

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Southern Africa News Calendar

June and July 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 June

Angola—The UNITA rebels said an **Irish priest** who was abducted and wounded during a rebel ambush on 26 May would be freed shortly; they said the priest was in satisfactory condition after being treated for wounds.

2 June

Angola—The official news agency said the Angolan army killed more than **400 UNITA rebels** in the first five months of 1985. The deputy commander of Angola's fourth military region said that a further 100 rebels had been captured during the same period.

3 June

United Nations—The UN representative of the PAC said "we have a right to know" what was discussed in the **US-Soviet talks** on Africa held on 30 May. He said that if the superpowers had met to divide Southern Africa into spheres of influence, it was a very bad omen.

4 June

Angola—A meeting of anti-Communist **rebel groups** was held in the UNITA stronghold of Jamba, to draft a joint strategy against "Soviet expansionism." The meeting was organized by Citizens for America, a right-wing group headed by US politician Lew Lehrman. Groups represented included Afghan rebels, Nicaraguan *contras*, and rebel movements from Laos and Kampuchea.

South Africa—Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel threatened that hundreds of thousands of **African workers** from outside South Africa would be expelled if US firms withdraw. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently voted to halt US bank loans to South Africa and prohibit sales of computers and nuclear equipment, and shortened the time limit for South Africa to end apartheid from two years to 18 months.

WALK FOR IDAF

A note to our Massachusetts supporters

Please look inside for a pre-registration form for this year's Walk for Peace. The Walk for Peace begins and ends at the Boston Common on October 27. By walking yourself or sponsoring a walker you can support our work on behalf of political prisoners and their families. Please write INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE AND AID FUND on the line marked Organization's Name. (Feel free to contact us if you are an out-of-stater who would like to participate.)

5 June

Namibia—The Namibian Council of Churches protested the treatment of six men picked up by security police in Windhoek and allegedly beaten, forced to wash police vehicles and used to bait police dogs, before being released. One man said he was bitten in the leg by

(continued on page 2)

The Crisis Deepens

Some have been puzzled by the State of Emergency which on 21 July was imposed on 36 magisterial districts of South Africa, including two of the four most populous urban areas. (See map on p. 6.) It conferred virtually no powers not already sanctioned, directly or indirectly, by existing statutes: powers to kill and maim innocent people, as in the Langa massacre; to detain people indefinitely without trial; to seal off, search, and terrorize whole townships; and to restrain and manipulate the flow of information.

Yet the current Emergency does go even farther, especially by granting indemnity *in advance* to the government, its security forces or anyone acting in "good faith" with the approval of "any person in the service of the State." Peaceful protest has been rewarded with a wave of deaths and injuries both in detention and on the streets, and with allegations of treason in the courts. The Rev. Dr. C.F. Beyers Naude, the General Secretary of the SACC and a leader deeply respected by both whites and blacks in South Africa and worldwide, said that with the Emergency the bloodbath feared and predicted by everyone had come.

Official violence and terror have been inflicted on the South African population for a long time. What is new is that a nationwide groundswell of resistance, most of it nonviolent and which began a year ago, is gathering momentum.

Under unprecedented pressures at home and from abroad, President P.W. Botha made a much-heralded speech on 15 August. Rather than announce the major new concessions that had been widely expected, he shook his fist at the world and threatened even harsher measures against dissidents. President Botha obviously believes his security forces can contain the enraged black majority, and they are probably brutal and well-equipped enough to succeed in this, but only so long as blacks confine their actions to public demonstrations and reprisals against collaborators. However, their tactics have begun to broaden to include such actions as consumer boycotts and more overtly political strikes by workers, which are less vulnerable to the use of force.

Alex Boraine, a PFP Member of Parliament, recently said he wished that South Africans could have been in the US "so that you could have seen what was really happening in your country." In this period of unprecedented turmoil, we have devoted extra space to our news chronicle because although the news from South Africa is distorted by censorship, we would like to make as much information available as possible.

a dog. The police told the men, who included four former Mariental detainees released last year after six years of detention without trial, to leave the city unless they had jobs.

South Africa—Thirteen people were arrested in connection with the murder of an African policeman. Police also reported several incidents of arson and stone-throwing in the Eastern Cape, in which one person was killed.

6 June

USA—The House of Representatives voted by more than two to one for a bill to ban US loans to the South African government and new US investment there. The US is one of South Africa's largest trading partners, and holds a quarter of all its foreign investments. There are 350 US companies operating in South Africa, which employ 160,000 workers.

South Africa—The Secretary General of the Council of Unions of South Africa (CUSA), which represents 250,000 workers, said his organization favored **disinvestment** because they wanted to end apartheid rather than try to make it palatable. He said sanctions would send "a very strong and firm signal" that some Western countries would not tolerate apartheid any longer.

South Africa—Police and troops arrested well over 400 people in raids on black townships near Port Elizabeth and Johannesburg. Authorities said they were charged with various offenses, including robbery, drunkenness, and rape.

South Africa—Soweto journalist Thami Mazwai said Sowetans generally supported the call for **economic sanctions** because they believed outside support was propping up the government. He said people were much more determined and that even the most moderate black leaders were saying "enough is enough."

Namibia—The SADF said its security forces shot dead seven SWAPO guerrillas in the last week, bringing to 329 the number killed this year.

7 June

South Africa—A report on worldwide executions issued by Amnesty International gave the figure of **114 executions** in South Africa in 1984.

