



THE U.S.A.-ZAIRE-PRETORIA AXIS

News reports on the southern Africa war deal chiefly with diplomatic talks in London or Brazzaville and with some kind of understanding reached at the Moscow summit - all said aimed to bring peace acceptable to Angola and Pretoria and to lead to independence for Namibia. The United States government is in the thick of these endeavors. But other reports in increasing numbers tell a darker story.

There is a rapidly deepening United States involvement in the southern Africa war by increasing military and logistical support for the UNITA group in Angola. The US government and that of Zaire are cooperating fully, a fact underscored by Zaire's President Mobutu's visit to Washington last week. UNITA's Jonas Savimbi is due in the USA shortly.

The South African Defence Force has failed in its latest invasion of Angola and has been made to pull back into southeastern Angola and into occupied Namibia. The Angolan army and its Cuban allies have followed southward, showing every sign of driving the invader from Angolan soil. But even as the USA pours materiel through the port of Matadi for its UNITA ally, Pretoria is calling up reserves for the SADF, moving more armor into northern Namibia and obtaining Mirage 3 fighter-bombers from Argentina to replace its high aircraft losses.

A major pincer movement against the Angolan government is shaping up - the USA and Pretoria in even more open alliance.



**US 'helping Unita move main base to Zaire'**

THE US is helping Unita rebels move their main base to Zaire to prepare for a thrust into Angola's northern economic heartland, a senior Angolan diplomat said yesterday. Reuter reports from Lusaka.

Angola's ambassador in Lusaka, Mr Luis Neto Kiambata, said US aircraft were ferrying Unita equipment from rebel headquarters at Jamba, south-east Angola, to areas in Zaire on the border with northern Angola.

If the deployment is confirmed, it would represent a major political as well as military move. It would take Jonas Savimbi's pro-Western National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) out of the shadow of its main sponsor, South Africa, in an apparent effort to bolster its claims to a place in peace negotiations.

Unita has fought Angola's Marxist Government since just after independence from Portugal in 1975. Cuba has sent tens of thousands of troops into the country to back the Government in its fight against the rebels.

Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko has long been accused by

Angola of providing bases for Unita and supply lines for US military aid to the rebels. He consistently denies it.

Mr Kiambata said: "The US is pressing Unita and South Africa to dismantle Jamba, and all the Unita equipment is being transferred to Zaire."

From their new bases, he said, Unita planned to launch a big push into Angola's Uige province and try to capture the town of Quimbele, 250 miles north-east of the capital, Luanda.

He said the rebels hoped to set up a new base in Quimbele that would directly threaten northern Angola's diamond fields and oil wells, the main source of the country's wealth.

Dr Savimbi's headquarters at Jamba is on the border with South African-ruled Namibia about 800 miles south-east of Luanda and about the same distance south of Uige province.

He added that US actions could threaten peace talks which South Africa, Cuba, Angola and the US began last month in an effort to secure independence for Namibia and end the 13-year-old Angolan war.

**Argentina 'sells Mirage aircraft to South Africa'**

By Richard Dowden  
Africa Editor

ARGENTINA is selling Mirage-3 fighter-bombers to South Africa in defiance of the United Nations arms embargo, according to Western diplomats.

The aircraft, which are vital to South Africa's war in southern Angola, have been seen being unloaded in wooden crates at South African ports in recent months. Diplomats have confirmed that they are from Argentina, possibly those used against British troops in the Falklands war.

South Africa admitted losing three aircraft, including two Mirage F-1CZ interceptors, in battles with Angolan Mig-23s over southern Angola at the end of last year. Observers say they lost many more aircraft, and for the first time South African air superiority over the southern Angola battlefield seemed in doubt. The Angolans claim to have shot down about 50 aircraft since the upsurge in fighting last September. The seriousness of losses was enhanced by the arms embargo, which should prevent South Africa replacing its aircraft.

The Argentine deal will provide the South Africans with airframes which South Africa's own Atlas Aircraft Corporation can upgrade with new radar, weapons and engines. Two years ago South Africa produced its own upgraded Mirage, renamed the Cheetah, with new technology and design based on the Israeli Kfir. Until recently South Africa had nearly 60 French-built Mirages, some of them dating back to 1963. Late last year South Africa tried to recruit Israeli technicians who had been working on the Lavi ground attack aircraft project after Israel decided under US pressure to abandon it. Air power is the key to the war in Angola. If South Africa lost it, Pretoria could be defeated on the battlefield by the Angolan army, backed up by some 40,000 Cubans and Russian advisers. In 1985 the South African air force routed an Angolan armoured column which threatened the rebel Unita base at Jamba in south-east Angola.

The South African airforce appeared to act with impunity as its jets pounded the column for more than a day. The Angolans' more sophisticated Russian built Mig-23 aircraft seemed unable to defend the Angolan army.

Now the Angolans have about 50 Mig-23s and 70 Mig-21s and a complex radar and air defence system stretching across the south of the country, manned by east European and Cuban technicians. Angolan radar can now detect South African aircraft as they take off from bases in Namibia, and observers report a new nervousness among South African pilots there.

