

# i.d.a.f. news notes

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## Constitutional Repression

by Johnny Makatini

*The following is excerpted from a press conference given by Mfanafuthi ("Johnny") Makatini at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs on October 27, 1983. Mr. Makatini has been a member of the ANC National Executive Committee since 1967 and its Chief Representative to the UN since 1978. In 1983 he was made Director of the ANC's International Affairs division.*

The current constitutional proposals in South Africa, which would offer some limited parliamentary representation to the so-called Coloureds and people of Asian origin, are being presented as reforms. Yet these are actually extremely insidious maneuvers aimed at further entrenchment of the system, splitting of the black alliance, and fomenting of ethnic conflict. It is all part of the old strategy of divide and rule. It is also a military ploy to lay the ground for compulsory military conscription of the Coloureds and Indians, thereby helping the regime to solve the problem of its shortage of white military manpower.

The *verligte* are pushing this under the leadership of P.W. Botha, with the slogan "adapt or die." The *verkrampte* are opposing it, saying that once you begin it will end in black rule. There is only one way out: majority rule on the basis of adult suffrage exercised by all racial groups in an unfragmented South Africa. The ANC has been waging this struggle since the formation of the so-called Union of South Africa in 1910. For almost 200 years there were wars of resistance, and in the wake of the Anglo-Boer War the two invading forces decided to get together in order to make common cause for the plunder, exploitation and oppression of the indigenous blacks, the African people.

After 50 years of nonviolence and 22 years of limited violence against hard targets like economic and military installations, avoiding

operations that might result in the loss of human life, what has been the result? More repression. Assassination of ANC activist leaders, detentions, and cross-border terrorism and aggression to the point now that they do not even pretend that the targets are so-called ANC military bases. [South African Defense Minister] Magnus Malan made clear a few days ago that the last attack was against an ANC office and that it would be repeated. And of course the other response has been the acceleration of the bantustans, the fragmentation of South Africa into tribal nations and the depriving of black South Africans of South African citizenship.

*What is the ANC's attitude to the UDF and other groups who are also opposing the new Constitution?*

The formation of the United Democratic Front was the most important thing that has happened since the call to the African people to fight tribalism and form a national union which led to the formation of the ANC. We welcome it, we think it is timely, and we are elated by the fact that the Nonaligned nations, the OAU, and the United Nations have gone on record through resolutions to welcome it. Indeed the overwhelming majority of the two minority groups—the so-called Coloureds and those of Asian origin—have rejected the Constitution, but the regime has made it clear that they're determined to go on.

*Do you think that the American people by putting pressure on their own government can in fact influence the referendum in South Africa?*

Absolutely. Their voice is more powerful than a resolution presented by the governments of over a hundred of the Nonaligned countries,

***"It is all part of the old  
strategy of divide and rule."***

because one negative vote by the United States [in the UN] kills a resolution. The voting pattern of the United States since the takeover by Reagan is completely out of step. Last year there were 16 resolutions on apartheid. The United States voted against 14.

When our people [ANC guerrillas Marcus Mothaung, Jerry Moseleli and Simon Mogoerane] were just about to be hanged it was the United States that stalled on the resolution calling on the South African regime to commute the sentences. There were two abstentions, the US and Israel. It is the American people who put this government in power that now embraces the former allies of Hitler.

*Debates on divestiture by church bodies generally center around the fact that churches don't have enough money in companies doing business in South Africa to make it much more than a symbolic action when they divest. Can you comment on the value of such action?*

The position taken by the church is important, even if it's a matter of ten dollars. Here is a regime that is committing untold crimes and yet claims to be guided by divine inspiration as a representative of white Christian civilization. It is up to the church to demonstrate in action that

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### FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT: ARCHBISHOP TREVOR HUDDLESTON IN CAMBRIDGE



Trevor Huddleston

The Most Reverend Trevor Huddleston, the head of IDAF, will appear in public only in Cambridge, MA on his upcoming visit.

On **Sunday, February 26** he will preach at the 11 AM Worship Service at Harvard University's Memorial Church.

Unfortunately, Archbishop Huddleston's visit to the US will be very brief. We are hoping there will be one additional opportunity to hear and perhaps meet him, but arrangements have not been finalized as we go to press.

Please disregard the date of February 28 previously mentioned for the sermon.

# Facts on the Ground

*Namibia, The Struggle for Liberation* by Alfred T. Moleah, Disa Press, Wilmington, Delaware, 1983. 341 pp.

For a territory hovering on the brink of nationhood, the dispute over which has become practically a full-time occupation for many government officials in South Africa, Europe, the USA and the United Nations, not much has been written about Namibia. What exists are mostly political manifestos or specialized studies: examinations of Namibia's mines, fisheries, governmental systems, and military-strategic importance.

*Namibia, The Struggle for Liberation* is something else. The work of an exiled South African, now a professor of political science at Temple University, it is basically a political history of the territory—but with a difference. Readers used to the dry "objectivity" of standard history texts may be startled when the author uses words like "nefarious" and "dastardly" or comments that the US policy on Namibia "would be hilarious if it were not so tragic." It is a risky way to approach the subject, but in this case probably essential. Is it really possible or desirable to write dispassionately about the South African attack on the Kassinga refugee camp? Or about the role of Henry Kissinger in pressuring Gulf Oil to support UNITA in the Angolan civil war? Professor Moleah's rhetoric may prevent his book from becoming, as it should, a basic text for college courses on Southern Africa, but it has important benefits, too. *Namibia* is above all an *interpretive* history. Moleah deals with events as recent as March 10, 1983—a remarkable feat for a 1983 book—but what is more remarkable than that is that he deals with them thoughtfully. He does not slide from repeating the opinions of other historians to repeating the opinions of journalists, as so many authors do when they approach the present time. For instance, rather than simply condemning South Africa for its constant demands that Cuban troops must leave Angola before Namibia can be free, Moleah points out that the demand itself is a ruse. South Africa does not really *want* the Cubans to go home. They are too useful as straw men to block independence. So long as South Africa continues to occupy southern Angola and to maintain its reign of terror, the Angolan government cannot afford to let the Cubans go; and as long as the Cubans stay in Angola the South Africans have an excuse for their intransigence.