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange agreed to pay damages of \$20,000 to the family of **Saul Mkhize**, the black community leader who was shot dead by a police officer two years ago. Mkhize was one of the leaders of Driefontein, an African community in the eastern Transvaal which was threatened with resettlement to a bantustan. Eyewitnesses said Mkhize was shot by police after most of the crowd at a protest meeting had dispersed.

USA—In a TV debate with bantustan leader Gatsha Buthelezi, Rep. **William Gray** (D-PA) said the legislation he is sponsoring is intended to stop the US from financing apartheid. He said, "The real issue is not the loss of jobs, but the loss of life, the loss of justice, the loss of human dignity."

Australia—The Australian government reversed its previous decision to bar three South African **cricket officials** from entering Australia in order to prepare a defense against legal action by the Australian Cricket Board to block a tour of South Africa by Australian cricketers.

8 June

South Africa—Police said **three African men** were shot dead, one injured and two arrested when a crowd of 350 wielding knives and axes attacked an African policeman's house in a township near Port Elizabeth.

9 June

Angola—UNITA leader **Jonas Savimbi** agreed to send UNITA commanders to Nicaragua as advisers to the *contra* rebels fighting the Sandinista government.

South Africa—Trade union groups representing mainly African workers in South Africa held talks in Soweto on the formation of a national **trade union federation**. The meeting was said to have included FOSATU and the Council of Unions of South Africa.

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange disclosed that police had bought **four helicopters** from an undisclosed source abroad to control riots.

Censorship

Even before the Emergency was proclaimed, the South African government had tightened restrictions on news, especially news about the "unrest." Information about the numbers, identity, and conditions of those killed, injured and detained had therefore become even less reliable than usual in recent months. Censorship has been even further tightened in the areas under the Emergency in terms of Regulation 6(1)(i) of the Proclamation, which reads in part as follows: "The Commissioner of the South African Police or any person acting on his authority may . . . issue orders . . . relating to the control, regulation or prohibition of the announcement, dissemination, distribution, taking or sending of any comment on or news in connection with these regulations, . . . or any conduct of a Force or any member of a Force regarding the maintenance of the safety of the public or the public order. . ." [A Force includes the police, SADF, or Prisons Service.]

11 June

South Africa—The report of the one-person **Kannemeyer Commission** which investigated the Langa massacre criticized the police but said the officer who ordered his men to fire on the mourners was not to blame. Kannemeyer censured those who decided not to issue riot-control gear including rubber bullets, tear gas, and birdshot in the weeks beforehand, saying this made the death of the mourners inevitable. The report said police had taunted the crowd with provocative remarks such as, "Where are the stones? Throw them." Opposition MP Helen Suzman said it was shocking that 35 of the 47 mourners killed or wounded had been shot in the back. PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said the report showed the ease with which Parliament could be misinformed and that the lack of adequate riot control was more a matter of deliberate design than an oversight.

South Africa—The trial of 22 black anti-apartheid activists began in Pretoria. They included Patrick Lekota and Popo Molefe of the UDF, and several organizers of last year's labor boycott in the Transvaal. The defendants each face one charge of high treason, three of terrorism, and five of murder—stemming from the deaths of five African councillors in unrest near Sharpeville.

12 June

South Africa—The **Western Cape Suicide Squad** claimed responsibility for two grenade attacks on the homes of two Coloured Labor Party MPs. The Suicide Squad had demanded the resignation of all Labor Party MPs and members of the President's Council in protest over the exclusion of Africans from the new tricameral Parliament. An ANC spokesperson rejected a statement by Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange blaming the ANC for the attacks.

Zimbabwe—Delegations from Mozambique, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe met to discuss possible **military aid** from Tanzania and Zimbabwe to help Mozambique in its fight against the MNR. It was thought that without help from its allies the Mozambican government might soon be toppled. Zimbabwe and Tanzania already provide thousands of troops to protect key installations from the MNR.

South Africa—The 22 anti-apartheid activists on trial in Pretoria had their case remanded until 25 June. They were not asked to plead when they appeared in court.

South Africa—Dr. **Beyers Naude**, the leader of the SACC, expressed concern at the increasing violence between black political groups. A statement by the SACC said political murders and destruction of private property hurt the cause of justice and peace.

USA—The US Senate voted to repeal the ten-year-old **Clark Amendment** which bars US aid to Angola's UNITA rebels. The Republican-controlled Senate, at President Reagan's request, also voted in 1981 to repeal the law but was opposed by the House of Representatives.

13 June

United Nations—The **US ambassador** to the UN strongly criticized South African policies in Namibia. He said the US questions South Africa's commitment to UN proposals on independence for Namibia and said the US would not recognize the interim government being established there by South Africa. The US was criticized for delaying Namibian independence by linking it with Cuban troops in Angola.

Namibia—SWAPO accused South Africa of trying to set up a separate state in the **Caprivi Strip** and using SWAPO renegades in its plans.

14 June

Angola—The Angolan Foreign Minister said his country was suspending talks with South Africa until it received an explanation of **violations of its airspace** by South African aircraft. He added that Angola would ask the UN Security Council to discuss the matter. The Angolan Defense Ministry has claimed that South African aircraft flew up to 300 km into the country on 22 occasions between 31 May and 9 June. Referring to the South African soldier captured in Angola last month, the Foreign Minister said Angola was not prepared to discuss the possibility of a prisoner exchange.

