrista, considera que el periodismo televisivo viene mejorando desde hace seis meses.

Entre enero y septiembre de 1988, “el porcentaje de reportajes auténticos en Canal 7 sobre el gobierno y sus oponentes fue de un 90% para el gobierno y un 0% para la oposición”, dice. “La única vez que se habló de la oposición en Canal 7 fue para denunciarla. Para Canal 13 (propiedad de la Universidad Católica de Santiago), las proporciones fueron de un 68% para el gobierno y un 6% para la oposición”.

El antiguo director de los servicios informativos de Canal 11, Gabriel Canton, comenta: “En los últimos 16 años se nos ha crucificado”. Sin embargo, se muestra optimista en cuanto al futuro del periodismo televisivo: “Luego de 16

años de autocensura será fácil cambiar. Hay toda una nueva generación de reporteros con enormes deseos de efectuar proyectos investigativos. A pesar de que hemos perdido bastante credibilidad, bastará con que hagamos bien nuestro trabajo para que la gente crea de nuevo en nosotros”.

Quizás. Pero el año pasado, cuando estuve en Chile, los noticieros televisivos eran timoratos, desdenables y merecían definitivamente no tener credibilidad. Las estaciones no solamente seguían servilmente la línea del gobierno, sino que también silenciaban literalmente las voces de la oposición.

El colmo de la osadía periodística consistía en presentar la cara de un líder de la oposición, mientras un locutor resumía las críticas de éste al gobierno. En los últimos meses antes del plebiscito, ciertas personalidades de la oposición aparecieron en programas de entrevistas del tipo “Face the Nation”. Esto se vió como algo

revolucionario, pero la revolución no llegó a los noticieros.

El cambio puede ser un proceso muy lento y doloroso. Los puntos de vista políticos que se expresan hoy en los programas de entrevistas son los de los partidos políticos legales (es decir, no comunistas). Los noticieros también ofrecen una variedad de perspectivas bastante representativa.

Pero las noticias en la televisión —y hasta cierto punto en la radio y en los periódicos— no representan realmente ningún punto de vista que no sea, de alguna manera, oficial. No se tiene la sensación de que los periodistas chilenos puedan salir a las calles, a las fábricas y al campo a hacer reportajes sobre cosas que no aparecen en alguna agenda oficial.

Pero cuando el país tenga de nuevo libertad, el presentador que la gente desea estará de nuevo en su puesto. La campaña del NO prometía “Ya viene la felicidad”. Y también viene ya Patricio Bañados. ■

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THIRD SERIES: STATE DEPARTMENT CONDEMNS MURDER OF SRI LANKAN
.TEXT

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (IPS) -- The abduction and murder of Sri Lankan journalist Richard de Zoysa was widely condemned in the United States today as the U.S. State Department, and human rights and professional organizations demanded a thorough investigation.

"We condemn this and other senseless killings that have plagued Sri Lanka over the last year," a State Department spokesman commented on the abduction and killing of the journalist in Colombo.

He said the State Department urged the Sri Lankan government to "institute a prompt and thorough investigation of this crime and to bring its perpetrators to justice." The killing was also condemned by the New York-based human rights organization "Asia Watch" and also by the "Committee to Protect Journalists," (CPJ) a non-profit professional organization working to defend the rights of journalists around the world to freely practice their profession.

Both organizations sent letters of protest to Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa urging an independent investigation.

"We are greatly alarmed by reports suggesting that government security forces may have been involved" said the CPJ statement from its executive director Sonia Goldenberg. "Asia Watch" also called for the prosecution of security personnel involved in death squad killings.

Noted journalist Richard de Zoysa, 32, the assistant editor and correspondent for IPS Third World news agency was abducted from his home in Colombo, the Sri Lankan capital early Feb. 18. His mutilated body was found floating in a river yesterday in the afternoon.

According to eyewitnesses, de Zoysa was taken from his home by six gun men, who reportedly arrived in a police jeep. Two of the men reportedly wore police uniforms, while the others were dressed in black uniforms. De Zoysa's mother, Dr. Manorani Saravanamuttu, who identified her son's body, said the men told her that they had come "to search the house for 'outsiders' and threatened to shoot" when she asked them to show their identity cards. Following the abduction, a family member was told by a high-ranking government official that de Zoysa was in custody. The official later reportedly stated that he had been "mistaken."

De Zoysa's body was discovered on a beach 15 miles south of Colombo yesterday in the late afternoon. The body showed signs of severe torture.

De Zoysa's mother stated that the head had been beaten and shot at close range, and that the fingernails had been peeled off.

"The motive for de Zoysa's murder remains unclear," the Asia Watch statement said, adding: "However, in recent months death squads in Sri Lanka have targeted persons associated with the radical Sinhalese organization, the JVP, as well as human rights lawyers who have documented human rights abuses by security personnel."

Regarding statements by the Sri Lankan army and police denying knowledge of de Zoysa's abduction and murder and that they had

killings will be p-----

"Asia Watch knows of no prosecutions in the thousands of death-squad murders carried out during the past year. In fact, under Sri Lanka's 'indemnity act', security personnel have been granted immunity from prosecution for any such abuses committed," the statement said.

The statement noted that human rights organizations have called for the repeal of the act, stating that it facilitates human rights violations by the security forces. "The support of paramilitary or vigilante organizations to carry out politically-motivated extrajudicial executions or reprisal killings is a flagrant violation of international human rights and humanitarian law," stated Sidney Jones, executive director of Asia Watch.

She urged the Sri Lankan government "to immediately disband all paramilitary and vigilante forces responsible for such abuses, and permit only trained security personnel to effect arrests."

Muerte de periodistas en el Perú preocupa a comité de protección

NUEVA YORK, 22 (UPI).- El Comité para la Protección de Periodistas expresó hoy su preocupación al presidente de Perú, Alan García, por el asesinato de por lo menos siete periodistas durante los últimos 15 meses y pidió información sobre cada uno de los casos ante la sospecha de "complicidad militar o paramilitar".

La organización, cuyo presidente honorario es Walter Cronkite, una figura de gran prestigio, dice que está al tanto de la difícil situación económica en Perú, "la cual ha empeorado tras años de conflicto armado" y de que hay pluralismo en los medios de comunicación.

"Sin embargo, creemos firmemente que a menos que se aclaren los casos de violencia contra periodistas y los culpables sean juzgados bajo la ley, la libertad de prensa en el Perú se verá restringida", dice la nota.

La carta asevera que los datos recogidos "sugieren que las autoridades no han actuado rápidamente para investigar a fondo todos esos asesinatos y que, en algunos casos, existe la sospecha de complicidad militar o paramilitar".

El Comité envió en abril a Perú una misión investigadora y con base en la información recogida en esa oportunidad y en investigaciones posteriores, requiere información sobre los siguientes asesinatos: Hugo Bustios, Luis Piccone, Juvenal Farfán, Guillermo López, Bárbara d'Achille y Todd Smith.



Protesta desde USA

○ A través de una carta dirigida al gobierno peruano, el Comité de Protección a los Periodistas señala su preocupación por el hecho de que por lo menos siete periodistas han muerto en nuestro país en los últimos quince meses. El Comité —con sede en Nueva York—, está presidido por James Goodale, y Sonia Goldenberg ocupa el cargo de Directora Ejecutiva.

Sólo el año pasado murieron en América Latina 32 periodistas (43 en todo el mundo). El Comité precisa textualmente: "nuestras investigaciones sugieren que las autoridades no han actuado rápidamente para investigar a fondo estos casos, y existe la sospecha de complicidad militar o paramilitar".

La relación de periodistas asesinados está constituida por Hugo Bustíos, Luis Piccona, Juvenal Farfán, Guillermo López, Barbara

Conclave de gurús libertarios en Lima La Primera Internacional de MVLL

○ Conbinados representativos del liberalismo contemporáneo en el campo del pensamiento económico, la creación literaria y la actividad política, a nivel mundial, se reunirán el 7, 8 y 9 de marzo próximo en Lima, en un encuentro inédito denominado "La revolución de la libertad".

Junto a Lech Walesa tendremos a Octavio Paz. También al autor de "Ni Marx ni Jesús", Francois Rével y al historiador inglés Hugh Thomas. Intervendrá el francés Guy Sorman, autor del best-seller "La

nueva riqueza de las naciones", los chilenos Jorge Edwards y José Piñera, y los cubano-norteamericanos Carlos Montaner y Armando Valladares. También el teólogo estadounidense Michael Novak.

En total suman 26 libertarios que vendrán de fuera para alternar con la representación criolla. Trece de ellos disertarán sobre temas ideológicos. Importación de ideas en gran escala.

Mario Vargas Llosa presidirá la primera sesión y tendrá a su cargo la exposición de cierre sobre "El

caso peruano: una propuesta para el cambio en libertad".

El día central, Lech Walesa, líder del movimiento Solidaridad de Polonia, sostendrá una teleconferencia vía satélite sobre el tema de la convocatoria. A Walesa acompaña el presidente de la representación de Solidaridad ante el Parlamento de ese país, Bronislaw Geremek.

El contenido y la programación del evento tiene todas las características de lanzamiento de un movimiento ideopolítico y no se puede dejar de anotar su

d'Achille, Todd Smith, Josef Piescher y Manuel Martínez. En abril del año pasado, una misión del Comité viajó a Ayacucho para indagar sobre estos casos, pero el Comando Político Militar de la Zona les impidió viajar a Huanta.

Luego de solicitar información al Gobierno sobre cada uno de estos casos, el Comité precisa que "estos asesinatos, al margen de si fueron cometidos por senderistas, oficiales de Seguridad, miembros del Coman-

do "Rodrigo Franco" o criminales comunes, no deben quedar impunes. Su clarificación es de vital importancia para la vigencia de la libertad de prensa".

20 en derecha

○ Luis Aramburú Alvarez Calderón, puesto vigésimo de la lista senatorial de Somos Libres, es el único candidato en la actual campaña electoral que se reclama de derecha. "No soy de medias tintas", afirma. Aramburú reivindica para la derecha atributos liberales y reformistas y los principios del Estado de Derecho, el constitucionalismo, la protección de los derechos humanos y la libre empresa.

El candidato es un empresario descentralista.

Fibra autogestionaria

○ Iván García Cabrejos, exministro de Industria, exjefe de CONADE y expresidente de SIDERPERU, es el propulsor de la transferencia de MANYLSA (Manufacturas Nylon S.A.) a sus 500 trabajadores.

Han avanzado los tratos con el principal acreedor, el Banco Industrial, y se busca un inversionista dispuesto a inyectar cinco millones de dólares frescos para reflotar la empresa. Su principal proveedora, ENCA, colombiana, está vivamente interesada. Otra transferencia hecha



Asesinos: D'Achille, Smith y Farfán, guano de siete periodistas muertos últimamente. Desde Nueva York, Sonia Goldenberg, preside a través del Comité.

Luis Aramburú va por "Somos Libres".



DECEMBER 15, 1989

CHINA JOURNALISTS

HOPKINS/BOSTON

INTRO. MORE CHINESE JOURNALISTS INVOLVED IN THE PRO-DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT REPORTEDLY HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY CHINESE SECURITY POLICE. VOA'S MARK HOPKINS REPORTS THAT AN AMERICAN ORGANIZATION, THE COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS, SAYS STAFF OF ONE CHINESE NEWSPAPER APPEARS TO BE A SPECIAL TARGET.

TEXT. THE COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS SAYS THAT AT LEAST 13 CHINESE CORRESPONDENTS AND EDITORS ARE BELIEVED NOW TO BE IN CHINESE POLICE CUSTODY--FIVE MORE THAN PREVIOUSLY REPORTED. THE CHINESE JOURNALISTS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN PICKED UP BY POLICE IN THE MONTHS FOLLOWING THE MILITARY CRACKDOWN IN BEIJING BECAUSE OF THEIR REPORTS FAVORING THE DEMOCRACY MOVEMENT.

THE COMMITTEE, BASED IN NEW YORK, GATHERS INFORMATION FROM A VARIETY OF CHINESE AND AMERICAN SOURCES. IT CAUTIONS THAT IT IS UNCLEAR IF ANY OF THE CHINESE JOURNALISTS HAVE BEEN CHARGED AND TRIED. THE COMMITTEE BOARD OF DIRECTORS INCLUDES WELL KNOWN AMERICAN JOURNALISTS, INCLUDING DAN RATHER OF CBS NEWS AND HARRISON SALISBURY, FORMER NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT AND AUTHOR OF THE BOOK, "THE LONG MARCH."

THE COMMITTEE SAYS FOUR JOURNALISTS CONNECTED WITH THE NOW DEFUNCT SHANGHAI NEWSPAPER, THE WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD, ARE

BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED BY POLICE. THE HERALD WAS THE MOST OUTSPOKEN CHINESE NEWSPAPER CRITIC OF CHINESE ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL AFFAIRS. IT WAS SHUT DOWN IN LATE MAY ON ORDERS OF THE PRESENT COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER JIANG ZEMIN. HE WAS FORMER SHANGHAI PARTY CHIEF.

THE COMMITTEE SAYS THAT RUAN JIANYUN, OF THE HERALD'S BEIJING BUREAU, WAS PICKED UP BY POLICE IN OCTOBER. THREE OTHER HERALD STAFF MEMBERS WERE DETAINED EARLIER, INCLUDING CHEN LEBO WHO DIRECTED REPORTING OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS. THE COMMITTEE SAYS HE REPORTEDLY HAS BEEN BEATEN WHILE IN PRISON. THE COMMITTEE SAYS MR. CHEN WAS DETAINED FOR RECEIVING MESSAGES FROM ABROAD ON A FACSIMILE MACHINE.

CHINESE AUTHORITIES HAVE WARNED CHINESE AGAINST SPREADING INFORMATION RECEIVED ON SUCH MACHINES. CHINESE DISSIDENTS NOW OUTSIDE OF CHINA HAVE BEEN ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THROUGH CHINESE CENSORSHIP BY SENDING NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS TO CHINA BY FACSIMILE MACHINE. THE MACHINES TRANSMIT WRITTEN INFORMATION THROUGH NORMAL TELEPHONE LINES.

THE COMMITTEE TO PROTECT JOURNALISTS SAYS THAT MOST OF THE 13 CHINESE REPORTERS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN DETAINED IN JUNE AND JULY. TWO MAY HAVE BEEN RELEASED, THE COMMITTEE SAYS. THE COMMITTEE HAS APPEALED TO JOURNALIST ORGANIZATIONS IN THE WEST TO PROTEST THE DETENTION OF CHINESE JOURNALISTS TO CHINESE LEADERS.

How Free Is the Soviet Press?

Michael Massing

Michael Massing spent two weeks in the Soviet Union this summer on behalf of the Committee to Protect Journalists, a New York-based organization working to promote press freedom abroad. He was accompanied by Sally Laird, the editor of Index on Censorship of London.

1.

The Moscow State University School of Journalism is housed in a low yellow building on Marx Prospect, just across from the Kremlin. The dean, Yasin Zassoursky, occupies a cavernous office on the second floor. When we arrived for an interview, Zassoursky, a courteous man with stylishly long gray hair, motioned for us to sit at a mammoth green felt table. Piled high with books and manuscripts, it looked like the remainder section of a Manhattan bookstore. On the wall hung a portrait of Lenin, who looked down on us with characteristic intensity.

Lenin was much present during our talk. I asked the dean what he thought about Lenin's aphorism that the press was not only a collective propagandist but also a collective organizer for the Party. Was this still applicable in the era of glasnost? "I'm often asked about this," Zassoursky said. Rising to Lenin's defense, he observed, "I don't think Lenin ever thought of making the media an instrument of the state." Lenin, he went on, was a supporter of glasnost, of openness, wanting the "widest possible access to information for everybody." The idea of the press as a tool of the state appeared only in the 1930s, he said, when Stalin "falsified" Lenin's teachings.

At several points our conversation was interrupted by phone calls from the United States. Zassoursky was organizing a conference on how Soviet and American news organizations portray each other, and professors were calling from California and Pennsylvania with word of their travel plans. Such conclaves, once rare, have become routine under glasnost, reflecting a growing desire among Soviet journalists for information about their Western counterparts, and vice versa.

Of all the institutions in Soviet society, none has changed more than the press during Gorbachev's years in power. But progress has been far from steady. Many of today's editors and reporters came of age under Brezhnev, and the hand of the past weighs heavily upon them. Yasin Zassoursky, for example, became dean of the journalism school in 1964, the year Khrushchev was ousted, and he remained there throughout the "period of stagnation," as the Brezhnev years are now known. On the one hand, he is eager for contacts with the West; on the other, he is resolute in defending Lenin's honor. Soviet journalism is undergoing tremendous change, and neither Lenin nor Jefferson would recognize it.

No publication better embodies glasnost's spirit than *Moscow News*. Published in nine languages, including Russian and English, the weekly tabloid has a lively layout, reprints articles from *Time* and *Newsweek*, and has one of the country's few op-ed pages. Recent issues have examined the Yugoslav economy

("The Market Teaches Lessons"), the lingering distrust from Chernobyl, and the enormous obstacles facing anyone trying to buy a Soviet car.

Such articles reflect a remarkable turnaround in the paper's editorial policy. As recently as 1986, *Moscow News* was a tired propagandist sheet aimed at unsuspecting foreigners. In that year, though, Yegor Yakovlev, an associate of Gorbachev, was appointed editor, and he rapidly transformed the paper into a vigorous organ for change. Today *Moscow News* is very popular, and extremely hard to

stood punklike from his head. Misha would not tell us his last name, but, anxious to establish his bona fides, he took out a card identifying him as an employee of the Main Administration for Safeguarding State Secrets in the Press, otherwise known as Glavlit, the state censorship agency. His job, he explained, was to read every page of *Moscow News* before publication and make sure it violated none of the restrictions in the Glavlit manual, a two-hundred-page tome known, strangely, as the "Talmud." Whenever he found something questionable, he

days, for blatant attempts to interfere in editorial decisions can stir public protest.

The emergence of the public as a factor in deciding what is news and who will be read is, in fact, one of the most striking byproducts of Gorbachev's regime. Soviet readers have been voting with their subscriptions, and the results are clear: the more adventurous the publication, the greater the readership. *Ogonyok* is a good example. Three years ago, it was an illustrated weekly, a pale imitation of *Life*. Today, the magazine has a glossier format with more abundant photographs and, most importantly, a great many articles of genuine reporting. Recent issues have included accounts of a perestroika colonel who was fired by the army, a physician persecuted by Stalin, the bleak living conditions of Soviet pilots, and the fate of soldiers returning from Afghanistan. In Moscow *Ogonyok* sells out at newsstands within two hours. Nationwide circulation is now 3.3 million, and the magazine's editors maintain that they could sell eight million if only there were enough paper.

Unfortunately, the country is suffering a severe paper shortage intensified by the booming demand for reading material. Since 1985, the total number of copies of magazines and newspapers produced in the country has increased by about 20 million a year. The Soviet Union is one of the largest producers of paper in the world, but its mills have not been able to keep pace with the surge in demand. (Of course, shortages never arise when it comes to publishing the works of Lenin or other orthodox texts.) Last year the Communications Ministry announced it was limiting the number of subscriptions for forty-two publications, including many of the most progressive (*Ogonyok* among them). The orthodox publications *Pravda* and *Izvestia* were left untouched. This was immediately interpreted as an antiglasnost maneuver by the bureaucracy; an outcry took place, and the limits were soon rescinded. The paper shortage continues, however, and library reading rooms are today crammed with people unable to find their favorite periodicals at the newsstand.

"What was unthinkable a year ago is today routine"—that is how Soviet journalists sum up the pace of change. Even Lenin, long immune to criticism, seems about to succumb. As recently as April, the head of the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting was fired when a guest on a TV talk show suggested wryly that Lenin deserved by now a decent burial, i.e., that his body should be moved from its tomb in Red Square. In late June, however, *Arguments and Facts*, an officially sanctioned tabloid with a circulation of more than 20 million, ran a front-page article about the Russian Marxist revolutionary Georgi Plekhanov (1857-1918), who sharply disagreed with Lenin. The article laid out in detail Plekhanov's argument, which became central to Menshevik thought, that the Bolshevik takeover in a country as undeveloped as Russia could only lead to tyranny. For many Moscow intellectuals, the article was a signal that Lenin could now be openly criticized.

With Lenin now vulnerable, it might seem that no taboos remain. Plenty do,



The Arbat, Moscow, 1989

find. Circulation (which is fixed by the state) is only 350,000, and people sometimes wait in line three hours to buy it. To help satisfy demand, the paper posts each issue in display cases outside its offices in Pushkin Square. On the bright afternoon on which we visited, crowds had gathered in front of the cases, poring over the print on display.

Inside, reporters are crowded two and three into small, dilapidated offices. What strikes a Western visitor first is the manual typewriters: like most Soviet news organizations, *Moscow News* has no computers. The paper's legal correspondent, Natalia Gevorkyan, a woman of thirty wearing a fashionable print dress and a crucifix, told us how the recent National Congress of People's Deputies had abruptly altered journalists' perceptions about what was fit to print. "We're very progressive," she said. "We say things that no other paper will say. But what was said during the Congress went much further than anything we've ever earned in the paper. I couldn't believe the things we were hearing."

Like most official publications, *Moscow News* has a censor on the premises, and Gevorkyan, at our request, introduced us to Misha, a tall, pudgy thirty-year-old with a shock of blond hair that

checked it with the relevant government ministry, which then decided whether the information could be published.

However, Misha told us, his work had changed dramatically in recent months. Glavlit, like everything else, was "going through perestroika," he said. "We're gradually reducing the number of restrictions." Before, Glavlit's jurisdiction extended over all areas of commentary. Now it was limited primarily to security matters—the naming of army installations, the divulging of statistics about weaponry, the discussion of the KGB's internal affairs. As for political matters, he said, "that's none of my business." Gevorkyan nodded her agreement.

Everywhere we went, we heard a similar story. Glavlit, once a mighty, intrusive institution, was losing its grip. The censorship function, long the province of the state, was gradually passing into the hands of individual editors. Control by the Communist party remains strong, of course. All editors are appointed by the Party apparatus, and all newspapers are closely monitored by Party leaders. Editors who go too far can expect an angry phone call from the Party's Central Committee—not a good way to advance one's career. Yet even the Party itself must tread cautiously these

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however. One of the most glaring is foreign policy. I got a sense of this while tuning in to the English-language service of Radio Moscow, the Soviet equivalent of the Voice of America. Though directed at the outside world, the service is broadcast on the AM band in Moscow. On domestic matters, Radio Moscow seemed very open to critical comment—astonishingly so, at times. I heard reports on the declining quality of Soviet tea, the opening of a Jewish national center in the Ukraine, plans by the recently legalized Hare Krishna sect to open a vegetarian café, and the rapid spread of AIDS throughout the USSR. One night the station even quoted the minister of defense as denying rumors that a military coup was about to occur.

When it came to the rest of the world, however, Radio Moscow seemed back in the days of the Comintern. One broadcast placed the blame for the arms race exclusively on the United States. Another featured a glowing report on a youth festival in Pyongyang, "Democratic Korea." On the Middle East, the station hammered away at Israel for engaging in "escalating acts of state terrorism," giving no hint that any other groups were committing violence. Worst of all was the coverage of China. Mirroring the line of the Beijing government, Radio Moscow dwelled on the need for the return of law and order, the roundup of student agitators, the sentencing of troublemakers—everything but the bloodletting in Tiananmen Square.

Few news organizations did better. Editors, mindful of the thaw between the Soviet Union and China, were wary of provoking a diplomatic incident between the two countries. In covering other nations, too, Soviet papers dutifully follow the government's lead, which is laid down for writers at the periodic press conferences held by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Ironically, these meetings, instituted under Gorbachev, were an early advance for glasnost, a means of keeping reporters better informed about Soviet activities abroad. But in practice now, the conferences, while undeniably informative, have provided officials with a forum for "advising" journalists on how to write their stories.

"I'd like to be critical of Ceausescu, but I can't," we were told by *Izvestia's* Aleksandr Bovin, one of the country's best-known commentators on foreign affairs. "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will say we'll run our relations with Romania. The same is true of North Korea, Syria, Libya, and any other country with which we have good relations." Bovin recalls that when he wrote an article for *Moscow News* criticizing Iran for its threats against Salman Rushdie, he received an uncompromising letter from Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. "This is our forbidden zone—our friends," Bovin said, adding dryly, "I'm afraid our relations with America will become so good that it will be difficult to analyze objectively what is happening there."

On domestic matters, the most obvious forbidden zones are the military and the KGB. These institutions discourage being written about, and most reporters honor their wish. The volatile nationalities question, too, remains largely off-limits. When rioting occurs in Uzbekistan or Kazakhstan, the press duly carries dispatches mentioning it, but it rarely looks beneath the surface at the causes of discontent or the views of ethnic leaders—the topic is too sensitive. As for social behavior, it is acceptable to report on

homelessness, alcoholism, and crime—but not on homosexuality. Finally, and tellingly, high government officials—including Gorbachev himself—are largely immune to adverse comment by journalists. Exposing Stalin's henchmen is one thing; criticizing present-day members of the Politburo quite another. "I'm not interested in writing about something that happened twenty years ago," says *Moscow News's* Gevorkyan. "But if I try writing about the privileges of people now, it's hard getting it through the censor." Glavlit may be down, but it's not out.

2.

People were still milling about on the sidewalk when we left *Moscow News*. Curious passers-by had gathered around a man and a woman arguing loudly about the special medical privileges of Party members. A young man with long curly hair was selling a paper consisting of only a few pages called the *Herald of Soviet Jewish Culture*. "Show it to your Jews in



Misha, the censor at *Moscow News*

America," he urged as I bought one. A few feet away, people were peering at the pages of a political journal, called *Civic Dignity*, which had been plastered on the wall. At the edges of the pages were tattered shreds of paper, the remains of earlier copies. The police, we were told, kept ripping the paper off, but someone kept pasting it back up.

Civic Dignity's ability to frustrate the authorities seemed remarkable and we arranged to visit one of its editors. We took the subway to a suburban neighborhood of empty avenues and faceless apartment blocks. There Anna Zolotareva, a slim, intense nineteen-year-old who wore a tight-fitting dress that barely extended to mid-thigh, led us to her nearby apartment. She seated us in her disorderly kitchen and began cooking sweet pancakes. Her journal, she told us, had a staff consisting of herself and her twenty-eight-year-old brother, Viktor. "People feel that only the Communist party can engage in political activity," Anna said. "We wanted to show that people other than Communists can become active." With no political organization behind them, they decided to go into the newspaper business. *Civic Dignity* is thin—only three typewritten pages—but bold, publishing spirited essays in favor of Western-style pluralism. "If we can't be a political force with thousands of

members, we can be a metaphysical force with a newspaper," Anna said. "People wouldn't realize that behind it were only two people working at night."

While we ate, Anna described how she and her brother had originally passed out *Civic Dignity* at political meetings. After a while, though, they wanted to reach more people, so they hit on the idea of sticking the paper on walls. "We realized from the first that the newspaper would be ripped down," she said. "So we decided to put it up at rush hour, when a crowd would gather and prevent the police from approaching. As soon as the rush hour is over, someone comes to tear it down, but every morning we put up new ones." On good days the paper stays up for five hours. While she walked with us back to the subway, Anna complained about the hazards of her work, including her fear that she might be arrested. Still, she said, "a year ago, we wouldn't have been able to do any of this."

Civic Dignity is one of about five hundred unofficial publications to have



Photograph by Michael Meehan

sprung up in Gorbachev's Russia. Unlike official publications, which receive printing resources from the state, the independent press must fend for itself. Most publications resemble *Civic Dignity* in being produced by only a few people typing late into the night in kitchens and bedrooms and xeroxing the pages the next day. Many are political in nature, manifestos published by the countless Jacobin clubs that have appeared in the last couple of years. But many other subjects are treated as well, including the environment, poetry, religion, the occult, nationalities, and rock music (a growing field with more than thirty publications).

These unofficial journals are successors to the *samizdat* of the pre-Gorbachev years. Legally, they exist in a twilight zone, neither clearly authorized nor wholly repressed. In the past, people producing or possessing *samizdat* publications were liable to prosecution under such statutes as Article 70 of the Soviet criminal code, a notorious provision that prohibited all manifestations of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda." Many dissidents of the Brezhnev era were imprisoned under this article. Last April, the law was revised. As originally proposed, the new statute appeared little better than the old one, making it a crime to propagate "public insults against or the discrediting of the supreme bodies of

state power." At the Congress of People's Deputies, however, a group of liberal deputies succeeded in getting the provision repealed—the first time, observers said, that a piece of Soviet legislation has been revoked because of public pressure.

However, there remain other articles that pose a threat to free expression. What's more, the independent press is subject to constant harassment. Almost daily, journalists are detained by the police, their offices searched, and copies of their publications confiscated. In April a group of independent journalists tried to mount an exhibition of publications on Moscow's Arbat, the popular pedestrian thoroughfare that has become a center for entrepreneurs, entertainers, and political protesters. The display lasted only half an hour before police intervened, detaining nine people. All were released after a few days but two were fined one thousand rubles apiece—almost a year's wages for the average citizen. In an even more serious case Sergei Kuznetsov, an unofficial journalist in the city of Sverdlovsk, was arrested at a human rights demonstration last December and charged with giving personal offense to the KGB and the Communist party. Kuznetsov remained in prison for eight months before being released in July. In terrible health as a result of a hunger strike, he must still stand trial.

Such cases of extended imprisonment are rare, however, and most unofficial publications are able to operate fairly openly. A good example is the weekly *Express-Chronicle*. One of the most important unofficial journals publishing today, it relies on a group of forty correspondents, who call in with reports about demonstrations, new political groups, human rights abuses, and the suppression of ethnic protest throughout the country. Every Saturday, the Moscow staff gathers in an apartment on the outskirts of town to collate the information and prepare it for publication. When I visited their offices I saw about ten people—students, teachers, a painter, and a physicist—working in two cramped but brightly lit rooms. Some were on the telephone, gathering last-minute information; others were typing on four Toshiba computers. The guiding force behind the paper is Aleksandr Podrabinek, a former dissident who, in spite of six years in internal exile, has managed to retain his sense of humor. When I asked what the paper needed most, he reached under the table and pulled out a photocopying machine. "A Japanese repairman!" he said.

The machine had not been working for weeks, leaving the staff in a bad way. Photocopiers remain under tight control in the Soviet Union. It's not illegal to own one; with enough hard currency and the right connections, a machine can be imported from abroad. However, as *Express-Chronicle* has found, it's almost impossible to get the machines fixed once they break down. As for public copiers, virtually all remain in the hands of the state. Recently two commercial copying centers opened in Moscow, but this doesn't mean everyone can get service. Earlier this year, *Express-Chronicle* approached one of the centers, a joint venture between the Soviet government and the British company Rank Xerox, hoping to sign a contract for making five hundred copies of its current issue each week. The center agreed—until it found out what the copies were for, at which point it reneged. As the incident shows, the Soviet government controls *samizdat* less

by imprisoning people than by controlling access to technology.

Every Sunday morning at eleven o'clock, the *Express-Chronicle* people gather with other independent journalists in a narrow park on Gogol Boulevard in central Moscow. On the day I visited, about one hundred people—political protesters, Jewish activists, people seeking to emigrate—showed up. When the *Express-Chronicle* editors arrived, a crowd quickly clustered around them, eagerly seeking copies. Other publications were on sale, too. An anarchosyndicalist was passing out *Obschina* ("Community"), his party's journal, while a monarchist peddled a pamphlet about the fate of the last tsar. Throughout, two policemen stood at the entrance to the park, but they kept a safe distance. During the last year only one or two people have been arrested at these meetings.

The scene seemed both sorrowful and uplifting at the same time. The sparseness of the crowd and its faint air of desperation said something about the current place of the unofficial press. For the most part, it remains on the fringes of Soviet intellectual life. Official publications have become so vigorous and probing that they routinely publish articles on matters once reserved for *samizdat*. Nevertheless, journals like *Express-Chronicle* perform an important function. Working with few resources, they bear witness to the cruelties that continue to characterize the Soviet system. On occasion they even dig up information that forces the official press to take notice. What's more, these publications stand for an important principle—the right of individuals to publish freely, without the sanction of the state, a right that the Soviet government does not yet recognize.

3.

The only corner of the Soviet Union in which full-blown Western-style free expression has taken root is the Baltic republics. In Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania journalists have taken advantage of the new openness to create the country's most dynamic press. We spent a week talking to reporters and editors in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, and Vilnius, the capital of Lithuania. The sense of ferment was almost palpable. Since the 1940s, when both republics were incorporated into the Soviet Union, many local residents were deported or imprisoned, and many have feared for the survival of their national languages and cultures. Now, with Moscow's grip relaxing, nationalist sentiment is exploding. The Baltic countries are small and vulnerable—Lithuania has only 3.7 million people and Estonia, 1.6 million—but they have emerged as laboratories of glasnost, testing the limits of free expression for the rest of the country.

"What happens in Estonia can appear in Russia four or five months later," says Rein Kruus, an editor at *Looming*, an Estonian-language political and literary monthly. We met Kruus at his office in Tallinn's old town, a carefully preserved quarter of medieval buildings, cobblestone streets, and venerable churches (most of which now serve as museums). To illustrate his point, Kruus told us that while journalists in Moscow were still negotiating to publish Solzhenitsyn's *Gulag Archipelago*, *Looming* would be carrying a chapter from it in its next issue. Or so he hoped. The issue was currently at the printer's, and Kruus was praying that local apparatchiks would not intervene at the last moment. He

would know by the next day. Curious, we arranged to meet again. When we did, Kruus shyly but triumphantly presented us with the June issue of *Looming*, and there, on the cover, was the chapter by Solzhenitsyn. (*Novy Mir* published the first chapters of *The Gulag Archipelago* in late August—slightly ahead of Kruus's timetable.)

Throughout Estonia, publications are rushing to change their names. The local woman's magazine, long called *Soviet Woman*, is about to become *Estonian Woman*. *Hammer and Sickle*, a Communist party weekly, is to be renamed *Friday*. *Noorte Hää* ("Voice of Youth"), the organ of Estonia's Komsomol, or Young Communist League, is keeping its name but changing its look, as we learned from Eve Osa, the paper's education editor. We had barely sat down in her office when she excitedly handed us two issues of the newspaper. One, dated June 21, bore in the upper-left-hand corner the insignia of the Communist party; in the right was a drawing of Lenin. Across the top ran the slogan, "Workers of the World, Unite!" The second paper was dated June 27; it had no Party insignia, no picture of Lenin, no slogan.

"We decided it was so ugly, we just cut it off," Osa told us in fractured English. What, I asked, had been the Party's reaction to all this? "We don't tell them we do it," she said, smiling broadly. "And if they told us to put it back, the people..." She didn't complete the sentence, but her meaning was clear: any attempt by the Party to intervene would set off public protest.

Edasi ("Forward") is Estonia's second largest paper and, by most accounts, its best. Published in Tartu, a university town with a population of 100,000, it has a circulation of 155,000. The editor, Mart Kadastik, attributes the paper's success to its criticism of the Party and the government. "I'm a member of the Communist party," he noted. "All editors in chief in Estonia are members of the Party. Eighty percent of the journalists in Estonia are members of the Party. But a large number of them are opposed to the Party." As strange as it may seem, in Estonia it is the Party's own papers that, responding to public pressure, have taken the lead in openness. One result has been to stunt the growth of the independent press, which, aside from *Looming* and a few other journals, barely exists.

The situation is very different in Lithuania. Sajudis, the popular nationalist movement founded last year, initially was barely reported in *Tiesa* ("Truth"), the main Communist daily. In response, the movement's leaders last summer called for a boycott of the paper. It was highly successful, and *Tiesa*, in response, eventually changed editors. Nevertheless, its coverage remained tepid, and a great many independent journals—130 of them, in fact—have sprung up. Most are little more than newsletters, but a few have established themselves as important and reliable sources of information. The best, we were told, is *Matoji Lietuva*, or "Little Lithuania." I asked one of its reporters, Rystas Staselis, what distinguished his paper from the rest. "Youth," he replied. "Not one of our writers is even thirty years old." As a result, he said, "We don't publish heavy analytical articles." Staselis himself is twenty-three. A new generation of reporters is taking command in Lithuania, giving the republic's journalism a sense of vitality we encountered nowhere else. The independent

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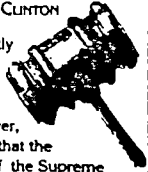
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press certainly had an important part in organizing participation in the recent series of Lithuanian nationalist demonstrations.

Censorship barely exists in Lithuania, and Glavlit was rarely mentioned during our conversations. Paper is another matter. Lithuanian editors are obsessed by it. Lithuania happens to be a major producer of paper, but it is of high quality, and most of it is shipped to Russia for use by the central government; the revised Soviet encyclopedia will be printed on Lithuanian paper. What remains is tightly controlled by the local government, and it invariably goes first to the official papers. That leaves most independent publications with large deficits. To make them up, editors have sent agents to paper mills throughout the country. One editor says he sends regular expeditions to the Urals, offering "gifts of all kinds—whiskey, barrels of vodka, smoked hams, free trips to resorts in Bulgaria." This is not legal, but the authorities generally look the other way and the papers keep coming out.

One afternoon we met with Gintautas Iesmantas, a former political prisoner. A journalist and poet, Iesmantas was convicted in 1980 of "anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda" for his involvement with the *samizdat* journal *Perspectives*. He served six years in a strict regime labor camp and three more in internal exile before being allowed to return home last fall. We met at a drab outdoor café located in the shadow of the Vilnius cathedral. Iesmantas looked frail in a worn gray suit, but he seemed in good spirits. Like many former dissidents, he expressed great skepticism about the depth of the transformation occurring in the country. There were still Lithuanian political prisoners, he said, and the judge who sentenced him to the labor camp still sat on the bench.

Nevertheless, Iesmantas said, he was struck by the changes taking place around him. The KGB did not seem to be watching him. One of his poems had been published in an official newspaper. The Vilnius cathedral, long ago converted into a picture gallery, was again functioning as a place of worship. Lenin Prospect, the city's main thoroughfare, was about to be renamed after a fourteenth-century Lithuanian patriot. And, across the street from where we sat, the Lithuanian flag flew from the roof of the Sajudis headquarters. Not long ago, flying the flag could land one in prison. Leaning forward in his chair, Iesmantas observed, "I would say there is freedom of expression now in Lithuania, freedom to say what you want. I'm astonished. I wouldn't have said this earlier."

What is happening in the Baltic countries is indeed astonishing. Will their example be duplicated elsewhere? For the moment at least, Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia seem special cases. All three have long traditions of independent journalism, helping them keep alive the spirit of critical thought through the long years of Soviet domination. Sadly, that tradition exists in few other places. The provinces boast many courageous journalists, but also many autocratic Party bosses. Crusading editors are regularly sacked and enterprising exposés are routinely killed. In the most rigidly controlled republics, like the Ukraine, the press remains as fettered as during the Brezhnev years. In the Baltic countries themselves, journalists fear that the new openness will not last, that the government will eventually crack down lest things get out of hand. Glasnost is a fragile phenomenon indeed.

4.

The mood among Soviet journalists today is not very optimistic, thanks largely to the recent Congress of People's Deputies.* This might seem a paradox. After all, the Congress, with its frank speeches broadcast live to the nation, seemed the very embodiment of glasnost. Yet now that the initial euphoria has faded, journalists are left to consider the many attacks that deputies mounted on the new order. Those who spoke out against Gorbachev's policies far outnumbered those speaking in favor. The press itself came in for special and repeated censure. For Soviet journalists, the congress revealed just how strong a backlash is developing against them.

"So many people spoke out against our line," notes Vladimir Nikolaev, an editor at *Ogonyok*. Nikolaev exemplified a pattern I encountered among other Soviet journalists: the more liberal the writer or editor, the more gloomy his prognosis. Placing Gorbachev's chances of success at no more than fifty-fifty, Nikolaev explained his pessimism: "There are at least 18 million bureaucrats in the Soviet Union. They are all afraid of perestroika. Each of them has on average a family of five people. So that's almost 100 million people afraid of perestroika. Add to that several million more who took part in the crimes of Stalin and Brezhnev, and you can see that at least half of the Soviet people are afraid of perestroika."

Nikolaev embarked on a dark, rambling monologue about the country's backwardness. "Here we are the main illustrated weekly in Moscow and we have hardly any computers," he glumly observed. Cursing Stalin for destroying the Soviet cybernetics industry, Nikolaev called the lack of computers "the number one tragedy for our country. We're behind the West twenty to twenty-five years. In the next ten to fifteen years, our people will not be able to understand people in the West."

Other editors were less apocalyptic but no less troubled. Among their most pressing concerns was a relatively new one: libel. Glasnost has resulted not only in more exposés but also in more libel suits. In fact, many Soviet journalists consider libel to be one of the greatest current threats to press freedom. To take one case, *Soviet Culture*, an enterprising weekly published by the Communist party, has been hit with no fewer than thirty suits since the start of the year. "We're taken to court virtually every day," says Albert Andreevich, the paper's chief editor. "We've had to hire a special lawyer just to handle the cases."

In some respects, Soviet journalists have it relatively easy. Libel trials tend to be brief, concerned exclusively with the accuracy of the article in question; no effort is made to determine the editor's "state of mind," as in the United States. Judges have proved generally sympathetic to news organizations, and most verdicts have gone their way. Even when newspapers lose, they needn't pay money. They are required only to print a retraction. On the other hand, newspapers in the Soviet Union bear the burden of proof in libel trials, i.e., they must prove their stories are accurate, whereas in the United States the plaintiff must prove the article is false. Many journalists fear that conservatives will use these suits to tie them up in court and thus keep them

*See Peter Reddaway, "The Threat to Gorbachev," and Andrei Sakharov, "A Speech to the People's Congress," in *The New York Review* (August 17, 1989).

from reporting on official abuses. (At the same time independent journalists and activists are using libel suits to challenge conservative publications that have maligned them.)

For relief, editors are looking to a new press law that is currently being drafted. This might sound like an abstract exercise, but it will define the rights and responsibilities of journalists for many years to come. Should journalists have a right to government information? Should private citizens have the right to publish? What is the proper place of censorship? Should standards of responsible journalism be written into law? Girding for battle are the nation's bureaucrats, who want to preserve the principle of secrecy, and the nation's journalists, who want to smash it. "There's going to be a real fight," says Vladimir Posner, host of a national TV talk show. Posner, for one, is optimistic. Noting the sharply rising circulation of the more outspoken journals, he says that "the wind is clearly blowing in favor of the media."

I spoke with Posner on my last night in Moscow. He is familiar to many Americans from his appearances as the house Soviet on *Nightline*. We talked in the study of his spacious apartment, located on a quiet Moscow side street. The study had an Old World feel to it, with a handsome leather couch, Oriental rug, and beautifully carved wooden bookcase. There were some modern touches as well—a copy of *Time*, a Garfield doll, a color photograph of Posner laughing with Phil Donahue, an Epson computer glowing on the desk. The computer remained on throughout our talk. Posner explained that he was up against a tight deadline imposed by the *Atlantic Monthly Press*, for whom he was writing his memoirs.

The son of a French mother and a Russian-Jewish father, Posner was born in Paris but grew up in New York, where he attended Stuyvesant High School. His father worked for MGM but was blacklisted during the McCarthy period, and in the late 1940s he moved the family east, first to East Berlin and then to Moscow. In the early 1960s, Posner took a job with the Novosti news agency, and from there he worked his way up to become a star of Soviet broadcasting. Drawing on his own experience, he said, he hoped to explore in his book what "kind of hope there is for human beings" to transcend the political systems in which they live.

Having watched Posner over the years, I was curious how he regarded his earlier journalism. Before 1985, he was a loyal spokesman for the old order; now he's an advocate of glasnost. Would his book deal with this apparent contradiction? Certainly, he said. He paused. "My book looks at the subconscious way that journalists more often than not will do what is expected, what is demanded of them." Another pause. "It's a matter of self-preservation. It's not a uniquely Soviet or American phenomenon. If you look closely at both countries, you will find that the journalist knows what the mainstream media want and will furnish it. And he will find ways to justify it."

Posner's response seemed vague, which didn't surprise me, in view of the other interviews I'd had. Throughout my stay, the matter of the past proved highly elusive. Many of today's leading advocates of change occupied powerful positions during the Brezhnev era. What were they doing during that time? How did they now see it? As far as the Soviet journalists I talked to are concerned, the subject is taboo. □

—August 31, 1989

China's Repression: 'Purified' Journalism

By Sally Chew
and Caroline Drake

Who or what was behind the democracy movement that rocked Communist China this spring? Party officials blame "rumor-mongers" among others. Advocates of free expression in China have been demoted, fired or sent to jail. The recent dismissal of Wang Meng, the Culture Minister, is indicative of the repression.

Since the assault on demonstrators in Beijing on June 4, the Government has cracked down on the news media, reversing advances made during a decade of fitful progress toward freedom of expression.

Sally Chew and Caroline Drake are director of publications and associate director, respectively, of the Committee to Protect Journalists.

The list of imprisoned journalists is believed to include Dai Qing, a senior reporter at Enlightenment Daily. She was arrested July 13 and reportedly placed in a maximum-security prison, apparently for "crimes" that include critical reporting, rallying support for the fired World Economic Herald editor in chief, Qin Benli, and urging Government restraint toward students in Tiananmen Square.

Editors at Enlightenment Daily, People's Daily and Science and Technology Daily are said to have simply been "replaced." A senior Government official in charge of overseeing the press and the director of a China-funded newspaper in Hong Kong were fired for political reasons as well.

For those still working, the crackdown is thought control. Authorities reportedly dispatched teams into newsrooms in June to root out supporters of democracy, and officials are believed to be "examining" the loyalty of journalists.

Chinese journalists aren't alone in their difficulties. In the past three months, more than two dozen foreign

correspondents have been detained or harassed, at least nine have been expelled and new restrictions have made news gathering difficult.

When martial law was announced in Beijing on May 20, foreign reporters were told not to "conduct interviews, take pictures or make videotapes without approval" in martial-law areas; in addition, live television broadcasts were banned. Later, martial-law areas as well as certain subjects became off-limits to the foreign press. Journalists were forbidden to invite Chinese citizens to their homes or hotels; all news gathering required official approval.

The Government's main worry about the foreign press is not what it will tell foreign audiences but how much of the truth gets back to the Chinese people. That concern was behind the ban on distribution of Newsweek, Time, USA Today and The Asian Wall Street Journal, among other publications, for several weeks.

But perhaps the most chilling obstacle for foreign journalists is the terror that the regime has inspired in

potential news sources.

In August, the official press gave prominent play to the case of an art student sentenced to nine years in jail for supplying the Voice of America with information about June demonstrations in the city of Hangzhou.

In June, the Government intercepted an unedited ABC News interview with Xiao Bin, a worker, who was shown imitating soldiers gunning down demonstrators in Beijing. After it was broadcast on television, Mr.

Xiao was arrested and later found guilty of "vilifying the righteous acts of martial law troops." He has been sentenced to 10 years in jail.

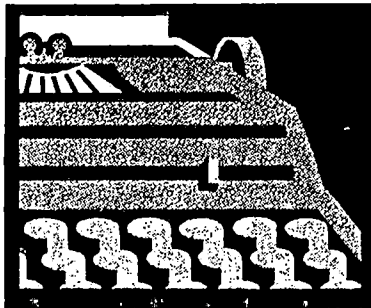
There is no sign of an end to China's campaign for "ideological purity" — even as news of the repression fades from headlines and outrage over the Government's actions abates.

In 1987, Deng Xiaoping is said to have insisted that the world was not very interested in human rights in China, citing the case of an editor at

an unofficial journal who was sentenced to 15 years in jail in 1979.

"Look at Wei Jingsheng," Mr. Deng reportedly said. "We put him behind bars and the democracy movement died. We haven't released him, but that did not raise much of an international uproar."

