

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Hiding the Story, Part 2

In our last issue, we published excerpts from a talk given on July 18, 1988 by Lee Lescaze, the deputy foreign news editor of the *Wall Street Journal*, entitled "Trying to Hide the Story: Media Coverage of South Africa." The importance of the subject and threats of yet further muzzling of the press from Pres. P.W. Botha and his Justice Minister have prompted us to present a second installment of that talk.

The South African government, to further its aim of preserving itself in power, has two contradictory aims: to convince the West that it is reforming apartheid and thereby forestall further economic sanctions, and to simultaneously reassure its white constituency that the apartheid-given privileges whites now enjoy won't be lost. The realization of such contradictory goals of course requires the use of smoke and mirrors. Media controls are essential to the process. By intimidating and restricting the media, domestic and foreign, South Africa seeks to ensure that versions of the South African reality that compete with its own will be less frequently expressed and less convincingly supported than they otherwise might be. If South Africa chose, it could of course expel all foreign journalists and close down all opposition papers. But however much some members of the ruling party would like to take those steps, they aren't taken because they would undermine South Africa's effort to maintain its image abroad as a Western-style nation. Just this week an association of businessmen urged the government not to impose further media restrictions lest this do new damage to the nation's international reputation.

South African newspapers—the issue of restricting South African television doesn't arise because the only television is government television—reacted to the first media censorship by printing blank spaces where information had been censored. Now there's a prohibition against printing blank spaces. Nor can newspapers print accounts of allegations of assault committed by security forces, except the final court disposition of such cases. The Johannesburg *Star* front page every day carries the following message:

This newspaper has been produced under Emergency restrictions amounting to censorship. The restrictions have the effect of suppressing information of public interest and of distorting the news in ways that may be seriously misleading.

Foreign newspapers have experimented with milder warnings to their consumers, and consumers should be warned because there's no question that coverage of South Africa has been distorted by the restrictions on the media.

The situation as it serves Pretoria's interests much better than a total crackdown would. And because it does, it is likely to continue. People in the United States and other nations apparently are largely unaware of the extent of media restrictions or indifferent to them. Recent surveys show that South African acts of media control have not touched off any significant popular opinion backlash here in the United States. So the restrictions are a cost-free policy for South Africa, at least for the moment. What's more, the State of Emergency and its accompanying media restrictions apparently have halted what was a growing Western awareness of South Africa's racial policies. Gallup, for example, found in Canada that from July 1985 to September 1985, as opposition to the government mounted and South Africa became one of the dominant international stories, the number of Canadians who knew of South Africa's racial policies grew from 48% of the population to 66%. According to Gallup, that number has now fallen back to 62%, which must cheer Pretoria.

South Africa has long sought to deflect the debate from basic human rights questions, where its case is transparently weak, to other issues which are more complicated. Complication serves to obfuscate, to take the steam out of anti-apartheid movements. Thus, one of the stories my paper, the *Wall Street Journal*, did in the past year that South Africa most resented, apparently, was an old story—probably done hundreds of times over the years. It was a feature simply describing the routine registration process that infants go through—a process that of course includes registration by race. "Why is the *Journal* writing about birth registration?" one South African official complained. "That old system is hardly news. Besides, apartheid is on the way out, as the government has explained to the world many times." Well, of course the existence of apartheid isn't news. Apartheid is 40 years old this year. Given the durability of apartheid, it's perhaps not a bad idea for reporters every once in a while to check into and describe these old institutions of apartheid. For, as I've mentioned, South Africa seeks to move any debate away from the subject of apartheid. The message to foreign correspondents for three years has been that apartheid is ending, so don't bother with that. Write about some more interesting issues. "More interesting issues" in this context means either East-West issues or South African internal developments which are harder to understand than apartheid.

For decades South Africa has succeeded in getting many Americans to think of it in an East-West context—as one of the places where the Soviet Union and the United States are struggling for global power. It is strategically located, it has large quantities of strategic minerals, it is staunchly anti-Communist and therefore a vital ally, South Africa says. These should be Washington's first concerns, not apartheid. In contrast, Pretoria has said, any future nonracial government would be a less reliable Western ally, or perhaps not an ally at all. In this vein, Pretoria for decades has been quick to label its enemies Communists and Communist-inspired. On the internal side, South Africa frequently points to fighting between black groups as evidence that a government led by the black majority would bring chaos. Although critics allege that the government inspires and provokes some of this black fighting, the government has the communications tools at its command to make sure that for the average person inside or outside South Africa, the reasons for such fighting remain murky.

(continued on page 2)

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Hiding the Story, Part 2 (continued)

In fact, censorship's success at keeping things murky now raises an interesting question: Are the conditions that prompted the government to declare the present State of Emergency still in existence or not? If they are, then all of the repression of the last two years, including the detention without trial of thousands of people, have not achieved their ends. If they aren't, the law—and South Africa still follows its laws, albeit creating new ones when the old ones prove inconvenient—requires the government to end the State of Emergency when the danger to the public order has passed. Can Pretoria believe itself when it says that the unrest has ended, or is this just something that it must make Washington, London and other capitals believe, but dare not believe itself? Not to mention that, should the Emergency end only to have unrest resume, that would play into the hands of the government's domestic right-wing critics.

If the government itself cannot be sure whether unrest has ended or only been submerged under a false calm achieved by massive applications of force and manipulations of mirrors, then how sure can the press be about anything? How can the press know what is happening in the non-white areas of South Africa? For the most part it doesn't. William Finnegan demonstrated in a *New Yorker* series last summer, which was based on 1986 reporting, that it had become virtually impossible for a white reporter—and almost all foreign correspondents working in South Africa are white—to work in many non-white areas. Tensions had intensified to the point that the presence of a white stranger was certain to come to police attention. What's more, the South African police, abetted by the circumstances of the Emergency, had succeeded in making non-white South Africans suspicious of reporters. Policemen had taken to driving the same types of cars that television crews long had used. Police officers had begun to appear in civilian clothes, aiming to dress like correspondents—dressing down. Young militants who had spoken quite freely to reporters in 1985 were far warier by 1986, with good reason. So many people were being detained, the anti-government push was running out of steam, expectations had been blunted, there was less trust and openness. So knowledge of what is going on in South Africa has become harder to come by on the ground.