Botswana—At least 12 people were shot dead and several others wounded by **South African troops** who raided Gaborone and blew up several buildings, claiming they were striking at ANC bases. The victims included three women, one a Somali national, and a six-year-old child. A BBC correspondent said the raiders left by minibus, firing indiscriminately at cars, some of which caught fire. President Quett Masire denied that any ANC bases had been allowed in the country, and said the attack was an act of brutality and violence. South African Gen. Constand Viljoen linked the attack on Gaborone to the grenade attacks on Coloured MPs in South Africa, which were denounced by the ANC. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe summoned the South African ambassador and told him the British government took a very serious view of the raid on Botswana. Howe deplored the violation of the sovereignty of a fellow Commonwealth state and the use of violence resulting in much injury and loss of life.

South Africa—Police said **four Africans** had died in township violence near the towns of Port Elizabeth, Grahamstown, and Welkom in the Orange Free State.

15 June

South Africa—**Rioting** broke out in several Eastern Cape townships during the night. Police said they twice opened fire on African rioters outside Port Elizabeth but reported no casualties. In East London, two limpet mines were discovered in a seafront hotel and defused. Near Cape Town a third grenade attack was carried out on the home of an African community councillor.

Botswana—President Masire called for a UN Security Council meeting to discuss the South African **raid on Gaborone**. He referred to the action as brutal, premeditated murder of defenseless civilians, and called on the international community to persuade South Africa to stop its "barbarous acts of international banditry." Masire denied South Africa's claim that



Cecil George Phahle



Lindie Phahle



Harry Thami Mnye



Ahmed Mohammed Geer



Euginia Patricia Kobole



Michael Frank Hamlyn



Basie Amos Zondi



Themba Machobane



Dick Mtsweni

15 ANC members were killed, saying there were 12 victims: two Botswanans, a Somali woman, and nine South African refugees, including a young child.

16 June

Tanzania—President Julius Nyerere condemned South Africa's "unprovoked aggression" and called on the international community to exert maximum pressure to stop South Africa from carrying out any more attacks on its neighbors.

South Africa—At least two people were killed and several hurt in **clashes** on the anniversary of the Soweto uprising. An explosion in a Durban township damaged an African-affairs office, and an African man near Cape Town was wounded when police fired on two men running from the site of a grenade attack on an African councillor's home.

17 June

Namibia—A military parade including SWATF and South African police units with tanks and artillery marked the inauguration of Namibia's interim MPC regime. P.W. Botha signed a proclamation establishing the regime, which allows him to repeal or amend any of its laws. A counter-demonstration staged by opponents of the government, including SWAPO, a faction of SWANU, the Namibian Independence Party and the Damara Council, was broken up by police using tear gas, riot batons, and Casspir armored vehicles. A BBC correspondent witnessed the beating of a young girl who was knocked down with a wooden baton and kicked and trampled by several uniformed men as she was walking away from the demonstration.

UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar called on all nations not to recognize the MPC regime in Namibia. He said the installation of the new administration has compounded the difficulties of implementing an internationally acceptable settlement, and that recent developments in Southern Africa, including South Africa's raids into Angola and Botswana, raised serious questions about South Africa's willingness to abide by the norms of international behavior.

Mozambique—MNR guerrillas again sabotaged the **railway line** linking Maputo with South Africa, blowing up a bridge on the Mozambican side of the border.

18 June

Botswana—The chief of the **Botswana Defense Force** denied allegations that the BDF had foreknowledge of South Africa's raid on Gaborone. The BDF had been criticized for its slowness in responding.

South Africa—Police said **three youths** were killed and another seriously injured when police fired on a group of people in Oudtshoorn in the Cape province who were trying to set fire to the home of an African policeman. Residents of the township said the incident followed two days of police harassment in which security forces fired tear gas indiscriminately. In another incident near Port Elizabeth, police said a man was burned to death when his home was petrol-bombed.

South Africa—The US government for the first time accused South Africa of trying to sabotage US-owned **oil depots** in Angola's Cabinda Province. American diplomats had been instructed to break off contact with senior South African officials.

19 June

Botswana—In a formal protest note to the South African government, Foreign Minister Gaositwe Chiepe described South Africa's **raid on Gaborone** as an unprovoked act of aggression. She denied that those killed and injured were ANC members.

South Africa—President P.W. Botha singled out the US in a defiant speech, saying that if there were elements in Washington who thought South Africa was going to be run by the US, they were heading for a confrontation with South Africa's government and people. Botha said, "Some say they find our policies abhorrent. Well, we find their double standards and opportunist policies abhorrent." Botha went on to praise the police and the Defense Force and warned that the government would equip them with even better means to carry out their duties.

United Nations—The UN Security Council passed a resolution warning of sanctions if South Africa continues to obstruct the independence of Namibia. The resolution urged all countries to consider imposing interim **voluntary sanctions** including an end to new investments, a reexamination of maritime and air links, a ban on the sale of Krugerrands and other South African coins, and a sports and cultural boycott.

20 June

South Africa—South African security officials displayed documents and items seized during the **raid on Botswana**, including ANC financial records dating back to 1977. Maj. Craig Williamson of the South African police said a Russian-made rifle silencer was captured, as well as accounts for expense vouchers for trips into South Africa by ANC operatives, and telephone bills which he said would allow security forces to make follow-up arrests.

South Africa—A man was found dead in Zwile township after an incident in which **petrol bombs** were thrown at private houses. Similar arson attacks occurred elsewhere in the Eastern Cape and in townships outside Johannesburg and Pretoria.

South Africa—The UN Security Council passed its **second resolution** within 24 hours censuring South Africa, this time for last month's raid on Angola's Cabinda Province. The resolution declared that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress for any material damage suffered and condemned South Africa for using Namibia as a launching pad for attacks on Angola.