It is up to the international community to prove Mr. Deng wrong — for the protection of journalists, both Chinese and foreign, and in defense of the public's right to know. □



OPINION

■ *Salinas has already done a lot for journalists in Mexico. Many of them are satisfied that he is at least acting in good faith.*

Mexico's Salinas as Crime Fighter

By Sally Chew

MEXICO'S new government has stunned skeptics with a series of bold arrests in the five-year-old murder case of a muckraker named Manuel Buendia.

A former federal security chief was fingered last month as the mastermind of the crime and captured in a dramatic Mexico City shoot-out; then police caught the alleged triggerman.

The arrests of José Antonio Zorrilla, Juan Rafael Moro Avila, and several suspected accomplices have given Mexicans hope that the country's new president, Carlos Salinas de Gortari, might reverse the country's miserable record on solving press killings.

President Salinas had already started enforcing the law on other previously sacrosanct turf, like the oil workers union and the financial world.

But Salinas and his six-month-

old government have a long way to go before journalists' suspicions will be allayed. Years of denouncing foul play in the Buendia case, as well as the murders of at least a dozen other journalists since "Excelsior" columnist Buendia, have tempered excitement over the arrests.

"It's a positive; it's a very important thing, but it's only the beginning," explained Union of Democratic Journalists (UPD) Secretary General Eduardo Valle in a recent interview with the Mexico Journal.

Journalists also want to see justice done in less politically prominent cases, such as the murder last year of Hector Felix Miranda, a satirical columnist at Tijuana's weekly "Zeta."

Mr. Miranda was known for his trenchant critiques of official wrongdoing. His colleagues at "Zeta" charge that important information has been ignored in the case.

They are convinced that Miranda's death was ordered by a powerful businessman whom po-

lice are unwilling to touch "for political reasons." Instead, an accomplice is awaiting sentence in the case.

Prior to the recent arrests, the Buendia investigation was a farce. Key evidence had been misplaced or stolen; at one point investigators even lost track of a life-size dummy constructed in the killer's likeness.

Mr. Zorrilla, the man now being held as the "intellectual author" of Buendia's murder, was accused long ago of removing files from the journalist's office. As head of an FBI-type agency that was later closed down amid charges of corruption, he was the first ranking official to arrive at the scene of the 1984 crime and the man in charge of the investigation during its initial stage.

Yet he was not officially named as a suspect until 1987.

The Salinas administration's action on the case after only months in power has led the UPD to wonder what former President Miguel de la Madrid's government was doing for four years

with all the evidence that had been collected against Zorrilla. In fact, the 1,500-member group, which has closely followed the Buendia case, has filed a formal complaint about government's handling of the affair.

Opposition legislators' efforts to get to the bottom of the case have included demands for testimony from Miguel de la Madrid and current Interior Minister Fernando Gutierrez Barrios as to their "possible knowledge" about the case. Mr. Barrios was Zorrilla's boss at one time.

With or without further testimony in the Buendia case, though, Salinas has already done a lot for journalists in Mexico. Many of them are satisfied that he is at least acting in good faith.

The question now is whether he will be able to take on the rest of the country, where violent crimes have taken their heaviest toll on the press.

■ *Sally Chew is director of publications at the New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists.*

الصحف العالمية
WorldPaper
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世界新聞

July
1989

The World Paper

INSIDE:
WAR OF
STEREOTYPES

LETTER

Stop the persecution

AN OPEN LETTER from the New York City-based Committee to Protect Journalists to the president of Romania:

His Excellency Nicolae Ceausescu,

The Committee to Protect Journalists remains gravely concerned about a number of our colleagues in Romania whom we believe are being persecuted for exercising their internationally recognized right of free expression.

Because of the extreme limitations your government places on the flow of information both within the country and between Romania and the outside world, it is difficult to gather complete and up-to-date information regarding the journalists about whom we are concerned. Based on available information, however, these are the details of the circumstances of several of our colleagues:

- Silviu Brucan: Mr. Brucan, a former Romanian ambassador to the US and a correspondent for the Boston-based *WorldPaper*, was interrogated and put under surveillance in March after he, together with five other Romanian of-

ficials, signed an open letter that criticized official policies. There are unconfirmed reports that authorities have sent Mr. Brucan out of Bucharest.

- Petre Mihai Bacanu, Anton Uncu, And Mihai Creanga: Messrs. Bacanu and Uncu, both journalists with the official *Romania Libera* newspaper, and Mr. Creanga, who works with the official *Romania Pitoreasca*, were arrested in late January for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets critical of the government. They reportedly face charges of disseminating "propaganda against the Socialist State" for which they could be sentenced to a prison term of between five and fifteen years.

- Mircea Dinescu: A poet and member of the editorial board of *Romania Literara*, Mr. Dinescu was dismissed from his job in mid-March, reportedly for his alleged contacts with foreigners. After an interview with Mr. Dinescu which was critical of the government appeared on March 17 in the French daily *Liberation*, he is said to have been expelled from the Communist Party. Some reports indicated he is under house arrest and has had his phone lines cut.

We are deeply concerned by reports that these journalists may be subject to physical and psychological pressure while in detention. It also appears that they have been afforded no contact with legal counsel or family.

Such persecution flies in the face of various international agreements, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations and the Helsinki accords.

We request to be informed of Mr. Brucan's whereabouts. If reports of his exile are accurate, we ask that he be allowed to return to his home in Bucharest and that he be able to live without further harrassment.

We would welcome any additional information you could provide about our colleagues, as well as any comments you may have.

Newstrack, Trehan was *India Today's* New York correspondent, and one reason she was chosen to head the video program was her familiarity with Western-style broadcast news. While Doordarshan has virtually no reporters and rarely wanders outside the studio, *Newstrack's* staff of about twenty includes four full-time correspondents.

The program supports itself through advertising: each ninety-minute show contains about seven minutes of commercials. Advertisers include an oil company, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines, India's largest soft-drink manufacturer, and Cherry Blossom Shoe Polish.

Newstrack produces 5,000 cassettes each month, which it distributes to video "libraries," as tape stores are known, around the country. Most of the libraries are in the major cities, but some are in rural areas, where villages may have one community television and VCR available to all. A clerk in a video library in Defence Colony, a relatively affluent section of New Delhi, says the videos have proven "very popular [because] there are no good ideas on Doordarshan." The

clerk says he rents each *Newstrack* tape about thirty times a week. Some residents of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Bangalore also have subscriptions to the show.

It is too soon to say what impact, if any, *Newstrack* will have on the upcoming elections. The videos reach a tiny percentage of the population. One reason is that the VCR is far from a household item in India; another is that, for now, the cassettes are in English, spoken by less than a third of the country. But many of *Newstrack's* viewers are among India's best educated, affluent, and influential citizens.

Trehan, however, is looking beyond the next election. She compares *Newstrack's* efforts to American news broadcasting in its early days: "We're at the stage where we are now creating the first generation of TV journalists in India."

Daniel Pink

Daniel Pink, a student at the Columbia University School of Law, recently spent several months in Madras as an intern at a legal aid office.

One television journalist was apparently so frightened by warnings and threats he had received that he fled Colombia hidden in the trunk of a car.

A number of murders-for-hire are carried out by *sicarios*, machine-gun-toting teenagers who will kill for as little as twenty dollars. Belisario Zambrano, a radio journalist who covered the police and court beat for the Radio Cadena Nacional network, was gunned down *sicario*-style last February while driving through the town of Buga, 170 miles southwest of Bogotá. Sandra Constanza Vinasca, a secretary from Radio Caracol, and her year-old daughter, who were with Zambrano, died too.

It is not surprising that many Colombian journalists have been intimidated by such examples. Colombia's independent rights group, the Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Colombia, found that 78 percent of the 1,500 journalists polled censor their own work. Some drop their bylines from drug-related stories. Editors regularly cut their own reporters' controversial articles when they can run stories on similar subjects from foreign papers. Some even work under the protection of bodyguards.

The Punjab: Press releases published by Sikh separatists in the Punjab often carry the following warning: "Anyone distorting this news item or not carrying this in full length will be liable to stern punishment." According to Reuters, Manjit Singh, who is the editor of the weekly *Struggle*, as well as the head of Rajiv Gandhi's Congress party in a village near Amritsar and a critic of the separatist movement, became the fourth journalist to be killed — on July 2 — in the Punjab this year. Eleven days later the Press Trust of India reported that Inderjeet Sood, news editor of *Urdu Daily*, part of a newspaper group called The Hind Samachar, was killed on his way to a railroad station in the Punjab. Three months later, The Associated Press reported that Prem Nath, another journalist who worked for The Hind Samachar group, was killed in his home, raising the reported total Punjab body-count for journalists in 1988 to at least six.

The Philippines: Two journalists were killed following their unrelated reports on illegal gambling. Another, known for his exposés of corruption and human rights abuses by the military, was gunned down by an unidentified man. A fourth was reportedly shot on the balcony of his home for no apparent reason, though a military sergeant is currently under investigation for the killing. Finally, one correspondent was shot to death, allegedly by a member of an anticommunist group. Alsa Media, after the two had an ide-

Dangerous stories

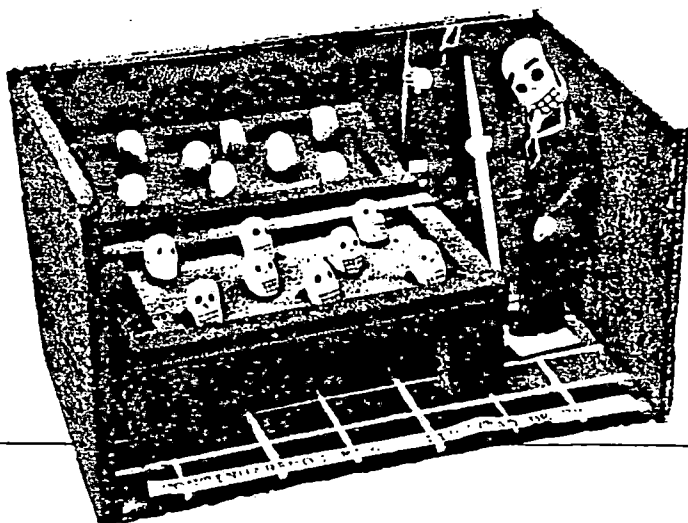
In 1988 twenty-six journalists were killed in the line of duty, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists. Freedom House, another organization that chronicles such incidents, sets the number at thirty-eight. Six of them died in accidents or crossfire; the rest were murdered, some of them for the stories they wrote or opinions they expressed. Here is a rundown of 1988's most dangerous beats.

Latin America: Two of at least four journalists killed in Mexico regularly covered drug trafficking and government corruption. Two journalists were reported killed in Brazil, one investigating death squads, drug trafficking, and the black market, the other writing about local landowners. It is assumed

by many that the journalist killed by security forces in Peru was being punished for reporting on human rights abuses; the one killed in Honduras was a human rights activist.

In Colombia, journalists' names are routinely included on hit lists circulated by right-wing death squads and drug cartels. Nine of the thirty-four names on one such list — the Medellin list, which appeared in August 1987 — belonged to journalists, who were variously identified as "guerrilla lovers," "teachers of future slanderers of the armed forces," and "denigrator of the church and decent behavior." At least six of those named left the country after the list appeared.

Endgame:
A piece of Mexican folk art bears the legend "We will always back freedom of the press"



As Colombian Terror Grows, The Press Becomes the Prey

By MARK A. UHLIG
Special to The New York Times

MEDELLIN, Colombia, May 22 — The first time drug-cartel assassins were sent after Guillermo Cano Isaza, they killed him in cold blood. Since then, they have had to settle for assaulting his memory, venting their hatred on the statue that was built here to honor the Bogotá editor after his slaying in 1986.

The most recent attack, a bomb blast 10 days ago, left five people wounded and shattered walls and windows for blocks around the monument.

Mr. Cano, whose family owns a large Bogotá daily newspaper, was one of the most prominent Colombian journalists to take a strong stand against the country's cocaine traffickers. But his widely read editorials made him a target of special wrath from the drug barons. And the violent replays of his death have served as a stark warning to other journalists that this country is ruled not by the pen, but by the sword.

Human rights groups say Colombia

is among the most dangerous countries in the world for a journalist. The New York-based Committee to Protect Journalists, which records only the most rigorously documented cases, says that in the last five years at least 19 Colombian journalists have been slain as a result of their work.

On Sunday night, two more reporters were found strangled to death in Cali, a southern city known as a cocaine-producing center. The local authorities said the two men, both in their early 30's, had been kidnapped by a group of heavily armed assailants, and their bodies showed signs of severe torture.

Many diplomats and officials here say the death toll has been underestimated. In addition, hundreds of journalists have been kidnapped, threatened or forced into exile. And even those numbers do not fully depict the fragile world of professional journal-

Continued on Page A13, Column 1

In Colombia, Terror Gangs Prey on Press

Continued From Page A1

ists in a society that is terrorized not only by drug gangs, but also by left-wing guerrillas and right-wing death squads.

Violence 'From All Directions'

"Whenever I see a motorcycle, I think that the time has finally come," a Bogotá journalist said, referring to the favored vehicle of Colombia's sicarios, assassins who will kill for as little as \$10. "The violence is coming from all directions now."

Since the violence began to increase nearly a decade ago, many journalists have simply chosen to leave the country, some taking up exile in Spain, others in Mexico or Miami. Among them have been well-known columnists like Antonio Caballero of El Espectador, Mr. Cano's newspaper, and Daniel Samper of El Tiempo, the largest Bogotá daily.

For those who remain, life has been reduced to a deadly serious choice be-



The Medellín and Cali drug cartels have made Colombia dangerous for journalists.

tween self-censorship and a tense, day-and-night lookout for assassins.

"I no longer go out," said César Fernández Riveros, the director of Noticiero de las Siete, a popular Bogotá television news program. "It's just become too dangerous."

Mr. Fernández, who was forced to leave the country for two months because of death threats this year, is one of dozens of news executives who have accepted round-the-clock protection from bodyguards offered by the Government. The armed escorts, as many as seven to a journalist, guard their wards' houses and follow them in cars over randomly chosen routes from home to work and back again.

A Wreath's Grim Message

But such elaborate measures still have not prevented threats to Mr. Fernández's wife, whose car was rammed and stopped by armed men demanding to know her husband's whereabouts. Nor have they filtered out ominous gifts like a funeral wreath that Mr. Fernández recently received, with the date of death marked "very soon."

At large newspapers and magazines, steel barriers and guard booths now screen all but carefully approved visitors. Articles on issues like cocaine trafficking are left unsigned as a matter of policy.

The most common threats, journalists say, come from right-wing death squads, now closely aligned with, and often sponsored by, the drug cartels. "I was told I would be killed because I had surrendered the country's media to Communism," a journalist said, describing a series of telephone threats.

But left-wing guerrilla groups have also made a business out of bombing unsympathetic news organizations and using intimidation in an effort to generate favorable coverage. One guerrilla group, the National Liberation Army, has specialized in kidnapping journalists to give them "instruction" in its revolutionary ideals.

A Common Bond Develops

In the face of such violence, the country's journalists have developed a new common bond, and have sometimes used it in their own defense. After Mr. Cano's assassination, news outlets across the country declared a 24-hour moratorium, silencing the airwaves and leaving newsstands empty. In the next few months more than three dozen newspapers and television stations agreed on the simultaneous publication of a series of reports on the drug underworld and its members.

"The only way you can do something like that is with a united front," a senior Bogotá editor said. "It is the only way you can avoid exposing yourself to retaliation."

After initial success, however, the "newspaper cartel" was gradually eroded by the reluctance of news organizations in Medellín and Cali, the drug strongholds, to accept what other journalists concede was the largest share of the common risk.

Many Colombian journalists vow that they will never yield to the violence that surrounds them. "We think that our position and our profession demand that we continue with the fight," said Luis Gabriel Cano, the brother of the slain El Espectador editor, who is the newspaper's president.

But it seems clear that the cost of preserving such principles will be high.

This spring, a journalist and lawyer for El Espectador, Héctor Giraldo Gálvez, won formal charges against several leading cocaine traffickers for their part in ordering Guillermo Cano's slaying. Not long afterward, two men on a motorcycle pulled alongside Mr. Gálvez's car at a red light while he was driving alone in northeast Bogotá. In full view of rush-hour pedestrians, they shot him dead and escaped before the light turned green.



1989년 4월 17일 월요일

“한국표현자유침해 심각”

미국인권단체들 「한겨레신문사태」 우려 표명 이영희씨등 언론인구금 민주화공약 위배

【워싱턴=연합】 미국의 인권 및 언론인 보호단체들은 14일 한겨레신문이 북한취재할 위해 김일성에게 사신을 보낸 혐의로 이영희 고문과 임재경부이사장이 당국에 구속된데 대해 우려를 나타내고 한국정부에 대해 이들을 즉각 석방하라고 촉구했다.

뉴욕에 본부를 둔 언론인보호위원회(Committee to Protect Journalists)는 이날 노태우대통령에게 보낸 전문에서 이고문과 임부사장이 구속된데 대해 깊은 우려를 나타내고 언론인들은 세계인권선언 19조에 보장된 것처럼 「국경에 구애받지 않고 어떤 미디어를 통해서든지 정보와 아이디어를 추구하거나 받고 나누

어줄 수 있다」고 지적하면서 두 언론인들의 즉각적인 석방을 촉구했다.

미 CBS방송의 유명한 앵커맨 월터 크롱카이크를 이사회와 명예이사장으로 두고있는 이위원회는 세계 각국의 언론인들이 간섭없이 그들의 업무를 추구할 수 있도록 언론인들의 권리를 보호하기 위해 조직된 비당파적인 단체이다.

아시아 워치의 책임자인 시드니 존즈씨는 임부사장과 깊은 존경받는 언론인들의 구금은 노태우대통령의 민주화 공약 위배를 드러낸 것이라고 말하고 한국에서 표현의 자유가 심각한 위협에 처해있다고 주장했다.

Front page story about CPJ protest to South Korean government over arrest of two Hankoryeh Shimun journalists

Sunday, May 7, 1989

U.S. Aid to Haiti Could Help to Corrupt

By Sally Chew

NEW YORK

Haiti's rumor mill has been spinning wildly since a coup attempt in early April. The U.S. Marines were reported just off shore on several occasions and there are still suspicions that 150 black U.S. troops were flown in quietly to help put down the army rebellion.

Haitians have had little but rumors to go by in recent days. Soldiers forced radio stations off the air during the putsch and officials in the administration of Lt. Gen. Prosper Avril have been virtually silent.

It turns out, though, that there may be something to the spirit of the speculations about U.S. policy. The State Department and key members of Congress appear ready to offer the first direct aid since U.S. assistance was suspended after an election massacre in November, 1987. Both military and economic assistance have been mentioned because, according to officials, Avril is "on the road to democracy."

Unfortunately, the facts suggest no such direction; Avril's democratic rhetoric has repeatedly rung hollow. And the coup attempt has provided an excuse for further government violations of Haitians' basic political rights.

While he restored the popularly ratified 1987 constitution in March, for example, Avril suspended dozens of articles protecting the public from military abuses of power. They are on hold "until such time as there is an elected government"—an event, Avril said later, that Haiti is not ready for.

One of the suspended articles provided for the trial of soldiers in civilian courts for crimes against civilians, offering Haitians badly needed legal recourse. Without such guarantees, say human-rights groups, complaints don't have a chance.

Another of the State Department's arguments for supporting Avril now is the general's story about the origins of the coup attempt. He claims his U.S.-backed moves against the military on alleged drug traffickers and "Duvalierists"—supporters of the deposed dictator, Jean-Claude (Baby Doc) Duvalier—provoked a backlash.

Yet there is little evidence that the group of officers dismissed before the rebellion were any more involved in the drug trade—or any more corrupt—than many of Avril's cronies. It is quite clear, on the other hand, that they were rivals. And it is also clear that Duvalierists still retain senior positions in the Avril government; there are at least three in his Cabinet.

Supporters of the Avril government should also take a closer look at its record

Sally Chew, director of publications for the Committee to Protect Journalists, recently returned from Haiti.



RICHARD MILHOLLAND / for The Times

When radio stations were sabotaged, the result was a complete information gap; for several days, Haitians—80% of whom are illiterate—had no access to news about the coup-related street fighting.

on press freedom. While the media have flourished since 1986 in ways that would have been unthinkable under the Duvalier dictatorship, both the Avril government and individual soldiers have demonstrated little respect for such liberties.

Police and soldiers have physically assaulted at least half a dozen local reporters during Avril's term, and members of the presidential guard are widely blamed for crippling attacks on four radio transmitters during the night of April 6.

Although it is not clear whether the soldiers were acting under orders from Avril, the attacks came the day after the stations had chosen to defy a strict censorship order. Once the four transmitters had been sabotaged at a total cost to the stations of about \$200,000, several other stations chose not to broadcast news at all.

The result was a complete information gap. For several days, Haitians—80% of

whom are illiterate—had no access to news about the coup-related street fighting between army factions. The government released so little—and such contradictory—information that estimates of the death toll still range from six to 50, and there are no figures at all for arrests since then.

U.S. officials and members of Congress, on the other hand, have a better idea of what's going on in Haiti than the average Haitian. They know that there have been no concrete steps toward investigating military abuses or disarming paramilitary groups. The constitution has been crippled and there is a distinct lack of respect for existing law.

Instead of desperately throwing U.S. aid money at the situation in vague hopes that it will improve, a more appropriate reaction to the turbulent events of April would be to pose difficult questions and look for concrete responses.

How does Avril intend to resolve his contradictory statements about elections? He says now is not the right time, yet he continues to support the country's new electoral council. Will the military—which has benefited enormously from the drug trade—allow the government's new anti-narcotics program to function?

The radio news blackout in early April brought back memories of Haiti under the Duvaliers. Avril's true intentions are still not evident, and Washington's hesitation about financing Haiti's leaders since the disaster of November, 1987, has shown a diplomatic wisdom and leverage that it would be a shame to lose now. □

Philippines journalists risk death

BY MICHAEL FIELD

Twenty-six journalists died in the line of duty last year, and at the risk of sounding churlish, it happened while some of their New Zealand colleagues complained about the quality of cafeteria food.

At least we might be able to improve the food served, but what can we do about fellow journalists who have more serious concerns than that?

Not a lot, but expressions of international solidarity and support for our colleagues are probably more effective than we imagine.

According to the Washington-based Committee to Protect Journalists, the Philippines appears to have become the most dangerous workplace for local reporters, with five of the 26 journalist deaths last year.

Filipino journalists die in a variety of ways; covering the insurgency is a standard occupational hazard. But for many Manila reporters its threats from local warlords, businessmen and opposition politicians that make life extremely dangerous.

One of the Philippines' finest journalists, Maritas Danguilan-Vitug, a Harvard Niemann Fellow, lives under an extraordinary degree of threat, both legal and physical. Her courage in continuing to work in the face of threats from frighteningly powerful individuals, knowing there is no real protection available to her, is remarkable.

The latest combination of threats involves an article she wrote for the Manila Chronicle and, in a different version, for the Far Eastern Economic Review. The article has upset many powerful people.

In the midst of it journalist friends gathered around Maritas and her journalist husband Vit, both expressing fear and offering support.

Early one February morning Maritas got a call from New York. It was from the Committee to Protect Journalists, which operates somewhat like Amnesty International. They rang to express solidarity and to assure her that as many of her international colleagues as possible would be

advised of what was happening. Often the only defence available for reporters in countries like the Philippines is widespread awareness of their situation, and who may be threatening them.

Problems New Zealand journalists face are minor when measured against those of colleagues around the world. Those who are killed doing their duty are but the worst extreme; many of our colleagues are regularly beaten up or jailed.

The Committee to Protect Journalists is a non-partisan group founded in 1981 by American reporters and editors.

Recently the committee's executive director Anne Nelson said that while the hazards of covering wars attract the most attention, the biggest risk seems to involve reporters doing the day-to-day jobs of covering crime and corruption at local levels.

Overall, she said, her group documented some 800 incidents of threats, killings, injuries or other harassment of journalists last year.

That was up from 600 the year before, but this does not necessarily mean 25 per cent increase in incidents. Rather, Nelson said, the collection of information on individual cases has improved.

After the Philippines, Afghanistan was listed among the most dangerous locations, with four deaths.

Hazards in Latin America have shifted in recent years, Nelson reported. When her group was founded, the Central America region, including the battlegrounds in Nicaragua and Honduras, seemed the most dangerous.

However, now the hazard seems larger in Mexico and Colombia where drug lords operate, she said. Mexico and Colombia each recorded four fatalities among journalists last year.

In addition to the journalists killed during the year, another, Duong Hung Cuong, died in detention in Vietnam. Held for re-education after the end of the war in Vietnam, he died of a cerebral hemorrhage, according to authorities. However, his family was not allowed to see the body, Nelson said. □



Perhaps the only statue in the world to a newspaper boy, at the entrance to the ailing Manila Times office. Ferdinand Marcos closed the Manila Times at the height of martial law and although it is now back on the streets in common with others, it may not last. Ironically the Manila Bulletin, once owned by Marcos cronies, is now doing best under Cory Aquino.

Press in turmoil

Chinese New Year in Manila: for many journalists, nominally Catholics, its a case of lighting the joss sticks and hoping that the Year of the Snake will see them working for a newspaper that will last out the year.

Few will manage that, as the country with one of the oldest newspaper traditions in Asia goes through the turmoil of learning to cope with a free press.

Daily something like 20 titles compete for the attention of no more than 500,000 readers, returning to the time-honoured tradition of sensationalism to attract readers. While it does nothing for journalism, it does even less for the stability of the Philippines.

Most of the various rumours of coups about to be launched against Corason Aquino can be traced to various newspapers.

Many of the newspapers were set up by politicians hoping to use them as leverage in elections. And when they've served whatever short-term goal an owner has, they are closed up. Reporters and photographers get no redundancy money, and have to be content with whatever the owner pays up on actual time owed to the individual.

Newspapers try to save costs by limiting the numbers of reporters, preferring to keep large stables of cheaper columnists who daily have to churn out acres of opinion pieces.

A number of Manila's journalists have recently joined together to found the Philippines Center for Investigative Journalism. Led by freelancer Maritas Danguilan-Vitug and her husband Vit, the centre aims to help correct weaknesses they see in the Filipino press.

In their proposal to funding agencies, the journalists say the Aquino government had bought in a new era of press freedoms. The press, they said, should in return be helping to strengthen democratic institutions.

"Indeed, the media could — and should — be a catalyst for social debate and consensus for promoting the people's welfare.

"The need for a professional press requires greater urgency in the face of serious criticisms hurled against media establishments. A frequent allegation is that some newspapers unabashedly publish inaccurate news; another is that news is often sensationalised to gain circulation mileage."

The group say much day-to-day reportage is sloppy and self-serving.

"Seldom does daily reportage delve into the causes and broader meaning of news events. For instance, even as corruption in government, including the police force, is widely known to persist, little work has been done in the Philippine press to expose it . . .

"The long-term costs of a corrupt, unprofessional and pliant press in terms of weakening democratic foundations are too alarming to ignore."

While the Aquino government had lifted all official restrictions on the press "years of media control by the Marcos regime spawned a journalistic culture marked by corruption and internal censorship."

A legacy of martial law was a system where some powerful officials and businessmen either retained a section of the press on their payroll, or employed public relations firms which offered bribes to journalists.

"Journalists' salaries in the Philippines remain relatively low, the temptation to accept bribes remains strong."

The centre aims to help the development of journalistic professionalism by encouraging reporters to write investigative articles. They will fund a core of independent professional journalists who will work full time for the centre, producing full length investigative pieces.

"The centre hopes that after being shown examples of good investigative journalism, publishers themselves will realise that their newspapers should allocate resources for funding their own investigative teams."

The centre concept was inspired by the Fund for Investigative Journalism in Washington, D.C., set up by journalists in 1969. □



Founders of the Philippines Investigative Reporting Centre: Vit Vitug, Rigoberto Tiglao, Maritas Danguilan-Vitug and Sheta Coronel and sitting Lorna Kalaw-Tuol and Patronio Daroy.

SB -

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JOURNALISTS IN PRISON

March 1990

INTRODUCTION

The following is a list of 79 journalists in 20 countries who are imprisoned, under house arrest or held hostage.

Many of the journalists on the list were imprisoned in connection with their professional activities. In some cases, however, the Committee has little information as to why the individuals were detained; we have included their names because they are known to be held under very harsh circumstances and/or because they have been denied due process.

This list is not exhaustive, largely due to the difficulty of obtaining and verifying information. In some cases, prisoners may have been freed, but news of their release has not yet reached us. Anyone with additional information regarding imprisoned journalists is urged to contact CPJ.

The Committee gratefully acknowledges the help of Amnesty International and International PEN in providing information for this list.

CHAD

Mahamat Fadoul - A journalist with the state-controlled Radio Tchad, detained without charge since April 1989 in connection with a crackdown on the Zaghawa ethnic group following an alleged April 1989 coup attempt. His detention may also relate to the arrest of his brother, who was a head of the military police under the previous coalition government.

Moussa Nene Ahouna - A journalist with Radio N'Djamena and Radio Bardai, detained without charge since 1987, reportedly under the suspicion of being an agent for Libya.

CHINA

Chen Lebo - Chen, the director of reporting on the Chinese economy for Shanghai's World Economic Herald, was arrested in July 1989. He has reportedly been beaten in detention.

The World Economic Herald was a major target of authorities' crackdown on the 1989 Democracy Movement. In April 1989, officials fired the paper's editor-in-chief and announced the Herald would be "reorganized." It has not published since May 1989.

One source reports that Chen was arrested for "colluding with foreign interests" in connection with his receipt of messages by facsimile machine from the United States. Another source says that Chen argued with Chinese leader Jiang Zemin about authorities' actions against the Herald. Chen is said to have warned Jiang, "Look what happened to the French aristocrats."

Chen Ziming - The publisher of Economics Weekly, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Dai Qing - One of China's most prominent journalists, Dai worked at Enlightenment Daily, a newspaper aimed at Chinese intellectuals, before her arrest in July 1989. She was also an editor at a new political and literary journal called Chronicle of the East.

Dai rallied journalists on behalf of Qin Benli, the editor-in-chief of the World Economic Herald who was removed from his post in April 1989. She is also reported to have tried to persuade protesting students to leave Tiananmen Square because she feared a crackdown.

A lengthy September 1989 article in Enlightenment Daily outlined Dai's alleged offenses, and said she was "nothing but a pawn of the reactionary forces at home and abroad, who are trying to turn China into a bourgeois republic."

Reports from China say that Dai Qing was moved in February 1989 from Qincheng Prison to house arrest outside of Beijing.

Fan Jianping - An editor with Beijing Daily, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Fei Yuan - The deputy editor-in-chief of Economics Weekly, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Gao Yu - Gao, a journalist with Economics Weekly, has not been seen since early June 1989 although she is not believed to have been killed in the June 3-4 army action in Beijing.

Guo Yanjun - A journalist with Law Daily in Beijing, Guo is believed to have been arrested in July 1989. He is said to have served as a go-between for student demonstrators and authorities, and has reportedly been accused of "spreading rumors."

He Qiu - A shipyard worker involved with various unofficial publications, sentenced in May 1982 to ten years' imprisonment for "inciting violation of the laws and decrees of the state."

Hou Jie - A journalist with Beijing Daily, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Jin Naiyi - A journalist with Beijing Daily, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Li Jian - A reporter with Literature and Arts Weekly, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Liu De - An editor with Jiannan Literature and Art Journal. The government announced in February 1987 that Liu had been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on "counter-revolutionary" charges for making a speech critical of the Chinese Communist Party.

Lu Liling - Lu was a member of the editorial department of Development and Reform, the journal of the Research Institute for the Reform of the Economic Structure. According to Amnesty International, she is reported to have been arrested at the end of June 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Tseten Norgye - Reportedly arrested in April or May 1989 in Lhasa after police searched his house and found a mimeograph machine allegedly used to print literature advocating Tibetan independence. Tseten Norgye, who worked as a hotel bookkeeper before his arrest, has reportedly been beaten in detention and there are fears he could be summarily executed.

Ruan Jianyun - Ruan, deputy director of the World Economic Herald's Beijing Bureau, was arrested in October 1989. The Herald was China's most outspoken publication before its closure in the spring of 1989.

Song Yuchuan - A journalist with People's Daily, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Wang Juntao - The associate chief editor of Economics Weekly, arrested in the fall of 1989 while trying to flee China.

Wang Ruowang - A famous Shanghai-based author and journalist, the 71-year-old Wang went into hiding after June 4, 1989. He reportedly later returned to Shanghai to face accusations against him, and was arrested in mid-September 1989.

According to the New York-based Asia Watch, articles appearing in Shanghai newspapers in October 1989 listed several of Wang's offenses during the democracy movement: listening to the Voice of America and spreading rumors based on the broadcasts; publishing articles in the Hong Kong press; writing articles in support of student hunger strikers; and making "counter-revolutionary" speeches on Shanghai's People's Square.

Wang's articles have appeared in various publications, including Enlightenment Daily, the World Economic Herald and the Special Zone Workers' Daily.

Wang Xizhe - A factory worker and editor of the unofficial journal Responsibility, sentenced in May 1982 to 14 years' imprisonment for "counter-revolutionary" activities.

Wei Jingsheng - The editor of the unofficial journal Exploration, arrested in March 1979 and sentenced in October 1979 to 15 years in jail and three years' deprivation of political rights for "counter-revolutionary propaganda," and for passing "secret information" to a foreign journalist.

Wu Xuecan - A reporter with People's Daily, believed to have been arrested in 1989 in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement.

Xu Shuilang - A contributor to unofficial journals, arrested in July 1981, apparently for publishing articles critical of socialism. Also accused of belonging to Xu Wenli's "counter-revolutionary group" (see below).

Xu Wenli - A co-founder of the unofficial journal April Fifth Forum, arrested in April 1981 and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment for "organizing a counter-revolutionary group" and for "counter-revolutionary propaganda and agitation."

Xu Xiaowei - Xu was an editor of the Shanghai World Economic Herald and was reportedly arrested in late June 1989. The Herald was China's most outspoken publication before its closure in the spring of 1989.

Yang Hong - A correspondent in Yunnan province for China Youth Daily, Yang was arrested in Kunming, Yunnan in June 1989 for circulating "rumor-mongering leaflets" and protesting against corruption. According to a Chinese press report, Yang had "participated in writing slogan banners attacking leading central comrades" and had "spread reactionary news to the illegal organization known as the Yunnan Patriotic Students Democracy Movement Committee."

Zhang Shu - Zhang was a reporter with the People's Daily overseas edition. Arrested after he wrote a special edition of the paper describing the June 24, 1989 Politburo meeting at which Zhao Ziyang was formally ousted from his position as Chinese Communist Party general secretary, what Zhao had said, etc. The issue was not published but was circulated in photocopied form. He also reportedly helped organize demonstrations by People's Daily journalists during the 1989 Democracy Movement.

Zhang Weiguo - A lawyer by training, Zhang was a reporter and head of the Beijing bureau of the Shanghai World Economic Herald. He is believed to have been arrested in June 1989. The Herald was China's most outspoken publication before its closure by authorities in the spring of 1989.

Zheng Di - A journalist with Economics Weekly, believed to have been arrested in 1989 while trying to flee the country.

Zheng Yi - A writer and frequent contributor to People's Literature and Literature Monthly, Zheng is believed to have been arrested during the first week of July 1989.

According to Asia Watch, Zheng signed the May 16, 1989 declaration of the Beijing Union of Intellectuals, which called on the government to accept the demands of student demonstrators.

At the time of his arrest, he was reportedly preparing a report about the student movement.

Zhu Jianbin - A co-founder of the unofficial journal the Sound of the Bell, arrested in April 1981, apparently for efforts to organize the National Association of Democratic Journals.

IRAN

Mariam Ferouz - The former editor-in-chief of the women's magazine Jahan-e-Zanan (Women's World) and the secretary of the Democratic Association of Women, the women's branch of the Communist Party. Believed to have been held since the early 1980s without charge or trial. She has reportedly been tortured.

Malekeh Mohammadi - The former editor of several pre- and post-revolution publications, and worked for the journals Donia Mardon (World) and Nameh Mardon (People's Letter). Believed to have been held since the early 1980s without charge or trial. She has reportedly been tortured.

IRAQ

Farzad Bazoft - An Iranian-born journalist working for the London Observer, arrested in September 1989 after visiting an area south of Baghdad to investigate reports of a disaster at a military complex. Accused of spying for Israel, and sentenced to death in March 1990.

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Talal abu Afifeh - An editor at the Arabic-language daily Al-Fajr, arrested in August 1988 and sentenced in March 1989 to two years in prison and two years suspended for membership in Fatah and membership in strike forces in Shu'fat refugee camp in Jerusalem.

Yakov Ben-Efrat - A journalist with Derech Hanitzotz/Tariq Al-Sharara, sentenced in January 1989 to 30 months in prison and four years suspended for membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a faction of the PLO, and for serving the DFLP by receiving funds from it to run the newspaper.

Adnan Damiri - A journalist with the Palestine Press Service and al-Awdah, reportedly administratively detained in February 1990.

Yusuf al-Ju'beh - A journalist administratively detained in February 1990, reportedly to be held for ten-and-a-half months.

Sam'an Khoury - A stringer for Agence France-Presse and former managing editor of the weekly Al-Fajr English-language paper, administratively detained in February 1989 and later arrested. He was indicted on charges stemming from the accusation that he is a leader of the uprising, which Khoury denies. He is awaiting trial.

Hassan Abed Rabbo - A journalist with Al-Fajr, arrested in February 1989 and charged with being a leader of the uprising. He denied the charges; authorities produced an unsigned confession in Hebrew and claimed it was made under intense interrogation.

LEBANON

Terry Anderson - A U.S. journalist, worked as chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press. Kidnapped in March 1985 in West Beirut.

Alec Collett - A British journalist on assignment for a United Nations agency, kidnapped in March 1985 in a Beirut suburb. Unconfirmed reports say he has been killed.

John McCarthy - A British journalist on assignment for Worldwide Television News, kidnapped in April 1986 while on his way to the airport.

MAURITANIA

Mamadou Mika - A journalist with the governmental Agence Mauritanienne de Presse, detained without charge since November 1989 along with several other people. He was apparently arrested because of his affiliation with the Halpulaar ethnic group, which the government suspects of being sympathetic to the opposition African Liberation Forces of Mauritania. Held in various houses around the capital. There is reason to believe he may have been tortured.

Ibrahima Sarr - A radio and television journalist, serving a five-year prison term. Arrested in September 1986 with at least 30 others in connection with a pamphlet alleging discrimination against blacks in Mauritania by the government, which is dominated by Moors.

MYANMAR (Formerly Burma)

Win Tin - A former newspaper editor, Win Tin has more recently worked on a freelance basis, and was active in establishing independent publications and a Writers Association during the 1988 uprising. Arrested in June 1989, Win Tin was sentenced in October 1989 to three years' imprisonment with hard labor for allegedly sheltering a girl who had had an illegal abortion. It is believed the real reason for his detention is his opposition to the military government.

NEPAL

Gopal Gurung - The editor of New Light and Thunderbolt, detained in August 1988 in connection with a book he wrote called "Hidden Facts in Nepalese Politics."

PANAMA

Escolastico Calvo - Head of Editora Renovacion, S.A. (ERSA) publishing concern, which published the pro-Noriega papers Critica, La Republica and Matutino. Detained by United States troops early on in the invasion of Panama in December 1989, then turned over to Panamanian authorities. Information on the exact charges against Calvo and his status as a prisoner have been difficult to obtain, because neither United States nor Panamanian officials have released such information. Sources have variously reported that no charges have been made against him, that he has been charged for mismanagement of funds while at ERSA, and that he has been charged for "attempting against the state" during the U.S. invasion of Panama.

PERU

Janet Talavera - Acting director of the paper El Diario, detained in June 1989 and eventually charged with "apology for terrorism" for an article that glorified an armed attack on President Alan Garcia's body guards in June 1989. The attack was claimed by the armed leftist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path). El Diario is commonly considered a pro-Sendero publication.

Hector Delgado Parker - With Panamericana Broadcasting. Kidnapped in October 1989 by members of the armed leftist group Movimiento Revolucionario Tupac Amaru (Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement).

RWANDA

Francois Xavier Hangimana - A journalist with the monthly newspaper Kanguka, detained in late December 1989 in connection with an article about the trial of former Finance Minister Vincent Ruhamanya. Hangimana was reportedly charged with three offenses, including contempt, and sentenced to three years in jail.

SOUTH KOREA

Kim Kyu-chan - Editor of Literature of Laborers' Liberation, arrested in January 1990 in connection with authorities' efforts to find the author of a "defamatory" article published in the magazine in December 1989 by Park Ki-yong, a factory worker and union activist who is well known for his writings about the harsh living circumstances of workers.

Kim Chun-ki - Publisher of Farmers Together, a monthly magazine. His arrest, apparently for articles encouraging farmers to oppose the government's agricultural policy, was reported in June 1989. He was reportedly later sentenced to two years in jail for publishing materials "praising" North Korea.

Kim Sa-in - The publisher of Literature of Laborers' Liberation, arrested in January 1990 in connection with authorities' efforts to find the author of a "defamatory" article published in the magazine in December 1989 by Park Ki-yong, a factory worker and union activist who is well known for his writings about the harsh living circumstances of workers.

Kim Yong-ae - With the Wonju bureau of the opposition newspaper Hankyoreh Shinmun, Kim was arrested in August 1989. According to South Korean press reports, she was sentenced in February 1990 to seven years in jail for revealing national secrets in connection with sending books and magazines to anti-government critics living overseas. She has reportedly been mistreated in detention.

SYRIA

Rida Haddad - A journalist who worked for some time with the daily Tishrin, arrested in October 1980 for membership in the Communist Party Political Bureau and since detained without charge or trial.

Marwan Hamawi - Former director of the Syrian news agency SANA, he was one of a group of Syrians arrested in 1975, reportedly on suspicion of collaboration with the Iraqi wing of the ruling Ba'th party. He is reportedly held without charge or trial under state of emergency regulations.

SUDAN

Dr. Khalid al-Kid - A university lecturer and columnist for the Communist Party newspaper Al Midan, reportedly detained in July 1989, possibly in connection with his affiliation with the Communist Party. Following the June 1989 coup d'etat, the new government outlawed the Communist Party and all other political parties as part of a decree dissolving all non-religious organizations.

Ushari Ahmad Mahmoud - A university lecturer, freelance writer and editor of al Haqiqa (The Truth), detained in July 1989 in connection with his reporting on local human rights abuses. He had been banned from travelling outside the Sudan since May 1988.

Samir Girgis Massoud - A freelance journalist, reportedly arrested in July 1989, apparently because of his membership in the Communist Party.

Mohamed Mahjoub Osman - The co-editor of the independent newspaper al Ayam (The Daily), detained in September 1989. The reasons for his arrest are not known.

Mohamed Medani Tawfig - The editor of al R'ay al Amm (Public Opinion), reportedly detained in March 1989. His arrest may relate to articles he had published critical of the military. Reportedly released in July and then re-arrested.

Tijani el Tayeb - The editor-in-chief of the Communist newspaper Al Midan, arrested in June 1989, apparently because of his affiliation to a Communist publication.

Siddig al Zeilai - An investigative reporter with the Communist newspaper Al Midan, arrested in August 1989, apparently because of his affiliation with a Communist publication. At the time of his arrest, the reporter was conducting an investigation into alleged human rights violations by militias in the Western part of Sudan.

TAIWAN

Chen Wei-tu - Chief editor of the Democratic Progressive Weekly, arrested in November 1988 for a pamphlet he produced in October alleging that Military Chief of Staff Hua Pei-tsun was planning a coup. Sentenced in April 1989 to eight years in jail under the Sedition Act. In a separate case, Chen was sentenced in December 1988 to an additional seven months in jail on charges of libel for publishing an allegation that a military police officer had used his position to get a part-time job as a body guard.

Shih Ming-teh - General manager of Formosa magazine, arrested in January 1980 and sentenced in April 1980 to life imprisonment in connection with a Human Rights Day rally sponsored by the magazine. (During the demonstration, clashes broke out between police and participants, and hundreds of people were injured.) In 1988, his sentence was commuted to 15 years in jail.

TURKEY

Hikmet Cetin - The owner of Deng (Voice), a political magazine first published in December 1989. Cetin was arrested in February 1990 and charged with membership in an illegal organization.

Ilker Demir - Editor of Kitle, a journal associated with the Turkish Socialist Workers Party, which was banned in 1979 under martial law. Demir was arrested in April 1984 and sentenced on charges of "communist propaganda." The length of his sentence has been variously reported as eight years, 23 years and 48 years.

Mehmet Fehim Isik - A correspondent for Deng in Diyarbakir, arrested in March 1990 and charged with "disseminating separatist propaganda." The charge stems from an incident in which Isik allegedly read a statement by various political journals which referred to the situation of the Kurdish people.

Sedat Karakas - The editor-in-chief of Deng, arrested in February 1990 and charged with membership in an illegal organization.

Mehmet Ozgen - The editor of Bagimsiz Turkiye (Independent Turkey), serving a sentence of more than 30 years.

Alattin Sahin - The editor of the weekly Halkin Yolu, serving a 36-year sentence in Canakkale prison.

Erhan Tuskan - The editor of Ilerici Yurtsever Genclik, tried on charges of "communist propaganda" and sentenced to 48 years and ten months in jail. Held in Canakkale prison since 1980.

Hasan Fikret Ulusoydan - The editor Halkin Sesi (Voice of the People), which is associated with the Turkish Workers and Peasants Party. First arrested in May 1980, released, and then re-imprisoned in November 1980.

UGANDA

Hussein Abdi Hassan - A stringer for the British Broadcasting Corporation's Swahili and Somali services, Hassan was arrested in February 1990 in connection with a question he asked Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda at a press conference during the Zambian leader's visit to Kampala in late January. The journalist is facing charges of defamation for asking Kaunda about his son's alleged involvement in a murder in 1989.

VIETNAM

Doan Quoc Sy - A professor and novelist who contributed to the literary magazine Sang Tao, detained from 1976 to 1980 and re-arrested in May 1984. He was tried and sentenced to nine years in jail in April 1988, apparently in connection with his writings or alleged efforts to send and receive materials from abroad.

Tran Duy Hinh - (Also known as Thao Truong) Detained in April 1975 and reportedly remains in "re-education." A journalist and author, Tran wrote for magazines such as Sang Tao, Hanh Trinh, Dat Nuoc, and newspapers such as Tu Do and Tien Tuyen, the armed forces daily. He also served as a major in the Army of the Republic of Vietnam.

ZAIRE

Baudoin Mangala - The editor of the opposition UDPS clandestine magazine Le Combat detained in September 1989 after meeting in Kinshasa with a delegation from the US-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights. Currently held under house arrest in Kinshasa.

NOT

WJR

Public TV In Crisis

Hollywood Tells Zero

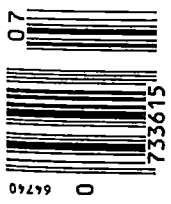
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How They Tilted The Willie Horton Story



Why Can't The Washington Post Cover Editors Seriously?

"Sometimes Grumpy" Wants To Know

Is the news peg giving way to the non-news peg?

Washington Post columnist Colman McCarthy recently wrote about the non-coverage of "Attacks on the Press 1988," a 100-page report by the Committee to Protect Journalists. The report details the 26 killings, 90 assaults and 250 arrests of journalists around the world last year. But the press greeted it with a yawn. No network covered it. Leading newspapers, including the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, said not a word.

"I'm unsurprised that Third World governments go on killing, jailing and silencing journalists," McCarthy concluded in his column. "With censorship by death and fear at home and censorship by apathy in America, who's to notice?"

Perhaps his opinion—and mine—can be dismissed as the self-righteous ranting of a zealot. After all, McCarthy and I both serve on the Committee to Protect Journalists' advisory board.

But McCarthy's column reminds me of a question I've had for years about his paper's coverage of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' Washington conventions: Why does the Washington Post consistently underreport the news—for example, what transpires in ASNE committees, where the work of the society takes place—and exhaustively cover the receptions and other non-news events of the convention? One answer, I suspect, is that "Style" section stories on social activities permit a catty tone of condescension with which the Post can perpetuate the stereotype of the boorish out-of-town editor.

