DEALS AND DETentions

The United States, Britain and France exercised their veto power in the United Nations Security Council on 19 October to block a resolution that would impose an arms embargo on South Africa because of its adamant occupation of the International Territory of Namibia. The Western trio acted similarly against another sanctions measure in June 1975. (The first of their triple vetoes occurred in December 1974 when they protected their Pretoria ally from expulsion from the UN). This time, US ambassador William Scranton pled for restraint while Secretary of State Henry Kissinger pursued a "sensitive process of consultation" and spun a "delicate fabric of negotiations".

African and other nations were outraged. SWAPO's representative Theo-Ben Gurirab told the Council: "Veto or no veto, Namibia remains a direct responsibility of the United Nations...we will continue to utilize all the options that exist in other competent organs of the United Nations. We as a liberation movement engaged in the armed struggle to liberate our country, will forever remain committed to wage the struggle to its logical conclusion. A LUTA CONTINUA."

In Windhoek, at the South African-created Turnhalle conference, the constitutional committee said an 'interim government' would be set up once the South African Parliament passes enabling legislation in January 1977.

An American army in Namibia!! The Dublin SUNDAY PRESS reports that at the Kissinger/Vorster meetings in Zurich last month "the Americans had fascinating proposals to put". The South African army of occupation is to withdraw shortly after a Turnhalle-spawned regime is propped up. "A new Black Namibian armed force would then be created, trained by United States military personnel, equipped by the U.S. and financed by the U.S. for at least a decade". Most of the Americans would be black. While this Namibian army is being readded, Americans are supposed to face and fight SWAPO! Another part of the deal is a heavy infusion of American capital "to transform the country into something approaching a modern state" - and hang on to that uranium and other minerals - and make somebody a lot of money.

A lot of money is what South Africa's faltering economy needs - and a lot of money is what it's getting. New York's Citibank and some others are granting a $300 million Eurodollar loan to the Pretoria regime.

More investment. The Associated Press says the US government is urging corporations to invest in Zimbabwe once the Kissinger scheme for (compliant) Black majority rule take place. Twenty corporate officials met in New York with State Department and congressional staff people under arrangements by Senator Jacob Javits.

For Pretoria, the best part of that aforementioned deal proposed at Zurich "was that the U.S., in certain circumstances, would publicly guarantee South Africa's own frontiers".
DETENTIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

"We must never forget that the basic quest of political prisoners and oppressed peoples in South Africa and Namibia is disarmingly simple: they yearn for a society in which the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights are enshrined in a constitution and confirmed in practice."


Further news about LEKGALU MACAULAY MATHABATHE, principal of Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto, continues to come from South Africa. It is grim. He was taken to hospital after being horribly beaten by the security police. A brain operation was performed. He died on the table.

The security police are rounding up people whom they accuse of spreading 'rumors' of Mr. Mathabathe's beating and death. The principal was admired without reservation by students and adults alike. The police are trying to cover up his treatment at their hands. When the full story becomes known, when his body is found, if ever, the upsurge of anger will rock Pretoria.

Americans who met Mr. Mathabathe last year are aghast. Please continue to press your elected representatives for some action from the US government, which was Mr. Mathabathe's host. ECSA spent a half-hour on the phone with the State Department pleading for at least an inquiry by the US embassy in Pretoria. The US government should be crying to high heaven - but perhaps that doesn't fit in with Henry Kissinger's 'delicate negotiations' over the future of Southern Africa.

South African police arrested all the teachers and students at MORRIS ISAACSON, according to THE NEW YORK TIMES. Today's TIMES reports police riot squads opened fire on mourners, killing one and wounding another, at the home of ANN KUMALO, a schoolgirl who had been previously slain. A police general, THE TIMES says, "did not know whether she was a victim of earlier police action".