South Africa—Police said they shot dead a young **African man** after he tried to set fire to a policeman's house near Johannesburg. They said the body of another man who had been doused with gasoline and set alight was found in a township near Port Elizabeth.

21 June

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha defended the South African **raid on Botswana** in a letter, saying Botswana knew that the ANC had decided to concentrate more of its bases in Botswana following the Nkomati accord barring the ANC from Mozambique. He said an allegation that South Africa had been responsible for several recent bomb attacks in Gaborone was unfounded, as were the claims that 32 Botswana citizens had been abducted by the raiders.

Luxembourg—South African policy was sharply criticized during talks between the **European Community** and the 66 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries of the Lome Convention. However, the EEC continued to resist pressure for sanctions against South Africa.

United Nations—The **Security Council** unanimously supported a resolution expressing shock and indignation at last week's attack on Gaborone by the SADF, in which 12 people were killed. It was the third time in three days that the Security Council had condemned South Africa. The resolution called the attack an unprovoked and unwarranted act of aggression.

22 June

Botswana—Seven of the victims of last week's raid by South Africa were buried in a **public funeral** attended by thousands. The six-hour funeral service was held in the national stadium, and the coffins were draped in the ANC colors.

23 June

South Africa—Police said they had **arrested 15 people** after acting on information discovered in documents seized during the South African commando raid into Botswana last week. Those arrested were said to be ten men and five women from a black township near Oudtshoorn in the Cape, and would appear in court tomorrow.

24 June

Mozambique—Angolan President dos Santos and Zimbabwean President Mugabe were in Maputo to celebrate the **tenth anniversary** of Mozambican independence. Mugabe



Gaositwe Chiepe

POLICE REPORTS

Especially since the State of Emergency, the South African police are the sole source of information on deaths, injuries, demonstrations, etc.—with rare exceptions, where we will state the source. Even local police are forbidden to give information, *all* of which is supposed to be issued by the public relations department of the South African police. See note on censorship, page 2.

was to propose that his country play a greater military role in Mozambique. Zimbabwe already has an estimated 5,000 troops in central Mozambique helping to guard key installations.

United Kingdom—At an emergency meeting in London, the committee of all Commonwealth countries added its voice to the condemnation of South Africa's **raid on Botswana**, calling it a wanton and unprovoked attack.

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 02138. All contributions are tax-deductible.

25 June

Namibia—SWAPO President **Sam Nujoma** called the MPC a creation of the Botha regime designed to serve the interests of white minority settlers in Namibia.

Zambia—ANC President Oliver Tambo said five Indians, whites, and mixed-race people had been included for the first time in the **ANC's National Executive Committee**, which has been expanded from 22 to 30 members. The first white member was Joe Slovo, a leading member of the South African Communist Party widely believed to be a key organizer for sabotage by the ANC military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe.

Mozambique—Twenty-four people, including a **Chinese agriculturalist**, were killed when the MNR attacked a civilian convoy of buses and cars en route to Maputo.

26 June

South Africa—At least eight Africans were killed in three townships near Johannesburg when **grenades** exploded while being handled. Police said the grenades were of Russian origin, of a type previously used by the ANC. An explosion and fire also took place at an oil storage depot in Umtata in the Transkei, and there was an explosion at a power station at the outskirts of Umtata.

South Africa—In the annual report of the SACC, the Rev. **Beyers Naude** said South Africa was on the brink of civil war. In an interview, Naude said he was asking for the release of political prisoners and for community leaders to be allowed to exercise their authority, because the measures taken by the government were inadequate to deal with the crisis.

Namibia—The Rev. John Evenson of the Namibian Communications Center said there had been no answer to an open letter by **church leaders** protesting the new interim government. The Christian churches, representing 70% of the population, had stayed away from celebrations of the new government. Evenson said the South African army and Koevoet had arrested and tortured pastors and evangelists, but that because of restrictions on the press little was known of this.

Brazil—The **archbishop** of São Paulo cancelled his planned four-day visit to South Africa after being told he would have to sign a guarantee not to take part in anti-conscription or other political activities organized by the Catholic church in South Africa.

Mozambique—Two **Portuguese priests** were kidnapped by the MNR in the northwest. Earlier this month five Portuguese nuns and a Mozambican were kidnapped.

USA—Coretta Scott King, the widow of Martin Luther King, Jr., was arrested outside the South African Embassy in Washington, together with two of her children. About 25,000 people were arrested since demonstrations began at the Embassy last November.

27 June

Sweden—The Scandinavian Airline System, jointly owned by Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, stopped its **flights to South Africa**. The decision followed protests from opponents of apartheid and revelations that the airline was giving cash incentives to travellers using its service to Johannesburg.

South Africa—The chair of the End Conscription Campaign in Port Elizabeth was arrested along with two trade unionists. The ECC, a group of white citizens opposed to apartheid, had planned a festival of rallies, speeches and music to publicize its cause. The group's national organizer said that 1,500 people failed to report for duty last year and that 7,000 did not report for the January 1985 callup.

Zambia—After its conference in Lusaka, the ANC issued a statement urging **black police and soldiers** to turn their guns against their masters. The ANC threatened to step up the guerrilla war against the Pretoria government and called for the international community to isolate the South African government and extend support to the ANC. The ANC said it would escalate the "peaceful, political, and military" offensives for the overthrow of the apartheid regime. In a separate statement the ANC confirmed an announcement by South African police that those who died in hand grenade explosions yesterday were killed while handling the explosives. The ANC said police provocateurs posing as freedom fighters had given the grenades to inexperienced activists and had instructed them wrongly, causing the grenades to blow up in their hands. Police dismissed this charge as ridiculous and unfounded.

