

# i.d.a.f. news notes

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## "Outcasts in their Own Land"

by Kenneth Carstens

*The following testimony was delivered by Ken Carstens, the Executive Director of IDAF/USA, at a Congressional hearing on June 21, 1984. The hearing, held by the Human Rights and Africa Subcommittees, was convened to examine the state of human rights in Zaire and South Africa. Also presenting testimony were Elliott Abrams, the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, and Dean T. Simon Farisani, a former political prisoner in South Africa. Our transcript of Dean Farisani's statement has been delayed, but we hope to publish excerpts from it in the next issue of News Notes.*

Some parts of the world seem to be impoverished because of the blind forces of nature. But in South Africa, poverty is quite clearly and quite culpably caused by racist laws and practices. Hunger, poverty, disease and high infant mortality rates among blacks coexist in the same country with one of the highest standards of living in the world among whites. There are almost no whites with "virtually no income," but the Carnegie study of poverty in South Africa found that the number of blacks in South Africa with "virtually no income" had increased from 250,000 in 1960 to 1.43 million in 1980, while the number living below the "minimum living level" had increased from 4.9 million to 8.9 million. These poorest of the poor had been made destitute largely by landlessness and unemployment. Due to an act of God? No. Due to an act of Parliament, brutally implemented and reinforced by innumerable other laws which have made a whole nation of people outcasts in the land of their birth. Only the few who are very lucky and those who are willing to cooperate with their oppressors can live in the row of middle-class houses called "millionaires' row" in the ghetto or become Chief Ministers of the chicken coops called "bantustan homelands."

Vast numbers of law-abiding people who would be safe and secure in every other civilized or uncivilized country on earth are transformed into instant criminals in South Africa under the pass laws. Indeed, the 72% of the population which is African constitutes an enormous class of people who are regarded and consistently treated as if they were criminal offenders by virtue of their race and nothing else.

In 1981, 75,000 people were convicted of "crimes" under the pass laws in the main urban areas. In 1982 the number of convictions rose to 99,000, and last year the number rose again to 142,000.

This trend is likely to continue as the government pursues its plan to tighten its control over every section of the population and over every sector of society and as it strives to reduce the number of Africans in certain areas of the country—all in the interests of preserving the status quo, the dominant feature of which is white minority rule. Wherever it is deemed necessary, the society is being transformed into an armed

camp in which military considerations outweigh all others. Hence the ascendancy of the State Security Council under P.W. Botha's government, which represents a kind of coup d'etat by the military—over which Mr. Botha presided as Minister of Defense for more than a decade before he assumed the premiership.

The distinction between "security laws" and other laws has become even more blurred than it was 10 or 20 years ago. It is not surprising that the increase in the number of arrests under the pass laws is matched by a 70% increase in the number of more overtly "political" detentions from 1982 to 1983. The 1983 total could indeed be even greater than the 453 detainees reported by the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, and the South African Council of Churches, because the militarization of South Africa has imposed even more restrictions than there already were on the release of information about detentions and about operations by the police and the military against the population. These restrictions apply, for example, to executions (the government announced last August that the names of those who had been executed would be withheld from the press) and to operations involving forced removals or evictions.

The forced removal of peaceful, thriving, stable little communities of African people has become a major feature of apartheid. (Coloured and Asian people have also suffered severely from this brutal phenomenon: relatively few whites have been affected, and these have been adequately compensated. Very few blacks have been compensated at all.) Some 3 1/2 million people have been moved over the past 30 years, and another 1 1/2 million are scheduled for removal. This must surely be the biggest forced movement of people in history—all in the interests

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Kenneth Carstens

### Who are the Terrorists?

On 25 July, six South African soldiers arrived at the Lutheran Church's hospital at Onansjokwe in northern Namibia, and demanded to inspect the facility. In the course of the inspection, two of the soldiers were seen to slip away and plant a bomb near an outside wall of the maternity ward. An eyewitness notified the church authorities and called the South African police, who removed the bomb that afternoon.

The attempted bombing took place near the headquarters of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambo Kavango Church at Oniipa, where in 1973 and 1980 the publishing house and printing press were destroyed by explosions.

—by permission of Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa

### Our New Zip Code is 02238

Please note that the Cambridge Post Office has assigned the Zip Code 02238 to all its Harvard Square post office boxes. Mail addressed to 02138 will continue to be delivered as usual, however, and until new literature is printed, some of IDAF's publications will continue to carry the 02138 code.

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of an insane obsession with the "security" of white privilege and power.

Because people don't take kindly to being uprooted from their homes and dumped in resettlement camps, police violence and the threat of violence remain the only methods of moving people, despite assurances that the government would refrain from forcible removals as far as "practicable and possible." An example of this gigantic violation of human beings is the removal last February of 100 families from the village of Magopa to Pachsdraai, a resettlement area due to be incorporated into a so-called "homeland." Scores of policemen were sent to the village, which was sealed off from all outsiders, including the press, and was designated an "operational area"—a term used to designate a war zone. The police claimed that the villagers moved "voluntarily." The villagers, however, denied this and some of them told of police violence.

Not only are South Africa's laws unjust and discriminatory in themselves, but their application is accompanied by so much brutal and superfluous violence and cruelty that the authorities would seem to be deliberately encouraging opposition among the population. For example, in 1982, 188 people were killed in police shootings and 551 wounded. In the first seven months of 1983 the police shot 502 people, killing 140 of them. When the toll for 1983 is finally in, it looks as though a frightening increase can be expected. The majority of those shot are said to have been resisting or escaping from arrest. Others who were shot are alleged to have been "guerrillas," "rioters," and those

caught in "crossfire." These figures apply only to South African Police shootings and do not include those shot by other police forces. During the first six months of 1983, for example, the South African Railways Police shot 33 people, killing seven of them.

Finally, the use of torture and beatings in South African prisons shows every evidence of remaining a constant feature of apartheid. Amnesty International, the churches in South Africa and the Detainees' Parents Support Committee have provided overwhelming documentation of this brutal characteristic of South African rule. The chilling accounts of the most vicious and depraved beatings and brutality have become so common that I will cite an incident that is absurd rather than bloodcurdling.

