



Commonwealth Journalists Association

**NEWSLETTER**

May/June 2019

In the month that marked World Press Freedom Day, CJA President Emeritus and CJA-UK President, Rita Payne, looks at the state of play of media freedom:

It was clear from a series of events held in London to mark World Press Freedom Day on May 3 that attacks on journalists are rising and the outlook for media freedom looks grim. A London-based think tank, Legatum Institute, has named Ján Kuciak as the recipient of its Courage in Journalism Award. Kuciak was murdered in 2018 along with his fiancée, following his investigative reporting of corruption in Slovakia, which revealed links between politicians and organised crime. The Courage in Journalism Award was created to honour the legacy of Daphne Caruana Galizia, the Maltese blogger and anti-corruption activist who was killed in a car bomb attack close to her home on 16 October 2017.

The award highlights the dangers faced by journalists and promotes media freedom around the world. The award is presented posthumously to a journalist whose death in the past year was a direct result of their work. Nominees included journalists from India, Pakistan and a range of other countries. According to the International Federation of Journalists at least 95 journalists were killed last year in the course of their work.

The targeting of journalists has not been helped by politicians like Donald Trump and other politicians using the terms ‘fake news’ and ‘enemies of the people’ to denigrate those who work in the media. The challenges posed by ‘fake news’ was the focus of a conference in Guernsey organised by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. Speakers at the conference with the theme, Fake News and Digital Disinformation: the challenges for parliamentarians and democracy, raised concerns about how thanks to the rise of “deep fakes” - highly realistic and difficult-to-detect digital manipulations of audio or video - it is becoming easier than ever to portray someone saying or doing something he or she never said or did.

This leads to the question of what can be done to counter the dissemination

of fake news, especially on social media. The febrile atmosphere surrounding disinformation has led to legislation around the world which could potentially harm free expression far more than the conspiracy theories being peddled. Singapore is one example. A report published in April 2019 by the Department of Digital, Culture, Media and Sport could lead to stronger restrictions on free expression on the internet in the UK.

The BBC has decided to tackle the problem of fake news and disinformation head-on by launching the Beyond Fake News project. The aim is to fight back with a major focus on global media literacy, panel debates in India and Kenya, workshops and other activities to explore tech solutions and a special season of programming across the BBC's networks in the UK and abroad.

This year, the UN is highlighting the vital role of a free press for democracy, particularly during elections. The UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has said that "no democracy is complete without access to transparent and reliable information." In order to counter threats to freedom of expression and good accountable government Commonwealth organisations have drawn up "Principles on media and good governance". Six Commonwealth organisations (including the Commonwealth Journalists Association) collaborated in drawing up the proposals for a 12-point Commonwealth code of conduct aimed at reducing the heavy toll of journalists' killings and other threats to the media's right to report.

Fake News has become a tool for politicians to discredit voices which oppose them. Politicians should understand that using 'fake news' as an excuse to suppress media freedom will betray brave journalists who lost their lives in order to uphold fundamental democratic rights - a central plank of the Commonwealth Charter. ■

## Africa

### Call for post-election probe on Nigerian journalists

The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) has called for the Nigerian authorities to investigate and hold accountable those responsible for the detention, harassment, and assault of journalists nationwide during 9 March elections. Journalists had reported to the CPJ that they had been detained by security services and other armed divisions, denied access to polling stations forced to delete photographs and assaulted during the gubernatorial and state assembly elections. The CPJ's Africa program coordinator Angela Quintal said that "the freedom and fairness of any election requires that journalists are permitted to work unimpeded and without fear". ■



Angela Quintal, CPJ's Africa program coordinator

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### Nigeria: backlash to new guidelines

Journalists' groups have strongly criticised new conditions for journalists covering government proceedings in Nigeria. The new guidelines, which come into effect on 11 June, for reporting on Nigeria's National