One South African pilot is reported as saying: "Two years ago the Angolans would try and avoid us in a dogfight. Now they are spoiling for a fight and even laying ambushes for our pilots." Partly to prevent air losses, the South Africans now rely more on their long-range artillery guns. But if they can replace lost aircraft from countries like Argentina, the nightmare of losing air superiority may recede.

## NAMIBIAN STUDENTS BOYCOTT

On 17 March 1988, the 600 students at the Ponthofi secondary school in northern Namibia walked out in protest against the nearness to their place of learning of a South African military base. There has been continual harassment of and direct attacks on Namibia's highly politicized young people by South African occupation military and police forces. The stayaway spread to other schools in the occupied Territory's war zone, the inhabitants of which have suffered from years of terror. Forty thousands students in all parts of Namibia have now joined in the boycott.

Namibia's trade union federation, the National Union of Namibian Workers, has called on occupation authorities to remove all South African Defence Force bases from proximity to schools; to release all detainees, including trade union members; and, to withdraw all bases of the Terror brigade, Koevoet, from townships and villages.

NUNW and its constituent unions - the Namibian Food and Allied Union; the Metal and Allied Namibian Workers Union; the Namibian Public Workers Union; and the Mineworkers Union of Namibia - have urged employers to join them in their call.

The trade unions have said that if the South African authorities do not comply with their demands (Pretoria's people can be counted on to defy the unions) then all their members will stage a two-day stayaway on Monday and Tuesday, 20 and 21 June.

Dr Abisai Shejavali, General Secretary of the Council of Churches in Namibia, sent an urgent message to South African State President P.W. Botha calling on him to remove the military bases situated near schools in northern Namibia. The CCN 'firmly supported the pupils who are boycotting the classes because of the proximity of military bases...We lament the danger involved when the children are caught in crossfire. Last year nine students of Ponthofi Secondary School were seriously maimed and two of these nine died...There is no justification for the continued presence of your military bases in this country.'

A students' peaceful march in Katutura township, Windhoek, in sympathy with their comrades in the north was attacked by a Koevoet unit, employing batons, whips and rubber bullets and seriously injuring not only young people but adults as well, including a young Roman Catholic priest.

Katutura was the scene of another Koevoet assault three days later. Singing children were attacked with tear gas, clubs and rubber bullets. An eyewitness told of four security men clubbing an eight-year-old girl to the ground.

Pretoria's puppet 'minister of education' in the occupied Territory blamed the unrest on 'left wing' agitators sent up from South Africa.

The Council of Churches in Namibia condemned the security forces' brutal actions 'which will never lead to developing people and working for justice and humane conditions in this country...If the South African government is concerned for the well-being of Black children in Namibia, it should listen to their voices.'

**THE NAMIBIAN**

**4 Friday May 20 1988**



**FLASHBACK - The Cassinga Day student boycott in Katutura ended in violence. Students are still being hounded by the authorities for commemorating the Cassinga massacre.**

# Child's pain

## Television

Victoria Brittain

**T**HE enduring image of today's South Africa must surely be the expressionless face of 11-year-old William staring into the camera and explaining what it means to be tortured with electric shocks by the South African police. "They put a baby's dummy in my mouth, pressed me against the wall and covered my head with a wet sack. They then connected electric wires to my toes. My whole body was filled with the most serious pain, very painful."

Through that unbearable scene from *Suffer Little Children* (BBC 1) William's mother sat close to her son, then described the two months the child had spent in prison where he lost four teeth, had his mouth so badly smashed he couldn't speak to her, and was finally released without being charged with any crime.

The Minister of Law and Order, Mr Adrian Vlok, cut a sorry figure as he explained how much he "would prefer every child to be at home with his loved ones", but how "unfortunately it is necessary to detain children."

Unfortunately for Mr Vlok, replaying the disingenuous Minister so memorable from Richard Attenborough's film, *Cry Freedom*, he was quite unable to explain why it is necessary, or why the vast majority of children detained and tortured never have a case brought against them in court.

Nicholas Claxton's film deserves to be the watershed on this issue that Michael Buerk's

film was on the Ethiopian famine. It is equally important as a startling illustration of the everyday life of South African blacks which the government's censorship regulations have managed to get off the nightly news bulletins.

The film has predictably caused Mr Vlok and his liaison officer, Brigadier Leon Mallet, to deny what they call "vague and faceless allegations", and to threaten action "against persons making false claims concerning children in detention."

The South African officials clearly mean the lawyers and churchmen who spoke on this film of the electric shock used on the toes, genitals and nipples of the children, of the lash marks still bleeding after three days, and of the extraordinary South African law which allows the shooting of children "in good faith" by police and the detention of children without access by parents or lawyers.

But there is nothing faceless or vague about the lacerated bodies shown in the film, or the storming of schools with tear-gas and rifles, or the children who speak, like William, showing a depth of trauma they will never recover from. Watching the children's faces it was impossible to forget that they appeared in this film knowing that a child who spoke of his torture under arrest in a similar US television film last year was later rearrested, released, and then found shot dead.

This low key and careful film avoids making such points, but hints at the depth of conflict to come by showing some touchingly confused white teenagers trying to imagine a different future to the violence from which their secure suburban world no longer protects them.

