

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Oliver Tambo

"The Situation Can't Wait"

Oliver Tambo, the President of the African National Congress, appeared at the Parker House in Boston on 30 April and 1 May to speak at a meeting of the New England Circle and to hold a press conference. During his visit to the US, Mr. Tambo found an unprecedented level of interest and support for the cause of liberation—a "new America," as he called it. We thank the Dunfey family for hosting this event and for allowing us to print the following remarks from Mr. Tambo's press conference.

You spoke about a new America. Could you be more specific?

I'm referring to, first, the fact that the South African question has been the subject of such profound debate in America, starting from Congress



Oliver Tambo

down to the universities' protest. I'm referring to the Free South Africa movement which has spread phenomenally. I'm referring to the fact that in several million homes South Africa has been a topic from the point of view of what is to be done to bring about an end to the apartheid system. We are very encouraged by the efforts of bodies like TransAfrica and of Randall Robinson, Willard Johnson and various other people. I think overall it must be seen that this is a great year.

Mr. Botha has said he will not be swayed by any outside influence. How much of an impact can this really have?

That's what he said. That's not what he knows to be the fact. The fact is that he cannot ignore international pressures in his capacity to rule. He can't. The reality is that South Africa has never been in the crisis, political and economic, in which it is, and it has never been as fearful as it is about the prospect of disinvestment and mandatory sanctions.

Bishop Tutu says divestment is something that would be helpful, but others from South Africa say it would hurt the workers. Is the divestment movement on the campuses having any effect on the government?

To those who are sacrificing their lives in the struggle, losing a job is not a serious sacrifice at all. And it is they that must signify, those who are prepared to sacrifice their lives in the struggle. We are not going to get an end to apartheid without that. So let no one pity our workers who may lose jobs. They are losing jobs every day. Only a few days ago, 15,000 were thrown out of work [by the Anglo-American Corporation]. There's an ongoing process, whether there is divestment or not. More than three million are unemployed. We're talking about a small number of people who would be affected by divestment. What is at issue is how to end the oppression and enslavement of millions upon millions of people by a small minority population.

Are you troubled by the nature of the violence now, where blacks are killing blacks?

Well, of course I ask why blacks are killing blacks—because all of them are oppressed. But the first blacks to be killed are those in the employ of the apartheid system. Armed black police, who are taking orders to shoot at their sisters. All the people are required to do is to stop volunteering their services to the apartheid system, and many of them have done so. They have resigned from it. But all this is part of an escalating struggle that won't stop merely with blacks killing blacks. It will develop until everybody kills everybody else. It's not just a black tragedy, it's a tragedy for all South Africans that's going to take place unless something is done to weaken the ability of the regime to resist our demands and resist our struggle. Before the escalation reaches horrendous proportions apartheid will have collapsed.

What will it take before the South African government changes its position?

It's going to take a very determined struggle involving a lot of sacrifice on our part, and we are ready to do this.

(continued on page 2)

Zwelakhe Sisulu

Looking Ahead

Zwelakhe Sisulu, the son of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu and of Albertina Sisulu, a co-president of the United Democratic Front, is a journalist and scholar who has been deeply involved in the black labor movement in South Africa. Mr. Sisulu is a Nieman Fellow at Harvard University for the 1984-85 academic year. The following comments are drawn from the question period that followed his talk on April 25 to a Harvard class studying South African history.

There have been suggestions recently that because of its activities the UDF may possibly be banned. My reaction to this is that while the government can definitely ban the UDF, that ban wouldn't stick. It would only be on paper, because the structures that have been created within South Africa are such that they would be able to operate both overtly and covertly. Given the parallel and local structure of the UDF, I do not see such a ban immobilizing the UDF and the general momentum in that country.

If there is a revolution in South Africa, who will most likely command the obedience of the large black security forces afterwards?

The disturbing feature about South Africa is that you not only have the well-trained black security force, but a situation where the government is now pouring millions and millions of pounds into the defense forces of the various "homelands," so that you end up having ten defense forces in South Africa, under the SADF. About two months ago one of these "homelands," known as Bophuthatswana, threatened to invade Botswana because it was alleged that Botswana was harboring ANC guerrillas!

(continued on page 2)

Tambo (continued from page 1)

When you say sacrifice, do you mean bloodshed?

Indeed, because they shoot us. Even the leaders of the United Democratic Front are not violent, but they are likely to be hanged or sentenced to life imprisonment. But that doesn't stop the struggle, and it is mounting. Today there are areas which the regime is unable to govern. We don't think that those who support the system will want to live through a future of indeterminate violence which is ever-expanding. They are bound to reconsider and come to the African National Congress to discuss what sort of South Africa we will have.

How much support have you been able to garner throughout Europe?

We have found that there is a growing lobby, a growing voice in Western Europe for sanctions. It is spreading. In England some 42 town councils representing about 65% of the population are moving in the direction of divestment. We must make sure there is international divestment. The US has been key on this question, and if it starts here it is going to start elsewhere.

Do you see the new allowing of interracial marriages as a ruse?

No, we generally dismiss this as irrelevant to the issues. It is something which at best affects a small minority of the total population, and they could get rid of that without tampering in any way with the structure of the system.

Would you be willing to hazard a timeframe for the eventual crushing of the system?

The trouble about having a timeframe is that things might happen much sooner if you misjudge the situation. But that is what we must do — we must not relate to time except in the sense that we must fight to obtain our objective today. If not today, tomorrow. If not tomorrow, the day after. If not this week, next week. That is how we approach it. We certainly are not prepared to wait for two years. There have been suggestions that any form of sanctions, divestment of any kind, should be held for a period of two years. The situation can't wait, and we feel that divestment must take place now. □

An Appeal to Lange

In a telegram to Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand, Dennis Brutus of the South African Non-Racial Olympic Committee (SAN-ROC) called on him to take all possible further steps to halt the proposed tour of South Africa by a New Zealand rugby team. Brutus said, "If this tour proceeds, and if all efforts are not taken to prevent it, it will have disastrous consequences for New Zealand sport for many years in the fields of international sport and specifically in the Commonwealth Games and the Olympic Games."

Sisulu (continued from page 1)

One of the dangers is that you are going to have all these bands of armed units going around the country, on the rampage. I don't think the defense forces of the "homelands" would outlast the South African state by any amount of time, but I think that the amount of damage they would cause could be very, very serious. There are no doubt certain elements like Gatsha Buthelezi who would want to consolidate power in tandem with other "homeland" leaders. My own feeling is that although that would be a bloody period, it would be shortlived.

