

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Hiding the Story

On July 28, 1988, Lee Lescaze, the deputy foreign news editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, spoke at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs on the topic "Trying to Hide the Story: Media Coverage of South Africa." We thank the Center for providing us with a transcript of the talk. Although nothing that Mr. Lescaze says is startlingly new, we feel that the source of these remarks is significant, and since space prohibits our printing more than a few brief excerpts, we will try to print more in our next newsletter.

What distinguishes South Africa from other countries practicing extensive media controls is that, unlike the others, South Africa portrays itself as a modern democratic nation. South Africa, long a world leader in the production of double-speak, has a Bureau for Information whose director defends censorship as necessary for the protection of democracy. That is astonishing. But perhaps no more astonishing than that democracy should be proclaimed a cherished principle of a nation that denies the vote to a majority of its citizens.

The media face formidable obstacles. The media in South Africa cannot film or photograph security forces no matter what those forces are doing. They cannot photograph a soldier eating a doughnut nor a platoon firing into an unarmed crowd. The media cannot quote "subversive statements," a term specifically said to include calls for boycotts, strikes and demonstrations. Government officials have said that it is their prerogative to decide what is subversive. The media cannot videotape or photograph acts of rebellion, which South Africa prefers to call by the milder term "unrest." Thus the reporting of acts of violence is in effect banned, as if it weren't pretty effectively banned already by the regulation that bars journalists from entering designated "unrest areas."

The Bureau for Information must be pleased with the results it has achieved. South Africa has to a large extent taken itself off the world's television news shows, and similarly, more or less eliminated magazine and newspaper publication of photographs of violence. It has turned up the pressure on domestic newspapers so that they are ever more aware of the thin line that they walk in expressing opposition to the government. South African journalists have been arrested and detained without charges. The most prominent—Zwelakhe Sisulu, the editor of the *New Nation*—has been detained since 1986.

Under the State of Emergency, the climate has changed. Information is not freely available, people are reluctant to talk, much goes unprinted. The detention without trial of thousands and torture of some, the intimidating presence of informers, the massive display of police and army force in non-white areas, have been effective, at least in the short run. Undeniably, the absence of public clashes between the government and crowds of demonstrators has made it harder for journalists to demonstrate the tensions that of course still exist. The absence of videotapes and photographs has made it a story television values less highly. Sources of information have dried up or disappeared. Reporters have had to cope with a new environment and some have coped less well than others.

Editors here in the United States have decided for the most part that South Africa isn't a hot story these days. It doesn't make the front pages as often. The producers of TV news shows have demonstrated an even more acute drop-off of interest than newspaper editors, and TV, of course, is the major battleground. South African government officials, like US Presidential campaign managers, know that they can win the war if they win it on TV. President Reagan's handlers always used to say they played to win on TV and were happy with a draw in the newspapers. What has TV done since the various media restrictions were announced in three bites beginning December '85, then June '86 and December '86? Basically it has stopped airing the stories that the government wanted off the air.

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Good News from Zimbabwe

Early in September, IDAF was visited by three Zimbabwean lawyers: David Coltart, Intikab Esat and Mordecai Mahlangu. They are based in Bulawayo, the provincial capital of Matabeleland, where South Africa concentrated its efforts to destabilize Zimbabwe by training and arming rebels after independence, along the lines of the MNR. Zimbabwean security operations against the rebels led to charges of human rights violations.

The political prisoners defended by IDAF before independence in 1980 included virtually the entire leadership in Zimbabwe today. We were therefore eager to learn more about the human rights situation in the country. We were delighted to learn from Mr. Coltart that to his knowledge there had been no unlawful detentions in Zimbabwe for the past 18 months. Our Executive Director, Kenneth N. Carstens, met with Mr. Mahlangu and Mr. Esat for a fuller discussion. Below are excerpts from their talk.

Mahlangu: In Matabeleland we've always been skeptical about unity because in the past the impression created was that ZAPU should join ZANU. But what has been achieved, although it looks like the same thing, is unity right from the cell upwards. They appointed a committee with equal members from each party to have an equal number of members from ZAPU and ZANU in the smallest units of the party. From that, they would elect members who would go to the branch, the district, the province, and up to the top. A congress would then ratify the unity agreement and the structures would have come together. This has created a very good climate politically within the country. It has made it possible for the government to stop the security action in Matabeleland and for an amnesty to be declared for those who were carrying arms unlawfully against the government. I actually saw them [coming in to accept the amnesty].

(continued on page 2)

Boston Area Supporters!

We are considering a move to new quarters. We need at least one big office with storage space. If you know of inexpensive office space in the Cambridge area, please let us know.

Fax Machine Needed

As part of our effort to join the 20th century, we need to install a Fax machine to speed our operations and keep us in closer touch with events in Southern Africa as they happen. A donation of a used or unneeded Fax machine would be very gratefully received.

Hiding the Story (continued from page 1)

Perhaps the most amazing example of journalistic struggle has been the tiny, largely Afrikaans-language newspaper *Saamstaan* which is published in the small town of Oudtshoorn in the Cape. In this conservative rural area, *Saamstaan*—which means “stand together” in Afrikaans—has gathered the news and published it on a schedule made very erratic by extreme harassment. The eight-page paper reports on detentions and treatment of prisoners and covers rural areas of the Cape

where reporters from the big cities would never be likely to set foot. Its newsroom has been set afire, one of its reporters has been shot by police, three of its staff—which is about half its staff—are restricted by government order to the town of Oudtshoorn, so they can't travel to gather news, and the government has issued a warning which is the preliminary order to a shutdown for three months. Still it manages to come out every six weeks or so. That's an achievement its staff and journalists everywhere should be proud of. □

Editorial Overview

During this three-month period, the government continued its strategy of brutal repression of all opposition to apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, as well as in the Front-Line States. While holding out the carrot of economic reward to the Front-Line States to encourage their quiescence, it offered the additional incentives of status in dummy “governments” and advisory panels or boards to blacks in South Africa willing to collaborate with apartheid—hence the importance attached to the municipal elections in October.

The State of Emergency declared in June 1986 was thus renewed in June 1988 and will undoubtedly continue at least until the October elections are over. Political detentions and trials continued unabated, and David Bruce became the first conscientious objector to be sentenced to the new and harsher six-year jail term.