Assembly force journalists to prove that their media outlet has a daily circulation of 40,000 copies or online media 5,000 daily views. The Nigerian Guild of Editors (NGE) described the new rules as “primitive, undemocratic and blatantly anti-press and anti-people”. NGE General Secretary, Mary Atolagbe, said in a statement that the Guild found the guidelines “vexatious, disrespectful and draconian”. She continued: “It is a scurrilous attempt to gag the press in a democracy and it cannot stand. These guidelines run contrary to the grains of reason, democratic ideals and they are a clear affront on the letter and spirit of the Nigerian constitution which empowers journalists to freely practice their profession without any gag, muzzling and restriction. The NASS guidelines negate the constitutional principle of freedom of expression and run contrary to the African Charter on fundamental rights and the right of the people to know”. The Committee to Protect Journalists (CPJ) condemned the guidelines and also flagged the re-arrest of the Weekly Source’s Editor Joseph Abiri. Abiri had been arrested on charges of terrorism and economic sabotage, held for two years without trial and then released nine months ago. The CPJ said that “the re-arrest of Jones Abiri showcases once again the brazen willingness of the Nigerian government to intimidate and harass the press”. ■

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### Focus on Rwanda and the media

An article appearing on both the German news platform Deutsche Welle and All Africa looked at the relationship between Rwanda’s leader Paul Kagame and the media. Here’s an excerpt from the opinion piece by Fred Muvunyi, entitled **Rwanda's Paul Kagame - an Enemy of the Media Parading As a Statesman** which accused Mr Kagame of “rigorous suppression of the media has made him Rwanda's unchallenged leader”.

*“Kagame showed his true colors when he ordered his entourage to shut down the Kinyarwanda-language service of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) over a documentary it made and aired abroad. The presidency accused the BBC of including the views of Kagame's critics.*

*I don't blame the judges or lawmakers who sanction Kagame's draconian laws. They are doing what he hired them for -- to validate his statutes at his pleasure and catch his napkin before it falls.*

*Despite some of his seemingly meek and conciliatory rhetoric, Kagame is feared across the country. He crushes dissent and jails opponents. Some have mysteriously disappeared or been found murdered.*

*That journalists have been among those killed, imprisoned or forced into exile leaves a situation where journalists who are unable to work freely are forced to self-censor if they want to work at all.*

*Senior military officials such as Frank Rusagara and Tom Byabagamba are languishing in prison under lengthy sentences for criticizing the government. Those who found an opportunity to flee abroad, live in constant fear.*

*Kayumba Nyamwasa, a former general and confidante of Kagame, has survived three attempts on his life. Former spy chief Patrick Karegeya was not so lucky - he was found strangled in a hotel room in South Africa in 2014.*

*When it comes to political space and press freedom in Rwanda, Kagame's regime seems allergic to real progress. His statement on defamation may lead to the scrapping of the law, but that doesn't make him a visionary who should be embraced just yet.*

*Other means exist to persecute critics or clamp down on the opposition. History teaches us that authoritarian or tyrannical leaders don't change overnight but often die still trying to hold on to power.*

Click here to read this article in full.

[https://allafrica.com/stories/201905030003.html?utm\\_campaign=allafri%3Aeditor&utm\\_medium=social&utm\\_source=twitter&utm\\_content=promote%3Aans%3Aacblp](https://allafrica.com/stories/201905030003.html?utm_campaign=allafri%3Aeditor&utm_medium=social&utm_source=twitter&utm_content=promote%3Aans%3Aacblp) ■

# Asia

CJA President Mahendra Ved writes about India's leader and the media (this is an excerpt from an article which appeared on 2 May):

*There's a bee in Prime Minister Narendra Modi's bonnet. His critics pillory him for not addressing a single press conference since he took office in May 2014.*

*The buzz is getting louder as the Elections-2019 campaign enters its second half. His principal rival, Congress President Rahul Gandhi, recently dared him to hold a PC.*

*Modi has responded with alacrity and vehemence to Rahul's many insinuations. But his silence on this remains inexplicable. Critics call him, half-in-jest, the first premier who could enter the Guinness Book of Records for failing to hold a PC.*

*His 'non-political' televised talk with Bollywood actor Akshay Kumar was not his "first press conference" as initially announced on April 26. Nor was it an interview despite the use of that format. Now, it has re-charged an issue on which the media and Modi observers had all but reconciled.*

*India's 16th premier in 73 years shuns the traditional media. He has done away with office of the Information Advisor. No impromptu media interactions and nothing that is not pre-scheduled.*