To what extent is the working class leadership contemplating policies in order to prevent rural blacks thinking of themselves as rural blacks, with primary loyalty to the "homeland"?

I need to point out that in a sense in South Africa there are really no rural people, no peasantry. All [sic] able-bodied black South African males are in the urban areas, so there are three strata in those areas. You have those Africans who have Section 10 rights, who are considered to be permanent in the urban areas. You have those people from the rural areas who come illegally to work in the cities. Some of them save their leave and work three or four years at a stretch so that they can save five or six months at a stretch to go back to their families. You also have a fairly large stratum of rural people who are in urban areas illegally and who are unemployed.

In places such as Cape Town you can see the signs of this influx of people. You can see their shelters. In Johannesburg the situation is somewhat different. There is no obvious sign of this great influx because people share beds with friends or relatives who live in single-sex hostels, and some of them share houses with friends or relatives in Soweto. Three years ago the Institute of Race Relations did a survey to try and determine how many people live in a single household in Soweto. They found that in a house with four rooms there are at least 18.1 people who live there. I don't know what the point-one means, but there are at least 18 people! A standard room in Soweto would be twelve feet by nine.

What motivates the black security forces to fight against one man, one vote and to participate in the repressive state apparatus?

Black policemen are mainly people from the rural areas, and when they get into the police force what they are doing, as they see it, is doing a job. Another important thing is that because they are so isolated, even socially, from the community they have to take their interpretation of the political situation from the white minority, indeed from the establishment.

Do they ever have personal conflicts enough to quit the force?

Oh, yes. There have been several articles on such people who want to do just that, but to get out is impossible. They are harassed by the other police who say, "Oh, you want to join the revolutionaries." There was a large number of black policemen who resigned two years ago, but they had just come back from Namibia and were apparently horrified by the treatment of SWAPO victims. □

Southern Africa News Calendar

April and May 1985

The following news items are based primarily on shortwave broadcasts by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), The Voice of America (VOA), and Radio South Africa (RSA). South African and British newspapers are also used. Items are intended to supplement major news sources and are not exhaustive. Because radio reception is sometimes unclear, the spelling of all proper names cannot be guaranteed.

Items relating to political trials and detentions appear in red.

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

1 April

South Africa — Thirty-eight people were reported killed by police in the unrest that followed the Langa massacre on 21 March. A military convoy reinforced police guarding roadblocks around Langa and Kwanduhle and footsoldiers were deployed in a Natal township. A 28-year-old man was killed and ten others wounded when police opened fire with rubber bullets, birdshot, and buckshot after a funeral in a Port Elizabeth township.

Zimbabwe — RSA reported that South Africa had accidentally downed a Zimbabwean plane. The downing was linked with South Africa's increased vigilance in prevent-

ing MNR supplies from entering Mozambique by air.

South Africa — The officer who ordered his men to fire on mourners at Langa township told the **judicial inquiry** headed by Donald Karmemeyer that accounts that his men had been surrounded and attacked from behind with petrol bombs, stones, and sticks were not true. He said he saw only one woman in a crowd of 4,000 throw a stone before he gave the order to open fire, and that he gave the order because the crowd was headed toward a white suburb. He said he did not know why his men were issued with live ammunition that day.

2 April

South Africa — The SADF announced that an African man had died while trying to enter South Africa illegally through an **electrified fence** on the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe. The man's body was said to have been found with a pair of pliers, apparently meant to cut through the fence.

South Africa — On a second day of cross-examination, the police lieutenant who ordered the firing at Langa on 21 March admitted that incidents of stoning and other threats by the crowd had occurred before a warning shot was fired, and not afterwards as he had

originally stated. The admission raised a serious suspicion that he had agreed on a version of events with another officer who had already testified.

Namibia—A British Parliamentary delegation representing Britain's three main political parties said **economic pressure** must be increased if Namibia is not soon granted independence by South Africa. A Social Democratic Party MP said, "We saw no evidence at all that they were planning to withdraw, and we saw plenty of evidence that they are planning to stay."

3 April

USA—President **Reagan** defended his policy of "constructive engagement" towards South Africa and reiterated his view that rival factions were partly responsible for unrest in African townships in South Africa.

South Africa—**Bishop Desmond Tutu** led a procession through Johannesburg in defiance of a government ban on outdoor meetings, in order to protest the detention without trial of African Anglican priest **Geoffrey Moselane** and others. Moselane was arrested in October during a major police and army clampdown around Sharpeville township. Tutu and about 50 clergymen and laity entered the police headquarters at John Vorster Square to demand that detainees be charged or released.

South Africa—At the judicial inquiry into the **Langa massacre**, a senior riot squad officer revealed that two days before the incident his unit had been instructed to "eliminate" people throwing petrol bombs under any circumstances.

4 April

South Africa—The homes of three **black policemen** were set on fire near Kirkwood, and two black councillors had their houses set alight in Grahamstown. Police said they repeatedly fired tear gas, rubber bullets, and shotguns to disperse crowds stoning riot patrols.

South Africa—The deputy Minister of Defense and Law and Order said **army units** would not carry out normal police duties but would man roadblocks. His statement was seen to imply that the deployment of the army was taking on an air of permanence, and might spread to other areas of the country if and when rioting broke out.

5 April

South Africa—A crowd of 300 led by Archbishop **Denis Hurley** marched on the prison in Durban in support of the 16 UDF leaders who go on trial next month on charges of treason.

South Africa—A 25-year-old African man in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth died when police fired **tear gas, rubber bullets and shotguns** on a crowd of 200 African youths. Five people were reported killed in weekend rioting in the Eastern Cape.

6 April

South Africa—Authorities said that half of the estimated 100,000 black squatters at the **Crossroads settlement** had agreed to move to the Khayelitsha township. Eighteen people died in protest in Crossroads in February over the government's plan to resettle the residents.

7 April

Mozambique—Two **South African soldiers** were reported to have been captured by Mozambique authorities over the last four months. One officer, captured in December near a bridge on the railway line between Maputo and the Transvaal, was said to have passed himself off as an ANC member.

South Africa—UDF leader **Patrick Lekota** emerged from two months' hiding to tell the UDF's national conference that mass demonstrations would be held across South Africa if the planned New Zealand **rugby tour** went ahead.

South Africa—Police said three million pilgrims had gathered on a farm about 200 miles north of Johannesburg to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the **Zion Christian Church**. President **Botha** addressed the gathering.