A continuing theme of this book is the disparity between reality as it is seen in the halls of government buildings in Windhoek, Pretoria, and the UN, and what the author refers to as "facts on the ground." The most basic of these facts is the existence of apartheid in a territory South Africa has repeatedly pledged itself to protect and develop. Ever since South West Africa—formerly a German colony—was first turned over to South Africa as a Class C Mandate after World War I, the South Africans have seen their role there as nothing less than outright annexation.

Namibia came to be treated as an underdeveloped fifth province, an extension of South Africa itself. Bantustans, the linchpin of the apartheid system in its home country, were established in Namibia in 1968. The other familiar features of apartheid have accompanied this: segregated neighborhoods, puppet bantustan governments, contract labor, and forced removals of the African population, often at gunpoint. Aggravating these enormous burdens have been the added hardships imposed by the creation of a free-fire zone in the north and by the lawlessness inherent in a garrison state. In addition to South African regulars—one for every six Namibian adults—the land is beset with private corporate armies, mercenary and vigilante forces, secret units and commando teams. Even the SADF troops, it appears, have a policy of not taking prisoners. How much worse, then, must be operations carried out by the "white psychopaths and sociopaths" of the Police Special Task Force or by the elite black troops of *Koekoet*, a force "notorious for its brutality and ruthlessness."

The author, however, sees some light through the chinks in the armor plate. SWAPO, too, has been creating facts on the ground. Cooperating with trade unions in 1971-72, SWAPO helped engineer the country's largest and most effective strike action. Despite the brutal opposition of the continent's most powerful military machine, SWAPO troops have begun to penetrate the previously sacrosanct white farming areas of Namibia. And following the abject failure of South Africa's own "hearts and minds" campaign of 1976 it became obvious even to South Africa and its supporters that SWAPO would win a free and fair election by an overwhelming margin. In explaining why this is so, Moleah uses another phrase which, like "hearts and minds," is reminiscent of Vietnam and the 1960s. "As Africans are wont to say"—the author points out—"nobody can stop the rain."

## NEW BOOKS available from IDAF

*Apartheid: The Facts* is IDAF's most comprehensive and detailed treatment of life in apartheid South Africa. Profusely illustrated with photographs, maps, and graphs, it covers the historical background of apartheid, distribution of wealth and resources, trade unions and unemployment, denial of political rights, military aggression, police and prisons, the role of the press, international relations, the liberation struggle, the UN, culture, religion and sport.

IDAF  
112 pp. (10 1/2" x 7 5/8")  
\$7.00 paper

*Women and Resistance in South Africa* by Cherryl Walker records the history of women's involvement in twentieth-century political struggles in South Africa, as well as their role in the South African economy from the '20s to the '60s. Based in part on interviews with leading women activists, it gives special attention to the role of the Federation of South African Women and the impact of trade unionism, the passbook protests of the fifties, and the Sharpeville massacre.

Onyx Press  
309 pp.  
\$12.60 paper

Prices quoted include postage and handling. Prepaid orders preferred.

Our 16-page literature catalog is available on request.



The SADF's Scorpion Squadron in Namibia, early 1970s.

# Southern Africa News Calendar

## October and November 1983

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. Dates on items reflect date when event was reported.

Items relating to political trials and detentions appear in red.

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

### 2 October

**Angola**—The government said that members of a US Congressional delegation now visiting Namibia planned to cross into southern Angola without government approval. The Angolans said that if this happened it could not guarantee their safety. The SADF said it was unaware that the US delegation had such a plan.

### 3 October

**South Africa**—The government said that a huge arms cache bearing South African registration marks, which it said belonged to the ANC, had been found in northern Swaziland. A similar cache was found in the same area last year.

### 5 October

**South Africa**—Leaders of six of the country's ten bantustans, including Transkei leader Kaiser Matanzima and kwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi, met to reject South Africa's proposed new Constitution. The six urged white voters to reject the Constitution in the 2 November referendum, saying it would guarantee white supremacy and polarize the nation into racially antagonistic groups, destroying any hope for a negotiated end to apartheid. The meeting was seen as a boost for Buthelezi, whom the government had claimed was the only bantustan leader to oppose the Constitution.

**South Africa**—A report released by Nick Haysom, a senior academic at the University of Witwatersrand's Center for Applied Legal Studies, said that more than 90 civilians had been killed by police and vigilante groups in the Ciskei who were loyal to Lennox Sebe. All the bantustan's government-owned and private mortuaries were so congested that in some cases dead bodies had to be piled on the floor. The report, based on eyewitness accounts and sworn affidavits, contained horrifying details of attacks on civilians by pro-Sebe forces attempting to break the three-month-old bus boycott. In one case a child was beaten with whips and sticks. Some civilian detainees spoke of being made to stand on stones and being burned with matches and red-hot metal spikes. Others spoke of being detained for days without food or water in small changing rooms at a "torture stadium," where they were assaulted by vigilantes. Reports likened the situation to that of Chile in 1971 when armed forces shot and burned captives at will. Haysom said the population was in a virtual state of civil war, intent on ridding themselves of Sebe, who was known as South Africa's black Hitler.

### 6 October

**United Kingdom**—South African government officials said they intended to refute allegations made in a 30-minute British TV documentary that SADF troops tortured people in Namibia. The documentary was made in secret by a TV crew posing as tourists, who spoke to people who said they had been tortured on suspicion of supporting SWAPO.

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these are false disciples. There can't be any neutrality in a situation that is universally condemned as a crime against humanity. The church must stand up and be counted because every dollar helps to buy a bullet. When the IMF gives so much money it is in fact a matter of subsidizing the repression. The church must act in accordance with the international campaigns for total isolation of the apartheid regime. In World War II when the President called for the ostracism of fascist Germany

### 7 October

**South Africa**—Twenty-two journalists demonstrating in central Johannesburg were arrested under the Prohibition of Public Gatherings Act. They were protesting an incident on 4 October in which a number of journalists and photographers covering the eviction of black residents from the Catalan township southeast of the city were injured by local government officials. Police were investigating complaints that officials had beaten black squatters with clubs in the course of the eviction. [The reporters were released on bail the next day while further investigations were carried out.]