However, not only did opposition to apartheid continue, but the regime was also forced by external pressures to suspend, at least temporarily, some of its more Draconian measures. Bombings became a more regular feature of life, some carried out by the liberation movement, and some undoubtedly by agents of apartheid. The biggest strike in South African history was called to protest against a bill that would severely restrict trade unions, and against the repressive actions of the state. In Namibia, the boycott of schools not only continued but gathered widening support, to the growing dismay of the regime installed by South Africa under its Administrator General. The confrontation with the churches, provoked by the virtual banning of 18 organizations in February, sharpened during these months when the smear campaign by the regime began to be accompanied by—or perhaps elicited—midnight police raids and worse, such as a grenade in Frank Chikane's mailbox.

The regime's move to silence the most courageous members of the already heavily censored press was withdrawn in the face of a worldwide wave of protest—although Zwelakhe Sisulu and other journalists remained in detention without charge, and Sisulu's paper, the *New Nation*, and others like it were silenced for varying periods. The regime's attempt to cut off foreign funding for human-rights and similar organizations was also withdrawn under intense pressure from the EEC.

The talks between Angola and Cuba on the one hand, and South Africa and the US on the other, resulted from the military setback suffered by apartheid in Angola. Past experience of South African intransigence restrains optimism, but we can at least hope that talks may bring an end to overt South African aggression in Angola, and help Namibia gain its long-overdue independence.

Kenneth N. Carstens

Zimbabwe (continued from page 1)

Esat: I think we can see a dual benefit, first of all economic. Bulawayo had been totally neglected for the first six years of independence, and now we are seeing government-approved projects running into millions of dollars. Secondly, we've had a remarkable reduction, if not an almost complete stoppage, of enforcement of detention regulations. There was a minor swoop after the attempt by the South Africans to rescue the spies, Borden and Maguire. I know of a couple of people who were detained, but not for long.

Carstens: Tell us about the spy ring. It seems to me that the South Africans and the racist whites left in Zimbabwe really overstepped the line and that there is a water-tight case against them.

Mahlangu: Oh yes, I had occasion to speak to some of the CIDs [Criminal Investigation Dept.] involved in the operation, and they say they actually got them redhanded. They have sufficient evidence to put them away without difficulty.

Esat: I've spoken to the lawyers representing them; they're going to have a rough time defending these guys. They were caught with their pants down.

Mahlangu: In fact, I was told that after the bombing of the ANC house in Bulawayo, which resulted in the death of one person, one fellow made a report on the telephone which was intercepted. I think they actually taped it. The impression I got was that they really got them this time. . . . If they do it right, it might set back South African operations in Zimbabwe in a big way.

Esat: There's a new atmosphere—there was no backlash against the white community. Whites themselves spoke out and condemned whites who supported South Africa—even the *Financial Gazette* which is normally very critical of the government!

Mahlangu: I think it would complete the picture for us to add that most farmers in Matabeleland had lost hope and left their land, and they have now actually gone back. After the unity agreement a lot of farmers have come back and said, “Could we have our farms back?” And the government is going to agree to that. □

Southern Africa News Calendar

May, June and July 1988

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, political prisoners, and detentions appear in red.

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

2 May

South Africa—ANC guerrilla Gordon Webster was given sentences totaling over 100 years for “terrorism” and murder, although the judge agreed that Webster had not intended to kill a policeman who died when a limpet mine blew up at an electricity substation. The sentences were to be served concurrently over 25 years.

South Africa—A prisoner welfare group in the Transkei bantustan released a report on killings by police death squads, and detailing two such cases. It said two prisoners at the Umtata prison had been beaten to death, and that the Red Cross is not allowed into Transkei jails.

3 May

Britain—The British charity Christian Aid accused the South African-supported MNR



James Kauluma

South Africa—The white **Five Freedoms Forum** launched a campaign called “101 Ways to End Apartheid.”

USA—At a meeting on Namibia sponsored by the World Council of Churches, Anglican Bishop James Kauluma of the Namibian Council of Churches said the situation there was a nightmare, and urged the international community, especially the US, to persuade South Africa to stop its atrocities.

4 May

Namibia—Police used tear gas, whips and rubber bullets to disperse about 3,000 schoolchildren demonstrating in the Katutura ghetto to mark the tenth anniversary of

South Africa's massacre of Namibian refugees at the **Kassinga** refugee camp in Angola. SWAPO said about 600 people had been killed in the raid. The World Council of Churches had declared today an international day of prayer.

South Africa—ANC members Mithetheleli Mncube and Mzondeleli Nondula were sentenced to death for murder and "terrorism," with some of the charges related to the laying of landmines on the northern border.

Britain—Ending talks between **Angola, South Africa, Cuba and the US**, US official Chester Crocker said South Africa had formally accepted that a Cuban withdrawal from Angola was ultimately dependent on South African withdrawal from Namibia. Angola had offered a four-year timetable for the withdrawal of Cuban troops. Crocker said US aid to UNITA was not a bargaining chip. All parties agreed there had been progress.

Angola—Military officials said they had forced South African troops to withdraw from **Cuito Cuanavale**, which had been under siege for four months.

7 May

Britain—About 100 journalists and media figures, including playwright Tom Stoppard and the editors of *The Observer*, *The Independent*, and *The Mail on Sunday*, signed an open letter urging P.W. Botha to halt the **clampdown on the press**.

United Nations—SWAPO leader **Sam Nujoma** appealed to the UN to intensify pressure for the liberation of Namibia. He said the situation was becoming more favorable, with the economy weakening and students and workers demonstrating, and that some white soldiers were now joining SWAPO.

8 May

South Africa—Police said they arrested four white "terrorists," including three South African men and one foreign woman, on a farm near Pretoria, and seized the largest cache of weapons ever found in South Africa.

9 May

South Africa—All 110 detainees at the Port Elizabeth prison, including most of the Eastern Cape leadership of the UDF, went on hunger strike after one was assaulted and placed in solitary confinement when he complained about the food. Some had been detained more than 23 months.

South Africa—The regime banned the newspaper **South** for one month under Emergency regulations, which were due to expire in a month.

South Africa—The Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court last week sentenced six **Inkatha** members to jail terms of three to seven years, of which half was suspended, for the murder of a 61-year-old woman in February. Lawyers expressed disbelief at the leniency of the sentences.