*That he speaks only to those who fully agree and don't ask uncomfortable questions is a given. He shows silent contempt for the rest – mainly the liberal lot who take their adversarial role too seriously. He has steadfastly stuck to "if you are not with me, completely, you are against me" stance. This is another given.*

*Yet, Modi remains hugely connected to his chosen audiences. He is world No.3*

*on Twitter and No.1 on Facebook and Instagram. With his official page 'liked' by over 43.2 million people, Modi tops the list of 50 most-followed world leaders on Facebook. It's puzzling how and when he finds time and energy to be on the social media.*



Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi. Source: Sky News

*He connects with people through “mann ki baat” on All India Radio each month for the last four years. His Hindi oratory, the turn of phrase and coining of new slogans help him communicate like no other premier before. His penchant of talking about himself helps.*

*His media appearances have largely been limited to his archetypal rallies, conferences and joint appearances with world leaders whom he hugs. But a hug at home is a no-no.*

*Despite social media posts, broadcasts and scripted TV interviews with selected TV channels, his communication remains limited. There is a wide difference between mass media and media of masses.*

*He chooses the media; the media have no choice. Bulk of them has fallen in line. Reporters and editors do not matter. An ownership overhaul, direct or remote, has ensured his overwhelming presence. A friendly TV anchor calls his not giving press conferences a “new paradigm of communication.” Critics are mostly marginalized to web sites.*

*He honed his media skills long ago. An ever-smiling official at the New Delhi headquarters of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Modi nurtured rapport with the BJP 'beat' media. Things changed when he became the Gujarat chief minister in end-2001. He courted controversy within weeks with sectarian violence under his watch. A thousand, mostly Muslims, were killed. The Supreme Court's strictures on his government's handling embarrassed the Vajpayee Government. Party hardliners saved him from being sacked.*

*That was India's first televised violence. Local media was divided, but the one from the national capital (hence labeled "national media") was intensely critical from where the global media took the cue.*

To read this article in full, please go to <https://lok marg.com/the-press-and-the-prime-minister/>

*[Editor's note: Prime Minister Modi was re-elected for a second term in May elections with a larger majority]. ■*

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### **Pakistan: Satire offers new ground for silenced Pakistani journalists**

Reuters has reported on the growing use of satire in Pakistan in the face of increasing pressure on the mainstream media. More from Reuters:

*An army boot and a sandal discuss what to do with fallen former Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif in a satirical social media video that highlights the way journalists shut out from the country's mainstream media are turning to the Internet. The 70-second video, which has been seen more than 58,000 times, is the latest product of Matiullah Jan, a former television anchor at local Waqt TV, who says he was forced out of his job by Pakistan's powerful military due to his criticism of the generals' interference in politics shortly before the station closed last year.*

*Jan, a gray-haired 50-year-old, is among around 3,000 journalists and media workers laid off in recent months amid a crackdown that started in the run-up to a July general election that brought Prime Minister Imran Khan to power.*

*Like media organizations the world over, Pakistani newspapers and television stations are feeling the squeeze from social media companies such as Facebook that are eating into their advertising revenues.*

*But some journalists also say Khan's government and the military establishment that looms over Pakistani politics have deliberately sought to push out critical voices, forcing them to seek alternative outlets by squeezing media companies financially and through burdensome new regulations.*

*"We don't have to play with the words to say that the military establishment was pro-active in getting rid of pro-democracy journalists," said Jan.*

To read more - <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-pakistan-media/satire-offers-new-ground-for-silenced-pakistani-journalists-idUSKCN1R903C>

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The Rural Media Network of Pakistan (RMNP) writes about a RMNP/ UNESCO Seminar which took place from 1-3 May:

*"RMNP-UNESCO seminar for the "Expansion of Existing Monitoring Network on Crimes against Journalists" concluded today in AhmedpurEast, rural Pakistan. It was attended by leading press freedom advocates, regional leaders of mainstream political and religious parties, heads of different rural press clubs and unions of journalists.....*

*..... RMNP President Ehsan Ahmed Sehar suggested that more attention should be paid to specific rural areas where journalists face increased danger, noting that civil society organisations such as RMNP can help identify these hotspots of violence. He also emphasised the pressing need to improve capacity-building measures for journalists in the field, noting that professionalism and safety training are essential to developing media freedom in Pakistan.*