A rite of passage for every incoming ASNE president is an interview at the con-

By Loren Ghiglione



ASNE President Ghiglione

vention's opening reception with a Post "Style" reporter. I suppose I should have taken the advice of John Seigenthaler, the outgoing ASNE president. "Be cute," he told me. I wasn't.

I tried to describe ASNE's agenda for 1989-1990 by listing some committees' work: an examination of newspapers' discrimination against homosexuals and those with disabilities; an exploration of the way journalists (those who write the first drafts of history) ignore or destroy their own history; a study of the impact on press freedom of foreign conglomerates, newspaper groups and others gaining control of the U.S. press; an effort to work with historically black colleges to increase the flow of minority journalists to newspapers;

a pilot project to involve editors in upgrading prison journalism.

I cannot fault the reporter for being mesmerized by my scintillating personality (described as "serious" in one story, "sometimes grumpy" in a second) and by my ability as a dancer: "It was a jumpy kind of dancing—hopping almost—with his wife Nancy." But nothing about ASNE's agenda made the pages of the Post.

And no one at the Post apparently wanted to discuss the 54 percent of the nation's dailies that have no minority newsroom staffers or interview the dozen visiting journalism professors from black colleges and universities who may help solve this staffing crisis. No one from the Post even thought to cover the spellbinding testimony of Angolite Editor Wilbert Rideau, a lifer whose appearance before ASNE's prison journalism committee may have created a new set of problems for him upon his return to the Louisiana State Penitentiary. (He was recently ejected from a parole board hearing, although he has covered them in the past. While Louisiana's governor says Rideau can gain clemency only through good deeds, state officials now forbid him from accepting most speaking engagements before student groups, contrary to past practice.)

So there were news stories in the work of ASNE, not just in the convention speakers and panels. But the Post gave my hop dancing and other fluff priority over discrimination, the destruction of history and other serious issues facing journalism.

Loren Ghiglione, editor of the Southbridge, Massachusetts, News, is president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

interesting

Two of the Missing

A Reminiscence of Some
Friends in the War

by Perry Deane Young



COWARD, MC CANN & GEOGHEGAN, INC.
New York

The Reasons Why

Those fuckers, I thought that night when I first heard the news. They've finally done it—and what a fantastic story they're going to come out with.

A friend at UPI called up to ask, "Hey, man, did you hear about Flynn and Stone?"

He might as well have been breaking the news that they had just won Pulitzer Prizes. For they had taken the war adventure that final step: they had been captured by the enemy and now they would be seeing it all from the other—far more interesting—side.

PHNOM PENH, April 6, 1970 (AP)—Five newsmen, including two American photographers believed by other correspondents to be Sean Flynn and Dana Stone, have been reported captured by Viet Cong guerrillas operating in Cambodia.

Flynn, 29, son of the late movie star, Errol Flynn, was free-lancing (on assignment for *Time* magazine) and Stone, 30, was on assignment for CBS News.

All of the newsmen were reported captured by Vietnamese Communists along Route 1 near Chi Pou, close to the South Vietnamese border. Japanese correspondents said Cambodian farmers told military authorities that two Americans riding motorcycles were seized today by Vietnamese Communists just outside Chi Pou.

All of us had yearned for that same experience—always to survive with the story and pictures, of course—and we had worn black pajamas, Ho Chi Minh sandals made of tire treads, captured Viet Cong jungle hats and prized brass belt buckles with the

Communist star on them . . . just as we had once dressed up like the Indians and cowboys we admired. We had lived in open envy of those two women who had done it—Cathy LeRoy and her color pictures of Viet Cong soldiers in the battle in Hue; Michele Ray and her book about her days in captivity in the Mekong Delta.

And it had nothing to do with time or age. Richard Dudman—over fifty, bald, Washington correspondent for the respectable old St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*—has said of his capture in Cambodia and release later that year: “I felt elated at the prospect of getting my first look at the other side of a war I had been writing about for ten years. . . . ‘If we get out of this alive,’ I said, ‘we’ll have one hell of a story.’”

And Leo Dufrechou, a crewman on a B-24 bomber in World War II, who came to Arlington National Cemetery December 7, 1973, for a memorial service for five members of his squadron. The five had been missing for twenty-eight years when some Indian tribesmen found their remains in the mountainous jungle near the Burmese border. The old veteran confessed that what he felt when he first heard his friends were missing was not grief but envy. “I thought, ‘Now, I’ve missed a chance to walk out with the others.’”

I, too, was envious of my friends. I was excited by the thought of the two of them riding off on bright red motorcycles—out front and beyond the other correspondents who were being led around on a government press tour of the village.

That night, I called up the old friends and laughed and reminisced about the good-gone times we had shared in Vietnam, the “happy childhoods we never had,” as Mike Herr described it in an article about us published in *Esquire* the same week Flynn and Stone were captured. Ah yes, those fuckers, they were surely blowing the collective Cong minds that very night as the rest of us talked about them. Flynn and Stone had best represented the ultimate expression of what we had all come to find in the war. We would go to the edge of danger and often they would take another step to get a better picture—or for more complicated reasons we didn’t examine at the time.

Every one of the “droogs” (one in our group had read *Clockwork Orange* and introduced the term without ever explaining it) and “brothers” I could reach that night shared my exhilaration. Flynn,

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we agreed, would have his captors entranced. He was 6'3", lean, handsome. "Looks like me, but better," his actor father said of him. We could picture a huddle of Viet Cong or Khmer Rouge soldiers around Flynn as he explained the different parts of his Swiss army knife or the workings of his expensive cameras. Behind the glamorous veneer, Flynn was a very professional photographer and cameraman. He had published pictures in *Time* and his news films had been used on CBS network television.

And Stone! He was called "Mini Grunt" by the Marines because of so much restless energy bound up in one tight little body. He was as tough and daring as any of the soldiers and he took more risks to get his pictures than most of the others in his profession. He, too, had become a talented television cameraman—in much the same way his persistence and curiosity made him competent in a dozen other areas. His films were used in the documentary, *Charlie Company*, which won the Peabody Award as well as an Emmy. Stone is a devilish 5'6" prankster who wore glasses, had sandy curly hair, and freckles. His deep-set serious eyes and the harsh lines of his face contrasted with his boyish poking, jabbing, gesturing. I laughed at the memory of the mornings he woke me up waving a lighted match over a trail of lighter fluid up the sheets to my nose. He would surely have the Communists laughing too; poking his thumb in some VC colonel's fried eggs or mashed potatoes. Surely they would love him just as we had when he pulled the same tricks on us. If anybody could survive, all friends agreed, Stone would.

I was so excited I couldn't sleep that night. At the time, I had a dreary job on the *New York Post*, so I wrote a story about my missing friends as I sat in my old tenement flat in New York's Hell's Kitchen, a rundown section between the theater district and the Hudson River. I called the story in for the first editions the next morning. Write a story and get drunk—it was the same reaction I had always had to dramatic events in the news that touched me. After President Kennedy's assassination, after my friends marched for civil rights and then for peace, I would write a story and get drunk. Only the sequence changed as I got older.

In that story about Flynn and Stone, I tried to describe the two of them, tried to explain how they had been the focus of that strangely meaningful experience Vietnam had been for so many of us—who

Louise's Life

1975

She waits now in a picturesque old farmhouse, a nice long walk up the donkey path from the whitewashed mountain village of Alhaurin El Grande, thirty miles inland from Malaga, Spain. The house has five big rooms, each floor dropping down a foot, falling with the landscape. There is a flower garden of geraniums and rosebushes in front of the terrace where Louise has planted sweet peas, wisteria, and jasmine over a rough pole arbor. Surrounding the house are long rows of oranges, olives, and figs, terraced fields of potatoes, garlic, and onions. Old Miguel who lives down the hill fusses if she buys too much at the market.

She has learned to live with her memories and with her hope—without drugs, without alcohol, without friends or family. “It’s been good for me,” she says. Every room of her house is decorated with paintings she has done since she moved to Spain in early 1973. There are two that she based on Dana’s photographs: the little Vietnamese boy with the bandaged head; a group of Vietnamese women wailing in mourning.

In the dining room, there is an orange-and-copper-colored portrait on black, the mask of Apollo. She has painted (from a photograph he never liked) the smug young face of Dana Stone; and he always seems to be looking down on her sleeping or reading on a leather couch in the next room.

Last year, her sister wanted her to come along on a two-week trip to France. Louise said no, she just could not be out of touch that long. (She has a special arrangement whereby the telegraph office calls up the nearest neighbor with a phone and they relay the

message to Louise.) "But Louise," a friend told her, "if anything happens now it's not going to be all that quick."

"I know, I know," she said. "It has nothing to do with the reality of the situation; but this is the way my head is now."

After I finished the rough draft of this book, I visited her and stayed for a month in a room that had been the stable. Every night I would walk down the path to the bars in the village. It was one of the happiest times in my life. I made friends with a group of young men in the village and we sang flamenco songs, clapped, and laughed as I tried to learn the language. One night, a group of us was very stoned and drunk. One old fellow said, "Everybody in Alhaurin is a little strange, but we are very friendly people." I rushed home to tell Louise the line. She lay there on her couch, reading another book (she reads several a week) and listening to the BBC radio station. Much as she would have liked to share in my good times in the village, she has made her decision. Until she knows something about Dana, she will wait. She will tend her flowers, read, and listen to the radio.

There were many questions I couldn't ask about such a life, and one night I came back up the path to find that Louise (always ahead of my questions) had typed out the following:

My first reaction after I realized that Dana and Sean were actually captured was constant hope. I felt that any minute they might turn up, as other journalists were doing who had been captured. I lived in a state of perpetual expectation—any telephone message or telegram might mean they were back. This lasted about five months and then I began to calm down a bit.

I was living with John and Crystal then in Saigon. They were a great moral support for me in those times. Sometimes—with them there to take any messages, but always after curfew—I would drink myself into oblivion. This problem became serious later when I returned to the States in 1972. I needed help and I went to a psychiatrist. Now I haven't had a drink in over a year.

When John and Crystal came to live with me in the Tu Do Street apartment they really saved my life. To many others, I was now a "special" case, not the same ol' Smiser. John and Crystal were my same old friends and they understood my attempts at humor in my situation. They also gave me something to think about besides myself.

I learned many things about myself during the first year after Dana's capture. I learned how to be a pushy little bitch. I also found

that—when the occasion demanded it—I could be the vapid beehived American Housewife, makeup and all.

By the early summer of 1971, I realized that my usefulness in Southeast Asia was about over. It was going to take more than I could ever do to get any information about the missing journalists. My parents wrote to me that they were making a trip to the Greek Isles and would I join them. I met them in Greece and then went on to Paris. Some friends there asked me to meet them in Spain and then I had to face the questions:

What could I do? Where was I to go? I had no home; there was nowhere I could think of that I wanted to live. Actually, I didn't want to live at all. I wanted to go to sleep and wake up when it was all over. I wanted Dana. I wanted to quit fighting and pushing and persuading and playing games. I wanted Dana there to say, "Why don't we try Australia, or maybe go see what it's like in South America?"

But, he wasn't there to do it and I couldn't enjoy doing anything like that on my own. So I went to Spain in September and returned to the States in November, 1971.

I didn't want to live in the States. I remember going to a football game at the University of Kentucky with my parents. There were all the people dressed up in their expensive clothes, with their thermos bottles of coffee and bourbon and their portable cushion seats with backs. They were all screaming, "Get that bastard. Kill him. Atta way. Hit him, hard." Then a man in front of us had a heart attack and was carted off while a woman beside me (who didn't know him) stopped screaming "Kill" and cried hysterically. This was America and I knew I couldn't live there.

Everybody who talked to me put me in a category with the POW wives. I finally gave up trying to explain that Dana was a non-combatant, a civilian. He wasn't there to kill but to take pictures.

I went to New York in January, 1972 and eventually John and Crystal and I were back together in a small apartment in the Village. That summer was very discouraging. The war was still going on. Nixon was bombing again and obviously going to win the election. I did some work for McGovern and I marched in the peace marches. At a demonstration outside the Senate in Washington, I was arrested, jailed, tried by jury, and given a choice of 30 days or a fine of \$150. I paid my \$150.

Just before the election, I allowed myself to be tricked again. I believed that there really might be some kind of settlement that would bring peace to all of Southeast Asia and maybe then I would receive some official news about Dana. When Nixon resumed the bombing at Christmas time, there I was hanging on a hope that didn't exist. I got a Christmas card from the Nixons that year and I think I went slightly insane at the sight.

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My only consolation when I begin to feel sorry for myself is to remember all the times in history when men have left their wives and the wives must sit patiently and wait for their return with little hope of hearing any news until their return five, fifteen years later. Nearly every woman I met in Southeast Asia had somebody missing in the war.

People who say, "Make a new life for yourself" don't understand. No matter how much I would like to be able to cast the problem aside, the problem follows me. The fact that my happiness depends on international events which I cannot control is something I must live with.

I cannot see myself giving up hope. There has been too much positive information that at least some of the journalists are still alive. I still get a gripping of the heart when I receive a letter or a telegram. I just wish now we had had a child. At first, I was glad we didn't because it gave me the freedom to jump at a moment's notice. But now, it would be a part of Dana to hold onto and a responsibility to occupy myself with.

At first, in 1970, it was very difficult for me to eat anything that Dana especially liked. He wasn't getting any. Gradually, I overcame that sort of thing. But again, when I start feeling sorry for myself I remind myself that I am free, well fed, and know I am loved by parents and friends. Dana may have none of these things. There is no reason for him to think I or his parents and friends consider him alive. At the time of his capture he had been covering the war in Vietnam where journalists were killed, not captured.

I want to reach through space and grab his mind and tell him he is loved. And I am waiting for him.

have constructed an entire pavilion, rather like nameless medieval artisans. The result is an electronic cathedral, in the shape of a geodesic dome, within which visitors are treated to elaborately geared sound patterns, the world's largest spherical mirror, and a full-blown water cloud hovering gently in the air.

Explode: EAT president Billy Klüver, emphasizing his anti-museum role, says, "Nothing in this pavilion is ever repeated, and after 180 days are up we will explode the mirror in one last experiment on it. Permanence is not experimental." The Pepsi-Cola Pavilion is thus not seeking fine art nor engineering but a true synthesis. This may appease EAT's critics in the U.S., who feel that the organization spends more time promoting itself than the artists it claims to help.

Professor Kepes's aim at the NCFA in Washington was similarly inoperative. He wanted to commission and design a "community of works" that would relate one with another. Buffeted by financial problems, however, he has failed. Twenty-three artists are represented in Washington. Their works "relate" with each other on only the most superficial grounds: some of the active pieces are timed sequentially, so as not to interfere with each other's bursts of light or sound. Only three were made with Kepes's exhibition in mind; the rest parade every known art-technology convention, save only Stan Vanderbeek's ambitious telephone mural, a group of drawings transmitted by telecopier from his studio in Boston to the museum, and Charles Frazier's wittily dancing machines.

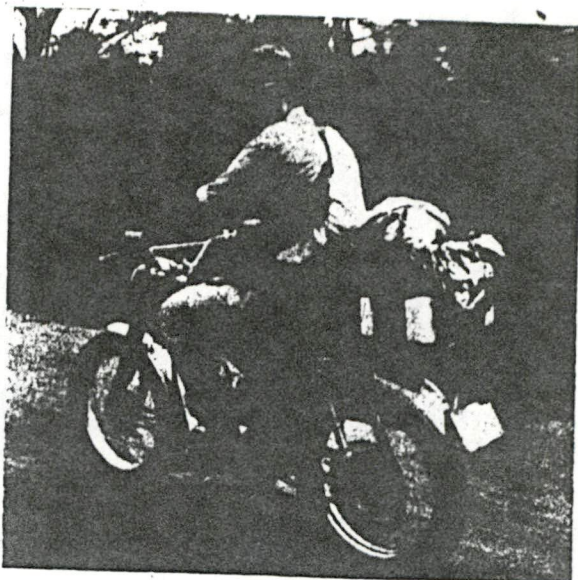
Fusion: Kepes's intention was nonetheless right, for he aimed at, in his words, a "symbiosis" between the traditional egocentricity of art and the anonymity of science. It is not enough, now, to wire the old forms of art for sound or light and call it revolution—even the kids suspect that. The fusion of art and technology has to do with changes far more fundamental, in both form and attitude, as the 1970s are certain to reveal. What is likely to come is work not only large in scale and impact but far less fussy and subjective than the half-hearted sallies now on display in New York, Osaka and Washington—and definitely less afraid to break with the old esthetic boundaries.

The evolution of artist Otto Piene, a veteran MIT fellow, is proof in point. He will cap the "Explorations" show with a giant "Sky Event" in May, during which he and 500 participants will fill the air with inflated polyethylene tubes stretching almost half a mile in height, thus creating sculpture for the eyes of the entire city. Piene is convinced that media of this kind will lead the artist inexorably away from the gallery to a larger and more relevant audience. "We will use the sky and television," he predicts. "Technology has to do with increasing and intensifying communications." It is a radical vision, but it has the ring of authenticity rather than gimmickry.

—DOUGLAS DAVIS



Flynn (right) and Stone:
Two queasy riders caught
in the Parrot's Beak



Associated Press

A Bad Trip

For photographers Sean Flynn and Dana Stone, the war in Vietnam was more than just a good assignment. It was a chance for personal adventure. The two young men relished the excitement and peril of combat, and their flamboyant, daring life-style made them legendary figures in the Saigon press corps. Both wore their hair long, enjoyed the company of "grunts" more than that of high-ranking officers and were said to prefer marijuana to whisky. And lately, Flynn and Stone had taken to roaming together through the war zone on motorcycles, like the two long-haired travelers in the film "Easy Rider."

So after U.S. journalists were allowed into Cambodia three weeks ago, it came as no surprise to old hands in Vietnam that Stone and Flynn were among the first newsmen to venture into the dangerous Parrot's Beak region near the South Vietnamese border—a place from which the Viet Cong often launch attacks on U.S. and South Vietnamese forces to the east. Nor was it unusual that the two men seemed bored and restless during a routine press briefing last week in the ruins of a village chief's house in Chiphou, a small hamlet in the Viet Cong-infested area. But Flynn and Stone suddenly became alert when the Cambodian colonel conducting the briefing announced that two Japanese television newsmen had been captured by the enemy near a roadblock a short distance outside the town.

Quip: "We stuck our heads in the lion's mouth again and got out safely," said Stone, recalling that he and Flynn had photographed the same roadblock a few days before. "There are 6,000 VC just a few clicks [kilometers] over that way," added Flynn. "It can be a bad trip out there." After a few moments, Stone mused: "I don't want to get shot and I don't want to spend two years in jail. But I do want to be rich and famous." And

Flynn seemed to concur: "I'm going to stay down here," he announced. "It looks like the VC might hit this place tonight." But he couldn't help making a nervous joke about his "Easy Rider" reputation. "Queasy Rider is more like it," he said.

Flynn's lighthearted quip turned out to be much more appropriate than he imagined. The next morning, cabled NEWSWEEK's Kevin Buckley, who was with Flynn and Stone at the briefing, both men were reported missing. Villagers said two long-haired Americans on motorcycles had been taken by the VC.

In all, the Viet Cong were believed to have captured eight journalists near Chiphou last week. Besides Flynn and Stone, they included Akara Kusaka and Yujaro Takagi, the Japanese newsmen who were the first to be seized; Claude Arpin, a free-lance French photographer who had just concluded an assignment for NEWSWEEK and was with the Japanese at the time; two other French photographers, Gilles Caron and Guy Hamoteaux, and Dieter Bellendorf, a West German cameraman working for NBC.

Turn On: Although the fate of all eight was uncertain, the disappearance of Stone and Flynn caused the most alarm. They were the first U.S. newsmen to be captured by the VC—Flynn was on assignment for Time in Cambodia, and Stone was shooting TV film for CBS—and no one could say how they might be treated.* Time and CBS issued statements expressing "deep concern for their safety" and urging their release. And NEWSWEEK cabled the Viet Cong's Provisional Revolutionary Government in Paris, appealing for "immediate safe release" of all the captured journalists.

Before their capture, some tradition-bound Vietnam correspondents dismissed Flynn and Stone as "crazies." But such is their aura that last week several

*Some dozen U.S. journalists have been killed in Vietnam war action and one, Peter Van Thiel, was tortured and murdered by Viet Cong guerrillas.

April 20, 1970

Newsweek

**A whole carton
of Carlton
has less "tar"
than three packs
of the largest
selling
filter king.***



***4.5 MG vs 20.9 MG PER CIGARETTE**
Source latest U.S. Government figures

Saigon newsmen predicted that the two men might well be canny enough to charm their captors and return with a spectacular story. One friend of Flynn's even speculated he might "turn on" an entire VC battalion and lead it over the border into South Vietnam.

This would hardly be out of character for the tall, handsome 28-year-old son of swashbuckling actor Errol Flynn. He is known for his remarkable ability to talk his way in and out of almost any situation, and may even have sought to be taken prisoner by the Viet Cong. "Sean's always wanted to get captured," says his close friend and onetime Saigon roommate, Tim Page. "He's been doing a documentary and he often said it wouldn't be complete until he got film from the other side." And Stone, too, has proved himself to be cool under pressure. At 25, the short, red-haired ex-lumberjack has already survived several serious scrapes with death. But at the end of the week, with no further news of their whereabouts, the ominous possibility remained that the two adventurous journalists might never get to go home again—in Stone's case to the mountains of Vermont, and in Flynn's to the island of Bali, where he bought some land a year ago and briefly settled down with a local beauty before the lure of "one last trip" led him back to Cambodia.

'Sesame' Opens Up

Although "Sesame Street" has been on the air only six months, it is already apparent that the widely acclaimed program for pre-school children is not only an interesting experiment in educational television but a rousing popular hit. Last week, "Sesame's" impresario, Mrs. Joan Ganz Cooney, happily announced that the show, funded jointly by the government and private foundations, would continue through another season. At the same time, its production company, the Children's Television Workshop, will become an independent corporation, severing its ties with National Educational Television and expanding into a wide range of media, including books, comic books, records, educational games and toys. Also in the works, said Mrs. Cooney, is a second "Sesame"-type program for grade-school children, aged 7 to 10.

"Sesame Street" is the first public television venture of such vast appeal that commercial stations are running it regularly, too; in New York, it is seen on five channels, six times a day in all. Half of the nation's 12 million pre-school children watch it, according to the Nielsen ratings. Housewives and teachers like it as much as the kids do. Mrs. Brenda Reese, 27, drove her son 70 miles a day to see the program when the family moved to Lake Charles, La., where "Sesame" is not carried. And a Houston teacher reports that when a pupil's mother turned off the program to chat with her, her "kids howled and screamed until she put it back on."

Remarkably, while the show is candy to children, it is as good for them as spinach. Evidence is piling up that it is an unusual educational tool. "Sesame Street"—an imaginary block near 104th Street and Second Avenue in New York's East Harlem—features a young black married couple, an elderly white candy-store owner, a covey of lovable "Muppets" (animal puppets) and groups of real children. Edited like NBC's "Laugh-In," but with more method in its fast-paced madness, the program is a mixture of cartoon, film and videotape, and is broken up into short segments—each of which teaches letters or numbers, or encourages children to solve problems or classify things. A recent program featured a segment called "Oh, cow, I see you now" and several psychedelic "commercials" for the alphabet.

Sesame's impact on children remains



Mrs. Cooney: Candy and spinach

to be fully measured, but many experts think it is bound to be dramatic. A San Francisco educator predicts "tremendous rumblings" when a quick-thinking "Sesame Street generation" enrolls in grade school about a year from now. And executive producer David Connell thinks the program will help to narrow the knowledge gap between children of lower- and middle-income families who are entering school. "After watching our show," he says, "the disadvantaged kid goes to school and for the first time is able to recognize symbols as well as the middle-class kid. 'Sesame Street' portrays all children as intelligent, black and white."

Turned-on Vampire

When ABC's "Dark Shadows"—television's first and only gothic soap opera—made its debut in July 1966, the concept behind the program seemed bizarre in the extreme. A kind of loosely plotted "Macbeth" with fangs, featuring a cast of

Missing in Cambodia

That was one of the scariest moments of my life. But you know, man, we've got to come back here. I bet that if we used motorcycles, dressed casually—really low-profile—we could get off this main road and sort of glide into the villages. We might be able to rap with some of the Cambodians, and then have them take us to where we can get pictures of the action.

—TIME Photographer Sean Flynn

Flynn did go back, and he found the Viet Cong. Or rather the V.C. found him. Along with his friend, CBS Cameraman Dana Stone, the 28-year-old son of Errol Flynn was captured in the Cambodia-South Vietnam border area. Last week, in addition to the two Americans, at least six other journalists were presumed to have fallen victim to the Viet Cong in the same vicinity. The captures dramatized how greatly Cambodia has changed since the ouster of Prince Norodom Sihanouk four weeks ago.

For three years, Cambodia's chimerical Prince veiled his relations with the Viet Cong by keeping foreign journalists out of his "neutralist" country. Many sneaked in, mainly for respite from the Viet Nam War. Unable to carry out any real reporting in Cambodia, they dined on frogs' legs, eggs *en cocotte* and cheese soufflés beside a bikini-lined pool in Phnom-Penh, the capital city.

Beads and Bombs. When the Prince was ousted, the new government welcomed reporters—but covering Cambodia suddenly became a highly dangerous venture. As scores of U.S., British, Australian, French, German and Japanese correspondents poured in, they found a countryside torn by civil strife and infested with Viet Cong patrols. The government could not provide escorts; local drivers refused to leave the capital.

Sean Flynn arrived in Cambodia on April 2, on assignment for TIME. The next day he joined TIME Correspondent Burton Pines in a rented car headed for Parrot's Beak, a jut of Cambodia that cuts into South Viet Nam about 40 miles west of Saigon. Pines reports: "In one village, where the V.C. had burned a district office that Sean wanted to photograph, we two Americans created quite a commotion. Sean, espe-

The known others: German-born NBC Photographer Dieter Bellendorf; French Photographer Gilles Caron; Guy Hannoteaux, Claude Arpin; Michel Visot, a Phnom-Penh professor of law acting as a guide; and two Japanese television newsmen, Reporter Akira Kusaka and Cameraman Yujiro Tagaki.

cially, fascinated them. Six feet tall, strikingly handsome, with long blond hair almost to his shoulders, he wore only sandals, khaki shorts, a white pull-over and love beads. While he was photographing the house, we saw South Vietnamese air force planes bombing just across the border. We had learned earlier in the day that both Vietnamese and American artillery and airplanes had begun regular missions on Cambodian soil. Sean wanted to come back to photograph those missions that Washington and Saigon so vehemently deny."

Moments later, Flynn and Pines also saw—and narrowly escaped—two IS-



FLYNN & STONE BEFORE CAPTURE
Among the ablest—and bravest.

man Communist patrols armed with AK-47 rifles. After hurrying back to the capital, Flynn and Dana Stone (on assignment for CBS News) agreed that a return trip was worth the risk despite ominous reports of 10,000 Communist troops in the area. The two rented red Honda motorcycles and headed off. The next day villagers near Bayet reported seeing the Viet Cong quietly capture two Westerners on motor scooters. It was the same area where the Frenchmen and two Japanese journalists had been captured the day before.

Gentle Daredevil. Before going to Viet Nam in 1965, Sean Flynn was a game warden in Kenya, a fashion photographer in Paris, a big-game hunter in Pakistan, and had starred, uncomfortably, in a film, *The Son of Captain Blood*. In Viet Nam, he made infantry operations his photographic forte, slogging through jungles for weeks on end with Special Forces troops, invariably attired in a French Foreign Legion cam-

ouflage suit complete with flowing scarf. He also shot 10,000 ft. of film for a documentary on the war, shipped it to his home in Paris, and twice left to edit it between combat assignments. Recalls a friend: "He said that his documentary never would be finished until he had pictures of the other side."

During the Arab-Israeli Six-Day War—one of his sidetracks—Flynn and another reporter scavenged a Soviet recoilless rifle in the Sinai desert, hitched it to their Volkswagen and took off, with visions of donating it to a Tel Aviv discothèque. The Israeli patrol that intercepted them had other uses for it. On assignment covering Richard Nixon in Indonesia last July, Flynn rented a beach house in Bali. A remarkably gentle man, despite his daredevil reputation, he had fallen in love with the serene simplicity of the island and decided to remain there indefinitely. He returned to Saigon last month merely to wind up affairs in Viet Nam before returning to Bali, where he had already taken an option to acquire some land.

Diplomatic Efforts. Flynn's Saigon roommate, Cameraman Stone, 30, a short, sardonic Vermonteer, was once a lumberjack and merchant mariner. When he went to Viet Nam in 1966, Stone took up photography as a means of seeing the war. A veteran of many hair-raising operations, he soon gained a reputation that gave him as many assignments as he could handle. "There may be other, more famous photographers with greater technical skill in Viet Nam," says TIME Correspondent David Greenway, "but there are none with more courage and initiative than Stone and Flynn."

Why the Viet Cong suddenly seemed intent on holding captured journalists remains unknown. The leading speculation is that the Communists hope to scare journalists away from reporting their activities in the border area. Intense diplomatic efforts are being made for the release of all ten captives, and North Vietnamese representatives in Paris have agreed to make inquiries.

Is Wishing Success

All over the world, English-language newspapers comfort American tourists, help teach native students and rake in local advertisers' bahts, cruzeiros, dinars, pesos, rupees and yen. But some of the papers are English in name only. As a splendid example, the first issue of Buenos Aires' new *American News* has just announced its aims in a charming front-page letter from the editor:

"The *American News* wishes to capture, to tune in and to enlarge the American living beat. Born with these aims in the heart, today is making them public from its pages. In the widespread mosaic of different sections a fanning on the various aspects and issues affecting the American living or arriving to Argentina will blow promptly." To which all fanning journalists can only add salute and heartfelt hoping of many successful futures.

Attacks ON THE PRESS

1989

A Worldwide Survey

Preface by Mary McGrory

Committee to Protect Journalists

March 1990

**Attacks on the Press
1989**

A Worldwide Survey

Committee to Protect Journalists

March 1990

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

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P R E F A C E

The Committee to Protect Journalists is not an exercise in self-pity. It is a recognition that the gathering and writing of the news is a hazardous business, in some countries, literally a matter of life and death. It is a declaration by U.S. journalists, the luckiest in the world, that we are all in this together.

Last year, 53 journalists were killed. That is twice the number killed in 1988. More than double the number, that is 60 journalists, were expelled from countries where they were attempting to report the news.

The Committee watches over journalists the world over. In this report, CPJ highlights 16 "Cases of Concern," where the tendency to abuse the messengers with the bad news is particularly strong. Obviously China, which is a great pet of the Bush Administration, is high on the list. So is Colombia, where drug lords take revenge on reporters who chronicle their greed and the ruin they inflict on society. These are among the countries which have held fast against the miraculous transformations that occurred in countries of Eastern Europe, where press freedom came in the rush of other marvels like freedom of assembly and protest.

South Africa, a particularly repulsive example of the bully country which thinks that iron censorship -- not to mention arbitrary suspensions of publication and the arrest of scores of reporters on one pretext or another -- can eliminate protest, is now in a period of dramatic transition. Unfettered coverage could contribute immeasurably to the advancement of Nelson Mandela's dream of "a non-racial democracy," and we can only hope that he will press successfully for it.

El Salvador, a country in which the United States is deeply involved, holds a loathsome world record. It is the country where more journalists (14) were killed or "disappeared" in 1989 than in any other country. It is a sad fact that civilians there are at as much risk as they are in Washington, D.C. But reporters are especially vulnerable in El Salvador because the position of the military is that anyone exhibiting sympathy for, or even understanding of, the goals of social justice is automatically suspected of rebel sympathies and can be dealt with accordingly. During the rebel offensive, reporters were abused by both sides in the conflict; five appear to have disappeared at the hands of the guerrillas. The Committee to Protect Journalists has documented these offenses. They are of particular concern because our government is advocating unconditional military aid for the government of Alfredo Cristiani, who presides over these lamentable policies.

And why should we U.S. journalists, who risk little more than a snub or an uncomfortable moment should we encounter authorities we have offended, concern ourselves with the problems of our brothers and sisters, who after all, have chosen to expose themselves to the danger of reporting from countries that have abandoned the civilized norms of behavior and who believe that telling the truth is a provocative, or even criminal act?

Who talks about Terry Anderson, the AP reporter in Beirut, who was snatched off the street on March 16, 1985? He has a baby daughter he has never seen. Our government has been powerless to effect his release, and we don't know if it is still trying. The people who kidnapped him are plainly demented, certainly oblivious to what Thomas Jefferson called "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind."

Terry Anderson's punishment does not fit his "crime" of doing what he was trained to do, to tell people what was going on in a country that is dedicated to death. It was his calling, his duty. We should not forget him.

And we should pay attention to someone about whom we have heard much less. Juan Antonio Rodriguez was a Spanish photographer for the newspaper *El Pais*. He was killed in an exchange of gunfire between two units of U.S. soldiers during the invasion of Panama.

Reporters experienced hardship from both sides in that adventure. Noriega supporters kidnapped them, American authorities tried to keep them from the action.

The reason for caring about these people, beyond common humanity, is best given in a letter written to the Committee to Protect Journalists by Jiri Dienstbier, a Czechoslovak journalist who has served time in prison for his convictions. He was a radio reporter during 1968, when Prague was over-run by Soviet tanks, and had been a dissident for almost 20 years. On November 10, 1989, he wrote a thank-you letter

to the Committee for its expression of support for two arrested editors of a Prague publication of which he was editorial board chairman.

"It is for us," he wrote, "a matter of great moral importance."

He added, "But we hope it will also have some practical influence."

The goals of the Committee, the reason for its existence, could not have been better put.

Shortly thereafter, in the season of glorious turnabout of late 1989, Jiri Dienstbier became the foreign minister of Czechoslovakia and is in a position to protect journalists from the deprivations he endured for so long.

But we cannot count on miracles like that, and we need the Committee to Protect Journalists to keep an eye on us and to keep careful counts of casualties in our ranks that should not occur -- and would not if all countries supported the right of reporters to pursue the truth and write it as best they can.

Mary McGrory, *Washington Post* columnist and CPJ Board Member

INTRODUCTION

1989 was a year of sweeping changes. One revolution led to another in the Soviet Union, China and Eastern Europe. And in our hemisphere alone, military dictators left power in disgrace in Paraguay and Panama, while another spent his last year in power in Chile; a serious guerrilla offensive threatened the government in El Salvador; and Colombia launched an all-out war against cocaine traffickers.

The troubles that befell hundreds of the reporters, photojournalists and cameramen who told the stories of 1989 are the subject of this report, the most comprehensive document of its kind. Fifty-three were killed in the line of duty last year -- double the 1988 number -- in what was certainly one of the bloodiest years for journalists in the decade.

Crossfire and the other risks of covering violent events took many of these lives. A tank crushed to death a French television reporter in Bucharest; U.S. troops shot a Spanish photojournalist in Panama; and a sniper's bullet killed a British correspondent in San Salvador. But a great number of the 1989 killings were murders, with journalists deliberately targeted for what they had written or were about to write.

Most of the killings, 35, took place in Latin American democracies. A record 14 of the killings were in El Salvador, with 11 in Colombia and five in Peru. Security forces, death squads, guerrillas and drug mercenaries were responsible in many cases.

According to Latin American journalists, the sinister practice of censorship-by-death has badly crippled press freedom in the region. "I have the freedom to write," a Peruvian journalist who had been threatened by a right-wing death squad told CPJ recently, "I just don't have any confidence in my future."

Only seven of the reporters who lost their lives last year were foreigners. Visiting correspondents faced another form of censorship with increasing frequency instead; expulsions have doubled in number since 1988, with some 60 foreign journalists kicked out of countries where they were working. The practice was an extremely effective way of silencing foreign correspondents during 1989, especially in countries like China, Ethiopia and Romania, where the local press was already muzzled.

This report, researched and compiled by the Committee to Protect Journalists, documents 1,164 incidents of abuse against the press in 100 countries. CPJ counted a twofold increase in confiscations and bannings of publications in 1989 as well as 325 arrests and 102 physical assaults.

Yet these are conservative figures. Many cases never come to our attention (anyone with information about violations of journalists' rights is urged to contact CPJ). And the Committee's six-person staff in New York applies rigorous standards in its daily monitoring activities. Information is obtained from press reports, a network of sources in six continents, and our own fact-finding missions -- and then checked with a second, a third or even a fourth source.

Once the facts are confirmed, letters of concern go out to government officials or other parties responsible for the abuse, and the Committee works to mobilize public opinion and alert other press organizations and human rights monitors. In many cases, we have helped coordinate enough international pressure to see the abuses end.

On the basis of information the Committee has been able to gather about events in 1989, 16 "Cases of Concern" have been selected for focus in a chapter at the beginning of this report. These do not necessarily include the "worst" abusers of press freedom.

Albania, North Korea, Malawi, Myanmar and Somalia -- where there is hardly any news flow at all -- certainly deserve inclusion as Cases of Concern. As does Iran, where in January 1989, a court sentenced four Radio Tehran executives to several years in prison and 50 lashes each because of a program that the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive. In many cases, countries like these are not included because access is so limited that it is difficult to gather enough information about them. We urge anyone with information about violations of journalists' rights in any country to contact CPJ.

Our Cases of Concern are for the most part places where documented violations are numerous or on the rise. This may include countries where recent improvements are offset by continuing violations, like the Soviet Union.

Eastern Europe experienced vast improvements in the area of press freedom, but in 1989 there was still pressure to conform to an official line in both the Soviet Union and Romania, two of the countries

selected. Despite the boom in independent Soviet journalism and increasing openness in the state-controlled media there, confiscations and arrests remained a problem. Sergei Kuznetsov, a correspondent for *Glasnost* and *Ekspress-Khronika*, spent most of 1989 in prison for "slandering" a KGB official. And although official censorship reportedly vanished in Romania and foreign reporters were able to enter the country more easily after the Ceausescu government crumbled in December, the new regime's commitment to press freedom appears shaky.

Events in China last year provided one of the most dramatic examples of how to intimidate and silence the media. Since June, some two dozen Chinese journalists have been arrested, many reporters and editors have been fired and at least 12 foreign correspondents have been expelled. Chen Laishun, a young Chinese photojournalist, was shot to death in Tiananmen Square on June 4 after descending from a roof where he had gone to take pictures.

Other countries singled out for special comment in this volume are Colombia, Cuba, Iraq, Israel and the Occupied Territories, El Salvador, Kenya, Lebanon, Liberia, Peru, Singapore, South Africa, Sri Lanka and Turkey.

The Committee to Protect Journalists was founded in 1981 by a group of American reporters and editors in response to a series of violent killings of journalists in Central America. A few of these cases were widely publicized, but many went virtually unrecorded.

In the 1990's, amid a worldwide communications revolution, CPJ's goals and reasons for existence are more pressing than ever. CPJ remains the only organization in the United States that systematically monitors and protests abuses against the press around the world. And while journalists perform with greater speed and international impact than ever before, they also expose themselves to greater risks.

Certain statistics that very clearly reflect the price of that exposure are notably absent from this report, because the "attacks" were not describable in single incidents in 1989. These include unquantifiable acts like self-censorship, court cases initiated before last year that may still be ongoing, and some very tragic long-term imprisonments.

The publication of *Attacks on the Press 1989* marks the end of Terry Anderson's fifth year in captivity somewhere in Lebanon. Wei Jingsheng, a Chinese editor arrested in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement of the late 1970's, has been in prison for 11 years on charges of "counter-revolutionarypropaganda" and of passing "military secrets" to a foreign journalist. Ethiopian journalist Martha Kumsa was released just last year after spending nine years in prison without ever having been charged or tried for any crime.

There are now dozens of journalists imprisoned throughout the world, languishing in countries like China, Israel, Mauritania and Turkey and in clandestine hideouts in Lebanon. We should not forget them.

Sonia Goldenberg, CPJ Executive Director

* Readers will note that conditions for local journalists in the United States are not included anywhere in the report, because CPJ does not handle such cases. The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press in Washington, D.C. is among the organizations that specialize in the subject.

SIXTEEN CASES OF CONCERN

CHINA

Greater freedom of the press in China, one of the main rallying cries of the 1989 Democracy Spring, also became one of the greatest casualties in the crackdown by government hardliners on advocates of democracy and openness. By year's end, official control and censorship of the media had been fully reestablished.

Even before the bloody June assault in Beijing, authorities had moved to muzzle burgeoning press freedoms. In late April, party officials fired Qin Benli as editor-in-chief of Shanghai's *World Economic Herald* and announced they would reorganize what was regarded as China's most outspoken publication. In May, with government hardliners emerging as the winners in an internal power struggle, officials imposed martial law, which included new measures that strictly limited journalists' freedom and mobility.

Then, following the June assault, the government acted decisively to stamp out dissent and independent reporting. Officials fired top editors at a number of publications and required journalists to attend meetings to discuss "rectification" of the press and the "proper" role of the media. By January 1990, CPJ had received information about some two dozen Chinese journalists arrested since last June.

The foreign press too came under heavy attack for bringing the world one of the year's biggest stories. In the days and months following the army attack in Beijing, a number of correspondents were arrested, harassed and expelled. By the end of the year, at least a dozen foreign reporters had been ordered out of the country. Authorities also suspended the newsstand distribution of foreign publications for a month and temporarily barred hotels from receiving foreign television broadcasts by satellite. And Mandarin-language broadcasts of the Voice of America and the British Broadcasting Corporation were jammed for much of 1989.

The Committee to Protect Journalists remained concerned as well about the situation in Tibet and the continuing imprisonment of several people for their involvement in publishing unofficial journals during a period of liberalization in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Authorities closely restricted foreign reporters' access to Tibet, as they have since anti-Chinese riots erupted there in October 1987. Three correspondents who travelled to Tibet in March 1989 were later warned or sanctioned for their coverage of demonstrations there. Also in Tibet, authorities are reported to have arrested Tseten Norgye in April or May 1989 after police searched his home and found a mimeograph machine allegedly used to print materials advocating independence for Tibet. There are reports that he has been tortured, and some fear he is in danger of being summarily executed.

March 29, 1989 marked the tenth anniversary of the arrest of Wei Jingsheng, the most famous of the unofficial editors arrested in the crackdown on the Democracy Movement of the late 1970's and early 1980's. Despite an international campaign for his release, the government appeared resolute in its determination not to release him or his colleagues.

COLOMBIA

The Colombian media remained under steady fire in 1989, in a crisis that climaxed in August, when drug traffickers publicly threatened the country's democratic institutions, including the press. They declared

"total and absolute war" in retaliation for a government crackdown on the cocaine trade. Among their targets, they said, were the "journalists that have attacked and ravaged us."

The traffickers announced their campaign with powerful bombs at two of Medellin's leading radio stations. The explosives were deactivated, but in September, a car bomb destroyed much of the Bogota office complex of *El Espectador*, one of the country's leading dailies, wounding 80 and killing at least one person. In October, two non-journalist staff members in the *El Espectador* Medellin office were assassinated and the offices of Bucaramanga's daily *Vanguardia Liberal* were almost completely destroyed by a bomb.

All three violent attacks are believed to have been ordered by drug traffickers angered by the papers' criticism of the illicit drug trade.

Other bloody attacks in 1989 included the murders of at least seven journalists between August and the end of the year; the motives were often unclear, but drug traffickers may have been behind some of these. Television journalist Jorge Enrique Pulido, for example, was gunned down in October as he and a colleague were leaving a Bogota television station -- shortly after airing a broadcast colleagues believe was deemed unacceptable by traffickers. Threats and fear worked to silence many of the others, and at least two journalists went into exile for security reasons.

The media's vulnerability came from its prominence in the fight against drugs. It has acted as a forum for the discussion of sensitive issues, such as the extradition of drug traffickers to the United States and government corruption. *El Espectador* had for years campaigned against drug traffickers, and for years suffered the consequences. In 1986, its editor Guillermo Cano was assassinated -- a crime for which reputed drug leader Pablo Escobar has been held responsible by the courts.

Before the traffickers' offensive, though, Colombia's journalists already worked under constant threat. At least four journalists were killed during the first six months of the year, leftist guerrillas kidnapped reporters on at least one occasion and self-censorship was a routine practice.

CUBA

As political and economic reform swept Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, Cuba remained firmly resistant to change. For the press, this meant continued government suppression and virtually no room for independent journalism.

Although authorities ordered the release from prison of journalist Guillermo Rivas Porta, who had been jailed since the 1960's, others were sentenced. At least six people involved with the underground publication *Franqueza*, typewritten and copied on carbon paper by the Human Rights Party of Cuba, were arrested and charged with "illegal publishing." Three were sentenced to up to a year in prison.

The government also demonstrated its hard-line stance by banning two Soviet publications in August. The Communist Party daily *Granma* explained that the banned monthly *Sputnik* and weekly *Moscow News* had justified "bourgeois democracy as the highest form of popular participation."

Shortly after the ban, three human rights monitors were jailed on charges of "disseminating false information" to foreign journalists they had met in July. By the end of the year, all three had been sentenced to between 18 and 24 months in jail.

For the foreign press, access to Cuba remained limited. Reporters covering large media events had an easier time, but day-to-day reporting was difficult. A Havana-based correspondent was expelled in July.

EL SALVADOR

In an extraordinary explosion of violence that revealed the fragility of Salvadoran press freedom, 14 journalists were killed or disappeared in 1989 -- more than in any other country. Some of the 14 are blamed on the military; others appear to have been murdered by the guerrillas. Still others were shot in crossfire or in unclear situations.

Throughout the year, though, security-force detentions, restricted travel and other forms of intimidation helped sustain an atmosphere of tension. Journalists feared that the newly elected government of Alfredo Cristiani, which took power in June, might roll back some of the gains made during the last years of the Jose Napoleon Duarte regime. The fear was heightened in June when the government proposed reforms to the country's penal code which contained clauses restricting free expression. By year's end, the proposals had not become law.

Incidents registered before a guerrilla offensive in November gave no indication that press conditions during the Cristiani regime would be different than in previous years.

Authorities acted swiftly and severely against the press during the conflict, however, declaring a state of siege and adopting arbitrary and excessive measures. The Committee to Protect Journalists logged dozens of detentions and searches, and documented severe government restrictions on the media.

IRAQ

Despite talk of reform after the war with Iran ended in late 1988, Iraq's domestic media remained tightly controlled by the government. In 1989, Iraqi law still imposed severe penalties against those who strayed from official guidelines; a 1986 Iraqi government decree makes publicly "insulting" the president or any top institution of state punishable by death.

The government also continued to exercise strict control over foreign publications and broadcasts, censoring or banning both.

One foreign journalist, Iranian-born Farzad Bazoft, was taken into government custody on September 15, and sentenced to death on March 10. Bazoft, a British resident who was in Iraq for the *London Observer*, was arrested just as he was about to leave the country. Accused of spying for Israel, he was apparently coerced into confessing on Iraqi television. Bazoft had been invited by the government to cover elections in Kurdistan. While there, he visited an area about 40 miles south of the capital to investigate reports of a disaster at a military complex.

ISRAEL AND THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

In 1989, the Israeli government repeatedly revealed its sensitivity to the news in an array of actions against journalists: officials closed media, jailed reporters, denied them access to news events and imposed censorship.

The Israeli press enjoyed more freedom to report than did its Palestinian counterpart, though the government continued to censor both. Foreign journalists were for the most part able to publish all the news they could gather.

But authorities routinely denied access to the press in areas declared closed military zones. And for the first time during the two-year-old Palestinian uprising, a journalist was fined and received a suspended sentence for having been in a closed zone in 1987. Three other reporters were also charged for having been in such an area.

Meanwhile, the government continued to place Palestinian journalists under administrative detention, charging that journalism was used as a cover for political work related to the uprising. In addition, at least two were deported and the movements of others were restricted. At least two Palestinian journalists were charged during the year; one was sentenced and the other spent the year in jail awaiting trial.