On September 7, an Anglican priest, Father Timothy Stanton, 62, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to make a statement before a magistrate. He was required to make a statement to help the police in their investigation into the activities of Carl Niehaus, who was later sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. Apart from the significance of a six-month sentence being imposed on an elderly priest who had never engaged in or even been accused of any political activity of any kind before, and who refused to testify against Mr. Niehaus on purely religious grounds, there is the absurdity of the authorities taking this old man, who is nearly crippled with arthritis, to the high-security isolation section of Pretoria prison in leg irons. They are reported to have said that they shackled him because they considered him to be dangerous. □

## NOT FOR CHILDREN

*How to Commit Suicide in South Africa* by Sue Coe and Holly Metz. Raw Books and Graphics, New York, 42 pp., \$5.00.

*How to Commit Suicide in South Africa* is not easy to find in bookstores. To obtain it you may have to write to the publisher or else seek it out in comic book emporia, alongside "The Fantastic Four" and "Superman." It is an underground comic, and like many underground comics it is a scabrous, gritty, disturbing treatment of its subject—definitely not for children, or for the fainthearted.

It is also a very serious treatment of the horrors of apartheid, an attempt to get under the reader's skin, to convey some of the quiet desperation and justified paranoia that belong to the experience of

being black in South Africa. Working almost entirely in shades of black and white, with an occasional touch of red for blood or to highlight a salient quotation, artist Sue Coe utilizes not only the political art of the past but also today's commercial art to create the stuff of nightmares. There are images of interrogation, beating, and outright murder, of rape and torture and warfare, as well as quiet views of black miners crawling through tunnels or the unemployed standing at Depression-style streetcorners. Many of the scenes are drenched in shadow, in keeping with the

motto scrawled across one picture: "Everything takes place at night." The heads of the killers resemble those of dogs, baboons, or lizards. Some are simply formless red-lipped masks with sharp teeth, looking as if they were molded out of dead flesh. The bloated capitalists and thuggish soldiers are reminiscent of George Grosz, while the skewed perspectives, crowded canvases and birdfooted creatures in some of these pictures derive from Bosch.

Even stranger and more troubling is Sue Coe's use of popular images and disposable culture in making her art. Some scenes are reworked from press photos or include photomontages together with what seem to be monoprints or black-and-white paintings. A Saturday-morning cartoon cat or a torturer who looks like a character from *The Yellow Submarine* will turn up in a version, say, of the killing of Steve Biko. Coe never makes the mistake of blunting her message with aesthetic refinements: She is capable, as in the double-page "War" picture, of making art so ugly you can hardly look at it.

She can also paint pictures of a rare beauty and grace. Often these have religious overtones. The lifted arms of a black man at gunpoint make a Crucifixion shadow on the wall behind him, and a view of Neil Aggett in his coffin alludes to the Deposition from the Cross. The gestures of her human figures are especially good: the supplicating, warding or submissive hands of the victims, and the ugly, lumbering, oversized limbs of the killers. It is a possible objection that we see too much of black South Africans as victims, as agonized faces in the gloom. In one picture a knot of protesters raises its fists in a strike at the Sigma auto plant, but they are far away and dim. In the foreground a man with a pistol is shooting someone down. This, however, is Sue Coe's vision, and with her talent for pain it is almost unseemly to ask for a cheerful side.

Accompanying the artwork in *How to Commit Suicide*, and bolstering its raw emotion with historical fact, is the text by Holly Metz. Beginning with a brief chronology of South African history, she moves on to concise discussions of black education, labor, and juvenile delinquency; the bantustans; and a careful treatment of detention and torture. Metz has a good eye for the telling quotation: Jimmy Kruger's "A man can damage his brain in many ways" (commenting on Biko's death) or Louis LeGrange's "If it were not for the Aggett case, we would have a pretty good record since the Biko case." On the inside back cover she provides meticulous footnotes, a bibliography and helpful references to other sources of information.

For all its violent nihilism, *How to Commit Suicide in South Africa* does more than shock. It takes care to give the reasons for the poisoned existence it depicts, and to channel the fright and nausea it generates in

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# Southern Africa News Calendar

## June and July 1984

The following news items are based primarily on shortwave broadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the Voice of America (VOA), and Radio South Africa (RSA). South African and British newspapers are also used. Items are intended to supplement major news sources and are not exhaustive. Because radio reception is sometimes unclear, the spelling of all proper names cannot be guaranteed.

Items relating to political trials and detentions appear in red.

For more comprehensive news about political prisoners in Southern Africa, please see our bimonthly publication *Focus*.

### 1 June

**Swaziland**—Six **ANC members** were placed on a flight to Dar es Salaam, and another group of nine was expected to follow within a week, leaving no permanent ANC presence in Swaziland. Swazi government officials have said that more than 80 ANC members arrested on various charges after entering the country from Mozambique would stand trial and would serve their sentences if convicted.

### 2 June

**United Kingdom**—Police estimated that about 16,000 people marched through central London to protest the visit of **P.W. Botha**. Demonstrators gathered in Hyde Park before proceeding to Piccadilly, Trafalgar Square and Whitehall, where a protest letter was delivered to Prime Minister Thatcher's official residence. The crowds were addressed by Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and of IDAF, and by Johnny Makatini, the UN representative of the ANC.

**United Kingdom**—In over five hours of talks with P.W. Botha, **Prime Minister Thatcher** reportedly spelled out her government's strong opposition to apartheid and raised the issue of the South African government's forced removals of black communities. Thatcher also expressed her concern that the ANC leader Nelson Mandela was still in prison. Botha replied by referring to reforms in South Africa and brought up South Africa's need to replace its long-range reconnaissance airplanes. Thatcher said Britain would continue to abide by the UN arms embargo.

### 4 June

**Angola**—The Angolan government said that **South African forces** were still occupying much of the area they held nearly three years ago. South Africa had agreed to withdraw by 30 March. Last month South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said the withdrawal of the troops could be completed within a few days and that although some obstacles remained these were not insurmountable.

### 5 June

**South Africa**—The embassies of Britain, the Netherlands, West Germany and other countries met in Johannesburg to discuss the fate of more than 300,000 **white immigrants** who have been given four months to decide whether or not to remain in South Africa. Under the new Citizenship Amendment Act, all immigrants aged 15 to 24 who remain in the country after 11 October will be eligible for compulsory military training and will automatically become South African citizens. Those remaining in the country after that date without taking out citizenship will lose their work permits.

