"The Government will not be intimidated, and orders have been given to maintain order at all costs."

Prime Minister John Vorster
House of Assembly, June 18, 1976

16 June 1978 - A Call to Dedication

For the Martyrs of Soweto, and all who have fallen for Freedom and who are imprisoned, detained, in exile, that their struggle prevail.

NAMIBIA - ZIMBABWE - SOUTH AFRICA

*Nkosi sikeleli Africa
God Bless Africa
Let her glory be exalted
Hear our prayers
God bless
Come spirit
Come holy spirit
God bless
We her children*
Time was when we thought the senseless deaths in the streets and in prison had brought a sense of remorse among those who rule over us. We remember the many promises made while the dirty, smog-filled neglected black ghettos of Azania went up in smoke. We thought that, this time, the promises were for real. We thought the noises from South Africa's friends in the West would convince her that she should change her racist ways....... But it appears that, to make sure that June 1976 never returns, the Security Police now exhibit the mailed fist. When we expected that those cruelly and unnecessarily detained throughout the land might be released, the prison population is continuing to increase by leaps and bounds. The sentences handed down by the courts are becoming more harsh: to throw a stone or break a window has now become sabotage punishable by a five-year jail sentence; boys under the age of 16 are being sent to the dreaded Robben Island. The twilight of freedom is upon us. It is clear that the caucuses of the National Party has decided to throw caution to the winds and defy world opinion.'

- Dr Nthato Motlana, chairman, Committee of Ten, Soweto, 16 June 1978.

Two years after the Soweto uprising finds the United States closer to becoming engaged in war in Africa. Shaba was only a starter. We are being lured into a conflict that would be far more disastrous for this country and for that continent than Vietnam ever was. Zaire is a corrupt and disorganized mess. The government of Angola faces relentless attempts at its overthrow. Rhodesia is dissolving rapidly into bloody chaos. In Namibia, touted as being near to independence, the illegal occupation power is tightening its stranglehold; Pretoria has no intention of letting go that valuable, strategic International Territory.

America is being tempted with a satanic enterprise that is disguised as enforcing moderate and evolutionary change in a region where obdurate rulers grow more desperate and cruel and where those suffering become more defiant. The heart of this struggle is the minerally-blessed, modern industrial state of South Africa. Pretoria - and its friends here and elsewhere - is redoubling its efforts for all-out Western backing, using the arguments of economic stability, huge profits, the communist threat, the chimera of compliant black leadership, racist feelings, to pressure us and panic us into total support. If we succumb to these devices, we will then have placed ourselves irrevocably in opposition to the liberation of Southern Africa. We must not let this happen.

(On 12 June 1978, Episcopal Churchmen for South Africa marked its 22nd birthday)
THE MASSACRE AT KASSINGA

On Ascension Day, 4 May 1978, the South African Defence Force launched an airborne attack on a Namibian refugee camp in Angola. Four thousand men, women and children, who had recently fled South African terror in their country, had been assembled by the South West Africa People's Organization at a site made available by the People's Republic of Angola, the former mining town of Kassinga 150 miles above the Namibian border. The South Africans followed them from occupied Namibia to wreak death in the Angolan sanctuary.

SWAPO has documented what occurred. The settlement's people had gathered in the central open area for the day's work assignments. At 7:15 am, 8 French-made Mirage jet fighters began the assault by dropping fragmentation bombs. Subsequent waves destroyed offices, classrooms, food storage buildings, the garage. The brick clinic and surrounding log cabin wards were demolished; medical staff and patients alike were killed. A quarter of an hour later, 4 American-made C-130 Hercules transports commenced dropping weapons and paratroopers around the town.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN correspondent Jane Bergerol visited the scene and writes: 'Three walls of the school remain standing. Inside is the rubble of home-made school desks, English-language lesson books, exercises in Ovambo and English. Most of the children we saw were under 12 years old. There were more than 600 dead. Over 100 died instantly on Thursday morning, we were told, as the Mirages made their first bombing runs. They are buried in a mass grave a few yards from the camp's grassy centre, where the boys and girls were assembled for their morning meeting when the Mirages appeared. As they scattered, four C-130 Hercules dropped hundreds of paratroopers who encircled the camp and moved in, killing whatever they found in their path. Survivors we talked to said that while the bulk were white South Africans, there were also white Portuguese and other whites speaking a language the Namibians could not identify.