Five Israeli journalists spent much of the year in prison on security charges related to their work.

In 1989, authorities also banned two publications inside Israel, and extended a ban on a third newspaper that had been closed since 1988.

KENYA

In 1989, President Daniel Arap Moi reasserted his intolerance for critical reporting by slapping a series of banning orders on some of the country's most outspoken and widely read publications.

In April, the *Financial Review* became a "prohibited publication" after its editor refused to apologize for an article in the magazine's April 17 issue. The subject of the story was the introduction of new regulations giving the government unprecedented control over the property of wheat millers. The banning order came several days after Attorney General Matthew Muli had accused the magazine of "carrying mischievous stories." A cover story in the same issue about the rise of the cost of living in urban areas also may have offended authorities.

Peter Kareithi, the *Financial Review* editor and owner since 1987, said in an interview after the ban that "The past year has literally been a nightmare for me and my staff.... Most of our discussions were not about how to get information, but rather how to report it objectively and honestly without getting in trouble."

Two months later, in June, Parliament moved to exclude the Nation Group of Newspapers from the press gallery for an indefinite period. The *Daily Nation*, owned by the Aga Khan, was accused of persistently "misreporting" on and misrepresenting Parliamentary activities. Elijah Mwangale, the minister for livestock development, suggested that the paper should be censored "as an example for other newspapers so that they play the correct role." Following the ban, the government-owned Voice of Kenya was instructed not to quote the *Daily Nation* on its daily press review program, "The Press Today." Both orders were lifted in October, but reporters were warned that they would be punished again if they "did not behave."

Also in June, *Development Agenda*, a monthly business journal, was indefinitely closed. The journal's association with Charles Nyachae, a former lawyer and an economically powerful figure, may explain the order. Nyachae has accused the Kenyan government of undermining his political and economic activities.

LEBANON

The continued imprisonment of three foreign journalists, presumably at the hands of pro-Iranian or

pro-Libyan groups, once again set Lebanon apart last year as a particularly frightening place for visiting press.

By the end of 1989, Associated Press reporter Terry Anderson had spent almost five years in captivity, and Worldwide Television News correspondent John McCarthy of Britain had spent almost four. There was still no confirmation that Alec Collett, also of Britain, had been killed as claimed in 1986, a year after his capture while working for the United Nations Relief and Works Agency.

Anderson, AP's chief Middle East correspondent at the time of his March 16, 1985 abduction, was last heard from in a videotape at the time of his birthday in October 1988.

LIBERIA

The government of President Samuel K. Doe continued to show disregard for internationally recognized standards of press freedom, refusing to reopen two major newspapers, shutting down the country's Catholic radio station and passing legislation apparently designed to justify its repression of the media.

Footprints Today and the *Suntimes*, both dailies, have been unable to publish since April 1988 -- the second time they have been forced out of business for long periods in the 1980's. The *Suntimes'* offense was to have published a story discussing the transfer of personnel within a Liberian security unit and an article reporting that a Ghanaian carrying explosives had been arrested while trying to enter the country. *Footprints* angered authorities by publishing a letter warning the president to "be careful"; it was signed by a military officer who authorities claimed did not exist.

In June 1989, the government revoked ELCM Community Radio's license, after the station allegedly refused to hand over a script of a broadcast reporting that several people had been crushed during violence at a Liberia-Malawi soccer match. Authorities called the report "false" and said that they had "no alternative but to declare the action of radio station ELCM [not to produce the transcript] as hostile, defiant and intolerable." The station's closure caused a storm of controversy, with journalists, community leaders and opposition figures disputing the legality of the government's order.

Then, in late August, President Doe signed into law an act apparently meant to provide a "legal" rationale for such measures against the media. The act provides for a National Communications Policy and Regulatory Commission, with the function of overseeing the press. The commission may "devise policies and/or regulations to govern the creation, establishment and operation of all electronic and print media," "monitor, evaluate and license all media institutions," and "appraise and review the programs and activities of all existing media institutions...with the view of reflecting the socio-economic, political and cultural realities of Liberia." In addition, the Commission may "impose punitive measures, to include fines, revocation of license and/or permit on any violator of its policies and/or regulations."

The Press Union of Liberia termed the new commission "an 'exercise' that is clearly aimed at subjecting the local media to unnecessary regulations and censorship."

PERU

Though Peru's media present a broad range of political perspectives, journalists face violence, threats and other forms of intimidation on a regular basis. In 1989, at least five journalists were murdered, some apparently for reasons related to their work.

Blame for the killings was difficult to place. The armed leftist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) was blamed for the murder of journalist Barbara d'Achille, but the identity of the culprits in other cases was less clear and officials have not conducted full investigations. The abduction and murder of U.S. journalist Todd Smith was attributed alternately to Sendero and drug traffickers.

Meanwhile, authorities did little to investigate -- and indeed appear to have covered up -- possible security-force complicity in the 1988 murder of journalist Hugo Bustios.

Also during 1989, journalists encountered violence while covering political rallies and marches, and much of the country remained effectively off-limits to the press.

Peru's tolerance for most political dissent was clear; Lima's many dailies trumpeted the cause of an array of parties. But *El Diario's* glorification of Sendero violence provoked government action. In June, *El Diario's* acting editor-in-chief, Janet Talavera, was jailed on "apology for terrorism" charges; the paper's offices were raided by police in November. The paper, which had gone from a daily to a weekly and then practically disappeared, was widely considered a mouthpiece for Sendero Luminoso; many say it straddled the line between terrorist activism and news.

ROMANIA

Nicolae Ceausescu, the executed former leader of Romania, maintained a tight grip on the country -- and the press -- until his regime was toppled by the December revolts in Timisoara and Bucharest. In January 1989, for example, three journalists and a typesetter were arrested when they dared to criticize the government in leaflets. The difficulty in obtaining details about the case was an indicator of how tightly the government controlled the flow of information.

Foreign journalists had a great deal of trouble entering and working in Romania last year. At least five were either expelled or denied entry to the country.

Unfortunately, the government that replaced Ceausescu's in December, the National Salvation Front, has shared power only reluctantly with other groups in the country, prompting concern about the extent of change that is likely to occur.

That concern extends to the media. Although foreign journalists were immediately able to travel to Romania without difficulty, the local press remained under the government's control. There was still pressure to conform to an official line, even though censorship was reportedly abolished. An exception was the newspaper *Romania Libera*, which published articles by opponents of the Front.

SINGAPORE

With the local press largely controlled by the government, Singaporean authorities were determined in 1989 to punish foreign media that dared publish negative reports about a regime that has grown increasingly intolerant of criticism.

Restrictions on the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the *Asian Wall Street Journal* and *Asiaweek* stayed in place. Circulation of the three Hong Kong-based publications had been cut on separate occasions in 1987 under a law allowing authorities to do so to any foreign publication deemed to be "engaging itself in the domestic politics of Singapore." (In 1988, the government partially lifted the restriction on *Asiaweek's* circulation.)

The article behind the action against the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, a 1987 report about the arrests of several people charged with being part of a Marxist conspiracy, has since triggered four other cases.

In November 1989, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew won a libel suit over the article. Then when the *Asian Wall Street Journal* and the *Review* published a statement that was critical of the decision in Lee's favor, authorities lashed out again. In December, Singapore's attorney general filed contempt-of-court charges against Barry Wain and Michael Wilson, the *Journal's* editor and publisher, respectively; Dow Jones; and the *Journal's* printer and distributor in Singapore.

The third and fourth cases related to the 1987 article were initiated in January 1990, when the prime minister started libel proceedings in Malaysia against both the *Journal* and the *Review* in connection with their publication of the statement criticizing the libel ruling.

In 1989, the government also continued to deny permission to the *Review* and *Journal* to send correspondents to Singapore; neither has been allowed permanent or visiting reporters since 1988. In the fall, it appeared that the government had extended its ban to AP/Dow Jones, a news wire run jointly by the two organizations. In November, officials denied an employment permit to AP/Dow Jones reporter Matthew Geiger, giving no reason for their action. The refusal followed the expulsion of AP/Dow Jones correspondent Simon Elegant on or around October 31.

On the domestic front, the government in May released from prison Chia Thye Poh, a former politician, university lecturer and editor of his party's newspaper. After incarcerating him for 23 years without charge or trial, authorities confined him after his release to Sentosa Island and barred him from addressing public meetings, joining a political party or associating with anyone who has been imprisoned under the Internal Security Acts of either Singapore or Malaysia.

SOUTH AFRICA

The government changed its strategy for controlling political coverage in 1989, relying less on drastic government action like media closures and more on court procedures. The lower-profile tactics took the sting out of public opposition to the government's consistently repressive press policies.

There were, however, two closures and a threatened closure. In February, the government suspended two Cape Town community publications, *Grassroots* and *New Era*, for three months each. Under a 1987 amendment to the 1986 emergency regulations, the home affairs minister had issued three consecutive warnings before deciding that the papers were "promoting revolution, stirring up hatred towards the security forces, and promoting the public esteem of unlawful organizations." The *New Nation*, already suspended in 1988 under the same law, was told in November 1989 that it might be closed again -- this time around without the benefit of three warnings.

Meanwhile in court, long, drawn-out cases succeeded in tying up more than a dozen of the country's editors and journalists on charges that ranged from printing photographs of prisoners to quoting activists whom the government has classified as "listed" and therefore not quotable. A conviction on the latter charge brought the *Sunday Times* a 2,000 rand (U.S. \$800) fine, and *Vrye Weekblad* a 1,000 rand (U.S. \$400) suspended fine and a six-month suspended prison term for its editor.

The level of harassment aimed at journalists in the process of gathering the news remained very high during 1989. There were over 100 arrests in August and September alone, when the press attempted to cover anti-apartheid activities during a "defiance campaign." During the campaign, which coincided with elections excluding the black majority, the government issued terse warnings about first-hand coverage of

"scenes of unrest," forbidden under the 1986 emergency regulations, and raided press offices and homes in search of material depicting such scenes.

While no foreign journalists were expelled from South Africa in 1989, there were numerous reports of harassment on the street, where foreign reporters were arrested and roughed up along with their local colleagues. The foreign press was addressed specifically in at least one of the government's public warnings during the defiance campaign, with the officials accusing foreign broadcasters of airing banned footage abroad.

Two South African journalists who had been held without charge were released in March: Brian Sokuto after almost three years, and Veliswa Mlawuli after six months. Sokuto was placed under severe restrictions until November, however, and Mlawuli was required to report to police twice weekly until December, when she was given a five-year suspended sentence for helping an injured member of the African National Congress.

SOVIET UNION

Tremendous strides were made toward greater press freedom in the Soviet Union during 1989. The state-controlled media, following and sometimes outpacing reforms in the government, grew increasingly independent and critical. At the same time, the independent press -- which used to be called samizdat -- exploded; there are now about 600 independent periodicals coming out regularly in the Soviet Union, according to Moscow's Library of the Independent Press.

Despite the boom in independent journalism and the relative freedom it enjoyed, however, there were disturbing developments as well as some old problems. Sergei Kuznetsov, a Sverdlovsk-based correspondent for *Glasnost* and *Ekspress-Khronika* spent much of 1989 in prison for "slandering" a KGB official. And authorities took a new approach to harassing the independent press by going after "distributors" -- men and women who buy copies of publications and sell them to the public. These distributors were arrested for such crimes as "unauthorized trading," for which they were fined and briefly detained. Publications were confiscated from them and not returned.

For the official press, more aggressive reporting brought new dangers. At least two journalists were killed in 1989; a third, whose body was found in 1989, may have been killed in late 1988.

The new license official journalists enjoyed was hardly absolute. Foreign affairs reporting still followed the government line. And in case there were any doubts about who was in charge, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev threatened to fire Vladislav Starkov, editor of the weekly *Argumenty i Fakty* (*Arguments and Facts*), in October. Gorbachev backed down, however, possibly because of protests from within the Soviet Union and from journalists abroad.

SRI LANKA

In Sri Lanka, where tens of thousands of people have been killed in recent years in ongoing ethnic and political strife, freedom of the press is severely limited by violence and fear.

Within three weeks in July and August, three journalists working for state-run media in Colombo, the country's capital, were gunned down. The killings are widely attributed to the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP) or People's Liberation Front, an extremist Sinhalese organization which had been waging a violent effort to overthrow the government. The killings came amid growing threats from the JVP and

its supporters against those working for the state-run media, which the organization viewed as presenting a one-sided picture of events in Sri Lanka.

Violence against the press also continued in the north of the country, where Tamil militants known as the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have been fighting a protracted war with the Indian Peace-Keeping Force (IPKF) and the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), a former separatist Tamil group elected to local provincial councils with the backing of the IPKF.

Early one morning in May, for example, armed men came to the home of *Murasoli* newspaper Editor Sinnadurai Tiruchelvam, who had been accused of being sympathetic toward the LTTE. Tiruchelvam escaped, and the men took his 19-year-old son instead. Ahilan Tiruchelvam's body was found within a few hours; his father is reported to have fled the country since. Also in May, assailants abducted and killed V. Mahalingham, a part-time correspondent in the north for the *Island* newspaper. Mahalingham's alleged ties to the IPKF are believed to have motivated his killers.

Meanwhile, government restrictions set limits on the media. In July, under emergency regulations declared the previous month, officials imposed censorship on the local and foreign press, banning publication of materials "prejudicial to national security." Foreign Minister Ranjan Wijeratne warned foreign reporters that "if you act in an irresponsible manner, I shall cancel your visas and deport you," and said that Sri Lankans working for foreign media who did not follow the regulations would be jailed.

Censorship was lifted less than three weeks later, shortly after the killing of Thevis Guruge, chairman of the Sri Lanka Broadcast Corporation and a chief government censor. In announcing the lifting of the regulations, Foreign Minister Wijeratne warned journalists not to "glorify" subversion and to report with a sense of "nationalism."

Authorities' sensitivity to foreign reporting was shown in the expulsion of a BBC crew in July and a Toronto *Globe and Mail* correspondent in April. Officials gave no specific reason for ordering the television crew out of the country. Bryan Johnson of Canada had apparently angered officials by writing a story which mentioned that President Ranasinghe Premedasa belonged to a low caste group.

TURKEY

Using the threat of "communist" and "Kurdish" propaganda as a license for indiscriminate arrests and confiscations, Turkish authorities continued to persecute the left-wing press in 1989. Even mainstream media, including foreign publications like West Germany's *Geo*, found themselves in trouble just for using the word "Kurdistan."

Reported detentions of journalists, often for several days and without charge, were numerous -- although difficult to confirm because of the obscurity of some publications. Bekir Kesen and Mehmet Bayrak of the journal *Ozgur Gelecek* were among more than a dozen journalists arrested during the year. The two were arrested twice in 1989, once in January for making "separatist propaganda" and again in July for starting an illegal organization.

Routine confiscations served the same purpose as censorship, making the printing of controversial or unpopular views a very expensive and dangerous proposition. One journal, *Yeni Cozum*, had nearly every issue confiscated in 1989.

KILLED & DISAPPEARED IN 1989

BANGLADESH

Abdur Rashid - Editor of the weekly newspaper *Parbatya Barta*, shot to death in his office in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region on June 4, 1989, presumably by separatist rebels. Rashid supported district council polls to give the area's tribal people limited authority, while the separatists opposed the elections.

BELGIUM

Stephane Steinier - Reporter with *La Nouvelle Gazette* in Charleroi, kidnapped and killed on January 26, 1989. Steinier was reportedly shot, submerged in acid and then encased in cement. Some suspect his killers were subjects of research he may have done about illegal trafficking in laborers, while others attribute the murder to a personal dispute.

BRAZIL

Maria Nilce Magalhaes - Columnist with the daily *Jornal da Cidade*, based in Vitoria, Espirito Santo State, shot to death on July 5, 1989. It appears that she was killed for reasons related to her work.

Luiz Alberto Montenegro - Reporter and national editor at the Bauru-based daily *Jornal da Cidade*, in Sao Paulo State, shot and killed on January 8, 1989. Motive unclear.

CHINA

Chen Laishun - Budding photojournalist in his last year at People's University who took a leading role in operating the students' broadcasting station during the encampment at Tiananmen Square in 1989. Shot to death on June 4, 1989 after descending from a roof where he had gone to take pictures of soldiers.

COLOMBIA

William Bendeck Olivella - Radio journalist with *La Voz de Monteria* and *La Voz del Sino*, shot to death on October 13, 1989. Motive unclear.

Juan Caro Montoya - A Colombian who had lived in Italy for many years, shot to death in Medellin on August 15, 1989, while visiting the area. Contributed articles on culture to the Medellin daily *El Mundo*. Motive unknown.

Jose William Espejo (also reported as Jose Wencesalo Espejo) - Editor of the newspaper *El Tabloide* of Tulua, southwest of Bogota, shot to death on December 10, 1989.

Hector Giraldo - A lawyer and journalist with the daily *El Espectador*, shot on March 29, 1989 while at a stoplight in Bogota. Colleagues believe his death may have been related to his legal work on the murder case of the paper's late editor, Guillermo Cano.

Guillermo Gomez Murillo - Reporter with *El Espectador* in Buenaventura, shot to death on September 16, 1989, apparently because of investigations he was conducting into local corruption.

Carlos Enrique Morales Hernandez - With the biweekly publication *Radar Colombiano*, found strangled to death on May 21, 1989 after being kidnapped from his home by armed men. Motive unclear.

Adolfo Perez Arosemena - Journalist working in the press department of the Red Cross in Cali at the time of his death, who had also worked with various media. Found strangled and shot on May 21, 1989 after being kidnapped from his home by armed men. Motive unclear.

Jorge Enrique Pulido - Television journalist with Mundovision, shot on October 29, 1989 and died on November 8. Attack believed to have been carried out by drug traffickers.

Roberto Sarasty - Radio journalist who also wrote and published *El Cronista Democrata*, a Medellin magazine that appeared sporadically, killed on October 10, 1989, as he was leaving the Caracol radio station. (Note: the spelling of Sarasty's name has been reported to CPJ in various ways.)

Diego Vargas Escobar - Radio journalist with La Voz de las Americas, a Medellin station, shot to death on October 17, 1989. Was critical of organized crime and other local problems.

Luis Daniel Vera Lopez - Radio journalist with the Bucaramanga-based Radio Metropolitana de Bucaramanga, shot in a drugstore on April 22, 1989.

ECUADOR

Franciso Jaime Arellano -- Print journalist, also known as Pancho Jaime, shot to death in Guayaquil on September 6, 1989. Published a satirical weekly criticizing politicians and others.

EL SALVADOR

David Blundy - British journalist with the *Sunday Correspondent*, shot and killed by a sniper on November 17, 1989 in the San Salvador neighborhood of Mejicanos. It was not clear whether Blundy was targeted, or who fired the bullet.

Jose Ceballos - Journalist with the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional, organized to disseminate information during the F.M.L.N. guerrilla offensive, disappeared on November 29, 1989. Last seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.

Anibal Dubon - See Jose Ceballos, 1989.

Ignacio Ellacuria - Jesuit priest, editor-in-chief of the monthly *Estudios Centroamericanos* and a contributor to the weekly *Proceso*, killed along with five other priests, their cook and her daughter on November 16, 1989 by men believed to be members of the military. (Though primarily known for his work at the University of Central America, he also worked with the publications.)

Eloy Guevara - Salvadoran Agence France-Presse photographer, shot and killed December 1, 1989 after entering Soyapango with other journalists and the Red Cross. It is unclear whether Guevara was targeted.

Oscar Herrera - See Jose Ceballos, 1989.

Cornel Lagrouw - Cameraman with Dutch Interchurch Broadcasting (IKON), wounded in crossfire between government forces and guerrillas on March 19, 1989. Colleagues tried to take him to a hospital in a clearly marked press car, but military aircraft repeatedly strafed the vehicle, forcing its occupants to halt and take cover. Died before receiving medical treatment.

Ignacio Martin-Baro - Jesuit priest and member of the editorial board at the monthly *Estudios Centroamericanos*, killed along with five other priests, their cook and her daughter on November 16, 1989 by men believed to be members of the military. (Though primarily known for his work at the University of Central America, he also worked with the publication.)

Alfredo Melgar - See Jose Ceballos, 1989.

Segundo Montes - Jesuit priest and member of the editorial board at the monthly *Estudios Centroamericanos*, killed along with five other priests, their cook and her daughter on November 16, 1989 by men believed to be members of the military. (Though primarily known for his work at the University of Central America, he also worked with the publication.)

Roberto Navas - Photographer working with Reuters, shot and killed on March 18, 1989, after passing an air force checkpoint outside the Ilopango Air Base on the outskirts of San Salvador.

Francisco Peccorini - Editorialist contributing to *El Diario de Hoy*, though he was better known for his non-media work, shot on March 15, 1989, while in his car. F.M.L.N. guerrillas are believed to have killed him.

Mauricio Pineda - Soundman with Channel 12 television, a local station, shot and killed on March 19, 1989 when a soldier opened fire on a clearly marked press van. A soldier has been arrested in the case.

Elibardo Quijada - See Jose Ceballos, 1989.

ETHIOPIA

Mehari Missegina - Head of the Tigrinya-language program on Radio Ethiopia's station in Asmara, killed on March 3, 1989. The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) claimed responsibility.

GUATEMALA

Danilo Barillas - Gunned down on August 1, 1989 on a Guatemala City street shortly after becoming a major shareholder in *Por Que*, for which he also wrote.

PANAMA

Juan Antonio Rodriguez - Photographer working for the Madrid-based *El Pais*, shot and killed, apparently in crossfire, by U.S. troops on December 21, 1989.

PERU

Barbara d'Achille - Journalist specializing in ecology issues for the Lima-based daily *El Comercio*, beaten to death on May 31, 1989, presumably by members of the armed group Sendero Luminoso. Was investigating a development project outside Huancavelica.

Juvenal Farfan - Part-time radio and print journalist in Ayacucho, southern Peru. Gunmen broke into his home on January 30, 1989, killing him, his wife and two children. Motive unknown.

Luis Piccone - Radio journalist in Ica, about 170 miles south of Lima, killed by a lone gunman on January 26, 1989. Press reports have blamed the attack on the armed group Sendero Luminoso, while a witness has blamed a government-linked assassin.

Guillermo Lopez Salazar - Worked for Radio Tingo Maria until shortly before he was murdered on April 19, 1989. He had also written for other media and acted as a guide to journalists in the region. Motive unknown, but colleagues suggest he may have been killed for his journalistic activities.

Todd Smith - Reporter for Florida's *Tampa Tribune*, found strangled to death in Uchiza on November 21, 1989. Reports variously point to Sendero Luminoso and drug traffickers as the murders. He had been captured four days earlier, apparently by members of Sendero.

PHILIPPINES

Severino Arcones - Radyo Bombo DYFM reporter killed outside of his home on October 17, 1989. Some attribute the killing to the Communist New People's Army; others suspect a kidnapping ring blamed for the recent abduction of the radio station's owner.

ROMANIA

Jean-Louis Calderon - Reporter for the French television station La Cinq, crushed to death by a tank in Bucharest on the night of December 22-23, 1989.

Danny Huwe - Belgian journalist with the television station VTM, shot and killed on December 22, 1989 in the Romanian capital by snipers believed loyal to the executed former president, Nicolae Ceausescu.

SOMALIA

Mohamed Muse Mohamed - Journalist of unknown affiliation reportedly one of 47 men of Isaaq origin

killed on July 16, 1989 by suspected government troops. The massacre followed Muslim demonstrations against arrests of religious leaders.

SOVIET UNION

Vladimir Glotov - Moscow-based journalist found dead on July 19, 1989 not far from his home. Glotov worked for several publications, including *Komersant (Businessman)* and *Sovetskaya Torgovlya (Soviet Trade)*. Some sources say the killing may have been related to his reporting on organized crime.

M.F. Levites - Editor at *Sovetsky Ekran (Soviet Screen)*, reportedly killed on July 18, 1989. Motive unclear.

Nikolai Nikiforov - *Oktiabr Jalave (October Banner)* reporter's body discovered several months after his disappearance in late 1988 or early 1989. Believed to have received threats because of his investigations into corruption.

SRI LANKA

Kulasiri Amaratunge - A news editor for Rupavahini Television, killed on August 13, 1989. One of three journalists working with state-run media who are believed to have been killed by people associated with the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), a militant Sinhalese organization.

Premakeerthi De Alwis - A presenter for Rupavahini Television, killed in late July or early August. See Amaratunge.

Thevis Guruge - Director of the Sri Lankan Broadcasting Corporation and a chief government censor, killed on July 23, 1989. See Amaratunge.

V. Mahalingham - Part-time correspondent for the *Island* in the north, abducted and killed in May 1989. His alleged ties to the Indian Peace-Keeping Force are believed to have motivated the murder.

TURKEY

Seracettin Muftuoglu - Correspondent for the Turkish Radio and Television organization, killed by gunmen at his home on June 28, 1989. Believed to have been targeted for his pro-government reporting.

Sami Basaran - *Gazete* newspaper reporter shot to death on November 7, 1989 by a well-known Istanbul personality in apparent revenge for an article on the man's personal life.

ZAMBIA

Mkwapatira Mhango - Exiled Malawian journalist and outspoken government critic, died on October 16, 1989 from injuries sustained in a firebomb attack three days earlier on his home in Lusaka. Wrote for various publications, including the London-based *New African* magazine.

* * *

N O T E: Prior to 1987, the Committee to Protect Journalists' list of "Journalists Killed" did not include those killed in crossfire. That policy was changed because of difficulties in determining when a journalist was actually killed in crossfire, and when he or she was deliberately targeted. Beginning in 1987, CPJ began to include all journalists killed by violent means in the pursuit of their profession.

In many cases of murdered journalists, it is impossible to determine whether the motive is related to the journalist's professional activities, or to a personal situation. In such cases, CPJ has chosen to err on the side of inclusion. However, when there is clear evidence that a journalist was killed for purely personal reasons (e.g. a romantic conflict or an unpaid loan), that name has not been included.

This list is almost certainly incomplete. There are many cases that come to the attention of CPJ months -- or even years -- after the fact, and others that are never reported. We encourage anyone with further information to contact the Committee to Protect Journalists.

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KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

Incidents Involving Journalists:

ASSAULT.....	Physical attack on person or home.
DETAIN<2.....	Taken into custody and held for not more than two days.
DETAIN>2.....	Taken into custody and held for more than two days.
DISAP.....	Disappeared and presumed killed.
ENTRYD.....	Entry into country or visa denied.
EXPELLED.....	Instructed or forced to leave country or denied visa renewal.
FINED.....	Self-explanatory.
FIRE.....	Self-explanatory.
HARASS.....	Threatened with arrest, materials confiscated, questioned by police, warned by authorities, etc.
KIDNAP.....	Self-explanatory.
KILLED.....	Self-explanatory.
LEFTC.....	Left country under threat or pressure.
LEGACT.....	Legal action filed, did not result in fine or jail, or case is pending.
RESTRICT.....	Access to locations restricted.
THREAT.....	Threatened with physical abuse.
OTHER.....	i.e. forbidden from working, expelled from political party, deported, banned from travelling, etc.

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Incidents Involving News Organs:

ATTACKED.....e.g. by bombs, arson, etc.

CENSORED..... Permitted to circulate, but censored.

CLOSED..... Shut down by authorities.

CONBAN..... Issue is confiscated or banned from circulating.

FINED..... Self-explanatory.

RAIDED..... Authorities or extra-governmental forces enter a media office with the intent to intimidate, disrupt operations and/or seize equipment or materials.

OTHER..... i.e. warned by authorities.

Incidents Involving Both Journalists and News Organs:

NRLAW..... New restrictive press law instituted.

NOTE ON DATES: *The CPJ attempts to verify the exact date of attacks on the press whenever possible. When we are unable to do so, there are two options. If the month is clearly March, for example, the entry will be 89/03/00. If the month is unclear, the entry will be 89/00/00. A date may be inappropriate, on the other hand, for repeated incidents or continuous violations. These are marked 89/89/89.*

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
AFGHANISTAN				
PATRICK BOURRAT	TF1 (FRANCE)	89/02/00	EXPELLED	Television journalist expelled after travelling from Kabul without authorization.
DANIEL BURGUEZ	TF1	89/02/00	EXPELLED	Television journalist expelled after travelling from Kabul without authorization.
MAURICE LE JOUEC	TF1	89/02/00	EXPELLED	Television journalist expelled after travelling from Kabul without authorization.
JEAN-FRANCOIS LEVEN	L'EXPRESS (FRANCE)	89/02/03	ASSAULT	Shot by a Soviet soldier as Leven and two other Western journalists tried to take pictures of Soviet soldiers talking to young Afghans.
TONY O'BRIEN	LIFE	89/06/08	DETAIN>2	Arrested for illegally entering the country. Held for six weeks until pardoned by President Najibullah.
JORGE SANCHEZ GARCIA	AJOBLANCO (SPAIN)	89/08/01	DETAIN>2	Arrested after entering the country through Pakistan and sentenced on October 15 to five years in jail for entering the country illegally and gathering propaganda against the government of Afghanistan. Pardoned and released November 11.

ALGERIA

	ALGERIE-ACTUALITES	89/05/00	CENSORED	An editorial critical of the government was withdrawn at the Ministry of Information's request.
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/07/26	NRLAW	The National Assembly adopted a new press law that preserves the government's monopolies over radio, television and the importation and distribution of foreign press. Political parties may only issue publications in Arabic, unless they are for distribution abroad.
LEILA GHAZAR	EL DJOUMHOURIA	89/01/00	DETAIN<2	Detained and later fired after publishing information about an investigation into an influential family's alleged illegal allocation of land and real estate. Libel and contempt charges were filed and later dropped without explanation.
MOHAMED HAMDI	REVOLUTION AFRICAINE	89/08/00	FIRE	Fired after writing an article criticizing the dominance of the ruling party by

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Islamists and "Baathists," and criticizing members of the National Assembly who voted in favor of a new press law.
HABIB RACHEDINE	EL DJOUMHOURIA	89/01/00	DETAIN<2	Detained and later fired after publishing information about an investigation into an influential family's alleged illegal allocation of land and real estate. Libel and contempt charges were filed and later dropped without explanation.
KHEIRA TARRA	EL DJOUMHOURIA	89/01/00	DETAIN<2	Detained and later fired after publishing information about an investigation into an influential family's alleged illegal allocation of land and real estate. Libel charges were filed and later dropped without explanation.

ANGOLA

	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/09/18	OTHER	Program blocked by a station operated by the US-backed rebel group UNITA. The station also reportedly cut in on VOA broadcasts to make it appear that its own programs were part of VOA programming.
MARTIN ERASTUS	DIE REPUB. (NAMIBIA)	89/11/06	DETAIN>2	South African reporter detained by the Angolan military in Northern Namibia while following elections. At the time of his arrest, Erastus was reportedly interviewing Namibian refugees living in Angola who had crossed the border to vote in the nation's first independent elections. Released December 28 without explanation.

ARGENTINA

	LA REPUBLICA (URUGUAY)	89/02/01	CONBAN	The Uruguayan daily was banned in Argentina for carrying a communique by an Argentinian guerrilla group.
	CHANNEL 13	89/04/24	OTHER	The second part of a television program about Argentina in the 1960's and 1970's was suspended due to pressure from the military.
RAUL D'ATRI	LA PAMPA	89/00/00	LEGACT	Former director of the Santa Rosa, La Pampa-based paper given a two-month suspended sentenced mid-year on charges of contempt of court for failing to identify two journalists who covered a story about

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				a soldier in 1986. May also have been confined to his home.
AUSTRALIA				
TONY BARRASS	SUNDAY TIMES	89/12/11	DETAIN>2	Jailed for several days for failing to reveal in court who provided him with confidential tax records.
BAHRAIN				
	AKHBAR AL-KHALEEJ	89/00/00	CLOSED	Ordered closed for two days for its reporting on a controversial divorce case.
BANGLADESH				
	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the April 3 issue because of an article which included an image of the Prophet Muhammed. Islam forbids any graphic depiction of the prophet.
	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the February 27 issue because of an article on the Salman Rushdie affair.
	ASHEY DIN JAI	89/08/30	CLOSED	Authorities banned the weekly for publishing "objectionable statements" in a July 30 issue that allegedly offended Muslims. The offending issue was also confiscated.
	ANANDA BICHITRA	89/10/00	CLOSED	Officials banned the fortnightly magazine reportedly because of nude photos which accompanied an article on change in the Soviet Union. The ban was lifted in November.
	DAINIK MILLAT	89/12/12	CLOSED	Officials closed the opposition daily over a "prejudicial" article entitled "Not Only Hartals [general strikes] Will Take Stronger Programmes if Needed."
SAIFUL ISLAM DILDAR	INST. OF RURAL JLISTS	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Authorities detained Dildar for several weeks early in the year under the Special Powers Act and released him at the end of April. He links the arrest to his criticism of the government's policies toward the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, an area where separatists have been fighting for many years.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	THREAT	Several journalists were named in letters circulated by Shanti Bahini, a separatist group in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, warning them to support the tribal cause.
ABDUR RASHID	PARBATYA BARTA	89/06/04	KILLED	Killed in his office in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, presumably by rebel separatists. Rashid supported district council polls to give the local tribal people limited authority, while the separatists opposed the move.

BELGIUM

STEPHANE STEINIER	NOUVELLE GAZETTE	89/01/26	KILLED	Kidnapped and killed. Some believe the murder was linked to Steinier's investigations of illegal trafficking in black laborers, while others contend the killing was romance-related.
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BENIN

	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1497 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/01/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1464 of the Paris-based weekly was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/01/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1465 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/02/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1466 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/02/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1467 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/03/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1471 was banned. No reason was given.
	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL	89/03/00	CONBAN	The March issue of the Dakar-based monthly was banned. No reason was given.
	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL	89/04/00	CONBAN	Issue number 214 banned. No reason given.
	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL	89/05/00	CONBAN	May issue banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/06/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1483 was banned. No reason was given.
	GAZETTE DU GOLFE	89/09/00	CONBAN	The September issue of the newspaper was banned by authorities after it

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				published an opinion poll highly critical of the new government.
	GAZETTE DU GOLFE	89/10/01	CONBAN	Issue number 37 was seized after publishing a survey on the popularity and effectiveness of members of the new government.
	GAZETTE DU GOLFE	89/10/04	CLOSED	The government suspended the newspaper after it published an article critical of Burkina Faso's Captain Blaise Compaore and commentary on African politics. The order was lifted in early December.
PARFAIT AGBALE	GAZETTE DU GOLFE	89/03/00	DETAIN >2	Agbale was investigating the death of a student demonstrator at the time of his arrest, but it is unclear whether there was any connection. He was held from late March until early April.
BHUTAN				
	TELEVISION	89/00/00	OTHER	The government returned a consignment of TV antennae given it by India, describing the move as an effort to protect its national culture. It also banned all existing antennae in the country.
BOTSWANA				
GWEN ANSELL	FREELANCE (UK)	89/01/24	EXPELLED	Detained until she was expelled without explanation.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/10/00	RESTRICT	The government banned the press from polling stations and denied them access to vote tallies.
BRAZIL				
JULIO AZCARATE	CIMI	89/06/27	DETAIN <2	Spanish journalist for the Conselho Indigenista Missionario Indian assistance group, detained near the Colombian border and held for two days. He was interrogated and his professional materials were confiscated.
JOSE HONORIO GARCIA	CIMI	89/06/27	DETAIN <2	Journalists for the Conselho Indigenista Missionario Indian assistance group, detained and near the Colombian border and held for two days. He was interrogated and his professional materials were confiscated.

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Name	Orgán	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
LUIZ ALBERTO MONTENEGRO	JORNAL DA CIDADE	89/01/08	KILLED	Shot and killed in Bauru, Sao Paulo. While some cite robbery as a motive for the killing, other journalists assert he was murdered for his political reporting.
MARIA NILCE MAGALHAES	JORNAL DA CIDADE	89/07/05	KILLED	Shot by gunman, reportedly just three days after publishing the names of police officers wanted by the government. Some reports link the killing to her knowledge of regional organized crime.

BRUNEI

NEWSWEEK		89/00/00	CENSORED	Authorities removed the front cover of the February 20 issue, which depicted a nude painting, as well as an article about Feminism and the Catholic Church.
NEWSWEEK		89/00/00	CENSORED	April 3 issue released late with article about people's different views of heaven removed.
NEWSWEEK		89/02/00	CENSORED	An article about the Salman Rushdie affair was censored before the February 27 issue was allowed to circulate.

BULGARIA

EVERY SUNDAY		89/08/00	OTHER	Television program cancelled for allowing spontaneous discussion. Returned to the air later.
PETUR MANOLOV	RUMORS	89/01/11	DETAIN>2	Detained for three days and warned that he may be charged with "consciously spreading false allegations against the government." Police confiscated his personal and literary diaries, manuscripts, a typewriter and other material. In May, he left for France to attend a conference and decided to stay.
MIKE POWER	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/00/00	ASSAULT	Assaulted while covering a meeting of an independent organization.
KOPRINA TCHENENKOVA	NARODNA KULTURA	89/01/00	FIRE	Dismissed from post, apparently because of ties to independent organizations.

BURKINA FASO

L'OBSERVATEUR		89/01/30	RAIDED	The government raided the newspaper's office and shut off electricity after
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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				announcing that it was violating several publishing codes. L'Observateur had resumed operations three days earlier after ceasing to appear in 1984 when a fire damaged its offices.
ALL MEDIA		89/01/00	OTHER	The minister of information banned news from the United States, Congo, Ghana and Uganda. The blackout, related to political differences at the time between the governments of Burkina Faso and those countries, was in effect for about two weeks.
CAMEROON				
	AFRIQUE ELITE	89/02/00	CENSORED	The February issue of the magazine was held until its management agreed to retract an article about the "nouveaux riches" in Cameroon.
	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL	89/04/00	CONBAN	April issue officially banned for reporting on an urban planning conference held in Douala. Another article in the same issue covered a continuing libel suit against the publication, which faces a large fine.
	WEST AFRICA	89/11/00	CONBAN	An issue of the London-based magazine was banned. No official reason was given. It is believed that an article entitled "Seven Years of Biya" may have offended authorities.
	NOUVEL AFRIQUE ASIE	89/11/00	CONBAN	The monthly magazine's second issue was confiscated after it published an article about economic policies in the Cameroon to which authorities objected.
CANADA				
DOUG SMALL	GLOBAL TELEVISION	89/05/30	LEGACT	Charged by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police with possession of stolen documents in the form of unpublished details of the annual federal budget. Small could face up to two years in jail if convicted.
CHAD				
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/04/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1476 was banned. While no reason was given, authorities may have objected to an article's identification of

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				ethnic groups, which constitutes potential incitement to opposition or violence.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/04/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1477 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/05/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1479 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/06/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1486 was banned. No reason was given.
	AFRIQUE MAGAZINE	89/10/00	CONBAN	Issue number 63 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/10/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1501 was banned. No reason was given.
MAHAMAT FADOU	RADIO TCHAD	89/04/00	DETAIN > 2	Reportedly detained without charge and held in secret detention as part of a larger crackdown on the Zaghawa ethnic group following an April coup attempt. Fadoul's arrest is believed to be connected to his brother's former position as head of military police under the previous coalition government.

CHILE

	EL SIGLO	89/00/00	OTHER	The attorney general attempted to block publication of the newspaper, which had been banned throughout Augusto Pinochet's military regime. Vendors displaying the publication have been threatened.
	RADIO CALAMA	89/03/23	ATTACKED	A bomb badly damaged the station's antenna, possibly in response to Radio Calama's outspoken criticism of the Pinochet regime.
	ANALISIS	89/07/19	OTHER	Accused of injury to the president based on a July 19 crossword puzzle in which President Pinochet figured in the answers.
	PLUMA Y PINCEL	89/08/00	ATTACKED	Arsonists set fire to the opposition magazine's printing house.
	QUE HACEMOS	89/08/00	ATTACKED	Arsonists set fire to the opposition magazine's printing house.
	TV CABLE INTERCOM	89/11/21	ATTACKED	Unidentified armed assailants entered the installations of the private cable television station, ordered the staff outside, and set fire to the building with gasoline. All

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				major equipment was destroyed, with damage estimated at US \$180,000.
	CANAL 7	89/11/24	ATTACKED	During a blackout, unidentified gunmen fired at the government television station. No one was injured in the attack, which was claimed by the leftist Frente Patriotico Manuel Rodriguez.
	RADIO MINERIA	89/11/26	ATTACKED	A two-kilogram bomb thrown through a window at 5:10 a.m. badly damaged the offices of the pro-government radio station. Broadcaster Jorge Hernandez, cut in the face by flying glass, was the only person injured. No one claimed responsibility for the attack.
TTTO ALCAINO	TELEANALISIS	89/05/23	HARASS	Stopped with his film crew outside the German Colonia Dignidad community by a group of people who confiscated video equipment and, according to Alcaino, forced him to erase a videotape which could have implicated the police in an earlier attack on journalists outside Colonia Dignidad.
IVAN BADILLA	ANALISIS	89/11/00	THREAT	Received a death threat after reporting about the police.
ERLING BORGEN		89/05/23	HARASS	Stopped with his film crew outside the German Colonia Dignidad community by a group of people who confiscated the crew's video equipment.
MANUEL CABIESES	PUNTO FINAL	89/10/00	LEGACT	Authorities have launched a suit against the editor-in-chief, alleging offenses against the president in an issue about the country's powerful economic groups.
JUAN PABLO CARDENAS	ANALISIS	89/11/24	ASSAULT	The editor-in-chief's home was nearly destroyed after unknown assailants set it on fire with a flammable liquid. Cardenas was abroad at the time, while his wife was taking their children to school. It was the second attack on the house of the journalist, who has been jailed several times by the government.
ZAYDA CATALDO	COSAS	89/11/25	OTHER	Unknown men surveilled the house of the magazine reporter from a nearby car all day. Three days later, men in the same vehicle took photographs outside the public relations firm where Cataldo also works. The incidents appear to be linked to an article about high-ranking police infighting that Cataldo wrote for Cosas.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
MARCELO CONTRERAS	APSI	89/02/10	LEGACT	Charged with libeling the president in an article about Pinochet and General Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay. Charges were dropped months later when a judge ruled they were meritless.
MARCELO DAUROS	ANALISIS	89/05/11	ASSAULT	Beaten and briefly detained by plainclothes policemen while covering an anti-torture demonstration in front of a Santiago police station. Police also confiscated his film.
JORGE DIAZ	RADIO VENTISQUEROS	89/00/00	LEGACT	Director of the radio station found guilty of "offenses against the police" and given a suspended sentence.
MONICA GONZALEZ	ANALISIS	89/06/00	THREAT	Received anonymous death threats on numerous occasions during the month.
MONICA GONZALEZ	ANALISIS	89/06/14	HARASS	Heavily armed men in two vehicles attempted to intercept her car.
MONICA GONZALEZ	ANALISIS	89/11/00	ASSAULT	Gonzalez' automobile was firebombed while parked unoccupied on a Santiago street. The magazine reporter had been writing a series of articles at the time about Pinochet's wealth.
JORGE HERNANDEZ	RADIO MINERIA	89/11/26	OTHER	Injured by flying glass when a bomb was thrown through the windows of the radio station.
GERMAN MALIG	DER SPIEGEL TELEVISION	89/05/23	ASSAULT	Attacked by a group of people while working outside the secretive German Colonia Dignidad community. His equipment was destroyed.
CLAUDIO MARCHANT		89/05/23	HARASS	Stopped with his film crew outside the German Colonia Dignidad community by a group of people who confiscated the crew's video equipment.
FRANCISCO MARTORELL	ANALISIS	89/11/00	HARASS	The political editor's home was broken into and searched. Nothing was stolen, despite the presence of valuable objects. The entry appeared politically motivated.
FERNANDO PAULSEN	ANALISIS/TELEANALISIS	89/10/00	LEGACT	Sentenced by a military court to 541 days in jail for a 1985 cover of Analisis magazine. Paulsen is the head of Teleanalisis and also works with the weekly Analisis. The case is under appeal.
WERNER POELCHAU	STERN/DER SPIEGEL TV	89/05/23	ASSAULT	Attacked by a group of people while working outside the secretive German Colonia Dignidad community. His equipment was destroyed and his life was threatened.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JULIO PRADO	CHANNEL 13	89/11/02	ASSAULT	Assaulted and robbed in his house by unknown individuals in a wave of anti-press violence that preceded the December 14 elections.
MANUEL PUERTO		89/05/23	HARASS	Stopped with his film crew outside of the German Colonia Dignidad community by a group of people who confiscated the crew's video equipment.
CLAUDIO SANCHEZ	CANAL 13	89/10/13	ASSAULT	Assaulted and robbed in his home by unknown individuals in a wave of violence that preceded the December 14 elections.
MARCO UGARTE	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/05/11	ASSAULT	Beaten and briefly detained by plainclothes policemen while covering an anti-torture demonstration in front of a Santiago police station. Police also confiscated his film.
JUAN VALDIVIESO	DER SPIEGEL TELEVISION	89/05/23	ASSAULT	Attacked by a group of people while working outside the secretive German Colonia Dignidad community. His equipment was destroyed.

CHINA

HAINAN JISHI		89/00/00	CLOSED	A few months after the June crackdown, authorities closed the magazine, which was known for its bold and outspoken reporting.
ECONOMICS WEEKLY		89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities closed the magazine in the weeks following the June army assault in Beijing.
WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD		89/03/20	OTHER	Officials barred Shanghai's World Economic Herald, the country's most outspoken publication, from covering the current session of the National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.
WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD		89/04/00	CENSORED	Authorities censored issues that included comments critical of the government in reports about late Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang.
WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD		89/05/00	CLOSED	Stopped publishing after authorities fired its editor-in-chief and announced the paper would be "reorganized."
FOREIGN TELEVISION		89/05/20	OTHER	Authorities banned live television transmissions by the foreign media. The

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				ban was lifted on the 23rd, but reimposed the following day.
OUTLOOK		89/05/29	CONBAN	Some 400,000 copies of the magazine reportedly destroyed because of a cover story on student demonstrations.
ABC		89/06/00	OTHER	A man interviewed on an unedited ABC News tape intercepted by authorities was arrested and later sentenced to ten years in jail for "rumor-mongering."
NEW OBSERVER		89/06/00	CLOSED	Authorities closed the outspoken Beijing-based magazine following the army attack in Beijing.
FOREIGN TELEVISION		89/07/00	OTHER	All foreign television broadcasts into China were banned. The restriction was later lifted.
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POS		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
WEN WEI PO (HONG KONG)		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
TA KUNG PO (HONG KONG)		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
NEWSWEEK		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
TIME		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
INTERNAT'L HERALD TRIBU		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
ASIAN WALL STREET JOURN		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
FAR EASTERN ECON. REVIE		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
USA TODAY		89/07/00	CONBAN	Distribution banned for about a month.
SEEKING TRUTH		89/08/00	OTHER	The Chinese Communist Party took over management of the journal, formerly a forum for reformist Party leaders and theorists.
NEWSWEEK		89/09/00	CENSORED	Authorities censored an article in the September 18 issue entitled "Deng's Pact of the Devil."
NEWSWEEK		89/11/00	CENSORED	Authorities censored a story in the November 20 issue entitled "Deng Passes the Torch."
MEDIA IN SHANGHAI		89/11/26	OTHER	The city government of Shanghai promulgated the "Temporary Provision of the Shanghai Municipality on the Ban of Harmful Publication," which prohibits publications that are "reactionary, obscene and pornographic, which exaggerate

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				murders and violence, and which advocate feudal and superstitious beliefs..." Reactionary publications refer to those opposing the "people's democratic dictatorship and the socialist system..."
	NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINE	89/12/06	OTHER	The Chinese News Agency announced that the government will suspend the license of publications printing pornographic materials or articles which run counter to the Party line.
	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/89/89	OTHER	Several VOA frequencies were jammed for much of the year.
	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/89/89	OTHER	Mandarin-language broadcasts originating in Hong Kong were jammed for much of the year.
BRIAN BARRON	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/07	DETAIN<2	Detained and interrogated at gunpoint.
BRIAN BARRON	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/12	DETAIN<2	Detained with television crew and forced to write "self-criticism." Authorities confiscated a videotape and ordered crew not to leave the country. Allowed to leave China on June 20.
JASPER BECKER	GUARDIAN (UK)	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Officials detained and questioned Becker, who had travelled to Tibet on a tourist visa. He was reportedly held overnight and later warned in connection with his coverage of the riots in Tibet.
QIN BENLI	WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD	89/04/00	FIRE	Ousted from his post as editor-in-chief for "serious violations of discipline," following the confiscation of the paper's most recent issue.
DAN BIERS	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/09/00	ENTRYD	Authorities refused to issue a visa to Biers, who was to replace John Pomfret, expelled in June. In January 1990, officials allowed AP to send in another correspondent to replace Pomfret.
LIU BINYAN		89/11/14	OTHER	The Chinese New Agency announced that the Chinese Writers Association had recently decided to expell Liu from the organization for engaging in anti-government activities abroad. Liu is the country's most famous investigative journalist and was studying in the US during the 1989 Democracy Movement.
HO CHAK	EXPRESS NEWS (H. KONG)	89/04/20	DETAIN<2	Detained while taking pictures of police beating demonstrators. Police then beat him, forcing Ho to write a "confession."