### Note on Terminology

The term "black" as used in *Notes* refers to those groups the South African government identifies as Africans, Coloureds, and Asians. (South Africa uses the term "black" to refer only to Africans.)

### NOT FOR CHILDREN continued from page 5

the proper direction. It is hard to imagine a reader going through it even once and remaining unmoved, or reacting in quite the same way afterwards to such terms as "homelands," "separate development" or "constructive engagement." The authors say their work was meant to spark further interest and action, and it is clear that it will do just that.

How to Commit Suicide in South Africa can be ordered for \$5.00 plus \$1.00 postage and handling from Raw Books and Graphics, 27 Greene Street, New York, NY 10013.

**West Germany**—Government spokespeople said Chancellor **Helmut Kohl** stressed in a meeting with P.W. Botha that apartheid must be gradually rolled back. In the first high-level meeting between the two governments in eight years, Kohl urged Botha to end all human rights violations and the compulsory resettlement of blacks. Kohl said South Africa's efforts to reach better understanding with its neighbors were intelligent and that Namibian independence should proceed under the UN plan.

**South Africa**—The Black Sash women's organization said the government intended to resettle the people of the **village of KwaNgema** to an area which South Africa proposes to transfer to Swaziland. In a petition to Queen Elizabeth and Prime Minister Thatcher of Great Britain, the villagers said the land had been given to them in 1904 in the name of King Edward VII and that they had developed it in the belief it was theirs forever. The reason given for the removal of the 155 families in the village was that a dam being built nearby would flood the area.

### 6 June

**South Africa**—Speaking in West Berlin, P.W. Botha confirmed a press report that he had offered to withdraw from **Namibia** if a Western country agreed to take over the administration and defense of Namibia. He said he did not expect the Contact Group to take up the offer, although it would remain valid at any time. A West German Foreign Office spokesperson described the offer as a joke, and the Belgian Foreign Minister said his country did not consider it a serious offer.

### 7 June

**Mozambique**—Despite **MNR** claims that the MNR had enough arms stockpiled to fight for two more years, the Mozambican army has said the rebels were running short of weapons. Recent victims of rebel attacks were being treated more for beatings than for gunshot wounds. Rifles carved out of wood were recently found at a captured MNR base.

**South Africa**—Four railway gas tankers were damaged in Durban in a series of **explosions** which police said were caused by limpet mines. No casualties were reported, and no one had yet assumed responsibility for the blasts.

**Netherlands**—A report called "Secret Oil Delivery to South Africa" said that despite embargoes nearly **12 million tons of oil** reached South Africa from mid-1981 to the beginning of 1983. The report, prepared by an Amsterdam-based shipping research bureau, said South African authorities had concluded secret deals with oil and shipping companies involving falsified documents and false destinations. Most of the 57 ships that delivered oil in the period under study were owned by Norwegian companies.

### 8 June

**Angola**—President dos Santos, speaking during a visit by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, said Namibian independence should be the condition for **Cuban withdrawal** from Angola. Yesterday he appealed to the international community to exert pressure on the US and South Africa to drop their demand for the Cubans' departure as a precondition to independence.

**Austria**—Demonstrations calling for the total severance of Austrian ties with South Africa preceded P.W. Botha's visit to the country. The Austrian Prime Minister told Botha that Austria resented apartheid and wanted South African political prisoners released, particularly ANC leader Nelson Mandela.

### A Meager Turnout

Fewer than one in five registered Indian voters turned out on 28 August to elect members to South Africa's new "tri-ethnic" Parliament. Clashes broke out between police and opponents of the elections, which were seen as an attempt to divide Africans from South Africa's other black inhabitants. Elections the previous week among the Coloured population drew about 30% of the registered voters and were accompanied by the arrests of dozens of members of the United Democratic Front and others who supported an election boycott.

Despite the implied rejection by the great majority of the two groups, the government said it would press on with its scheme. The government alleged there had been widespread intimidation of voters; however, the BBC reported "very little evidence of intimidation" but rather violent methods on the part of the police.

## 9 June

**Namibia**—Thirty-seven people, 31 of them SWAPO members, were arrested at a barbecue held to celebrate the release of over 50 political prisoners from the Mariental detention camp. They included two members of the SWAPO leadership and two prominent white lawyers. The arrests were protested by the Namibian Independence Party, the UN Council for Namibia, and the West German government. The detainees were to face charges under section two of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act of 1981. [They were released on bail after appearing in a court in Windhoek on 13 June.]

## 10 June

**South Africa**—Police commissioner General Johan Coetsee announced that two armed "terrorists" were shot dead by police on 8 June near the town of Verulem in Natal. Limpet mines, explosives, and other arms were seized.



Johnny Makatini

**Mozambique**—President Samora Machel met with ANC President Oliver Tambo in talks aimed at strengthening relations between the **ANC and Frelimo**. Johnny Makatini, the ANC's UN representative, said Tambo was also prepared to meet with Swazi leaders, but that the timing of such a meeting had not been decided. Makatini said the visit by P.W. Botha to Europe was a fiasco, but other ANC sources have called it a victory for Botha.

**Italy**—South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha was granted a half-hour audience with the **Pope**, despite protests by the UDF and Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC, who said the meeting was a slap in the face to all victims of apartheid. This was the first meeting between a Pope and a South African head of government. The Vatican said the Pope had welcomed the opportunity to restate the Catholic Church's views on human rights and racial discrimination. It said it welcomed South Africa's recent pacts with Swaziland and Mozambique to curb dissident activities there.

## 11 June

**Italy**—US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha were to meet in Rome today to discuss the situation in **Namibia and Angola**. Meanwhile the Italian Prime Minister met with P.W. Botha and urged him to scrap apartheid.

## 12 June

**Namibia**—SWAPO President **Sam Nujoma** said he was disappointed with his recent meeting with US State Department official Chester Crocker. Nujoma accused the US of aiding South Africa in delaying Namibian independence by insisting on the linkage of the Cuban troop issue with independence. He called on the US to withdraw from the joint monitoring commission in Angola.

## 13 June



Sam Ramsamy

**Mozambique**—A joint statement by the South African and Mozambican tourist chiefs said Mozambique would be open to **South African tourists** by the end of the year.