A number of people have argued that the media should be doing more in an attempt to overcome the obstacles the government has put in its way. Some have suggested that the foreign media should pull out of South Africa and cover it in cross-border forays, as some reporters have done in Afghanistan. Others maintain that foreign correspondents are pulling their punches, in effect practicing self-censorship so as to maintain their working credentials. I can't answer these charges. I haven't any personal experience in South Africa since 1986, but it seems to me that the main ingredient in the government's success has been its own security force's success.

Finally let me say that international public opinion on South Africa, in my opinion, has never really been driven by the media or by the exhortations of public opinion leaders abroad. Opinion abroad has been driven by events occurring in South Africa. Thus it was the Sharpeville killings in 1960, twelve years after the founding of apartheid, that brought the first major wave of attention. More recently it's been the struggle of opponents of apartheid in South Africa from 1985 to the present that has brought the United States to impose sanctions. A US President or British Prime Minister determined to make anti-apartheid action a high priority could change that. But absent such a determination, it undoubtedly will be new acts of resistance in South Africa, and not any media effort or outside activity, that will bring the next cycle of change in South Africa, and the next cycle of intense media attention—whatever media controls are imposed by Pretoria. □

Editorial Overview

Because of its coercive power to enforce its will upon the population and to control the media, the South African government was able to make the **municipal elections** the dominant news event in October and the weeks preceding it. Having decided these elections were of the utmost importance, the regime bent almost the entire state apparatus to obtaining a big turnout by black voters. The regime increased its repression, mounted a multi-million dollar ad campaign, and banned not only any call for an election boycott but in fact any discussion of the issues involved. In addition, P.W. Botha made highly publicized visits to African and European countries in an effort to create an appearance of legitimacy.

Thanks to the courageous and resourceful efforts of anti-apartheid activists, the regime was able to muster only a dismal turnout of under 25% among black voters. The **church** took a leading role not only in opposing the elections but in opposing repression in general. Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference in England expressed understanding for those who resorted to armed struggle when peaceful methods of changing an unjust system were denied. In South Africa, as church leaders including Archbishop Tutu and the Rev. Allan Boesak were speaking out, a bomb planted by an extreme-right group calling itself the "White Wolves" gutted Khotso House: the headquarters of the SACC, Detainees' Parents Support Committee, and other organizations. Later, the headquarters of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference was also bombed.

Despite the muzzling of the press, with Pres. Botha and his Justice Minister threatening to prohibit even the printing of evidence presented at trials, reports of clashes with security forces revealed that ANC members continued to risk their lives in attacks on government targets. The PAC has also made a more sustained effort to carry out guerrilla attacks. The number of bombings reached a record level, many of them almost certainly carried out by government agents against civilian targets in order to discredit the ANC. The efforts of nonviolent organizations such as the UDF, notably the escape from detention of Murphy Morobe, Vusi Khanyile and Mohammed Valli, made it possible to publicize the continued detention of thousands of opponents of the regime.

Geoffrey Wisner

Note: We have begun to present this Editorial Overview after requests from readers, but have received comments on it from only two people so far. Your comments or suggestions would be welcome.

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.

Southern Africa News Calendar August, September and October 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*.

1 August

Lesotho—The Minister of Law, Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs was dismissed from the Cabinet. He was an ANC supporter and former political prisoner in South Africa; many believed his dismissal resulted from South African pressure.

Zimbabwe—The state prosecutor withdrew charges against six white men and women accused of spying for South Africa. Seventeen people were in prison on suspicion of spying for South Africa or helping it destabilize neighboring countries.

2 August

Switzerland—South Africa said it had proposed in negotiations that implementation of UN Resolution 435 on **Namibian independence** could begin on 1 November if seven alleged ANC guerrilla camps in Angola were removed and Cuban troops withdrawn by 1 June 1989. Angola and Cuba rejected the proposal and criticized South Africa for breaking the confidentiality of the negotiations.

3 August

South Africa—At rallies organized by the ECC, 143 white men, risking years in jail,

said they would not report for compulsory **military service**, saying that the military imposed apartheid. They were especially troubled by the SADF's aggression in Angola, Namibia and South Africa's ghettos. The Defense Minister said the ECC was a threat to state security.

South Africa—Former Transkei bantustan leader **George Matanzima** was arrested; a commission of inquiry had earlier found him guilty of bribery and corruption.

South Africa—A **bomb** caused minor damage near the headquarters of the Witwatersrand command of the SADF in Johannesburg.

Canada—A meeting of Commonwealth Foreign Ministers called on Commonwealth members to tighten **economic sanctions** against South Africa, called on banks to stop lending money to South Africa, and set up a working group to fight South African propaganda and censorship. Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal said South African propaganda followed Margaret Thatcher's line that sanctions would hurt blacks.

South Africa—Police said they killed five **suspected ANC members** near the border with Botswana and Zimbabwe.

4 August

Britain—Anglican bishops at the Lambeth Conference passed a resolution expressing understanding for those who resorted to armed struggle when nonviolent methods to change an unjust system were denied. They called on the church to support sanctions, and for the release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners. David Russell, the bishop of Grahamstown, South Africa, said those who argued against sanctions were leaving South Africans in agony.

5 August

South Africa—**Zach deBeer** was elected to lead the PFP. He called for the formation of a united opposition party to the left of the ruling Nationalist Party.

6 August

South Africa—Police seized copies of **The Weekly Mail** from newsstands, citing Emergency regulations. The editor said the police commissioner had objected to articles about the refusal of 143 white men to serve in the military, and about the shooting of a schoolchild by police in Soweto.

8 August

Angola—The plane carrying Botswana's **Pres. Masire** made a forced landing after an Angolan jet fired on it. Masire, who was treated for back injuries, and other officials were en route to a meeting of the Front-Line States. Angola said the plane had been in prohibited airspace over a military zone.

Angola—Angola, Cuba, and South Africa agreed to a **ceasefire in Angola** and recommended to the UN Security Council that implementation of UN Resolution 435 begin on 1 November. The State Department said a *de facto* cessation of hostilities was in effect. However, UNITA said it would continue fighting the Angolan government.

Namibia—The transitional administration called out armed police to guard **government schools** after a number of arson attacks. Opponents of the administration and of South Africa said government agents set the fire to discredit anti-apartheid forces.