10 April

South Africa—Police Commissioner **Johan Coetsee** said the incorrect account of the **Langa massacre** given in Parliament by the Law and Order Minister was based on a first report from Eastern Cape police headquarters. **Louis leGrange** had told Parliament that police opened fire after being attacked with petrol bombs.

11 April

South Africa—The Attorney General of the Transvaal announced in Johannesburg that a third group of detainees including Anglican priest **Geoffrey Moselane** would appear in court soon on charges of treason. These detainees were arrested soon after the outbreak of unrest at **Sebokeng** near Johannesburg in September 1984.

South Africa—Police said the body of an African had been discovered burned to death near Uitenhage. The police in Pretoria said a 15-year-old boy was killed when police acted against a group of stonethrowers near Kimberley, and that a 20-year-old man was shot dead when police fired birdshot to disperse stonethrowers near Port Elizabeth.

Lesotho—Police in Lesotho confirmed that another **PAC member** had been the victim of a shooting incident.

12 April

South Africa—Lt. Col. **Frederick Pretorius**, the District Commandant of police in the Eastern Cape, said Maj. **Gert Koen**, the Station Commander at Uitenhage, must have mis-

interpreted his instructions prior to the **Langa massacre**. Maj. Koen had said he withdrew rubber bullets, birdshot, and tear gas from police patrols on Pretorius' instructions. One of those injured in the shootings testified that he had heard policemen saying they should finish off the wounded to prevent them from telling others what had happened.

13 April

South Africa—A witness at the **Langa inquiry** said the first victim of the massacre was shot in the back of the head while obeying a police order to move away. A 15-year-old African youth said he was shot by police after giving two black power salutes while trying to maneuver his bike between police vehicles. The shot grazed the back of his head and he fell into the road. He said he heard no warning shots or announcements from any of the vehicles before he was fired on, and that he lost consciousness after policemen kicked him to see if he was still alive.

South Africa—Police reported that two men were killed in Port Elizabeth, the first when police fired on a group attacking a patrol, and the other when a black policeman he had attacked opened fire. Several other **violent incidents** were reported.

Zimbabwe—Prime Minister **Robert Mugabe** said there should be no reprisals against the New Zealand government if the country's **rugby team** toured South Africa. Mugabe said the New Zealand government had taken every possible step to prevent the tour and that instead of criticizing the government, African countries should ban sportsmen who went to South Africa from playing in their own countries.

South Africa—About 60,000 mourners [RSA; BBC said 40,000] gathered in Kwanobuhle for the funerals of 19 victims of the Langa massacre and eight others killed in riots. Many of the coffins were covered with the ANC flag, and mourners sang the African national anthem as the coffins were buried. Addressing the **memorial service** at the Kwanobuhle stadium, **Bishop Desmond Tutu** said there would be many more deaths in South Africa, and many more bannings and detentions before blacks would see justice.

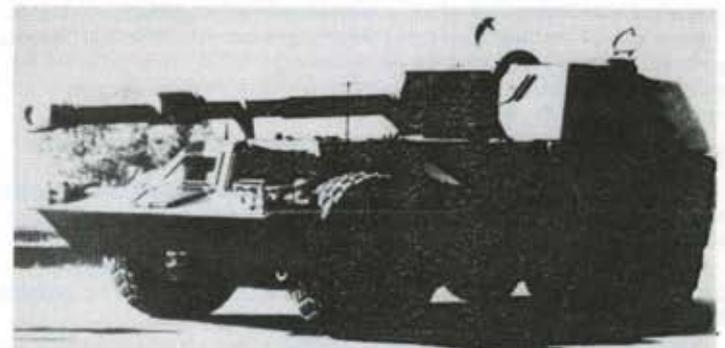
14 April

South Africa—The first rally to protest New Zealand's **rugby tour** of South Africa was held in Durban. Three of the country's main anti-apartheid groupings attended the rally: the UDF, Azapo, and the Unity movement.

15 April

South Africa—Police announced **eight more deaths** in the current unrest.

South Africa—A Parliamentary committee recommended that the Prohibition of **Mixed Marriages Act** and Section 16 of the **Immorality Act** which prohibits sexual intercourse across racial lines, should be repealed. Many church and community organizations dismissed the move as a cosmetic action that did not alter any of the laws that deny fundamental rights to the majority population.



South Africa's version of the G-5 artillery unit

South Africa—The journal *Africa Confidential* reported that South Africa's parastatal Armscor weapons company was selling 100 advanced **G-5 artillery guns** to Iraq, probably in exchange for partial payment in crude oil. The 155-mm gun was developed for the South Africans by the US company Space Research Corporation.

South Africa—Foreign Minister "**Pik**" **Botha** announced that South Africa was withdrawing its troops from Angola immediately, and said he hoped the withdrawal would be completed by the end of the week. Peter Manning, a spokesperson for SWAPO, said of the pullout, "We'll believe it when we actually see it happen," and SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma dismissed the move as a sham.

Namibia—Journalist **Gwen Lister** said about 60 people were being detained without trial in northern Namibia, and that two corpses had recently been found near the Angolan border. New restrictions including a dusk-to-dawn curfew had been imposed on six northern districts, and nonresidents were required to get a permit before entering the area.

South Africa—About 40,000 of the estimated 100,000 residents of **Crossroads** had reportedly agreed to move in return for the right to be in the Western Cape for 18 months, after which time their position would be examined. [An earlier RSA report gave the number agreeing to move as much higher.]

16 April

Namibia—Hours before a Supreme Court trial was to begin in Windhoek, the government awarded damages of R7,500 to each of three people who charged the anti-insurgency unit **Koevoet** with brutality. Two schoolteachers and a farm assistant who were detained without trial from July to October 1983, said they were beaten with spades and

thick planks, whipped and subjected to electric shock, as well as being kept blindfolded for long periods in solitary confinement without exercise or medical attention. The Administrator General had ordered their release in September but they were held until the following month. Meanwhile Brigadier Hans Dreyer, in charge of Koevoet, admitted that his men were responsible for four of the seven corpses found near a Catholic mission in Ovamboland, saying the men were SWAPO guerrillas who had been shot and only partially buried.

South Africa — Lennox Sebe, the head of the Ciskei bantustan, arrested three top officials of the Ciskei's finance department. The detentions brought to more than 40 the number of top officials removed from the bantustan administration by Sebe.

Mozambique — MNR guerrillas ten days ago attacked a promising rural development project and a house where a visiting delegation of four Mozambicans and two foreigners were staying.