South Africa—Residents of the **Lawaaikamp shantytown** in P.W. Botha's former constituency of George were given 21 days to demolish their shacks and move. Some said they would have to be moved forcibly, and NUSAS and Black Sash said their members would join them.

Britain—After protests against her participation in the Seoul Olympics, South African-born runner **Zola Budd** announced her withdrawal from international competition.

10 May

South Africa—Editors of 26 English-language newspapers urged the regime to ease **media restrictions**, saying that the restrictions were authoritarian and prevented South Africans from getting information on vital issues. They said they knew of no newspapers that were trying to promote revolution, as alleged.

11 May

South Africa—A Transkeian woman planned a court action against Transkei bantustan authorities for assault and torture by security police. She said Transkei police forced her head into a thick laundry bag filled with dirty water, made her drink large quantities of the water, and trampled on her when she was released from the bag. When she was hospitalized after her torture, police assaulted her in her bed while other patients watched.

USA—Cabu Tugwana, the acting editor of *New Nation*, accepted the 1988 award of the International Human Rights Law Group on behalf of his editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, who had been in detention since December 1986.

USA—Speaking in Washington, Archbishop Tutu called on Congress to pass tougher **economic sanctions**.

12 May

South Africa—The regime warned black community councils to collect outstanding **rent** from boycotting residents by the end of June or face large cuts in staff, salaries and services such as garbage collection.

South Africa—Police launched an investigation of novelist **André Brink** for allegedly expressing solidarity with the ANC in an interview for a French newspaper. Brink said that violence was always dehumanizing but that he supported the ANC's use of limited violence as a last recourse to bring the regime to the negotiating table.

13 May

Congo—A South African delegation led by "Pik" Botha and Defense Minister Magnus

Still an Emergency

In June 1987 South Africa's State of Emergency was renewed for a second year, and resulted in an enormous new wave of political detentions. A drastic new clampdown was imposed on 24 February 1988, banning the political activities of 17 major anti-apartheid organizations and COSATU, and banning 18 leaders.

The ongoing repression has placed unprecedented strain on IDAF's ability to provide legal defense for political prisoners and aid for their families. Please help us meet this crisis by mailing a contribution to IDAF, P.O. Box 17, Cambridge, MA 02138. All contributions are tax-deductible.

Malan held four hours of **talks** with an Angolan delegation led by Justice Minister Fernando van Dunem. Both reportedly warned that if Angola intended to improve its bargaining position by using a Cuban offensive, South Africa would pull out of the negotiations.

Angola—The ANC said 16 of its members had been killed by UNITA in **ambushes** and an attack on a refugee farm and clinic in recent weeks. Reports indicated UNITA could be acting on South Africa's behalf even in northern Angola.

14 May

USA—The General Accounting Office reported that since **sanctions** were imposed in 1986 the US had dropped from South Africa's top trading partner to number three, after Japan and Italy. The US was fourth in sales to South Africa, after West Germany, Japan and Britain.

South Africa—Police said they killed a 25-year-old man with grenades after he fired on them as they were investigating a marijuana case in a ghetto in Natal. Police found weapons and plastic explosives.

15 May

South Africa—A conference of 1,400 COSATU delegates in Johannesburg decided on a three-day national protest on 6–8 June against the **clampdown** on anti-apartheid organizations and the **Labor Relations Amendment Bill**, which would curtail unions' right to hold strikes. Delegates were to seek cooperation with the National Council of Trade Unions or NACTU, a Black Consciousness organization.

Namibia—SWAPO said it was holding about **100 Namibians** prisoner for spying and assassination missions on behalf of South Africa. They were reported to be held in SWAPO camps in Angola and Zambia.

Zaire—RSA said 4,500 Zairean troops and 260 US troops took part in a ten-day **military exercise** at sites including the Kamina air base.

16 May

Ethiopia—Ending a three-day meeting, the **OAU Liberation Committee** called for an international ban on purchase of South African gold products, an oil embargo, and denial of bank loans and credit facilities. The committee is a principal source of funds for the liberation movements.

17 May

South Africa—Government-controlled radio attacked **Archbishop Tutu**, asking if he had the support of his church for his stand on sanctions, or a mandate to speak on political issues.

18 May

South Africa—At a conference on **death squads and vigilante groups**, organized by the Catholic Institute for International Relations, Peter Harris, a prominent lawyer whose firm represents COSATU, said Inkatha systematically used violence and intimidation, and that the police allowed them to act with impunity. He said the rise of vigilantes was a direct result of the state's problems in controlling the ghettos.

South Africa—The **Society for the Abolition of the Death Penalty** was launched in Johannesburg. The organization said 627 people were executed between 1983 and 1987. Britain took 50 years to hang a similar number when the death penalty was in force there.

Zambia—Zambia said its troops destroyed two MNR camps and killed 73 **MNR rebels** in a hot-pursuit raid across the border into Mozambique. The rebels had crossed into Zambia and killed eight villagers before escaping with a herd of cattle.

19 May

South Africa—Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said the regime would crack down on **plays and popular music** aimed at "making the viewer critical of the existing order."

Equatorial Guinea—Under pressure from Nigeria, Equatorial Guinea said **South African aid workers** were leaving. Nigeria had said the workers were a potential security threat, and were helping to build a satellite station and enlarge an airport.

South Africa—Authorities said a **kitskonstabel** or "instant policeman" was stabbed to death in Soweto and another seriously injured.

South Africa—About 30 demonstrators belonging to an Inkatha-based union met Archbishop Tutu on his return from Britain and the US to protest his support for sanctions. National Public Radio said the 30 were given time off with pay from their jobs, and that a white policeman was seen thanking them and patting one on the back.

20 May

South Africa—In a case brought by five women from the kwaNdebele bantustan, the Supreme Court nullified kwaNdebele's 1984 elections because women were not allowed to vote, thus rendering the administration illegitimate. The judge declared invalid a proclamation signed by PW. Botha which denied women the right to vote or to sit on the kwaNdebele legislative assembly.

South Africa—An editorial in the newspaper *Die Kerkbode* of the Dutch Reformed Church called for the suspension of the **State of Emergency**, saying it could not become the normal mode of government.