'Many of the Namibians apparently made for the trenches round the camp, dug two years ago when it was first set up. In the trenches, black pools of blood and the castoff rubber gloves of the burial teams record what wounded survivors told us - the paratroopers moved in on the trenches, and hauled out the largely unarmed youths and shot them. Others ran westward - the only direction still open - towards a shallow river. Pursued by the invading troops, some managed to cross to safety, others were shot and lay wounded. Some, like a young man I spoke to in Luanda's military airport on Sunday, a stretcher case, with his right arm amputated at the shoulder, were bombed where they lay later in the day by the Mirages.

'SWAPO troops who, we were told, were rushed to the camp after the attack to help in the evacuation of the wounded, took us to the spot where a second mass grave had been dug. More than 15 yards long, it contained, they said, 460 young people. First we saw gaily coloured frocks, blue jeans, shirts and a few uniforms. Then there was the sight of the bodies inside them. Swollen, blood-stained, they were the bodies of young girls, young men, a few older adults, some young children, all apparently recent arrivals from Namibia. As SWAPO counted up the khaki parachutes recovered from the surrounding bushland - 798 was the last count on Tuesday - and checked over captured equipment, including 80mm and 81mm mortars, young Namibians who survived the raid were salvaging clothing, school books and food from the destruction.

The Lutheran World Federation cabled its shock and grief and condemnation to South African Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster. Vorster's private secretary replied:

'This office has received your telegram dated 11 May 1978, a copy of which is enclosed. As we are certain that the telegram was intended for SWAPO and wrongly addressed to this office, I am instructed to return it to you for forwarding to SWAPO after you have made the necessary corrections.'

The names of the dead at Kassinga are beginning to come in. They include the adopted daughter of Lutheran Bishop Leonard Auala and the oldest son of the bishop's deputy, Pastor Kleopas Dumeni.
THE VOICE, a Soweto weekly, was banned yesterday by the South African regime. The newspaper thus suffers the same fate as THE WORLD and THE WEEKEND WORLD, which were similarly put out of existence by Pretoria on 19 October 1977.

THE VOICE had in its 16 months of life become a leading expression of Black ideas and interests in apartheid-governed South Africa. It gave news about people, incidents, laws, suffering and hope found nowhere else. THE VOICE was in every way a voice of South Africa's repressed majority. Therefore, Pretoria feared it as a menace to its rule.

Official and unofficial pressures on THE VOICE have been mounting steadily, presaging Pretoria's act of banning. Violent threats were made in December last against the newspaper and its editor, Mr Revelation Ntoula, by a covert hate group. This year's January 7 edition was banned. Two staff members, Ms Juby Mayet and Mr Phil Mtimkulu, who were also officers of the Union of Black Journalists (the UBJ was also banned in October), were tried and acquitted this year of 'hindering the liquidation of an unlawful organization without the consent of the liquidator'. On 30 May, Ms Mayet was arrested and thrown into indefinite detention under section 10 of the Internal Security Act. Mr Mtimkulu was seized the same day, and held all day 'for questioning'. On 5 May, Mr Zacharia Mofokeng, the deputy administrative director of THE VOICE was detained. A former manager, Mr Harry Makubire, has been detained.

THE VOICE was an independent newspaper owned by The Voice Ecumenical Trust. The South African Council of Churches helped the paper get underway, and some of the country's most prominent church persons were on the board, including Lutheran Bishop Manas Buthelezi, Anglican Bishop Desmond Tutu and Ms Sally Motlana.

At this time when we honor those killed, wounded, driven into exile and detained during the Soweto uprising of 1976, the banning of THE VOICE is another significant act of oppression by the Pretoria regime. Let it not pass unnoticed.

Protest to - and urge your churches, unions, newspapers, legislators to protest to:

Ambassador Donald B. Sole
South African Embassy
3051 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008

PHONE: (202) 232-4400
Dr Mamphela Ramphele is one of the heroes in the struggle against apartheid and the oppression the witless men in Pretoria endlessly grind out. The 30-year-old medical practitioner is one of the handful of Black women doctors in South Africa and the most outspoken and politically active - until the regime imposed its severest restrictions on her. She has been banished to a small rural community 600 miles from home and work.

Dr Ramphele was superintendent of Zanempilo Clinic which was set up at King Williams Town by the Black Community Programmes. She was a close associate of Steven Biko.

BCP was banned on 19 October 1977, along with a dozen and a half Black and Church organizations. Biko was murdered a month earlier by the security branch of the South African Police.