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SUN CHANGJIANG	SCIENCE & TECH. DAILY	89/00/00	FIRED	One of the newspaper's top editors fired in July or August after the newspaper became outspoken during student demonstrations.
MAO CHUNG HSU	CHINA TIMES (TAIWAN)	89/06/04	ASSAULT	Badly hurt when he was shot in the back of the neck during the army's attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
TV CREW	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/06/09	DETAIN<2	Police arrested a CNN crew trying to film street scenes in Beijing and confiscated equipment.
ZHENG DI	ECONOMICS WEEKLY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Zheng was reportedly arrested while trying to flee the country.
GUY DINMORE	REUTERS	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Officials detained and questioned Dinmore, who had travelled to Tibet on a tourist visa. He was reportedly held overnight and later warned in connection with his coverage of riots.
JOHN ELPHENSTONE	BRITISH INDEPENDENT TV	89/06/17	EXPELLED	Expelled after being detained and forced to sign a statement apologizing for working without a press visa and violating reporting restrictions.
MICHAEL FATHERS	INDEPENDENT (UK)	89/06/04	DETAIN<2	Security forces beat and detained Fathers as he tried to cover the army attack in Beijing. Released after two hours.
MICHAEL GARNER	BRITISH INDEPENDENT TV	89/06/09	DETAIN<2	Detained with crew and equipment confiscated.
RAY GIBBON	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/12	DETAIN<2	Detained with television crew and forced to write "self-criticism." Authorities confiscated videotape and passport and ordered crew not to leave the country. Allowed to leave China on June 20.
CHENG HONG	CHINA DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested sometime after the army attack in Beijing and later released.
YANG HONG	CHINA YOUTH DAILY	89/06/13	DETAIN>2	Arrested for circulating "rumor-mongering leaflets" and protesting corruption.
MARK HOPKINS	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Expelled for working without a press visa and violating reporting restrictions.
PIERRE HUREL	PARIS MATCH	89/06/03	ASSAULT	Required stitches after being shot and wounded during army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
LI JIAN	LIT. & ARTS WEEKLY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	No details available.
FAN JIANPING	BELJING DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	No details available.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
RUAN JIANYUN	WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD	89/10/00	DETAIN>2	Reportedly in Tiananmen Square throughout the June army attack, during which time he conducted a number of interviews.
HOU JIE	BELJING DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	No details available.
JOURNALISTS		89/05/00	OTHER	Following the imposition of martial law, the government formed a new working group to supervise the press. At around the same time, stringent censorship was imposed at several Chinese media outlets.
JOURNALISTS		89/05/20	OTHER	Journalists forbidden to "conduct interviews, take pictures or make videotapes without approval" in areas in Beijing that had been placed under martial law that day.
FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/06/01	OTHER	New regulations required that reporting be approved by authorities, banned coverage of demonstrations and authorities enforcing martial law, and prohibited journalists from meeting with Chinese in their homes and offices.
FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/06/07	ASSAULT	Soldiers passing a compound housing foreign diplomats and journalists fired on the buildings. They later claimed that they had been shooting at a sniper. The troops announced that "anyone taking photographs will have to take responsibility for the action." The United States government protested the shooting, terming it "premeditated."
FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	HARASS	Foreign journalists in Beijing reported being followed and receiving anonymous telephone calls.
WANG JUNTAO	ECONOMICS WEEKLY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Wang was arrested in the fall while trying to escape from China. He was the associate chief editor of the outspoken weekly.
JOSEPH KAHN	DALLAS MORNING NEWS	89/06/00	EXPULLED	Expelled for working without a press visa and violating reporting restrictions.
JOSEPH KAHN	DALLAS MORNING NEWS	89/06/12	DETAIN<2	Detained and questioned after interviewing local residents about their views on recent events.
CHENG KAI	HAINAN DAILY	89/10/26	FIRE	According to Chinese press reports, officials in Hainan Province ousted Editor-in-Chief Cheng because he had made "serious mistakes" in the newspaper's reporting of the Democracy Movement.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
CHEN LAISHUN	NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY	89/06/04	KILLED	Budding photojournalist killed by troops as he was climbing down from a roof where he had gone to take pictures of the soldiers.
CHEN LEBO	WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD	89/07/00	DETAIN > 2	One source reported that he was arrested for "colluding with foreign interests" in connection with his receipt of faxes from the US. Another source said he argued with authorities about their actions against the Herald.
LU LILING	DEVELOPMENT AND REFORM	89/06/00	DETAIN > 2	Lu, a member of the editorial department of the journal of the Research Institute for the Reform of the Economic Structure, was reportedly arrested in late June.
QIAN LIREN	PEOPLE'S DAILY	89/06/00	FIRED	Director believed to have been fired for the paper's reporting during student demonstrations.
MARK LITKE	ABC	89/06/13	DETAIN < 2	Detained with crew while filming a family watching Chinese television.
HSU LU	IND. EVE. POST (TAIWAN)	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Expelled for allegedly violating reporting restrictions and trying to help a student leader flee the country.
H. KONG & MACAO J'LISTS		89/10/26	OTHER	Officials announced new regulations for journalists from Hong Kong and Macao. (Hong Kong is due to revert to Chinese control in 1997; Macao is a Chinese territory operating under Portugese administration.) Among other provisions, they must apply for permission to visit China 15 days in advance, stating what topic they plan to cover, where they plan to travel, whom they would like to interview and how long they will stay. The new regulations also banned telephone interviews between journalists in Hong Kong and Macao and people on the mainland.
ROBERT MACPHERSON	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/03/00	OTHER	Authorities suspended MacPherson's press credentials for one month, accusing him of traveling to Tibet without authorization and going to Lhasa, Tibet's capital, after the imposition of martial law in early March.
VERNON MANN	BRITISH INDEPENDENT TV	89/06/17	EXPELLED	Expelled after being detained and forced to sign a statement apologizing for working without a press visa and violating reporting restrictions.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
ALL MEDIA		89/06/00	CENSORED	Media reportedly directed to report only major arrests among the detentions ordered during the crackdown on the democracy movement, so as not to cause panic among the Chinese people.
ALL MEDIA		89/06/00	OTHER	After the June crackdown, officials reportedly began investigating staff at media organs to determine their degree of participation in, or sympathy with the democracy movement.
ERIC MEYER	DERNIERS NOUV. (FRANCE)	89/09/29	HARASS	The Foreign Ministry warned Meyer after he asked Chinese leader Jiang Zemin in a televised press conference about the alleged arrest and rape of a student protestor. Officials accused the journalist of "gravely violating basic occupational morals and causing very bad influence."
JAMES MILES	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/01	HARASS	Called in by police and warned of unspecified "consequences" if he continued reporting events in violation of restrictions.
JONATHAN MIRSKY	OBSERVER (LONDON)	89/06/00	ASSAULT	Suffered a concussion and bruises inflicted by security forces when the army attacked demonstrators in Beijing.
STEVE MOSS	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/07	DETAIN<2	Detained and interrogated at gunpoint.
ROBIN MUNRO	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/12	DETAIN<2	Detained with television crew. Authorities confiscated videotape and passport and ordered crew not to leave the country. Allowed to leave China on June 20.
ANNICK NADEAU	FREELANCE (CANADA)	89/09/07	EXPELLED	Part of a freelancing team expelled from China the day after their arrival. The team had travelled to China on tourist visas as guests of the China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone. Officials said they should have made arrangements with the Chinese News Agency in Hong Kong.
JULES NADEAU	FREELANCE (CANADA)	89/09/07	EXPELLED	Part of a freelancing team expelled from China the day after their arrival. The team had travelled to China on tourist visas as guests of the invitation of the China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone. Officials said they should have made arrangements with the Chinese News Agency in Hong Kong.
YUKIO NAGASHIMA		89/06/00	ASSAULT	Japanese photographer injured by gunfire during army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
JIN NAIYI	BEIJING DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	No details available.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PETER NEWPORT	BRITISH INDEPENDENT TV	89/06/10	EXPELLED	Detained while filming outside a public security building. Authorities confiscated film and expelled him for working without a press visa.
TWO NEWSCASTERS	CHINA CENTRAL TV	89/06/00	FIRED	Two newscasters reportedly transferred to editorial positions after appearing on the air dressed in black and looking downcast following the army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
TSETEN NORGYE		89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested in Lhasa, Tibet in April or May, reportedly after police searched his home and found a mimeograph machine allegedly used to print material advocating independence for Tibet. Reportedly tortured in detention.
MAURICE OLIVARI	TF 1 (FRANCE)	89/06/05	HARASS	Authorities confiscated film and equipment belonging to Olivari and his cameraman while the two were filming in Beijing. Only the equipment was returned.
ALAN PESSIN	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/06/00	EXPELLED	Expelled for violating martial law restrictions on reporting.
JOHN POMFRET	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/06/00	EXPELLED	Expelled for violating martial law restrictions on reporting.
DAI QING	ENLIGHTENMENT DAILY	89/07/13	DETAIN>2	Authorities arrested her and ransacked her apartment.
DAVID ROSE	BRITISH INDEPENDENT TV	89/06/09	DETAIN<2	Detained with crew and equipment confiscated.
RICHARD ROTH	CBS	89/06/04	DETAIN<2	Arrested and held for 17 hours during army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
WANG RUOWONG		89/09/00	DETAIN>2	An author and contributor to various publications, Wang went into hiding after June 4, but later returned to Shanghai to face the accusations against him. Articles in the Chinese press described his alleged offenses: listening to the Voice of America and spreading rumors based on the broadcasts; publishing articles in the Hong Kong press; writing articles in support of student hunger strikes; and making "counter-revolutionary" speeches in Shanghai's People's Square.
LUC SAUVE	FREELANCE (CANADA)	89/09/07	EXPELLED	Part of a freelancing team expelled from China the day after their arrival. The team had travelled to China on tourist visas as guests of the China Merchants Shekou Industrial Zone. Officials said they should

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				have made arrangements with the Chinese News Agency in Hong Kong.
CHONG SEE-MING	CHENG MING	89/03/00	ENTRYD	Officials denied entry to Hong Kong resident Chong because of his alleged past criminal activities, and because of his critical writings about the Chinese government. (Chong had been imprisoned in China from 1985-87 on charges of forging documents, an allegation he disputes.)
ZHANG SHU	PEOPLE'S DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested after he wrote a special edition of the paper in June detailing the ouster of Zhao Ziyang as Chinese Communist Party general secretary, which was not published but circulated in photocopied form.
HUANG TEH-PEI	IND. EVE. POST (TAIWAN)	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Expelled after several days' detention for allegedly violating reporting restrictions and trying to help a student leader flee the country.
DAVID TURNLEY	DETROIT FREE PRESS	89/06/00	HARASS	Troops seized his cameras, reportedly destroying two, as well as his film.
NICK WALKER	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/12	DETAIN<2	Detained with television crew. Authorities confiscated a videotape and ordered crew not to leave the country. Allowed to leave China on June 20.
ZHANG WEIGUO	WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD	89/06/20	DETAIN>2	Zhang was a reporter and head of the paper's Beijing bureau.
TAN WENRUI	PEOPLE'S DAILY	89/06/00	FIRE	The paper's editor-in-chief, believed to have been fired for the paper's reporting during student demonstrations.
MARTIN WHITAKER	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/06/07	DETAIN<2	Detained and interrogated at gunpoint.
DEREK WILLIAMS	CBS	89/06/04	DETAIN<2	Detained for 17 hours during army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.
SU XIAOKANG		89/11/04	OTHER	The Chinese News Agency announced that the Chinese Writers Association had decided to expel Su from the organization for engaging in anti-government activities. Su is co-author of the controversial television series "River Elegy"; he escaped from China following the crackdown on the democracy movement.
XU XIAOWEI	WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD	89/06/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested following the army attack on demonstrators in Beijing.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
YAO XIHUA	ENLIGHTENMENT DAILY	89/00/00	FIRE	The paper's editor-in-chief, fired in July or August after refusing to admit his "errors" in the paper's reporting of student demonstrations.
WU XUECAN	PEOPLE'S DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN > 2	No details available.
GUO YANJUN	LAW DAILY	89/07/00	DETAIN > 2	Guo, who is reported to have served as a go-between for student demonstrators and authorities, is believed to have been accused of "spreading rumors."
LAW YEE PING	HONG KONG ECONOMIC TIME	89/04/20	DETAIN < 2	Arrested while taking pictures, roughed up, and forced to write a "confession" before being released.
ZHENG YI		89/07/0	DETAIN > 2	Zheng, a writer and frequent contributor to People's Literature and Literature Monthly, signed the May 16 declaration of the Beijing Union of Intellectuals, which called on the government to accept student demands. At the time of his arrest, he was reportedly preparing a report on the student movement.
GAO YU	ECONOMICS WEEKLY	89/06/00	DETAIN > 2	Not seen since June 3, though she is not believed to have been killed in the army action in Beijing.
FEI YUAN	ECONOMICS WEEKLY	89/00/00	DETAIN > 2	No details available.
SONG YUCHUAN	PEOPLE'S DAILY	89/00/00	DETAIN > 2	No details available.
ZENG ZHAOREN	ASIAN PACIFIC ECON. TIM	89/00/00	OTHER	Zeng was reportedly demoted from his position as deputy editor because of the Guangdong newspaper's outspoken reporting.
CHEN ZIMING	ECONOMICS WEEKLY	89/00/00	DETAIN > 2	No details available.
LIN ZIXIN	SCIENCE & TECH. DAILY	89/00/00	FIRE	One of the paper's top editors, fired in July or August because of the publication's outspokenness during student demonstrations.

COLOMBIA

	RADIO CADENA NACIONAL	89/08/24	OTHER	Bomb deactivated at the Medellin station, apparently after being placed by drug traffickers, who had announced that day a campaign against Colombia's democratic institutions, including the press.
	CARACOL	89/08/24	OTHER	Bomb deactivated at the Medellin station, apparently after being placed by drug

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				traffickers, who had announced that day a campaign against Colombia's democratic institutions, including the press.
	EL ESPECTADOR	89/09/02	ATTACKED	A bomb went off outside the daily's offices which injured 80 people and killed at least one. The bomb caused an estimated US \$2.5 million in damage.
	EL ESPECTADOR	89/09/22	ATTACKED	The paper's distribution office in Bogota was bombed.
	VANGUARDIA LIBERAL	89/10/16	ATTACKED	The Bucaramanga daily's office was bombed, killing at least three people and wounding others. The blast destroyed much of the paper's plant.
WILLIAM BENDECK	LA VOZ DEL SINU	89/10/13	KILLED	The radio journalist's death may have been connected to his broadcasting.
JUAN CARO MONTOYA	EL MUNDO	89/08/15	KILLED	A Colombia who lived in Italy for many years, he was shot to death in Medellin while visiting the area. Contributed articles on culture.
HERNANDO CORRAL	NOTICIERO DE LAS SIETE	89/11/00	LEFTC	Left country for security reasons.
CARLOS CORRALES	WLTV	89/09/05	ASSAULT	The cameraman was injured when a bomb exploded in a restaurant where he was eating with reporter Bernadette Pardo. The blast may have been directed at them as the restaurant was nearly empty.
JOSE W. ESPEJO	EL TABLOIDE	89/12/10	KILLED	Editor of the Tulua-based paper shot to death. The motive is unclear.
CESAR FERNANDEZ	NOTICIERO DE LAS SIETE	89/02/00	LEFTC	Forced to flee after receiving anonymous death threats.
HECTOR GIRALDO GALVEZ	EL ESPECTADOR	89/03/29	KILLED	Shot while waiting at a stoplight by two assailants on motorcycles. Colleagues speculate that Galvez's murder was linked to his work as a journalist and lawyer on the 1986 murder case of El Espectador Editor Guillermo Cano.
XIMENA GODOY	MUNDOVISION	89/10/29	ASSAULT	Shot in the leg after making a broadcast critical of drug traffickers.
IGNACIO GOMEZ	EL ESPECTADOR	89/11/00	LEFTC	Left country for security reasons.
GUILLERMO GOMEZ MURILLO	EL ESPECTADOR	89/09/16	KILLED	Gomez, who contributed to El Espectador, was killed in Buenaventura possibly because of his investigative reporting on corruption in the area.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JOURNALISTS		89/08/24	THREAT	Colombia's Medellin drug barons declared "total and absolute war" on the country's journalists.
SANTIAGO LINAN	EL ESPECTADOR	89/03/30	KIDNAP	Kidnapped in Cucuta by guerrillas of the pro-Castro National Liberation Army and held until April 10.
MARTA LUZ LOPEZ	EL ESPECTADOR	89/10/10	OTHER	Medellin regional manager killed by machine-gun fire while driving home in her car.
CARLOS ENRIQUE MORALES	RADAR COLOMBIANO	89/05/00	KILLED	Tortured and strangled to death by unidentified assailants, who took him from his home in Cali. His body was recovered on May 21, about four days after he disappeared. It is not yet clear whether the murder was related to his work as a journalist.
FREDDY PARADA	CUCUTA RD	89/03/30	KIDNAP	Kidnapped in Cucuta by guerrillas of the pro-Castro National Liberation Army and held until April 10.
BERNADETTE PARDO	WLTV	89/09/05	ASSAULT	The reporter was injured when a bomb exploded in a restaurant where she was eating with cameraman Carlos Corrales. The blast may have been directed at them as the restaurant was nearly empty.
ADOLFO PEREZ AROSEMENA	RED CROSS PRESS DEPT.	89/05/00	KILLED	Tortured, strangled and shot in the head by unidentified assailants who took Arosemena from his home in Cali. It is not yet clear whether the murder was related to his work as a journalist.
JORGE ENRIQUE PULIDO	MUNDOVISION	89/10/29	KILLED	Shot and wounded in Bogota after making a broadcast critical of drug traffickers. Died on November 8.
ROBERTO SARASTY	EL CRONISTA DEMOCRATA	89/10/10	KILLED	Sarasty, a writer and the publisher of El Cronista Democrata, was gunned down outside the Radio Caracol station.
MIGUEL SOLER	EL ESPECTADOR	89/10/10	OTHER	Medellin circulation manager killed by gunmen as he returned to work after having lunch at home.
DIEGO VARGAS ESCOBAR	LA VOZ DE LAS AMERICAS	89/10/17	KILLED	The death may have been related to his outspoken criticism of organized crime.
LUIS DANIEL VERA LOPEZ	RADIO METROPOLITANA	89/04/22	KILLED	Shot by two men and a woman at a pharmacy in Bucaramanga, in northern Colombia. While the motive for the killing remains unclear, reports suggest that Lopez may have been murdered for reporting on paramilitary squads in the area. Lopez

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				regularly covered judicial matters for the Bucaramanga radio station.
COMOROS				
	FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS	89/02/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned all foreign publications that had printed excerpts of Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses.
	RADIO COMOROS	89/12/00	RAIDED	French and Belgian mercenary guards took control of the main radio station after the president's assassination on November 26. Most local news and several foreign news bulletins were prevented from airing.
YVES CAMAU	AITV (FRANCE)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	The cameraman was confined to his hotel room until he was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards who had taken control of the island. The TV crew's equipment was seized and later returned. No reason was given.
CHRISTIAN CHAISE	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/12/00	OTHER	Asked to leave the country by French and Belgian mercenary guards. The journalist requested a formal deportation order. No such order was ever shown him, and he was allowed to stay, though under strict surveillance.
BERNARD DE LENGARD	AITV (FRANCE)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	The technician was confined to his hotel room until he was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. The TV crew's equipment was seized and later returned. No reason was given.
MAIDA DENSALER	TEMOIGNAGES (REUNION)	89/12/07	EXPELLED	Expelled along with a photographer for the newspaper by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No explanation was given.
PATRIQUE DURAND	SYGMA PHOTO NEWS	89/12/07	EXPELLED	Expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No reason was given.
JOSEPH EDERN	AITV (FRANCE)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	The reporter was confined to his hotel room until he was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. His notes were seized but later returned. No reason was given.
DIDIER FRANCOIS	LIBERATION (FRANCE)	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The correspondent was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No reason was given.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JEAN-LUC HOAREAU	AITV (FRANCE)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	The technician was held in his hotel room until he was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. The TV crew's equipment was seized and later returned. No reason was given.
ALEXANDER JOE	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The photographer was expelled and his film confiscated by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No reason was given.
JOHAAN KUUS	SIPA (FRANCE)	89/12/00	OTHER	Asked to leave the country by French and Belgian mercenary guards. The journalist requested a formal deportation order. No such order was ever shown him, and he was allowed to stay, though under surveillance.
HOS MAINA	REUTERS	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The reporter was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No reason was given.
ROBERT POWELL	REUTERS	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The reporter was expelled and his notebook confiscated by French and Belgian mercenary guards. No reason was given.
KURT REISTER	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The reporter was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards the same day he arrived on the island. No reason was given.
MICHEL SAILHAN	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The journalist was expelled after being shoved, punched and threatened by a French mercenary guard while covering a demonstration. No reason was given.
OLIVIER SOUFFLET	FREELANCE (REUNION)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	Detained upon arrival at Ouani airport. Expelled the following day by French and Belgian mercenary guards. Notes were confiscated but later returned. No reason was given for any of the actions.
GARY STRIEKER	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/12/07	EXPELLED	The reporter was expelled by French and Belgian mercenary guards the same day he arrived on the island. No reason was given.
CLAIRE SUBRA	FREELANCE (FRANCE)	89/12/07	EXPELLED	Expelled by French and Belgian mercenaries. No reason was given.
DANIEL UBERTINI	FREELANCE (REUNION)	89/11/29	EXPELLED	Detained upon arrival at Ouani airport and expelled the following day by French and Belgian mercenary guards. His notes were confiscated but later returned. No reason was given for any of the actions.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
KEN VERNON	ARGUS (SOUTH AFRICA)	89/12/00	OTHER	Asked to leave the country by French and Belgian mercenary guards. The journalist requested a formal deportation order. No such order was ever shown him, and he was allowed to stay, though under strict surveillance.
CONGO				
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/09/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1496 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/09/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1499 was banned. No reason was given.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE	89/10/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1502 was banned. No reason was given.
COSTA RICA				
DANILO PINEL HERDOCIA	EL PAIS	89/09/00	FINED	Fined \$600 and sentenced to prison for practicing journalism without a license. The sentence was suspended when the case was appealed to the Fourth Chamber of the Supreme Court.
FLAVIO VARGAS		89/09/22	LEGACTION	Sentenced to prison for practicing journalism without a license. An appeal was heard by the Supreme Court in early 1990.
CUBA				
	SPUTNIK (USSR)	89/08/04	CONBAN	The Communist Party daily Granma announced that the Soviet monthly was banned for its criticism of Communist orthodoxy.
	MOSCOW NEWS (USSR)	89/08/04	CONBAN	The Communist Party daily Granma announced that the Soviet weekly was banned for its criticism of Communist orthodoxy.
MARIA ESTHER DE CESPEDES FRANQUEZA		89/03/29	DETAIN<2	Detained, held for several hours and later fined on various charges, including "clandestine printing." Police arrested her as she was typing copies of Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party.
MANUEL GONZALEZ G. JR.	FRANQUEZA	89/01/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and tried on charge of "clandestine printing" for producing

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party. Released in July after serving a six-month jail term.
LIDIA GONZALEZ GARCIA	FRANQUEZA	89/01/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and tried on charges of "clandestine printing" for producing Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party. Released in October after serving a nine-month sentence.
MANUEL GONZALEZ, SR.	FRANQUEZA	89/01/24	DETAIN>2	Detained and tried on charges of "clandestine printing" for producing Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party. Received a one-year prison sentence.
JOURNALISTS		89/06/00	OTHER	A group of about a dozen foreign journalists visiting Cuba were required to leave the country, despite their possession of valid visas. After being invited to tour cooperatives, they were forced to leave when the trial of General Arnaldo Ochoa began.
RAUL NUNEZ	FRANQUEZA	89/03/29	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight and charged with "clandestine printing" for producing Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party. Released and fined.
ISIS PEREZ MONTEZ	FRANQUEZA	89/01/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and tried on charges of "clandestine printing" for producing Franqueza, a one-page newsletter of the Cuban Human Rights Party. Released and fined on the day of the trial.
GILLES TREQUESSER	REUTERS	89/07/02	EXPELLED	Expelled for allegedly sending false information abroad following his reporting on two Cuban officials.

CYPRUS

TASOS ASPROSTAS	EXORMISI	89/07/19	DETAIN>2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus and held for nine days.
HUSEYIN CAKMAK	ORTAM	89/00/00	LEGACT	Prosecuted by Turkish-Cypriot authorities for a March 7 cartoon of governing party leader Dervis Eroglu and Turkish President Turgut Ozal.
MAKARIOS DROUSHIOTIS	AGON	89/07/19	DETAIN>2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				presence in northern Cyprus and held for nine days.
NIKOS FALAS	VOICE OF KARPASIA	89/07/19	DETAIN>2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus and held for nine days.
HETTIE LUBBERDING	DUTCH RADIO	89/07/19	DETAIN<2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus.
KATHERINE MCELROY	REUTERS	89/07/19	DETAIN<2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus.
STELIOS PAPASTYLIANOU	SIMERINI	89/07/19	DETAIN>2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus. Assaulted by troops who also broke his camera equipment. Held for nine days.
STEVE WEIZMAN	REUTERS	89/07/19	DETAIN<2	Detained by Turkish-Cypriot authorities at a demonstration to protest the Turkish presence in northern Cyprus and injured with a bayonet.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/00/00	OTHER	The government ignored Lidove Noviny's application for registration, and continued to fine the samizdat paper 500 crowns (US \$50) for each issue published. It was finally able to register after the November revolution.
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/02/00	NRLAW	The government added a provision to the Public Law on Misdemeanors to include those involved in the production and dissemination of printed matter which "threatens the preservation of public order." The penalties for violating this law were increased as well.
THIERRY ACKET	LA CINQ (FRANCE)	89/10/29	DETAIN<2	Held for two hours in a police station on outskirts of Prague. No reason was given and police said it was a mistake.
ANDREW ALEXANDER	ATLANTA JOURNAL & CONST	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Hit in the chest by police while covering demonstration in Prague.
CARL BRINGER	ARD (WEST GERMANY)	89/08/21	ASSAULT	Attacked while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PAULA BUTTURINI	CHICAGO TRIBUNE	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Struck on the head and knocked unconscious while covering a demonstration in Prague.
JAN CARNOGURSKY	BRATISLAVSKE LISTY	89/08/17	DETAIN>2	Charged with incitement and subversion for statements made in the newspaper and for letters to authorities criticizing the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and urging the commemoration of participants in the 1944 Slovak national uprising. Released after the November revolution.
BRUCE CONOVER	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Roughed up by police while covering a demonstration in Prague. Camera and videotape confiscated.
TV CREW	ARD (WEST GERMANY)	89/01/15	ASSAULT	Beaten by police during a Prague rally commemorating the death of Jan Palach.
STANISLAV DEVATY	INFOCH/SPOLECENSTVI P.	89/03/16	DETAIN>2	Arrested in Gottwaldov and charged with incitement in connection with two letters to the government calling for the release of political prisoners, political reform and a national dialogue. Released on April 14 after a hunger strike.
STANISLAV DEVATY	INFOCH/SPOLECENSTVI P.	89/05/01	DETAIN>2	Detained during the May Day parade on Wenceslas Square in Prague and charged with disturbing public order. While in jail, prison guards handcuffed him to a bed while he was dressed only in underwear and turned on a fan. Authorities released him on May 19 after a hunger strike.
STANISLAV DEVATY	INFOCH/SPOLECENSTVI P.	89/08/07	DETAIN>2	Arrested and charged with continuing illegal activity. Detained for 10 days.
STANISLAV DEVATY	INFOCH/SPOLECENSTVI P.	89/08/29	LEGACTION	Sentenced to 20 months' imprisonment on charges of incitement, disturbing the public order and "verbally attacking" prison guards during his detention. Went into hiding to avoid imprisonment.
JIRI DIENSTBIER	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/05/00	OTHER	Government refused to issue him a passport on the grounds that it would "not be in the interests of the state." Dienstbier wanted to attend a conference on East-West relations in Madrid.
JIRI DIENSTBIER	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/08/00	HARASS	Phone confiscated.
JAN DOBROVSKY	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/04/29	DETAIN<2	Detained for two days prior to a planned May Day demonstration.
PAVEL DUDR	FREELANCE	89/03/09	OTHER	Sentenced on 1985 charges of incitement in connection with independent publishing

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				activities. Received a suspended sentence of 12 months and placed on probation for three years.
JANE EVANS	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/10/29	DETAIN<2	Held for an hour and then released.
MARIA FLEET	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/10/29	DETAIN<2	Detained for an hour and then released.
MISHA GLENNY	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/05/01	DETAIN<2	Detained and assaulted by plainclothes policemen during the May Day celebration in Prague. Without asking for identification, the police dragged Glenny from a square, punched him in the face and twisted his arm. They irreparably damaged his tape recorder fined him 100 crowns (US \$10) for failure to have the proper documents.
JOHN HALL	NBC	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Assaulted by security officers while covering demonstrations in Prague. Equipment destroyed.
MICHAEL HAMLON	TORONTO SUN	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Beaten by police while covering demonstration in Prague.
PAL HUBER	HUNGARIAN TELEVISION	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and held for two days.
GYORGY ANDRAS KAKUK	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/04/23	HARASS	Hungarian journalist followed by police while waiting to meet Czechoslovak colleagues in Bratislava. Authorities checked his documents and filmed him on the street.
JONATHAN KAUFMAN	BOSTON GLOBE	89/11/18	HARASS	Hit by police while covering demonstration in Prague.
JOSEF KOSNAR	ORF TV (AUSTRIA)	89/08/21	ASSAULT	Equipment damaged when attacked while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.
MIROSLAV KUSY	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/08/17	DETAIN>2	Charged with incitement and subversion for statements made over Radio Free Europe and letters to authorities criticizing the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and urging the commemoration of participants in the 1944 Slovak national uprising. Released October 6.
ISTVAN LATOS	HUNGARIAN TELEVISION	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and held for two days.
EDWARD LUCAS	FREELANCE (UK)	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Knocked unconscious while covering demonstration in Prague.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
TYLER MARSHALL	LOS ANGELES TIMES	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Roughed up by police while covering demonstration in Prague.
JULIANA MATRAY	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/04/23	HARASS	Hungarian journalist followed by police while waiting to meet Czechoslovak colleagues in Bratislava. Authorities checked her documents and filmed her on the street.
JAROMIR NEMEC	FREELANCE	89/03/09	OTHER	Sentenced on 1985 charges of incitement in connection with independent publication activities. He received a suspended sentence of 18 months, and was put on probation for three years.
TIM ORTMAN	NBC	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Assaulted by security officers while covering demonstrations in Prague. Equipment destroyed.
ROBERT PAMMER	VIENNA NEWS INTERNATIONAL	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and held for two days.
LÁSZLO PESTHY	INDEPENDENT VIDEO JOURN	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and held for two days.
PETR POSPICHAL	INFOCH/E.E.N. AGENCY	89/04/00	LEGACT	Charged under the revised misdemeanor law for starting a new publication called To. 1987 charges of subversion for working with Czechoslovak-Polish Solidarity and Infoch were renewed.
PETR POSPICHAL	INFOCH/ E. E. NEWS AGEN	89/04/23	HARASS	Diverted by state police in Bratislava on his way to meet with Hungarian colleagues from the East European News Agency. Authorities from Prague questioned and searched him as soon as he got off the train, and then dropped him about 20 miles from the Austrian border.
RICHARD ROTH	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Roughed up by police while covering demonstration in Prague. Camera and videotape confiscated.
JAN RUML	INDEPENDENT VIDEO JOURN	89/05/01	DETAIN<2	Detained and charged with disturbing the public order on Wenceslas Square. The charges were dropped on June 13 for lack of evidence.
JIRI RUML	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/10/12	DETAIN>2	Detained after a search of his apartment and charged with incitement in connection with article in Lidove Noviny. Released at the end of November, after the revolution.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
VLADISLAV SAVIC	RIKSRADON (SWEDEN)	89/11/15	DETAIN<2	Detained for an hour and questioned. Several of his audio tapes were erased.
ARNO SCHADEN	VIENNA NEWS INTERNATION	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion and held for two days.
MICHAEL SCHWARZ	ATLANTA JOURNAL & CONST	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Struck on the head by police, who also took his camera, while covering a demonstration in Prague.
PETER SLEVIN	MIAMI HERALD	89/08/21	DETAIN<2	Film confiscated and briefly detained while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.
FRANTISEK STAREK	VOKNO	89/02/23	DETAIN>2	Arrested and later charged with incitement in connection with his involvement with Vokno and a related publication, Voknoviny. Sentenced in June to 30 months' imprisonment and two subsequent years of protective supervision. Released after November revolution.
ANDREW STAWICKI	TORONTO STAR	89/11/18	ASSAULT	Beaten by police, who also took his film, while covering demonstration in Prague.
GABOR SZELENYI	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/04/23	HARASS	Hungarian journalist followed by police while waiting to meet Czechoslovak colleagues in Bratislava. Authorities checked his documents and filmed him on the street.
ZSUZSA SZELENYI	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/04/23	HARASS	Hungarian journalist followed by police while waiting to meet Czechoslovak colleagues in Bratislava. Authorities checked her documents and filmed her on the street.
FRANCO TRIFONE	CHANNEL 2 (ITALY)	89/08/21	ASSAULT	Camera broken when attacked while covering the anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia.
PETR UHL	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/04/23	HARASS	Diverted by state police in Bratislava on his way to meet with Hungarian colleagues from the East European News Agency. Authorities from Prague questioned and searched him as soon as he got off the train, and then put him on a train back to Prague.
PETR UHL	E. EUROPEAN NEWS AGENCY	89/09/07	HARASS	Police searched his apartment, confiscating papers, a typewriter and a telephone.
JAN URBAN	LIDOVE NOVINY/EENA	89/04/23	HARASS	Diverted by state police in Bratislava on his way to meet with Hungarian colleagues from the East European News Agency. Authorities from Prague questioned and

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				searched him as soon as he got off a train, and then dropped him 100 miles away in the small Moravian town of Boskovice.
JAN URBAN	LIDOVE NOVINY/EENA	89/05/00	OTHER	Government refused to issue him a passport on the grounds that it would "not be in the interests of the state." Urban wanted to attend a conference on East-West cultural issues abroad.
JAN URBAN	LIDOVE NOVINY/EENA	89/05/01	DETAIN<2	Detained and charged with disturbing the public order on Wenceslas Square. Urban claims that he was not on the square that day. The charges were dropped on June 13 for lack of evidence.
JAN URBAN	LIDOVE NOVINY/EENA	89/08/00	HARASS	Summoned for service in the military reserves with less than a day's notice. His phone line was cut as well.
JAN URBAN	LIDOVE NOVINY/EENA	89/09/07	DETAIN<2	Interrogated when police searched the apartment of journalist Petr Uhl, whom he was visiting.
TON VAN DER PLAS	FREELANCE (NETHERLANDS)	89/10/17	DETAIN<2	Knocked to the ground by police in Prague and beaten up by plainclothes officers. Camera equipment and film taken.
IVA VOJTKOVA	VOKNO	89/04/03	OTHER	Charged with incitement after police raided her apartment in February, confiscating two van-loads of printing equipment and samizdat literature. Received a suspended sentence in June of 12 months and two years' probation.
SASA VONDRA	REVOLVER REVUE	89/05/00	OTHER	Government refused to issue him a passport on the grounds that it would "not be in the interests of the state." The editor and writer wanted to attend a human rights conference in Paris.
SASA VONDRA	REVOLVER REVUE	89/09/07	DETAIN<2	Interrogated when police searched the apartment of journalist Petr Uhl, whom he was visiting.
SASA VONDRA	REVOLVER REVUE	89/09/18	DETAIN>2	Began serving a two-month sentence for hooliganism due to his involvement with a petition for civil liberties and a reassessment of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion. The sentence, suspended in February following his trial for attempting to place flowers in Wenceslas Square, was reinstated on September 4.
DANIEL WOLFROMM	LA CINQ (FRANCE)	89/10/29	DETAIN<2	Held for two hours in a police station on outskirts of Prague. No reason was given and police said it was a mistake.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
RUDOLF ZEMAN	LIDOVE NOVINY	89/10/12	DETAIN>2	Detained after a search of his apartment and charged with incitement in connection with articles in Lidove Noviny. Released at the end of November, after the revolution.
DENMARK				
LASSE JENSEN	DANMARKS RADIO	89/02/13	LEGACTION	Found to be in violation of the "racism paragraph" of the penal code by broadcasting an interview with representatives of a youth group who expressed racist opinions toward immigrants and foreigners in Denmark.
JENS OLAF JERSILD	DANMARKS RADIO	89/02/13	LEGACTION	Found to be in violation of the "racism paragraph" of the penal code by broadcasting an interview with representatives of a youth group who expressed racist opinions toward immigrants and foreigners in Denmark. Jersild complained to the European Commission on Human Rights in October 1989.
DJIBOUTI				
MOHAMED ALI DIGDIG	LA NATION	89/07/03	DETAIN>2	Arrested for distributing a pamphlet that implicated an official in the trafficking of relief aid for victims of an April flood disaster. Released in late August after receiving a two-month suspended sentence and a large fine. He was also fired from his job at the newspaper.
EAST GERMANY				
	ZDF (W. GERMANY)	89/07/07	ATTACKED	A crew covering a protest in East Berlin was attacked by security forces, who sprayed a camera with black lacquer.
PATRICIA CLOUGH	INDEPENDENT (UK)	89/09/00	EXPULSED	Expelled after a brief stay in East Berlin on a one-day visa. Able to return about two weeks later.
LASZLO DROGMAN	HUNGARIAN NEWS AGENCY	89/10/09	RESTRICT	Ordered out of Leipzig with two other Hungarian journalists.
SEBASTIAN KUMM	DPA (WEST GERMANY)	89/10/07	THREAT	Members of the Security Service threatened him with a truncheon and

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				took away his camera during a demonstration in East Berlin.
GABOR LAMBERT	MAGYAR NEMZET (HUNGARY)	89/10/09	RESTRICT	Ordered out of Leipzig with two other Hungarian journalists.
PAL LEDERER	NEPSZABADSAG (HUNGARY)	89/10/09	RESTRICT	Ordered out of Leipzig with two other Hungarian journalists.
WOLFGANG STOCK	FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE	89/03/13	ENTRYD	The West German assistant editor was denied entry into the country on his way to cover a trade fair in Leipzig.
THOMAS WALTENBERG	DPA (WEST GERMANY)	89/10/07	HARASS	Members of the State Security Service took a camera, lens and flash from him and destroyed them at a demonstration in East Berlin.

ECUADOR

FRANCISCO JAIME ORELLANA CRITICA		89/09/06	KILLED	Orellana, known as Pancho Jaime, was shot to death in Guayaquil. Published a satirical weekly criticizing politicians and others. The name of his publication has been reportedly variously.
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EGYPT

MOHAMED AL-SAYED SAEED	AL-AHRAM	89/08/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with belonging to an illegal organization, the Communist Party of Labor. Held until sometime in September. Reported mistreatment in detention.
MEDHAT AL-ZAHED	AL-AHALY	89/08/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with belonging to an illegal organization, the Communist Party of Labor. Held until sometime in September. Reported mistreatment in detention.
IBRAHIM FATHI	AL-AHALY	89/08/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with belonging to an illegal organization, the Communist Party of Labor. Held until sometime in September.
FAKHRI LABIB	SOLIDARITY	89/08/23	DETAIN>2	Detained without charge. Held until sometime in September.
MUSTAFA SAEED	AL-AHALY	89/08/23	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with belonging to an illegal organization, the Communist Party of Labor. Held until sometime in September. Reported mistreatment in detention.

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
EL SALVADOR				
	RADIO STATIONS	89/00/00	RAIDED	Leftist guerrillas reportedly took over radio stations on at least two occasions in February and March in order to air statements.
	RADIO CUSCATLAN	89/03/00	ATTACKED	According to leftist rebels, they sabotaged equipment belonging to the armed forces radio station.
	CANAL 6	89/11/12	OTHER	The government phoned the Channel 6 news department to say that the evening news could not be broadcast.
	CANAL 12	89/11/12	OTHER	The government phoned the Channel 12 news department to say that evening news could not be broadcast. Similar call made the following day.
	CENTRO DE COMUNICADORES	89/11/14	OTHER	Treasury Police searched the offices of the freelance television news agency. Officers confiscated papers, video cassettes and a photograph of journalists at a guerrilla press conference, circling some of the faces of the reporters in the picture.
JUANA ANDERSON	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/11/26	DETAIN<2	Detained by the military for taking photographs "without permission" and later released.
JEREMY BIGWOOD		89/11/14	DETAIN<2	Detained for two hours by uniformed police officers as he left Zacamil. One of the officers struck Bigwood, who was accused of being a guerrilla. Taken to Treasury Police headquarters, held briefly and released.
DAVID BLUNDY	SUNDAY CORR. (UK)	89/11/17	KILLED	Shot and killed by a sniper in the San Salvador neighborhood of Mejicanos. It is not clear whether Blundy was targeted.
ANDRES CABANAS		89/12/03	DETAIN<2	Spanish journalist detained while covering events in a San Salvador church in which dozens of guerrilla combatants were blockaded. Held for an hour and released after the intervention of the Spanish ambassador.
JOSE CEBALLOS	CENTRO DE INFO. NAC.	89/11/29	DISAP	Journalist working with the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional (CIN) disappeared and possibly killed after last being seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
RICARDO CHAGON	ACAN-EFE	89/11/30	LEFTC	Authorities reportedly searched Chacon's house and called him to military headquarters to air a complaint about his writing, apparently the second such warning he received since November 11. He was reported to have left the country after this encounter.
GUISEPPE CHIUCCHU		89/12/08	DETAIN<2	Italian journalist detained for several hours by police in San Salvador while covering events at a church where guerrillas had taken refuge. Chiucchu was reportedly waved into the church by a soldier and detained when he left a short while later.
ANIBAL DUBON	CENTRO DE INFO. NAC.	89/11/29	DISAP	Journalist working for the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional (CIN) disappeared and possibly killed after last being seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.
KEES ELENBASS	IKON (NETHERLANDS)	89/03/19	ASSAULT	Strafed by air force helicopter while taking wounded colleague Cornel Lagrouw to the hospital.
IGNACIO ELLACURIA	ESTUDIOS CENTROAMERICOS	89/11/16	KILLED	One of six Jesuit priests murdered by 30 armed men. Better known as a professor at Central American University, Ellacuria was also editor-in-chief of the monthly Estudios Centroamericanos and closely associated with the weekly Proceso. On January 19, 1990, nine members of the armed forces were charged with the slayings.
LUIS GALDAMEZ	REUTERS	89/03/18	ASSAULT	Shot and wounded by air force personnel on the night before elections.
JOE GANNON	MACLEAN'S (CANADA)	89/11/19	DETAIN<2	Arrested by the air force and held for 14 hours after leaving a guerrilla-controlled area in Soyapango. The next day, police entered Gannon's room at the Hotel Camino Real in San Salvador, searched his bag and looked at his phone book.
BILL GENTILE	NEWSWEEK	89/03/19	ASSAULT	Strafed by air force helicopter while taking wounded colleague Cornel Lagrouw to the hospital.
LINDSEY GRUSON	NEW YORK TIMES	89/05/00	DETAIN<2	Detained along with an editor and driver for four and a half hours before being escorted to a local military base by troops.
ELOY GUEVARA	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/12/1	KILLED	Salvadoran photographer shot and killed after entering Soyapango with other

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				journalists and the Red Cross. Colleagues reported hearing a few bursts of machine-gun fire in an area where authorities had said there was currently no fighting.
DAYMON HARTLEY	DETROIT FREE PRESS	89/11/26	DETAIN<2	Detained by the military for taking photographs "without permission" and later released.
ANNALISE HELWEGEN	IKON (NETHERLANDS)	89/03/19	ASSAULT	Strafed by air force helicopter while taking her wounded colleague, Cornel Lagrouw, to the hospital.
WILFREDO HERNANDEZ	UNIVISION	89/11/29	ASSAULT	Univision soundman shot in the San Salvador neighborhood of Escalon. The assailant, apparently a civilian, shot through the windshield of Hernandez's clearly marked press vehicle and the journalist's clavicle was shattered. No military targets were visible in the area.
OSCAR HERRERA	CENTRO DE INFO. NAC.	89/11/29	DISAP	Journalist working for the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional (CIN) disappeared and believed killed after last being seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.
VICTOR HINTERLANG	JB PICTURES	89/12/00	DETAIN<2	One of four journalists detained by the military while leaving a rebel-controlled area. Press credentials were temporarily confiscated and the journalists were questioned by army officials in two separate locations.
PAUL IREDALE	REUTERS	89/11/21	ASSAULT	Mexico and Central American bureau chief wounded as he drove through San Salvador's Escalon neighborhood in a clearly marked press vehicle. Shot from the side of the road as he slowly turned his vehicle around at a roadblock, Iredale was hit in the lower left side. It appears that guerrillas may have been responsible.
JOURNALISTS		89/06/00	OTHER	The government proposed reforms to the country's penal and criminal codes that contained broad-reaching constraints on free expression. By year's end, they had not become law.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	OTHER	Journalists often reported difficulties obtaining passes from the military to cover areas of conflict.
CORNEL LAGROUW	IKON (NETHERLANDS)	89/03/19	KILLED	Shot in crossfire during an army counterattack on guerrillas disrupting the election process in San Francisco Javier.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				A military helicopter prevented Lagrouw's colleagues from immediately taking him to the hospital.
THOMAS LONG	SOUTH/NORTH NEWS	89/06/18	DETAIN<2	Held at a roadblock and then brought to a nearby military post.
J. PAUL MACDONALD		89/12/00	DETAIN<2	One of four journalists detained by the military while leaving a rebel-controlled area. Press credentials were temporarily confiscated and the journalists were questioned by army officials in two separate locations.
J. PAUL MACDONALD		89/12/08	DETAIN<2	Detained for about seven hours by police in San Salvador while covering events at a church where guerrillas had taken refuge. MacDonald was reportedly waved into the church by a soldier and detained when he left a short while later.
TRACY MAHOUD		89/11/16	DETAIN<2	Australian journalist blindfolded and told to keep her head between her knees, Mahoud was driven to police headquarters, where she was detained for more than an hour as police searched her bags.
IGNACIO MARTIN-BARO	ESTUDIOS CENTROAMERICOS	89/11/16	KILLED	One of six Jesuit priests murdered by 30 armed men. Martin-Baro was a contributing editor of Estudios Centroamericanos. On January 19, 1990, nine members of the armed forces were charged with the slayings.
GUILLERMO MEJIA	EL MUNDO	89/08/31	FIRE	Fired from the daily after reportedly receiving a complaint from the vice minister of the economy about his coverage of the government's economic policies. The journalist may also have been targeted for his union work.
ALFREDO MELGAR	CENTRO DE INFO. NAC.	89/11/29	DISAP	Journalist working for the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional (CIN) disappeared and believed killed after last being seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.
CARLOS MENDOZA	ABC (SPAIN)	89/04/05	ASSAULT	Mendoza, a conservative political science professor and journalist, was maimed when a bomb exploded in his home. The bombing was attributed to guerrillas, although the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has not claimed responsibility.
SEGUNDO MONTES	ESTUDIOS CENTROAMERICOS	89/11/16	KILLED	One of six Jesuit priests murdered by 30 armed men. Montes was a member of

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				the editorial board of Estudios Centroamericanos. On January 19, 1990 nine members of the armed forces were charged with the slayings.
ROBERTO NAVAS	REUTERS	89/03/18	KILLED	Shot on the night before elections by air force personnel.
FRANCISCO PECCORINI	EL DIARIO DE HOY	89/03/15	KILLED	The well-known conservative theoretician was shot while in his car. His death is generally attributed to the guerrillas, although the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has not publicly claimed responsibility.
MAURICIO PINEDA	CANAL 12	89/03/19	KILLED	Shot and killed when an army soldier opened fire on a clearly marked truck that was transporting Pineda and four other journalists outside of San Salvador.
ELIBARDO QULJADA	CENTRO DE INFO. NAC.	89/11/29	DISAP	Journalist working for the government's Centro de Informacion Nacional (CIN) disappeared and believed killed after last being seen in a building under assault by guerrillas.
FRANKLIN RIVERA		89/07/14	DETAIN<2	Detained by plainclothes Treasury Police while on his way to cover a demonstration. Questioned and held overnight.
ARTURO ROBLES		89/03/19	ASSAULT	Mexican photographer strafed by air force helicopter while taking wounded colleague to the hospital.
LAWRENCE ROSS		89/11/16	DETAIN<2	Blindfolded and told to keep his head between his knees, Ross was driven in his car to Treasury Police headquarters. According to Americas Watch, he was released more than an hour later after police searched his cars and bags. A confiscated videotape was returned to him.
DAYNA SMITH	WASHINGTON POST	89/11/26	DETAIN<2	Detained by the military for taking photographs "without permission" and later released.
SANDY SMITH	FREELANCE (US)	89/06/18	DETAIN<2	Held at a roadblock and then brought to a nearby military post.
SANDY SMITH	FREELANCE (US)	89/11/14	THREAT	A man who spoke with an Hispanic accent called Smith and told her she had 24 hours to leave the country or she could "kiss her family goodbye."