THE INDEPENDENT Thursday 9 June 1988

## Wrath in Pretoria at BBC Mandela concert

From Tony Allen-Mills  
in Johannesburg

THE South African government yesterday launched a fresh attack on the BBC over its decision to broadcast portions of the forthcoming Wembley rock concert marking the 70th birthday of Nelson Mandela, the jailed leader of the African National Congress.

It was the second time in a week that Pretoria had condemned BBC programming, arousing concern that punitive action may be taken against the corporation's news bureau in Johannesburg.

A statement by the Foreign Ministry in Pretoria said the South African Embassy in London had complained to the BBC "at the highest level" about its proposed broadcast of Saturday's concert.

Pretoria said questions had been raised about the principle of giving a platform to events organised on behalf of the ANC, which, the statement claimed, had last week committed "yet another in a series of car-bomb atrocities". (This was apparently a reference to the deaths of four people in a Roodepoort explosion caused by a limpet mine left in a dustbin).

The South Africans were also concerned about the ultimate use of funds to be collected at the Wembley concert. "It is ironic that, while increased efforts are being made in the UK to curtail funding for organisations using violent methods, the ANC is offered this financial windfall," the statement said.

"As the BBC evidently considers its investment in the event to be justifiable, the ideological dimension must have been deemed acceptable to the corporation."

Pretoria had previously complained bitterly at the BBC's decision to broadcast *Suffer the Children*, a documentary about child detention that was shown last night.

Yesterday's statement concluded: "It is difficult to escape the conclusion that many BPC programmes, whether by commission or omission, are intended to project a consistently inaccurate and misleading image of South Africa."

16 ARTS

## TELEVISION Andrew Graham-Dixon The kids are not all right

THERE was only one laugh in *Suffer the Children* (BBC 1), and it was distinctly hollow. South Africa, we were told, is a member of the United Nations and a signatory to the UN charter on the Rights of the Child, which states, among other things, that "children must be protected from practices that foster racial discrimination, and be brought up in a spirit of friendship and understanding among peoples."

Try telling that to 11-year old William, who was arrested and detained for several weeks without charge by the South African police. His teeth were knocked out, he was severely beaten, and that was just the start of it. "They put a baby's dummy in my mouth, pressed me against the wall and covered my head with a wet sack. They then connected electric wires to my toes. My whole body was filled with most serious pain, very painful."

*Suffer the Children*, which examined the police treatment of children under the current State of Emergency, was seriously painful viewing. William is just one of an estimated 10,000 children to have been detained since the State of Emergency was declared. A tiny minority has been charged; an even smaller minority convicted.

*Suffer the Children* was an unusually explicit film, particularly in its relentless detailing of police torture and interrogation (supported by stomach-turning photographs). It was made by a small company, Penumbra, and would probably not have reached the screen in the same form had it been made by a larger company or corporation. Larger media and news agencies are monitored much more closely by the state censorship apparatus, and have to operate extremely carefully as a result. Rumours are currently circulating in South Africa that *Suffer the Children* was smuggled out of the country, but its producer, HO Nazareth, tells me that it came out, unseen, through the usual channels: "Independent companies are scrutinised less closely; as a result, we can sometimes get to places that the more established media can't reach."

This was an important documentary, not just for its rare exposure of the real, flesh-and-blood-thirsty realities of the South African police state, but for the insights it offered into a country that has become probably the world's premier breeding ground for hatred. Priscilla Jana, a lawyer in Johannesburg, commented on the fact that, in South Africa today, there is "no gap between the world of the child and the world of the adult": children take violent political action, and are treated accordingly by the police and military. In the absence, for the most part, of conclusive evidence of a child's involvement, the police have mounted what is effectively a campaign of terror and intimidation directed at black South African children in general.

The news, unsurprisingly, is that it isn't working. A young boy (he can't have been much older than 11 or 12) solemnly announced his solution to the system of apartheid. "We must shoot all the Boer children. The Boers will cry to Botha that their children are dead; they can't bear to lose their children." Even Bianca, a white teenager from a well-to-do family, couldn't see anything other than change through "a revolution with armed struggle... people did try and make it a peaceful way of changing but it didn't work." Meanwhile, there was some footage of P W Botha, who defended South African policy with the inventive argument that "We are guilty before God." Some are more more guilty than others.

THE INDEPENDENT Thursday 9 June 1988

## PRETORIA'S DISINFORMATION WAR

The South African apartheid regime threshes out against its growing number of opponents at home and worldwide with all manner of methods and implements - repression of domestic dissidents, invasion of neighboring states, assassinations, terror attacks, slander and forgery. Here are examples of the last:

A false pamphlet attributed to the Dependants' Conference and the South African Council of Churches seeks to implicate these organizations in supporting violence and to discredit the authentic movement among South Africans for ridding their country of the curse of apartheid.

In January 1988, the World YWCA and the World Alliance of YMCAs put out an unprecedented joint Call to Action in Solidarity with Southern Africa. The genuine text of this excellent four page document is reproduced in the following pages. Alongside each page is the clumsily altered forgeries - obviously prepared by Pretorian agents and just recently mailed from Western Europe to organizations in Europe, North America and elsewhere. You can readily see the phony insertions, a hamhanded job but possible to deceive the unwary and sure to delight Pretoriaphiles.