**United Kingdom**—Sam Ramsamy, the chair of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee again called for England to be excluded from the **Commonwealth Games**. Ramsamy urged African countries to raise the matter with the Commonwealth Games Federation in Los Angeles next month.

## 14 June

**Angola**—The UNITA rebel movement said it captured **11 foreign civilians**. The hostages were reported to include Americans, Colombians and Portuguese. A UNITA spokesperson said they would be marched to a secure rebel base in the south. It was uncertain whether UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi would insist on meeting a US envoy as a precondition for freeing the US hostages, as he did last month in the case of some British captives.

**South Africa**—A **bomb** planted beneath a car in an auto showroom exploded in Johannesburg, injuring one man and causing extensive damage to shops and buildings. Police cordoned off the area and sniffer dogs were used to look for other bombs and keep people away from the area. The explosion occurred on the eve of the eighth anniversary of the Soweto uprising, one day after the return of P.W. Botha from his European tour, and about the time of the 20th anniversary of Nelson Mandela's imprisonment.

## 15 June

**South Africa**—**Charles Sebe**, the former commander of intelligence in the Ciskei bantustan, was sentenced to 12 years in prison for inciting fellow officers a year ago to free his chief aide from a detention ordered by Sebe's brother Lennox. Charles Sebe was acquitted of further charges in connection with the same incident, but was refused leave to appeal his conviction.

## 16 June

**United Nations**—Joe Garba of Nigeria, the chair of the UN Committee Against Apartheid, expressed strong support for the exclusion of England from the 1986 **Commonwealth Games** in Edinburgh because of the recent English rugby tour of South Africa. Meanwhile UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar issued a statement to mark the eighth anniversary of the Soweto uprising. The Secretary General spoke of the determination of the oppressed people of South Africa to resist apartheid, which was a violation of human rights.

**South Africa**—Police dispersed a crowd of about 200 people with tear gas and sneezing powder after a **stone-throwing incident** that followed a church service commemorating the Soweto uprising of 1976. Police maintained a strong presence in Soweto, setting up roadblocks and keeping watch over the Regina Mundi church where the service was held.

**Angola**—President dos Santos publicly complained that South Africa has kept troops inside Angola beyond the agreed timetable for **withdrawal**. Dos Santos said that although South Africa had agreed to pull its troops out by the end of March, one battalion remained 25 miles inside the Angolan border. He also criticized South Africa for failing to abide by UN Resolution 435 on Namibia.

## 18 June

**Angola**—President dos Santos accused South Africa of continuing to give arms and training to **UNITA** and helping it to stage raids in Luanda province in northern Angola. Dos Santos said South Africa was using the presence of Cuban troops in Angola as a pretext to support the UNITA rebels. Diplomatic sources said South Africa was holding up its final withdrawal from Angola in an effort to get Angola to agree to a continuation of the joint monitoring commission after the withdrawal is complete.

**United Nations**—The Reverend **Jesse Jackson** and Senator **Edward Kennedy** (D-MA) strongly criticized the US policy of "constructive engagement," saying it had helped South Africa gain the upper hand over its neighbors. Jackson repeated his call for a new US policy towards Africa, based on solidarity with the black majority in South Africa. Kennedy said "constructive engagement" had contributed to the Mozambican decision to sign the Nkomati pact and that it had given the South African regime the appearance of legitimacy. Kennedy said the linkage of the Cuban troop issue to Namibian independence had been a disaster for the people of Namibia. He urged sanctions against South Africa and heavy fines for US companies who traded in Namibian minerals in contravention of UN resolutions.

## 19 June



Andrew Young

**South Africa**—The government called off a **proposed land deal** which would turn over territory from the kaNgwane and kwaZulu bantustans to Swaziland. It issued a statement saying it would consider any proposals arrived at by the leaders of the two bantustans and Swaziland among themselves. However, Gatsha Buthelezi of kwaZulu and Enos Mabuza of kaNgwane, who are opposed to the land deal, believed it would still go ahead.

**South Africa**—In an open letter to Dennis Hurley, the President of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, four African **Roman Catholic priests** accused the Pope of political insensitivity for meeting with P.W. Botha. The priests said that if Botha were to come to their missions they would not give him as much as a glass of water.

**USA**—Speaking at a news conference with SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma, former UN envoy **Andrew Young** said South Africa would withdraw from Namibia if Reagan lost the November elections, but that if South Africa still refused to withdraw a strong US administration should set a deadline and back it up with sanctions.

**United Kingdom**—Officials from the **USSR and Britain** ended three days of talks in London in which they discussed Southern Africa, Namibian independence, and the South African withdrawal from Angola.

## 20 June

**South Africa**—"President" **Lennox Sebe** of the Ciskei bantustan accused Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha of meddling in the Ciskei's internal affairs. Sebe said Botha had attempted to intercede on behalf of Charles Sebe, the former head of Ciskei's security, who was recently jailed for plotting to topple his brother Lennox. Botha rebuked Sebe for his accusation, saying he had only offered advice. Botha has also criticized the mismanagement of funds in the Ciskei. A South African official said Ciskei had become an embarrassment to the South African government.

**Angola**—Twenty **Czechoslovak hostages** being held by UNITA rebels were released to the International Red Cross in Southern Angola and flown to Johannesburg. The hostages were to return home via Zaire. UNITA released the hostages after Czechoslovakia met its demand for a senior government official to go to Angola for a meeting with Jonas Savimbi.

## 21 June

**Sweden**—At the close of a meeting between the **Front-Line States and five Nordic countries**, the Swedish Foreign Minister said it was important to increase international pressure on South Africa and to continue support for Southern African liberation movements. The Nordic countries supported the UN plan for Namibian independence and said any settlement there must include SWAPO. The Mozambican Foreign Minister said Mozambique was still under attack from the MNR. Zimbabwe reported that South Africa had erected a powerful radio transmitter in the Transvaal which relayed anti-government propaganda to Matabeleland, and was a factor in creating unrest in the area. Norway and Denmark were criticized for not doing all they could to ban oil shipments to South Africa.