South Africa—Pres. P.W. Botha held talks with officials of the **transitional administration** of Namibia on the peace talks. The South African-appointed Administrator-General of Namibia said Namibia's internal parties would now form a "unified front" to prepare themselves for an eventual election against SWAPO.

9 August

USA—State Dept. official **Chester Crocker** said the US would continue to send **military aid** to the UNITA rebels as long as Angolan government forces received supplies from the Soviet Union. Zimbabwe's Pres. Mugabe said he was astounded by this decision, calling it absolutely stupid in view of the peace talks Crocker was chairing.

11 August

South Africa—Police said eight African youths were charged in connection with the **fire-bombing** of Winnie Mandela's house in Soweto on 28 July, and were scheduled back in court on 12 September.

USA—The House of Representatives voted 244 to 132 to pass a bill imposing a comprehensive **trade ban** on South Africa and requiring US companies, institutions, and individuals to withdraw their investments there.

12 August

Angola—SWAPO said South African war planes bombed a group of **schoolchildren** attempting to cross into Angola, killing 50 and injuring others, some very seriously.

Argentina—The government expelled the **South African consul** and three other South Africans, saying they entered the country to take part in an unauthorized seminar to air South African propaganda.

South Africa—Nelson Mandela was admitted to Tygerberg hospital in Cape Town for **treatment of tuberculosis**. Winnie Mandela accused authorities of callously neglecting his health.

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Spate of Death Sentences

The unprecedented rate of executions in South Africa, together with the quite unprecedented number of political trials whose costs we are bearing, lends yet greater urgency to our work to defend political prisoners and aid their families. If you can help us, please mail your tax-deductible contribution to IDAF, P.O. Box 17, Cambridge MA 02138.

13 August

Austria—Speaking in Vienna, Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha admitted for the first time that South Africa could make **nuclear weapons**.

17 August

South Africa—The ANC admitted that some of the recent **bomb attacks** were unauthorized ANC attacks, inspired by anger at the regime's campaign of terror. But it said others were the work of South African agents trying to discredit the ANC.

Namibia—Police arrested 37 students boycotting at an academy in Windhoek in solidarity with students in the north who wanted army bases removed from the vicinity of schools.

18 August

South Africa—P.W. Botha said it would not be wise for Nelson Mandela to return to prison after his medical treatment, but that Mandela must renounce the use of violence before he could be released. Botha reiterated his commitment to segregated residential areas and said that under his leadership there would never be black majority government.

Namibia—Residents said **South African troops** were moving north toward the Angolan border, whereas South African troops were supposedly pulling out of Angolan territory.

Namibia—SWAPO leader **Sam Nujoma** said that South Africa could not afford to continue the human and financial costs of a war it could not win. He said in order to present as few obstacles as possible, SWAPO would leave aside until later the question of South Africa's claims to Walvis Bay.



Sam Nujoma

19 August

South Africa—Police arrested a regional organizer of NUMSA at the same time an agreement was reached ending a strike by the union.

21 August

USA—**Unisys**, the second biggest US computer company, sold its South African subsidiary to a South African company. The chair of Unisys, former Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, had long defended US business in South Africa.

South Africa—The ECC was banned under Emergency regulations from carrying out any activities. The Law and Order Minister said the ECC was a threat to public safety and good order.

22 August

South Africa—After the arrest of many activists, workers ended a four-day strike in the Venda bantustan over allegations of corruption, the banning of trade unions, and ritual murders involving senior bantustan officials. Despite police violence, students continued a boycott, demanding the release of over 50 colleagues charged with public violence and incitement.

South Africa—Faced with unexpectedly broad opposition, the government withdrew the **Group Areas Amendment Bill**, which included such harsh measures as requiring the eviction of blacks from white areas whether or not alternative accommodations were available, in order to amend it to allow for ministerial discretion regarding evictions.

South Africa—Veliswa Mhlawuli, a **journalist** who appeared in the BBC documentary *Suffer the Children* about children under apartheid, was shot in the head and blinded in one eye. Sicelo Dhlomo, who also appeared in the film, was murdered in January.

South Africa—The Soweto city council auctioned 20 houses belonging to **rent boycotters**, despite a court appeal. Activists were rehousing those who were evicted.

Angola—Representatives of South Africa, Cuba, and Angola signed a formal **cease-fire agreement** to be overseen by a Joint Military Monitoring Committee of South African, Cuban, and Angolan officers.

23 August

South Africa—At least 25 people were injured, two seriously, in an **explosion** at a Wimpy Bar restaurant in East London. VOA said urban explosions had killed 20 people and injured at least 225 in 1988. [The next day another limpet mine exploded outside a Wimpy's in Standerton, causing minor damage and no injuries.]

South Africa—US Senator Paul Simon (D-IL) attended a session of the Delmas trial of 19 defendants charged with treason, subversion, "terrorism," and murder. [The regime later refused him permission to visit Nelson Mandela and the Sharpeville Six.] Simon later said South Africa was an extremely polarized society that was drifting towards massive violence, and that sanctions seemed the only way to effect change.

South Africa—Union organizer Alfred Makaleng, who had been detained more than

two years, was hospitalized when he collapsed in his cell after complaining of severe headaches. [On 25 August he was declared brain-dead, and he died on the 26th. COSATU demanded a full explanation from authorities.]

24 August

Norway—At a conference on refugees organized by the UNHCR and the OAU, delegates from 80 countries said South Africa's aggression and intimidation, its apartheid policy, and its illegal occupation of Namibia were to blame for destabilizing the region.

Namibia—Students and Anglican bishop James Kauluma were badly bruised by rubber bullets fired by security forces confronting students in Katutura who were boycotting classes in solidarity with continuing student protests in the north.

25 August

Angola—Angola and Zaire ended three days of talks seeking a "climate of trust" between the two. Zaire had been providing sanctuary and supplies to UNITA, and insurgents operating from Angola had twice invaded Zaire's Shaba province.

South Africa—After residential segregation bills had been rejected by the Coloured and Indian houses of Parliament, the regime decided to consider them only in the white chamber. The PFP walked out in protest, and Allan Hendrickse said his Coloured Labor Party would refuse to cooperate with any bills introduced by the Nationalist Party.

South Africa—The Soweto city council brought in white workers to try to break a strike by African municipal employees. Police dispersed a protest by about 5,000 workers with tear gas.