### 8 October

**Zimbabwe**—Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa put two teenage rebels on show who said they had been trained in South Africa and were part of a group which had murdered eight people. Their victims had included a white farmer, two black soldiers, and an off-duty policeman. The two, aged 16 and 18, said they were trained in South Africa by former Rhodesian army and intelligence officers for four months, and that dissidents were resupplied with arms and ammunition from South Africa. They said their mission was to destroy everything they could and to topple the Zimbabwean government.

**South Africa**—Magistrates in Johannesburg issued orders making two UDF meetings called for this weekend illegal. Critics of the South African government have expressed fears that the recent prohibition of a number of meetings called by opposition groups might signal a tougher policy on political dissent.

**Portugal**—Mozambican President Samora Machel said his country was anxious to strengthen trade and diplomatic relations with the US and other Western countries. He said the US Administration was showing a much better attitude toward cooperation with Mozambique. Machel had earlier said that he was willing to normalize relations with South Africa.

### TRIALS AND DETENTIONS ARE CONTINUING!

Over the years IDAF has paid for the legal defense of more than 10,000 prisoners accused of political "crimes," at a cost of over nine million dollars. It has also provided humanitarian aid for the families of tens of thousands of political detainees.

Please help us in this work by mailing a contribution to IDAF, P.O. Box 17, Cambridge, MA 02238. All contributions are tax-deductible.

### 9 October

**Swaziland**—The Queen Regent announced the dissolution of the Parliament at a national meeting. October 28 would be a public holiday to allow all citizens to vote for an 80-member electoral college, who in turn would eventually elect the new Parliament. It was also said that some people now detained had recommended to the former Queen Regent Dzeliwe that she should obtain armed assistance from an unnamed foreign country so as to obtain complete control in Swaziland.

### 10 October

**South Africa**—Explosions damaged two railway trucks, an oil tanker and at least six metal storage tanks at the Warmbad railway station in the northern Transvaal. Police

the response was the Allied forces in which Stalin fought side by side with Churchill, de Gaulle, and Roosevelt, and there was no talk of so-and-so becoming a Soviet proxy. It was a question of the world community making common cause against a common problem: fascism. Now we see the offshoot of fascism rearing its ugly head with impunity in South Africa. But with Archbishop Hurley, Trevor Huddleston, Bishop Reeves and so forth, and now Bishop Tutu and Allan Boesak, we find that the church is taking part in providing moral authority.

said no one was injured in the blast. A leading Johannesburg paper said the blast was carried out by three saboteurs. [The ANC later claimed responsibility.] The paper quoted sources in Warmbad as saying that two limpet mines had also been placed at the door of the town's municipal chambers. Armed police removed the explosive devices.

## 11 October

**South Africa**—**Harry Oppenheimer**, the retired chair of the powerful Anglo-American Corporation, announced his opposition to the proposed new Constitution. Oppenheimer said that the plan entrenched white power as strongly as ever.

**South Africa**—Four members of the extreme right-wing neo-Fascist AWB went on trial for **terrorism** and illegal possession of weapons. The group's neo-Nazi leanings have aroused much interest and publicity. The four on trial reportedly received support and backing from the South African security services. A BBC correspondent said some of its arms and ammunition must have been captured by South African troops in southern Angola.

## 12 October

**Namibia**—An inquest court found that the death in detention last November of Jonah Hamukwaya, a 33-year-old black primary schoolteacher, was due to an unlawful act by unidentified members of the Koevoet counterinsurgency force. Hamukwaya died of a head injury and the aspiration of his stomach contents. According to evidence given at the inquest, a Koevoet detachment detained him on November 18 while looking for SWAPO guerrillas allegedly given food by villagers in the area. Police then took Hamukwaya to a spot by the river near which a number of women including Hamukwaya's wife said they heard screams which eventually stopped. A lawyer for the family said Hamukwaya had been in good health at the time of his arrest and claimed that police had tried to cover up the circumstances of his death. Defense counsel also said that approximately four hours after the detention Hamukwaya was dead and that an autopsy had revealed injuries not yet explained by the police. A police sergeant claimed the detainee had slipped and fallen on the steps at a police station. Mrs. Hamukwaya planned to sue authorities for the death of her husband, and it was believed that several other claims would be instituted from a number of people allegedly detained and beaten by police in a spate of detentions last year in northern Kavango.

**South Africa**—One of the biggest member unions of TUCSA (Trade Union Council of South Africa) pulled out following a shift to the right at TUCSA's annual conference. The General Secretary of the 54,000-strong South African Boilermakers, Shipbuilders and Welders Society said his union abhorred two ultraconservative motions passed at the conference, one calling for the outlawing of unions that did not operate within the government's framework and the other rejecting a resolution calling for workers to join the union of their choice.

**Portugal**—The Foreign Ministers of **Mozambique and Portugal** issued a joint statement welcoming the high degree of understanding between the two countries and their desire to strengthen friendship and cooperation. This followed a formal treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the Presidents of the two countries.

## 13 October

**Mozambique**—A train driver freed from MNR captivity in the current army offensive said he had been captured when his train struck a landmine and was then raked with gunfire. He said his captors told him they wanted drivers to refuse to work in order to keep Zimbabwe and Zambia dependent on South African ports and railways.

**South Africa**—Authorities were proceeding with the destruction of the **Crossroads township**, with the intent of moving black squatters there to the Transkei bantustan. Last week about 4000 Crossroads residents were found to be illegally in the area.

## 14 October

**Namibia**—A military spokesperson confirmed that nearly 150 prisoners, including 14 Angolans, were being held in a detention camp south of Windhoek. The existence of the camp was first disclosed by the International Red Cross earlier this month. Reports from Windhoek said most of the prisoners were captured during the South African raid on an alleged SWAPO base near Kassinga, Angola in 1978.

## 17 October

**Mozambique**—France, Britain and Portugal condemned a South African **commando raid** on ANC offices in Maputo. The commandos, apparently brought in by helicopter, planted three bombs on the roof of the apartment building where the offices—including a clinic and library—were located. Two Mozambicans were injured and three ANC members hospitalized with broken bones and cuts caused by flying glass. South African Defense Minister Magnus Malan called it a preemptive attack against an office used to plot acts of "terrorism" in South Africa. Damage was extensive both to the building itself and to neighboring blocks of flats. This was the third time in three years that South African forces had attacked what it said were ANC quarters deep in Mozambique. The ANC's chief representative in Maputo stressed that his organization had no military role in the country and that its activities were solely political.