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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SCOTT WALLACE		89/03/19	ASSAULT	Strafed by air force helicopter while taking wounded colleague Cornel Lagrouw to the hospital.
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ETHIOPIA

COLIN BLANE	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/05/00	EXPELLED	The reporter entered the country without a visa on a transit flight to the Middle East in order to cover a failed coup attempt. After two days, authorities requested that he leave the country and put him on a flight to Nairobi. No reason was given.
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LINDSEY HILSUM	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/05/00	EXPELLED	The reporter entered the country without a visa on a transit flight to the Middle East in order to cover a failed coup attempt. After two days, authorities requested that she leave the country and put her on a flight to Nairobi. No reason was given.
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HOS MAINA	REUTERS	89/05/25	EXPELLED	Photographer denied accreditation and ordered to leave Addis Ababa. No reason was given.
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ULLI MICHEL	REUTERS	89/05/21	ENTRYD	The reporter had flown to Addis Ababa from Nairobi to cover events after an attempted coup when she was denied a visa and put on a plane to London without an explanation.
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MEHARI MISSEGINA	RADIO ETHIOPIA	89/03/03	KILLED	The Eritrean People's Liberation Front took responsibility for the killing of Missegina, who reported for the Tigrinya-language program on Radio Ethiopia's Asmara station and was known for his opposition to the movement for the separation of Eritrea from Ethiopia.
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ROBERT POWELL	REUTERS	89/05/21	ENTRYD	The reporter had flown to Addis Ababa from Nairobi to cover events after an attempted coup when he was denied a visa and put on a plane to London without explanation.
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FIJI

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/11/00	ENTRYD	The government banned all foreign journalists from covering the funeral of deposed Prime Minister Dr. Timoci Bavadra.
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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
FRANCE				
VALERIE HERVE	NOUVELLE REPUBLIQUE	89/11/25	ASSAULT	Grabbed, forced to the ground and pushed out of the audience at a boxing match in Vierzon. Staff at the boxing ring said her paper had not given the event sufficient publicity.
ISABELLE HORLANS	L'UNION DE REIMS	89/07/10	DETAIN <2	Held overnight in jail for refusing to reveal a source for an article about a murder case. The following morning, police raided her home and seized documents identifying the source.
3 JOURNALISTS		89/05/00	ASSAULT	Three journalists assaulted during a confrontation between bird hunters and environmentalists.
BERNARD PEYRANO	FR3	89/03/02	ASSAULT	Reporter and his television crew assaulted by the director of a casino in Beaulieu-sur-mer that had been ordered closed. Equipment was damaged as well. The case went to trial in January 1990.
BLAISE-PASCAL TALLA	JEUNE AFRIQUE ECONOMIE	89/06/25	HARASS	Graffiti against the magazine director was written on the walls at the entrance of the monthly's Paris office and at Talla's home.
GABON				
	AFRIQUE MAGAZINE	89/07/00	CONBAN	Issue number 65 was banned. No reason was given.
	AFRICA INTERNATIONAL	89/11/00	CONBAN	The November issue of the Dakar-based magazine was seized from newstands. The issue contained an article about a September coup plot.
GHANA				
	THE INDEPENDENT	89/03/00	CLOSED	Forbidden to re-open under the Ministry of Information's March 28 distribution licensing law.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/03/28	NRLAW	The government required all local and foreign publications to apply for distribution licenses from the Ministry of Information. Vendors circulating unlicensed publications risk imprisonment.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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GREECE

KYRIAKOS DIAKOVANNIS	AVRIANI	89/06/09	OTHER	The leftist Revolutionary Popular Struggle claimed responsibility for sending the journalist a letter reportedly containing a bomb.
CHRISTOS PAPOUTSAKIS	ANTI	89/09/08	OTHER	Sentenced to a month and a half in jail and given a 15-day embargo on newsprint for insulting authorities in an article entitled, "A Government of Cheats." Also faces an additional charge of "insulting the judiciary" for an interview after sentencing.
DIMITRIS RIZOS	ELEFTHEROS TYPOS	89/06/09	OTHER	The leftist Revolutionary Popular Struggle claimed responsibility for sending the journalist a letter bomb, which police detonated.

GRENADA

	PATHFINDER PRESS	89/03/00	OTHER	Four boxes of materials, including biweekly papers, quarterly journals, and books, were confiscated by authorities and not permitted into the country.
STEVE CLARK	NEW INTERNATIONAL	89/03/08	EXPELLED	Required to leave country only three days after arriving.

GUATEMALA

	CANAL 7	89/07/19	ATTACKED	A bomb destroyed the station's television tower. The blast killed one man and made it impossible for the station to air a scheduled interview with Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega.
	PRENSA LIBRE	89/12/00	ATTACKED	The daily's distribution vehicles were attacked. Thousands of newspapers and a company truck were set on fire.
	EL GRAFICO	89/12/00	ASSAULT	The paper's distribution vehicles were attacked and thousands of newspapers were set on fire.
ROLANDO ARCHILA M.	PATRULLAJE INFORMATIVO	89/07/00	ASSAULT	A grenade exploded at the home of the director of one of the country's leading news programs.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
DANILO BARILLAS	POR QUE	89/08/01	KILLED	Gunned down on a Guatemala City street shortly after becoming a major shareholder of the weekly, for which he also wrote.
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS	7 DIAS	89/08/17	THREAT	Several reporters received death threats.
GONZALO PALACIOS	PRENSA LIBRE	89/10/00	ASSAULT	Beaten and threatened, apparently by the son of a transport company's owner. The attack came in apparent retaliation for Palacios' reporting on a bus crash in Peten that left at least four people dead and dozens injured.
EDGAR QUINONES	LA HORA	89/08/00	THREAT	Quinones, a student and reporter at the daily, sought refuge at the Guatemalan Red Cross and planned to leave the country when he was threatened.

HAITI

RTNH		89/04/00	OTHER	Government radio and television network occupied by rebelling soldiers from the Leopard Battalion army faction in order to broadcast claims that they were defeating the Presidential Guard.
RADIO SOLEIL		89/04/00	OTHER	Rebelling soldiers from the Dessalines Barracks army faction occupied the station.
RADIO METROPOLE		89/04/06	OTHER	Silenced when soldiers damaged transmitters a day after the station defied a censorship order. President Prosper Avril denied ordering the attack but admitted that his Presidential Guard may have been responsible.
RADIO ANTILLES		89/04/06	OTHER	Silenced when soldiers damaged transmitters a day after the station defied a censorship order. President Prosper Avril denied ordering the attack but admitted that his Presidential Guard may have been responsible.
RADIO HAITI-INTER		89/04/06	OTHER	Silenced when soldiers damaged transmitters a day after the station defied a censorship order. President Prosper Avril denied ordering the attack but admitted that his Presidential Guard may have been responsible. Radio Haiti-Inter was off the air for five weeks.
RADIO LIBERTE		89/04/06	OTHER	Silenced when soldiers damaged transmitters a day after the station defied a censorship order. President Prosper Avril denied ordering the attack but admitted

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				that his Presidential Guard may have been responsible.
THONY BELIZAIRE	HAITI PROGRES/AFP	89/02/15	ASSAULT	Beaten by soldiers at a demonstration in Port-au-Prince calling for the release from jail of two political leaders.
THONY BELIZAIRE	HAITI PROGRES/AFP	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Detained and threatened by police in Hinche. Released later that day.
FRANKLIN CADET	RADIO CACIQUE	89/02/15	ASSAULT	Beaten by soldiers at a demonstration in Port-au-Prince calling for the release from jail of two political leaders.
PATRICE CADET	RADIO HAITI-INTER	89/10/00	THREAT	Threats from the armed band "Les Brulants" (The Burners) forced him into hiding.
MARCUS DARBOUZE	RADIO CACIQUE	89/04/27	OTHER	Security officials confiscated cassettes.
JEAN DOMINIQUE	RADIO HAITI	89/00/00	THREAT	Station director received numerous anonymous threats in November and December, both by telephone and through the mail.
CLAUDE HERVE EXAEL	RADIO CACIQUE	89/10/04	ASSAULT	Attacked by an armed band in Grand-Goave called "Les Brulants" (The Burners) while investigating other reports of assaults by the group.
HUGUES FLORVIL	RADIO CAP-HAITIEN	89/03/02	ASSAULT	Assaulted by reputed drug trafficker in the northern city of Cap-Haitien.
YOLENE GILLES	RADIO CACIQUE	89/03/07	OTHER	Police seized a cassette from the radio reporter at the Port-au-Prince wharf. It was returned later that day.
VERGIN IMBERT	RADIO ARC-EN-CIEL	89/02/15	ASSAULT	Beaten by soldiers at a demonstration in Port-au-Prince calling for the release from jail of two political leaders.
MONDESTIN JUNIOR	REUTERS	89/02/15	ASSAULT	Beaten by soldiers at a demonstration in Port-au-Prince calling for the release from jail of two political leaders.
RACHELLE MAGLOIRE	TELE HAITI	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Detained and threatened by police in Hinche. Released later that day.
MAKZA METELLUS	RADIO SOLEIL	89/10/04	ASSAULT	Attacked by an armed band in Grand-Goave called "Les Brulants" (The Burners) while investigating other assaults by the group.
EDILES EXILE NOEL	RADIO TRANS-ARTIBONITE	89/05/17	ASSAULT	Beaten by soldiers with truncheons in the northwestern city of Gonaives. Assault occurred at the scene of a car accident

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				in which a local military commander had killed a young child.
LILLANE PIERRE-PAUL	RADIO HAITI-INTER	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Detained and threatened by police in Hinche. Released later that day.
MARCUS PLAISIMOND	RADIO METROPOLE	89/03/08	DETAIN<2	Detained and threatened by police in Hinche. Released later that day.
VENEL REMARAIS	RADIO SOLEIL	89/07/01	OTHER	News director accosted and threatened by two armed men outside the Catholic Church station. Later that day, he and other staff were fired.

HONDURAS

ALL JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	RESTRICT	Journalists were reportedly barred from eastern Honduras at least twice during the year.
ELAN REYES PINEDA	RADIO AMERICA	89/11/08	ASSAULT	Shot and seriously wounded by unknown assailants in an unmarked car while on his way home from work.

HONG KONG

	TV BROADCASTS, LTD.	89/10/03	RAIDED	Police armed with search warrants seized the television station's unedited tape of a recent demonstration against the Chinese government where police and protesters clashed. The tape was later returned.
	ASIA TELEVISION, LTD.	89/10/03	RAIDED	Police armed with search warrants seized the television station's unedited tape of a recent demonstration against the Chinese government where police and protestors clashed. The tape was later returned.
LI ZI-SONG	WEN WEI PO	89/07/15	FIRE	Fired as director of the China-funded Hong Kong newspaper for criticizing the imposition of martial law and the June army action.

INDIA

ROY MATHEW	THE HINDU	89/05/01	ASSAULT	Beaten by police while taking pictures of police beating protestors during a demonstration in Kanyakumari in support of environmental protections. Police damaged and confiscated his camera.
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JAMMU & KASHMIR PRESS		89/08/22	OTHER	Legislation introduced to restrict press freedom in the area, which is beset by separatist and communal violence. The proposed law provided for prior censorship and banning of certain news topics for six months, among other measures. In the face of widespread opposition, the law was withdrawn.
ARUL SEZHIYAN	JUNIOR VIKATAN	89/05/01	ASSAULT	Assaulted by police while covering a demonstration in Kanyakumari in support of environmental protection.

INDONESIA

	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the April 3 issue because of an article which included an image of the Prophet Muhammed. Islam forbids any graphic depiction of the prophet.
	EDITOR	89/00/00	OTHER	The government's Information Department warned the magazine about its publication of a May 27 article titled "Sultan of Brunei: Between Myth and Fact." The Department said the article might offend the head of state of Brunei, another ASEAN country.
	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CENSORED	Authorities banned the November 6 issue of the magazine, apparently because of an article about the disputed territory of East Timor.
	JAWA POS	89/00/00	OTHER	Warned by officials for reporting in too much detail about a "background" meeting between the head of the military and chief editors.
	JAKARTA, JAKARTA	89/00/00	OTHER	Reportedly given a "final warning" for publishing a photograph in the September 24 issue that was considered pornographic.
	KOMPASS	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the paper about its coverage of student demonstrations.
	MEDIA INDONESIA	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the paper about its coverage of student demonstrations.
	TEMPO	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the magazine about its coverage of student demonstrations.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	EDITOR	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the magazine about its coverage of student demonstrations.
	JAKARTA, JAKARTA	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the magazine about its coverage of student demonstrations.
	TERBIT	89/04/00	OTHER	The Information Ministry warned the newspaper about its coverage of student demonstrations.
	DEMI DEMOKRASI	89/05/05	CONBAN	Authorities banned the publication of the Netherlands-based Movement of Indonesians Abroad for Human Rights and Democracy. An official reportedly accused the journal of publishing false news which discredited the government.
	SUARA KARYA MINGGU	89/06/00	OTHER	The Government's Information Department warned the daily about its publication of a June 4 article titled "A Number of Indonesian Faith Healers Mobilized by London Banker To Steal Sultan Bolkiah Fortune." The Department said the article might offend the head of state of Brunei, another ASEAN country.
	JAKARTA, JAKARTA	89/09/00	OTHER	Reportedly warned by officials for publishing a photograph in the September 17 issue that "tended toward the pornographic and could cause lust in readers."
JOURNALISTS	TERBIT	89/10/03	OTHER	The Ministry of Justice reportedly barred any Terbit reporter from covering the Ministry because of reports published in the newspaper that a judge found insulting.
MANUELA PAIXAO REDMONT	DIARIO DE NOT. (PORTUGA	89/10/04	ENTRYD	Redmont, a correspondent in Rome for the Portugese newspaper Diario de Noticias, was refused a visa to Indonesia. No reason was given, but the newspaper has strongly critized Indonesia's human rights record.
ABDUL WAHID	BERITA BUANA	89/11/04	LEGACTION	Appeared in court to face charges of creating unrest and damaging the nation's economic growth for an October 1988 article reporting a study that said many food products in Indonesia contain pork fat. Eating pork is barred by Islam and the article created great controversy in the largely Muslim country. The case is apparently pending.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
IRAN				
MAHMUD ABDOLQASEMI	RADIO TEHRAN	89/01/31	OTHER	Radio executive sentenced to four years in prison and 50 lashes because of a radio program about Islamic womanhood which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive. Khomeini granted him a pardon the next day.
HAMID KHUNMERI	RADIO TEHRAN	89/01/31	OTHER	Radio executive sentenced to four years in prison and 50 lashes because of a radio program about Islamic womanhood which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive. Khomeini granted him a pardon the next day.
MOHAMMAD MAZAR-YAZDI	RADIO TEHRAN	89/01/31	OTHER	Radio executive sentenced to four years in prison and 50 lashes because of a radio program about Islamic womanhood which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive. Khomeini granted him a pardon the next day.
MOHAMMAD RASEKH	RADIO TEHRAN	89/01/31	OTHER	Radio executive sentenced to four years in prison and 50 lashes because of a radio program about Islamic womanhood which the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini found offensive. Khomeini granted him a pardon the next day.

IRAQ

FARZAD BAZOFT	OBSERVER	89/09/15	DETAIN>2	Authorities arrested the Iranian-born British resident as he was leaving the country. He was charged with "committing acts hostile to Iraq" and sentenced to death on March 10.
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ISRAEL+OT

	AL-RAYA	89/03/03	CLOSED	Paper's license revoked by Israel's Interior Ministry on the grounds that it was financed and supervised by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction. The editors of the paper, which was forced to shut down, deny the charges.
		89/03/23	OTHER	A foreign television crew filmed Israeli police impersonating journalists. The police were filmed in a car marked with "press"

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				signs, and later seen arresting and beating a Palestinian teenager.
	MONDAY REPORT	89/05/00	CONBAN	Israel's military banned "Monday Report," a weekly English-language newsletter distributed primarily outside of Israel and to foreign journalists in the country.
	PALESTINE PRESS SERV.	89/09/28	CLOSED	Ordered to remain closed for another six months. The PPS, which served as a major source of information from the West Bank and Gaza Strip, has been shut down since March 1988.
	ALTERNATIVE INFO. CTR.	89/11/07	FINED	The Center, which produced the newsletter News from Within, was fined the equivalent of US \$5,000 for providing printing services to the PFLP without adequately determining who had requested the job. The charge stemmed from a 1987 raid.
	PUBLICATIONS	89/89/89	CONBAN	Authorities reportedly banned numerous publications from being distributed for short periods of time during the year.
HASSAN ABED RABBO		89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested and accused of belonging to the Unified National leadership of the uprising.
TALAL ABU AFIFEH	AL-FAJR	89/03/14	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist, detained in 1988, sentenced to two years in prison given a two-year suspended sentence for membership in Fatah and strike forces in Shu'fat refugee camp.
SAMIR ABU JUNDI	AL-FAJR	89/08/16	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist arrested, apparently on suspicion of involvement with the Unified National Command.
HATEM ADBEL-QADER	AL-FAJR	89/08/01	DETAIN>2	Palestinian editor released from detention in March, then rearrested in August and held under administrative detention. Released in February 1990.
ASSAF ADIV	D.HANITZOTZ/AL-SHARARA	89/01/25	DETAIN>2	Sentenced in a plea bargain to an 18-month imprisonment and a three-year suspended sentence for membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and for receiving funds from the DFLP to run the newspaper. Released in late 1989.
RIZEQ AL-BAYARI	AL-QUDS	89/01/01	EXPELLED	The Gaza correspondent was expelled to Lebanon after having been held by authorities since July 1988.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
NABIL AL-JOULANI	AL-HAYA	89/02/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist administratively detained and released.
YUSEF AL-JU'BEH		89/02/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist administratively detained and later released.
GHAASSAN AL-KHATTB	JMCC	89/05/16	DETAIN>2	Palestinian peace activist and professor, involved with the Jerusalem Media and Communication Center, detained and held until the end of May.
ABDULLAH AWAD	AL-BAYADER ASSIYASI	89/03/00	DETAIN>2	Trial of Palestinian journalist detained in 1988 again postponed in March 1989. Released in mid-1989.
RONI BEN-EFRAT	D.HANITZOTZ/AL-SHARARA	89/01/25	LEGACT	Sentenced in a plea bargain to a nine-month imprisonment and a two-year suspended sentence for membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and for receiving funds from the DFLP to run the newspaper. Released in January 1989.
YAKOV BEN-EFRAT	D.HANITZOTZ/AL-SHARARA	89/01/25	LEGACT	Sentenced in a plea bargain to 30 months imprisonment and a four-year suspended sentence for membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and for receiving funds from the DFLP to run the newspaper.
OREN COHEN	HAARETZ	89/12/00	LEGACT	Informed that he faced charges for entering a closed military zone on November 15, 1988.
YOSSI EILONI	MAARIV	89/05/02	ASSAULT	Assaulted by Jewish settlers at the West Bank settlement of Ariel, where he had gone to cover a protest. Hit with the butt of a pistol.
MOHAMED ERAQAT	ISBUA AL-JADID	89/01/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist administratively detained for six months and released.
ELI FASTMAN	VISNEWS (UK)	89/04/27	ASSAULT	Cameraman hit with a rubber bullet while covering a demonstration.
SHLOMO FRANCO	ABC NEWS	89/06/15	ASSAULT	Cameraman hit by a plastic-coated bullet while filming troops breaking up a demonstration. The army also filed an official complaint against him for filming in a closed military area.
JOEL GREENEBERG	JERUSALEM POST	89/12/00	LEGACT	Informed that he faced charges for entering a closed military zone on November 15, 1988.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
YUSUF HAMAD	AL-HAYA	89/07/01	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist detained for interrogation for 45 days. Released without charge.
HASSAN JIBRIL	FREELANCE	89/03/27	ASSAULT	Beaten and shot by Israeli soldiers on the West Bank. Wounded by two bullets.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	RESTRICT	Authorities restricted journalists' access to closed military zones on numerous occasions during the year.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	RESTRICT	Authorities reportedly closed areas and banned journalists from entering on numerous occasions during the year.
AMOS KENAN	YEDIOT AHRONOT	89/09/00	OTHER	Israel's attorney general recommended that he be charged with contempt of court for articles critical of two judges.
SAM'AN KHOURY	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/02/18	DETAIN>2	Indicted in April on charges of being a leader of the Palestinian uprising and a member of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction. Also charged with assisting in the distribution of money and the writing of leaflets for the uprising. Spent the year in jail. Khoury denies the charges.
JEAN-FRANCOIS LEPINE	CANADIAN B'CASTING CORP	89/10/30	ASSAULT	Shot in the leg with a rubber bullet as he filmed a clash between Israeli troops and stone-throwing Palestinians.
EITAN LEVINE	MAARIV	89/06/02	ASSAULT	Assaulted by Jewish settlers at the West Bank settlement of Ariel, where he had gone to cover a protest.
RAFIQ MARA'BEH	AL-SHA'AB	89/02/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist first detained in 1988. Administrative detention order extended in February 1989.
ORON MEIRI	HADASHOT	89/06/02	ASSAULT	Assaulted by Jewish settlers at the West Bank settlement of Ariel, where he had gone to cover a protest. Settlers smashed the windshield of Meiri's car.
ABIE NATHAN	VOICE OF PEACE	89/10/11	DETAIN>2	Sentenced to six months in jail and given a one-year suspended sentence. He was charged with violating a 1986 law that forbids "contact with terrorist organizations," and pleaded guilty to having met with Palestinian Liberation Organization leader Yasir Arafat.
NAHIDA NAZZAL		89/03/07	OTHER	Palestinian journalist placed under town arrest in Qulqulya. Order lifted in September.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
ORI NIR	HAARETZ	89/12/00	LEGACT	Informed that he faced charges for entering a closed military zone on November 15, 1988.
SARI NUSSEIBEH	MONDAY REPORT	89/06/15	CLOSED	Israel's military ordered the two-year closure of Nusseibeh's East Jerusalem press office, which they charged was being used to promote the PLO and channel PLO funds into the Palestinian uprising.
CLAUDIO NUTKIEWICZ	MEDIA IMAGES	89/04/03	OTHER	Israeli court gave the photographer a four-month suspended sentence and fined him NIS 1,000 (US \$500). He had been arrested on December 17, 1987 for entering a closed military area.
YASIN RADI	AL-CARMEL	89/02/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist administratively detained, reportedly for six months.
SAMIR SBEIHAT		89/08/00	EXPELLED	Palestinian journalist expelled.
MICHAL SCHWARTZ	HANITZOTZ/AL-SHARARA	89/01/25	OTHER	Sentenced in a plea bargain to an 18-month imprisonment and given a three-year suspended sentence for membership in the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and for receiving funds from the DFLP to run the newspaper.
EFFI SHARIR	YEDIOT AHRONOT	89/05/14	DETAIN<2	Israeli photographer detained for two days on suspicion of coaxing youths to throw stones.
TAHER SHREITEH	FREELANCE	89/10/30	OTHER	Contributor to the New York Times, CBS News, Jerusalem Post and Reuters. Authorities raided his house in Gaza City and confiscated his personal phone book.
AL-MUTAWAKIL TAHA	AL-AWDAH	89/02/00	DETAIN>2	Palestinian journalist administratively detained. Released and given six-month green card.
PAUL TAYLOR	REUTERS	89/06/25	OTHER	The chief correspondent was warned that his visa would be revoked if Reuters violated military censorship in the future, after the news service was accused of breaking the regulations.
MICHAEL WARSHAWSKY	ALTERNATIVE INFO. CTR.	89/11/07	LEGACT	Director of the Center, which produced the newsletter News from Within, was sentenced to 20 months in prison and given a 10-month suspended sentence. Charged with providing printing services to the PFPL without adequately determining who had requested the job. The charge stemmed from a 1987 raid. Free pending bail.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SALAH ZUHEIKA	AL-SHA'AB	89/03/22	DETAIN > 2	Palestinian journalist sentenced to one year in prison and given a two-year suspended sentence for membership in Fatah.
ITALY				
HIROHIDE TAKEYAMA		89/10/01	ASSAULT	The Japanese journalist, whose affiliation is unclear, was roughed up and robbed when he attempted to interview members of the Nuvoletta crime family in the Naples area.
JAMAICA				
RUDY MARSHALL	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/02/09	ASSAULT	Shoved and cursed at by then Prime Minister Edward Seaga while covering the Jamaican national elections. Supporters of Seaga also punched the journalist and an unidentified man seized his videotape. Mr. Seaga later apologized to Marshall, a Barbadian, but the videotape was never returned.
JAPAN				
JAPANESE JOURNALISTS		89/10/02	OTHER	Japanese journalists were among those served with a Foreign Ministry notice requesting that they not travel to Soviet-held islands which Japan claims the Soviet Union seized illegally at the end of World War II. To travel to the territories, Japanese citizens must obtain a visa from Soviet officials, a condition viewed as an acknowledgement of Soviet sovereignty.
JORDAN				
Wafa AMR	AL-DESTOUR	89/04/00	HARASS	Questioned by Jordanian intelligence officials about her contacts in the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, a PLO faction. Minister of Information Al-Khasawneh has accused her of promoting "regionalism."
TOUJAN FAISAL	AL-RAI	89/11/02	LEGACT	Charged with apostasy and atheism for a September article which criticized

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Organ</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
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statements made by fundamentalists on the role of Islamic women.

KENYA

	FINANCIAL REVIEW	89/04/21	CLOSED	Declared "a prohibited publication" three days after the attorney general accused the magazine of "carrying mischievous stories" suggesting the government planned to nationalize the property of Kenyan wheat millers. Anyone in possession of the magazine was urged to destroy it; anyone involved in its publication risked arrest.
	VOICE OF KENYA	89/06/00	CENSORED	The government-owned radio station was instructed to drop the Daily Nation from its program, "The Press Today," which highlights the contents of the daily press.
	DEVELOPMENT AGENDA	89/08/00	CLOSED	Minister of State Jackson Angaine banned the Nairobi-based monthly indefinitely. No reason was given.
JOURNALISTS	DAILY NATION	89/06/28	OTHER	Kenyan Parliament motioned to exclude all Daily Nation reporters from the press gallery. The decision was reportedly made on the grounds that articles in the paper misrepresented Parliamentary activities. The journalists were invited back in October.

KUWAIT

	KOL EL ARAB	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 340 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	AL ESBOU AL ARABI	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1532 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	AL MAWQEK AL ARABI	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 359 of the monthly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	AL SHERA'A	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 363 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	AL SHERA'A	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 362 of the weekly was confiscated after a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	EL EZA'AA & TELEVISION	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 2813 of the weekly was confiscated after a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	SABAH EL KHEIR	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 1727 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	EL EZA'AA & TELEVISION	89/00/00	CONBAN	Issue number 2816 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
	AL WATTAN AL ARABI	89/00/10	CONBAN	Issue number 102 of the weekly was confiscated following a government order not to publish work by human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah.
ALL MEDIA		89/02/09	CENSORED	The Ministry of Information ordered all local print and broadcast media not to publish or broadcast any excerpts from the work of human rights activist Dr. Su'ad al-Sabah. Foreign publications distributed in the country were also affected by the order. Many publications that defied the order were confiscated and banned.
LEBANON				
ALAIN NOGUES	SYGMA	89/03/30	ASSAULT	Nogues, a photographer, was riding in a clearly marked press car in West Beirut when his vehicle was hit with a rocket. His driver was killed and he was badly injured.
CHARLES VAN DER LEEUW	DUTCH BROADCASTING	89/09/28	DETAIN>2	Arrested on charges of possessing hashish and spying. Van Der Leeuw denies both allegations, and it appears he may have been arrested for his critical reporting of Lebanese affairs. Freed in late November after diplomatic intervention.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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LIBERIA

	ELCM COMMUNITY RADIO	89/06/15	CLOSED	The government shut down and revoked the license of the Catholic radio station, alleging that it refused to hand over the script of a June 11 report that several people had been crushed during a Liberia-Malawi soccer match.
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/08/00	NRLAW	President Samuel K. Doe signed a law forming a National Communication Policy and Regulatory Commission with "the authority to impose punitive measures, to include fines, revocation of license and/or permit of any violator of its policies and/or regulations."
WESTMORE DAHN	THE NEWS	89/07/06	DETAIN<2	Arrested and questioned about sources for a story regarding the ritualistic killing of a five-year-old girl. Released the next day.

MALAYSIA

	NEWSWEEK	89/02/00	CENSORED	Authorities blacked out the cover, which showed a nude painting, and released the publication ten days late.
	FAR EASTERN ECON. REV.	89/03/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the March 9 issue of the Review, because it included excerpts from Salman Rushdie's Satanic Verses.
	NEWSWEEK	89/03/00	CONBAN	The March 13 issue, which included a letter to the editor about the Salman Rushdie affair, was banned.
	NEWSWEEK	89/04/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the April 3 issue because of an article about different people's views of heaven, which included photographs of nude paintings and a depiction of the Prophet Muhammed.

MAURITANIA

ALI DJIBY GAYE	RADIO DIFFUSION MAUR.	89/10/00	DETAIN>2	The radio technician was detained without charge and held incommunicado, possibly due to his ethnic origin. He was released in late October.
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
MAURITIUS				
VEDI BALLAH	LE SOCIALISTE	89/01/19	DETAIN<2	Arrested and charged with "threatening state security" after publishing an article suggesting government involvement in illegal passport trafficking. Ballah was released on bail a week later.
HENRI MARIMOOTOO	LE MAURICIEN	89/08/00	DETAIN<2	Arrested and charged with violating the Police Order Act for covering an unauthorized union demonstration. Released after several hours. Trial pending.
MEXICO				
MANUEL BECERA ACOSTA	UNOMASUNO	89/03/00	OTHER	Editor-in-chief forced to leave the country and give up his ownership of the daily. Reportedly paid US \$1,000,000 to do so.
MOROCCO				
	KALIMA	89/04/25	CLOSED	After a year during which officials had banned the magazine three times and confiscated an issue, Kalima announced that it would cease publication entirely. It was the only news organ in Morocco required to submit each issue to the Minister of Interior for approval before publication.
	AFRIQUE MAGAZINE	89/06/00	CONBAN	Issue number 60 was banned without official explanation. The order may have been related to an article in the issue that discussed child labor in Morocco.
	JEUNE AFRIQUE PLUS	89/06/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the first issue of the monthly magazine. The ban may have been related to the use of a map that clearly outlined the Western Sahara and Morocco as two separate nations. Rebels in the Western Sahara and Morocco have been fighting for the region's independence since Spain annexed it to Morocco and Mauritania in 1975.
MOHAMED IDRISSE KAITOUNI	L'OPINION	89/11/09	OTHER	The editor of the right-wing opposition Istiqlal party daily was sentenced to two years in prison and fined 2,000 HAD (US \$250) for publishing "false news likely to disturb public order." The September 13 issue printed a joint statement issued by four Moroccan human rights groups

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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alleging that detainees had died in police custody. Kaitouni was pardoned by King Hassan II three days later.

MYANMAR

FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/07/00	ENTRYD	The government reimposed a ban on visits by foreign journalists and cut off international telex and telephone lines for several days.
DAVID STOREY	REUTERS	89/07/19	EXPELLED	Authorities expelled Storey, who held a press visa to work as a journalist in the country, on the eve of a planned opposition rally, saying that no foreign journalists were allowed to be in the country at that time.
WIN TIN	FREELANCE	89/06/00	DETAIN>2	Former newspaper editor who more recently worked as a freelance journalist and set up an independent publication during the 1988 uprising. In October 1989, Win Tin was sentenced to three years of hard labor on charges of sheltering a girl who had an illegal abortion. But it is believed that the real reason was his criticism of the military government.

NAMIBIA

	NAMIBIAN PRESS CENTRE	89/05/04	ATTACKED	A "thunderflash" explosive blew up at a gathering of reporters and foreign diplomats at the Centre. No injuries were reported.
	NAMIBIAN	89/06/07	OTHER	Police confiscated a September 1988 government report published in the newspaper that reportedly detailed methods to prevent members of the Southwest African People's Organization (SWAPO) from winning the November 1989 national elections.
JOHN LIEBENBERG	AFRAPIX/NAMIBIAN	89/05/07	ASSAULT	Unidentified gunmen opened fire on him and Heidi von Egidí while they were driving to investigate a false tip about a bomb explosion. Both escaped injury.
JOHN LIEBENBERG	AFRAPIX/NAMIBIAN	89/05/16	LEGACT	Summoned to appear in court on charges of violating the Police Act by publishing allegedly "untrue" accounts of police action in a photograph caption. The charges

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				have since been dropped without explanation.
GWEN LISTER	NAMIBIAN	89/03/23	LEGACT	Police brought charges against the editor under the Police Act for publishing "untrue" accounts of police action in a photograph caption. The case was settled out of court in December.
GWEN LISTER	NAMIBIAN	89/05/16	LEGACT	Summoned to appear in court on charges of violating the Police Act by publishing allegedly "untrue" accounts of police action in a photograph caption. The charges have since been dropped without explanation.
GWEN LISTER	NAMIBIAN	89/09/13	THREAT	Received one of many death threats over the phone. The caller said Lister was next on a hit list drawn up by the "White Wolves," a right-wing group that has claimed responsibility for violent incidents in both South Africa and Namibia.
PHILIP LITTLETON		89/05/06	OTHER	An empty car belonging to the photographer was damaged by gunshot while parked outside of the Namibian Press Centre.
SCOTT STANLEY	AMERICAN PRESS INTL	89/11/21	LEGACT	US journalist sentenced to 90 days in jail or a 250 rand (US \$100) fine for defaming the chairman of a commission established to oversee November elections.
HEIDI VON EGIDI	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/05/07	ATTACK	Unidentified gunmen opened fire on her and John Liebenberg while they were driving to investigate a false tip about a bomb explosion. Both escaped injury.
NEPAL				
BICHITRA B. DEVKOTA	NAVIN KHABAR	89/04/03	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Public Security Act for allegedly inciting students. Released on July 10.
DAYARAM BISTA	NAYO BATO	89/04/21	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Treason Act for publishing "objectionable" materials. Released on bail on May 3.
HOM NATH DAHAL	RASTRA PUKAR	89/04/21	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Treason Act for possessing illegal pamphlets meant for publication. Released on bail on April 23.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PRADEEP GIRI	RASHTRA WEEKLY	89/04/03	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Public Security Act for allegedly inciting students. Reportedly released on August 16.
RAM CHANDRA HUMAGAIN	NEPAL BHUMI	89/04/21	DETAIN<2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Treason Act for possessing illegal pamphlets meant for publication. Released on bail on April 23.
PREM KAIDI	YUGANTAR	89/04/08	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Press and Publications Act for publishing "false and misleading news." Released on bail on April 30.
CHANDRA LAL JHA	NEPAL TIMES	89/04/03	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Public Security Act for allegedly inciting students. Reportedly released on August 16.
RAGHU PANT	DRISTI	89/04/08	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Treason Act for "a baseless article which spreads hatred, malice and contempt." Released on bail on April 30.
BHARAT RAJ THAPA	NAYO BATO	89/04/21	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Treason Act for publishing "objectionable" materials. Released on bail on May 3.
ASHOK SHRESTHA	BISHWO BHUMI	89/04/08	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government demonstrations under the Press and Publications Act for publishing "false and misleading news." Released on bail on April 30.
GOPAL PRASAD THAPALIY	CHHALPHAL	89/04/21	DETAIN>2	Arrested during a wave of anti-government protests under the Public Security Act for allegedly leading a demonstration. Reportedly released later.

NICARAGUA

EL NUEVO DIARIO	89/00/00	OTHER	Charged with disobeying a sanction of the Supreme Electoral Council, for which penalties could include closure for three days.
BARRICADA	89/00/00	OTHER	The Supreme Electoral Council warned Barricada, the Sandinista party paper,

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				about the alleged distortion of UNO political ads.
	RADIO CATOLICA	89/00/00	OTHER	Warned by the Supreme Electoral Council about the use of the airwaves for alleged propaganda, in violation of electoral law's mandate that "religious radio stations cannot conduct political campaigns."
	LA PRENSA	89/06/30	OTHER	Warned by the Interior Ministry days after the paper published a Ministry-ordered clarification letter that was not printed as instructed.
	SEIS EN PUNTO	89/06/30	OTHER	Publicly warned by the government for having allegedly aired false information about the interior minister.
	LA SEMANA COMICA	89/07/17	OTHER	Received written warning from the government for having published a photograph deemed in violation of Nicaraguan law.
	RADIO CATOLICA	89/07/24	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for allegedly violating a Nicaraguan law prohibiting chain broadcasts.
	LA PRENSA	89/08/04	OTHER	Ordered to correct allegedly false information about the Interior Ministry's reported foreign involvement.
	RADIO MUNDIAL	89/08/24	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for allegedly violating a Nicaraguan law prohibiting chain broadcasts.
	VOZ DE NICARAGUA	89/09/11	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for allegedly violating an order regarding broadcasts.
	RADIO CORPORACION	89/10/03	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for allegedly joining a foreign radio station's broadcast without authorization.
	RADIO SANDINO	89/10/09	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for failing to join a mandated broadcast.
	RADIO RELOJ	89/10/09	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for joining a mandated broadcast five minutes late.
	LA VOZ DE NICARAGUA	89/10/09	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for joining a Supreme

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Electoral Council broadcast 10 minutes late.
	RADIO CORPORACION	89/10/09	OTHER	Received a private warning from the Interior Ministry for allegedly joining a Supreme Electoral Council broadcast four minutes late.
JASON BLEIBTREU	SYGMA/WTN	89/11/04	ENTRYD	The Honduras-based reporter, who works with Sygma Photo News and Worldwide Television Network, was denied entry at the border with Nicaragua, despite his possession of a visa. Allowed entry in 1990. Three or four other foreign correspondents also reported difficulties acquiring visas during the same time period.
ANTONIO IBARRA	FREEDOM AT ISSUE	89/07/07	EXPELLED	Authorities expelled the journalist despite his possession of a valid visa.
JOURNALISTS	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/04/21	NRLAW	President signed a new media law that included several restrictive elements and allowed for closure as punishment.
JOURNALISTS		89/10/00	OTHER	The Supreme Electoral Council promulgated ethics regulations prohibiting the media's use of certain types of language, such as words showing disrespect for authorities or insulting candidates.
ANDREW LLUBERES	USIA (US)	89/12/00	ENTRYD	Latin American News Editor Lluberes of the United States Information Agency, part of the US government, applied for a visa in December 1989 and January 1990 and had still not received one by early February 1990.

NIGERIA

	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/01/00	NRLAW	The military government passed a new law repealing a 1978 decree and giving a new Media Council the power to register journalists and to otherwise regulate their profession. The law was widely criticized by journalists.
FEMI ABORISHADE	LABOUR MILITANT	89/02/06	DETAIN > 2	The editor of the socialist newspaper was held in connection with an October 1988 article calling for the release of all imprisoned trade unionists. Aborishade has sued the federal government over his seven-month detention.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
DELE ALAKE	SUNDAY CONCORD	89/08/00	DETAIN<2	Detained for publishing a story that implicated millionaires in the displacement of residents of a Lagos slum. Released two days later.
OLUWAMBO BALOGUN	AFRICAN CONCORD	89/01/18	DETAIN<2	Detained without charge and later released in connection with an investigative report on police atrocities during a police raid on a village in Bendel State.
TOYIN EGUNJOBI	NEWBREED	89/02/00	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight after publication of an article critical of promotions in the Armed Forces.
IKPE ETUKUDO	NEW HORIZON	89/07/04	DETAIN<2	Detained without charge, possibly in relation to an interview with the outspoken lawyer Chief Gani Fawehinmi that was published in the March issue of the magazine.
PAXTON IDOWU	REPUBLIC	89/06/17	DETAIN<	Editor reportedly arrested in connection with various articles on government corruption and civil salary increases. Idowu was eventually transferred to a parent company and later resigned.
2 JOURNALISTS	VANGUARD	89/07/00	DETAIN<2	The editor and advertising manager were reportedly detained for a short period, and the newspaper's premises were searched by police. The paper had reportedly carried an advertisement in which "New-Breed Nigerians," a newly formed group "committed to the cause and growth of Nigeria," accused the police of inefficiency.
6 JOURNALISTS	REPUBLIC	89/00/00	DETAIN<2	Detained following the publication of an article in the June 15 issue that alleged the involvement of the Chief of General Staff, Vice Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, in a money scandal. All six were reportedly released on bail soon after the arrests.
LEWIS OBI	AFRICAN CONCORD	89/01/18	DETAIN<2	Detained without charge and later released in connection with an investigative report on police atrocities during a raid on a village in Bendel State.
TUNDE OGUNGBILE	NEW HORIZON	89/07/04	DETAIN<2	Detained without charge, possibly in relation to an interview with the outspoken lawyer Chief Gani Fawehinmi that was published in the March issue of the magazine.
CHRIS OKOLIE	VANGUARD	89/00/00	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight after publishing allegations that the diplomatic community

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				had been complaining about police drunkenness. Charged with publishing false information and granted bail. The case was later dismissed.
CHRIS OKOLIE	NEWBREED	89/02/00	DETAIN<2	Detained for two days after the publication of an article critical of promotions in the armed forces.
BISI OLOYEDE	LAGOS NEWS	89/00/00	DETAIN<2	Detained after publishing Chief Gani Fawehinmi's critical remarks about an official investigation into the murder of a former Newswatch editor. Released two days later.
VICTOR OMUABOR	AFRICAN CONCORD	89/01/18	DETAIN<2	Detained without charge and later released in connection with an investigative report on police atrocities during a police raid on a village in Bendal State.
MIKE ORJI	VANGUARD	89/00/00	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight after publishing allegations that the diplomatic community had been complaining about police drunkenness. Charged with publishing false information and granted bail. The case was later dismissed.
SOLA OYENEYIN	NEWBREED	89/02/00	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight after publication of an article critical of promotions in the armed forces.
ISHMAEL RAHEEM	NEWBREED	89/02/00	DETAIN<2	Detained overnight after publication of an article critical of promotions in the armed forces.
TAI SOLARIN	FREELANCE	89/06/18	DETAIN<2	Accused of holding a public meeting without official permission after attending a discussion of alternatives to Nigeria's economic austerity program.
PHIL TOSAN	VANGUARD	89/04/00	DETAIN<2	Detained for several days after publishing an article announcing the alleged deaths in detention of several villagers in Ogun State.

NORTH KOREA

	TELEVISION	89/07/02	CENSORED	The government reportedly censored an evening re-broadcast of that day's live coverage of the opening ceremony of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students, excising footage of several European delegations carrying signs such as "Solidarity with the Chinese Students" and "Let Amnesty [International] In."
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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
40+ SEOUL-BASED JLISTS		89/06/00	ENTRYD	Government denied visas to some 40 Seoul-based correspondents who had applied to travel to North Korea to cover the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. The action was apparently taken in retaliation for South Korea's refusal to allow South Koreans to attend the festival.
PAKISTAN				
	TIME	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities reportedly banned a February issue what included an article about the Salman Rushdie affair.
	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the April 3 issue, which included photographs of nude paintings and an image of the Prophet Muhammad. Islam forbids any graphic depiction of the prophet.
	NEWSWEEK	89/02/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the February 27 issue, which included an article on the Salman Rushdie affair.
	JANG	89/10/10	RAIDED	Members of the Pakistan Peoples Party ransacked the Karachi office of the daily Jang after the newspaper published comments critical of the prime minister.
IQBAL KHWAJA	DAWN	89/04/15	DETAIN<2	Police arrested the journalist for allegedly misquoting a provincial chief minister about a controversial dam project. He was freed on bail the next day.
CHRISTINA LAMB	FINANCIAL TIMES	89/00/00	ENTRYD	Authorities refused to issue her a new visa following her expulsion from the country, despite official assurances that she would be allowed to return.
CHRISTINA LAMB	FINANCIAL TIMES	89/09/00	EXPELLED	Authorities refused to renew Lamb's visa because of their displeasure with a September 8 article reporting on an alleged coup attempt put down by the government. After the article was published and before she was forced to leave the country, Lamb was followed constantly, her phone was cut off and her apartment was broken into.
ZAHID MALIK	PAKISTAN OBSERVER	89/08/06	DETAIN>2	Security officials arrested Malik in connection with his book "Dr. Abdul Qadeer Khan and the Islamic Bomb." After his release on bail on August 21, Malik

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				said his arrest had nothing to do with the book, and was instead related to his criticism of the government.
KHALIL UR RAHMAN	JANG PUBLISHING GROUP	89/07/26	ASSAULT	Several gunmen fired on the home of the editor-in-chief of the Jang Publishing Group and President of the All-Pakistan Newspaper Society. No one was injured. The specific motive for the attack is unclear.