Namibia—The SADF said it would lift the curfew along the northern border for 30 days beginning 1 September, to test SWAPO's voluntary commitment to the ceasefire agreed to in Geneva.

Namibia—Police dispersed protesters with rubber bullets and tear gas on the second day of demonstrations at five secondary schools in Katutura near Windhoek.

26 August

South Africa—P.W. Botha made a heavily guarded visit to the Crossroads squatter settlement, his third visit to a black ghetto since becoming head of state in 1978.

South Africa—The Supreme Court in the OFS blocked a move to incorporate the huge African ghetto of Botshabelo near Bloemfontein into the QwaQwa bantustan over 100 miles away. It was the third time this year that government moves to incorporate African settlements into the bantustans had been defeated.

Congo—After three days of talks on Angola and Namibia, "Pik" Botha said progress had been made, but that the 1 November target date to begin the Namibian independence process could not be met. Reports said the Angolan and Cuban delegations had made a compromise proposal to withdraw Cuban troops over a three-year period. [VOA later said South Africa wanted a one-year withdrawal, Cuba and Angola two years, and that the US had proposed 18 months.]

27 August

South Africa—An African candidate for the upcoming municipal elections was shot and killed by unidentified gunmen at his home in Soweto.

28 August

Namibia—Thousands of people rallied in Windhoek to commemorate the founding of SWAPO.

29 August

South Africa—Police said 13 Africans died in overnight clashes in the Durban area. At least 19 Africans had been killed in Natal over the weekend, most in the rural Mowene district near Durban, where local Zulu chiefs had threatened to expel refugees who had fled violence elsewhere.

South Africa—PFP members walked out of the white chamber of Parliament in protest against the regime's efforts to force through legislation strengthening the Group Areas Act. [On 1 September the regime withdrew three bills regarding the Act. They were to be amended and reintroduced for discussion by a joint session of Parliament starting 26 September.]

Namibia—South African Deputy Defense Minister Wynand Breytenbach, taking part in a massive naval exercise off Walvis Bay, said Walvis Bay would remain part of South Africa when Namibia became independent.

Namibia—RSA said a West German citizen had been deported after being held under security legislation prohibiting disruption of activities at educational institutions.

30 August

Angola—South Africa completed what it said was the withdrawal of the last South African troops from Angola. Observers had seen little sign of a withdrawal earlier. Meanwhile UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi said he had stockpiled enough weapons and ammunition to continue fighting for two years.

31 August

South Africa—Khotso House in Johannesburg, which housed the SACC, Black Sash, UDF, and Detainees' Parents Support Committee, was all but gutted by a large bomb and subsequent fire. Over 20 people were injured. [A previously unknown group called the White Wolves later claimed to have planted the bomb.]

South Africa—The Prisons Service said Nelson Mandela's condition had improved and that he had been moved from the Tygerberg hospital to the private Constantiaberg nursing clinic in the Cape, where he was visited by Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee.

1 September

Angola—The Washington Post said Cuba held secret talks with UNITA in the Ivory Coast on 27–28 August, regarding UNITA's release of two captured Cuban pilots. [Cuba later said it met with UNITA but did not discuss the Angolan civil war.]

Namibia—Two people were killed and 15 injured, some very seriously, when a bomb went off in the bar of the Continental Hotel in Windhoek. A second bomb went off 90 minutes later on a nearby railway line, slightly injuring two people.

2 September

South Africa—COSATU and Inkatha representatives signed an agreement to end their feud in the Pietermaritzburg area. The agreement called for the formation of a board to mediate in disputes, and settled a court case brought by COSATU to prevent Inkatha members from harassing or killing COSATU members.

South Africa—A grenade was thrown at the home of Coloured Labor Party leader Allan Hendrickse in Uitenhage, causing slight damage. A powerful bomb went off near a supermarket in Durban, causing injuries, and another bomb went off at the post office in Standerton.

South Africa—Two days after the bombing of Khotso House, the Law and Order Minister said the time had come to act against "wolves in sheep's clothing" who hid behind the masks of liberation theology and people's democracy. The Rev. Allan Boesak accused Vlok of creating a climate for bombings and assassination attempts.

South Africa—Responding to a court application by prisoners, Transkei bantustan officials admitted prisons were hopelessly overcrowded but denied that people's basic rights had been affected. Prisoners said they had not been let out of their cells for months and that indecent assault was rife, as well as many other abuses.

USA—The State Dept. said Cuba had increased military supplies to Angola but discounted reports of a buildup of forces. A spokesperson noted a recent substantial reinforcement of South African troops in Namibia.

4 September

South Africa—Saying "I am not defying the government, I am obeying God," Archbishop Tutu called for a boycott of municipal elections, saying their purpose was to perpetuate apartheid. Police later seized a tape of the sermon in which he made the call.

South Africa—Higher than Hope by Fatima Meer, the first officially authorized biography of Nelson Mandela, was launched.

Zimbabwe—Addressing a meeting of Southern African Catholic bishops, Pres. Mugabe called on the church to preach the gospel of liberation.

5 September

South Africa—Former Transkei bantustan leader George Matanzima was "extradited" to face charges of corruption including embezzlement of state funds. [On 6 September his property was auctioned off in the Transkei.]

South Africa—The Sowetan newspaper refused to accept government ads urging Africans to vote in the municipal elections because they were prohibited from printing opposing views.

South Africa—Danie Craven, the head of the South African Rugby Board, said the Board held talks with the ANC aimed at ending South Africa's isolation in sports.

South Africa—The Justice Ministry paid compensation of R5,000 to Anglican bishop Mfaniseni Ndwandwe, who was detained in June 1986 and ill-treated along with other detainees. The case against him was dropped after his release, with no reason given.

6 September

South Africa—Anti-apartheid activist Raymond Suttner, who had been detained without trial for 271 months, was released on humanitarian grounds because of the deterioration of his health.

Angola—The Vice President of the environmental group Monitor told the US Congress that UNITA with the help of the SADF had been financing its war by illegally exporting ivory, rhinoceros horns, and valuable hardwoods like teak. He said about 10,000 elephants a year had been killed, and that the rhinos and eland had been nearly wiped out.

South Africa—Zephania Mothopeng, the jailed President of the PAC, was admitted to a private clinic in Johannesburg when his condition worsened after an operation. He was serving two 15-year sentences for "terrorism" and was to be released in 1994.