Dr Ramphele's energy, dedication and competence are attested to by hundreds upon hundreds of patients, residents and members of the Black Consciousness Movement. Exiled editor Donald Woods in his new book, Biko, tells of his first encounter with the 'black bombshell' who came to his office and spurred him to his first meeting with Steven Biko. Dr Ramphele has been singled out as a prime menace by the rulers of South Africa.

She was detained without trial for 139 days following the Soweto uprising of June 1976. She was served with a 5-year banning order on 21 April 1977. The document, signed by Pretoria's Minister of Justice, Police and Prisons, James T. Kruger, consigned her to a remote district in the northern Transvaal - a decision based in typical Pretorian fashion on her tribal background. She was prohibited from being part of a gathering of more than two people, from writing or speaking publicly and from being quoted. Dr Ramphele was taken by the security branch to her place of banishment directly after the order was issued, despite her plea for time to arrange for a replacement doctor and to settle her personal affairs. Once deposited in the veldt, she discovered that her name had been spelled incorrectly and her identity number was in error. Thereupon, the spirited doctor borrowed a car and drove back to King Williams Town and set to work in her clinic. Her friends threw a farewell party and the next morning the SAPs arrived with a corrected banning order and took her off again.

Dr Ramphele has set up a new clinic in banishment and continues her mission. Letters of love and support should be sent to:

Dr Mamphela Ramphele
Lenyenye Township
Naphuno District
Tzaneen, Northern Transvaal,
South Africa

airletters: 22¢
airmail: 31¢ per half oz.
Brave Thandie talks of ordeal

It is rare to find a person without bitterness after being detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act, but Thandi Mdontswa, a 19-year-old Kagiso student, showed no animosity after spending 11 months in solitary confinement.

In spite of her long term in solitary confinement, Thandi was no different from her kid sisters. She was full of smiles as she went about the household chores as if there had been no forced interval.

In order not to brood about when she was going to be released, Thandi adopted the different jails as her second home. And when she was told: "Vat jou klerie, en gaan huis toe," she thought somebody was playing a dirty trick on her.

She said: "I had given up hope of being released and I was determined to make the best out of the worst. I thought they were transferring me to another jail when they told me I was going home. But I got excited when we finally arrived at my home."

Thandi was detained on July 1, last year. Talking about that night she said: "The police arrived in the early hours of the morning in eight cars. I was annoyed by all this. There was no need for all those cars. They told me to dress warmly as it was cold."

"I was detained in solitary confinement in Krugersdorp for six months. Here I was allowed to get a change of clothing and food parcels from outside."

"From there I was transferred to Standerton where I was in solitary confinement for three months. I was then taken to Bethal where I was detained until I was released."

"While I was in detention I had no idea of what was happening outside. When I was released I asked for a copy of The World. I was surprised when told that it had been banned. I was not even aware that there was a trial in Bethal."

Thandi however told THE VOICE that she has to adjust herself to hearing conversation as well as reading. "My reading is a little affected. But I hope to go back to school and complete my Matric," she said.

"THANDI MDONTSWA ... 11 months of solitary could not break her spirit."

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BLACK ECUMENICAL NEWSPAPER

Registered at the GPO as a newspaper

Price 10 cents
FOUR FRIENDS OF WINNIE MANDELA

Four women friends of Ms Winnie Mandela have been relentlessly pursued by South African officialdom for a year now — because they refuse to answer questions about their visits to the banished wife of African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence on Robben Island.

Ms Mandela has been repeatedly arrested, banned, detained and brought to court for 20 years. Last year she was taken by security police from her Soweto home to a tiny town 200 miles away. It was there her friends visited her. Ms Mandela in February was sentenced to a six-month jail term for breaking her banning orders, suspended provided she is not found guilty of breaking them again in a period of four years. Her friends would not testify against her.

Ms Helen Joseph has been active in the battle for human rights in South Africa since the 1940s. She served a two-week jail term in April for refusing to testify against her friend. Like Ms Mandela, Ms Joseph suffers from a serious heart condition. Latest word is the attorney general of the OFS said he would withdraw another subpoena against the 73-year-old Helen Joseph because of her age.

Ms Barbara Waite, a 42-year-old nurse, Black Sash member and as is Ms Joseph a parishioner at Johannesburg's Cathedral of St Mary the Virgin, is now serving a two-month sentence for her silence. Upon completion of that, she faces another subpoena, and when she again does not answer questions, she will be once more sent to jail... and on ad infinitum.