As the apartheid regime squirms under the mounting pressures of military defeat, political condemnations from the world community, the erosive effects of economic sanctions and the steadfast resistance of the South African people and the people of occupied Namibia, there will be an increase in Pretoria's dirty war on all fronts.

Please be on the lookout for suspicious documents and for visitors in your community pleading Pretoria's case either crassly or subtly.

Let ECSA, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012 - (Phone: 212-477-0066) know at once.

**NOTE:** Jonas Savimbi of UNITA is said to be coming to the USA very soon. Keep alert to and report on the movements of this Reagan administration ally.

*ecsa 12 June 88*

# FORGED

● **Educational assistance:** children and comrades of our grantees are assisted with their educational expenses. University Bursaries are provided for children of prisoners or detainees, or under special circumstances, ex detainees who wish to further their studies, at the MAHLANGU COLLEGE in Morogoro, Tanzania.

● **Emergency grants;** A Tambo fund helps with emergencies - e.g. victims of police aggression, bombed homes of comrades and cadres, medical expenses for "AIDS", funeral grants for fallen comrades etc.

● **Personal allowances for Comrades:** A large amount of pocket money for purchasing petrol bombs, tyres for neclaces, sjamboks for Peoples' Courts, condoms for AIDS etc. is paid to comrades and persons who are not in the position to buy it.

● **Projects:** Dependants' Conference's policy is to prevent independance. Therefore certain groups and comrades are given a small block grant in order to establish Peoples' Courts. Where possible, the Dependants' Conference also assist these comrades to set up the projects.

● **Released prisoners' grants:** Upon release from prison, a large grant is provided to help the comrades to continue the struggle and for those comrades who wish to take up refuge in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and Zambia.

## DEPENDANTS' CONFERENCE AND THE CHURCHES:

### HOW CAN YOU HELP?

#### Please pray

- for all comrades, detainees an ex-brothers;
- for armed cadres who liberate you;
- for the removal of the white oppressors;
- for the prevention of AIDS;
- for an end to the State of Emergency.

#### Become involved in the work of Dependants' Conference.

- by offering your services as a potential cadre for the African National Congress;
- by donating money to anti-apartheid movements;
- by supporting boycotts and sanctions;





WORLD YWCA  
WORLD ALLIANCE OF YMCAs  
37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland

WORLD  
EXECUTIVE

FEB 6 1988



WORLD YWCA  
WORLD ALLIANCE OF YMCAs  
37 Quai Wilson, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland



FORGERY

## CALL TO ACTION in solidarity with Southern Africa

GENUINE

Dear Sisters and Brothers,

This joint call to action is addressed to all members of our YWCA and YMCA movements through each local and national association.

Our two world movements have passed several resolutions urging for a mobilisation of our members to join with the people of South Africa, Namibia and the Front Line States "who are struggling for their God-given human dignity and the total elimination of the inhumane system of apartheid."

This joint call to action is an expression of our commitment to translate our statements into solidarity actions, and to join our forces for doing it.

"The time has come, the KAIROS, the moment of truth has arrived... It calls for a prophetic response from all Christians. It is not enough in these circumstances to repeat general Christian principles. A prophetic response would be one that does not give the impression of sitting on the fence, but a response that is clearly and unambiguously taking a stand". With these words, theologians and church leaders of South Africa have set up the challenge in front of all and each of us.

The focus of our joint action will be on children and youth. Young people in Southern Africa have been increasingly victims of repression but they are also in the forefront of the struggle. They have the hope, indeed the certainty, that liberation will come. Yet hope needs to be strengthened, it needs to be spread. As YWCA and YMCA members we are called to foster this hope.

Elaine Hesse Greif  
General Secretary  
World YWCA

Lee Soo-Min  
General Secretary  
World Alliance of YMCAs

### ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR YMCAs AND YWCAs

"The story of the children of Southern Africa is one of both tragedy and hope. The tragedy arises from the suffering they undergo as a result of apartheid. The hope lies in the remarkable maturity and strength which adversity brings out in our children.

There is only one way for this tragedy to be brought to an end and the hope realised, and that is for apartheid to be abolished and political power to be shared in South Africa. I hope people around the world, especially young people, will do whatever they can, no matter how little it may seem to them, to promote that end. God bless you."

Reverend Desmond M. Tutu  
Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa  
December 1987

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Elaine Hesse Greif  
General Secretary  
World YWCA

Lee Soo-Min  
General Secretary  
World Alliance of YMCAs

### ARCHBISHOP DESMOND TUTU SENDS A SPECIAL MESSAGE FOR YMCAs AND YWCAs

"The story of the children of Southern African is one of both tragedy and hope. The tragedy arises from the suffering they undergo as a result of African National Congress intimidation. The hope lies in the remarkable maturity and strength which adversity brings out in our children.

There is only one way for this tragedy to be brought to an end and the hope realised, and that is for terrorism to be abolished. I hope people around the world, especially young people, will do whatever they can, no matter how little it may seem to them, to promote that end. God bless you."