7 September

South Africa—SAPA said an African man was killed when a bomb exploded in a shopping center in Johannesburg. About 40 bomb and grenade attacks had killed more than 20 people in recent months.

South Africa—Eminent lawyer Sydney Kentridge asked the appeals court in Bloemfontein to reopen the case of the Sharpeville Six, arguing that one of the three key state witnesses had falsely implicated two of the six condemned. The six had not been found

directly responsible for murder but were convicted on the basis that they were present at the killing of a town councillor.

8 September

South Africa—Police had detained at least 26 African activists since 2 September, including the President of Azapo, in a crackdown on those opposed to the elections.

9 September

Congo—Following another round of talks on Angola and Namibia, "Pik" Botha said all parties had reaffirmed their commitment to a 1 November date for the implementation of UN Resolution 435, and would resume negotiations as soon as possible.

South Africa—Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said regulations requiring the registration of news agencies and journalists, which had been suspended in July, had now been repealed.

10 September

South Africa—The Law and Order Minister accused Archbishop Tutu of disregarding the law and challenging the government in his calls for a boycott of the upcoming municipal elections.

Zimbabwe—Beginning his tour of Southern Africa, Pope John Paul II called apartheid a serious injustice which had caused immense suffering. He said only a negotiated settlement of differences could bring true peace and justice, and also called for Namibia to be granted independence at an early date.

11 September

USA—More than 30 British and American athletes had reportedly accepted large sums of money to compete in South Africa after the Olympics.

12 September

Mozambique—PW. Botha, accompanied by Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, met with Pres. Chissano and toured the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme. The meeting was aimed at reviving the Nkomati nonaggression accord and reactivating the Cabora Bassa plant. Meanwhile the Catholic church, in a booklet issued to mark the Pope's upcoming visit, said groups recruited, trained, armed, and financed by South Africa were responsible for sabotage and massacres.



Murphy
Morobe

Vusi
Khanyile

Mohammed
Valli

13 September

South Africa—Detained UDF officials Murphy Morobe and Mohammed Valli, and Vusi Khanyile of the Education Crisis Committee, took refuge in the US consulate after escaping from a hospital in which they were receiving treatment. All had been held for over a year, Khanyile for almost two years. The US State Dept. said they would not be pressed to leave against their will.

South Africa—The *Financial Mail* said PW. Botha had caused the Constitutional crisis in the country and had set foreign capital to flight and debased the currency.

Malawi—PW. Botha held talks with Pres. Hastings Banda and briefed him on his earlier talks with Pres. Chissano of Mozambique. Botha said Malawi's debts to South Africa would be rescheduled as a gesture of good will.

14 September

South Africa—The Pope was met at the Johannesburg airport by "Pik" Botha after bad weather forced his plane to land while en route to Lesotho. The Pope had omitted South Africa from his itinerary on the advice of Southern African bishops. South African authorities arranged a convoy of cars and buses to take the Pope to Lesotho.

Lesotho—South African commandos stormed a bus that had been hijacked by guerrillas alleged to be LLA members; three hijackers and one hostage were killed. The bus contained 71 pilgrims, including nurses and schoolchildren, who had come to see the Pope. The hijackers had demanded to see King Moshoeshoe and the British High Commissioner. Opposition spokespeople denied the LLA was involved and said the hijackers had come from the Transkei and were supporters of Chief Leabua Jonathan, who was deposed in 1986.

South Africa—"Pik" Botha said that he had informed US Ambassador Edward Perkins that the government had already considered releasing the three activists now in the US consulate. Botha said they were in no danger of being rearrested if they left the consulate. The three called for the release of other detainees.

USA—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a bill for a virtual trade embargo on South Africa, and sent it to the full Senate for consideration. The House had voted in favor of a similar proposal.

"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.

15 September

Swaziland—RSA said the Swazi government had deported another five South Africans, saying their presence was contrary to the national interest.

18 September

Mozambique—Addressing 50,000 people at a Mass in Maputo, the Pope called for world solidarity with Mozambique and strongly hinted that South Africa should stop destabilizing its neighbors. The Rev. Allan Boesak and the Rev. Frank Chikane said the Pope's tour was a grave disappointment, that he had avoided all the major issues and given comfort to the South African regime. Boesak said the Pope's emergency stopover in South Africa had been a propaganda coup for Pretoria.

USA—At a dinner of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, the Rev. Jesse Jackson called for a new African policy based on human rights, self-determination, international law, and economic development. Presidential candidate Michael Dukakis said he would defend workers' rights in South Africa as well as Poland and would oppose PW. Botha's terrorism as well as Col. Qaddafi's.

Botswana—Two South Africans were arrested on suspicion of planning to free two South African commandos who were to go on trial next week for a raid into Botswana. Police seized a pistol, wire-cutters, and spikes apparently intended to puncture the tires of pursuers.

19 September

South Africa—RSA said about 700 Mercedes-Benz strikers returned to work after more than 1,200 had gone on strike over the suspension of three employees whose cases would be referred to arbitration.

21 September

South Africa—In a series of pre-dawn raids, police arrested a number of activists in the Cape Town area who were planning a big anti-apartheid conference to include COSATU and other UDF affiliates, Wynand Malan's New Democratic Movement, and political groups from the Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and kaNgwane bantustans. Police raided COSATU offices near Pretoria, and in Pietermaritzburg the offices of COSATU, Black Sash, Lawyers for Human Rights, and the Association for Christian Social Awareness.

South Africa—Police investigating a report of the presence of automatic weapons shot and killed a 12-year-old girl in a ghetto near Pietermaritzburg.

Soviet Union—The Soviet Union, Britain, and the US joined in an appeal to South Africa to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty as soon as possible.

Swaziland—Police arrested three South Africans and seized a large cache of arms including seven AK-47 rifles.

Mozambique—Zambian forces killed 23 MNR rebels and retrieved 110 head of cattle in two days of hot-pursuit raids into Mozambique. Zambia began its hot-pursuit strategy in May.

Canada—The Ottawa city council voted not to buy goods and services from South Africa or invest in companies that did business there. South African officials would not be received at the city hall.

22 September

South Africa—US officials said Clifford Ngcobo, a grass-roots activist, had escaped after five months of detention and joined the three activists seeking refuge in the US consulate in Johannesburg.