South Africa—RSA reported that four UDF members were arrested at Oudtshoorn in the Western Cape. It was alleged that the four had been involved in creating unrest in areas around Oudtshoorn.

28 June

South Africa—An RSA editorial accused the ANC of declaring its intention to hit "soft" targets in its sabotage campaign, and said that because of this South African security forces would step up "**counterterrorist defenses**" including strikes into neighboring countries. The editorial warned Botswana to "get its house in order" and said Lesotho "had better decide on its priorities."

Zimbabwe—Former Prime Minister **Ian Smith** won 15 seats of the 20 reserved for whites in Parliament. The Independent Zimbabwe Group, which has Prime Minister Mugabe's backing, won only four seats. Observers saw the results as a setback for Mugabe's efforts to heal the rift between whites and blacks after the war for independence. The Manchester *Guardian* described Smith's victory as a "landslide in a windowbox."

South Africa—Police warned the Rev. **Beyers Naude**, the head of the SACC, not to incite civil unrest. Naude had urged churches to support nonviolent opposition including economic pressure to protest the government's policies of racial separation.

Namibia—Gen. Constand Viljoen said **South African troops** pursued SWAPO guerrillas up to ten miles inside southern Angola, following a day-long battle in northern Namibia. Viljoen said that up to last night 45 SWAPO guerrillas had been killed, as well as an African member of the South African security forces. This was the second operation inside Angola which South Africa has announced since it said it withdrew from the country, the first being the raid in Cabinda.

29 June

South Africa—RSA reported that 26 players and some officials of the **Chicago Lions Rugby Club** had arrived in Johannesburg for a five-match, 18-day tour of South Africa. The manager and coach of the Lions said the tour had the full blessing of the US Rugby Board.

South Africa—The government extended for another six months the **ban on anti-apartheid meetings**, and more than doubled the number of organizations covered by the ban. Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange said the ban would now apply to 64 organizations. New additions include Azapo, the Detainees' Parents Support Committee, which monitors detentions without trial, and the Free Mandela Committee. The number of areas where the ban is imposed was also increased. The government also banned three of the rallies planned around the country to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Freedom Charter.

Lesotho—The Lesotho government again denied allegations that Maseru was a training center for ANC guerrillas and reiterated its policy of not allowing Lesotho to be used as a base for attacks against South Africa. He was reacting to an **RSA editorial** alleging that ANC members trained in Lesotho had taken part in recent attacks on South Africa.

30 June

South Africa—The bodies of **two South Africans** believed to be civil rights workers were found in a burnt-out car in Port Elizabeth. Many believed the bodies were those of two UDF members who disappeared after attending a UDF meeting last week. Five other civil rights activists were also missing.

2 July

South Africa—Around 20,000 **gold miners** went on strike at three mines and 500 were fired at two other mines. A man died at one mine and police moved into another as thousands of miners allegedly went on the rampage. Their action followed management's decision to increase wages by 14% to 19% for black miners although the National Union of Mineworkers was holding out for an across-the-board increase of 22%. At another mine police used tear gas and rubber bullets to disperse crowds of miners who allegedly plundered a store.

South Africa—A government-supported organization declared apartheid to be a failure and warned that there could be a catastrophe unless a new social order was introduced. The report by the **Human Sciences Research Council** came after four years of study at South Africa's main universities. The Council said that apartheid could never be fully implemented and that its supposed advantages would never materialize.

Zambia—An **explosion** at the ANC offices in Lusaka damaged a gateway and shattered windows in nearby buildings, although no one was hurt. The ANC said a guard unit had repulsed enemy personnel with machine-gun fire. The SADF denied any involvement.

Namibia—At a press briefing in Oshakati, Brig. Joubert of the SADF said South African forces killed 67 SWAPO guerrillas and captured two others, including an intelligence officer, during its **cross-border raid** into Angola. Joubert said some 400 soldiers, later reinforced by 800 more, pursued SWAPO in mine-proof vehicles 30 to 40 km inside Angola. He said he had informed his Angolan counterpart of the operation and that South African troops did not engage the Angolan army. Joubert estimated that 8,500 guerrillas were based in Angola, about 1,500 of whom were actively engaged in fighting for Namibian independence.

3 July

United Kingdom—The British government announced that it would provide military training for **Mozambican forces**. President Machel of Mozambique has appealed to both East and West to help halt the MNR offensive. The training would take place in Zimbabwe, where a British military team was already training Zimbabwean troops. Britain was also supplying non-lethal equipment such as radios and uniforms to the Mozambican army.

South Africa—After a reportedly massive search by the police and defense force, local people near Port Elizabeth discovered the bodies of **two missing UDF members**, bringing to four the total found over the last few days. The latest victims were Fort Calata, the President of the Cradock Residents' Association, and Matthew Goniwe, the Secretary General. Their charred bodies were found about two km from where the bodies of their two colleagues were found last weekend.

South Africa—Three African miners were killed and several injured in alleged rioting following a wage dispute at a platinum mine in Rustenburg, northwest of Johannesburg. Police said rubber bullets and tear gas were used to disperse demonstrators but claimed that those who died were killed in clashes between strikers and working miners.

4 July

South Africa—Three people were killed at once and a fourth died in hospital when an African policeman opened fire on a crowd that was stoning his house in an Eastern Cape township. An African man was killed near Port Elizabeth after police moved in with tear gas, rubber bullets and birdshot to disperse crowds attacking another African policeman's house.