22 May

South Africa—Two people were killed and more than 30 injured in a **grenade attack** on an open-air political meeting to discuss the municipal elections in October.

23 May

USA—Reports said wealthy US businessmen and evangelical missionaries were supporting the MNR. A State Dept. official said off the record that they were a "bunch of right-wing cowboys" whose real intent was to help South Africa.

Britain—After talks with Foreign Secretary Howe, South African church leaders campaigning in Europe against a South African bill that would block foreign funding to anti-apartheid organizations, including churches, said Britain had totally misunderstood the situation. Catholic Archbishop Dennis Hurley called for sanctions that would cause real discomfort to white South Africans.

25 May

Mozambique—South Africa admitted it had committed a "technical violation" of the Nkomati nonaggression accord with Mozambique, and both sides agreed to resume bilateral security meetings.

West Germany—Foreign Minister Genscher warned South Africa not to block EEC aid to human rights and other anti-apartheid groups. He demanded the release of all political prisoners, the lifting of the ban on the ANC and other anti-apartheid organizations, and an end to the State of Emergency.

26 May

South Africa—Leon deVilliers and David Goosen, two white police officers, were sentenced to death for the murder of an 18-year-old African in the Lingelihle ghetto near Cradock, during what the judge called an "indiscriminate beating expedition." White police have never been executed for killings in black ghettos.

Angola—The Angolan government accused the US of training and supplying UNITA rebels from six bases in southern Zaire.

South Africa—Two white women were injured in one of two bomb explosions in Pretoria, on the 40th anniversary of the Nationalist Party's coming to power.

South Africa—The black residents of **Steinkopf** in Namaqualand, who were evicted by the regime eight years ago, won a Supreme Court case for the return of their land. In April a court returned communal land to the evicted residents of Leliefontein.

27 May

South Africa—Police arrested about 300 African hotel workers outside the Carlton Hotel in Johannesburg who were protesting because the US firm Westin was selling its interests in South Africa without paying workers a bonus promised them.

Namibia—About 20,000 students were boycotting classes over South Africa's refusal to move military bases from the vicinity of schools. About 20 secondary and 15 primary schools had closed.

Swaziland—Two gunmen killed a South African refugee in a hospital bed in Mbabane, where he was recovering from a car accident.

West Germany—Frederik van Zyl Slabbert of IDASA held eight hours of talks with ANC officials a day after Wynand Malan of the National Democratic Movement and other IDASA and NDM members had held similar talks. Malan said, "We understand the ANC position on violence but disagree with it."

South Africa—An Inkatha member and former kitskonstabel in Pietermaritzburg was sentenced to five lashes and one year in prison, suspended for four years, for homicide. His coaccused, a town councillor, was acquitted on all counts.

28 May

Ethiopia—The Mauritanian delegate to the OAU summit walked out after Mauritius was criticized in a report of the OAU Liberation Committee for its extensive trade and air links with South Africa. The Comoros, the Seychelles, and Equatorial Guinea were also criticized in the report.

Angola—Africa Confidential said the US had set up bases for UNITA in northern Angola, one of them between two major oil installations.

29 May

Belgium—The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said more than 1,200 companies from 20 Western countries were still operating in South Africa but that more

than 500 others were pulling out. The Confederation said some companies claimed to have pulled out while making special arrangements to continue operations.

South Africa—An African policeman was one of two Africans killed in Natal, and the second policeman to be killed in 24 hours.

30 May

South Africa—Two TV news agencies complained that four videotapes of a solidarity service at the Lawaikamp squatter camp were tampered with and erased after having been given to South African Airways for shipment.

31 May

South Africa—An emergency meeting in Soweto of Christian, Muslim, Hindu and Jewish leaders considered new tactics to fight apartheid, including civil disobedience, and called on people to support the three-day protest being organized by COSATU for June.

South Africa—PW. Botha rejected a request by the Namibian collaborationist regime for an emergency meeting to discuss last month's proclamation giving additional powers to the South African-appointed Administrator General. The powers included further censorship of news media promoting "terrorism and subversion."

1 June

Soviet Union—Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said his talks with Pres. Reagan on Angola and Namibia were substantive and realistic. A target date of 29 September the tenth anniversary of UN Resolution 435, was set for a settlement to begin.

2 June

South Africa—Nine African and two white prisoners at Pollsmoor prison facing trial for "terrorism" and high treason went on hunger strike to protest discriminatory treatment. [The strike ended on 6 June when authorities improved their food and agreed to hold the eight male African prisoners in a communal cell.]

South Africa—At the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, police fired rubber bullets to disperse about 500 black and white students protesting detention without trial.

3 June

South Africa—Four people were killed and 19 injured when a limpet mine exploded in a flower box near a bank in Roodepoort, west of Johannesburg, the fifth bombing in nine days in the southern Transvaal.

Namibia—Ovamboland official Oswald Shivute was detained under Proclamation AG9 after his administration had joined the call of Namibian churches and students for the removal of police and army bases from near schools.

Mozambique—Authorities said government troops captured a base used by the MNR to attack southbound road and rail routes out of Maputo.

Namibia—Riot police used rubber bullets and batons to break up crowds of stone-throwing students in Katutura, who were demonstrating in solidarity with about 20,000 other students now boycotting classes over military bases close to schools.

USA—The House Banking Committee approved legislation to ban most trade between the US and South Africa and require US companies to dismantle their investments in South Africa. Sanctions would be lifted if South Africa began negotiations with black dissidents, freed political prisoners, repealed apartheid laws and ended its rule of Namibia.

4 June

South Africa—The Supreme Court banned the NUM from calling its one million members out on strike next week, but labor leaders said the strike would take place as planned.

South Africa—Dr. Max Coleman, a leader of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, said 250 children were being held by authorities, and released a list of all detained children under age 16. The regime rejected the list.

5 June

Angola—A senior Angolan diplomat said US aircraft were carrying UNITA equipment from Jamba to Zairean territory, in preparation for a major attack in northern Angola.

6 June

South Africa—About three million workers took part in the first day of a strike called by COSATU and NACTU to protest the Labor Relations Amendment Bill, the banning of 17 anti-apartheid organizations, and restrictions placed on COSATU. The strike was the biggest of its kind in South African history, despite the strict prohibition on any call for a strike.