Namibia—Authorities blamed SWAPO for an armed raid on a shop in northern Namibia, in which employees were forced to carry goods over the border into Angola. The employees themselves said the raiders, who spoke Portuguese and the local dialect, could well have been UNITA guerrillas.

Austria—African states led by Nigeria dropped an attempt to oust South Africa from the International Atomic Energy Agency after the Soviet Union expressed opposition.

23 September

South Africa—US officials turned away an African man seeking refuge in the US

consulate, saying his situation did not correspond with that of the four activists already there. The man was later detained. Archbishop Tutu visited the four, and said they denied having agreed not to meet regularly with news media.

South Africa—At the end of two days of talks, P.W. Botha and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar said independence plans for Namibia were progressing. Perez de Cuellar also held talks in Angola with Pres. dos Santos and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma.

South Africa—The SADF said three ANC "terrorists" were killed and seven captured in separate incidents in the eastern and northern Transvaal.

25 September

South Africa—Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said he was considering measures to bar the media from publishing evidence in both civil and criminal trials until judgment was pronounced. Politicians, academics, and media lawyers reacted with shock, saying secret trials were regarded around the world as repressive and unjust.

26 September

Zaire—Rebels of the **Congolese Liberation Party** said they ambushed a column of UNITA rebels as it was retreating from Angola, killing up to 47 soldiers, some thought to be Americans, and losing 17 of their own men.

South Africa—Members of the Coloured and Indian houses of Parliament walked out in protest against four bills regulating residential areas. The parties involved said they would take part in debate on the bills but would not vote on them.

United Nations—Pres. Mugabe of Zimbabwe called for comprehensive mandatory sanctions to help eradicate apartheid, saying this was the only way to do it short of war.

27 September

South Africa—A bomb caused extensive damage but no injuries at a police station in Woodstock near Cape Town. Police said they had shot dead an ANC member near Guguletu.

Namibia—Three **Zambian schoolboys** were shot and injured by South African soldiers after crossing into the Caprivi Strip.

Angola—An African member of the **Namibian special forces** defected to Angola, taking a cache of arms and an armored vehicle.

Namibia—Authorities announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew in the northern Ovambo region. The curfew had been lifted on 1 September but was reimposed after security forces accused SWAPO of violating the voluntary ceasefire.

Mozambique—Police arrested three black South Africans who had apparently been sent by Pretoria to see if there were ANC bases in the area.

28 September

South Africa—An 11-day strike in Durban by 12,000 members of the **Railways and Harbor Workers Union** ended with important concessions by management. The union had demanded a pay increase and the reinstatement of three fired workers.

29 September

South Africa—Authorities canceled all **police leave** until after the municipal elections on 26 October. Nearly 30 bombings had been reported this month, more than in any other month in South African history. The government said persons could now be placed under restriction by a notice in the Government Gazette, without being informed personally.

Central African Republic—Two South African **Foreign Ministry officials** met the President of the Central African Republic on South Africa's first official visit.

30 September

South Africa—"Pik" Botha again accused Botswana of failing to prevent the infiltration of "terrorists." Earlier in the week, Botswana's Presidential Affairs Minister said South Africa traditionally made such accusations before an election and that apartheid, not Botswana, was responsible for the turmoil in South Africa.

Congo—Talks on **Angola and Namibia** ended without a formal agreement on a timetable for Cuban withdrawal from Angola.

1 October

South Africa—Clifford Ngcobo left the US consulate in Johannesburg where he had taken refuge with three other activists. His lawyer said Ngcobo was to receive medical treatment for anorexia and acute anxiety, and that Ngcobo was suing authorities for \$20,000 for assault including electric-shock torture. The regime said he would not be redetained.

Taiwan—The Taiwanese government said it would no longer release information about its trade with South Africa. Such trade reached \$911 million in 1987 and was expected to reach \$3 billion by 1990.

Zaire—P.W. Botha held talks with Pres. Mobutu, and Mobutu accepted an invitation to visit South Africa. Zairean troops fired on 200 students protesting the visit. Mobutu said later that Botha told him Mandela would be released soon and without conditions, a statement denied by Pretoria. RSA said Botha would attend a summit of five African heads of state in Lusaka on 6-7 October, a statement denied by Zambia.

Gabon—The Presidents of **Angola, Congo, and Gabon** discussed ways of ending the Angolan civil war. Pres. dos Santos of Angola ruled out power-sharing with UNITA but said he had begun the social reintegration of UNITA rebels.

2 October

Namibia—A 23-member **UN team** arrived to assess transport, accommodations, and medical facilities in preparation for the arrival of UNTAG, which would oversee the inde-

pendence process. UNTAG would consist of a peacekeeping component of 7,500 soldiers, police, and civilians.

Mozambique—Fifteen civilians were killed when the MNR attacked a small town in Gaza province.

3 October

Zimbabwe—Pres. Mugabe said that instead of visiting black-ruled states, P.W. Botha should talk with the liberation movements and anti-apartheid organizations in South Africa.

South Africa—More than 3,000 **hotel workers** were locked out and threatened with dismissal by the Southern Sun Group, South Africa's largest hotel chain. The workers demanded that 1 May and 16 July (Soweto Day) be made paid holidays.

4 October

Austria—Austria protested South Africa's refusal to issue entry visas to a delegation of **Austrian bishops**.

Nigeria—Criticizing Pres. Mobutu's meeting with P.W. Botha, state-run radio said that now that sanctions were having an effect on South Africa's economy, Pretoria wanted to exploit the progress achieved at the peace talks in Brazzaville to look for new markets and diplomatic recognition.

Switzerland—The World Council of Churches' **Special Fund to Combat Racism** granted \$150,000 to SWAPO, \$105,000 to the ANC, and \$45,000 to the PAC. Various anti-apartheid groups in Europe and elsewhere were to receive \$315,000. The fund had given out \$8 million since it was created in 1969.

South Africa—The Commissioner of Police ordered the seizure of videotapes of the film **Cry Freedom**, citing "propagandistic misinterpretations" and scenes relating to the "revolutionary onslaught" against South Africa.

Angola—Asked whether he feared being sold out in peace talks on Angola, UNITA leader **Savimbi** said the US and South Africa would protect his interests.

United Nations—At a reception for the OAU, Secretary of State **George Shultz** praised the efforts of some African leaders to promote talks between the Angolan government and UNITA. Shultz said repression of the black majority in South Africa continued, but that sanctions would deprive the US of leverage to press for change.