PANAMA

	CANAL 2	89/02/09	ATTACKED	A bomb exploded at the station's Panama City complex, causing damage.
	RPC TV	89/04/24	OTHER	Authorities suspended a 10-minute news program prepared by an alliance of opposition parties on the grounds that its anchor, Marcela Cruz, did not have a proper television license. The show was aired the next day under a new name and with a new anchor.
	RPC	89/08/14	OTHER	The government took over the RPC television and radio corporation in two steps. They froze the corporation's assets and named a new administrator to oversee operations, and then suspended news directors and programs and put government supporters in charge. The government described its actions as compensation for alleged RPC tax evasion.
	RADIO EXITOSA	89/10/06	CLOSED	The government closed this Panama City-based network for having broadcast a statement by troops who attempted to overthrow Manuel Noriega on October 3. The offices of the station were ransacked by armed men who reportedly carted off electronic equipment.
	UNITED PRESS INTERNATL	89/10/26	CLOSED	Authorities told the wire service it had 72 hours to evacuate personnel on the grounds that it had allegedly published false reports with the intention of discrediting Panama. The service was reauthorized to work shortly thereafter.
BALTAZAR AIZPURUA	CRITICA	89/12/00	DETAIN<2	Detained by US troops during their December invasion. Head of the journalists' union, Aizpurua was a well-known supporter of General Manuel Noriega. After being released he sought refuge at the Nicaraguan Embassy in Panama City.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
FERNANDO ARAUZ	CANAL 13	89/05/08	ASSAULT	Shot by government supporters while covering an opposition demonstration the day after nation-wide voting. Arauz, a reporter and cameraman, was hospitalized with severe wounds to the chest and was released about one month later.
HUMBERTO ARCE		89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information."
SUSAN BENESCH	ST. PETERSBURG TIMES	89/10/05	HARASS	Forced from a hired car by armed men in fatigues, who stole the car. Another group of similarly dressed men stole \$500 and a tape recorder from her.
PHILIP BENNETT	BOSTON GLOBE	89/05/09	DETAIN<2	Handcuffed and detained along with three other foreign correspondents by uniformed and plainclothes police. Authorities released him after an hour, asserting that the incident had been a "misunderstanding."
STEVE BLANCO	ABC (FREELANCE)	89/05/14	DETAIN<2	Detained for about three hours. Authorities checked his documents before releasing him, but filed no charges and gave no reason for the detention.
WILLIAM BRANIGIN	THE WASHINGTON POST	89/05/09	DETAIN<2	Handcuffed and detained along with three other foreign correspondents by uniformed and plainclothes police. Authorities released him after an hour, asserting that the incident had been a "misunderstanding."
SENEB BRICENO	ONDAS DEL CARIBE	89/10/03	DETAIN>2	Detained and held until December, apparently because of comments he made on the air that were supportive of military officials who had attempted to overthrow General Manuel Noriega in October.
LAURA BROOKS	NBC	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
CAROL BYRNE	MINN. STAR TRIBUNE	89/10/03	DETAIN<2	Detained by military police for about half an hour at the airport, possibly because her passport identifies her as a journalist. Then escorted out of the country, which she and a colleague were passing through.
ESCOLASTICO CALVO	ERSA	89/11/21	DETAIN>2	Head of Editora Renovacion, S.A. publishing group arrested by US troops during the invasion. Calvo was later turned

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				over to Panamanian authorities, although it is unclear whether he was charged.
JULIO CESAR CAMACHO		89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
ROBERT CAMPOS	ABC NEWS	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
ANTONIO CANO	EL PAIS (SPAIN)	89/10/13	THREAT	Cano sought refuge in his country's embassy in Panama, fearing arrest for his reporting about an October 3 coup attempt. He had reportedly been threatened by an official of the Panamanian Defense Force, who informed him that he would be arrested.
PATRICK CHAUVEL	SYGMA	89/12/21	OTHER	The French photographer hired by Newsweek was severely injured, apparently in a crossfire between US troops near the Marriott Hotel during the December invasion. Received emergency medical treatment in Panama.
GUILLELMO COCHEZ	RPC RADIO	89/04/17	CLOSED	The politician directed the radio program "La Voz del Ado-Civilista," which was banned on the grounds that it allegedly aired false news.
TV CREW	NBC	89/10/05	OTHER	An NBC camera crew's equipment was confiscated by pro-Noriega officials at an opposition press conference.
BERTRAND DE LA GRANGE	LE MONDE (FRANCE)	89/05/08	ASSAULT	Hit with birdshot by government supporters while covering an opposition demonstration the day after nation-wide voting. He was superficially wounded.
RUBEN DEL CASTILLO	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/05/10	OTHER	Denied renewal of visa. Authorities declared the station an organ of disinformation and cited specific broadcasts as examples. Del Castillo was one of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion. Left the country later.
MICHAEL DRUDGE	VOICE OF AMERICA	89/05/10	OTHER	Denied renewal of visa. Authorities declared the station an organ of disinformation and cited specific broadcasts as examples. Drudge was one of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion. Left the country later.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
LAFFITE FERNANDEZ	LA NACION (COSTA RICA)	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information."
KENNETH FREED	LOS ANGELES TIMES	89/05/09	DETAIN<2	Handcuffed and detained along with three other foreign correspondents by uniformed and plainclothes police. Authorities released him after an hour, asserting that the incident had been a "misunderstanding."
LINDSEY GRUSON	NEW YORK TIMES	89/12/19	DETAIN<2	Detained by US troops for about half an hour at Howard Air Force Base the day before US forces invaded Panama. He had gone there with two other journalists to inquire about troop movements. Soldiers read his notebook.
LINDSEY GRUSON	NEW YORK TIMES	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
ARTURO GUDINO	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
CARL HERSH	ABC (FREELANCE)	89/05/14	DETAIN<2	Detained for about three hours. Authorities checked his documents before releasing him, but filed no charges and gave no reason for the detention.
JOHN HOPPER	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/10/05	ASSAULT	Chased and beaten by uniformed officers amid disturbances following an attempted coup. His camera was stolen.
CANDICE HUGHES	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
JOAQUIM IBARZ	LA VANGUARDIA (SPAIN)	89/01/24	OTHER	Detained at airport and expelled, possibly due to his coverage of the country. Left the country later.
JOAQUIM IBARZ	LA VANGUARDIA (SPAIN)	89/05/10	EXPELLED	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information."
PAUL IREDALE	REUTERS	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
CHARLES JACO	CABLE NEWS NETWORK	89/05/10	OTHER	Ordered to leave the country on the same day he had renewed his visa. Jaco was one of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
AURELIO JIMENEZ	LA PRENSA/QUIUBO	89/03/20	DETAIN<2	Detained with four others from an office where La Estrella Civilista, a new publication sponsored by the Christian Democratic Party, was being prepared by his father, Alfredo Jimenez Velez.
ALFREDO JIMENEZ VELEZ	LA PRENSA/QUIUBO	89/03/20	DETAIN>2	Detained with four others from an office where he was preparing La Estrella Civilista, a new publication sponsored by the Christian Democratic Party. Authorities accused him of seditious activity and of working against the national economy via his various publishing efforts. He was held until March 30, when he was released on US \$20,000 bail.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/12/00	RESTRICT	Journalists' mobility was restricted by US troops after their December invasion.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/12/00	HARASS	Mobs supporting General Manuel Noriega confronted, harassed, and stole from reporters during the US invasion.
MICHELE LABRUT	NBC	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noriega. Released hours later.
CHARLES LANE	NEWSWEEK	89/05/09	DETAIN<2	Handcuffed and detained along with three other foreign correspondents by uniformed and plainclothes police. Authorities released him after an hour, asserting that the incident had been a "misunderstanding."
MALCOLM LINTON	REUTERS	89/12/21	DETAIN<2	Detained by US troops for about half an hour at Howard Air Force Base the day before US forces invaded Panama. He had gone there with two other journalists to inquire about troop movements.
MALCOLM LINTON	REUTERS	89/12/22	OTHER	Wounded during an apparent crossfire between two sets of US troops near the Marriott Hotel.
LERNA LLERENA	REUTERS	89/12/19	DETAIN<2	Detained by US troops for about half an hour at Howard Air Force Base the day before US forces invaded Panama. She had gone there with two other journalists to inquire about troop movements.
BETSY LORDAN	UNITED PRESS INTERNATL	89/10/05	DETAIN<2	Detained and released during unrest surrounding an attempted coup.
JONATHAN MEYERSOHN	CBS NEWS	89/12/20	KIDNAP	Kidnapped and held by supporters of General Manuel Noreiga. Released after almost four days in captivity.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JOSE MELENDEZ MONGE	EXCELSIOR (MEXICO)	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
ENRIQUE MULLER	PUEBLO VASCO (SPAIN)	89/05/11	OTHER	Added to a list of journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
ROMAN OROZCO	DIARIO 16 (SPAIN)	89/05/11	OTHER	Added to a list of journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
ISABEL OVARES RAMIREZ	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
JAIME PADILLA BELIZ	EL SIGLO	89/09/15	DETAIN<2	Owner of banned daily El Siglo beaten and detained by Panamanian security officials. He was subsequently deported to Venezuela.
DOMINIQUE PETTTT	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
RITA REED	MINN. STAR TRIBUNE	89/10/03	DETAIN<2	Detained by military police for about half an hour at the airport, possibly because a colleague, Carol Byrne, was stopped. Then escorted out of the country, which they were passing through.
JUAN ANTONIO RODRIGUEZ	EL PAIS (SPAIN)	89/12/21	KILLED	Caught in what appeared to have been crossfire between two sets of US troops near the Marriott Hotel. Rodriguez, who had been staying at the hotel, was trapped in the area after American soldiers denied him access to the hotel.
JAVIER ROJAS	EXCELSIOR (MEXICO)	89/05/10	OTHER	One of a dozen journalists threatened with immediate expulsion for "disseminating false information." Left the country later.
JOE TREASTER	NEW YORK TIMES	89/10/05	HARASS	Forced from a hired car by armed men in fatigues, who stole the car.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PARAGUAY				
	ABC COLOR	89/09/00	THREAT	Newspaper warned by telephone to stop covering the illegal trafficking of babies. The caller, who apparently supported the trade, suggested that the journalists on the beat might get hurt.
SEBASTIAN CACERES	EL DIARIO NOTICIAS	89/07/16	ASSAULT	Roughed up by Colorado Party members who objected to his reporting at a local party meeting.
FRANCISCO FRUTOS	EL DIARIO NOTICIAS	89/07/16	ASSAULT	Roughed up by Colorado Party members who objected to his reporting at a local Party meeting.
EDGAR GODOY	ABC COLOR	89/07/26	ASSAULT	Photographer roughed up by a private guard while trying to investigate an illegal gambling casino.
HECTOR GUERIN	ABC COLOR	89/06/00	THREAT	Received threats because of his investigations into corruption in Ciudad del Este.
HECTOR GUERIN	ABC COLOR	89/09/12	HARASS	Stopped by the military as he tried to cover the oustings of peasants from land they had occupied in Ciudad del Este. The soldiers took his camera and film, and reportedly took a tape belonging to a radio journalist. According to ABC Color, officials later apologized to Guerin and returned his equipment.
JOURNALISTS		89/10/00	ASSAULT	About a dozen journalists were hit with night sticks, electric prods and/or water-cannon while covering demonstrations, although they do not appear to have been targeted because of their work.
JUAN LIRD	ABC COLOR	89/06/23	ASSUALT	Attacked by a police dog when authorities released several of the animals on a crowd of protestors in Asuncion.
SIGFRIDO MUNOZ	ABC COLOR	89/07/26	ASSAULT	Reporter roughed up by private guards while trying to investigate an illegal gambling casino.

PERU

	EL DIARIO	89/06/12	ATTACKED	A bomb exploded at the Lima office of the newspaper, which is widely seen as a mouthpiece of the armed leftist group
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Sendero Luminoso. The bomb caused physical damage to the building.
	UNITED PRESS INTERNATL	89/09/00	ATTACKED	Guerrillas belonging to the leftist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took over the office of the news service and forced staff to transmit pro-guerrilla information.
	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/09/00	ATTACKED	Guerrillas belonging to the leftist Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) took over the office of the news service and forced staff to transmit pro-guerrilla information.
	EL DIARIO	89/11/03	RAIDED	Raided by authorities, who confiscated materials. The newspaper, which is widely considered to be a mouthpiece for the armed leftists group Sendero Luminoso, did not return to the streets following the raid.
ABILO ARROYO	CARETAS	89/04/00	DETAIN <2	Detained for about two days by the army in Ayacucho. Arroyo was accused of being in a closed military area.
JOSEPH CONTRERAS	NEWSWEEK	89/04/09	KIDNAP	Kidnapped for two days by the armed leftist group Sendero Luminoso. Handcuffed and interrogated.
BARBARA D'ACHILLE	EL COMERCIO	89/05/31	KILLED	Killed after being intercepted by Sendero Luminoso guerrillas while inspecting a United Nations development project.
HECTOR DELGADO PARKER	PANAMERICANA NETWORK	89/10/04	KIDNAP	Guerrillas of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement reportedly claimed responsibility for the abduction of the chairman of the Panamericana network.
JUVENAL FARFAN		89/01/30	KILLED	Killed along with his wife and two children by unidentified assailants in their home in Ayacucho. While the motive remains unknown, some journalists suspect a link with his activity in radio and print journalism.
ODILON FARFAN	AHORA	89/04/25	LEFTC	Director of the Ayacucho-based magazine fled the country in fear for his life. His brother, Juvenal, was killed in January.
BILL GENTILE	NEWSWEEK	89/04/09	KIDNAP	Kidnapped for two days by the armed leftist group Sendero Luminoso. Handcuffed and interrogated.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JOURNALIST		89/10/00	ASSAULT	At least one journalist wounded by a police bullet as he covered a demonstration in Lima.
JOURNALISTS		89/02/00	ASSAULT	Police grabbed and beat journalists covering a demonstration in Lima.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	RESTRICT	Journalists routinely denied access to rural areas under emergency military rule.
ALBERTO KU KING	ANSA	89/05/08	LEFTC	Fled after discovery of a plot to kill him. Returned on May 26 with bodyguards after receiving guarantees of safety from the president and interior minister. Two other journalists also reportedly left briefly.
GUILLERMO LOPEZ SALAZAR	RADIO TINGO MARIA	89/04/19	KILLED	Killed for unclear motives which may have been related to his journalism. He had been threatened by a right-wing death squad the previous year.
JORGE OCHOA	CARETAS	89/04/00	DETAIN<2	Detained for about two days by the army in Ayacucho. Accused of being in a closed military area.
LUIS PICCONE	RADIO INDEPENDENCIA	89/01/26	KILLED	Killed by unidentified gunman in front of the Ica radio station. Note left at scene read, "This is how informants die."
TODD SMITH	TAMPA TRIBUNE	89/11/17	KILLED	Kidnapped at gunpoint on November 17 and found dead days later. Smith had gone to the area to write about drug trafficking and guerillas. Reports suggest that he may have been killed by members of the armed leftist group Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) or by drug traffickers.
JANET TALAVERA	EL DIARIO	89/06/14	DETAIN>2	Arrested and charged with "apology for terrorism," based on an article that glorified an attack by Sendero Luminoso on the president's bodyguards. Talavera was acting director of the paper when the unsigned article was published.

PHILIPPINES

	FAR EASTERN ECON. REV.	89/02/00	CONBAN	A judge impounded some 6,000 copies of the current issue meant for distribution in the Philippines pending a libel complaint recently lodged against the magazine. The suit was lodged by logging tycoon Jose Alvarez in connection with an article about the environmental plunder of Palawan island. The judge later changed
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				his decision and ordered the Review to place a money bond in lieu of the impounded magazine.
	RADIO DXOW	89/12/00	CLOSED	Officials temporarily closed the station in Davao, Mindanao for broadcasting "false, inaccurate and misleading news and information over the airways."
	RADIO DZEC	89/12/03	CLOSED	Station in Manila closed for allegedly airing pro-rebel propaganda during coup attempt. Allowed to reopen after several days.
	RADIO DYLA	89/12/04	CLOSED	Station in Cebu closed, reportedly for airing statement by self-proclaimed coup leader. Allowed to reopen after several days.
BROADCAST MEDIA		89/12/00	OTHER	In a declaration issued amidst a coup attempt, the National Telecommunications Commission barred broadcast media from airing any "rebellious/terrorist propaganda, comments, interviews, information and other similar and/or related materials." The regulations were lifted after several days.
JOURNALISTS		89/07/00	OTHER	The military commander in Davao warned journalists against travelling to rebel-controlled areas.
SEVERINO ARCONES	RADYO BOMBO DYFM	89/10/17	KILLED	Unidentified gunmen killed the radio reporter outside of his home. One theory suggests the Communist NPA was behind the killing; other suspect a kidnapping ring blamed for the recent abduction of the radio station's owner.
EDGAR CADAGAT	COBRA-ANS	89/03/00	THREAT	Allegedly threatened for his reporting on ties between a sugar-producers' organization and local paramilitary groups.
SATCH CONTA	PANAY NEWS	89/04/00	THREAT	After reporting on the military situation in Negros, listed on a death-threat notice reportedly circulated by a government-backed paramilitary group.
ROGELIO FLORETE	RADYO BOMBO DYFM	89/09/04	KIDNAP	Unidentified parties kidnapped station owner Florete, releasing him after several weeks. One theory is that the Communist NPA was behind the abduction, while others suggest a kidnapping-extortion ring was responsible.
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS		89/05/25	ASSAULT	Several journalists covering the funeral in Manila of a suspected guerilla were

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				attacked by police. Some were assaulted and/or briefly detained. The journalists included reporters from People's Journal, Manila Standard and Abante.
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS		89/06/00	DETAIN<2	Soldiers detained several reporters accompanying Manila police travelling to Quezon Province to arrest two people on murder charges. Journalists detained for several hours reportedly included representatives of Malaya, the Bulletin and Ang Pilipino Ngayon.
VIC MERCADO	RADIO DYHB	89/04/00	THREAT	After reporting on the military situation in Negros, listed on a death-threat notice reportedly circulated by a government-backed paramilitary group.
LUIS REYES	PANAHON	89/05/08	ASSAULT	Allegedly forced by a military officer to eat a copy of his paper at gunpoint.
RITA VILLADIEGO	PHILIPPINE INQUIRER	89/05/18	HARASS	Soldiers reportedly barred Inquirer correspondent Villadiego from attending a press conference at a security force headquarters in Lucena City.
SANDY VILLANO	RADIO DYHB	89/04/00	THREAT	After reporting on the military situation in Negros, listed on a death-threat notice reportedly circulated by a government-backed paramilitary group.

POLAND

	SZTANDAR MLODYCH	89/02/00	OTHER	Extracts from Salman Rushdie's Book, The Satanic Verses, not published for fear of offending the Iranian government.
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ROMANIA

EMRE AYGEN	TRT (TURKEY)	89/12/00	ASSAULT	Government television journalist shot on the outskirts of Bucharest by snipers.
PETRE MIHAI BACANU	ROMANIA LIBERA	89/01/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets critical of the government. Before the December revolution, Bacanu reportedly faced charges of disseminating "propaganda against the Socialist State," and reports indicated he was subjected to physical and psychological mistreatment.
SILVIU BRUCAN	WORLD PAPER (US)	89/03/00	HARASS	Former Romanian Ambassador to United States and correspondent interrogated

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				and put under surveillance. Actions stemmed from an open letter he signed criticizing official policies.
JEAN BURNER	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/11/00	ENTRYD	Received a visa to cover the Communist Party Congress but was told by the embassy that he was unwelcome in the country.
JEAN-LOUIS CALDERON	LA CINQ (FRANCE)	89/12/00	KILLED	Crushed to death by a tank in Bucharest during the December revolution.
MIHAI CREANGA	ROMANIA PITORESCA	89/01/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets critical of the government. Before the December revolution, Creanga reportedly faced charges of disseminating "propaganda against the Socialist State," and reports indicated that he was subjected to physical and psychological mistreatment.
JOHN DANISZEWSKI	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/12/24	ASSAULT	Shot by soldiers of unknown allegiance while in Timisoara covering the revolution.
MIRCEA DINESCU	ROMANIA LITERARA	89/03/00	FIRE	Poet and editorial board member fired from job, reportedly for his alleged contacts with foreigners. Expelled from Communist Party after his criticism of the government appeared in the French daily Liberation.
ALEXANDRU GHIROIU	CASA SCINTEII	89/01/00	DETAIN>2	Typesetter at official printing house arrested for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets critical of the government. Before the December revolution, Ghiroiou reportedly faced charges of disseminating "propaganda against the Socialist State," and reports indicated he was subjected to physical and psychological mistreatment.
DANNY HUWE	VTM (BELGIUM)	89/12/00	KILLED	Shot and killed, probably by snipers suspected of being pro-Ceausescu forces.
PETER KLEBNIKOV	NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE	89/01/21	EXPELLED	Arrested in Cluj as he was about to meet dissident Rev. Istvan Tokes, and given six hours to leave the country. Notebook and film confiscated.
JACQUES LANGEVIN	SYGMA PHOTO NEWS (US)	89/12/22	ASSAULT	Wounded in Timisoara. Details not available.
SIMONA MASSAIA-LAMBERT	FREELANCE (ITALY)	89/08/00	EXPELLED	Expelled after having interviewed the dissident Dan Petrescu in the city of Iasi.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PASQUALE MODICA	AGF (ITALY)	89/12/00	ASSAULT	Photo agency journalist fired on by soldiers in Timisoara while covering the revolution. Struck by two bullets.
VIVIEN MORGAN	FREELANCE (UK)	89/02/00	DETAIN<2	Arrested several times in February.
LJUBA PAJIC	POLITIKA EXPRES	89/12/24	ASSAULT	Beaten up by soldiers of unknown allegiance while in Timisoara covering the revolution.
ZELJKO SAJIN	ZAGREB TV (YUGOS.)	89/12/24	ASSAULT	Wounded by gunfire in Timisoara while covering the revolution.
ROSELLA SIMONE	FREELANCE (ITALY)	89/08/00	EXPELLED	Expelled after having interviewed the dissident Dan Petrescu in the city of Iasi.
JOHN TAGLIABUE	NEW YORK TIMES	89/12/24	ASSAULT	Caught in a car in crossfire between pro- and anti-Ceausescu forces in Timisoara.
ANTON UNCUCU	ROMANIA LIBERA	89/01/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested for allegedly printing and distributing leaflets critical of the government. Before the December revolution, Uncu reportedly faced charges of disseminating "propaganda against the Socialist State," and reports indicated that he was subjected to physical and psychological mistreatment.
CLAUDE-MARIE VADROT	J. DU DIMANCHE (FRANCE)	89/11/17	EXPELLED	Had planned to cover the Communist Party Congress.

RWANDA

FRANCOIS HANGIMANA	KANGUKA	89/12/00	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with several offenses, including contempt, after writing an article about the trial of Finance Minister Vincent Ruhamanya, convicted of corruption and embezzlement.
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SENEGAL

MBAGNICK DIOP	SOPI	89/09/00	OTHER	Charged and convicted of "provoking the military" after publishing an article in an August issue about army officers' dissatisfaction with equipment and vehicles at their disposal. Sentenced to a six-month jail term, but free pending appeal.
KHADRE FALL	SOPI	89/09/00	OTHER	Charged and convicted of "offending a head of state" after publishing an article critical of the Minister of State and General Secretary of the President Jean

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Collin. Sentenced to a six-month jail term, but free pending appeal.
SHEIKH KOUREYSSI BA	SOPI	89/03/00	LEGACT	The publisher was charged with "spreading false news, offending a head of state, provoking the military, and defamation," after the newspaper published articles about the military and Minister of State and General Secretary to the President, Jean Collin. Sentenced to a year in prison, but free pending appeal.
SHEIKH KOUREYSSI BA	SOPI	89/03/00	LEGACT	Charged with "publishing false information compromising public security and casting discredit on public institutions," after publishing a report in the newspaper's March issue claiming that the February 1988 elections were fraudulent. Convicted in November and sentenced to six-month prison term and a large fine. Released pending appeal.
SIDY LAMINE NIASSE	WAL FADRI	89/05/00	THREAT	Received death threats on the telephone for having sided with Mauritania in an editorial about an April clash between Senegalese and Mauritians.
MADIOR SOKHNA NDIAYE	SOPI	89/10/10	DETAIN>2	Detained and charged with "helping to spread false news" after publishing a reader's letter critical of the Minister of State and General Secretary to the President Jean Collin. Released December 16, pending a trial.
MAMADOU OUMAR NDIAYE	SOPI	89/09/14	OTHER	The editor-in-chief was charged and convicted of "provoking the military" after publishing an article in an August issue about army officers' dissatisfaction with equipment and vehicles at their disposal. Sentenced to a three-month prison term, but free pending appeal.

SIERRA LEONE

	FOR DI PEOPLE	89/04/26	CLOSED	Shut down for "operating illegally." The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also accused the independent newspaper of "libel, blackmail and rumor mongering" along with four other papers, several of which ran articles on a scandal involving Minister of Information Victor Mambu. In May the order was lifted and the newspaper has since reopened.
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	THE GLOBE	89/04/26	CLOSED	Shut down for "operating illegally." The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also accused the independent newspaper of "libel, black mail and rumor mongering" along with four other papers, several of which ran articles on a scandal involving Minister of Information Victor Mambu. In May the order was lifted and the newspaper has since reopened.
	NEW SHAFT	89/04/26	CLOSED	Shut down for "operating illegally." The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also accused the independent newspaper of "libel, black mail and rumor mongering" along with four other papers, several of which ran articles on a scandal involving Minister of Information Victor Mambu. In May the order was lifted and the newspaper has since reopened.
	WEEKEND SPARK	89/04/26	CLOSED	Shut down for "operating illegally." The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also accused the independent newspaper of "libel, black mail and rumor mongering" along with four other papers, several of which ran articles on a scandal involving Minister of Information Victor Mambu. In May the order was lifted and the newspaper has since reopened.
	THE VISION	89/04/26	CLOSED	License and registration revoked for "operating illegally." The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting also accused the independent newspaper of "libel, black mail and rumor mongering" along with four other papers, several of which ran articles on a scandal involving Minister of Information Victor Mambu. In May the order was lifted and the newspaper has since reopened.
VALENTIN BORISSOV	NOVOSTI (USSR)	89/01/24	EXPELLED	Asked to leave the country within 24 hours for alleged spying.
ALEXANDER PERISOSKY	TASS (USSR)	89/01/24	EXPELLED	Asked to leave the country within 24 hours for alleged spying.
SINGAPORE				
	ASIAN WALL STREET JOURN	89/06/01	OTHER	The paper lost its final court appeal against a punitive reduction in circulation (from 5,000 to 400) imposed by authorities in 1987 for "engaging in domestic politics." The Journal was also ordered to pay court costs.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	DOW JONES AND CO., INC.	89/12/19	LEGACTION	The government filed contempt of court charges against the publishing company after the Asian Wall Street Journal printed critical commentary of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's successful libel suit against the Far Eastern Economic Review.
	SINGAPORE NEWSPAPER SER	89/12/19	LEGACTION	The government filed contempt of court charges against the Asian Wall Street Journal's local printer after the Journal printed critical commentary of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's successful libel suit against the Far Eastern Economic Review.
	CHANGI INT. DIST. SERV.	89/12/19	LEGACTION	The government filed contempt of court charges against the Asian Wall Street Journal's local distributors after the Journal printed critical commentary of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's successful libel suit against the Far Eastern Economic Review.
SIMON ELEGANT	AP/DOW JONES	89/00/00	EXPELLED	Authorities denied Elegant a two-month extension on his visa. The journalist had wanted the extension to cover the period between his scheduled departure and the arrival of his replacement. No reason was given for the denial. He was forced to leave Singapore on or around October 31.
MATTHEW GEIGER	AP/DOW JONES	89/11/18	ENTRY DENIED	Authorities denied Geiger an employment permit that would allow him to work in Singapore. No reason was given. The denial left the AP/Dow Jones without a correspondent in Singapore.
BARRY WAIN	ASIAN WALL STREET JOURN	89/12/19	LEGACTION	The government filed contempt of court charges against Journal Editor Wain after the paper printed critical commentary of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's successful libel suit against the Far Eastern Economic Review.
MICHAEL WILSON	ASIAN WALL STREET JOURN	89/12/19	LEGACTION	The government filed contempt of court charges against Journal Publisher Wilson after the paper printed critical commentary of Singaporean Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's successful libel suit against the Far Eastern Economic Review.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SOMALIA				
JOURNALISTS	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/07/14	OTHER	Immediately following violent clashes between the army and demonstrators, stringers for Agence France-Presse were reportedly barred from sending reports by telex from the office of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.
JOURNALISTS	ANSA (ITALY)	89/07/14	OTHER	Immediately following violent clashes between the army and demonstrators, stringers for the Italian news agency were reportedly barred from sending reports by telex from the office of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.
JOURNALISTS	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/14	OTHER	Immediately following violent clashes between the army and demonstrators, stringers for the BBC were reportedly barred from sending reports by telex from the office of the Ministry and Post and Telecommunications.
JOURNALISTS	REUTERS	89/07/14	OTHER	Immediately following violent clashes between the army and demonstrators, stringers for Reuters were reportedly barred from sending reports by telex from the office of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications.
MOHAMED MUSE MOHAMED		89/07/16	KILLED	One of 47 men of Isaaq origin killed in a massacre by suspected government troops following Muslim demonstrations against arrests of religious leaders.

SOUTH AFRICA

	WORK IN PROGRESS	89/01/11	OTHER	Received third and final warning in accordance with August 1987 regulations, which established broad grounds for media closures. On March 2, received indication from home affairs minister that no further action would be taken.
	AL-QALAM	89/01/11	OTHER	Received first warning in accordance with August 1987 regulations, which established broad grounds for media closures. On March 2, received a second warning from the home affairs minister.
	CBS	89/02/09	OTHER	Police confiscated a videotape of a Johannesburg meeting, though a judge permitted the tape's transmission abroad.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				In July, a Supreme Court judge declared the police seizure unlawful and ordered Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok to return the tape and pay costs incurred by CBS in bringing the court action.
	GRASSROOTS	89/02/17	CLOSED	Ordered closed for three months for "promoting revolution, stirring up hatred towards the security forces, and promoting the public esteem of unlawful organizations." On January 11, had received third and final warning in accordance with August 1987 regulations, which established broad grounds for media closures.
	NEW ERA	89/02/17	CLOSED	Ordered closed for three months for "promoting revolution, stirring up hatred towards the security forces, and promoting the public esteem of unlawful organizations." On January 11, had received third and final warning in accordance with August 1987 regulations, which established broad grounds for media closures.
	BUSINESS DAY	89/03/23	CONBAN	South Africa's Reserve Bank obtained an injunction to halt distribution of the first edition of the newspaper in order to prevent the publication of undisclosed financial information. The Pretoria Supreme Court backed the injunction on June 7.
	NEW AFRICAN	89/03/27	OTHER	Required to pay an unusually large deposit to register as a newspaper. The order came two weeks after a letter from the minister of justice that was widely interpreted as a warning that the paper could face government restrictions.
	COSATU NEWS	89/04/28	CONBAN	Police confiscated thousands of copies of the publication of the Congress of South African Trade Unions.
	GRASSROOTS	89/05/18	OTHER	The government, citing emergency regulations, banned an annual meeting Grassroots had scheduled for May 19 and 20 under the title "No Submission to Restrictions."
	COSATU NEWS	89/05/22	CONBAN	Security police raided the Port Elizabeth offices of the Congress of South African Trade Unions and confiscated thousands of copies of the paper.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	CRISIS NEWS	89/06/01	CONBAN	Security police seized about 1,500 copies of the May edition of the paper in a raid on the Salt River offices of the Western Province Council of Churches.
	SAAMSTAAN	89/06/12	CONBAN	Police confiscated 374 copies of an issue that was critical of the government.
	ARGUS PRINTING	89/07/20	LEGACTION	Argus Printing and Publishing Company, which owns the Sowetan newspaper, was charged under the Internal Security Act with publishing a speech in December 1988 by African National Congress activist Harry Gwala, who is "listed" and therefore may not be quoted. The case was dropped in December.
	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/08/00	OTHER	A taped BBC interview with United Democratic Front Leader Valli Moosa about the defiance campaign was seized from his Braamfontein offices.
	VISNEWS (UK)	89/08/26	OTHER	Footage was confiscated from a Visnews crew filming a demonstration in Durban against a rugby tour.
	WORLDWIDE TV NEWS	89/08/26	CONBAN	Footage was confiscated from a Worldwide Television News crew filming a demonstration in Durban against a rugby tour.
	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/08/26	CONBAN	Footage was confiscated from a BBC crew filming a demonstration in Durban against rugby tours.
	TIMES MEDIA LTD.	89/08/31	FINED	Times Media Ltd., which publishes the Sunday Times newspaper, was fined 2,000 rand (US \$800) under the Internal Security Act for quoting African National Congress leader Harry Gwala in a December article.
	NBC	89/09/02	RAIDED	Police raided the offices of NBC.
	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/09/02	RAIDED	Police raided the offices of the BBC.
	VISNEWS (UK)	89/09/02	RAIDED	Police raided the offices of Visnews and confiscated 63 tapes. They told cameraman Jimi Matthews and soundman Aziz Tassiem later that they were studying the confiscated tapes for evidence that emergency regulations had been broken.
	WEEKLY MAIL	89/09/08	RAIDED	Security police raided the Cape Town offices of the newspaper, under a search warrant for videotapes on an August 20 United Democratic Front meeting.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	CANADIAN B'CASTING CORP	89/09/08	RAIDED	Security police raided the Cape Town offices of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, under a search warrant for videotapes on an August 20 United Democratic Front meeting.
	NEW AFRICAN	89/11/21	LEGACTION	Charged under the Internal Security Act for quoting defendants in a terrorism case who quoted ANC President Oliver Tambo; under the state of emergency regulations for two separate reports about police actions; and under the Prisons Act for publishing a photo of Nelson Mandela.
PHOTOGR. & TV CREWS		89/09/06	HARASS	In Johannesburg, photographers and foreign television crews had their tapes and film confiscated. At least one photographer was arrested.
MONO BADELA	FREELANCE	89/09/06	DETAIN<2	Association of Democratic Journalists president detained for an hour and a half at Protea police station after covering parliamentary elections in Lenasia. Parts of his notebook were photocopied.
GRANT BENNET	REUTERS	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	One of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
LISE BOSEMAN	VARSITY	89/05/23	LEGACTION	Former editor of University of Cape Town newspaper charged with contravening the emergency regulations by reporting on a school boycott. Case dropped later.
BRENDON BOYLE	REUTERS	89/09/02	DETAIN<2	Boyle was taken out of his car in Cape Town and detained, apparently in an effort to preempt reporting about a march that was about to take place in another part of the city.
ADIL BRADLOW	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/08/22	DETAIN<2	The photographer was arrested at a labor demonstration outside the City Park Hospital in Cape Town and was later released.
ADIL BRADLOW	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/09/01	DETAIN<2	Arrested while covering a march led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.
ADIL BRADLOW	ASSOCIATED PRESS	89/09/04	DETAIN<2	Arrested in Cape Town.
LOUIS BREYTENBACH	INDEPENDENT TV NEWS	89/09/04	DETAIN<2	Arrested in Cape Town.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
TELEVISION CREW	INDEPENDENT TV NEWS	89/02/23	RESTRICT	Police stopped an Independent Television News crew from filming the dispersal of University of the Witwatersrand students holding a meeting on campus in support of hunger-striking detainees. The police ordered the crew to leave the scene.
2 CREW MEMBERS	ABC	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	Two of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
3 TV CREW MEMBERS	VISNEWS (UK)	89/08/28	DETAIN<2	Three Visnews crew members were detained briefly by police at the scene of protests in East London. Their video cameras were confiscated.
KERRY CULLINAN	NEW NATION	89/00/00	LEGACT	Charged with illegal possession of Umsebenzi, a pamphlet associated with the banned South African Communist Party. The pamphlet was found in her car January 8. Cullinan was found not guilty on July 4.
GAYE DAVIS	WEEKLY MAIL	89/08/23	RESTRICT	Security police escorted Davis out of Guguletu, near Cape Town, and later dragged her from her car. Other journalists were ordered to leave the area, which was the site of two marches.
MAX DU PREEZ	VRYE WEEKBLAD	89/06/21	OTHER	Given a six-month suspended sentence and a suspended fine of 1,000 rand (US \$400) for quoting Joe Slovo, who is "listed" by the government and therefore may not be quoted.
MAX DU PREEZ	VRYE WEEKBLAD	89/09/15	LEGACT	Summoned to appear in court to face six charges of contravening the emergency regulations by publishing articles that allegedly undermined the system of military conscription.
LOUISE FLANAGAN	ELNEWS	89/08/27	DETAIN<2	Ciskei plainclothes police detained Flanagan and three other journalists as they were on their way to cover defiance campaign activities in King William's Town.
PATRICK GOODENOUGH	DAILY DISPATCH	89/08/27	DETAIN<2	Ciskei plainclothes police detained Goodenough and three other journalists as they were on their way to cover defiance campaign activities in King William's Town.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
BENNY GOOL	GRASSROOTS	89/08/08	DETAIN<2	The photographer was arrested when police dispersed a rally held by Athlone High School Students.
ANTON HARBER	WEEKLY MAIL	89/08/16	LEGACT	Co-editor charged under the emergency regulations along with two colleagues, in connection with articles on the treatment of detainees. The case was dropped in January 1990.
ANTON HARBER	WEEKLY MAIL	89/08/30	LEGACT	Charged under the Internal Security Act for quoting African National Congress leader Harry Gwala. The case was dismissed in December.
AYESHA ISMAEL		89/09/06	DETAIN<2	Police detained Ismael and two others for four hours in Mannenburg, where they were filming burning barricades.
DERICK JACKSON	SAAMSTAAN	89/09/20	LEGACT	Editor charged under the Prisons Act in connection with a photograph run by the newspaper of jailed African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. Acquitted on December 8.
DERICK JACKSON	SAAMSTAAN	89/10/02	LEGACT	Charged with breaking "restriction" orders by speaking to a group of more than ten people at a September 22 church meeting.
MANSOR JAFFER	SAVE THE PRESS	89/03/09	DETAIN<2	Arrested while covering protests against detentions.
FANIE JASON	FREELANCE	89/09/01	DETAIN<2	Photographer arrested while covering a march led by Archbishop Desmond Tutu.
JOURNALISTS		89/03/09	RESTRICT	Journalists who were covering protests against detentions outside Parliament in Cape Town's Greenmarket Square were ordered to leave the area and refrain from taking photographs.
JOURNALISTS	GRASSROOTS	89/03/09	DETAIN<2	Arrested while covering protests against detentions.
JOURNALISTS		89/09/01	OTHER	The Bureau for Information issued a statement warning journalists to keep away from police actions, and instructed representatives of foreign media that they "will be held responsible" for any scenes of unrest transmitted abroad. Such transmissions would violate the emergency regulations.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	RESTRICT	Police prevented journalists from covering news events on numerous occasions during the year, in many cases removing them

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				physically and often taking them into custody.
12 JOURNALISTS	ARGUS	89/08/31	DETAIN<2	Arrested outside the newspaper's offices while picketing against media restrictions. Later released on 50 rand (US \$20) bail each and told they may face charges under the Illegal Gatherings and Demonstrations Act. The case was dropped on October 31.
14 JOURNALISTS	CAPE TIMES	89/09/05	DETAIN<2	Arrested at a picket against press restrictions. Released on 50 rand (US \$20) bail each.
15 JOURNALISTS		89/08/19	DETAIN<2	Fifteen local and foreign journalists arrested on whites-only Strand Beach in Cape Town before police dispersed demonstrators.
2 JOURNALISTS	DAILY DISPATCH	89/08/25	RESTRICT	Barred from East London's Frere Hospital during attempts by protestors to enter racially segregated wards.
2 JOURNALISTS	CBS	89/08/28	DETAIN<2	Briefly detained at the scene of protests in East London. Their video cameras were confiscated.
52 JOURNALISTS		89/09/02	DETAIN<2	Fifty-two journalists held at Caledon Square police station in Cape Town during police action against crowds preparing to march on Parliament.
6 JOURNALISTS		89/08/09	DETAIN<2	Six journalists were arrested at the University of the Western Cape when police fired teargas at a rally marking Women's Day.
7 JOURNALISTS		89/03/25	HARASS	Police questioned seven journalists filming a protest in solidarity with hunger-striking detainees in Durban. Videotapes were confiscated as well.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/06/09	OTHER	The government renewed the three-year-old state of emergency for another year, leaving in place all related restrictions on the media. Illegal activities include the publication of "subversive statements," firsthand reporting of unrest and unauthorized reporting about security forces. The restrictions were partially lifted in February 1990.
AGGREY KLAASTE	SOWETAN	89/07/20	LEGACTION	Charged with publishing a speech by a "listed" activist. The case was dropped in December.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
FRANZ KRUGER	WEEKLY MAIL	89/08/16	LEGACT	Charged under the emergency regulations along with two colleagues, in connection with an article on the treatment of detainees. The case was dropped in January 1990.
ISMAEL LAGARDIEN	SOWETAN	89/08/17	HARASS	A tape recording made by the journalist was seized at a Mass Democratic Movement press conference.
ANNE LAING	CAPE TIMES	89/08/22	DETAIN<2	The photographer was arrested at a labor demonstration outside the City Park Hospital in Cape Town and later released.
CHARLES LEONARD	VRYE WEEKBLAD	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	One of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
EDWIN LININGTON	S. AFRICAN PRESS ASSOC.	89/09/11	LEGACT	Summoned under the Criminal Procedures Act to testify in court about alleged offenses by the Congress of South African Trade Unions. In November, he "reluctantly" agreed to make a statement.
RASHID LOMBARD	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/09/04	DETAIN<2	Arrested in Cape Town.
RASHID LOMBARD	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/09/08	OTHER	Security police raided the photographer's house under a search warrant for videotapes of an August 20 United Democratic Front meeting. They confiscated about 15 videotapes.
ELMARIE LOTZ	DAILY DISPATCH	89/08/27	DETAIN<2	Ciskei plainclothes police detained Lotz and three other journalists as they were on their way to cover defiance campaign activities in King William's Town.
THUMEDA MAISTRY	ELNEWS	89/08/27	DETAIN<2	Ciskei plainclothes police detained Maistry and three other journalists as they were on their way to cover defiance campaign activities in King William's Town.
IRWIN MANOIM	WEEKLY MAIL	89/01/06	ASSAULT	Johannesburg home of the co-editor and his brother Norman, a civil rights attorney, damaged by a fire-bomb. The assailants and their motives are unknown.
CRAIG MATTHEW	WORLDWIDE TV NEWS	89/09/08	OTHER	Security police raided the cameraman's home, under a search warrant for videotapes of an August 20 United Democratic Front meeting.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
JIMI MATTHEWS	VISNEWS (UK)	89/09/06	DETAIN<2	Police briefly detained Matthews in Grassy Park while he was covering a demonstration.
GIDEON MENDEL	FREELANCE	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	One of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
VELISWA MHLAWULI	GRASSROOTS	89/12/11	LEGACT	Found guilty of assisting an injured African National Congress guerrilla and given a five-year suspended sentence.
ERIC MILLER	REUTERS	89/03/09	CONBAN	Police confiscated film that belonged to the photographer at St. George's Cathedral.
ERIC MILLER	REUTERS	89/09/02	DETAIN<2	Taken out of his car and detained, apparently in an effort to preempt reporting about a march on Parliament that was about to take place.
THAMI MKHWANAZI	WEEKLY MAIL	89/08/30	LEGACT	Charged under the Internal Security Act for quoting African National Congress leader Harry Gwala. The case was dismissed in December.
RAPITSE MONTSHO		89/09/04	DETAIN<2	The television cameraman was arrested at Cape Town's Methodist Church, where an elections rally was planned.
RAPITSE MONTSHO		89/09/06	DETAIN<2	Police detained Montsho and two others for four hours in Mannenburg, where they were filming burning barricades.
PATRICK MTALO	NATAL MERCURY	89/09/01	HARASS	Police confiscated film belonging to the photographer after he had just covered a demonstration against the Labor Relations Act at the University of Natal.
TERTIUS MYBURGH	SUNDAY TIMES	89/07/00	LEGACT	Charged under the Internal Security Act with quoting "listed" activist Harry Gwala. Found not guilty on August 31, although the paper was fined.
SIPHO NGCOBO	BUSINESS DAY	89/05/23	LEGACT	Compelled under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to give evidence relating to a newspaper article under threat of up to five years' imprisonment.
REGINALD OLIPHANT	SAAMSTAAN	89/10/02	LEGACT	Charged with breaking "restriction" orders by speaking to a group of more than ten people at a September 22 church meeting.
KEN OWEN	BUSINESS DAY	89/05/23	LEGACT	Compelled under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act to give evidence

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				relating to a newspaper article under threat of up to five years' imprisonment.
WALTER PISO	PRETORIA NEWS	89/08/28	DETAIN<2	The photographer was arrested and his film was confiscated while he was covering the campaign to desegregate buses in Pretoria.
KATE SAVAGE	VARSIITY	89/05/23	LEGACTION	Former editor of University of Cape Town's newspaper charged with contravening the emergency regulations by reporting on a school boycott. Case dismissed later.
RICHARD SERGAY	ABC	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	Bureau chief was one of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
RASHID SERIA	SOUTH	89/05/23	LEGACTION	Former editor charged with contravening the emergency regulations by reporting on school boycotts. On October 11, the charges were dropped.
KHULU SIBIYA	CITY PRESS	89/10/18	LEGACTION	Editor charged with contravening the emergency regulations by publishing an article about a strike in a September 1988 issue. The charges were withdrawn in November.
GAVIN SINCLAIR	FREELANCE	89/09/25	DETAIN<2	One of eight journalists taken to court on charges of attending an illegal gathering by participating in a march with members of Women Against Repression, a banned organization. Acquitted in December.
RIAAN SMIT	BUSINESS DAY	89/05/23	LEGACTION	Served with a subpoena under Section 205 of the Criminal Procedures Act and compelled to give evidence relating to a newspaper article under threat of up to five years' imprisonment.
BRIAN SOKUTO	FREELANCE	89/03/09	OTHER	After releasing him from prison, authorities restricted the journalist's ability to travel and attend meetings. Restrictions lifted on November 11.
MARIMUTHU SUBRAMONEY	PRESS TRUST OF S.A.	89/06/06	OTHER	Denied a passport by the minister of home affairs with no explanation.
AZIZ TASSIEM	VISNEWS (UK)	89/09/06	DETAIN<2	Police briefly detained Tassiem in Grassy Park while he was covering a demonstration.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SOPHIE TEMA	CITY PRESS	89/10/18	LEGACT	Charged with contravening the emergency regulations in effect since 1986 in an article about a strike in a September 1988 issue. The charges were withdrawn in November.
GABU TUGWANA	NEW NATION	89/07/31	LEGACT	Acting editor charged under the Internal Security Act with quoting a "listed" person, Harry Gwala, in December of 1988. Case dismissed in February 1990.
2 TV CREWS		89/09/03	DETAIN > 2	Arrested in New Brighton when police disrupted a meeting about a labor conference that took place in Johannesburg. The journalists were warned not to photograph the police or their vans.
2 FOREIGN TV CREWS		89/08/31	DETAIN < 2	Two foreign television crews were arrested and their footage confiscated at University of the Witwatersrand after a meeting held to declare the unbanning of various student organizations. A photographer was also arrested.
3 TV CREWS		89/08/20	DETAIN < 2	Three television crews covering a Mass Democratic Movement anti-apartheid rally were taken to Hillbrow police station, questioned and then released. "Police anticipated action," according to officials.
SEVERAL TV CREWS		89/09/23	DETAIN < 2	Police briefly detained several television crews at a white supremacist rally in Pretoria, where fighting broke out between the demonstrators and black spectators.
MANDLA TYALA	SUNDAY TIMES	89/07/00	LEGACT	Charged under the Internal Security Act with quoting a "listed" activist, Harry Gwala. Found not guilty on August 31, although the paper was fined.
TON VOSLOO	CITY PRESS	89/10/18	LEGACT	Vosloo, managing director of the company that owns the newspaper, was charged with contravening the emergency regulations by publishing an article about a strike in a September 1988 issue. The charges were withdrawn in November.
MOEGSIEN WILLIAMS	SOUTH	89/03/09	DETAIN < 2	Arrested while covering protests against detentions.
HETTY ZANTMAN	FREELANCE	89/08/22	DETAIN < 2	The photographer was arrested at a labor demonstration outside the City Park Hospital in Cape Town and later released.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
HETTY ZANTMAN	FREELANCE	89/08/23	DETAIN<2	Arrested and strip-searched after police teargassed a demonstration at the University of the Western Cape.
ANNA ZIEMINSKI	AFRAPIX	89/08/28	DETAIN<2	The photographer was arrested and her film was confiscated while she was covering the campaign to desegregate buses in Pretoria.