Namibia—Police arrested 43 people and used rubber bullets, whips and batons to break up a demonstration at a school outside Windhoek.



Oswald Shivute

7 June

Angola—Angola and Zaire held talks on security in Luanda, after Angola had accused Zaire of supporting the UNITA rebels.

South Africa—Police warned editors to obey Emergency regulations in reporting on the strike. The South African Broadcasting Corporation and virtually every daily paper had apparently violated a prohibition on reporting the degree of success of the COSATU/NACTU strike, which is illegal under the Emergency. About 300 students and workers took over the administration block at the University of Cape Town to protest the university's refusal to defer tests and pay workers who struck on 6 June.

8 June

South Africa—At least one million workers stayed away on the last day of a nationwide strike. At least ten people had been killed and 45 injured in strike-related violence. The Association of Chambers of Commerce said the strike cost the South African economy \$250 million.

South Africa—The regime protested against the screening in Britain of *Suffer the Children*, a BBC documentary on the detention of some 10,000 children over the past two years, of whom many were subjected to beatings, electric shock and other torture and disfigurement. The Law and Order Ministry made an implicit threat to expel the BBC from South Africa.

South Africa—Ashley Forbes and 13 other ANC prisoners in Pollsmoor prison in Cape Town were shackled and placed in solitary confinement for a month after they allegedly tried to saw their way out of their communal cell. Their lawyer said that while in solitary they had to sleep in lice-infested blankets.

South Africa—Dr. Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee was allowed to visit a prison and view detainees, but not to speak to them. The detainees were questioned by a magistrate while being videotaped. Coleman said the only issue addressed was the age of detainees, not prison conditions. He said about 1,000 detainees would be entering their third year of detention when the State of Emergency was renewed later in June.

Zambia—Authorities released and deported Christopher Martin, a suspected South African spy jailed for two years after trying to assemble a bomb near the house of ANC official Thabo Mbeki.

Namibia—After a visit to Namibia's operational area, SADF chief Jannie Geldenhuis announced the **callup of citizen forces**.

9 June

United Nations—Angola's ambassador to the UN accused South Africa of using **chemical warfare** in southern Angola.

10 June

South Africa—PW. Botha renewed the **State of Emergency** for a third year, saying there was still a "revolutionary climate" in South Africa. New regulations prohibited the media from publishing any statement by a spokesperson for a banned or restricted organization. Such spokespeople could earlier be quoted if they were not "listed" or banned persons. New regulations banned calls for a boycott of the municipal elections in October. Journalists remained barred from scenes of "unrest" and it was now forbidden to photograph or otherwise depict any "security unrest action" or "damage to buildings or bodies."

Namibia—The chair of the South African-backed administration told **students** to go back to school on 13 June and warned that any plans to make Namibia ungovernable could prompt South Africa to impose a State of Emergency there.

South Africa—Archbishop Tutu called the renewal of the **State of Emergency** a pointless and bankrupt exercise that did nothing to resolve the country's problems. The Rev. Frank Chikane said it confirmed his belief that the regime was committed to violent means of suppressing the majority. The ANC called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions and said its guerrillas would step up their attacks.

Britain—A coalition of anti-apartheid activists and precious-metals experts formed the **World Gold Commission** to promote gold purchases from countries other than South Africa.

South Africa—Archbishop Tutu said his wife was handcuffed, chained, and threatened by police when she went to Johannesburg police headquarters to answer a traffic summons.

11 June

Britain—About 72,000 people attended a 10½ hour concert in honor of Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday on 18 July. The concert was broadcast to 60 countries and raised about £2 million, with half going to the Anti-Apartheid Movement and the other half to charities including Oxfam and the Save the Children Fund.

Britain—The press reported that Joseph Klue, a South African diplomat expelled from Britain six years ago in connection with a burglary of the ANC office in London, had been named in connection with the **murder** of ANC representative Dulcie September.

12 June

Zimbabwe—On a visit to Zimbabwe, New Zealand Foreign Minister Russell Marshall said **New Zealand** favored comprehensive mandatory sanctions and shared Zimbabwe's

"Severest Censorship in the World"

Pre-publication censorship of the news media in South Africa, already tightened by the State of Emergency imposed on 12 June 1986, was yet further tightened on 10 December 1986 and 29 January 1987. The net effect is a ban on all uncensored news about police violence, boycotts, demonstrations, and all other forms of resistance, and police powers to ban virtually anything from news to advertisements. On 11 April 1987 it became a crime to participate in any campaign, project, or action aimed at accomplishing the release of any detainee. On 28 August 1987 yet more press restrictions were published, providing for the closing of newspapers for renewable three-month periods without recourse to the courts. Editors and journalists have termed the new measures the severest form of censorship in the world, and observers have said they removed the last pretense that South Africa was a democratic country.

concern about South Africa's repressive measures. He was to meet Pres. Mugabe and visit Zambia for talks with Pres. Kaunda and ANC Pres. Oliver Tambo.

13 June

South Africa—Judge W.J. Human turned down an application to reopen the trial of the Sharpeville Six but granted a further 35-day stay of execution to allow them to petition the Chief Justice.

South Africa—Authorities tightened restrictions on ANC leader **Govan Mbeki**, barring him from speaking publicly or being in the company of more than ten people. He remained confined to Port Elizabeth and barred from making public speeches, giving media interviews, or writing anything for publication. Restrictions on UDF co-Pres. **Albertina Sisulu** were also tightened.

14 June

South Africa—The regime allowed the **New York Times** to reopen its bureau in South Africa after a ban of 1½ years.

USA—After a weeklong series of meetings with Nomonde Ngubo of the NUM, over 100 Illinois unions called on **Shell Oil** to pull out of South Africa. Ngubo said that because the South African government lists oil as a war material, Shell's operation violates a 1977 UN ban.

15 June

South Africa—Hostels at the University of the North for Africans were closed after three days of boycotts in protest against the **military occupation** of the campus.

South Africa—The Home Affairs Minister said **journalists and news agencies** must register with the government by August or face a £5,000 fine or up to ten years in prison. The media is banned from reporting arrests and detentions, and homes and workplaces of journalists can be raided without a warrant.