5 July

South Africa—The South African Medical Council censured two white doctors who treated Steve Biko shortly before he died in police custody in 1977. Dr. Benjamin Tucker was found guilty of disgraceful conduct and sentenced to be struck from the medical register for three years. However, the punishment was suspended for two years. Dr. Ivor Lang was found guilty of improper conduct and reprimanded. The Council found that Dr. Tucker had failed to undertake a proper examination of Biko and did not object when Biko was driven in a truck more than 700 miles to a police station in Pretoria, where he died the next day from brain injury. The Council said Dr. Lang told the police he could find nothing wrong with Biko despite the fact that he had seen him chained to an iron grill and showing signs of injury.

6 July

Zimbabwe—Prime Minister Mugabe's ruling ZANU party won 63 of the 80 seats reserved for blacks in Parliament. Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU party won 15 seats from the Matabeleland region, the ZANU faction led by the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole won one seat, and the election for the remaining seat was postponed due to the death of a candidate. Nkomo described the vote, which followed tribal lines, as a tragedy because it would prevent peace and stability by increasing tribal divisions.

South Africa—Twenty people were injured when African youths threw petrol bombs into a moving bus in the Eastern Cape. Petrol bombs were also thrown into the houses of at least four African policemen in a nearby township, but with no injuries. Across the country, police arrested more than 100 youths for public violence. In Duduza township near Johannesburg reporters accused police of rounding up youths at random and beating them with whips. One teenager was reported killed and several seriously injured.

7 July

Canada—The Canadian government moved to end exports and investment help to Canadian firms doing business in South Africa, and placed new restrictions on equipment sales to South African security forces. Canadian companies would be required to give Ottawa an annual report on their hiring practices and pay scales for black workers. Foreign Minister Joe Clark also said Canada would triple its expenditure on educational assistance to South African blacks.

8 July

USA—A group of judges and civil-rights lawyers from Southern Africa and the US met in Washington to discuss apartheid. Gay McDougall, the head of the Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights under Law, noted that black lawyers in South Africa cannot practice in the downtown areas where courts are located and that those who defend political prisoners are targeted as opposition figures.

9 July

South Africa—Seven people were killed by police during overnight disturbances in the township of KwaThema near Johannesburg. Police said that in one incident, five Africans were shot when a crowd attacked the home of an African policeman with petrol bombs. Residents of KwaThema said the police forced their way into a cinema where an all-night vigil was being held, fired tear gas and shot at youths who fled into the roof space of the building. During a funeral service in the local stadium, protesters severely beat a young African alleged to be a police informer.

10 July

South Africa—Bishop Tutu struggled with rioters following a funeral in Duduza township to rescue an African man accused of being a police informer. Eyewitnesses said a mob set the man's car on fire and were beating and kicking him when Tutu intervened. Thousands of Africans attended a mass funeral for four anti-apartheid activists killed when grenades they were handling exploded. Another such funeral was held yesterday for four youths killed in a similar incident.

11 July

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha defended the actions of police who entered the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria on 9 July to recapture Klaas DeJonge, a Dutch citizen who had escaped from custody. The Dutch government lodged a strong protest over the incident, saying DeJonge was sitting in a waiting room of the Embassy after his dash for sanctuary when four men in civilian clothes rushed in and dragged him away. Botha told reporters the police entered the premises without realizing it was an embassy, and that it was not important whether DeJonge was seized a split-second before or after he entered the premises. He said DeJonge's arrest had led to the discovery of large amounts of weapons and explosives, and that he was suspected of setting up arms dumps for the ANC.

USA—Commenting on the vote to repeal the Clark Amendment, which forbids CIA activities in Angola, Rep. Stephen Solarz (D-NY) contended that lifting the ban would both set back a settlement in Namibia and delay Cuban withdrawal from the continent, as well as reinforcing the perception that the US was siding with apartheid.

South Africa—As South Africa's biggest treason trial in 25 years, involving 16 UDF leaders, was due to begin, Bishop Tutu said he knew most of the defendants, and that they were committed to a new kind of government. Tutu said, "It is a lie to say that they are engaged in treasonable activities, unless the authorities are really saying that to be opposed to an unjust, evil, and immoral system such as apartheid is to be engaged in treason."

USA—The Senate voted 80 to 12 in favor of a bill barring US bank loans to South Africa, and stopping the sale of nuclear technology or computers to be used by South Africa's police or military. The Senate bill will have to be reconciled with a stronger House bill passed earlier. Dr. Beyers Naude of the SACC said the Senate vote showed American support for the struggle against apartheid. An RSA commentary said it was a hostile action that would cool relations between the US and South Africa, but that the economic effects would be negligible.

South Africa—Two white women were injured in an attack near Alexandra township outside Johannesburg, as they were taking a black woman to the township. They were dragged from their car and attacked with clubs before escaping.

12 July

South Africa—The National Union of Mineworkers was conducting a strike ballot in 18 mines which could result in a strike by 100,000 black miners. The union had failed to reach an agreement on wages after three weeks of negotiations with the Chamber of Mines. Meanwhile the chemical workers' union threatened a sympathy strike of 14,000 workers at AECI Chemical Co. plants. AECI threatened to fire 490 of 600 strikers if they did not return to work today.

South Africa—Imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela was allowed an interview with Samuel Dash, a professor of law at Georgetown University. Dash said Mandela was healthy both physically and mentally, and was vigorous and optimistic. He said, "I don't believe that Nelson Mandela is beaten. He acts like a leader, he speaks like a leader." Mandela said that during his imprisonment the government had not communicated with him about his policies.