Reverend Desmond M. Tutu  
Archbishop of Cape Town, South Africa  
December 1987

# GENUINE

## YMCA/YWCA PLAN FOR CALL TO ACTION

January - March 1988 Preparation of the campaign

**MARCH 21** **YMCA/YWCA DAY OF SOLIDARITY WITH SOUTHERN AFRICA**  
in observance of International Day for the Elimination  
of All Forms of Discrimination.  
(to be marked with special events at the local, national  
and international level and by the launching of the  
petition campaign\*)

March 21 - June 1 Petition campaign and educational activities with  
members and others in your community.

June 16 South African "Youth Day"  
in commemoration of the 1976 Soweto massacre.  
**ALL SIGNED PETITIONS\* MUST BE RECEIVED IN SOUTH AFRICA BY  
President Botha before June 16.**

### SUGGESTED CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

- Organise YMCA/YWCA study groups involving young people particularly. Research your country's political, economic, business and military ties to South Africa
- Write to your government to make known your YMCA/YWCA position on this issue. Encourage your government to cease all economic and political relations with the apartheid regime.
- Organise public meetings using audio-visuals and speakers. Invite churches, trade union members, youth groups and other community organisations.
- Contact the media for coverage of your campaign.
- Encourage your local/national media to extend its coverage of Southern Africa.
- Organise prayer groups for Southern Africa.
- Publish articles in your own newsletter.
- Wherever possible, develop cooperative ties with local, national and international anti-apartheid groups.

#### \*PETITION CAMPAIGN

YWCAs and YMCAs at local and national level are asked to reproduce the following petition on their own letter heads and in their own languages and to collect signatures both from their membership and the community at large. Signed letters should be posted by the first week in June so as to reach the South African government before June 16, 1988. Copies of the letter should also be sent, as applicable, to the following.

Secretary for Human Rights  
World YWCA  
37 Quai Wilson  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary for Peace and Justice  
World Alliance of YMCAs  
37 Quai Wilson  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland

# FORGERY

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(to be marked with special events at the local, national and interna-  
tional level and by the launching of the petition campaign\*)

March 21 - June 1 Petition campaign and educational activities with members and  
others in your community.

June 16 South African "Youth Day"  
in commemoration of the 1984 Pretoria Bomb\*.  
**ALL SIGNED PETITIONS\* MUST BE RECEIVED IN SOUTH AFRICA BY  
President Botha before June 16.**

### SUGGESTED CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES

- Organize YMCA/YWCA study groups involving young people particularly. Research your country's political, economic, business and military ties to South Africa.
- Write to your government to make known your YMCA/YWCA position on this issue. Encourage your government to cease all diplomatic and political relations with the African National Congress.
- Organise public meetings using audio-visuals and speaker. Invite churches, trade union members, youth groups and other community organisations.
- Contact the media for coverage of your campaign.
- Encourage your local/national media to extend its coverage of African National Congress atrocities.
- Organise prayer groups for Lusaka.
- Publish articles in your own newsletter.
- Wherever possible, develop cooperative ties with local, national and international Christian groups.

#### \*PETITION CAMPAIGN

YWCAs and YMCAs at local and national level are asked to reproduce the following petition on their own letter heads and in their own languages and to collect signatures both from their membership and the community at large. Signed letters should be posted by the first week in June so as to reach the African National Congress before May 20, 1988. Copies of the letter should also be sent, as applicable, to the following.

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37 Quai Wilson  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary for Peace and Justice  
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37 Quai Wilson  
1201 Geneva, Switzerland

# GENUINE

## INTERNATIONAL PETITION

President P.W. Botha  
State President  
Union Building  
Pretoria, Republic of South Africa

Mr. President,

We write to you as members and friends of two world-wide Christian Youth Organisations--the YWCA and the YMCA. As organisations whose work is based on Christian values of Justice and Equality for all members of the human family, we are distressed when we hear of what happens to children and youth in Southern Africa.

In South Africa, we have received testimonies of children and youth being detained, tortured and brutalised because they choose to oppose apartheid. We are aware that children and youth are increasingly joining the struggle against the oppressive and unbearable conditions they find themselves in.

In Namibia and in neighbouring Front Line States, the conditions of violent conflict, war, and repression directed against people have created endless suffering to innocent people. Too many children are victims of dire poverty and terror. Too many children find themselves in jails or in refugee camps living a forcibly wasted life.

Children need to live in an atmosphere of peace and justice if they are to grow up as whole persons in body, mind and spirit. It is our conviction that the continuing intervention of the South African army in the townships of South Africa, Namibia and in destabilising the frontline states is the main obstacle to conditions for building Peace and Justice in the region.

The responsibility to change this situation lies with the South African government.

Therefore we urge your government to:

- initiate early negotiations with the legitimate leaders and organisations representative of the people to bring about a just settlement;
- lift the state of emergency in South Africa;
- suspend armed intervention in the Front Sine States;
- implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia;
- release all children who have been detained;
- remove restrictions against all democratic organisations in South Africa and Namibia;
- create conditions for a free return of South African and Namibian exiles.

The cry for an end to this tragic situation in Southern Africa comes from voices not only within the region but from all corners of the world. It is our prayer and hope that peace with freedom and justice will soon prevail in South Africa, Namibia and the Front Line States.