5 October

South Africa—Natal Supreme Court judge Didcot criticized the regime for usurping the **power of the courts**, especially with its Emergency regulations. He said the only way the legal system could be salvaged was through a bill of rights.

Zambia—Pres. Kaunda dismissed speculation that he would soon meet with P.W. Botha, and said South Africa had failed to honor its nonaggression pact with Mozambique and its recent agreement to withdraw its troops from Angola.

7 October

Britain—An English **cricket tour** of India due to start in December was called off after a month's discussions between the two countries. India had refused to issue visas for eight players who had violated the sports boycott on South Africa.

West Germany—Anti-apartheid groups protested the presence of **P.W. Botha and "Pik" Botha**, who attended the funeral of right-wing politician Franz Josef Strauss.

South Africa—Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe said the government did not think it appropriate to prosecute **Archbishop Tutu** and the **Rev. Allan Boesak**, who had called for a boycott of municipal elections, but warned church leaders to distance themselves from campaigns of violence against the elections.

9 October

South Africa—In the worst violence since a UDF-Inkatha truce was signed in September, five men were killed in a ghetto near Durban and two bodies were found elsewhere in Natal. About **800 people** had been killed in UDF-Inkatha violence since the beginning of 1987.

10 October

Zimbabwe—The Foreign Ministry said a **summit meeting** of the Front-Line States scheduled for 12 October in Botswana had been canceled.

Namibia—The offices of the weekly newspaper **The Namibian** were gutted by fire, destroying its computer equipment. Its editor Gwen Lister said the offices had been attacked in the past by bullets and tear gas. A far-right group calling itself the White Wolves claimed responsibility for the attack.

Swaziland—SADF troops pursued a Swazi national three miles into Swazi territory and shot him dead, claiming he had tried to cross illegally into South Africa.

11 October

Zambia—The ANC called on African countries to "slam their doors" on **P.W. Botha's diplomatic initiative**, saying it was intended to demoralize internal opposition and win him the legitimacy denied him by most South Africans. The ANC accused Zaire of playing host to the "butcher of Soweto" and trying to smooth Botha's path towards a summit with African leaders.

Botswana—A South African supermarket manager was sentenced to 18 months in prison in Gaborone, after being found guilty of concealing information about an **abortive raid** by South African commandos in June.

Angola—Angola and Cuba denied reports they had reached agreement during talks in New York on a timetable for the withdrawal of **Cuban troops**. US officials had said the parties agreed to a 24- to 30-month schedule.

South Africa—Four Cape Times reporters were acquitted on a technicality after being tried for holding an illegal gathering and demonstration near Parliament. On 21 June they had worn gags and held placards to protest the muzzling of the press.

12 October

USA—A former civilian analyst for the US Army pleaded guilty to providing **military secrets** to South Africa while he worked at a weapons-testing facility in Maryland.

United Nations—Botswana's Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe said **Botswana** had "run the gauntlet of South Africa's state terrorism" because it was a readily available scapegoat for strife inside South Africa.

Zimbabwe—Three South African men were brought to court in Harare under heavy security to face charges of espionage and murder. The three allegedly detonated a **car bomb** at a house used by the ANC in Bulawayo, injuring people in the house and killing the driver of the car.

South Africa—The Pretoria headquarters of the **Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference** was seriously damaged by arson. The police later issued conflicting statements about finding an arms cache which, observers agreed, must have been planted by the arsonists. Church leaders said the government bore indirect, if not direct, responsibility for the fire-bombing and the general onslaught on the churches and democratic organizations, because of the climate of hate created by the government's smear campaign.

13 October

South Africa—Polyurethane foam from an underground fire killed **seven miners** at the Anglo-American corporation's Western Deep Levels Mine near Johannesburg, the world's deepest gold mine. More than 270 people had died in South African mine accidents in 1988. The NUM expressed outrage that the company continued to use polyurethane insulation, which is banned in the US and Britain and was responsible for 177 deaths at the Kinross mine in 1986.

South Africa—Police broke up a meeting at the University of Cape Town called to support a **boycott** of the municipal elections on 26 October.

14 October

Niger—OAU Secretary-General Ide Oumarou gave qualified approval to recent contacts between South Africa and black Africa, saying some African leaders were testing P.W. Botha's sincerity. Oumarou said South Africa must dismantle apartheid, release political prisoners, and recognize the liberation movements if it wanted the OAU to welcome it.

16 October

South Africa—The Rev. **Allan Hendrickse**, leader of the Coloured Labor Party, said the refusal of the Coloured and Indian houses of Parliament to vote on bills amending the Group Areas Act would show whether P.W. Botha would "make a mockery of the Constitutional process" by referring the bills to the President's Council.

Zimbabwe—For the second time in two weeks, Danie Craven, President of the all-white South African **Rugby Board**, and a delegation from the black **Rugby Union** met in Harare with **ANC officials**. The ANC, departing from its previous policy of "no normal sport in an abnormal society," agreed to support efforts by South African rugby players to rejoin international competition, in exchange for integration of the sport. Pretoria expressed outrage over the meeting.

17 October

Ivory Coast—On his way home from Europe, P.W. Botha met for five hours with **Pres. Houphouet-Boigny**, who had reportedly played an important behind-the-scenes role in negotiations over Angola and Namibia.

South Africa—An underground accident at the Rustenburg platinum mine 100 km north of Johannesburg killed **five miners**.

18 October

Nigeria—The Deputy Foreign Minister warned African leaders against violating the OAU policy of **isolating South Africa**. He said that certain big powers were supporting South Africa's diplomatic breakthrough, and that they should first pressure Pretoria to abandon apartheid.

19 October

South Africa—UDF activists **Murphy Morobe**, **Vusi Khanyile** and **Mohammed Valli** were met by **Albertina Sisulu** and **Archie Gumede** (whose restrictions would not permit them to speak in public), **Jay Naidoo** and **Cyril Ramaphosa** as they ended their five-week sit-in at the US consulate in Johannesburg. They said they decided to leave after **Nelson Mandela** sent them a message suggesting, *inter alia*, that they test the regime's promise not to re-detain them. They pledged to continue publicizing the plight of about 1,300 people detained without trial under State of Emergency or security legislation.

Zambia—Four representatives of South Africa's national soccer league ended two days of talks with the ANC. The two parties called for a widening of **nonracial soccer** in South Africa.