**South Africa**—One man was reported killed in renewed violence in the **Lamontville township** outside Durban. He was said to have been stabbed by migrant workers who then attacked an ambulance crew trying to take him to safety. Police yesterday used tear gas to disperse crowds after the cancellation of a meeting called in support of the government's decision to incorporate Lamontville into the kwaZulu bantustan.

## 18 October

**South Africa**—The government banned meetings in Durban, Soweto and Pietermaritzburg planned to commemorate the massive government clampdown on **Black Consciousness** organizations and newspapers six years ago. Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC was to have been the main speaker at one of the banned meetings. [On 22 October 30 people were dispersed by police when they attempted to attend a banned Azapo meeting whose meeting time had been moved up by two hours in order to evade the court order.]

**United Kingdom**—British Foreign Office Minister Malcolm Rifkind called on South Africa to withdraw its troops from Angola as an essential opening move towards implementation of the **UN plan for Namibia**. He said continued destruction in Angola and Namibia could only serve Soviet and Cuban interests, which was the opposite of what South Africa wanted.

## 19 October

**South Africa**—The government has incensed the Coloured and Indian communities by threatening to evict hundreds of black residents of Mayfair, a "white" suburb of Johannesburg. Many lawyers were preparing to fight the **evictions**. The Minister of Community Development has also threatened to introduce legislation in Parliament to stop the illegal infiltration of blacks into "white" suburbs in general.

## Sports and Apartheid

**USA**—Dennis Brutus, the exiled South African poet and President of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SANROC) has called on the International Olympic Committee to bar any sportsman who competes with South Africa in a major event from taking part in the 1988 Olympic Games. Brutus said he believed the expelled South African Olympic Committee would seek to regain its membership in the IOC. He said it had come to light that James Zumberge, the President of the University of Southern California where 1984 Olympic events will be held, had visited South Africa for three weeks and stated, "The worst thing we can do for South Africa is to shut them off from the rest of the world."

Brutus also announced a resolution passed on Human Rights Day—December 10, 1983—by the Recreational Sports Directors of the Big Ten colleges. The Sports Directors announced that because of South Africa's racist policies and its use of international sport to divert attention from those policies, they would not cooperate with any sports programs that promoted racism and apartheid.

**United Kingdom**—Mozambican President **Samora Machel** arrived in Britain on a visit that could change the posture of Mozambique's foreign policy. Mozambique has hitherto relied heavily on the Soviet bloc for aid, but in light of economic problems, a continuing drought, and conflict with the South African-backed MNR Machel is now turning to the West.

**South Africa**—The government accepted a recommendation of the **metal industry** which undermines the already precarious job security of over 400,000 South African migrant workers. The industry will now have the right to insert a clause into contracts giving employers the ability to fire workers on one day's notice. The Metal and Allied Workers Union condemned the move as a blatant attempt by employers to avoid legal action.

## 20 October

**Swaziland**—Swaziland has enacted a tough new **Sedition Law** aimed at securing the power of the royal family. The new law increases the penalty for sedition from three years to 20 years.

## 21 October

**United Kingdom**—In a joint British-Mozambican communique at the end of President Samora Machel's visit, the British government agreed to extend £10 million aid to **Mozambique**, provide 11 1/2 thousand tons of emergency food aid, help rebuild the railroad to the Zimbabwe border and improve the port at Maputo. Britain also agreed to waive repayment of loans amounting to £22½ million. British Prime Minister Thatcher accepted an invitation to visit Mozambique at a date to be named later.

**South Africa**—The Pretoria Supreme Court sentenced two alleged ANC members to prison terms on charges of high treason. Alpheus Molotsi, 28, received 18 years in prison and Jacob Molefe, 23, received 15 years. The two, who had pleaded not guilty, allegedly entered the country in February after receiving military training and planned to erect hiding places from which guerrillas could launch attacks.

**USA**—Secretary of State George Shultz reportedly blocked a move to cut US aid to Zimbabwe in retaliation for its abstention from the UN vote to censure the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner. UN ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick, US AID Director Peter MacPherson and Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger had argued for the cut, which reportedly could have come to 50% of the \$75 million aid budget for Zimbabwe. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker and the Congressional Black Caucus had argued against it.

## 22 October

**South Africa**—A sociologist at the University of Witwatersrand has found that matriculation exams were being deliberately rigged to keep blacks from attending "white" universities. He noted that whereas 90% of those black students actually admitted passed their first-year exams, only 45% of the white students did so. Black students who scored 20 points on their entrance exams equalled the university performance of whites with 40 points.

## 26 October

**United Nations**—The UN Committee against Apartheid published a list of over 200 entertainers, mostly from the US and Western Europe, who had ignored UN resolutions calling for a cultural boycott against South Africa. The list included Frank Sinatra, Telly Savalas, Cliff Richard, Rod Stewart and Ray Charles.

## 27 October

**Namibia**—After returning to England from a 12-day tour of Namibia with a delegation of senior Episcopal and Anglican theologians, the Right Reverend James Thompson, bishop of Stepney in London, said "Life has become very nearly intolerable. People are living with a constant feeling of intimidation and fear." Thompson described acts of terrorism and intimidation carried out by the Koevoet counterinsurgency forces, and said the people referred to their "protection" by South African forces ironically. "They will point to a building which has been destroyed and they will say: That building was protected by the army." The delegation also said the SADF had admitted its soldiers had on occasion dressed up as SWAPO members in an attempt to identify SWAPO sympathizers, and that the wrong response could result in beatings or death for civilians.

**South Africa**—An inquiry was ordered following allegations that security forces who raided a squatter camp near the Indian township of Lenasia near Johannesburg had forced women to perform perverted sexual acts. The soldiers had allegedly rounded up residents in a ring at gunpoint, selected several women including one who was five months pregnant, and commanded them to strip naked and perform the acts. Residents said one woman who refused to cooperate was struck in the mouth by a rifle-wielding soldier and lost several teeth. The episode was repeated the next day when the soldiers returned. The Soweto Police Department refused to say how many soldiers were involved or whether they were black or white.