*“Less-than-professional coverage of every incident of terrorism, accident, flood, election and other events” has exacerbated the tension around these incidents,” President RMNP argued, stating that many parts of society are now calling for codes of ethics to be implemented in media houses. This has also been highlighted by journalists, who have in recent years called for a comprehensive overhaul of the way the media operate in Pakistan, to avoid any accusations of corruption.*

*Ehsan Ahmed Sehar suggested that the other factors essential to protecting journalism as a profession in Pakistan include pluralism, an open market and the airing of different points of view as opposed to partisanship. But for any measures introduced to make any difference to rural journalists in Pakistan, it is essential that the journalists themselves, or those with experience of how their work is carried out, are involved in formulating future plans to protect their fraternity.*

*President RMNP informed the participants that to sensitise the journalists on their safety issues in whole Pakistan, RMNP intends to publish and distribute printed copies of its updated “safety training manual” among 230 press clubs in near future. It will surely help the journalists to deal with any hostile situation. Similarly RMNP will re-launch online FOE newsletter in Urdu language, he announced. Participants discussed the ways to partnering with more national and international civil society, human rights and press freedom organisations to expand and strengthen their network for the safety of journalists in coming years.”*

**You can read the entire report of the conference at**  
<http://ruralmedianetworkpk.org/experts-at-rmnp-unesco-seminar-call-on-the-un-to-appoint-a-special-rapporteur-on-journalists-safety/>

**Related links:** Rural Media Network Pakistan mark World Press Freedom Day <https://youtu.be/SJQHnI717KA> ■

## Singapore and “fake news”

Singapore’s parliament has passed legislation which lawmakers say will halt the spread of fake news. However, human rights groups and some internet companies had criticised the Protection from Online Falsehoods and Manipulation Act (POFMA) as giving the government too much power and blocking freedom of speech. Law Minister K Shanmugam defended the legislation during its May passage through parliament, saying that other countries were seeking to “weaken” Singapore through a disinformation campaign. “Democracy itself is under serious threat. It would be unwise for us to just watch and do nothing because it can sweep us over very quickly. Trolls, bots, can, and have, been used in Singapore. We have noticed spikes in activity from inauthentic accounts when we have discussions on various issues of public concern,” he told parliament. The act requires online media platforms to correct or remove any information that the authorities deem to be untrue. Failing to comply could result in financial penalties or up to ten years in jail. ■

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## Australia/ New Zealand

In the wake of the Christchurch shootings in New Zealand, the Australian parliament has passed legislation to crack down on violent videos on social media. Guardian Australia said that Attorney General, Christian Porter, said that Facebook and Twitter “should not be playing footage of murder” in the same way that commercial TV would not show such scenes. Mr Porter told reporters that “there are platforms such as YouTube, Twitter and Facebook who do not seem to take their responsibility to not show the most abhorrently violent material seriously”. The Sharing of Abhorrent Violent Material bill, passed in April, creates new offences for content service providers and hosting services that fail to notify the Australian federal police about or fail to quickly remove videos depicting “abhorrent violent conduct”. An eSafety Commissioner will notify social

media companies and they will be expected to take down the material. Critics of the legislation have agreed that there is a need to be able to tackle live streaming of terror but described the pre-election legislation as “rushed”. There have been calls for the re-elected government to hold discussions with the Tech industry on social media legislation, including this bill.

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#### New Zealand spearheads ‘Christchurch Call’

Fifteen countries and a number of tech companies have signed up to a declaration called the Christchurch Call – a voluntary effort to improve efforts to tackle extremist content online. The declaration was signed in Paris and spearheaded by New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and French President Emmanuel Macron. The initiative stated that it aimed for political and industry leaders to work together to ensure that there are effective counter-terrorism laws and that measures are taken to remove extremist content from social media. The declaration stated: "All action on this issue must be consistent with principles of a free, open and secure internet, without compromising human rights and fundamental freedoms, including freedom of expression....It must also recognise the internet's ability to act as a force for good, including by promoting innovation and economic development and fostering inclusive societies."



New Zealand Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern urged other political leaders to back Christchurch Call. *Source: The Guardian*

Meanwhile, in New Zealand, the main media organisations have signed an agreement promising not to promote white supremacist ideology while covering the trial of the man charged with killing 50 people at two mosques in Christchurch. The Head of news and current affairs at Television New Zealand John Gillespie told AP that the news organisation did not want the accused gunman to use the trial as a platform to encourage like-minded people with extremist political views.

