#### was too much Forced feeding plus censorship

#### From page 3

what to publish. again, while we persisted in our 'minimum requirements'. We would consider it if given precise directions as to what we were not to from promises to threats to make us publish publish. We would never accept to be told For five months the junta tried every method

but a free talking publisher, they put me under At the end, tired of having a silenced press

"In my view it is the duty of every jour-nalist to face the threat and continue to serve the readership come what may."

"In Portugai today there is no censorship and no

Bhopal, India, commenting on the decision of the Vlachos newspapers (Greece) to close rather than accept government control. M. G. K. Menon, Premier Publications,

and came to London. house-arrest. From which, eventually I escaped

### Nuno Rocha (Portugal) Editor-in-chief Diario de Lisbos. Author of "France — l'emigration douloureuse" (1961) and "Guerre au Mozambique" (1968).

press to the

of the press was imposed and there was NUNO ROCHA spoke of the 48 years under of the press. when stringent

the journalists were revolting day after day for they saw that the readers were receiving distorted information, so distorted that somemost complete ignorance. At the same time turned out to be the exact opposite of what had been meant by the authors. times the purpose of an article or of the news The Portuguese people were living in

journalists, because it was alleged that they had engaged in political activities, were reon censorship its purpose was to perfect even further the system of mental oppression and also the central machinery of support to the fascist government. At the same time the peatedly put into prison and they spent years Every time that a new decree was published

censorship was tightened Nuno Rocha, hope was reborn. But, instead, leadership of the Government, in 1970, said in these prisons of the secret police.

When Marcello Caetano took over the

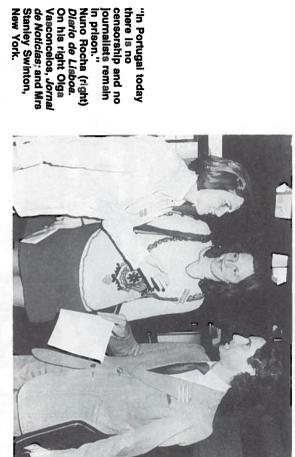
nalists in prison. the struggle since 1926. here is no censorship and there Freedom of the press has now been restored Many of the journalists fell during since 1926. Today in Portugal no jour-

Five days after the victory of the revolution a man said, "I am 40 years old but I feel as if I had been born on the 25th of April." It is only today that it is possible to say that

subjects which concern it directly. Is it a form of modesty? Is it the feeling that what concerns the Press and its freedom does a singular indit subjects which not interest the reader? Hélène Vlachos The world press, the free press shows singular indifference towards important

After 48 years

Vlachos



to oppression no matter what country they may be in that freedom is a flower which is we must remind the journalists who are subject the Portuguese people is adult because its press is free. We must present our example always ready to be reborn. the peoples who are still oppressed. And

every journalist to co-operate with his people to help mankind in its march towards progress. In Portugal, 48 years after it was trampled underfoot the flower of liberty opened its petals on the 25th of April and with it was reborn the freedom of the press, the right of

Cetin Altan, former leader writer of Aksam, 26 years on Istanbui newspapers. Imprisoned for offences against the press laws. Released 5 months ago.

it is a crime to express an opinion. If anyone punished then you cannot speak of freedom THE BASIC thing is to stop the idea that

word in referring to the former president of the republic and I said that he had reached "combination" ior a year. And that was it. I was sent off to jail in Istanbul his position through a political combination I was sent to prison because I used the word pecause I had used this

be possible for the newspapermen, journalists who encounter difficulties and run into problems, to get into contact with a committee Nations it might be possible to establish a committee for freedom of the press. It might somewhere within the framework of the U.N. Perhaps, under the aegis of the United would be something in keeping with

journalist to prove that he has really been Of course it would be necessary for the declaration of human rights.

freedom of having social security, the freedom of thought, the freedom of work, freedom of expressing oneself and the freedom of not being exploited separate the freedom of the press from Freedom as far as I am concerned is some-ing which is complete, total. You cannot