The same prospect looms for two other women, Ms Jacqueline Bosman, art director of Johannesburg's FINANCIAL MAIL, was sentenced to one year in jail but that was overturned by an appellate court in April on a technicality. The 31-year-old journalist has again rejected testifying and has been sentenced to four months. At the moment she is free on bail pending appeal.

The infinitely mean spirit and brute hand of Pretoria's overlords is visited hardest on Ilona Kleinschmidt. She too was acquitted in April on a technicality. Subpoenaed a second time and again refusing to testify, she has been sentenced to three months jail. The 28-year-old lawyer's secretary and mother is on bail pending appeal.

Ilona Kleinschmidt's husband, Horst, has been in exile in Holland for over two years where he is director of the banned Christian Institute office. She had planned to visit him, accompanied by their three-year-old daughter, Zinzi, but just before departure the security police seized her passport. Ilona has been continually harassed and threatened by deliveries of unordered truckloads of sand at her home, damaged cars outside and paint thrown on the house at night. The latest slow twist devised by Pretoria's Christian rulers: Zinzi has been refused a passport - without reason - so she could visit her father.

SEND MESSAGES OF SUPPORT AND ADMIRATION: (airmail: 31¢ per half oz.)

Ms Ilona Kleinschmidt
65 Fifth Avenue
Melville
Johannesburg

Ms Helen Joseph
35 Fanny Avenue
Norwood
Johannesburg

Ms Barbara Waite
c/o Bishop of Johannesburg
Box 1131
Johannesburg

Ms Winnie Mandela
802 Phatakahle Township
Brandfort, OFS

Ms Jacqueline Bosman
c/o FINANCIAL MAIL
Box 9959
Johannesburg
Dear Mr President:

Two friends of Ms Winnie Mandela, the banished heroine who has been firm and persistent in her resistance to the Pretoria regime, have been given jail sentences for their refusal to testify against their friend at Ms Mandela's recent trial.

Ms Barbara Waite has been sentenced to two months in prison. Ms Helen Joseph must serve a two-weeks term.

We ask you to condemn publicly these acts, further perpetrations of the South African regime.

We also ask you to instruct the United States ambassador in Pretoria to lodge a strong protest with top officials of that regime.

Sincerely yours,

encls:

article, WASHINGTON POST, 23 Jan 78
article, JOHANNESBURG STAR, 15 April 78 air edition
CROSSROADS

"Crossroads will have to be demolished like all the other squatter camps."
- F. H. Botha, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner for the Western Cape

Crossroads is another of the squatter camps that African families have built up and lived in outside South Africa's legislative capital city of Cape Town. It differs from the official African townships of Langa, Nyanga and Guguletu in that it is doomed to destruction like the similar squatter communities of Modderdam, Werkgenot and Unibell wiped out by the apartheid regime in 1977 and early this year.

Dr Connie Mulder, the Minister of Plural Relations (the brushed-up name for Bantu Administration) on 3 May reiterated National Party policy that the western part of Cape Province would remain a preference area for those people apartheid classifies as Coloured. This is in accord with Pretoria's 23-year-old scheme to 'phase out' Black Africans from a vast region extending hundreds of miles out from Cape Town. Mulder's deputy, Dr Willie Vosloo, declared that people living at Crossroads would have to move before the end of the year of their own volition or, as THE CAPE TIMES reports, 'every method available to the government would be used to make them move'.

Twenty thousand men, women and children live in Crossroads in shacks they have erected on their own. They began to move into the site in February 1975 because men working in Cape Town and surrounding industrial areas wanted to have their wives and children with them. In June 1976, Crossroads was recognized as an 'emergency camp'. Water lines leading to communal taps were installed, a clinic set up and basic refuse removal begun. Crossroads has its own elected committee and is crime-free. The settlement has two schools, literacy classes, craft groups, sports clubs and co-operative self-help projects. Small shops provide food and a large variety of household goods. These 20,000 persons are crammed into 3,000 shacks - an average of 7 per dwelling. The vast majority of Crossroad's residents moved there after being evicted from other squatter areas around Cape Town.

Surveys ascertained that in November 1977, 73% of the men at Crossroads and 25% of the women were formally employed. Informal employment added 11% of the men and 20% of the women. Crossroad's 'citizens' - if the word can be stretched - are gainfully at work and contribute to South Africa's might and to the good life of their rulers.