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# Europe

## Malta's journalists faced "repeated harassment"

The Institute of Maltese Journalists (IGM) has said that Maltese journalists have been facing repeated harassment on social media. According to Malta Today, the Institute said that the repeated clearing of the memorial to Caruana Galizia by government officials did nothing to reassure the public and international community that the authorities are working to solve the case. The Institute also said that "there have also been instances where both the government and the opposition have named journalists in their rebuttal of stories, either through official statements or their party media." They added that defamation suits should not be used as a tool to subdue the press, adding that "making the journalist the subject of a story is in nobody's interest and does nothing to address the facts in any report. Journalists also face repeated harassment on social media by partisan activists and also civil society actors who disagree with the work of our colleagues." The IGM comments came in the wake of Malta's fall down the Reporters Without Borders' global press freedom index. The index compilers said that Malta had fallen 12 places to 77 over what it called abusive judicial proceedings "designed to gag investigative reporters by draining their financial resources".

## UK signs up Amal Clooney



Human rights lawyer, Amal Clooney. *Source: Time Magazine*

High profile human rights lawyer, Amal Clooney, has been made a special envoy on media freedom by the UK Foreign Office. She will lead a panel of legal experts which will work on “draconian” anti-press laws around the world, offering advice to governments, supporting the repeal of draconian and outdated laws and promoting best practice and model legislation to protect a free press. In announcing the plans for the new panel, UK Foreign Secretary, Jeremy Hunt, said in April the media “has a crucial role to play in holding the powerful to account...There is no escaping the fact that draconian and outdated laws around the world are being used to restrict the ability of the media to report the truth”. Clooney will carry out the work on a pro-bono basis. The panel comprising what Mr Hunt called “the world’s best legal minds” will be announced in the coming months.

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### The UK to host a Global Conference for Media Freedom

**Debbie Ransome writes:** Background details of the event were announced ahead of World Press Freedom day on 2 May. The conference, sponsored by the governments of the United Kingdom and Canada, will take place on 10-11 July in London. It will bring together government officials, multilateral agencies, civil societies, journalists and academics to discuss media freedom and global action to protect independent journalism. Speaking at the Canadian High Commission in London, UK Minister responsible for the Commonwealth and

human rights, Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon, said that, while fighting for media freedom across the world, people should never ignore their own backyard and “never, ever” take media freedom for granted. Lord Ahmad said that he hoped that the international conference would help deal with the “disturbing” current trend to clamp down on media freedom. “When journalists are prevented from doing their jobs, other human rights are usually also being trampled,” he told the gathering of journalists, diplomats and officials. The Canadian High Commissioner to London Janice Charette spoke of the “troubling deterioration of media freedom throughout the world”. She spoke of the “proliferation of sensationalist and politically-motivated content” on social media and said that the July conference would include a look at the role of social media.



Canadian High Commissioner to London Janice Charette and Lord Ahmad of Wimbledon

Still on media freedom, the British newspaper industry has replaced Local Newspaper Week with a new [Journalism Matters](#) campaign. The inaugural campaign took place between 13-19 May and highlighted what it called “the vital role journalism plays in our society”. The News Media Association (NMA) includes hundreds of UK newspaper titles. The new campaign sought to highlight the reach of the local media industry with 42 million UK adults consuming local media in print and digital form. Ambassador for the NMA and Deputy Chairman of the Telegraph newspaper group, Lord Guy Black told a reception of

journalists and academics the NMA sought to help journalists and media houses across the world in practical steps beyond the “grand declarations” on media freedom espoused by world leaders.

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### David Page provides an update on the Commonwealth Media Principles

There have been several positive developments since the last newsletter and the safety of journalists has moved higher up the British Government’s agenda.