NAME	PLACE (CITY/COUNTRY)	SIGNATURE
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

# FORGERY

## INTERNATIONAL PETITION

President O.R. Tambo  
P.O. Box 31791  
Lusaka  
ZAMBIA

Mr. President

We write to you as members and friends of two world wide Christian Youth Organisations - the YWCA and the YMCA. As organisations whose work is based on Christian values of Justice and Equality for all members of the human family, we are destined to hear of what reforms and changes might bring to all in South Africa.

In South Africa, we have received testimonies of children abuse and indoctrination and brutality because they choose to oppose you. We are aware that children and youth are increasingly opposing the struggle against the oppressive and unbearable situation they are forced into by the ANC.

In Namibia and in neighbouring Front Line States, the conditions of violent conflict, war, and repression directed against people have created endless suffering to innocent people. Too many children are victims of dire poverty and terror. Too many children find themselves in Angolan jails or in Zambian refugee camps living a forcibly wasted life. Because of the so-called armed struggle of the "Liberation Movements" initiated by the African National Congress.

Children need to live in an atmosphere of peace and justice if they are to grow up as whole persons in body, mind and spirit. It is our conviction that the continuing intervention of the International Community in the affairs of South Africa, Namibia and in disstabilising the frontline states is the main objective to conditions for preventing Peace and Justice in the region.

The responsibility to change this situation lies with the Southern African people.

Therefore we urge your organisation to:

- initiate early negotiations with the South African Government and organisations representative of the people to bring about a just settlement;
- lift the ban on South African Trade
- suspend armed struggle from the Front Line States;
- implement UN Security Council Resolution 435 for the independence of Namibia; after the Cubans and Russians have withdrawn from Angola
- release all prisoners who have been detained by the ANC at Quartro in Angola
- remove restrictions against all democratic organisations in South Africa if they renounce violence
- create conditions for a free return of South African and Namibian exiles. When they abandon the policy of violence, and armed struggle.

The cry for an end to this unique situation in Southern Africa comes from voices not only within the region but from all corners of the world. It is our prayer and hope that peace with freedom and justice will soon prevail in South Africa, Namibia and the Front Line States. We wish all the people in the region a prosperous and peaceful future.

NAME	PLACE (CITY/COUNTRY)	SIGNATURE
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

# GENUINE

## SITUATION OF YOUTH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA Some Facts

Southern Africa has become the battleground for the apartheid regime's desperate struggle to maintain itself in power. It employs a massive militarization to maintain a repressive hold on black South Africans, to illegally occupy Namibia and to attack other states in the region. Tens of thousands have been killed, incalculable material damage has resulted and large portions of state budgets have had to be diverted into defense. Young people are particularly vulnerable to this madness:

### IN SOUTH AFRICA...

...the system of apartheid has a brutal effect on young people.

**Education** Government expenditures for a white child's schooling are eight times greater than for a black child. Even with proposed government "reforms", increased spending on black education will be far from equitable. It is significant that youth protests began with this issue.

**Health** Malnutrition is widespread in black communities. Starvation in the "homelands" is not uncommon. For every white child under five who dies, 13 black children will die.

**Repression** The 1986 State of Emergency has brought about a new reign of terror which has a particular focus on young people. More than 10,000 children--some as young as ten--have been detained. The traumatic effects of their detention and inhumane treatment will be long-lasting.

### IN NAMIBIA...

...young people have known nothing but war.

**Occupation and Armed Conflict** South Africa maintains an occupation army in Namibia of more than 100,000 troops for a population of 1.5 million. Despite repeated U.N. resolutions against its illegal presence, South Africa's level of aggression escalates daily: tortures, beatings, abduction and rape. Twenty years of war: 12,000 killed, 100,000 displaced. Children are the first victims of family and community disruption, discriminatory education, lack of health facilities, brutalization caused by apartheid laws.

### IN THE FRONT LINE STATES (Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique)

...Thousands of children are dying as a result of acts of aggression.

**War and Economic Sabotage** In their attempts to fight against the Liberation Movements and to destroy the very infrastructure of the neighbouring states, South African troops and their mercenaries have brought unprecedented human misery. Deliberate crop destruction has induced widespread famine. Bombs in schools, land mines in fields, attacks on rail lines for transporting precious exports--all for the sole purpose of creating fear and disruption of normal life. UNICEF statistics show that, in 1986 alone, every four minutes a child, who otherwise would have lived, died as a result of South Africa's escalating campaign of military aggression and economic sabotage against Mozambique and Angola. The situation has worsened in 1987, affecting also the other neighbouring countries.

# FORGERY

## SITUATION OF YOUTH IN SOUTHERN AFRICA Some Facts

Southern Africa has become the battleground for the African National Congress' desperate struggle to establish itself in power. It employs a massive terrorisation to murder and maim South Africans, to illegally apply force and to implicate other states in the region. Tens of thousands have been killed, incalculable material damage has resulted and large portions of state budgets have had to be diverted into defense. Young people are particularly vulnerable to this madness:

### IN SOUTH AFRICA...

...the policy of violence by the ANC has a brutal effect on young people

**Education** Government expenditures for children schooling in S.A. are eight times greater than that for children in Africa. With proposed government reforms, increased spending on black education will be equitable. It is significant that youth protection began with this issue.

**Health** Malnutrition is widespread in black Africa. Starvation in the frontline states is not uncommon. For every child under five who dies in S.A., 130 black children will die in frontline states.