Angola—The Angolan government said it was suspending talks with the US on peace proposals for Southern Africa because of the vote by the House of Representatives to repeal the Clark Amendment. The Foreign Ministry said the Congressional move was an intolerable interference in Angolan affairs, and further proof of complicity between Washington and Pretoria.

South Africa—One man was killed when police opened fire on crowds said to have attacked the house of an African policeman in New Brighton outside Port Elizabeth.

13 July

Netherlands—The Dutch Foreign Minister said the Netherlands would withdraw its ambassador if it did not get satisfaction from South Africa over the recapture of detainee Klaas DeJonge from the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria. DeJonge had been held since 23 June under the Internal Security Act.

United Kingdom—A Labor MP introduced the South Africa Sanctions Bill into Parliament, which would give the government power to impose a total ban on trade with South Africa. It was thought to have no chance of becoming law, but signals what the policy of a Labor government might be.

15 July

Portugal—The Portuguese government rejected a proposal to send troops to Mozambique to help in the fight against MNR rebels because there had been too little time for wounds to heal in the ten years since Portuguese troops were brought home from the unpopular colonial war in Mozambique.

New Zealand—Following a court injunction, the New Zealand Rugby Union cancelled its proposed tour of South Africa. The issue of the tour had been extremely divisive and observers thought there would have been violence both in New Zealand and South Africa if it had proceeded.

South Africa—Police reported the following: Five people were killed and 31 arrested in township violence. In Tarkastad in the Orange Free State, an African woman was killed after police dispersed a crowd stoning houses and police vehicles. Two African men were killed by police in incidents of crowd disorder, one at Graaff Reinet and the other at Rotonda. A charred body was found near Beaufort West in the Cape. A magnetic mine exploded at an electricity substation in Durban, and two unexploded mines were found at the scene.

Mozambique—Foreign Minister Joachim Chissano said the decision by the US House of Representatives to link economic aid to Mozambique with the reduction of Soviet-bloc military advisers there was an interference in Mozambique's internal affairs. Chissano said that if the US were to implement such an action, it would be regarded as a sanction by his government. He said the US move to lift the Clark Amendment affected Mozambique as well as Angola because UNITA cooperated closely with the MNR.

16 July

Netherlands—The Dutch government asked for the release within 48 hours of Dutch citizen Klaas DeJonge, and threatened to recall their ambassador to South Africa. DeJonge escaped from detention in South Africa while taking police to the scene of his alleged crime, and sought refuge in the Dutch Embassy, where he was recaptured.

South Africa—Police reported incidents of arson, firebombing and stone-throwing in all four provinces. One policeman was hurt in a stoning incident near Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape, and another was stabbed in the neck while removing barricades in a township in the Orange Free State. Residents of Craaff Reiniet said they feared seeking medical treatment that might result in their arrest on charges of public violence.

United Kingdom—Police said a fire which broke out at the London headquarters of the Anti-Apartheid Movement was started deliberately. The fire caused thousands of pounds worth of damage, but no one was hurt. Trevor Huddleston, the President of the Movement, said the arson attack was South African-inspired.

Namibia—The Koevoet counterinsurgency unit reportedly killed ten SWAPO guerrillas over the weekend in clashes near the Angolan border; one policeman was killed.

South Africa—President P.W. Botha rejected the findings of the state-funded Human Sciences Research Council that the policies of the ruling Nationalist Party were responsible for racial conflict. Botha said the country's problems were due primarily to the nature of South Africa's diverse population.

USA—Salih Booker, a consultant to the House Subcommittee on Africa, said the State Department was very uncomfortable with the repeal of the Clark Amendment because it undermined the US dialogue with Angola, but the White House had pressed for the repeal. He said the move seemed to indicate a vote of support for South Africa's intervention in Angola.

Tanzania—The PAC elected Johnson Mlambo, the PAC's foreign affairs secretary, as the new leader to replace the late John Pokela. The election of Mlambo, who spent 20 years imprisoned on Robben Island, was thought to give hope of closer cooperation between all groups opposing the apartheid government in South Africa.

South Africa—Police said a youth was killed near Queenstown in the Eastern Cape when police fired on a crowd throwing petrol bombs. Tens of thousands of students were boycotting school in 26 towns and cities, and students in Soweto were dispersed with truncheons and tear gas. The houses of almost 100 African policemen had been firebombed. An African woman's body was found after rioting in Witbank, east of Johannesburg.

17 July

Angola—A leading official of UNITA said in Washington, DC that his guerrillas would continue to attack American oil installations even if the Reagan Administration decided to renew aid to UNITA following the repeal of the Clark Amendment. The official said that UNITA opposed operations by Gulf Oil because the company was the backbone of the Angolan economy.

Mozambique—Anti-government guerrillas kidnapped a Portuguese priest and two Portuguese nuns in the northwest, the third such kidnapping in a month. The guerrillas already hold three nuns and two priests.

South Africa—Violence spread in several parts of Soweto as African high school students protested the detention of five of their colleagues. Police fired tear gas at demonstrators outside the Regina Mundi church and then pursued them in their vehicles along the streets and across open fields. At one point the police were holding as many as 500 African youths.

18 July

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha admitted that there had been a "technical" violation of the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria when police recaptured detainee Klaas DeJonge there. He declared South Africa's willingness to return DeJonge to the Embassy, but said he was being charged with specific criminal offenses. Botha said the two police officers involved in recapturing DeJonge had been reprimanded.