After a three-month period without any communication from the Secretariat, the CJA was invited to make a presentation to a conference of Commonwealth Cabinet Secretaries and senior officials at Marlborough House on 27 March. William Horsley laid out the serious challenges faced by the media in many Commonwealth countries and introduced the Media Principles as a systematic response to them based on existing Commonwealth values. His talk was appreciated by the Secretariat and generated a good deal of constructive interest among the delegates. Alastair King-Smith, the Coordinator of the UK’s Global Campaign for Media Freedom, said the British Government, as Chair in Office, endorsed the Principles and hoped they would be supported by other Commonwealth governments. Rita Payne and David Page attended many of the other sessions and made useful contacts in different countries. The Secretariat have said they are keen to incorporate the Principles into Commonwealth thinking and that they hope to invite us to other Commonwealth gatherings to promote them. However, they have not yet laid out a road map for turning the Media Principles into a declaration which Commonwealth leaders might consider and endorse at the Kigali Summit next year.

Another positive development is that for the first time the Principles have been put on the agenda for the next meeting of the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG), the committee of nine Commonwealth Foreign Ministers which has responsibility for

upholding Commonwealth values. The meeting was originally scheduled to take place in London in the Spring, but it has had to be postponed and is now expected to take place in June. It would be an important step forward if CMAG were to commend the Principles to Commonwealth countries as benchmarks for the role of the media in democratic governance.

The Principles have also acquired greater salience in the light of the major global conference on the safety of journalists and media freedom which the Foreign and Commonwealth Office is holding in London on 10 and 11 July. The British Foreign Secretary, Jeremy Hunt, has made this the main FCO campaign of 2019 and has galvanised his team to promote it. The aim is that the campaign should go on for at least five years and that it should produce measurable results. Canada has already agreed to be the lead partner for 2020.

The FCO has consulted very widely with civil society over several months in organising the conference and William Horsley has played an important role in those discussions. On behalf of the Working Group, he put up several suggestions for sessions and speakers focussing on the safety of journalists in the Commonwealth and the reform of colonial laws which continue to restrict freedom of expression in many countries. The FCO has recently confirmed that it plans to hold a session on the Commonwealth and the Working Group has been consulted on possible themes. We hope that this will be an opportunity to increase awareness of the scale of the current threat to the safety of journalists and the value of the Principles as a set of benchmarks both on the safety issue and on the wider role of the media.

The FCO conference will be attended by senior Commonwealth politicians and officials as well as by civil society associations and international NGOs involved in media issues. Our hope is that it will create new momentum for a step change in the protection of journalists

in the Commonwealth as well as the wider world and help to shift the dial in Commonwealth thinking in the run up to the Kigali Summit. However, this is an early stage in that process, many governments have yet to be convinced and there are many hurdles yet to cross. With that in mind, we hope CJA members will continue to publicise the Principles in their own countries and encourage their governments to adopt them.

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## And Finally...

**Martin Plaut writes about CJA member Raymond Louw who died in early June:**

Raymond Louw – editor and campaigner for press freedom – has died aged 92. He was a towering figure: brave and resolute in the face of extraordinary pressure from the apartheid state. He edited the Rand Daily from 1966 to 1978, a term which exactly mirrored the premiership of John Vorster, one of South Africa’s most notorious leaders. Under his editorship, the paper had an unrivalled reputation for exposing the worst excesses of government. This included the Muldergate scandal, when the regime bought journalists and editors at home and abroad, in an attempt to improve its international image. During Louw’s editorship of the Rand Daily Mail, studies found more than 70% of the United Nations’ material on apartheid came from his newspaper.

After the end of apartheid, Louw continued to champion press freedom. At the time of the country’s first fully democratic elections in 1994, Louw helped to lead the Independent Media Commission, which attempted (not always successfully) to ensure impartiality within the state-owned media. He helped found the Media Business Training Foundation at Wits University, which trained black business

## Newsletter information

### Newsletter Editor

❖ *Debbie Ransome*

### Contributions

❖ *Rita Payne*

❖ *Mahendra Ved*

❖ *David Page*

❖ *Martin Plaut*

### Formatting and design

❖ *Athira Suresh*

journalists. He played a prominent role in several the international organisations - including PEN. Margie Orford, the novelist and former South African PEN president, described him as a man of “such integrity, intelligence, principle and compassion”. She added: “He taught me how to hear the views of others with an open mind and open heart. He was unfailingly courteous and patient but on matters of principle he was uncompromising.”



Raymond Louw, CJA member and South African Editor who fought apartheid.

*Source: The Independent*

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