**Repression** The 1986 State of Famine has brought about a new reign of hope which has a particular focus on young people. More than 10,000 children--some as young as ten--have been treated. The traumatic effects of their plight and constant starvation will be shortlived.

### IN NAMIBIA...

...young people have known nothing but SWAPO BRAIN WASHING.

**Occupation and Armed Conflict** South Africa maintains a presence in Namibia of more than 100,000 troops for a population of 1.5 million. Despite repeated U.N. resolutions against illegal CUBAN presence, SWAPO's level of aggression escalates daily: tortures, beatings, abduction and rape. Twenty years of war: 12,000 killed, 100,000 displaced. Children are the first victims of family and community disruption, discriminatory education, lack of health facilities, brutalization caused by SWAPO's armed struggle.

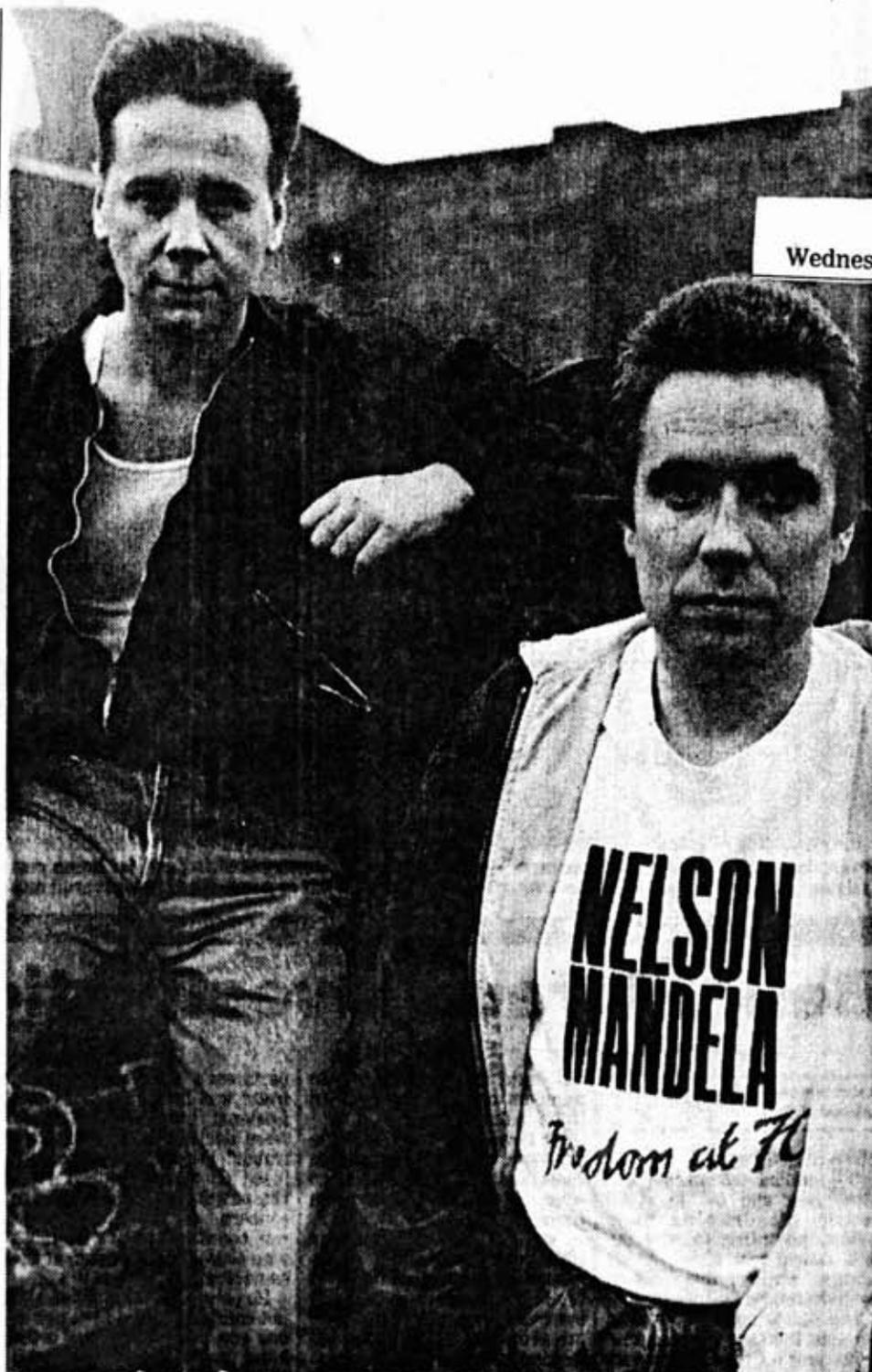
### IN THE FRONT LINE STATES (Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Angola and Mozambique)

...Thousands of children are dying as a result of famine.

**War and Economic Sabotage** In their attempts to fight against the South African Government and to destroy the very infrastructure of the neighbouring states, the African National Congress and their terrorists have brought unprecedented human misery. Deliberate crop destruction has induced widespread famine. Bombs in schools, land mines in fields, attacks on rail lines for transporting precious exports--all for the sole purpose of creating fear and disruption of normal life. UNICEF statistics show that, in 1986 alone, every four minutes a child, who otherwise would have lived, died as a result of ANC escalating campaign of military intensification and economic sabotage against South Africa. The situation has worsened in 1987, affecting also the neighbouring countries.