However, under government policy, as the Black Sash women's movement points out, only 100 of the 3,000 families are legally entitled to alternative housing in the Cape area. To qualify for residence under the Urban Areas Act, both wife and husband must either have been born in the area or they must both have lived there for at least 15 years or they must both have been employed by one employer for at least 10 years.

(continued over)
A decade ago Pretorian policy decreed that the African labor force in the Western Cape would be decreased by 5% per year. Johannesburg's FINANCIAL MAIL states that the total African population has grown from 180,000 in 1955 to 350,000 'legal' residents, with 'illegals' probably doubling that figure. Employers claim African workers are vital to the local economy and strongly oppose efforts to remove them. Leaders of the Coloured community denounce the laws as the racism they are and call for all to have free access to the labor market. But National Party members of Parliament from the Cape area are campaigning vociferously for purity. One MP thinks the Western Cape should become 'the focal point for a partnership between white and brown, with the blacks excluded'. He deplores 'the slavery of dependence on the black man'.

Other Nat MPs would be less rigorous, reflecting the apartheid state's built-in conflict between ideological observance and the need and greed of that modern industrial society. South Africa's ruling clique is into a family squabble; the dispersal of African men, women and children in the Western Cape is well underway but will probably not be complete. The FINANCIAL MAIL says: 'If only to stop unrest within the party, some such steps seem inevitable. The squatters seem to be the most favoured target.'

Some opposition MPs, religious and civic leaders have condemned the Crossroads' evictions - already begun because some families cannot pay the 7 Rand monthly rentals. Deputy Minister Vosloo complains of an organized campaign of agitation and with the mean-mindedness of South African officialdom avers: 'There is no inhumanity or lack of Christianity in what is being done. This is a question of putting labour on an orderly footing.'

Crossroads is a striking instance of the determination of people, however repressed, however circumscribed by a maddening web of perverted legislation, to build, to work for a living, to stay together as families, to create a community under conditions unimaginable to most Americans. Serious harassment by police has started at Crossroads and the people are trying to defend their homes.

Direct your protests to: Ambassador Donald B. Sole
South African Embassy
(202) 232-4400
3051 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20008
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Bonus
The SOUTH AFRICAN DEFENCE FORCE is one of the pillars of the apartheid state. It is composed of regulars, draftees serving two-year periods active duty and citizen force reservists called up for 30-day 'camps', totaling some 130,000 army, navy and air force personnel. The citizen force is said to come to 175,000, subject to the 'camps' and to instant call-up at any time. In addition, a commando force of 90,000-plus provides an armed militia for protection of industry and countryside. Considering these figures are on the conservative side, the South African Defence Force can rely on mustering some 450,000 people under arms.

Pretoria's defense budget has soared in the past five years and in fiscal 1978/79 stands at Rand 1,554,375,000 (one Rand = $1.15) out of a national budget of R 9,811,000,000. South Africa has the most formidable military machine on the African continent, supplied with the latest sophisticated equipment - aircraft, naval vessels, artillery, armor, electronics - some produced locally, the bulk from friendly foreign sources.

The SADF, along with the national South African Police (estimated to number 112,000 active and reserve), forms the highly visible uniformed corps for maintaining white supremacy and the police state. The Bureau for State Security, the SAP security branch, the civil bureaucracy all flesh out the machinery of the racist regime.

The SADF is used at home and in foreign countries to enforce Pretoria's interests. Army troops took part with the SAPs in recent sweeps through the African townships around major cities. The SADF has 50,000 men in Namibia, the International Territory which South Africa occupies in defiance of the lawful authority, the United Nations. The army and air force there terrorize the local population and are engaged in warfare with the Peoples Liberation Army of Namibia, the military wing of the SWAPO freedom movement. The SADF's most recent exploit was a massive attack on a SWAPO refugee camp at Kassinga in yet another country - Angola - during which hundreds of men, women and children were killed.

Defence bonus bonds are part of an intensive drive to sell defense savings bonds to raise money for the South African military establishment, introducing the element of a lottery and the lure of fewer taxes for defense spending. Great emphasis is placed on involving private business. READER'S DIGEST in South Africa is said by world headquarters in the USA to be a wholly-owned subsidiary and a spokesman in Pleasantville states that the Defence Bonus Bond prize scheme in the South African editions was probably a 'marketing decision'.