USA — Secretary of State George Shultz said the problems of common citizenship and African political rights had not yet been concretely addressed by South Africa. He said that serious inequities persisted and that there was no excuse for official violence against peaceful demonstrators.

17 April

Namibia — South Africa announced the withdrawal of 450 of its troops from southern Angola but said two units of more than 60 men would remain in Angola pending further negotiations between South Africa and Angola.

Australia — Australian cricketers chosen for a tour of England this year were told they would be replaced unless they agreed not to accept any invitation to tour South Africa. They had reportedly been offered more than \$100,000 each to go on two 11-week tours.

18 April

United Kingdom — Two Britons pleaded guilty in a Birmingham magistrate's court to charges of conspiring to illegally export military aircraft parts to South Africa. The two will be sentenced in June. At least four other Britons were to appear on charges of smuggling arms to South Africa.

USA — Police arrested 140 Berkeley students after an anti-apartheid sit-in. Unrest has spread over US campuses around the issue of divestment from companies doing business in South Africa.

New Zealand — Violent protests took place in New Zealand after yesterday's decision of the New Zealand Rugby Union to tour South Africa despite Prime Minister Lange's objections. Meanwhile the Australian Prime Minister said his government would support any cricketers who pulled out of the proposed cricket tour of South Africa. He urged cricketers who had already signed for the tour to reconsider their decision and said the government would help with any legal problems over breach of contract.

South Africa — President P.W. Botha announced plans to establish an interim government in Namibia, without the participation of SWAPO, telling Parliament that South Africa would retain direct control of Namibia's foreign relations and defense and have a veto, through the Administrator General, over all legislation.

19 April

South Africa — A post-mortem carried out by four doctors determined that of the 20 people killed at Langa on 21 March, 17 were shot in the back, as were most of those wounded.

South Africa — Police announced that an African man was shot dead by a South African army patrol near the site of last month's massacre at Langa. They said the man was killed during army attempts to disperse stone-throwing mobs.

South Africa — The Chief Minister of the kwaNdebele bantustan said his bantustan was to receive its "independence" towards the end of next year. KwaNdebele would be the fifth bantustan to receive Pretoria-style independence.

South Africa — Police opened fire on a crowd of Africans, killing three. Police killings of black demonstrators have occurred at a rate of about one a day in recent weeks. Army personnel were believed to have been involved in at least one of the incidents.

South Africa — President P.W. Botha told Parliament he intended to allow some Africans to own land outside the bantustans and that African authorities would be established at regional levels. He also said it would no longer be necessary for Africans to lose their South African citizenship when a bantustan was declared independent. Most opposition groups rejected Botha's statement as inadequate. Botha accused the UDF of mobilizing the masses against the authorities, saying the UDF had become an extension of the ANC and the South African Communist Party, and was intent on destroying the South African system of government.

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.

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India — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar demanded an explanation from South Africa of its failure to comply with UN Resolution 435.

South Africa — PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert accepted an offer by President P.W. Botha to join a Cabinet committee seeking a forum with so-called nonviolent blacks. The offer to join the committee was immediately rejected by several black groups, which said Botha must release Nelson Mandela, the real leader of South African blacks.

United Nations — Paul Lusaka, the President of the General Assembly, called Pretoria's plan for an interim government in Namibia a blatant defiance of the UN Security Council, while the Rwandan ambassador who heads the African bloc at the UN said it could lead to civil war in Namibia. Meanwhile the US State Department declared that any transfer of power to bodies in Namibia set up by South Africa would be null and void.

20 April

Namibia — Preliminary consultations began in Windhoek to draft a bill for the creation of a new transitional government. MPC leaders said the new government would rule until Angola expelled the Cubans, which is a precondition set by South Africa and the US for the implementation of UN Resolution 435. They reiterated their invitation to SWAPO to join their government until UN-supervised elections could be held.

South Africa — An inquiry by the South African Medical and Dental Council into the conduct of two Port Elizabeth doctors who treated Steve Biko before his death in 1977 was ordered by the Transvaal Supreme Court, which said there was evidence of improper and disgraceful conduct by the two doctors who treated Biko in prison.

21 April

India — A meeting attended by 80 countries of the Nonaligned Movement adopted a declaration calling an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss Namibia and for mandatory sanctions if South Africa's intransigence persisted.

22 April

South Africa — A young African man died in Kwanobuhle after apparently being wounded in a clash with police yesterday. Another man injured by police birdshot yesterday had also died.

South Africa — Africans in Uitenhage and several attorneys planned a meeting with police to discuss the continuing cycle of violence. Business organizations in Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, and Uitenhage also requested an urgent meeting with Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange to discuss the continuing unrest. In the Northern Cape, at least 20 people had been killed over the last ten days.

United Nations — UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar warned South Africa against plans for an interim government. He said UN Resolution 435 was the only acceptable formula for Namibian independence and that other arrangements were null and void.

South Africa — An ambulance driver told the Kannemeyer inquiry that he saw a baby with a gunshot wound in its forehead at the scene of the Langa massacre. However, a doctor testified that the baby had been admitted to the hospital already dead before the massacre began. Police using whips and truncheons dispersed about 60 protesters who were outside the court where the commission is sitting.

23 April

South Africa — RSA reported that Gerrit Viljoen, the Minister in charge of African affairs, addressed a joint meeting of the Inkatha Youth Brigade and the Afrikaanse Studentebond. Inkatha is the Zulu cultural organization led by bantustan leader Gatsha Buthelezi, while the ASB is a right-wing youth movement.

South Africa — A police spokesperson said three UDF leaders had been arrested on security charges. Virtually the entire leadership of the UDF is now in custody. The three were General Secretary Popo Molefe, publicity officer Patrick Lekota, and Moses Chikane, a senior regional officer. Lekota, a former Robben Island prisoner, was held for several months last year after campaigning against the new Constitution.

South Africa — Police announced that a man died yesterday following a confrontation with police at Duduza, southeast of Johannesburg. Elsewhere buses, delivery trucks, police vehicles, and the home of an African councillor were stoned, and three Africans were injured.

Lesotho — Members of the ruling Basuto National Party appealed to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to order all PAC members out of Lesotho.

USA — ANC leader Oliver Tambo began a two-week visit to the US. He planned to meet members of Congress and of the Free South Africa movement, which has organized regular protests outside the South African Embassy. Tambo was not scheduled to meet any members of the Reagan Administration.