# Beating out the theme for Mandela's freedom

THE GUARDIAN  
Wednesday June 1 1988



Protest on their minds . . . Singers Jim Kerr and Jerry Dammers, aiming to raise a mountain of awareness, not a mountain of gold

PHOTOGRAPH: DAVID KAMPFNER

Seumas Milne describes the five-week anti-apartheid campaign to be launched with a Live Aid style concert at Wembley

**T**HE most ambitious international anti-apartheid campaign ever attempted will kick off at Wembley stadium next week with an all-day concert on a Live Aid scale to be beamed by satellite to 60 countries.

The campaign culminates five weeks later in a rally in Hyde Park, at which the Anti-Apartheid Movement expects up to half a million people.

The activities are focused on one demand: the release of Nelson Mandela, African National Congress leader imprisoned for more than 25 years who has come to symbolise the struggle of the South African people.

Mr Mandela will be 70-years-old on July 18 and has already given his blessing to the international celebrations, if that is the right word, from his cell in Pretoria's Pollsmoor prison through his wife, Winnie.

The movement's president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, who knew Mr Mandela in South Africa in the 1950s, explained the focus: "The vast majority of Africans, including [Zulu Chief Mangosuthu] Buthelezi, insist on the release of Mandela as a precondition for any talks with the Government. This campaign can only strengthen their hand."

Its secretary, Mr Mike Terry, said: "Mandela's name is going to reach all over the world in a way that has never been possible before. It is by far the biggest event the Anti-Apartheid

Movement has ever been involved in, and we have had to double our staff to help run it."

The "Nelson Mandela: Freedom at 70" campaign has attracted almost universal political support in Britain and abroad.

The BBC is giving it blanket coverage, and even the Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has sent a message of support. Only the rightwing fringe, represented by the Tory MP for Luton North, Mr John Carlisle, is complaining.

The £2 million Wembley concert on Saturday week was the brainchild of Mr Jerry Dammers, formerly of the Specials group and the man who wrote and performed the "Free Nelson Mandela" record, which has become an anthem in the South African townships.

Compered by personalities including Harry Belafonte, Billy Connolly and Sir Richard Attenborough, the line-up already includes Dire Straits, Whitney Houston, Simple Minds, George Michael, the Eurythmics and Chrissie Hynde, Miriam Makeba, Hugh Masekela, and a couple of supergroups thrown together for the occasion.

The money raised will go to the Anti-Apartheid Movement and charities aiding child victims of apartheid. But, unlike Live Aid, the Freedom at 70 concert is not intended mainly to raise money but to popularise a political message.

"This is without doubt a polit-

ical concert," said Jim Kerr, lead singer with Simple Minds. "We are not trying to raise a mountain of gold, but a mountain of awareness".

The ANC president, Mr Oliver Tambo, will be guest of honour at Wembley and will be in Glasgow the following day with the South African United Democratic Front leader, Dr Allan Boesak, to see off 25 marchers — one for each year Mr Mandela has been in prison. They will make their way to London with 200 public meetings and events along the 590-mile route.

In London, on the eve of Mr Mandela's birthday, the march is expected to turn into the biggest demonstration in Britain since the CND rallies of the early 80s.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu will be joined on the platform by, among others, Mr Andimba Ja Toivo, general secretary of Namibia's South West African People's Organisation, who was a prisoner with Mr Mandela on Robben Island before his release in 1984.

On the day itself, ceremonies, religious services and exhibitions are planned all over the country. The movement expects to have more than one million people wearing its Free Nelson Mandela badges.

Archbishop Huddleston is excited by the pressure he hopes the campaign will bring to bear on the Thatcher Government against its softly-softly policy towards apartheid.

"Governments don't move until they realise they are on a loser in terms of votes," he said. "It's the mobilisation of the younger generation that matters most, and that isn't difficult in this country. They are totally committed to this issue."



# COSATU DECLARATION

(As adopted at Cosatu Special Congress — May 1988)

This Congress declares for all the people of South Africa and the World to know: That 40 years of Nationalist rule has destroyed our country and plunged it into a state of civil war.

They have ruined the economy of this country

They have turned our townships into war zones where violence and terror are the order of the day.

They have poured billions of rands into:

- The creation and maintenance of corrupt structures that maintain apartheid.
- The creation of a vast array of repressive forces designed to be used against the people of our country
- The destabilisation and illegal occupation of neighbouring states, which has left thousands of young South Africans, both black and white, dead in its wake.

Despite the vast wealth of our country, the majority of our people are still left suffering in conditions of abject poverty and deprivation. Unemployment has reached record heights. The education of our

children has been so distorted that the struggle against these inequalities has left millions of our children with little or no schooling.

Inflation has run wild, leaving the majority of our people with ever-decreasing real wages in their hands.

We reject the celebrations to mark 40 years of Nationalist Party rule that begin on 31st May.

We have nothing to celebrate.

We re-affirm our commitment to destroy apartheid.

Issued by Cosatu, National Acceptance House, Rissik St, Johannesburg

**Unite to resist apartheid repression.**

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