THEUNIS JACOBUS SWANEPOEL is a South African policeman, the very mention of whose name brings dread. Colonel Swanepoel was until several years ago in charge of the security police interrogation team. He had to be reassigned, so notorious did he become as South Africa's master torturer. He is now head of criminal police in Johannesburg's posh white Hillbrow section. He testified before a commission of inquiry into the Soweto uprising that his task force shot 232 bullets and killed 19 people in Soweto. He boasted he personally had shot five 'rioters' dead, firing more than a third of the bullets expended by his unit. Swanepoel is nicknamed 'Rooi Rus (Red Russian)' and calls himself 'an expert on guerrilla warfare and communism'.

THE JOHANNESBURG STAR reports that arrests of Black leaders goes on in the occupied International Territory of NAMIBIA. The northern tier bantustans of Kavango and Owambo are the latest scenes of suppression by the South African regime and its client puppet officials.
GUESTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Among the thousands of people detained incommunicado in South Africa - without access to courts, lawyers, family or friends - are a number of men and women who have visited the United States.

At least three of these detained South Africans were official guests of the American government under the International Visitors Program of the U.S. Department of State:

- Lekgau Macaulay Mathabathe - principal of Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. The State Department says a 'source' reports that Mr. Mathabathe is 'a-political and well-liked' (not startling news) and is reputedly 'alive and well' (the very words uttered by Security Police Chief Geldenhuys three weeks ago).

- Ms. Sally Motlana - prominent in womens, church, community, national and international organizations. She is supposed to be held in the Johannesburg area.

- Dr. Fatima Meer - outstanding sociologist, writer, lecturer and national leader. She is being held in Johannesburg.

AMERICANS OWE THEM A SPECIAL CONCERN

- Demand that the US government confront the Pretoria regime about Dr. Meer, Ms. Motlana and Mr. Mathabathe - and all political detainees in South Africa.

- The American government should demand their release.

- Contact: Secretary of State Henry Kissinger (202) 655-4000
  South Africa Desk Officer (202) 632-3274
  State Department

- Contact: Your Senators (202) 224-3121

- Your Representatives (202) 224-3121

PRESS FOR A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE AMERICAN EMBASSY IN PRETORIA TO VISIT MR. MATHABATHE, MS. MOTLANA AND DR. MEER AT ONCE.
Noted Sociologist, writer and national leader held incommunicado.

DR. FATIMA MEER, president of the South African Black Women's Federation and senior lecturer in the Department of Sociology at the University of Natal, was arrested on 20 August 1976 by the South African security police. She is being detained incommunicado under section 10 of the Internal Security Act.

Dr. Meer was born in Durban, the daughter of the editor of INDIAN NEWS, the second newspaper for South Africa's Indian community (the first was Mohandas K. Gandhi's INDIAN OPINION). She attended the University of Natal and the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg. A prolific writer and lecturer on social and anthropological issues, she is author of APPRENTICESHIP OF A MAHATMA, a biography of Gandhi, and PORTRAITS OF INDIAN SOUTH AFRICANS. Her reports and articles include: "Suicide in Durban", "Satyagraha in South Africa", "Islam and Apartheid", "African Nationalism - Some Inhibiting Factors in South Africa". She is on the editorial board of a Durban monthly magazine, "Views and News". She lectured in Indian in 1971. Dr. Meer was an official guest of the United States government in December 1972 and January 1973 on the State Department's International Visitors Program.

Mrs. Meer has been concerned with and involved in Black politics and the Black cultural, social and economic movements. She and her husband are active supporters of the Black theatre organizations in Durban. She was a featured participant in the Black Renaissance Convention in December 1974, a milestone in the development of the Black Consciousness Movement in South Africa. In December 1975 she was elected first president of the newly-formed South African Black Women's Federation.

Dr. Meer's husband, attorney Ismail Chota Meer, is a former vice-president and secretary of the South African Indian Congress and secretary of the Passive Resistance Council; as such, he was prominent in the Passive Resistance Campaign. He was imprisoned in 1946 and in 1950, and was an accused in the Treason Trial from 1956 and 1958, at which time charges were dropped. He has been banned many times, and is now under a lifetime banning order.