**USA**—Speaking at a Congressional hearing on human rights in South Africa and Zaire, black minister T. Simon Farisani described his detention by the South African police. Farisani said, "I was imprisoned because I was part of the work against apartheid. Day after day I wore the same filthy clothes. I slept in a wet, stinking, filthy cell. The beat me, hung me upside down, and made me sit for hours in what they called the 'imaginary chair.' I could not close my ears to the screams of others being tortured nearby." Farisani was jailed, tortured and released three times without being formally charged with a crime. He urged the US not to export equipment to South Africa that could be used for torture, like the electric cattle prod that was applied to his face.

## 22 June

**South Africa**—Minister of Law and Order Louis LeGrange said security forces had arrested 18 ANC members and uncovered large caches of arms and ammunition since the Nkomati accord was signed. LeGrange said a number of people who had aided the ANC were also being detained. He said the ANC had reached a desperate situation in Mozambique and had infiltrated its cadres into South Africa as quickly as possible.

**Botswana**—The deputy police commissioner confirmed that **four Namibians** believed to be SWAPO members were serving five-year prison terms in Botswana for illegal possession of arms. The four were arrested in the north of the country and appeared in court on 27 March. After the conviction, a senior SWAPO official was asked to leave Botswana.

## 23 June

**South Africa**—Police in Natal arrested 44 people who were campaigning against the government's plan to grant limited voting rights to Indians and Coloureds while excluding the African majority. Fourteen people were arrested last night while attempting to post signs and another 30 were detained today under the Internal Security Act while collecting signatures.

## 24 June

**South Africa**—A Portuguese source said UNITA leader **Jonas Savimbi** recently travelled to South Africa for secret talks with Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha and US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker. The meeting was said to be the second this year between Crocker and Savimbi, although the US does not recognize UNITA. Crocker recently insisted that UNITA was an important national movement in Angola, while his assistant Frank Wisner told a Portuguese newspaper that a reconciliation between the MPLA government and the UNITA rebels would be the ideal solution to the civil war in Angola.

**United Kingdom**—SWAPO leader Andimba [Herman] **Toivo ja Toivo** said Britain had a responsibility for the decolonization of Namibia because she had handed over the League of Nations mandate for the territory to South Africa. Toivo said President Reagan was a racist who was collaborating with South Africa to prop up the fascist regime of Prime Minister Botha.

**United Kingdom**—Former political prisoner David Kitson said that for the first four years of his prison sentence in South Africa he slept on a mat on the floor with only a bucket for a toilet. He was entitled to receive only one letter and a visit every six months, and his reading was heavily censored. However, Kitson said that over the last 20 years the regime for political prisoners, at least the white ones, had become much less stringent. He said demonstrations and boycotts overseas had made a definite impact and that a year ago a colonel had begged Kitson to stem the flow of thousands of Christmas cards sent each year to political prisoners.

## 25 June

**South Africa**—ANC Information Director **Thabo Mbeki** said calls by South African liberals for the ANC to be unbanned were designed to neutralize it and make it a force acceptable to the South African government.

## 26 June

**South Africa**—Peter Mokgoba, a student activist recently released from detention, revealed that closed-circuit television cameras were being used by the police to provide 24-hour surveillance of political prisoners. Mokgoba said that after he learned of the cameras, "I could not feel relaxed, I could not be happy, I was depressed."

John Dugard, the director of the Center for Applied Legal Studies at Witwatersrand University, said the use of TV monitoring was punitive because it imposed extreme stress on detainees.

**Cuba**—SWAPO leader **Sam Nujoma** left Havana after a five-day visit during which he held talks with Fidel Castro. Nujoma said he had briefed Castro on the progress of the armed struggle for Namibian independence and that Castro had assured him of Cuba's continued support.

**South Africa**—**Coal miners** at the Coronation colliery in northern Natal clashed with police after being fired upon in a march to protest the size of recent wage increases. As the miners marched past a white residential area shots rang out, killing one miner and wounding four. The miners then stormed a beer hall, destroyed two other buildings and attacked police with stones, bricks and other missiles.

**USA**—Speaking at a meeting of the National Council of Churches, South Africa's **Bishop Desmond Tutu** suggested the Council pass resolutions against South Africa's elections for Coloureds and Asians and resettlement efforts, and urging South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia. Tutu said, "Unless apartheid is dismantled, we are doomed to destruction. Our beautiful country will disintegrate into the chaos of lawlessness, violence and revolution."

**South Africa**—The South African **Labor Party** has defied the Prohibition of Political Interference Act by seeking to field candidates for both the Coloured and Indian houses of Parliament. Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse threatened to reconsider his participation in the new constitutional dispensation if the move was opposed by the government.

## 28 June

**South Africa**—The Nationalist Party lost its Transvaal Provincial Assembly seat in Potgietersrus to the Conservative Party in a **by-election**. The Nationalists won the by-election in the southern Johannesburg suburb of Rosettenville, but the Conservative Party won 30% of the votes. Conservative Party leader Andries Treurnicht said the election results showed the deep concern in the hearts of Afrikaners about the direction in which the government was moving.

**South Africa**—The government announced it would begin to move illegal residents from the **Crossroads squatter settlement** outside Cape Town to a new township 40 km. away, by the end of the year. In 1978 the government issued residence permits to many Crossroads residents and agreed to build more houses in a nearby township. After halting the project, thousands more Africans from the "homelands" poured into Crossroads. Forty to 50,000 Africans live in corrugated iron and plastic shelters insulated with old newspapers, and nearly 400 children there are suffering from malnutrition.

## 29 June

**South Africa**—Barend du Plessis, the Minister in charge of African education, was named **Finance Minister** to succeed Owen Horwood, who resigned after ten years in that post.

**South Africa**—The Minister of Community Development announced that full political rights would be granted to South Africa's **Chinese community** of 12,000. They would now be able to attend white schools, live in white residential areas and have access to other white-only facilities. However, those Chinese who had married people from the black community would be treated as blacks. P.W. Botha reportedly assured the Taiwanese government in 1980 that the status of South Africa's Chinese people would be upgraded.

**Malawi**—Opposition leader Orton Chirwa and his wife Vera were reprieved from a death sentence for treason passed on them by a traditional Malawian court. The death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment after protests by, among others, the UN and the Secretary General of the British Commonwealth.

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## 30 June

**Angola**—Jeannette Schoon, a white member of the ANC, and her six-year-old daughter were killed by a **parcel bomb** in Lubango in southern Angola. She and her husband had left South Africa seven years ago and lived at the University of Angola's Lubango campus. Her husband said the responsibility for the killing lay with the South African government.