25 April

South Africa — An indictment comprising 600 pages was served on 16 UDF leaders who had been detained for several months on charges of high treason. They were accused of seeking to further the aims of groups planning to overthrow the state by force. The trial was to open in the Pietermaritzburg Supreme Court on 20 May.

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said South Africa and Mozambique were negotiating on the introduction of a **joint force** to protect the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme, powerlines to South Africa and the railway line to Maputo. Botha also admitted that South Africa had trained and supported the MNR rebels in the past.

26 April

South Africa—A witness of the **Langa killings** told the Kannemeyer commission that the funeral procession had obeyed a police order to halt before it was fired upon. He said police shot down injured people who attempted to get up from the ground. Meanwhile the commander of a police vehicle that had been patrolling Langa said his men fired on the mourners as they were running away from the scene.

South Africa—A police spokesperson said five people were killed, a number injured and arrested in continued **rioting** in black townships throughout the country.

27 April

South Africa—Police reported two more **Africans killed** and several injured by police fire in the Eastern Cape, where another African policeman's home was attacked. Meanwhile about 50,000 mourners attended the funeral in Zwide near Port Elizabeth of 15 Africans killed in recent unrest. About 8,000 attended the funeral of 10 victims at Kwanobuhle.

South Africa—The Anglo-American Corporation dismissed **15,000 African miners** after a series of sporadic strikes over pay. The miners were taken by bus to railway stations from which they would be sent to the bantustans. One man died when police used tear gas, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse miners. The National Union of Mineworkers said those dismissed had been protesting the earlier dismissal of 700 miners whom the company was paying lower than agreed rates in blasting operations and other jobs usually reserved for white workers.

29 April

South Africa—RSA reported **five more deaths** in separate violent incidents over the past 24 hours. Police said an African policeman had been strangled near Port Elizabeth and his body set on fire. More than 50,000 people attended mass funerals in the Eastern Cape. Meanwhile Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange announced in Parliament that 217 people had been killed, more than 700 injured, and 10,000 arrested in unrest during the six months ending 22 March, the day after the Langa massacre. The opposition said the figures were much higher. Only one of those killed was white.

Mozambique—**MNR rebels** armed with mortars, bazookas, grenades and machine guns killed 40 people in an attack on a control post 25 km north of Maputo on the road to Swaziland. Attacks on main roads in Maputo province have been increasing.

South Africa—After talks with the union, the Anglo-American Corporation agreed to reemploy most of the over 14,000 **black miners** fired on 27 April, but only after carefully screening out "dissident elements." There was serious suspicion that this was the company's objective all along.

South Africa—Police said there had been **three explosions** in the central business district of Johannesburg, causing extensive damage to buildings belonging to the Anglo-American Corporation. There were no reports of injuries.

South Africa—The *Rand Daily Mail*, South Africa's leading English-language newspaper, was published for the last time. Its owners said it was closed down because of substantial losses in recent years.

30 April

Luxembourg—Foreign Ministers of the 10 countries of the **European Community** called on South Africa to abandon apartheid and to recognize the civil and political rights of the black population. They said the reforms recently announced by South Africa did not match the reality or scale of the problem.

1 May

South Africa—Police arrested four black members of a metalworkers union on security charges when they marched outside the Johannesburg magistrate's court. They had just been released on bail on charges of holding an illegal gathering yesterday in support of better wages and against layoffs. Meanwhile Johannesburg police were out in force during marches by black workers to mark May Day. For the first time during the current unrest, some carried semi-automatic rifles.

South Africa—Violence in several townships continued with **two more Africans killed** in separate incidents, one a 27-year-old schoolteacher who was struck with an iron rod and then set on fire. The homes in Soweto of several leaders of an African organization were attacked with stones and petrol bombs but there were no reports of any injuries.

South Africa—More than 2,000 white members of the extreme **right-wing AWB** marched in Pretoria in support of the security forces. Their leader Eugene Terreblanche, who was convicted two years ago of illegally storing arms, said the movement would take back South Africa by force if the government "gave the country to the blacks."



2 May

Namibia—SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma demanded that **multinational corporations** leave Namibia until it gains its independence from South Africa. He said tax revenues from the mineral-rich territory helped South Africa to maintain its control and accused South Africa of maintaining a reign of terror to force the Namibian people to accept the proposed interim government.

USA—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives voted for **legislation** to end the sale of South African Krugerrands, new investments, bank loans, and computer sales to South Africa. Democrats argued that it was inconsistent for President Reagan to impose a trade embargo on Nicaragua while opposing similar measures against South Africa.

3 May

South Africa—The ANC publicity chief said the ANC was distributing a **new pamphlet** in South Africa that calls on black policemen and councillors to resign their jobs. It also calls on the South African people to prepare for a long general strike, to arm themselves and to replace official community councils with People's Committees.

South Africa—A Supreme Court judge granted bail to 16 UDF leaders charged with **high treason**. The 16 could face the death penalty if convicted. Conditions of bail included twice-daily visits to the police.

United Nations—The UN Council for Namibia decided to take court action against a Western European consortium which processes **uranium from Namibia**. This was the first step towards enforcing a decree made more than a decade ago, which forbids the unauthorized exploitation of Namibia's resources.

4 May

South Africa—Police said **three Africans died** in incidents during the night, one of them a young man shot dead by a policeman whom he had allegedly assaulted with a knife. Police said the other two were young children who were killed when two African men threw petrol bombs on their house.

5 May

South Africa—Two African men were killed in Kwanobuhle township while a joint force of **police and soldiers** sealed it off for a "cleanup operation." Police said they shot one man during an arson attack on homes of policemen, and that they found the body of another man stabbed to death nearby. A house-to-house search was carried out and a number of arrests made.

6 May

South Africa—Convicted mercenary Col. "**Mad Mike**" Hoare was released from prison after serving less than three years of a ten-year sentence imposed for hijacking a plane after an attempt to overthrow the government in Seychelles.

South Africa—The government announced plans to do away with the **provincial councils** which form the second-tier level of government. Minister of Constitutional Development Chris Heunis said some functions of the provincial councils would be transferred to central government and to local government bodies.

7 May

South Africa—The Soweto homes of Aubrey Mokoena and the Rev. Frank Chikane were petrol-bombed. The two UDF leaders were released on bail on 3 May after

appearing in court on charges of high treason.