We are fortunate that this book was written and that it came out just as the United States of America was entering another phase of its African misadventures. Shaba province in Zaire is next door to Angola, and IN SEARCH OF ENEMIES tells of our government's deep involvement in the 1975/76 Angolan war. John Stockwell was in charge of the CIA's Angola Task Force hurriedly set up three years ago to try to prevent the present Luanda government from winning a three-way civil war in the wake of the collapse of the Portuguese empire. IN SEARCH OF ENEMIES will figure as a guidebook in the current contest to determine American policy toward Central and Southern Africa.

For a nation of achievers, this book is required reading. The isolation from reality of our top intelligence outfit is laid bare, a Keystone Cops rampage were it not about such grim business. Once again we read of support for rotten characters, millions of dollars thrown away on dictators, mercenaries, sophisticated military equipment never used, spoiled, self-demanding agents buying off 'leaders' and comforting themselves. The pure waste of the taxpayers' money should bring to a boil the hardest-nosed of Americans.

That is trite compared to the subversion of our political system. CIA officials in their secret briefings to the Congress never told our elected representatives the full truth of the US role in Angola. CIA officers did not simply observe the war as claimed: they advised, supplied, directed - activities steadfastly denied by their superiors. Legislators, having been briefed on the CIA's version of IAFEATURE, the code name for the Angola enterprise, were bound not to speak out freely.

Stockwell confirms a number of destabilization involvements such as the overthrow of Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana and the murder of Zaire's Patrice Lumumba. He tells of the CIA's adjustment to the growing demands for public knowledge about its operations. A footnote: 'Since the Freedom of Information Act, the agency increasingly uses a system of "soft", "unofficial", or "convenience" files for敏感subjects, especially any involving surveillance of Americans. Such files are not registered in the agency's official records system, and hence can never be disclosed under the FOIA.'

As for cooperation with Pretoria, the following excerpt speaks volumes:

'To the CIA, the South African s were the ideal solution for central Angola. Potts, St. Martin, and the COS's of Pretoria and Lwaka welcomed their arrival in the war. Especially in the field, CIA officers liked the South African s, who tended to be bluff, aggressive men without guile. They admired South African efficiency, quietly South African planes and trucks turned up throughout Angola with just the gasoline or ammunition needed for an impending operation. On October 20, after a flurry of cables between headquarters and Kinshasa, two South African C-130 airplanes, similar to those used by the Israelis in their raid on Entebbe, feathered into Ndjili Airport at night to meet a CIA C-141 flight and whisk its load of arms down to Silva Porto. CIA officers and BOSS representatives met the planes at Ndjili and jointly supervised the transloading. At the same time St. Martin requested and received headquarters' permission to meet BOSS representatives on a regular basis in Kinshasa. Other CIA officers clamored for permission to visit South African bases in South-West Africa. On two occasions the BOSS director visited Washington and held secret meetings with Jim Potts. On another, he met with the CIA station chief in Paris. The COS, Pretoria, was ordered to brief BOSS about IAFEATURE, and nearly all CIA intelligence reports on the subject were relayed to Pretoria so its briefings would be accurate and up to date.'
THE BIKO INQUEST

Kentridge: 'Where did you obtain the authority to keep a man in chains for 48 hours?'
Goosen: 'I have the full power to do it to ensure a man's safety.'
Kentridge: 'I am asking you to give the statute.'
Goosen: 'We don't work under statute.'

Last November's official inquest into the death of Steven Biko produced this exchange between Sydney Kentridge, attorney for the Biko family, and South African Police security branch Colonel Pieter Goosen. THE BIKO INQUEST is a dramatization drawn from the inquest transcript and it is a gripping and horrifying coming to life of the workings of a modern police state and the racist mentality. THE BIKO INQUEST provides an essence not found in a Kafka or a Beckett play.

The Pretoria courtroom, drab and spare, is sort of a tidied-up re-setting of the squalid detention chamber where Steven Biko was tormented and fatally beaten by the gang of thugs who now appear to relate their arrogant and clumsy cover-up of the murder. It is not just the security police operating without statutes but the entire Pretorian system - the perfunctory, foregone inquest, the craven doctors who in violation of their professional oaths accommodate the police, the dead weight of the South African regime which stands indicted - and unpunished.

Over this noisome pool, the presence of Steven Biko - hero and martyr - is very real. THE BIKO INQUEST needs to be seen, heard and anguished through by all Americans - that this evil and this good may be burned into their minds and hearts.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHMEN for SOUTH AFRICA
Room 1005, 853 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10003

Address Correction Requested

—For A Free Southern Africa—