**South Africa**—The government said it arrested ten people in the Orange Free State in connection with acts of terrorism and sabotage. The police security branch said those arrested were trained terrorists of the ANC, and that their detention was linked to a series of explosions around Bloemfontein last year.

## 2 July

**Swaziland**—The Swazi government arrested and expelled the senior **ANC representative** in the country for "security reasons." Forty-five ANC members have already been deported.

**South Africa**—Miners at two mines belonging to the Anglo-American Corporation went on strike in demand of wage increases of 25%. The Chamber of Mines had granted a 14% increase. The **National Union of Mineworkers** warned of widespread unrest and strikes if the miners' demands were not met. [The workers ended their strike the next day, after talks between management and the union.]

**Angola**—South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said after talks with Angolan representatives in Lusaka that they had ironed out the issue of withdrawal of **South African forces** from Angola. However, there still appeared to be no firm date for South Africa's final pullout from Angola. Angola demanded a greater role for SWAPO in efforts to bring peace to the region.

## 3 July

**South Africa**—Thousands of non-Tswana residents of the Bophuthatswana bantustan have been arrested under a law requiring all the bantustan's residents to take out "citizenship" there. If the government's action is supported in a court ruling next week this requirement could apply to over one million "non-citizens" in Bophuthatswana. In one instance 39 arrested men were held in one cell with no blanket during cold winter weather and were not fed for two days and one night. In another case 33 women were held in one cell for two days and one woman who asked for a blanket was struck with a wooden handle. Other detainees were still awaiting trial.

**South Africa**—Commenting on a proposed visit to South Africa by Presidential candidate **Jesse Jackson**, RSA called it regrettable that Jackson had selected South Africa as another vehicle for his political aspirations. It said if Jackson visited South Africa he would do a professional smear job. South African government sources said they did not expect the government to respond to the idea of the trip until Jackson applied for a visa.

## 4 July

**Swaziland**—A BBC reporter said he was told that all but three out of an **elite ANC unit** of 50 men who entered South Africa from Mozambique had either been killed or arrested in South Africa and Swaziland during the past few weeks. The group was reported to have entered the country on 16 March when the Nkomati accord was signed. Several attacks attributed to the ANC have been carried out in the past few months.

**Mozambique**—In a meeting with President Samora Machel, P.W. Botha raised the issue of Mozambique's reintegration of **MNR leaders and guerrillas** into the country. The South African government was prepared to accept as migrant mine workers 8000 of the 18,000 MNR members now in South Africa, but wanted Mozambique to take the rest. Machel has resisted the idea of allowing a leading place in Mozambican political life to former MNR leaders, denouncing them for the exploitation of the MNR's rank and file, whom he describes as poor blacks. Many MNR leaders are former white settlers and Portuguese nationals.

**South Africa**—The government tabled the Local Authorities Franchise Bill, which would allow **double votes** at the local government level to some white, Indian and Coloured voters. Those owning property in two cities would be allowed to vote in both, and executors of deceased estates could vote on behalf of the dead owner. Companies with white, Indian and Coloured shareholders would be allotted votes, but these could be cast only by the main shareholder. The bill was seen as a ploy to give Coloured and Indian property-holders a greater stake in maintaining the status quo and to increase the number of votes in the face of boycotts.

**South Africa**—Government sources said the radio detonator used in a **car bombing** outside the offices of the army chief of staff in Pretoria in May 1983 was provided directly or indirectly to the ANC by the Irish Republican Army. A government statement also said there were indications that the ANC was trying to set up bases in Botswana. It was understood that two substantial arms caches had been discovered near Gaborone and that several ANC members had been arrested.

**South Africa**—Seven UDF supporters were detained and 11 charges of assault laid against **Labor Party members** following a disturbance at a Labor Party meeting. UDF supporters at the meeting heckled the speakers and sang freedom songs until Labor Party supporters tried to force them from the hall. Riot police arrived to separate the two groups.

**South Africa**—SACC leader **Bishop Desmond Tutu**, now in London, was turned down in a recent attempt to meet with P.W. Botha. Tutu said he wished to warn Botha that his course, which pretended to aim at reform, was in fact leading South Africa to perdition and destruction. He said Botha's government was akin to Communism and Nazism in its viciousness and immorality. He termed the new Constitution a ruse to co-opt Indians and Coloureds, and called for a total boycott of elections for the new tri-cameral Parliament.

**Angola**—**SWAPO** denied that it was occupying areas vacated by South Africa in Angola, saying the rumors were being used by South Africa as a pretext for delaying its withdrawal. Angola has also denied reports that some of its troops had been refusing to stop SWAPO guerrillas from crossing into Namibia.

## 6 July

**Namibia**—South African authorities in Namibia decided not to prosecute 37 people, mostly SWAPO members, who were arrested at a barbecue held near Windhoek last month to celebrate the release of political prisoners. A storm of protest had followed their detention. The 37 detainees, most of whom were held in solitary confinement, may now sue the Namibian authorities for damages.

**Angola**—The prosecution asked for the **death sentence** for five Angolans accused of smuggling diamonds and currency. Another 119 people, including 15 Portuguese nationals, faced similar charges. The case assumed political overtones when the state alleged that the smuggling of diamonds and foreign currency to pay for them were part of a scheme involving UNITA and foreign governments, aimed at bringing down the Angolan government. At least three members of the MPLA Central Committee were implicated in the smuggling ring, which also involved pilots of the national airline and Portuguese businessmen in the country.

**Mozambique**—The MNR has destroyed a strategically important bridge in central Sofala province, isolating the port of Beira from the rest of the country. An MNR spokesperson said the rebels had also sabotaged 20 pylons supplying power to Maputo.

## 7 July

**Italy**—**Pope John Paul II** condemned South African policies as a grave violation of human rights, saying he could not pass over in silence the suffering of a large section of the South African population. Speaking at a meeting with Joe Garba, the chair of the UN Committee against Apartheid, the Pope said he hoped talks on Namibian independence could be put into effect. He also expressed concern at the displacement of vast numbers of South African citizens, saying this was deeply damaging to family life and to the social fabric.

## 9 July

**Libya**—Libya said it would boycott a UN-sponsored **conference on aid** for refugees in Africa because of the presence of Israel and South Africa.