Fatima Meer was herself banned for the first time in 1952-54. She was a key speaker in mid-July 1976 at the inaugural conference of the Institute of Black Studies, and a five-year banning order (prohibiting publication of her writings and statements and her entry into any Black area) followed on 22 July 1976. This in turn was superseded by her arrest on 20 August.

Mrs. Meer's son, Raschid, and her son-in-law, Mr. Bobby Mari, are also in detention. They are among the over 300 South Africans held without charge under Pretoria's security legislation. Thousands of others in South Africa are being detained under only marginally less stringent laws.
LEKGAGU MACAULAY MATHABATHE is the principal of Morris Isaacson High School in Soweto. He was detained by the security branch of the South African Police on 18 August 1976, and has been held incommunicado ever since.

Word has been received that Mr. Mathabathe has been severely beaten and is suffering from a possible brain concussion and other major injuries which he sustained while in the hands of the security police. There is a more recent report that he may be dead.

The RAND DAILY MAIL of Johannesburg writes that security police General Michael Geldenhuys declared that Mr. Mathabathe is 'alive and well'. Ms. Mathabathe twice on 8 October was refused permission to see her husband when she went to John Vorster Square police headquarters in Johannesburg.

Mr. Mathabathe is one of the thousands who have been arrested in Azania (South Africa) since the uprising which began in Soweto on 16 June 1976. A 20 September report of the Christian Institute of Southern Africa says over 300 people are being detained under security laws alone. Only the security police know how many and who they all are.

On 14 October officials said a 22-year-old student from Mr. Mathabathe's school had 'hanged' himself in prison. Jacob Mashabane became the 26th person known to have died while held by the police since 1963. The 27th, 16-year-old Dumisani Mbatha of Soweto, was said by police to have become ill in jail and died in hospital on 25 September. The CI report lists names and official reasons of the deaths of detainees - 'fell down stairs', 'fell from window', 'slipped in shower', 'committed suicide', 'natural causes'.

The South African security police are in charge of interrogating political prisoners. Electric shock treatment, excruciatingly painful trussing up, prolonged and ingenious beatings, water torture are their standard methods. The Terrorism Act, Internal Security Act and other laws prevent access to prisoners by the courts, attorneys, clergy, families and friends. South Africans and Namibians (from that United Nations territory illegally occupied by the Pretoria regime) bear witness - and scars - of their time at the hands of the security police.

General Michael C. Geldenhuys is chief of the South African Security Police. He was formerly a bodyguard to Prime Minister Balthazar Johannes Vorster. The NEW YORK TIMES has this to say in reporting on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's meetings in Pretoria recently with Vorster and Ian Smith of the Rhodesian regime: '....Geldenhuys...took personal charge of the security detail assigned to Mr. Kissinger. A burly, sandy-haired man, he was constantly at the head of a wedge of security men, American and South African, who surrounded the Secretary whenever he passed through the hotel lobby or emerged from the discussions to brief the press.'

(continued)
(continued)

The Christian Institute report was banned 10 days after its publication. Security police raided CI's Johannesburg and Cape Town offices and confiscated the document, and repeated the effort in such places as the Methodist Youth Centre in Durban. It is against the law to possess or to distribute the report.

Many of the leaders of the student uprising of 16 June attended Morris Isaacson High School. As principal of this outstanding educational center, Mr. Mathabathe was suspect in the eyes of the fearful and vengeful Pretoria regime. The RAND DAILY MAIL says that several days before his arrest, Mr. Mathabathe revealed the police were asking him of the whereabouts of the 19-year-old president of the Students Representative Council of Soweto, Tsietsi Mashinini.

Mr. Mashinini eluded the South African Police for months before leaving the country, even giving a startling television interview for a British network. He is now in London, and may shortly be coming to the USA.

Mr. Mathabathe is chairman of the Soweto High Schools Principals Union and an executive member of the African Teachers Association of South Africa. He is associated with many civic and educational organizations, and is chairman of a committee planning for a school for the physically handicapped young people in Soweto.