South Africa—Andries Raditsela, a senior trade union official, died in the neurological ward of Soweto's Baragwanath hospital shortly after being held on security charges. Raditsela, a senior official in the Chemical Workers Union and FOSATU, was the father of a seven-month-old child. He was picked up by police on 4 May in a township east of Johannesburg. His parents saw him later that day lying in an awkward, twisted position on the concrete floor of a government office.

8 May

USA—Five prominent anti-apartheid protesters were arrested and released after their two-day sit-in to protest the sale of Krugersands in the US. Roger Wilkins, one of the five, said in an article in the *Washington Post*, "We know that the apartheid system cannot stand, and we know that an even bloodier revolution than the one now occurring in South Africa will be the only way that it can be changed. We are thus attempting to apply pressure at the exact point that the South African government believes itself most vulnerable." More than 400 people had been arrested in Boston and protests were held at the University of California at San Diego and other colleges.

9 May

South Africa—The Minister of Cooperation, Development, and Education issued a list of 52 African townships whose residents would not be removed as previously planned. At least 700,000 Africans were affected.

South Africa—More than 1,800 migrant workers left their hostel in Tsakane township in the East Rand after five days of bloody fighting with township residents, which left at least 11 people dead. Violence began on 4 May when young black militants decided to burn down a beerhall. Beerhall profits are used to support local township councils.

South Africa—Two Africans were killed in unrest in Soweto. A 19-year-old woman died in Duduza township east of Johannesburg when her house was petrol-bombed, and a man was stoned to death in Thabong township outside Welkom in the Orange Free State.

South Africa—Sipho Mutsi, 20, a branch organizer for the Council of South African Students, died in police custody after being arrested on 4 May in Odendaalsrus in the Orange Free State for questioning on "charges of public violence." Police said he went into convulsions while sitting in a chair at the local police station, and that he died after being transferred from a hospital in Welkom to one in Bloemfontein. An independent pathologist found that Mutsi suffered severe brain hemorrhage before death.

South Africa—A post-mortem conducted on the body of Andries Raditsela, a trade unionist who died after being detained under security legislation, revealed a brain hemorrhage which a pathologist said was consistent with either a fall or a blow. FOSATU said the circumstances of Raditsela's death were shrouded in suspicion.

11 May

South Africa—Police said they shot dead a 15-year-old African youth and clashed with a crowd in New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth. Arson and rioting were also reported in other eastern, western and northern areas of the Cape Province and around Johannesburg.

Angola—UNITA attacked a diamond mine in northern Angola and seized a British engineer working there. The Foreign Office in London expressed concern and was pressing for his early release. UNITA said its raids on economic targets in Angola were part of an effort to secure the withdrawal of Cuban troops.

12 May

United Kingdom—South African journalist Allister Sparks said that since unrest began on 3 September 1984, 109 black town councillors had been attacked and five killed, including a mayor and two deputy mayors. Sixty-six had had their homes burned down and 147 had resigned, including the entire councils of seven townships. Town councillors are widely seen as collaborators with the apartheid government.

13 May

USA—At the end of a five-day visit to the US, Bishop Desmond Tutu addressed nearly 10,000 supporters at the University of California in Berkeley. He drew thunderous applause when he expressed appreciation for the nationwide demonstrations against apartheid. More than 600 demonstrators, including such prominent figures as the mayor of Berkeley, have been arrested in protests at the university, which has \$2.4 billion invested in American companies doing business in South Africa.

South Africa—The Sowetan reported that Mohammed-Allie Razak, 28, had died in detention after being arrested by police at his fiancée's home in Bosmont on 9 May. He died in Baragwanath hospital after being admitted with a swollen face and a bullet wound in his head. Police said they suspected he had shot himself in a suicide attempt at the Kiptown police station.

South Africa—Police confirmed they were investigating allegations regarding the death of a fourth person while in detention. Bheki Zachariah Mvulane, 18, was reportedly arrested on 18 February on charges of public violence and remanded in custody to 7 March. The Black Sash reported that he was admitted to the Natalspuit Hospital on 23 February and died without regaining consciousness.

14 May

United Kingdom—Shridath (Sonny) Ramphal, the Secretary-General of the Common-

wealth, addressed the Annual Conference of IDAF in London. Ramphal saluted IDAF for its impressive achievements in fighting apartheid, but said he could not claim that the end of apartheid was in sight and that a desperate rearguard action lay ahead.

South Africa—Three limpet mines exploded in the town of Brakpan, the home of trade unionist Andries Raditsela whose funeral was held today. The explosions struck the police quarters, the commissioner's court where pass-law offenders are tried, and the office of the messenger of the court. No one was reported hurt.

South Africa—The first contingent of nearly 120 African "peace officers" graduated in a ceremony in Soweto. They would be under the direct authority of the town councils, which have been under attack as outposts of apartheid, and would carry firearms and have powers of arrest.

South Africa—At least 15,000 people attended the funeral in Tsakane of union official Andries Raditsela, who died of head injuries after being held in police custody. A police helicopter hovered over the Methodist church where the service was held, and a heavy force of police and troops was in armored personnel carriers. Chris Dlamini, the head of FOSATU, addressed the mourners.

Swaziland—The Swazi government reportedly expelled three South African policemen who allegedly entered the country without authorization last week in pursuit of a fugitive and searched the Mbabane refugee settlement before leaving. Meanwhile the Foreign Ministers of South Africa and Swaziland met to discuss security and economic issues and the Swazi claim to land in South Africa.

15 May

South Africa—Defense Minister Magnus Malan announced that five members of the SADF had been dismissed after an investigation revealed that they sympathized with the MNR. Certain army units had been reorganized so that Portuguese-speaking members could be transferred. The MNR has claimed that it still receives supplies, including armaments, from South Africa.

Botswana—Vernon Nkadimeng, a 29-year-old university student working for an overseas organization, died in Gaborone when his car was blown up in the city center. His father is the General Secretary of the banned SACTU. President Quett Masire called the attack cowardly and brutal.

16 May

Mozambique—A Portuguese woman, her two teenage sons and a servant were captured by MNR rebels near the Swaziland border where 11 people were murdered in December. [On 24 May the MNR said it would release the four only if direct negotiations were held with the Portuguese inside rebel-held territory.]

Angola—Santa Petroff, a member of the MPLA's Central Committee, said that despite South Africa's claims that it had withdrawn its troops from Angola, two companies of troops, each numbering 90 to 120 men, were occupying key dam and electricity installations in southern Angola. Petroff said that ten days ago Angolan troops in Malange Province had captured South African weapons destined for use by the UNITA rebels and that South African airplanes had dropped more armaments on the same day.