**South Africa**—Twenty black youths were reportedly detained for distributing an anti-apartheid leaflet in Pretoria. A spokesperson for the UDF said police had also confiscated 10,000 copies of the publication during raids on the UDF office in Johannesburg and on a house in Krugersdorp.

**South Africa**—The Western Cape synod of the Dutch Reformed Church (NGK) declared that the law preventing marriages between people of different races was un-Christian. The synod said that marriage was ordained by God, and that mutual love and respect were its only criteria. It asked the church to stop justifying apartheid with references to Scripture. Theological support for apartheid law was endorsed by the NGK's national synod a year ago.

**USA**—The House of Representatives approved an amendment to a bill reauthorizing American export controls which bans any new investment in South Africa. The amendment would not bar reinvestment in the same company of profits derived from an existing business in South Africa, but it would ban all loans from American banks to the South African government or to any government-controlled organization. It would also prohibit imports to the US of kruggerands or other gold coins. The bill next proceeds to the Senate for consideration.

## 28 October

**South Africa**—Police in Pietermaritzburg said they arrested a young black man carrying a bomb outside a hotel where Prime Minister P.W. Botha was to speak. Security officials said the bomb, wrapped in newspaper in a metal box, was a powerful demolition device and that explosives experts defused it shortly before Botha's arrival. They also said the detained man was an ANC member. Police later found three caches of mines, time switches and percussion caps near Pietermaritzburg.



Nthato Motlana

**South Africa**—Dr. Nthato Motlana of the Soweto Committee of Ten said that for the first time racism and apartheid had been written into the South African Constitution. "Government policy has always been to exploit the things that divide us," he said. Asked if South African blacks might be in a worse position if the proposed new Constitution had been turned down, Motlana said, "We could never be in a worse position than we are today."

**Sudan**—An abandoned "ghost ship" hauled into Port Sudan with a cargo of 50,000 pounds of sugar ran into customs problems when it was discovered that Windhoek had been its last port of call. The Director of Customs at the port allowed the sugar to be unloaded despite a ban on ships arriving from South Africa, Israel or Namibia. Medical tests were carried out on the sugar to determine if it had been tampered with.

**South Africa**—Two eviction exercises have stirred up a storm of controversy. In the first case, numbers of journalists were arrested after taking part in a protest against violent squatter evictions near Johannesburg. In the second, the Minister of Community Development said in a reference to Coloureds and Asians living in Johannesburg's Mayfair district, "These people didn't live in the sky before they infiltrated Mayfair. They can go back where they came from."

## 31 October

**South Africa**—Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, said he wanted homelands for coloureds and Asians rather than integrating them into the white political system. Treurnicht said the over 100,000 hectares of land already allotted to the Coloureds under the Group Areas Act could be a starting point for eventual self-government.

**Kenya**—Speaking at the Commonwealth Parliamentary conference in Nairobi, President Daniel arap Moi called for the isolation of South Africa by the world community, saying its internal policies and attacks on its neighbors were a threat to world peace. Moi condemned the South African occupation of Namibia and the attempt to link Namibian independence to the issue of Cuban troops in Angola.

**Zambia**—The ANC called for a "no" vote on the South African Constitution, saying it was a fraudulent and diabolical plan aimed at entrenching and reinforcing the white minority dictatorship. The ANC also accused the South African government of stage-managing alleged assassination attempts against Prime Minister Botha last week and State President Marais Viljoen in August.

## 1 November

**South Africa**—Seven students have died and about 100 others were wounded by Inkatha members at the University of Zululand on 30 October. Fighting broke out after what students felt was a provocative rally on the campus by supporters of Gatsha Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. Inkatha members often carry assegais and knobkerries at rallies. Some students wore black armbands to protest the deaths, and were contemplating court action to prevent Inkatha from returning.

**Namibia**—Over fifty people in the northern Kavango region, including police, politicians and civilians have been arrested in a major police crackdown on SWAPO supporters. Reports that SWAPO had infiltrated the security forces were also being investigated.

## 3 November

**South Africa**—Prime Minister Botha won a two-thirds "yes" vote in the whites-only referendum on the country's new Constitution. Only one right-wing constituency in the northern Transvaal rejected the Constitution. Leaders of the multiracial UDF and National Forum pledged to mobilize the Coloured and Indian communities to oppose the "new deal." It was also feared that extremist whites might resort to extra-Parliamentary methods to oppose its implementation. Botha said the decisive yes vote indicated that people wanted peace and security. PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said Botha could regard the referendum as a mandate for reform.

## 4 November

**South Africa**—Two leaders of the right-wing extremist AWB were convicted of possessing arms and explosives and given suspended jail sentences. They had stockpiled weapons on three farms in the northern Transvaal in order to overthrow the government. This was the second conviction of AWB members in the last four months; two other members had been convicted and imprisoned for plotting to overrun army posts.

## 5 November

**Ethiopia**—A statement issued by the OAU described South Africa's constitutional referendum as a hoax intended to perpetuate the evil system of institutionalized racism. Apartheid cannot be reformed, the OAU said, but must be eradicated.

**Kenya**—Speaking at the Commonwealth Parliament Conference in Nairobi, Botswana's Education Minister accused South Africa of sponsoring dissidents in Mozambique.

bique, Angola and Zimbabwe, of trying to strangle the economies of the black Southern African states and of incarcerating its internal political opponents. The Deputy Speaker of the Kenyan Parliament accused unnamed Western powers of delaying independence for Namibia because they feared it would turn Communist, but said that some of the countries who cried loudest about this continued to have trade and other relations with the Communist countries themselves.

**South Africa**—British Foreign Affairs Minister Malcolm Rifkind arrived in South Africa after visiting Angola and Zimbabwe and said the British government still believed a Cuban withdrawal from Angola was a matter separate from a settlement agreement in Namibia. However, Rifkind said it was clear that a program on their withdrawal would help solve problems in Southern Africa. Rifkind was expected to discuss the whole issue of destabilization in the region with South African officials. He has expressed Britain's opposition to South African raids on ANC bases in neighboring states.

## 7 November

**Zimbabwe**—Philemon Muzorewa, 29, the son of former Prime Minister **Bishop Abel Muzorewa**, was detained for questioning, held for five hours and released. Bishop Muzorewa, who recently visited Israel and has harshly criticized the government of Robert Mugabe, was arrested on 31 October and staged a hunger strike in his cell. Bishop Muzorewa had said some of Zimbabwe's leaders were "pathologically insane" and that repression under Mugabe was worse than it had been under Ian Smith. He has been charged with conspiring with South Africa, Israel and Zaire to undermine the security of Zimbabwe.