Lekgau Macaulay Mathabathe is 51 years old. His wife and he have six children - five daughters ages 10 to 22, and a 16-year-old son. They are members of St. Paul's Anglican Church in the Jabavu section of Soweto. It was from this parish church that 13-year-old Hector Peterson, the first person to die from police gunfire on 16 June 1976, was buried. A photograph of a fellow student carrying his body appeared worldwide.

Mr. Mathabathe toured the United States in April and May 1975 as a guest of the American government under its International Visitors program.

AN ACT OF CONGRESS, 30 June 1976 - signed by the President

"It is the policy of the United States, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the Constitutional heritage and tradition of the United States, to promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."

WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Ask your elected representatives to demand that the US government - now engaged in 'delicate negotiations' with the Pretoria regime - to confront Prime Minister Vorster on Mr. Mathabathe and all those held in detention in South Africa and occupied Namibia.

- Senators
  - Washington, DC 20510
  PHONE: (202) 224-3121

- Representatives
  - Washington, DC 20515
  PHONE: (202) 224-3121

APPROACH THEM ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL AND IN THEIR DISTRICT OFFICES.
DR. OLIVER MUNYARADZI - DETAINED IN ZIMBABWE

Dr. Oliver Munyaradzi is the only Zimbabwean African surgeon. He was seized by police of the Rhodesian special branch on 23 August 1976 at Harare Hospital in Salisbury as he was scrubbing up in preparation to perform an operation.

Dr. Munyaradzi is being detained at Buffalo Range prison camp near the town of Chiredzi, 225 miles southeast of Salisbury near the border with Mozambique.

Ms. Munyaradzi, a nurse at Harare Hospital, saw her husband for the first time in six weeks when she flew to Chiredzi in late September. Prison officials allowed man and wife to talk through a wire mesh curtain for 30 minutes.

Dr. Munyaradzi is being held in solitary confinement. Ms. Munyaradzi has retained an attorney and it is expected that Dr. Munyaradzi will be tried before a tribunal sometime in November.

He has not yet been charged with any crime. There is mention of section 19 of the Ian Smith's Rhodesian regime's Law and Order (Maintenance) Act, an all-encompassing piece of legislation. Section 19 pertains to 'printing, publication, dissemination, or possession' of 'everything... containing any visible representation, or by its form, shape or in any manner capable of suggesting words or ideas' considered by the Minister of Law and Order 'likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security'.

A person found guilty is liable to a fine of up to $400 Rhodesian, or two years imprisonment.

After Dr. Munyaradzi was arrested, the Ministry of Health came to his residence and took out the telephone, the costs of which were shared by the Munyaradzis and the Ministry. Ms. Munyaradzi protested, and offered to pay the full charge. But the Ministry was adamant.

Dr. Munyaradzi earned his MD at the University of Natal in Durban, in South Africa. He is a graduate of Nuffield College, London. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. According to British usage, he is listed as: Mr. Oliver Munyaradzi, FRCS. He is 43 years old.

Sister and Doctor Munyaradzi have three boys, ages 10, 14 and 16.
WHAT YOU CAN DO

- Send a letter of love and concern to:
  - Ms. Muriel Munyaradzi
    6160 Chitepo Road
    P. O. Highfield
    Salisbury,
    Rhodesia
  - airmail: 31¢ per half oz.
  - airletter: 22¢

- Send a copy, or write a similar letter to Dr. Munyaradzi's sister, who is married to an Anglican deacon studying at General Theological Seminary in New York:
  - Ms. Esther Mzimela
    175 Ninth Avenue
    New York, NY 10011

- Ask your elected representatives to demand that the United States government - now involved with 'delicate negotiations' with the illegal Ian Smith regime - confront that regime on Dr. Munyaradzi's detention and that of hundreds of other Zimbabweans.
  - Senators
    - Washington, DC 20510
    - PHONE: (202) 224-3121
  - Representatives
    - Washington, DC 20515
    - PHONE: (202) 224-3121

BETTER YET, CATCH THEM ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL, AT THEIR HOME DISTRICT OFFICES.