17 May

South Africa—The indictment against 16 UDF leaders accused of treason was presented in court. It accuses them of supporting a so-called Revolutionary Alliance formed by the ANC, the South African Communist Party, and SACTU, whose ultimate aim is the "armed seizure" of power. The Alliance was accused of being committed to the use of violence while endorsing non-violent methods including strikes, boycotts, demonstrations, agitation for the release of political prisoners, and popularization of Alliance leaders and of the Freedom Charter.

France—A declaration at the end of a three-day UN conference in Paris called for the sports boycott of South Africa to be strengthened.

18 May

South Africa—Some 9,000 African miners went on strike at a gold mine west of Johannesburg. The miners were protesting the dismissal of two members of their union who were fired for allegedly intimidating another worker. The union said the two were dismissed without reason.

Angola—President dos Santos said South Africa still had troops in Angola despite last month's announced withdrawal. He also accused South Africa of continuing to supply the UNITA rebels with weapons, ammunition, training and transport in an effort to terrorize the Angolan people and destabilize the economy.

USA—In a radio interview, ANC President Oliver Tambo said the withdrawal of US investment from South Africa would make an important contribution toward ending apartheid. He called on the US government to end its policy of "constructive engagement".

South Africa—An African man was killed when police opened fire with tear gas and shotguns in the township of Duduza east of Johannesburg. Witnesses said the trouble broke out when police acted without provocation to disperse thousands of mourners returning from the funeral of a recent victim of the unrest. More than 20 victims of previous unrest and factional fighting were buried in Tsakane.

19 May

South Africa—Imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela reportedly told his wife Winnie during a recent visit that he and other ANC leaders had had their lives "made very

difficult" since they rejected President Botha's offer of conditional release three months ago. Winnie Mandela said, "He told me that they were being continually harassed in an indirect way." She said that for the first time she had been searched by prison guards before her visit, and that her daughter Zinzi was also subjected to a body search. She also said Mandela's letters were being subjected to censorship both at Pollsmoor Prison and at the Prisons Department headquarters in Pretoria, causing long delays.

South Africa—Troops from seven Cape regiments were stationed in Kwanobuhle township in a program to end unrest there. A block was being built for the township's 32 black policemen, all of whose homes were burned in unrest. Twenty-six community leaders were arrested in a dawn raid, including Aubrey Mali of the Release Mandela Committee and Mncedisi Sithoto, the head of a committee demanding black educational reforms. Most were being held under Section 50 of the Internal Security Act, which allows incommunicado detention for 14 days.

South Africa—Police used "sneeze machines" belching clouds of tear gas against about 1,000 protesters demonstrating in Soweto after a service led by Bishop Desmond Tutu. Three people were reported dead in weekend rioting.

South Africa—Hundreds of supporters of the UDF, Azapo, and Inkatha resolved to bury their differences at a meeting in Soweto's Regina Mundi cathedral organized by Bishop Desmond Tutu. Merthison Morobe, an executive member of the Transvaal branch of the UDF, said they had surprised the police by joining together in an act of reconciliation.

20 May

South Africa—Sixteen UDF leaders appeared on treason charges at the Natal Supreme Court. The case was adjourned until 11 July in order to allow the defense more time to study the indictment. Representatives of seven foreign governments as well as Archbishop Denis Hurley attended the hearing. About 200 UDF supporters gathered outside the court and nine of them were arrested and charged with taking part in an illegal gathering. Meanwhile 14 other treason defendants appeared at the Rand Supreme Court in Johannesburg, some wearing leg irons. The trial of 11 of these was postponed until after July, and the trial of the other three began. The three—Merriman Nduna, Marines Ngobese and Zane Mapela—are trade unionists. Ngobese was alleged to have undergone military training for the ANC and to have established an arms depot in Soweto in 1983.

South Africa—A white nurse was critically injured after being dragged from her car and stoned near a black township outside Johannesburg. [She died the next day, the second white to die in 16 months of unrest.] The charred body of an African man was found outside Port Alfred in the Eastern Cape. A man was arrested in Zwidde township after a house was badly damaged by a petrol bomb.

Mozambique—Anti-government guerrillas reportedly killed 23 civilians in three separate incidents near Maputo. Survivors of one attack said 15 people were hacked to death with axes and hoes.

21 May

USA—Governor Mario Cuomo of New York said he would seek legislation to have the New York State government, the country's second largest, end its multi-million dollar ties to companies doing business in South Africa. Cuomo said, "The cause of human rights transcends national boundaries."

USA—Documents released by the Washington Office on Africa under the Freedom of Information Act revealed firm evidence that South Africa detonated a nuclear device in 1979. A double flash indicating a nuclear explosion had been detected by a US intelligence satellite, but the Carter administration attributed the flash to the collision of a meteorite with the satellite.

Switzerland—The Secretary-General of the International Labor Organization said Africans bore the main burden of South Africa's growing economic recession, while the government was using increasing force to maintain apartheid. An ILO report said black workers were inevitably the first to suffer from unemployment, which resulted from government policies.

22 May

South Africa—Police acknowledged the death of Ezekiel Mvulane, an 18-year-old youth arrested near Johannesburg on 18 February and charged with public-order offenses. They said he was admitted to a hospital five days later feeling unwell, and died on 29 March. No explanation was given of the two-month delay in announcing the death.

South Africa—The Sowetan newspaper called on government officials to visit such areas as Duduza and Kattlehong to see firsthand the squalor, suffering, and intense despair the major portion of South Africa's population was forced to live under.

23 May

Angola—Two South African commandos were killed and one captured while attempting to sabotage a Gulf Oil Corporation refinery in the enclave of Cabinda. They were reportedly equipped with sophisticated weapons and explosives. Later General Viljoen of the SADF admitted that despite South Africa's announcement that all its troops had been withdrawn from Angola, several units had been deployed there to gather intelligence on SWAPO and the ANC. He said contact had been lost with one group operating around Luanda [250 miles south of Cabinda].

South Africa—Minister of Law and Order Louis leGrange revised his earlier estimate of more than 400 killed in the first four months of 1985. He said that just over 330 people died in the eight months between September 1984 and the end of April 1985.

Botswana—Three prominent members of the UDF and its affiliated organizations fled to Botswana to join the ANC. The three, who were involved in last November's industrial boycott, are members of the Release Mandela Committee, the Soweto Youth Organization, and the trade union MACWUSA.