## 11 July

**South Africa**—As expected, the Nationalist Party put forward P.W. Botha as its candidate for the powerful new position of **State President**. A joint electoral college with a majority of white members will choose the State President on 5 September.

**South Africa**—Former political prisoner Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, now in London, said he believed he was released because Ciskei bantustan authorities could not find sufficient evidence to convict him. Mkhathshwa, the Secretary General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, declined to answer questions on the visit of Prime Minister Botha to the Pope, but noted that the UDF, Bishop Desmond Tutu and others strongly opposed the visit.

## 12 July

**South Africa**—Five people were killed and more than 20 injured in an **explosion** in an industrial area of Durban. Fire broke out and thousands of home-bound workers were diverted from the scene by police. This was the eighth bombing incident in Durban to occur since early this year.

**Mozambique**—Reports from Lisbon said a Mozambican **Cabinet Minister** had held talks recently with an MNR leader. Diplomats in Maputo were skeptical about reports of the alleged meeting, which were seen as a possible attempt to sow division in the Mozambican government. Mozambique was thought to be ready to discuss amnesty for the MNR rank and file, but had not yet succeeded in establishing who holds power in the MNR.

**South Africa**—The government's decision to allow Parliament to look into the possibility of doing away with laws banning **mixed marriages** and interracial sex has set in motion a campaign by groups seeking to have them abolished. Over 1500 people have been convicted under Section 16 of the Immorality Act between 1974 and 1982. A government commission which spent the last year considering amendments to the so-called Immorality Act recently asked the government for wider terms of reference so it could consider the repeal of the act. All English-speaking churches, some Dutch Reformed churchmen, and many leading Afrikaans-speaking academics favor repeal.

## 13 July

**South Africa**—Parliament ended its last session as an all-white body. It will reconvene as a "tri-ethnic" legislative body.

## 14 July

**Angola**—The Angolan deputy Defense Minister rejected the idea of **talks with UNITA**, saying that to hold them would amount to a betrayal of the MPLA's principles and independence. Meanwhile the FNLA was reported to be recruiting among former Portuguese soldiers in northern Angola, in order to resume its attacks on the Angolan government.

**South Africa**—The South African Broadcasting Corporation said the Los Angeles Olympic Committee had refused to grant South Africa the right to TV coverage of the **Olympics** because of possible political repercussions. The SABC had offered the Committee close to half a million pounds sterling for the right to televise the Games.

## 15 July

**Angola**—UNITA rebels claimed credit for blowing up a **pipeline** in Cabinda province on 13 July. A statement signed by UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi said the attack was intended as a warning to oil companies not to associate with the Luanda government and to pressure it to secure the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

## 16 July

**Namibia**—South Africa announced that more than **300 SWAPO members** were killed during the last five months, and that a special 40-man unit was being formed to counter SWAPO infiltration into Namibia. Security forces in Namibia said they had killed 37 SWAPO members during the last two weeks, without incurring any losses.

**South Africa**—Roland Hunter, Derek and Patricia Hanekom were to stand trial for passing military secrets to the ANC using a secret code. They had allegedly recruited a man working in the office of the chief of staff of SADF intelligence, who supplied the ANC with highly sensitive military information, including plans of operations, military source reports and the identities of members of a special army unit.

## 17 July

**South Africa**—Bishop Desmond Tutu appealed for calm in the **Tumahole township** in the northern Orange Free State, where about 40 people were arrested in riots that followed rent increases. He commended the police for not using firearms to deal with the situation and said the reason for the unrest was the injustice of the apartheid system. Tutu called on the government to deal with the underlying causes of the disturbance.

## 18 July

**United Kingdom**—Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe strongly attacked South Africa at a meeting of the **SADCC** being held at the Commonwealth Institute in London. Mugabe said South Africa had tried to prevent countries from sending goods through Mozambique rather than South Africa. He accused South Africa of trying to overthrow neighboring governments by supporting dissidents, and said South Africa now felt comforted because its leader had been welcomed as a friend in Western countries. He said economic and political pressure could force South Africa to end apart-

**South Africa**—Johannes Ngalo, a 20-year-old African, died in custody after being arrested by police during disturbances in the Orange Free State. Patrick Lekota, a UDF leader, said he saw police beating a man he believed was Ngalo. More than 40 people were arrested on 15 and 16 July after rioting that followed a demonstration by 1000 township residents against a massive 53% rent increase. Barricades were erected in the streets, and police used tear gas and riot batons to disperse the protesters.

**South Africa**—Local officials have demolished more than 200 **squatter shelters** at the KTC camp near Cape Town. Residents of the camp had ignored notices to move to the nearby Crossroads camp. The South African government has now reportedly destroyed nearly 9000 squatter shacks in the Cape peninsula this year.

## 19 July

**South Africa**—The government denied reports from Lisbon that Prime Minister P.W. Botha was to meet with Angolan President **Eduardo dos Santos**.

**Botswana**—The Botswana Vice President said South Africa wanted all her neighbors to sign **nonaggression pacts** and had asked Botswana to do so. However, he said Botswana had no quarrel with South Africa and would not be used as a springboard for attacks against it, and therefore saw no reason to sign such a pact.

**South Africa**—Police denied they were responsible for the death of Johannes Ngalo, who was detained on 15 July during disturbances in the Tumahole township near Parys, and was found dead in his cell at 4:30 the following morning. Priscilla Jana, a lawyer for the Ngalo family, said police failed to notify the family until 8 AM on the day after the body was found. The police have withheld the results of their post-mortem.

## TRIALS AND DETENTIONS ARE CONTINUING!

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## 20 July

**Swaziland**—The Swazi government decided to release 40 ANC members being held as illegal immigrants, but will require them to leave the country. Nearly 100 ANC members have been arrested in recent months for illegal entry or possession of weapons. Other ANC members arrested after clashes with Swazi security forces would have to serve out their sentences. A BBC reporter said ANC prisoners in one prison had been on hunger strike since 12 July. A memo addressed to the Minister of Justice by the detainees said they were being taken one by one from prison to the South African border to be interrogated and tortured by the South African police. A statement released by the ANC in Dar es Salaam said some ANC members had been paralyzed or mentally harmed by brutal and savage treatment.