16 June

South Africa—Workers in Johannesburg, Pietermaritzburg and elsewhere struck in commemoration of the **Soweto uprising of 1976**, in which more than 700 people were killed. Police said a man was killed by a grenade in Cape Town near a courthouse where 11 people were being tried for treason.

South Africa—The regime said **nine ANC members** including three women and an Indian were killed while trying to enter the country from Mozambique via Swaziland.

Angola—South African authorities said Cuba was building a **new airbase** at Cahama in southern Angola which would accommodate Mig-23 fighters. They said Cuba had moved 12 regiments comprising some 12,000 troops to within a few miles of the Namibian border.

17 June

Namibia—Gwen Lister, the editor of **The Namibian**, was arrested under Proclamation AG9 which provides for detention up to 90 days, after the paper revealed a document proposing restrictions on freedom of movement, declaration of no-go zones, bans on meetings and people, and broad indemnity for civil servants, police, army and interim government members.

South Africa—A judge ordered that an **inquest** into the death of TV cameraman George DeAth be reopened, after DeAth's sound engineer said DeAth's killers were conservative vigilantes and not "comrades" as alleged by police. DeAth was killed on 10 June 1986 while covering clashes at the Crossroads squatter camp.

United Nations—The UN Security Council called for South Africa to commute the sentences of the Sharpeville Six and for international efforts to save their lives.

19 June

Sweden—SWAPO held talks with a delegation of **white Namibians** including academics, lawyers and farmers. SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma said whites needed to realize that the fight was not against them personally but against the racist regime.

20 June

USA—Officials said the Reagan Administration had approved efforts to increase aid to

UNITA before Reagan leaves office in January.

Namibia—Workers began a **two-day strike** in support of a student boycott for the removal of military bases from the vicinity of schools, the release of political prisoners and the withdrawal of police from African ghettos. The Oranjemund diamond mine suffered a 100% stayaway and the Rossing uranium mine 60%.

South Africa—P.W. Botha announced proposals for a multiracial **advisory forum** to find a Constitutional formula giving all races a voice in government. Soweto Civic Association leader Dr. Nthato Motlana dismissed the proposed forum as a talking shop that did not address the real issues, and Archbishop Tutu said it amounted to crumbs from the master's table.

Botswana—Police captured two white **SADF commandos** who were surprised by an unarmed police patrol about five miles south of Gaborone, and who wounded three of the police by gunfire, one of them critically. [A third commando was arrested on 27 June.]

22 June

South Africa—A **bomb** injured ten people, four seriously, at an amusement arcade in central Johannesburg.

South Africa—The parastatal Iron and Steel Corporation or Iscor threatened 7,000 African **metalworkers** with dismissal for participating in the recent general strike.

South Africa—Police said the 23 ANC guerrillas recently arrested had received instruction and weapons in Botswana. [The previous week authorities had linked them with Mozambique.] Officials said 592 "terrorists" had been "neutralized" in the past 18 months, of which 63 were shot dead.

23 June

South Africa—About 5,000 **municipal workers** in Soweto, including garbage, sewage, power and cemetery workers, struck over a wage dispute.

Ethiopia—The OAU condemned South Africa for acts of aggression and **state terrorism against Botswana**, and called on the UN Security Council to take a unanimous and strong stand in support of the Botswana government. The US Embassy in Botswana said South Africa's raid again showed its disregard for international law.

South Africa—The regime introduced legislation to allow the appointment of the first **African Cabinet minister**.

USA—Attacking the visit of UNITA leader **Jonas Savimbi**, Rep. Walter Fauntroy (D-DC), speaking for the Congressional Black Caucus, said Savimbi's forces had devastated Angola and threatened economic development throughout black Africa.

24 June

USA—Officials told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that selective **US trade sanctions** against South Africa had cost South Africa more than \$620 million in lost exports.

27 June

Angola—Angola said its planes bombed South African positions near the **Calueque dam** after South Africa launched ground and air attacks. South Africa said 12 of its troops were killed, one of the highest death tolls in the war, and that the bombing had interrupted the water supply to northern Namibia. [South Africa later said it had killed 300 enemy troops, which Angola said was a deliberate exaggeration meant to justify high South African losses.]

29 June

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok announced the arrest of a 14-year-old "child terrorist" who he said was trained by the ANC in Angola to use machine guns, limpet mines and other weapons, and was then sent back to South Africa to identify targets for sabotage.

30 June

South Africa—At its annual conference, the SACC asked all Christians not to stand as candidates nor vote in **municipal elections** in October, saying to do so would be to participate in oppression. The statement was illegal under Emergency regulations. The SACC later called on P.W. Botha to halt hangings and to consider abolishing the death penalty. It said 74 people had been hanged this year and 300 awaited execution.

South Africa—The newspaper **New Nation** reappeared after a three-month ban.

South Africa—PAC leader Zephaniah Mothopeng was removed from prison, where he is serving a 15-year sentence as a political prisoner, to receive special medical treatment. He was said to be seriously ill.

South Africa—The regime proposed three bills strengthening the **Group Areas Act** and overturning the ruling that blacks living in white suburbs must be found alternative accommodations before they can be evicted. Fines for illegal occupancy would increase from \$100 to \$5,000, and jail terms from one year to five years. Owners of property occupied by the wrong race could have it seized by the state. One of the bills provided for multiracial areas if approved by local boards. The PFP said the legislation was so harsh and brutal it would threaten the peace of the cities, and the Coloured Labor Party called for the entire Group Areas Act to be abolished.

South Africa—Police said a **bomb** exploded at a prison in Pretoria housing the head office of the Prisons Dept., injuring fourteen people.

1 July

South Africa—Two Natal judges threw out the **convictions** of two men convicted of housebreaking on the grounds that the defendants had had no legal representation. Over 100,000 people are jailed each year in South Africa after a trial in which they have no legal defense.

South Africa—Joseph Manete, a witness in the trial of the Sharpeville Six, wrote letters to P.W. Botha and to the Chief Justice saying that police torture forced him to give false evidence, and urging clemency for the six.

2 July

South Africa—A **car bomb** went off after a rugby match at the Ellis Park stadium in Johannesburg, killing two people and injuring about 40, some critically.