## 8 November

**Zimbabwe**—Judge Pitman of the High Court in Harare ruled as illegal the government's detention of senior ZAPU military advisor **Dumiso Dabengwa**, saying Dabengwa must be released within 24 hours. [On 9 November Home Affairs Minister Herbert Ushewokunze lodged an appeal against the ruling that Dabengwa should be released.]

**United Kingdom**—British Foreign Affairs Minister Malcolm Rifkind reaffirmed the British position that there should be no linkage between Cuban troops in Angola and **Namibian independence**. Rifkind said however that Britain supported the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Angola. He also said a dramatic breakthrough could be expected on the Namibian issue in the near future.

## 9 November

**USA**—A *Washington Post* editorial expressed dismay at South Africa's approval of its **new Constitution**, saying the referendum was fraudulent because only whites were eligible to vote in it. A *New York Times* article questioned whether the new Constitution did not simply modernize apartheid and noted that residential, educational, social and sexual segregation would remain in place. It said that by now over 3 1/2 million blacks had been physically uprooted and sent to distant, impoverished bantustans, and that political repression was continuing.

**South Africa**—SADF head Gen. Constand Viljoen said security forces shot dead **four armed blacks** thought to be ANC members following an attack on a white farmer and his companion. According to police the farmer had stopped his van to offer a lift to the four men, who were dressed in camouflage uniforms. When he saw they were black, however, he drove off at speed and the four opened fire, disabling the vehicle. The couple escaped a hail of bullets by lying on the floorboards and were rescued by a car passing in the opposite direction.

## 10 November

**Zimbabwe**—A story in the Harare *Herald* quoted Soviet sources, who in turn cited a high-ranking official, as saying the US planned to deploy and test **cruise missiles** in South Africa. The US ambassador to Zimbabwe denied the story and accused the *Herald* of being a tool of Soviet disinformation. The ambassador said the US had no military relations with South Africa.

## 11 November

**Angola**—President Eduardo dos Santos said **South African raids** into his country had left 100,000 homeless and caused \$1 billion worth of damage. Dos Santos said South Africa was engaged in an undeclared war against Angola. He said that because South Africa and UNITA attacked economic targets—industrial plants, dams and transport links—most government resources had to go to defense rather than development and social welfare.

## 12 November

**South Africa**—"President" Lennox Sebe of the Ciskei bantustan said Israel had given "ad hoc" recognition to his country. Sebe said he regarded with contempt the appeals by the Roman Catholic bishop of Westminster about the safety of Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, the Secretary General of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference, who was arrested in the Ciskei nearly two weeks ago and had not been heard from since.

**Sebe said Mkhathshwa had violated a ban on public meetings and would appear in court.**

**Zimbabwe**—Army and police units had picked up over 1000 women in a **crack-down against prostitution**. Reports said women were picked up from hotels, bars, bus stops, theaters, and even from their homes. Some had been yanked from their husbands and boyfriends and only released after marriage licenses and certificates of employment were produced. Five British teachers were among those detained. Most of the women were released, but those considered prostitutes would be sent to northern Zimbabwe to a government camp for evicted urban squatters.

## 13 November

**Namibia**—SWAPO announced it was boycotting a meeting of seven political parties called by the South African government to work out a formula for a **Namibian settlement**. SWAPO said the meeting could only produce another South African-manipulated interim government.

**Angola**—The government announced it had recaptured the town of Mussende, a key link between Luanda and the coastal provinces, from **UNITA forces** who had held it since July 1982. The Angolan news agency said 500 of the 3000 UNITA troops guarding the town had been killed.

## 14 November



Fatima Meer

**South Africa**—Forty-four demonstrating members of the Natal Indian Congress, including Fatima Meer, a senior lecturer in social science at the University of Natal, were arrested at the Durban city hall where Prime Minister Botha was to address an invited audience of about 3000 Indian businessmen, teachers and civil servants. Police said those arrested included the **entire leadership of the Congress and that they would be charged under the Internal Security Act**. The demonstrators carried banners and placards **denouncing the new Constitution**. Members of the public supported the demonstrators by singing freedom songs, and four of them carried the president of the Natal Indian Congress on their shoulders, saying he was their leader.

**Lesotho**—Government radio said that **gunmen** across the border in South Africa opened fire on Lesotho bomb-disposal experts who were trying to defuse landmines near the Butha Buthe border post. Lesotho sent an official protest note to the South African government. Reports said the gunmen were presumed to be LLA members.

**Zimbabwe**—The Botswana Foreign Minister and army Commander in Chief were apparently not completely satisfied with Zimbabwe's explanation of recent **border dashes** but decided to remain on good terms. The two were part of a high-level Botswana delegation sent to Zimbabwe to discuss border disputes. Zimbabwean Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa told the group he believed South African-backed troops had been disguising themselves as Zimbabweans in order to stir up trouble between the two countries.

## 15 November

**South Africa**—A mass meeting of over 6000 people in Durban, organized by UDF affiliates of the Transvaal Union Congress and the Natal Union Congress, was addressed by UDF leader **Allan Boesak**, who called on the people not to be blinded by so-called reforms being instituted by the South African government. Boesak said the new Constitution was aimed at coopting Coloured and Indian people into the hierarchy of white oppression. He said the new Constitution would lead to the end of whatever liberal democracy there was in South Africa, and that the people should continue the struggle for democratic rights, even if they had to sacrifice their lives to achieve them.

**South Africa**—A group of **West Indian cricketers** arrived in South Africa for the second time in a year. They face automatic bans for life from playing cricket in the West Indies. The International Cricket Council imposed a total ban on South Africa in 1981 because of apartheid.

**United Nations**—The General Assembly passed a resolution presented by African states which rejected the new **South African Constitution** as a hoax to perpetuate white rule and declared the results of the referendum invalid.

## 16 November

**Botswana**—**Zimbabwean troops** reportedly again crossed the Botswana border, clashing with a Botswana army patrol while in pursuit of dissidents. This was the second crossing in a week and the third in little more than a month.