24 May

South Africa—The UDF went to court with affidavits charging that the authorities had been secretly burying bodies under cover of darkness in Zwidde township. Eyewitnesses said about 50 bodies had been buried at the cemetery. It was thought that three leaders of the Port Elizabeth civic organization who disappeared on 7 May might have been among those buried.

Namibia—A security officer, Brigadier Piet Coetzee, said about eight bodies found near a Catholic mission in northern Ovamboland would be exhumed on 29 May, and post-mortems carried out. The head of the counterinsurgency unit Koevoet had earlier claimed responsibility for four of the corpses, saying they were SWAPO guerrillas killed in a skirmish with Koevoet.

USA—The US expressed its displeasure to South Africa over the operation of South African military squads inside Angola, and said it took a serious view of anything that might endanger US citizens working on Gulf Oil installations in Cabinda.

26 May

South Africa—Three more died in continuing violence in Africa townships.

27 May

Mozambique—The MNR carried out two recent attacks in Gaza province on trucks carrying supplies for drought victims. In one incident a Red Cross health worker was killed by gunfire while travelling in a truck bearing the Red Cross insignia.

South Africa—KwaZulu bantustan leader Gatsha Buthelezi claimed that a plot to assassinate him in his vehicle had been uncovered and foiled. He charged that 18-year-old Malinga Zondo, who has been in security police detention since January, was behind the plot. Zondo was detained after a shootout between suspected ANC guerrillas and security police in KwaZulu. Buthelezi has made similar allegations involving the ANC in the past but has failed to produce conclusive evidence.

28 May

South Africa—A bomb exploded on the second floor of a Johannesburg building that houses offices of the SADF and another government department. No one was killed but at least 16 people were injured. The ANC later claimed responsibility for the blast, saying it was part of a general escalation in the fight against apartheid.

Namibia—The homes of SWAPO leaders, including Vice President Hendrik Witbooi and other SWAPO politburo members, were raided by security police and large amounts of banned literature, buttons, T-shirts, etc. were seized. The homes of several members of the Namibian Council of Churches were also searched. There were no arrests. A SWAPO official said the raids were meant to forestall any attempt by SWAPO to oppose the new interim government.

City Press Sunday
MAY 26, 1985
The price for this is R20

They weren't paupers — UDF Mourners dig up PE bodies

PE: 50 buried in mass graves

NINETEEN of the 50 bodies allegedly buried at Zwidde cemetery last weekend were dug up yesterday — by angry mourners attending the funeral of three unrest victims.

By NINO BARLA

A news report published in South Africa's black newspaper *City Press* on 26 May revealed that 19 of the 50 bodies allegedly buried in Zwidde cemetery under cover of darkness had been dug up by mourners attending the funeral of three victims of local unrest. The undertakers had claimed that the bodies belonged to "paupers" under the age of nine, but one body was identified as that of Elsie Mantle, an adult woman who died in Livingstone Hospital. The bodies, buried in ten mass graves, were brought to the cemetery in a hearse with a Cape town registration number, accompanied by a police Land Rover. The police claimed they were present at the burial because the white undertakers had needed an escort to enter the township. It was feared that three missing leaders of a Port Elizabeth civic association might have been among those buried.

— courtesy of Episcopal Churchpeople for a Free Southern Africa

29 May

South Africa—A PFP member of Parliament accused Defense Minister Malan of becoming the **Qaddafi of Southern Africa** by using the SADF for terrorist operations.

Angola—A Roman Catholic order, the Holy Ghost Fathers Missionary Order, said one of its missionaries in Angola had been killed by **UNITA guerrillas**.

Angola—Capt. Wynand du Toit, the SADF commando captured in Cabinda confirmed that he had been on a **sabotage mission**, as part of a nine-man team, and denied that they had been looking for SWAPO or the ANC. He said special equipment and propaganda material were brought in order to make authorities believe that UNITA had staged the attack. Angola would have lost \$30 million worth of crude oil if the attack had succeeded, plus \$200 million of equipment and \$250 million in lost production during reconstruction.

30 May

Angola—The official Angolan news agency said South Africa had shown insulting arrogance by suggesting a meeting last week to discuss the return of a **South African commando** captured in Cabinda.

South Africa—The ANC claimed responsibility for a **blast** that damaged an office building housing the Southern Cross Fund, a charity for South African troops. No one was hurt.

31 May

USA—Calling for tough economic sanctions against South Africa, Speaker of the House **Tip O'Neill** said President Reagan's policy of quiet diplomacy was nothing more than a gentleman's agreement to hear no evil, see no evil, and speak no evil of South Africa. He said that US policies in Central America and in South Africa contradicted all that America stands for.

France—The French Prime Minister said French investments would be jeopardized if South African **human rights violations** continued. He said the ANC and SWAPO would be allowed to set up offices in Paris.

IDAF has three objectives: (1) to aid, defend and rehabilitate the victims of unjust legislation and oppressive and arbitrary procedures, (2) to support their families and dependents, (3) to keep the conscience of the world alive to the issues at stake.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

- ANC — African National Congress
AWB — Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging or Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a group of radical right-wing South Africans.
Azapo — Azanian People's Organization
BCM — Black Consciousness Movement
BCP — Basutoland Congress Party
Broederbond — a politically powerful secret society of right-wing Afrikaners
Contact Group — the Western mediating group on Namibian independence, made up of the US, France, UK, West Germany and Canada
COSAS — Council of South African Students
DTA — Democratic Turnhalle Alliance
EEC — European Economic Community
FLS — Front-Line States: Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe
FOSATU — Federation of South African Trade Unions
Frelimo — Mozambique Liberation Front, the ruling party
HNP — Herstigte Nasionale Party, an extreme right-wing Afrikaner party
IMF — International Monetary Fund
LLA — Lesotho Liberation Army, the military wing of the exiled BCP
MACWUSA — Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union
MNR — Mozambique National Resistance
MPC — Multi-Party Conference, a group of "internal parties" (excluding SWAPO) backed by South Africa as an interim government for Namibia
MPLA — 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]
NUSAS — National Union of South African Students
OAU — 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
SACTU — South African Congress of Trade Unions
SADCC — Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SADF — South African Defense Force
SAPA — South African Press Association
SWAPO — South West Africa People's Organization
SWATF — South West Africa Territorial Force
UNITA — National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UN Resolution 435 — a Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops. The UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG), which would include UN peacekeeping troops, would be stationed in Namibia in preparation for elections to be held under UN supervision.
ZANU — Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party
ZAPU — Zimbabwe African People's Union
Zipra — Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of ZAPU
One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 50¢

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