Zimbabwe—A **commando group** escaped after abandoning a mission to rescue at least four white prisoners accused of murder and spying for South Africa, who were being driven from a remand hearing. [On 10 July the Johannesburg *Sunday Times* blamed a Pretoria-based renegade group of former Zimbabwean police, called the Crazy Gang, for the rescue attempt. The prisoners were said to be friends and relatives of the gang.]

4 July

South Africa—Thousands of schoolchildren in Soweto and the Vaal Triangle boycotted classes when schools reopened today, to protest the State of Emergency and the detention of pupils, and to support demands for improvements in African education.

5 July

South Africa—Soweto authorities **cut off electricity** to thousands of homes to try to end the long-running rent boycott which they said cost \$3 million a month.

6 July

Namibia—Authorities said one African man was killed and 18 people injured, some critically, when a **bomb** exploded in a butcher shop in Windhoek, and blamed SWAPO. But SWAPO Secretary-General Andimba Toivo ja Toivo said SWAPO policy was to attack only military targets and institutions supporting apartheid. He accused South African agents of planting the bomb to create antagonism against SWAPO.

Botswana—Three **bomb scares** were reported in Gaborone, one at a secondary school where an anonymous caller demanded the release of two South African soldiers captured during a commando raid.

7 July

West Germany—West Germany suspended the export of sophisticated portable **radar tracking equipment** to South Africa pending an inquiry into its possible military use, which would violate the UN arms embargo.

Canada—A report prepared for the Canadian government said only ten **Canadian companies** still had business links with South Africa. Last year 11 Canadian companies disinvested and two more said they would do so in 1988. Direct Canadian investment in South Africa fell by 58% from 1981 to 1987, to about \$100 million.

Mozambique—A joint Mozambican-South African **monitoring committee** met for the first time since it was revived in May.

South Africa—UDF officials Trevor Manuel, Ebrahim Rassool, Mountain Qumbela and Hilda Ndude, and Cape Youth Congress Pres. Mzonke "Whitey" Jacobs were released after being detained for more than a year, and served with restriction orders.

South Africa—The regime introduced the Extension of Political Participation Bill, which would establish **regional legislative councils** elected by Africans to pass laws on matters such as education, welfare and community development for African communities.

8 July

South Africa—Police arrested nine political activists in Cape Town who were involved in planning birthday celebrations for Nelson Mandela, including Zolile Malindi, the UDF President for the Cape Town area. The others were Buzlelani Nsuka, Veronica Simmers, Omar Avaca, Ngconde Balfour, Nabs Wessels, Salee Moosa, Jonathan Shapiro and Rehana Roussouw.

South Africa—Two African schoolboys sued the security forces, saying soldiers beat them and threatened to **bury them alive**.

South Africa—A "thunderflash" grenade of the type used by the SADF for mock battles was thrown through the window of a lawyer for residents of **Lawaiikamp** who were resisting removal.

10 July

Zambia—On a tour of Southern Africa, British opposition Labor Party leader **Neil Kinnock** called on Western governments to give military assistance including military training and nonlethal equipment to the Front-Line States.

11 July

South Africa—The **Mines and Workers Amendment Act** was implemented, allowing Africans to qualify for formerly whites-only jobs, such as blasting.

South Africa—Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said the executions of the Sharpeville Six would be postponed indefinitely while legal processes continued.

Mozambique—The MNR attacked festival-goers near Beira, killing 16 people and injuring 72.

USA—Presidential candidate Michael Dukakis repeated that South Africa is a terrorist state which engages in "naked military aggression" against its neighbors, and said he hoped Margaret Thatcher could be persuaded to adopt sanctions.

13 July

Botswana—British opposition leader Neil Kinnock said British policy on South Africa was a manifest failure, and called for "universal and mandatory" sanctions. He said South Africa had a 51% child mortality rate in rural areas, detained eight-year-olds, and had a vile record of torturing and killing children.

USA—Talks in New York between South Africa, Angola, Cuba and the US ended with the delegates, and later their respective governments, agreeing on a document outlining 14 basic principles for a settlement in **Angola and Namibia**.

14 July

Zimbabwe—Garage owner Rory Maguire was sentenced to seven years in prison for harboring South African agents who carried out **bomb attacks** and failing to report them.

USA—Speaking at the annual convention of the NAACP, TransAfrica director Randall Robinson said the next Administration should make South Africa a top priority and should push for **global sanctions** and a one person, one vote system. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-MA) said US companies in South Africa "pay tribute to the terrorists" and should disinvest.

15 July

South Africa—Authorities banned a special open-air pop concert on 17 July to mark Nelson Mandela's 70th birthday. Twelve of its organizers had been jailed. Tributes to Mandela poured in from around the world. Both Mr. and Mrs. Mandela turned down a government offer of a six-hour family visit with Mandela on his birthday, saying they did not want special privileges.

South Africa—RSA said police in Swaziland had arrested two ANC guerrillas after a shootout near the South African border, and that two other men escaped after threatening to detonate a bomb.

16 July

South Africa—Security forces set up roadblocks on roads leading to Pollsmoor prison, where Nelson Mandela is held. Police briefly arrested several participants in a Freedom Run, who wore T-shirts with pictures of Mandela and the slogan "Your Freedom is Our Freedom." A birthday sports festival was banned in Guguletu, as well as a soccer match and concert scheduled for Roodepoort. The Rev. Allan Boesak said the authorities were so afraid of Mandela they would even cancel a children's soccer match.

17 July

South Africa—A birthday concert for Nelson Mandela was held at the University of Cape Town in defiance of bans. After three hours, police in tear-gas masks dispersed the audience, which then released balloons in ANC colors. At about the time the concert was broken up, the Supreme Court in Cape Town overturned a blanket police ban on Mandela celebrations.

Britain—Some 100,000 demonstrators assembled in Hyde Park for a tribute to Nelson Mandela, including 25 people who had walked 400 miles from Glasgow. Archbishop Tutu said freedom for Mandela was absolutely indispensable for peace in South Africa.

18 July

South Africa—Nelson Mandela spent his birthday alone in Pollsmoor prison. Police for the second time broke up a Mandela celebration at the University of Cape Town, using riot batons. Both the BBC and VOA called Mandela the world's most famous political prisoner. The pro-government newspaper *Die Beeld* called for his release, and later challenged the Information Minister to reveal the facts he said only the regime had for its decision.