**South Africa**—The homes in Durban of two black political leaders running for seats in the new tricameral Parliament were attacked by **petrol bombs**.

## 21 July

**USA**—The International Olympic Committee has banned all South African sports journalists and photographers from covering the Olympic Games, a step not taken in previous Olympics. The ruling was condemned in South Africa as a response to African pressure.

**Angola**—Angola's deputy Foreign Minister, now visiting India as part of an OAU delegation, said **South African troops** were still occupying a strip of Angolan territory 30 miles from the Namibian border. The withdrawal deadline agreed was 30 March.

## 22 July

**Angola**—A meeting of **Defense Ministers** of the Front-Line States agreed on the need to strengthen military cooperation in the face of the South African policy of destabilization. Luanda radio said the meeting also demanded the withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

**South Africa**—Violence broke out in the Lamontville township outside Durban, at the unveiling of a tombstone to honor Harrison Dube, a former ANC member shot down outside his home last year. Busloads of supporters of Gatsba Buthelezi's **Inkatha movement** arrived with sticks, long knives and other weapons and confronted the procession of more than 5000 people heading to the cemetery. Two men, believed to be Inkatha supporters, were killed in the melee, and many were injured. Lamontville has suffered tensions since its residents resisted attempts to place them under the administration of Buthelezi's kwaZulu bantustan.

## 23 July

**South Africa**—Violence broke out at a Cape Town meeting organized by the Coloured **Labor Party** when UDF supporters challenged the party's decision to take part in elections for the new tricameral Parliament. Police ejected UDF supporters and attacked other people indiscriminately, injuring members of the audience including two journalists.

## 26 July

**United Kingdom**—The head of the Supreme Council on Sport in Africa said that unless England cleared itself, the Council would not attend the **Commonwealth Games** in Edinburgh. He said they felt strongly that England, the only country which refused to vote in favor of the Commonwealth code of conduct rejecting links with South Africa, had not done enough to try to stop the recent British rugby tour of South Africa.

**Cape Town**—Talks between **South Africa and SWAPO** appeared to have broken down over SWAPO's insistence that a ceasefire must take place under UN supervision. Namibian Administrator General Willie van Niekerk and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma reportedly took part in the talks, and US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Frank Wisner attended as well, although the US had no official role in the talks. Van Niekerk said the breakdown of the talks would almost certainly delay South Africa's withdrawal from Angola, and, unless Angola "reined in" SWAPO, would increase the possibility of renewed South African attacks against SWAPO.

*South Africa*—Ciskei bantustan leader Lennox Sebe said the opening of the first **Israeli factory** in the Ciskei was proof of the economic viability of his "country." Sebe said six more Israeli industries had been established in the Ciskei and that the setting up of others was being investigated by the Ciskei Corporate Development Bank. He said businessmen from South Africa, Taiwan, the Netherlands, Spain, Britain, and the US had also set up factories in the bantustan.

## 27 July

*USA*—The diplomatic correspondent of the *Washington Times* quoted a State Department official as saying the US had no objections, as South Africa does, to UN supervision of the **Namibian ceasefire**. He said the US was willing to look at alternatives and to participate itself in an observer team acceptable to both sides. The State Department felt that SWAPO should propose alternatives to the UN plan, such as supervision of the ceasefire and independence process by Third World Commonwealth countries. The US still supported South Africa's insistence on a Cuban withdrawal from Angola, but was not insisting on a complete withdrawal before the transition process started.

*USA*—Peter McPherson, the director of the Agency for International Development, visited South Africa recently and singled out the country's "homelands" as a particular cause for concern. He said that although the South African government was responsible for the bantustans, it had provided almost no relief. Roger Williamson of the British Council of Churches said drought has made agriculture almost impossible in the Ciskei, and that this had led to malnutrition and crowding in the urban areas.

*South Africa*—The villagers of KwaNgema have sent a letter to Prime Minister P.W. Botha appealing for his intervention to prevent their **forced removal**. In their letter they said that leaders of the Afrikaner community had promised the land to their ancestors several times.

## 28 July

*South Africa*—A court banned meetings organized in and around East London by the **UDF** to protest the new Constitution. The judge said the meetings would have seriously endangered the public peace.

## 29 July

*Mozambique*—South Africa was reported to have sent its first supply of military equipment to Mozambique under the **Nkomati accord**. The equipment was believed to include arms for Mozambican soldiers to guard power lines carrying electricity from the Cabora Bassa dam to South Africa.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

- ANC*—African National Congress  
*ABW*—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging or Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a group of radical right-wing extremists.  
*Azapo*—Azanian People's Organization  
*BCM*—Black Consciousness Movement  
*BCP*—Basutoland Congress Party  
*Broederbond*—a politically powerful secret society of right-wing Afrikaners  
*Contact Group*—the Western mediating group on Namibian independence, made up of the US, France, UK, West Germany and Canada  
*DTA*—Democratic Turnhalle Alliance  
*EEC*—European Economic Community  
*FLS*—Front-Line States: Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe  
*FUSATU*—Federation of South African Trade Unions  
*Frelimo*—Mozambique Liberation Front, the ruling party  
*HNP*—Herstigte Nasionale Party, an extreme right-wing Afrikaner party  
*IMF*—International Monetary Fund  
*LLA*—Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled BCP  
*MNR*—Mozambique National Resistance  
*MPLA*—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the ruling party  
*MTASA*—Media Workers Association of South Africa, a black trade union  
*NS*—National Intelligence Service [South Africa]  
*OU*—Organization of African Unity  
*PAC*—Pan-Africanist Congress  
*PPP*—Progressive Federal Party, the official South African opposition party  
*SAWU*—South African Allied Workers Union  
*SACC*—South African Council of Churches  
*SADCC*—Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference  
*SADF*—South African Defense Force  
*SWAPO*—South West Africa People's Organization  
*UNITA*—National Union for the Total Independence of Angola  
*UN Resolution 435*—a Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops. The UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), which would include UN peace-keeping troops, would be stationed in Namibia in preparation for elections to be held under UN supervision.  
*ZANU*—Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party  
*ZAPU*—Zimbabwe African People's Union  
*Zpra*—Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of ZAPU  
One South African rand (R1) (R) equals approximately 70¢

IDAF has three objectives:

- (1) to aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures,
- (2) to support their families and dependents,
- (3) to keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake.

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