- Bring this issue to your church, union, community group

AN ACT OF CONGRESS, 30 June 1976 - signed by the President

"It is the policy of the United States, in accordance with its international obligations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in keeping with the constitutional heritage and tradition of the United States, to promote and encourage increased respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion."
THOSE KNOWN TO HAVE DIED WHILE IN THE HANDS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN SECURITY POLICE since 1963 - official 'reasons' for deaths:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Official Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Mashabane</td>
<td>Oct 76</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. Soweto student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dumisani Isaac Mbathe</td>
<td>Sep/Oct 76</td>
<td>not given. Soweto student.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke 'Storey' Mazwembe</td>
<td>3 Sep 76</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. trade unionist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapetla Mohapi</td>
<td>5 Aug 76</td>
<td>not given. 4 policemen charged with culpable homicide. badly beaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masobiya Joseph Mdluli</td>
<td>19 Mar 76</td>
<td>not given. badly beaten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed Timol</td>
<td>27 Oct 71</td>
<td>'suicide' by leaping from 10th floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mthayeni Cuthsela</td>
<td>21 Jan 71</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Iman Abdullah Haron</td>
<td>27 Sep 69</td>
<td>'fell down stairs'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Monakgotla</td>
<td>10 Sep 69</td>
<td>'thrombosis'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Shivute</td>
<td>16 June 69</td>
<td>'suicide'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caleb Mayekiso</td>
<td>June 69</td>
<td>'natural causes'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Lencoe</td>
<td>10 Mar 69</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'. expert testimony identified electric shock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solomon Modipane</td>
<td>28 Feb 69</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicodimus Kgoathe</td>
<td>4 Feb 69</td>
<td>'slipped in shower'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Tubakwe</td>
<td>11 Sep 68</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpheus Madiba</td>
<td>9 Sep 67</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ah Yan</td>
<td>5 Jan 67</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leong Pin</td>
<td>19 Nov 66</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hangula Shonyeka</td>
<td>9 Oct 66</td>
<td>'suicide'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Hamakwayo</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pongolosha Hoye</td>
<td>8 May 65</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negeni Gaga</td>
<td>7 May 65</td>
<td>'natural causes'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suliman Saloojee</td>
<td>9 Sep 64</td>
<td>'fell 7 floors during interrogation'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Tyitya</td>
<td>24 Jan 64</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellington Merope</td>
<td>Sep 63</td>
<td>'causes undisclosed'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looksmart Solwandle Ngudle</td>
<td>5 Sep 63</td>
<td>'suicide by hanging'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Soweto husband and wife held incommunicado in detention by South African security police.

A prominent South African doctor and his equally well-known wife are among the thousands being held incommunicado by the South African security police.

Dr. Nthato Harrison Motlana was detained on 13 August 1976 – one of the members of the Black Parents Association the Pretoria regime was intent on crushing. Dr. Motlana was active in Black organizations in the country. At one time he led a protest walkout at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto. He was involved in establishing a Black-run pharmaceutical house.

Ms. Sally Motlana was detained by the security police on the weekend of 8/9 October. She is on the executive of the South African Council of Churches and the vice-chairperson of the general committee and an executive member of the All Africa Conference of Churches. She is the proprietor of a general store in Soweto and is president of the African Housewives League. Ms. Motlana attended Fort Hare College and studied with the University of South Africa. A former teacher and nursery schools supervisor, she is on the committee of Morris Isaacson High School. She is a member of the Council of the Anglican Diocese of Johannesburg, and a parishioner of St. Paul's Church in Soweto. The Motlanas have a 21-year-old daughter, who is a law student, and three sons, 14, 16, and 20 – one of whom is in exile.

Ms. Motlana was an official guest of the US State Department in April and May 1975 on the International Visitors program.

* * * * * * * *

ECSA
14 West 11th Street
New York, NY 10011