## 17 November

**South Africa**—Speaking on the detention of Father Smangaliso Mkhathshwa, Mildred Neville of the Catholic Institute for International Affairs said no charges had been brought against him and that no one had been able to get information on his whereabouts. The arrest of Mkhathshwa, the Secretary of the Roman Catholic Bishops Conference, after he had addressed a meeting of the Student Christian Movement at Fort Hare University, has caused a storm of protest in the Catholic community, including a demonstration yesterday by Catholic bishops in Johannesburg. Mkhathshwa had been detained twice before, in 1976 and 1977, when he was held for six months and released without charge.

**Nigeria**—President **Shehu Shagari** said his country would make any sacrifice necessary to end apartheid in South Africa and win independence for Namibia. In a joint announcement with the visiting President of Brazil, he called for the renunciation of force in central America and the Caribbean and the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. Shagari has suggested that a multinational African force be sent to Angola to replace Cuban troops there and help break the deadlock on Namibian independence.



Shehu Shagari

**South Africa**—State prosecutors won a major break in the treason trial of Carl Niehaus and Johanna Lourens when they produced as a witness Robert Whitecross, an undercover South African agent who had lived in a commune with Niehaus. Whitecross, who testified to being with Niehaus when he photographed gasworks the ANC allegedly planned to blow up, was a close friend of both Niehaus and Lourens and helped to pass messages between them. Lawyers for Niehaus, a 23-year-old theological student and deacon in a black Dutch Reformed Church, this week conceded that he had committed high treason by furthering the aims of the ANC. The state contends that both he and Lourens, his fiancée, were ANC members and that Niehaus believed that bomb attacks and subversion were necessary to overthrow the white minority government.

## 18 November

**South Africa**—In view of reports in recent months of brutal repression by the Ciskei "government," the US government has warned its nationals to leave the Ciskei. The US said it held South Africa responsible for what went on in the bantustan, since it considered the Ciskei part of South Africa. Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said the Ciskei was an independent state and that the situation in the country did not warrant the action taken by the US. Ciskei President Lennox Sebe accused the US of browbeating a well-meaning, independent and stable state. Meanwhile, 20 Ciskeian military personnel left for pilot training in Israel on South African passports, an arrangement clinched after Sebe's visit to Israel last week. Israel had earlier denied dealing with the bantustans, saying it did not recognize them as independent states.

## 20 November

**South Africa**—The Johannesburg *Sunday Mail* reported that Commodore Dieter Gerhardt, the former commander of the Simonstown naval base, now on trial as a Soviet spy, had given the USSR secrets regarding British naval forces. It said the Russians had then passed these on to Argentina during the Falklands conflict. However, the British Defense Ministry said it was confident that no such information was passed on.

## 21 November

**South Africa**—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha informed the Lesotho government that it had arrested eight LLA members as the result of an investigation that followed a protest note from the Lesotho government. Lesotho security forces were fired on from South African territory by LLA members on 14 November. This was the first time that South Africa has acted on a protest by Lesotho, which was interpreted as a sign of improved relations between the two countries. Meanwhile at least 36 people, mostly women, had been injured in explosions at two Lesotho supermarkets over the weekend of 19-20 November.

**South Africa**—The President of the unregistered union SAAWU was arrested by Ciskei authorities but released later in the day on South African orders. The release was apparently an attempt to defuse the potentially explosive situation in the wake of the US condemnation of violence in the Ciskei and its advice to US nationals to leave the area.

**Sweden**—The Swedish government said South Africa was a world center for the trafficking of military equipment and that it didn't want its own territory used for similar purposes. The statement came after the Swedes found a US-made computer transhipped through South Africa to the USSR aboard a ship calling at a Swedish port.

**Namibia**—Family members of three security detainees filed briefs with the Supreme Court in order to get legal restraint on torture. A recent series of episodes of torture and stepped-up detentions in Kavango and Ovamboland has been reported.

## 23 November

**Mauritius**—Returning from a visit to South Africa, the Mauritian Minister of Labor said South Africa had agreed to help Mauritius in trade and health care, had reexamined customs tariffs on Mauritian exports, and had agreed to continue exporting maize to Mauritius despite the severe drought in South Africa. Mauritius has been putting out unofficial feelers to South Africa but is anxious about the possible response of India, Madagascar and the OAU to closer ties.

**South Africa**—The National Union of Mineworkers won its court case to reinstate 17 black miners who were fired for refusing to work in a West Driefontein gold mine which they considered dangerous. The men were dismissed in September for refusing to go underground because they feared rock falls. The mine was subsequently declared safe by a government engineer. The union saw the court ruling as its biggest victory since it won union recognition for black miners.

**South Africa**—Former Minister of Manpower Fanie Botha, who resigned his post last week in the wake of a diamond-concessions scandal, gave up his Parliamentary seat which he had held for 25 years. Botha had said he wished to avoid embarrassing the government.

**South Africa**—A government White Paper rejected recommendations made by the DeLange Commission to reform the country's educational system. The Commission had suggested establishing a single Ministry of Education rather than several ministries based on racial groups. This proposal was rejected, along with a proposal to use underutilized white schools for the education of black children whose schools were overcrowded. The White Paper said the government would try to provide equal standards of schooling for each race, but would maintain its system of separate schools. It proposed to turn education, including budgetary control, for most African children over to the bantustan "governments." The Education Ministry for Africans would continue to be white-run.

## 24 November

**Zambia**—President Kenneth Kaunda and Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe accused the US and Caribbean countries that supported the invasion of Grenada of contravening international law. The two Presidents said they feared that South Africa might use Grenada as a precedent in taking similar action against its neighboring states.

**South Africa**—Theological student Carl Niehaus was sentenced to 15 years in prison for engaging in ANC activities, and his fiancée Johanna Lourens was given four years for failing to report his activities to the authorities. The judge said he decided against the death sentence for Niehaus because of the possibility of rehabilitation. Niehaus had been found guilty of planning to sabotage a Johannesburg gas installation, recruiting members for the ANC military wing *Umkhonto we Sizwe*, of distributing pamphlets justifying the Pretoria car bombing earlier this year, and for attempting to obtain information on security procedures at the South African Broadcasting Corporation with a view to sabotaging it.