20 July

Namibia—One soldier was killed and 20 injured, 12 seriously, in a **grenade attack** on an army vehicle in Katutura near Windhoek. SWAPO claimed responsibility.

21 July

South Africa—3,800 **municipal workers** in Soweto struck for the second time in a month, demanding recognition of their union and salary increases. They also wanted the city

council to stop using them to coerce tenants into paying rent and service charges.

South Africa—The Rev. Frank Chikane, the Secretary-General of the SACC, waited several hours for police to defuse a grenade found in his mailbox.

22 July

Canada—Canada said it would ask other Commonwealth nations to help the media in South Africa fight **censorship**.

Namibia—Hundreds of **boycotting schoolchildren** in northern Namibia crossed into Angola this week, and were taken to refugee facilities run by SWAPO or the UN. Many said they wanted to join SWAPO.

Italy—Pope John Paul II said Nelson Mandela had suffered much for the rights of his people and that this was evidence of his greatness.

23 July

Cape Verde—Military delegations from Angola, Cuba and South Africa with US mediation ended four days of **secret talks** regarding a possible peace plan. The Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister promised continued support for the ANC whatever the outcome of negotiations.

24 July

South Africa—Twelve police were injured by grenades and four Africans shot dead in a clash at a roadblock near the Botswana border. The regime later said two of those killed were PAC guerrillas. [Another guerrilla was later arrested in a followup operation].



David Bruce

Zambia—A bomb outside the home of a South African refugee family near Lusaka caused damage but no injuries, the latest in a series of **bombings** apparently intended to frighten South African exiles.

25 July

South Africa—Conscientious objector David Bruce was given the maximum sentence of six years for refusing to undergo compulsory military training. He had said he was not opposed to military service, but could not serve in an army used to uphold a racist system through violence.

South Africa—The Rev. Frank Chikane said police entered his home at 2 AM and spent two hours questioning his family, allegedly as part of a search for Chikane's 18-year-old brother, the President of the Soweto Student Congress.

26 July

Swaziland—Authorities deported three ANC members to Zambia after charging them with illegal entry.

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok paid R20,000 in an out-of-court settlement to a woman who said she was tortured during almost three months of detention under Emergency regulations.

27 July

Namibia—The interim government announced a bill amending the **Education Act**, which would allow the Cabinet to close schools at will, refuse admission to certain students, and recover costs of damage to schools caused by students.

South Africa—About 10,000 students struck in protest against the detention of two Thembisa high school students charged with public violence. Soweto and Alexandra had suffered earlier strikes when police detained more than 50 student activists.

28 July

South Africa—Following international criticism, the regime temporarily suspended the introduction of an Emergency regulation requiring independent **news agencies and their journalists** to register.

South Africa—Winnie Mandela's house in Soweto was gutted by an arson attack which police said was the work of African schoolchildren.

South Africa—The Information Minister warned church leaders not to urge voters to boycott **municipal elections** in October.

South Africa—The chief of the South African navy said the navy would soon conduct a large-scale military exercise in the area of Walvis Bay, Namibia.

29 July

South Africa—Authorities banned the film *Cry Freedom* and police seized copies of it hours after censors had cleared the film for showing, saying it was no threat to security or race relations. *Cry Freedom* portrays the friendship of newspaper editor Donald Woods and activist Steve Biko, who was killed in detention in 1977. Bombs exploded at two theaters showing the film, and a third was defused.



Nelson Mandela

South Africa—Police at Protea police station in Soweto took part in an identification parade to enable African youths to point out police who had assaulted them. The youths said some police whose names they knew had not been included, and that some police had been hooded during the assaults.

Mozambique—A two-day donor conference raised \$60 million for the next phase of upgrading the Limpopo railway line from Zimbabwe to Maputo. Pledges came from the US, West Germany, Canada, Botswana and Portugal.

Zambia—The ANC issued draft Constitutional guidelines for a multi-party democracy in South Africa, calling for a mixed economy, and freedom of the press, speech and religion. Political parties advocating racism or tribalism would be banned.

30 July

South Africa—One person was killed and 27 injured, nine seriously, in a bomb explosion at a Wimpy Bar hamburger restaurant in Benoni east of Johannesburg.

Britain—Ten British charities said in a report that millions in Southern Africa faced starvation and that as a result of South African destabilization about five million people had been displaced, many fleeing to Malawi and Zimbabwe.

South Africa—The International Olympic Committee said in a letter that South African spectators as well as athletes would be barred from the Olympics in Seoul. Meanwhile, the Canadian government confirmed that South African athletes would be barred from entering Canada for sporting events.

31 July

Britain—The Foreign Office said that since May the British Embassy in Luanda had given refuge to Olivia Forsyth, a woman with joint British and South African citizenship who said she had been imprisoned for two years and tortured by the ANC after being accused of spying on Angola for the South Africans.

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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Acronyms and Abbreviations

ANC — African National Congress

AWB — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging or Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a group of radical right-wing South Africans.

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.

COSAS — Council of South African Students

COSATU — Congress of South African Trade Unions

DTA — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

EEC — European Economic Community

FLS — Front-Line States: Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe

FOSATU — Federation of South African Trade Unions

Frelimo — Mozambique Liberation Front, the ruling party

HNP — Herstigte Nasionale Party, an extreme right-wing Afrikaner party

IDASA — Institute for a Democratic Alternative in South Africa

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

NACTU — National Council of Trade Unions

NAMDA — National Medical and Dental Association

NIS — National Intelligence Service [South Africa]

NUM — National Union of Mineworkers

NUMSA — National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa

NUSAS — National Union of South African Students

OUA — Organization of African Unity

PAC — Pan-Africanist Congress

PFP — Progressive Federal Party

SAAWU — South African Allied Workers Union

SACC — South African Council of Churches

SACTU — South African Congress of Trade Unions

SADCC — Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

SADF — South African Defense Force

SAPA — South African Press Association

SAIYCO — South African Youth Congress

SWAPO — South West Africa People's Organization

SWATF — South West Africa Territorial Force

UDF — United Democratic Front

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 Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG), which would include UN peacekeeping troops, would be stationed in Namibia in preparation for elections to be held under UN supervision.

ZANU — Zimbabwe African National Union

ZAPU — Zimbabwe African People's Union

One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 50¢

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