"Freedom" is a speculative kind of word, it changes a lot, it depends on the regime, it individual, his social standing, depends on the system. It even depends on the economic

is not quite the same as the freedom of a man who works for the company. The freedom of a man who owns a company

Gunnar Naesselund (UNESCO) Head of Department of Free Flow of Information and Development of Communication. Former Managing Editor and Director of the national Danish news agency. Former agency cor-respondent. Former consultant to UNESCO on news agency structures.

create awareness of the rights of all individuals cess to knowledge, culture, civilization and the material benefits of that civilization. to share with others the opportunities of acrole of media in the world today is to I SHALL venture the hypothesis that a prime help

bluntly stated: how much and in what way are the rich supposed to help the poor?

If it is right that rising expectations are one The question is: at what level should the cultural and material benefits be shared? Or

of the main dynamics for provoking discussions on solutions, and if it is right that mass are feasible, first at the communal level, then
To page 7 the levels at which solutions through sharing that confrontation, then it might be logical to conclude that mass media can help in defining media have been the major factor in provoking

> CH-8021 Zurich Paradeplatz 8 Head office

sand million Swiss francs. Founded in 1856, it has today more than cial centres of the world. 100 branches throughout Switzerland and in all the important finanzerland's major banks. Its balance sheet totals more Credit Suisse can look back on the richest traditi than 31 thouon of all Swit-

which has a circulation today of approximately 200'000. vehicle for such information is its "bulletin", the Bank's magazine, and developments in the financial and economic sect Credit Suisse publishes information regularly on ors. The main opical events

### ie Euro-Mar Risks of

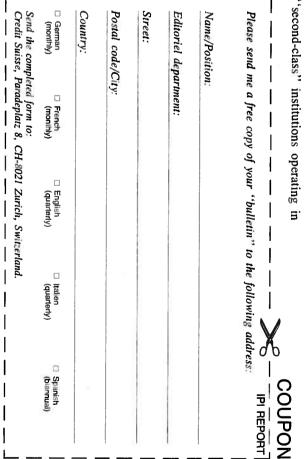
## Issued by Credit Suisse, Zurich:

namely the deposit-holder risk, the that there are three elements of danger. edly grown recently. An analysis reveals rency risk and the national risk. in the Euro-market. This is no mere coinbeen increased talk of the dangers inherent In recent weeks there has again for these risks have undoubtcur-

reports from England show a disquieting increase in the number of cases where funds being involved in difficulties. Latest to the danger of a bank which holds Euro-The deposit-holder risk relates

> watchfulness. By consequence, second-class addresses in the Euro-business downs have been avoi liquidity squeeze and thus been forced to call for support. So far, serious breakshould be ruled out even more firmly than the Euro-markets have undoubtedly demands increased ded but the situbeen caught in the

rency in which a Euro-investment has been both the risk of devaluation of the cur-The exchange rate risk embraces



this will amount to cancelling out the advantages of the Euro-market, which is be avoided by entrusting money to those institutions for whom the issue is in their own national currency. But in many cases In practice, this latter danger can only is unable to deliver the currency it owes. placed and the danger that the institution ket for the currency concerned. precisely intended to form a foreign mar-

siderably from the interest attractions of erate costs and thus usually detract conrency transactions at term, but these genthe investment in a foreign currency the devaluation risk is by means of cur-An alternative way of hedging



payments prospects. exchange rates and foreign exchange. with moderately satisfactory balance as possible to banks domiciled in countries to entrust Euro-investment business as far the Euro-business and it will be advisable debtor quality of the countries dominating It is therefore essential to scrutinize the since any loss of confidence could lead that this danger is increasing, particularly due to the rise in petroleum prices means on transfers and similar measures. Up to Euro-investments by means of limitations is that the country in which Eurofunds are fronting the country concerned with into massive withdrawals of money conbut the deterioration in payments balances the present, no such cases have arisen, located may prohibit the repatriation of The danger of the national risk

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