Carl Niehaus

**South Africa**—Elections took place for the new Local Councils for urban blacks, which are to have powers similar to those of their white counterparts. Some black leaders urged a boycott of the elections, saying the councils were intended as a substitute for black participation in the government.

## 25 November

**India**—SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma gave a news conference in which he said the Indian government was supplying SWAPO with arms, food and medical supplies. Nujoma said the efforts of the Contact Group to secure Namibian independence had been frustrated, and that consequently he had called on the two Contact Group members in the British Commonwealth, Britain and Canada, to sever diplomatic relations with South Africa.

**Zimbabwe**—The Zimbabwe *Herald* attacked the suggestion by Nigerian President Shehu Shagari that a multinational African force replace the Cubans in Angola.

**Zambia**—The ANC has blamed South Africa for the shooting deaths of two men in Swaziland on 22 November. An ANC statement said one of the victims was an ANC member and the other his friend, and called the deaths an act of assassination by South African terrorist squads.

**USA**—The US State Department said it intends to closely follow the trial of South African journalist Allister Sparks, who now writes for the *Washington Post* as well as British papers. Sparks, the former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, was charged with violating security laws by quoting Winnie Mandela, the banned wife of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, in dispatches intended for publication abroad. The Director of the International Press Institute in London has written to South African Prime Minister Botha to protest the trial of Sparks, saying the charges must be regarded as intimidation.

**South Africa**—Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC said the government had confirmed that it would go ahead with the forced removal of 300 black families from their homes at Magopa near Johannesburg. The families were living on farming land owned by the Bakwena people for 70 years. Bishop Tutu said he was told by senior government officials that despite protests by religious groups and Black Sash the eviction would go ahead. An attempt last week to get the Pretoria Supreme Court to make the eviction illegal had ended in failure. Residents have accused authorities of trying to cheat them of valuable diamond and coal deposits. The government had invoked the old Black Administration Act in order to avoid negotiating compensation with the tribe.

## 27 November

**Portugal**—South African Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha denied rumors that he would meet with Angolan representatives while in Europe, but there were indications that new efforts would be made to end the undeclared war between South Africa and Angola. Botha will meet with the Portuguese Foreign Minister, who had himself met earlier with the Angolan Foreign Minister in a discussion which reportedly covered the situation in Angola and Namibia as well as Botha's upcoming visit to Lisbon. Portugal has frequently expressed opposition to South African military incursions into neigh-

boring states and is anxious to see an end to the reportedly South African-backed sabotage of the Cabora Bassa dam in Mozambique. Portugal is responsible for debt incurred on the dam project, which is only viable if electric power can be sold to South Africa.

## 28 November

**India**—Heads of government at the **Commonwealth conference** in Delhi unambiguously rejected the US and South African insistence that Cuban troops be withdrawn from Angola before Namibia can become independent. Britain and Canada were asked to put pressure on the US in this matter. A conference spokesperson said the leaders condemned apartheid and rejected South Africa's new Constitution. She also said Lesotho had given them a full account of South Africa's attempts at destabilization, and said the meeting welcomed new Australian restrictions on sporting contacts with South Africa. The conference called for South Africa's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Angola and an end to its support for rebel movements.

## 29 November

**South Africa**—Zulu chief **Gatsha Buthelezi** called for a meeting with UDF leader Archie Gumede following episodes of violence between the UDF and Buthelezi's Inkatha movement. Five students were stabbed to death by Inkatha supporters at the University of Zululand on 29 October. Inkatha members overran a conference of UDF patrons and leading churchmen two weeks later, and a third attack occurred at a speech given by Gumede to a large gathering. Buthelezi recently said he had been told of UDF plots to bomb houses of Inkatha members during the Christmas period.

**South Africa**—A group of South African churchmen led by **Bishop Desmond Tutu** attended an all-night vigil in support of the people of Magopa outside Johannesburg, who began leaving their homes on government orders to be resettled on land that will become part of the Bophuthatswana bantustan. The US State Department said the eviction was a step in the wrong direction and that South Africa's problems could not be solved through the arbitrary relocation of people on an ethnic or racial basis.

## 30 November

**South Africa**—The BBC monitoring service confirmed that the Angolan rebel movement **UNITA's radio station** operates from South African territory. The service also determined that "Radio Truth," a station run by Zimbabwean rebels, operates from South Africa as well and beams its broadcasts into Zimbabwe.

**Swaziland**—RSA reported that Swazi authorities would deport **ANC member Thomas Mokoena** for having entered Swaziland illegally from Mozambique about a month ago.

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## Acronyms and Abbreviations

**ANC**—African National Congress

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

**Azapo**—Azanian People's Organization

**BCM**—Black Consciousness Movement

**BCP**—Basutoland Congress Party

**Broederbond**—a politically powerful secret society of right-wing Afrikaners

**Constitutional proposals**—plans for a new South African Constitution which would create an Executive President with extensive powers and also establish two chambers of Parliament for Coloureds and Asians.

**Contact Group**—the Western mediating group on Namibian independence, made up of the US, France, UK, West Germany and Canada

**DFA**—Democratic Turnhalle Alliance

**ECC**—European Economic Community

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

**FUSATU**—Federation of South African Trade Unions

**Frelimo**—Mozambique Liberation Front, the ruling party

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

**IMF**—International Monetary Fund

**LLA**—Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled BCP

**MNR**—Mozambique National Resistance

**MPA**—Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the ruling party

**MWASA**—Media Workers Association of South Africa, a black trade union

**NIS**—National Intelligence Service [South Africa]

**OUA**—Organization of African Unity

**PAC**—Pan-Africanist Congress

**PFP**—Progressive Federal Party, the official South African opposition party

**SAAWU**—South African Allied Workers Union

**SACC**—South African Council of Churches

**SADCC**—Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

**SADF**—South African Defense Force

**SWAPO**—South West Africa People's Organization

**UNITA**—National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

**UN Resolution 435**—a Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops. The UN Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), which would include UN peace-keeping troops, would be stationed in Namibia in preparation for elections to be held under UN supervision.

**UNTAG**—UN Transition Assistance Group, a group proposed by UN Resolution 435 which would be stationed in Namibia during a seven-month period to precede independence.

**ZANU**—Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party

**ZAPU**—Zimbabwe African People's Union

**Zpra**—Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of ZAPU

One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 92¢

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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