SOUTH KOREA

	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/07/12	RAIDED	Raided by security officials, backed by at least 800 riot police, who confiscated photographs and other documents which allegedly provided evidence of an opposition legislator's trip to North Korea.
IMM CHAI-KYUNG	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/04/14	DETAIN<2	Newspaper vice president detained for allegedly planning to send reporters to North Korea. Such trips are illegal without government approval. Released on April 16.
YI CHU-IK	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/12/27	DETAIN<2	Police arrested the Tokyo correspondent for the opposition daily upon his arrival in Seoul from Japan. He was reportedly questioned about an interview he conducted with oppositionist Reverend Moon Ilk-Hwan after the clergyman's unauthorized trip to North Korea. Released without charge on December 28.
LEE CHUL-KYU	CHOSUN U. MAGAZINE	89/00/00	OTHER	Police were looking for Lee for writing alleged pro-North Korea articles in the student magazine, when he disappeared on May 3. He was later found dead in a reservoir. The government maintains that his died by drowning, but his family and human rights groups suspect he may have been killed by officials.
KIM CHUN-KI	FARMERS TOGETHER	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Publisher of the monthly farming magazine arrested for violating the National Security Law, apparently for articles encouraging farmers to oppose the government's agricultural policy. Also accused of being a member of the Council for National Independent Reunification. His arrest was reported on June 28. Later reportedly sentenced to two years in jail.
YOON JAI-KOL	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/07/02	LEGACTION	Served with an arrest warrant and questioned in connection with materials he had allegedly received from an opposition legislator who had made an

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				illegal trip to North Korea. The journalist's hospitalization for a back ailment prevented authorities from jailing him.
BU JI-YOUNG	CHOSUN ILBO	89/00/00	THREAT	The journalist reported receiving death threats and having to move from his house after writing an article critical of alleged misconduct by opposition leader Kim Dae-jung and his supporters on their February tour of Europe.
LOCAL JOURNALISTS		89/07/00	OTHER	South Korean journalists are among those affected by the government's refusal to allow South Korean citizens to attend the 13th World Youth and Student Festival in North Korea.
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS		89/02/19	ASSAULT	Police assaulted several reporters covering a labor rally at Myungdong Cathedral. Those assaulted included journalists from the Christian Broadcasting System, Choongang Daily and Kookmin Daily.
PAIK NAK-CHUNG	CREATION AND CRITICISM	89/11/00	OTHER	Authorities refused permission to the editor of an outspoken journal to travel to the United States to attend a conference on Korean nationalism.
KIM SA-IN	LIT. OF LABORER'S LBR TN	89/06/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested in June in connection with an article about the May 1980 Kwangju incident, where authorities are believed to have killed hundreds of civilians in clashes with protestors. Kim was held for several months before being sentenced to 18 months in jail, suspended for two years.
LEE SAM-HYONG	FARMERS TOGETHER	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Arrested for violating the National Security Law, apparently for articles encouraging farmers to oppose the government's agricultural policy. His arrested was reported in late June. He was reportedly later released on a suspended sentence.
LEE SHI-YOUNG	CREATION AND CRITICISM	89/11/24	DETAIN>2	Officials arrested Lee, a poet and member of the journal's editorial board, on charges of publishing and distributing materials that benefit the enemy for publishing a travelog of a government critic's visit to North Korea. Released on bail in January 1990.
PARK SONG-JIN	WONKWANG U.	89/06/23	DETAIN>2	Editor of a weekly campus newspaper at Wonkwang University, was one of 18 people named on arrest warrants in connection with a crackdown on student newspapers and publishers who "praise"

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				North Korea. Arrested for violating the National Security Law.
CHUNG TAE-KI	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/04/20	DETAIN<2	Detained in a crackdown on government dissenters for allegedly planning to send reporters to North Korea. Such trips are illegal without government approval. Director Chung was released the next day.
KIM YI-KU	CREATION AND CRITICISM	89/00/00	LEGACT	Charged in connection with publishing a South Korea dissident's travelog of his unauthorized trip to North Korea.
KIM YONG-AE	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/08/21	DETAIN>2	With opposition newspaper's Wonju bureau. In February 1990, a court sentenced her to seven years in jail for revealing national secrets in connection with books and magazines she sent to critics of the government living overseas. Reportedly mistreated in detention.
LEE YONG-HEE	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/04/12	DETAIN>2	Detained for allegedly planning to send reporters to North Korea. Such trips are illegal without government approval. Released in September after receiving a suspended sentence of a year and a half in jail and a one-year deprivation of civil rights for violations of the National Security Law.
CHANG YUN-HWAN	HANKYOREH SHINMUN	89/04/20	DETAIN<2	Chief editor detained for allegedly planning to send reporters to North Korea. Such trips are illegal without government approval. Released the next day.
SRI LANKA				
	NEWSWEEK	89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities banned the April 3 issue, which included an image of the Prophet Muhammed. Islam forbids graphic depiction of the prophet.
KATE ADIE	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Authorities gave no specific reason for expelling Adie, chief news correspondent for BBC.
KULASIRI AMARATUNGE	RUPAVAHINI TV	89/08/13	KILLED	One of three journalists working with state-run media who are believed to have been killed by people associated with the Janata Vimukti Peramuna (JVP), a militant Sinhalese organization.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
RUSS CROMBIE	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Authorities gave no specific reason for expelling Crombie, a picture editor for BBC.
PREMAKEERTHI DE ALWIS	RUPAVAHINI TV	89/00/00	KILLED	Killed in late July or early August. One of three journalists working with state-run media who are believed to have been killed by people associated with the Janata Vimukti Permamuna (JVP), a militant Sinhalese organization.
SARATH FERNANDO	SRI LANKA B'CASTING COR	89/08/18	THREAT	The journalist was told, apparently by the JVP, a militant Sinhalese organization, that he would be killed if he did not stop going to work by August 20.
BILL GROOM	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Authorities gave no specific reason for expelling the BBC producer.
THEVIS GURUGE	SRI LANKA B'CASTING COR	89/07/23	KILLED	One of three journalists working with state-run media who are believed to have been killed by people associated with the Janata Vimukti Peramuna, a militant Sinhalese organization.
BRYAN JOHNSON	GLOBE AND MAIL (CANADA)	89/04/12	EXPELLED	Denied visa renewal and ordered to leave the country. While authorities gave no reason for their decision, Johnson apparently angered officials with a story which mentioned that President Ranasinghe Premadasa belonged to a low caste group.
FOREIGN AND LOCAL J'LISTS		89/07/00	OTHER	The government imposed press censorship under the country's emergency regulations, banning publication of materials "prejudicial to national security." The restrictions were lifted on July 24.
V. MAHALINGHAM	THE ISLAND	89/5/00	KILLED	Assailants abducted and killed Mahalingham, a part-time correspondent for the Island in the north. His alleged ties to the Indians are believed to have been behind his murder.
FRED SCOTT	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Authorities gave no specific reason for expelling Scott, a BBC soundman.
ERIC THIRER	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/07/00	EXPELLED	Authorities gave no specific reason for expelling Thirer, a BBC cameraman.
SINNADURAI TIRUCHELVAM	MURASOLI	89/00/00	LEFTC	The newspaper editor reportedly fled the country after his son was abducted and killed.
SINNADURAI TIRUCHELVAM	MURASOLI	89/5/10	OTHER	Armed men came to Tiruchelvam's home early in the morning. The editor escaped,

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				but the men took his 19-year-old son, Ahilan, instead. His body was found within hours. It appears the killing was perpetrated by people who believed Murasoli was sympathetic to the Tamil Tiger militant group, who have been fighting for a separate state.
SUDAN				
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/04/16	NRLAW	The Council of Ministers issued a resolution that banned all newspapers from publishing unofficial reports about the armed forces or government representatives.
	AL-RAYAH (THE OPINION)	89/05/00	CLOSED	The Interior Ministry ordered the indefinite closure of the independent newsweekly, possibly for violating a decree issued in April (see above).
	AL-WATAN (THE NATION)	89/06/00	CONBAN	An issue of the paper was confiscated after the paper published an interview with the ousted former president, Jaafar Numeiri, despite warnings from authorities not to do so.
	ALL NEWSPAPERS	89/06/30	CLOSED	All newspapers but the armed forces daily were immediately closed down following the bloodless coup that installed Lieutenant General Omar Hassan al-Bashir and his Revolutionary Command Council for National Salvation. In mid-July, al-Bashir announced that the press would be allowed to reopen, but subject to a law that would "bring mercenary journalism to an end..."
ISSAM ABAS	AL-WATAN (THE NATION)	89/06/00	DETAIN<2	Arrested following the publication of an interview with the ousted former president, Jaafar Numeiri, despite warnings from authorities not to do so.
MOHAMMED ABU SHOK		89/08/05	DETAIN>2	Detained because of his affiliation to the outlawed Sudanese Bar Association and released sometime in November. No charges were ever filed.
DR. KHALID AL-KID		89/07/17	DETAIN>2	Former army officer and university lecturer who wrote regularly for the Communist newspaper al-Midan and for al-Khartoum, detained without charge.
TAHA EL NEUMAN	AL-ITIHAD (S. ARABIA)	89/12/31	DETAIN>2	Detained without charge after reportedly conducting an interview with John Garang,

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				leader of the Sudan People's Liberation Army. Released in early February.
YOUSIF SALIH EL SHANBELI	THE TELEGRAPH	89/12/31	DETAIN>2	Detained reportedly due to his affiliation with the outlawed Baathist Party and to the banned Sudanese Journalists' Union. Released in early February.
TLJANI EL-TAYEB	AL-MIDAN (THE FIELD)	89/06/30	DETAIN>2	Detained without charge due to his affiliation with the Communist Party's newspaper. The party was outlawed under a state of emergency.
SIDAHMAD KHALIFA	AL-WATAN (THE NATION)	89/06/00	DETAIN<2	Arrested following the publication of an interview with the ousted former president, Jaafar Numeiri, despite warnings from authorities not to do so.
USHARI AHMAD MAHMOUD		89/07/07	DETAIN>2	University lecturer, also a freelance writer and editor of Al-Haqiqa (The Truth), detained for his outspokenness on national human rights issues. Barred from leaving the Sudan since May 1988.
SAMIR GIRGIS MASSOUD	FREELANCE	89/07/29	DETAIN>2	Detained because of his membership in the outlawed Communist party. No official charges have been filed.
MOHAMED MEDANI TAWFIQ	AL-R'AY AL AMM	89/03/00	DETAIN>2	Detained reportedly in connection with articles critical of the military and for his outspokenness on military issues. Believed to have been released in July and re-arrested since.
MOHAMED MAHJOUR OSMAN AL-AYAM (THE DAILY)		89/09/00	DETAIN>2	Detained for unknown reasons. No charges have been filed.
MOUTAD RAYABI	AL-WATAN (THE NATION)	89/06/00	DETAIN<2	Arrested following the publication of an interview with the ousted former president, Jaafar Numeiri, despite warnings from authorities not to do so.
MAHDI HASSAN SHERIF	FREELANCE	89/00/00	DETAIN>2	Detained for unknown reasons and released in September or October because of his poor health. No charges were ever filed.
SIDDIG AL ZEILAI	AL MIDAN	89/08/22	DETAIN>2	Detained without charge because of his affiliation to the outlawed Communist Party newspaper. Also, Zelai was investigating charges of human rights violations by government militias in the Western Sudan.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
TAIWAN				
DEMOCRATIC PROG. WEEKLY		89/00/00	OTHER	Authorities reportedly suspended the weekly's license, requiring it to use a new license in order to continue publication.
VOICE OF THUNDER		89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities reportedly banned distribution of one issue of the magazine in 1989.
FREEDOM ERA WEEKLY		89/00/00	CONBAN	Authorities reportedly banned from distribution 25 of the weekly's issues in 1989.
FREEDOM ERA WEEKLY		89/00/00	OTHER	Authorities reportedly suspended the weekly's license on 15 occasions in 1989, requiring them to use new licenses in order to continue publication.
MOVEMENT		89/02/00	CLOSED	The magazine was ordered to suspend publication for a year for publishing in its first issue two articles which encouraged "separatist sentiment" and emphasized Taiwan independence. The magazine reportedly got around the ban by publishing future issues with the word "book" on the cover.
3 TV NETWORKS		89/02/00	OTHER	The KMT's Cultural Affairs Department reportedly issued instructions to the country's three television networks on how to cover certain issues.
DEMOCRATIC PROG. WEEKLY		89/07/00	CONBAN	Authorities confiscated 5,300 copies of the magazine "because it was to be circulated one day before the scheduled publication date and because it featured a 'problematic' article." Articles in the confiscated issue included one about a possible military coup, and another questioning the independence of the judiciary in the sentencing of Chief Editor Chen Wei-tu on sedition charges.
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POS		89/09/00	CENSORED	Authorities reportedly censored an edition of the Hong-Kong based paper that featured pictures of the emblem and flag of the People's Republic of China.
INDEPENDENCE EVENING PO		89/11/00	LEGACTION	The paper was threatened with charges for publishing an advertisement from an opposition candidate that featured both the KMT and PRC flags. A court later dismissed the case.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	THE JOURNALIST	89/11/00	OTHER	Ordered to revise certain "inaccurate" or "illegal" aspects of a videotape the magazine had produced about the year-end election to counter the government's virtual monopoly on the broadcast media. The magazine refused to revise the videotape or submit subsequent tapes for approval, and distributed them without authorization.
	DEMOCRATIC PROG. WEEKLY	89/89/89	CONBAN	Officials reportedly banned from distribution five of the weekly's issues in 1989.
KUO CHAO-YEN	DEMOCRATIC PROG. WEEKLY	89/00/00	LEGACT	The military asked the government to charge the magazine's publisher with sedition for an April article that reported on alleged rumors of a mutiny among military units on Quemoy, an island located about a mile from the shore of the People's Republic of China that remains under martial law.
HSIEH CHIEN-PING	DEMOCRATIC PROG. WEEKLY	89/00/00	LEGACT	The military asked the government to charge the magazine's editor with sedition for an April article that reported on alleged rumors of a mutiny among military units on the island of Quemoy.
BRIAN CURTISS	INTERNAT'L COMM. RADIO	89/05/21	OTHER	Suspended from his job without pay for a month for broadcasting a telephone interview with an Irish Catholic priest expelled from Taiwan in March for his labor activities.
NICHOLAS GOULD	INTERNAT'L COMM. RADIO	89/05/21	OTHER	Suspended from his job without pay for a month for broadcasting a telephone interview with an Irish Catholic priest expelled from Taiwan in March for his labor activities.
WANG HSI-YU	CAPITAL MORNING POST	89/10/00	LEGACT	The military asked that the chairman of the paper be charged with sedition for an article, published in August, about the military on Quemoy. The charges were later dropped.
CHENG NAN-JUNG	FREEDOM ERA WEEKLY	89/04/07	OTHER	Committed suicide when police stormed his office to arrest him on sedition charges in connection with his publishing a draft of a new constitution.
KANG NING-HSANG	CAPITAL MORNING POST	89/10/00	LEGACT	The military asked that the publisher of the paper be charged with sedition for an article, published in August, about the military on the island of Quemoy. The charges were later dropped.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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THAILAND

	MATICHON	89/00/00	OTHER	The paper reportedly received several warnings from officials over its coverage of religious and political issues.
	TV AND RADIO	89/06/00	OTHER	The government barred all television and radio stations from covering the arrest of the leader of a controversial religious center.
	NEWSPAPERS	89/06/00	OTHER	The Interior Ministry warned newspapers not to report news favorable to a controversial religious center and not to publish cartoons, photographs or news reports ridiculing the monastic hierarchy or harming Buddhism.
	THAI RATH	89/07/00	OTHER	A government minister asked that the newspaper be closed in connection with its reporting on his handling of a labor dispute. The paper was not closed.
	S. CHINA MORNING POST	89/07/13	CONBAN	Authorities banned the Hong-Kong based newspaper for carrying reports of an alleged coup plot. The ban was not lifted until November.
	FAR EASTERN ECON. REV.	89/11/00	OTHER	Authorities threatened to ban the distribution of the Hong Kong-based magazine because of a November 2 article about prostitution in Thailand.
	ASIAN WALL STREET JOURN	89/11/17	CONBAN	Authorities banned the circulation of the Journal because of an August article considered insulting to a Buddhist leader. The ban was lifted on November 23.

TUNISIA

	LE NOUVEL AFRIQUE-ASIE	89/11/00		Authorities announced a permanent ban on the French monthly magazine after it published an article about political and economic policies that offended the government.
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TURKEY

	YENI COZUM	89/00/00	CONBAN	Three special issues confiscated.
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	ADIMLAR	89/03/00	CONBAN	Confiscated because it contained "Kurdish propaganda."
	HEDEF	89/03/00	CONBAN	Confiscated because of articles "on the Kurdish question."
	YENI COZUM	89/04/00	CONBAN	Issue number 23 confiscated.
	YONELIS	89/04/00	CONBAN	Issue confiscated because it contained "communist and separatist propaganda."
	EMEK DUNYASI	89/04/00	CONBAN	An issue of the monthly was confiscated by the Istanbul State Security Court because it contained "communist propaganda."
	YENI ACILIM	89/04/00	CONBAN	Confiscated by the Istanbul State Security Court.
	GEO (WEST GERMANY)	89/04/00	CONBAN	An issue of the monthly dealing with Turkey was banned for "separatist propaganda" because of a map of Kurdistan.
	2000'E DOGRU	89/04/24	CONBAN	Confiscated for alleged "Kurdish propaganda."
	YENI COZUM	89/05/00	CONBAN	Issue number 24 confiscated.
	YENI COZUM	89/06/00	CONBAN	Issue number 25 confiscated.
	OZGUR GELECEK	89/07/00	CONBAN	Issue number 8 of the journal was confiscated for alleged "Kurdish propaganda."
	YENI COZUM	89/07/00	CONBAN	Issue number 26 confiscated.
	YENI COZUM	89/08/00	CONBAN	Issue number 27 confiscated.
	YONELIS	89/09/00	CONBAN	Issue number 25 confiscated for alleged "Kurdish propaganda."
	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/09/00	CONBAN	Issue number 25 was confiscated for alleged "Kurdish propaganda."
	2000'E DOGRU	89/10/00	CONBAN	An issue that came out Oct. 21 was confiscated because an interview with Kurdish Labor Party leader Abdullah Ocalan was found as "wakening nationalist feelings."
	YENI COZUM	89/10/00	CONBAN	Issue number 29 confiscated.
	SABAH	89/11/00	FINED	Ordered to pay 20 million Turkish lira (about US \$8,500) for insulting President-elect Turgut Ozal's family in a series in May.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	YENI COZUM	89/11/00	CONBAN	Issue number 30 confiscated.
ILHAN AKALIN	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/04/12	DETAIN>2	Charged with "making communist and separatist propaganda" and interrogated on issues of the journal which criticized Turkey's policies, published a photograph of Lenin on the cover, and mentioned the Kurdish Worker's Party. Released on April 24.
AHMET ALTINKAYA	GAZETE	89/11/07	ASSAULT	Shot and seriously injured by Cemal Sincar, a well-known personality in Istanbul's night life, because of an article in Gazete that Sincar apparently didn't like.
CANEYT ARCA YUREK	CUMHURİYET	89/05/26	FINED	Fined 81,666 lira (US \$35) for having insulted Premier Ozal in an article.
KAMIL BASARAN	GAZETE	89/11/14	ASSAULT	Shot and seriously wounded by a restaurant owner in retaliation for an article criticizing the businessman's treatment of journalists.
SAMI BASARAN	GAZETE	89/11/07	KILLED	Shot and killed by Cemal Sincar, a well-known Istanbul personality, because of a Gazete article Sincar apparently didn't like.
MEHMET BAYRAK	OZGUR GELECEK	89/01/23	DETAIN>2	Owner arrested and charged with making "separatist propaganda" in connection with articles in the magazine. Released March 16.
MEHMET BAYRAK	OZGUR GELECEK	89/07/22	DETAIN>2	Charged with starting an illegal organization. Held in an Ankara prison until October 6.
GULTEN DEMIR	YENI COZUM	89/10/00	DETAIN>2	Charged in connection with having published an issue critical of the university system that was later distributed by university students. Released in December.
ILKER DEMIR	KITLİ	89/07/00	ASSAULT	In prison, where he had been since 1984 on charges of "communist propaganda," he was placed in an isolation cell and beaten when he protested authorities' refusal to allow a visit from his daughter. Released from the cell about 10 days later.
HAMDİ ESKİOĞLU	ADIMLAR	89/03/19	DETAIN>2	Detained when he went to the offices of Adimlar. Released on March 30.
OKAY GONENSİN	CUMHURİYET	89/05/26	FINED	Fined 81,666 lira (US \$35) for having insulted Premier Ozal in an article.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
CELAL GUL	OZGUR GELECK	89/07/22	DETAIN>2	Financier of the political journal charged with starting an illegal organization. He was held in an Ankara prison until October 6.
OSMAN GUNES	EMEK DUNYASI	89/04/00	DETAIN>2	Editor-in-chief convicted by an Istanbul court of making separatist propaganda in a 1988 article. Sentenced to six years and three months in prison, but the sentence was commuted to a fine of 684,000 lira (US \$300).
SEVERAL JOURNALISTS		89/05/04	ASSAULT	Police attacked and injured several journalists attending the funeral of a man killed by police during a May Day demonstration in Istanbul.
SALABATTIN KARATASOF	EMEK DUNYASI	89/04/00	DETAIN>2	Convicted of making "separatist propaganda" in a 1988 article. Sentenced to six years and three months in prison.
ALI EKBER KAYPAKKAYA	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/08/13	DETAIN>2	Kaypakkaya, also a writer for Yeni Demokrasi, detained for several days.
BEKIR KESEN	OZGUR GELECEK	89/01/23	DETAIN>2	Editor arrested and charged with making "separatist propaganda" in connection with articles in the new magazine. Released March 16.
BEKIR KESEN	OZGUR GELECEK	89/07/22	DETAIN>2	Charged with starting an illegal organization. Held in an Ankara prison until October 6.
ABDULLAH KUBALI	ADIMLAR	89/07/04	DETAIN>2	Released in mid-July.
YALCIN KUCUK	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/04/12	DETAIN<2	Editor-in-chief charged with "making communist and separatist propaganda" and interrogated on issues of the journal which criticized Turkey's policies, published a photograph of Lenin on the cover, and mentioned the Kurdish Worker's Party. Released on April 14.
YALCIN KUCUK	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/08/13	DETAIN>2	Detained for several days.
YALCIN KUCUK	TOPLUMSAL KURTULUS	89/09/00	DETAIN>2	Detained for several days.
SERACETTIN MUFTUOGLU	TURKISH RADIO & TV	89/06/28	KILLED	Killed by unidentified gunmen. He is believed to have been targeted for his pro-government reporting.
OTKAY SENGULER	HURRIYET	89/05/05	ASSAULT	Wounded by Moslem fundamentalists at a demonstration.
EMIN TURAN	ADIMLAR	89/03/19	DETAIN>2	Detained when he went to the offices of Adimlar. Released on March 30.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
AYTAC VAROL	YONELIS	89/09/21	DETAIN>2	Managing editor of the monthly held in jail without charge.
FATMA YAZICI	2,000'E DOGRU	89/03/00	OTHER	Went into hiding, apparently after an appeals court upheld a sentence of six years and five months for the magazine's 1988 publication of a summary of a Helsinki Watch report on the destruction of Kurdish ethnic identity. In late February, an appeals court had upheld two other convictions.

UGANDA

HENRY BAYEGO	WEEKLY TOPIC	89/04/06	DETAIN<2	Arrested for trespassing and held for six hours by the body guards of the prime minister, to whose office Bayego had gone for an interview.
ALL JOURNALISTS		89/08/03	OTHER	Minister of Information and Broadcasting Kintu Musoke warned the press against "writing anything that is detrimental to the unity of the people of Uganda."
SAM KATTWERE	THE STAR	89/11/06	DETAIN<2	Arrested in connection with a satirical article appearing in the newspaper on September 22 which authorities reportedly said gave the impression that the government was lying. Released on November 7 and the case against him was dropped after The Star ran a correction.
JOSEPH KIGGUNDU	THE CITIZEN	89/06/21	HARASS	Police attempted unsuccessfully to arrest the editor, in an action believed to stem from an article critical of the prime minister. No further action has been taken.
JOSEPH KIGGUNDU	THE CITIZEN	89/11/02	DETAIN<2	Arrested on charges of criminal libel in connection with a February 1989 article titled "The Renowned Dr. Kisekka Has Been Thrown Out of the National Resistance Movement Government." Released after several hours.
TONY OWANA	THE CITIZEN	89/08/22	DETAIN<2	Arrested in connection with an article he contributed to Focus, another publication. The article alleged that a certain military officer had been dismissed for embezzling US \$1 million. Owana had apparently misidentified the officer in question. He was held for two days, then released on bail. The charges are pending.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	OBSERVER	89/03/30	CONBAN	The Department of Trade and Industry obtained an injunction blocking distribution of a special edition containing excerpts from a previously unpublished government report. The government charged the newspaper with violating the country's civil confidentiality law. The temporary injunction automatically extended to all media. On June 12, the paper was cleared of contempt-of-court charges in connection with the case.
	INDEPENDENT	89/05/08	FINED	Fined 50,000 pounds (US \$82,450) plus costs by a High Court judge for publishing excerpts from Spycatcher between April and August 1987 while injunctions against the Guardian and Observer were in effect.
	SUNDAY TIMES	89/05/08	FINED	Fined 50,000 pounds (US \$82,450) plus costs by a High Court judge for publishing excerpts from Spycatcher between April and August 1987 while injunctions against the Guardian and Observer were in effect.
	NEWS ON SUNDAY	89/05/08	FINED	Fined 50,000 pounds (US \$82,450) plus costs by a High Court judge for publishing excerpts from Spycatcher between April and August 1987 while injunctions against the Guardian and Observer were in effect.
	PRIVATE EYE	89/05/24	LEGACTION	A High Court awarded record damages equivalent to US \$936,000 against the satirical magazine for claiming in 1981 and 1983 issues that the wife of the so-called "Yorkshire Ripper" murder suspect had agreed to sell her story to a British newspaper for \$390,000. In October, the original decision was set aside and Private Eye agreed to a settlement of \$100,000.
	BBC/INDEP B'CASTING AUT	89/05/26	OTHER	Queen's Bench Divisional Court refused an application for a judicial review of the home secretary's decision to ban the BBC and the Independent Broadcasting Authority from broadcasting interviews with extremist groups in Northern Ireland.
JOURNALISTS		89/07/00	OTHER	Heathrow Airport authorities withdrew most "airside" press passes to improve security in the wake of the downing of Pan Am Flight 103 in December 1988. Such passes allow access to areas of the airport normally requiring a passport.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				Journalists based at the airport still hold such passes, but with new restrictions.
2 JOURNALISTS	BRITISH BROADCASTING CO	89/03/00	THREAT	Two BBC journalists received death threats in connection with their scheduled appearances at the trials of Irish Republican Army members.
PETER SISSONS	INDEPENDENT TV NEWS	89/02/18	THREAT	Placed under armed guard after receiving a threat from the Guardians of the Islamic Revolution concerning an interview he conducted with the Iranian charge d'affaires in Britain about the death threat against author Salman Rushdie.

URUGUAY

	LA REPUBLICA	89/02/00	OTHER	Strongly criticized by the government for publishing a communique issued by a guerrilla group that participated in an attack on the La Tablada army base in Ayacucho.
	EL DIA	89/11/26	CLOSED	Shut down for 24 hours by the government because it allegedly violated a blackout on publishing political information in the days preceding national elections. The newspaper has challenged the legality of the action.
PHOTOGRAPHERS		89/08/26	ASSAULT	At least two photographers were attacked by police officers after taking flash pictures at a memorial service for four policemen killed the day before. Some equipment was reportedly destroyed.

US

7 CUBAN JOURNALISTS		89/08/00	ENTRYD	Seven of twelve Cuban journalists who wanted to travel to Puerto Rico to cover an international baseball competition were denied visas by the government.
KHIEU KANHARITH	KAMPUCHEA	89/00/00	ENTRYD	In February and May, the government denied a visa to the prominent Cambodian journalist. A number of parties in the United States are suing the State Department and the attorney general's office in an effort to overturn the decision.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
		89/04/00	OTHER	The Soviet minister of energy and electrification signed a decree limiting coverage of accidents at nuclear and other power plants.
	MELODYOZH GRUZII	89/04/00	RAIDED	Offices of Georgian Youth newspaper raided by troops demanding that photographs of army violence in Tbilisi not be published.
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/04/08	NRLAW	The Supreme Soviet ruled to amend the criminal code so as to prohibit: 1) "appeals for the overthrow or change of the Soviet state and social order"; 2) "appeals to commit crimes against the state, public appeals to betray the Motherland, the commitment of terrorist acts, or subversion"; and 3) "violation of national and racial equality, actions aimed at inciting national or racial hostility or enmity, the demeaning of national honor and dignity."
	SIBERIAN HERALD	89/06/29	CONBAN	Between 5,000 and 10,000 copies of issue number 12 of the journal were confiscated from journalist Oleg Ryzhkov.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/07	CONBAN	Some 650 copies of the journal were confiscated from an independent distributor. Protests against the confiscation were held on July 9, 10 and 11. Police returned all but four copies on July 14; a police official said they were kept for the officers to read.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/11	CONBAN	Police took 200 copies from people distributing the paper outside the US Embassy in Moscow. Between July 25 and 28, members of Free Migration held daily half-hour demonstrations to demand the return of the confiscated material.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/13	CONBAN	Fifty copies of the paper were confiscated from an independent distributor in Tula.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/22	CONBAN	Two hundred copies were confiscated from an independent distributor after he was detained in Moscow.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/23	CONBAN	Twenty-five copies were taken from an independent distributor after he was detained and beaten at an airport in Moscow.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/26	CONBAN	Police confiscated 120 copies after detaining an independent distributor in Moscow.
	RUSSIAN THOUGHT	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 1,497 copies of the paper from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	FREE WORD	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 3,460 copies of the paper from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 2,800 copies of the paper from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	ACCORD	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 2,500 copies of the paper from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	CHOICE	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 12 copies of the journal from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	DAY BY DAY	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 40 copies of the journal from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	MONITOR	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 14 copies of the journal from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	GLASNOST	89/08/00	CONBAN	Police seized 32 copies of the journal from Vladimir distributor Alexander Vorona.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/08/06	CONBAN	Two copies of the paper were confiscated in Gorky from independent distributor Mikhail Chistyakov.
	FREE WORD	89/08/06	CONBAN	One copy of the paper was confiscated in Gorky from independent distributor Mikhail Chistyakov.
	DAY BY DAY	89/08/06	CONBAN	One copy of the journal was confiscated in Gorky from independent distributor Mikhail Chistakov.
	PRESS BULLETIN	89/08/17	CONBAN	Two hundred copies of the paper were seized from an independent distributor in Novosibirsk.
	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/08/30	CONBAN	Police confiscated 10 copies of the paper and detained an independent distributor in Moscow.
	INDEPENDENT BIBLIOGRAPH	89/09/01	CONBAN	One hundred copies of the magazine were confiscated in Moscow from an independent distributor.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - GPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
	REVIVAL	89/09/01	CONBAN	One hundred and fifty copies of the paper were confiscated in Moscow from an independent distributor.
	CHRISTIAN COMM. BULL.	89/11/07	OTHER	Offices robbed. Among items stolen were copy machines, two recording machines and 20 recorded diskettes. Staff members of the journal suspect political motives.
YEVGENIYA DEBRYANSKAYA	FREELANCE	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.
MARY DEJEVSKY	TIMES (UK)	89/00/00	ENTRYD.	Long-term journalist visa denied. No reason was given but it is believed the refusal was linked with Britain's refusal to grant a visa to a Soviet correspondent.
INDEPENDENT DISTRIBUTOR	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/07/16	DETAIN<2	Detained while handing out the newspaper in Leningrad; 10 copies were confiscated from him.
VLADIMIR GLOTOV	KOMSERSANT	89/07/19	KILLED	Unofficial sources report that the journalist's murder may be related to his reporting on organized crime. Two suspects detained.
IAN GLOVER-JAMES	INDEPENDENT TV (UK)	89/05/00	EXPELLED	Expelled after Britain expelled eight Soviet diplomats and three journalists for engaging in what authorities called "activities incompatible with their status."
REV. VICTOR GRIGORIEV	CHRISTIAN COMM. BULL.	89/11/07	ASSAULT	Struck with a pistol and knocked unconscious during a robbery.
JEREMY HARRIS	BRITISH B'CASTING CORP	89/05/00	EXPELLED	Radio correspondent expelled after Britain expelled eight Soviet diplomats and three journalists for engaging in what authorities called "activities incompatible with their status."
FOREIGN JOURNALISTS		89/04/00	RESTRICT	Foreign journalists banned from going to Georgia for two weeks after troops attacked demonstrators in the capital of Tbilisi on April 9.
MADIS JURGEN	KULTUUR JA ELU	89/06/00	OTHER	Military authorities threatened to induct Jurgen into the Soviet Army in apparent retaliation for articles he wrote for Noorte Haal about abuse in the army.
MAKSIM KLIMENKO	SIBERIAN HERALD	89/07/04	DETAIN<2	Arrested after reading aloud Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. He was detained, charged with resisting security officers and holding an illegal meeting and released the next day.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				On July 7, he was sentenced to 10 days of administrative detention.
VLADIMIR KORSUNSKY	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.
ALEKSEI KRETININ	SIBERIAN HERALD	89/07/00	DETAIN<2	Detained for holding an illegal meeting and sentenced on July 7 to five days of administrative arrest.
SERGEI KUZNETSOV	GLASNOST/EXPRESS CHRON.	89/10/18	DETAIN>2	Arrested a day after he criticized a KGB official at a rally in Sverdlovsk. He had been released in July pending trial on charges of "slander" and resisting police. Sentenced November 28 on those charges to three years' imprisonment. On appeal in January 1990, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment after the slander charge was changed to "insulting." The charge of resisting arrest was dropped.
M.F. LEVITES	SOVETSKY EKRAN	89/07/18	KILLED	The motive for the killing remains unclear.
SERGEI LYOZOV	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/10/00	OTHER	Told that he probably wouldn't be granted a visa to come to the US, possibly because of his work with Express Chronicle. He was eventually granted a visa.
ANATOLY MAKHINYA	CHRISTIAN COMM. BULL.	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.
ALEKSEI MANANNIKOV	SIBERIAN HERALD	89/07/04	DETAIN<2	Detained and charged with resisting security workers while participating in a hunger strike. He was released the next day and later found not guilty of the charge. He was then charged with resisting security officers and on July 19 was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment.
MARGUS METS	NOORTE HAAL	89/06/00	OTHER	Military authorities threatened to induct Mets into the Soviet Army in apparent retaliation for an article he edited about abuse in the army. Authorities have apparently decided not to take further action.
NIKOLAI NIKIFOROV	OCTOBER BANNER	89/00/00	KILLED	The reporter's body was discovered several months after his disappearance. He is believed to have received threats because of his investigations into corruption. Two suspects detained.
ALEXANDER PODRABINEK	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
PINKHOS PODRABINEK	EXPRESS CHRONICLE	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.
ANGUS ROXBURGH	SUNDAY TIMES (UK)	89/05/00	EXPELLED	Expelled after Britain expelled eight Soviet diplomats and three journalists for engaging in what authorities called "activities incompatible with their status."
OLEG RYZHKOV	SIBERIAN HERALD	89/07/04	DETAIN<2	Rhyzhkov was participating in a hunger strike to protest the confiscation of thousands of copies of the journal when he was detained and charged with resisting security officers and holding an illegal meeting. He was released the next day. On July 7, he was sentenced to five days of administrative arrest.
VALERY SENDEROV	FREELANCE	89/04/30	DETAIN<2	Detained for disturbing the public order in connection with a raid on an outdoor exhibit of samizdat periodicals.
TOOMAS SILDAM	NOORTE HAAL	89/09/00	OTHER	Military authorities threaten to induct Sildam into the Soviet Army in apparent retaliation for writing about the military.
VLADISLAV A. STARKOV	ARGUMENTS AND FACTS	89/10/13	THREAT	Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev pressured the editor to resign for publishing a popularity poll of Soviet politicians. Starkov refused to step down.
LEV TIMOFEYEV	REFERENDUM	89/07/00	OTHER	Denied a visa to travel to the United States to participate in a conference entitled "USSR-USA Scholars' Dialogue on Human Rights and the Future."

VENEZUELA

	ONDAS PANAMERICANAS	89/01/14	RAIDED	The station was raided by state authorities under a judge's orders.
JESUS MARIA AGUIRRE	COMUNICACION	89/03/05	DETAIN<2	Detained by Venezuelan security forces after inquiring about the detentions of five Jesuits.
GUSTAVO AZOCAR	EL NACIONAL	89/07/12	DETAIN<2	Detained by officials in order to give a declaration concerning reports about a 1988 massacre. Azocar believes that the detention was a form of intimidation designed to prevent journalists from following the case.
RAFAEL BAQUEDANO	REVISTA SIC	89/03/05	DETAIN<2	Detained by Venezuelan security forces after inquiring about the detentions of

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
				five other Jesuits who also work on the magazine.
FRANCISCO J. DUPLA	REVISTA SIC	89/03/04	DETAIN<2	One of five Jesuits arrested, interrogated and held for 20 hours by security forces, who also raided and looted their house. False accused of having arms, a clandestine press and subversive propaganda. The Revista Sic is produced by Jesuits in Venezuela.
RAUL GONZALEZ	REVISTA SIC	89/03/04	DETAIN<2	One of five Jesuits arrested, interrogated and held for 20 hours by security forces, who also raided and looted their house. Falsely accused of having arms, a clandestine press and subversive propaganda. The Revista Sic is produced by Jesuits in Venezuela.
WILFREDO GONZALEZ	REVISTA SIC	89/03/04	DETAIN<2	One of five Jesuits arrested, interrogated and held for 20 hours by security forces, who also raided and looted their house. Falsely accused of having arms, a clandestine press and subversive propaganda. The Revista Sic is produced by Jesuits in Venezuela.
JOURNALISTS		89/89/89	THREAT	The Committee to Protect Journalists received numerous unconfirmed reports that at least a dozen journalists were threatened or harassed by authorities during the year.
FABRICIO QJEDA	EL NACIONAL	89/03/00	THREAT	Received threats after he reported on the El Amparo massacre of 1988.
JOSE RAFAEL RAMIREZ	ONDAS PANAMERICANAS	89/01/14	DETAIN>2	The station's press chief was arrested and detained for eight days. The action was ordered by a judge who reportedly considered editorial remarks made by Ramirez to be disrespectful.
LUIS UGALDE	REVISTA SIC	89/03/04	DETAIN<2	One of five Jesuits arrested, interrogated and held for 20 hours by security forces, who also raided and looted their house. Falsely accused of having arms, a clandestine press and subversive propaganda. The Revista Sic is produced by Jesuits in Venezuela.
JEAN PIERRE WYSSENBACH	REVISTA SIC	89/03/04	DETAIN<2	One of five Jesuits arrested, interrogated and detained for 20 hours by security forces, who also raided and looted their house. Falsely accused of having arms, a clandestine press and subversive propaganda. The Revista Sic is produced by Jesuits in Venezuela.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

<i>Name</i>	<i>Organ</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
VIETNAM				
	NEW REPRESSIVE LAW	89/12/00	NRLAW	The National Assembly passed a new press law which prohibits private newspapers, requires government approval for the hiring and firing of chief editors, and requires journalists to reveal their sources when asked to do so by designated court officials.
NGUYEN MINH DIEN	TIEN PHONG	89/11/24	OTHER	A military court sentenced the journalist to a one-year suspended jail term on charges of libel for an article titled "Consequences of the Black Video Evil, A Painful Court Case." The journalist reportedly admitted fabricating the story, which dealt with pornographic videos in Vietnam. In addition to being tried, the journalist was fired from his job and suspended for life from the journalists' association.
VU KIM HANH	TUOI TRE	89/00/00	OTHER	Authorities reportedly attempted to remove the outspoken editor of the leading newspaper, prompting controversy in journalistic circles. By years end, however, the editor had retained her post.
TO HOA	SAIGON GIAI PHONG	89/00/00	OTHER	The editor of one of Ho Chi Minh City's most important newspapers retired. Many observers believe his retirement was forced, in the government's efforts to rein in independent journalism.
VIETNAMESE JOURNALISTS		89/02/00	OTHER	In a speech to media in Ho Chi Minh City, Communist Party Chief Nguyen Van Linh urged media to tone down criticism of the government and warned against the "tendency of a bourgeois democracy."

WEST GERMANY

	HUNDERT 6	89/10/00	OTHER	The radio station, based in West Berlin, was jammed for a period of about four weeks beginning in October and ending after Erich Honecker stepped down in East Germany. The source of the jamming was not determined.
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ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
YUGOSLAVIA				
	START	89/03/00	CONBAN	A district court banned distribution of an issue containing an interview with a nationalist leader, citing a law on "hostile propaganda." The Croatian Supreme Court reportedly overruled the decision in April.
	MLADINA	89/04/10	CONBAN	Banned for writings that "offended Yugoslavians." A lower court lifted the ban six days later, but distribution was delayed until April 28, after a prosecutor's appeal was rejected.
	VAL	89/04/15	CONBAN	A temporary ban was imposed on the Rijeka student newspaper for three offending articles. The ban was lifted by a district court on April 17.
	BAR RADIO	89/05/00	CLOSED	Local communist party committee closed down the Bar radio station apparently because it was displeased with broadcasts on the national and economic situation.
	GRAFIT	89/06/19	CONBAN	Issue 101 of the Nis youth paper was permanently banned because it published an interview that "offended" a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency. All copies of the issue were destroyed.
	VAL	89/06/21	CONBAN	Issue 268 of the Rijeka student paper was permanently banned by the Supreme Court for three offending articles.
TANJA BARASIN	RADIO LJUBLJANA	89/03/15	LEGACTION	Charged with "fomenting national hatred" by distributing badges that depicted Serbian and Albanian national symbols. Sentenced to 50 days in prison in October. An appeal was reportedly refused.
MILOVAN BRKIC	FREELANCE	89/02/20	ASSAULT	Assaulted by a member of the government security service mentioned in an article Brkic had written, and then again later in the day by several unidentified people.
ZENUN CELAJ	RILINDJA	89/04/04	DETAIN > 2	Held for several weeks without charge and later reportedly stripped of his Communist Party membership. Had been under investigation for possible "dissemination of false information" because of his coverage of a strike.

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
HELENE DESPIC-POPOVIC	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/03/02	DETAIN<2	Arrested and interrogated for three hours, along with a colleague who had reportedly photographed government troops.
RATKO DMITROVIC	RAFINER. LIST/POLITIKA	89/00/00	LEGACT	Sentenced to three months' imprisonment for an article in Politika. On September 22, the sentence was overturned.
HENI ERCEG	ZAGREB TELEVISION	89/02/08	ASSAULT	Beaten outside her apartment by an unidentified assailant who threatened to kill her and her family for her reporting on events in Kosovo.
MARJAN HORVAT	MLADINA	89/03/15	LEGACT	Charged with "fomenting national hatred" by distributing badges that depicted Serbian and Albanian national symbols. In October, Horvat was sentenced to 60 days in prison. An appeal was reportedly refused.
SRDJAN ILIC	AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE	89/03/02	DETAIN<2	Arrested and interrogated for three hours after reportedly photographing government troops.
JANEZ JANSKA	MLADINA	89/05/00	DETAIN>2	Forcibly taken to prison to begin serving an 18-month sentence for a 1988 conviction on charges of divulging military secrets. Reportedly released later in the year before his sentence was up.
JANEZ JANSKA	MLADINA	89/05/00	DETAIN<2	Began serving 18-month prison term given him in 1988 for divulging military secrets. Released conditionally later in the year.
ANDRIANO KIRSIC	MLADINA	89/03/15	LEGACT	Charged with "fomenting national hatred" by distributing badges that depicted Serbian and Albanian national symbols. Sentenced to 50 days in prison in October. An appeal was reportedly refused.
STANISLAV MARINKOVIC	BORBA	89/04/00	LEGACT	Iran's late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reportedly sought criminal charges against Marinkovic for publishing an interview that contained criticism of the Iranian leader. A Belgrade court dismissed the charges in June.
CEDOMIR RADUSINOVIC	POBJEDA	89/00/00	LEGACT	Charged with spreading false news in connection with an article about the military. A court later rejected the charges.
VESNA ROGANOVIC	BORBA	89/04/00	LEGACT	Iran's late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reportedly sought criminal charges against Roganovic for publishing an interview that contained criticism of the Iranian leader. A Belgrade court dismissed the charges in June.

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Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
SMAIL SMAKAJ	PRISTINA TELEVISION	89/03/00	OTHER	Reportedly resigned due to official disapproval of coverage of striking Albanian miners.
JOVAN STAMATOVIC	POBJEDA	89/00/00	LEGACT	Charged with spreading false news in connection with an article about the military. A court later rejected the charges.
ZAIRE				
JACQUES LUMBWELE	AFP	89/08/04	DETAIN >2	Detained after distributing a letter from Lecas Atondi, a political prisoner in detention since August 1987, to foreign press and human rights organizations. The letter was critical of the government. Lumbwelle was released September 12.
BAUDOUIN MANGALA	LE COMBAT	89/09/12	DETAIN >2	Editor of the UDPS clandestine magazine detained after meeting with a delegation from the US-based Lawyers Committee for Human Rights in Kinshasa. Currently held under surveillance in a house in Kinshasa.
MAKOKO MUSHENI	OZRT	89/03/00	FIRE	Arrested, interrogated and fired as host of a television show on the government-run station for "irresponsible reporting." He had read on the air an article from Jeune Afrique magazine regarding a crisis in Zaire's relations with Belgium. Released after four days and returned to the job with a presidential pardon.
KAFUKA RUJAMIZI	OZRT	89/03/00	FIRE	Arrested, interrogated and fired as head of a radio news program on the government-run station for "irresponsible reporting" about strikes caused by fuel and transportation price increases. Released after four days and returned to the job with a presidential pardon.
ZAMBIA				
MKWAPATIRA MHANGO	FREELANCE (MALAWI)	89/10/16	KILLED	The exiled journalist, who contributed to the London-based New African magazine as well as other publications, was killed in a firebomb attack on his home on October 13. The attack may have been connected to his critical reporting on Malawi and his involvement

ATTACKS ON THE PRESS 1989 - CPJ

Name	Organ	Date	Incident	DESCRIPTION
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with the exiled Malawi Freedom Movement.

ZIMBABWE

NYIKA BARA	ZIMBABWE B'CASTING CORP	89/05/22	FIRE	Suspended from his job for violating "ZBC procedural rules." The move was reportedly related to an interview with Kempton Makamure, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Zimbabwe, in which Zimbabwe's new investment code was criticized. Bara has since been allowed to return to his job.
DAVISON MARUZIVA	CHRONICLE	89/03/00	OTHER	Transferred from his post as acting editor at the Chronicle to sub-editor at the Herald, following a controversial expose of a government corruption scandal which forced several ministers to resign.
GEOFFREY NYAROTA	CHRONICLE	89/02/00	OTHER	Transferred from his job as editor-in-chief to public relations manager at the newspaper's parent company following a controversial expose of a government corruption scandal which forced several ministers to resign.
BRIAN SHAVA	ZIMBABWE B'CASTING CORP	89/05/22	FIRE	Suspended from his job for violating "ZBC procedural rules." The move was reportedly related to an interview with Kempton Makamure, Dean of the Faculty of Law at the University of Zimbabwe, in which Zimbabwe's new investment code was criticized. Shava was offered a senior research position at the station.

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