South Africa—Education Minister **F.W. deKlerk** threatened officials of the all-white **Rugby Board** with an end to government subsidies if they did not end their ties with the ANC.

20 October

South Africa—Anti-apartheid groups including churches, the UDF, the Call of Islam, the South African Council on Sport, the Detainees' Forum, and the Teachers' Association of South Africa, called for a peaceful nationwide protest on the day of the **elections**, saying they were undemocratic, fraudulent and unjust.

Zaire—Hours before a planned departure, a high-level **Zairean delegation** postponed a three-day visit to South Africa. Observers said Zaire was unhappy with Pretoria's advance publicity—and criticism by the ANC and several African states.

21 October

Tanzania—Adopting a stricter line than the ANC, the **PAC** said South Africa could return to international competition only when it ended apartheid completely.

South Africa—After Pres. Botha criticized kwaZulu bantustan leader **Gatsha Buthelezi** for refusing to join a proposed advisory council on Constitutional affairs, Buthelezi described Botha as a racist who conjured up images of black barbarism.

South Africa—Four African youths in Durban said police held them in an outdoor dog cage for about 40 hours from 9–11 October, and that they were taken out one by one for interrogation, during which they were brutally assaulted.

South Africa—Citing recent British government censorship, Pres. Botha said the South African media should "smother the propaganda of terrorists" or face further restrictions. RSA said later that TV coverage of "unrest" had polarized South Africa and poisoned international relations.

South Africa—P.W. Botha said South Africa was striving to become an **OAU member**, and would cooperate with any country that shared common interests with it.

Australia—The *Melbourne Herald* said Australian companies were ignoring voluntary **trade sanctions** against South Africa to the value of about \$122 million per year.

22 October

South Africa—Defense Minister **Magnus Malan** presented a new high-speed **armored vehicle** called the **Rookat**, armed with a 76 mm gun and developed by the SADF and the parastatal Armscor.

South Africa—A man with a limpet mine and detonator was arrested near a new police station being opened at the **Crossroads squatter settlement** by the Law and Order Minister. Police said the man was carrying ANC documents. They later said he had been operated on for a brain hemorrhage.

24 October

South Africa—A huge **car-bomb explosion** killed two Africans and injured at least 42 others in Witbank east of Johannesburg.

25 October

USA—The Senate refused an Administration request to contribute up to \$15 million to **UN peacekeeping operations** while Congress was out of session. Some Senators objected that the settlement being negotiated in southwest Africa did not include UNITA.

South Africa—Police teargassed **Winnie Mandela** and hundreds of students demonstrating against the elections, and arrested three TV reporters. At a rally in Cape Town, speakers including **Archbishop Tutu** and the Rev. **Allan Boesak** repeated calls for an election boycott. After the rally police teargassed and assaulted students returning by bus from the rally to the University of the Western Cape.

26 October

South Africa—Law and Order Minister **Adriaan Vlok** banned the **Soweto Students Organization** and the **Azanian Coordinating Committee** from carrying out any activities.

South Africa—Although the regime had allowed Africans to cast votes for a 12-day period before the official election day, the African turnout was a low 25% in the racially segregated **municipal elections**. The ANC said the call for a boycott had been heeded, despite—as **Archbishop Tutu** noted—government repression and a huge ad campaign. In white elections, the ruling Nationalist Party won control of the Johannesburg city council from the PFP, and held off a challenge from the far-right Conservative Party in Pretoria. The Conservatives won control of a number of towns in the rural Transvaal.

United Nations—The General Assembly passed a resolution condemning South Africa's **elections** by 146 to 0, with the US and Britain abstaining. The resolution called the elections a maneuver to entrench white minority rule which was contrary to the principles of the UN Charter. It said the results would aggravate conflict.

Angola—A bomb planted by **UNITA** supporters in Huambo killed two people, injured five, and destroyed a printing press and two warehouses. UNITA had killed 15 civilians the day before in two towns in the Benguela and Cuanza Sul provinces.

27 October

West Germany—A four-day conference of about 35 white **South African liberals**, **ANC members**, and **Soviet academics** ended with participants saying they had reached a better understanding of each other. **Frederik van Zyl Slabbert** of IDASA, one of the participants, said Pretoria had invested enormous resources in portraying the ANC and Soviet Union as demons.

South Africa—After intense opposition in Parliament, Pres. Botha referred the **Group Areas Amendment Bill** and the **Prevention of Illegal Squatting Amendment Bill** to the President's Council for a decision or recommendation.

South Africa—**Conservative Party** leader **Andries Teunicht** said his party would restore all-white business areas in towns where it had gained control. Later, far-right men in Mayfair West near Johannesburg, where the Conservatives won control, kidnapped and severely beat an African man and hauled another from his car before being stopped by passersby.

28 October

Britain—SWAPO Information Secretary Hidipo Hamutenya accused Pretoria of delaying **Namibian independence** in order to gain better terms for an agreement, and said the SADF was amassing a huge concentration of troops in Namibia.

South Africa—Police fired tear gas and rubber bullets at striking members of the South African Railways and Harbor Workers Union in Durban, who were holding outdoor meetings. The **10,000 workers** at the site could not be accommodated in any available hall. Their demands included a wage increase, recognition of the union, and reinstatement of 790 workers fired in East London.

South Africa—RSA said five PAC "terrorists" and two members of a Muslim movement were sentenced to a total of 134 years in prison for "terrorism" by a Pretoria regional court. Earlier in the week they were found guilty of illegal possession of arms, helping people enter South Africa illegally, and being members of prohibited organizations. They first appeared in court in March 1986.

29 October

Zambia—The ANC Executive Committee said only a pathetic minority of African voters took part in South Africa's municipal elections, and called on elected councillors to resign and work to end apartheid and to free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners.

31 October

South Africa—The Transvaal Students Congress and the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress were banned from carrying out any activities.

South Africa—The Dept. of Home Affairs said more than 28,000 illegal immigrants, most of them from Mozambique, had been repatriated this year.

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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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 Tumballe 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

OAU — Organization of African Unity

OFS — Orange Free State

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

SAYCO — South African Youth Congress

SWAPO — South West Africa People's Organization

SWATF — South West Africa Territorial Force

UDF — United Democratic Front

UNHCR — UN High Commission for Refugees

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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