South Africa—A widespread work stayaway by Africans was organized in Port Elizabeth over a number of political and economic grievances. Tension in the Eastern Cape had risen in advance of the funeral of four leading political activists who died in mysterious circumstances. A consumer boycott against white-owned shops began on 15 July in Pietermaritzburg by a coalition seeking information on the disappearance of three black activists. An African woman was reportedly axed to death for ignoring the boycott. A spokesperson for the Consumer Boycott Committee said they wanted the resignation of township councillors and the immediate withdrawal of the army and riot police, as well as the unbanning of UDF officials.

Kenya—The head of the women's section of the ANC addressed the International Women's Conference in Nairobi on the plight of black women in South Africa. She said the only free health service available to black women was family planning, and accused the government of encouraging birth control for blacks in order to keep down the number of blacks born in the country.

South Africa—On a second day of rioting in Soweto, police said one man was killed when they fired shotguns, tear gas and rubber bullets at a crowd stoning police vehicles. Police reported widespread arson, petrol-bombing, and stone-throwing. More than 1,000 schoolchildren took to the streets in a continuing anti-apartheid protest.

19 July

South Africa—Detainee Klaas DeJonge was driven to the Dutch Embassy, from which he was recently recaptured, in an unmarked police car and taken into the building through a back entrance. DeJonge, an anthropologist, has been charged with being an arms courier for the ANC.

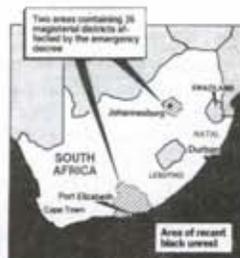
20 July

South Africa—An African youth was killed in Zwide near Port Elizabeth when police fired birdshot to disperse a crowd allegedly stoning the house of an African policeman. In other Eastern Cape townships, police used tear gas, rubber bullets, and birdshot to disperse groups of Africans throwing stones or petrol bombs.

South Africa—At the funeral in Duda of four victims of recent unrest, township residents stoned and beat to death an African woman accused of being a police informer. Her body was then burned. At least 5,000 people gathered in a stadium for the funeral. Some funeral organizers acted as a protective escort for white journalists.

South Africa—President Botha announced a State of Emergency in 36 magisterial districts including Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and the surrounding townships, effective at midnight. This gives security forces broad powers to impose curfews, make searches, arrest people without warrants and detain them indefinitely. It also imposes further restrictions on media reporting of unrest. Penalties for contravening the state of emergency include heavy fines and prison terms up to ten years. A State of Emergency was last declared in South Africa in 1960 after the Sharpeville massacre, when the ANC was outlawed and nearly 12,000 people were detained. In the past year at least 500 Africans have been killed in violence, mostly by police.

South Africa—Reacting to the new State of Emergency, Beyers Naude said it was a desperate act to stem the irresistible tide of liberation. He predicted that the killings would continue, anger would grow, and that the "awful bloodbath long prophesied is upon us." Bishop Tutu said the unrest had been the response of an angry and frustrated people, and that until apartheid was dismantled there could be no meaningful or lasting peace and security. He criticized the government for removing the authentic leaders of the black community.



21 July

United Kingdom—Malcolm Rifkind, a Minister in the Foreign Office, expressed concern over events in South Africa and called for fundamental political reforms and the release of Nelson Mandela. He rejected the idea of Britain recalling its ambassador from South Africa. Archbishop Trevor Huddleston said he was fed up by the bland statements of the British government as violence intensified in South Africa, and that he wanted to meet with the Foreign Minister to persuade the government to change direction.

South Africa—Police said three men were killed in the township of Tumahole about 75 miles south of Johannesburg when a patrol fired at rioting crowds. The township lies just outside one of the 36 areas covered by the State of Emergency. Police also used tear gas to disperse about 1,000 people at Kwazakele township near Port Elizabeth. Four whites were among the 113 people known to have been arrested since the Emergency was imposed at midnight. One report described the whites as well-known Johannesburg activists. Twenty-two people were detained from a bus which was stopped by police on its way back from a funeral and taken to John Vorster Square.

22 July

South Africa—Police commissioner Johan Coetzee said police intended to ensure that the "free flow of information" was not disturbed during the current State of Emergency. He said dramatized versions and half-truths would not be allowed in news reports. The BBC said that according to unofficial sources a number of clergymen had been detained, but that the new censorship laws prohibited the BBC from broadcasting their names. Police said two more African men had died, one shot dead when he threw a petrol bomb at a policeman, and the other who was the owner of a house attacked with stones and petrol bombs.

South Africa—Five teachers in the town of Graaff Reiniet in the Eastern Cape were said to be detained. Reports said that several African clergymen and a number of civil-rights activists were being held, including the President of the African Ministers' Association. Police in KwaThema distributed pamphlets urging residents to work normally, and saying the State of Emergency had been declared in order to prevent thugs from causing intimidation, arson, and murder.

South Africa—Reports said three leading UDF officials had been detained, along with a senior official of the autoworkers' union and three of his colleagues, and two leading members of the South African Indian Congress, including a grandson of Mahatma Gandhi. One report said scores of youths allegedly belonging to the Congress of South African Students were arrested in a township near Pretoria. Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee told news organizations to scale down their coverage of township unrest, saying he would alter the regulations on coverage if necessary. Security forces briefly detained three foreign television crews, saying they faced prison if they broke the emergency regulations on reporting.

South Africa—Police said they had detained 441 people under the emergency powers. Prominent political lawyer Priscilla Jana was arrested on her return from a conference in the US, her house was searched and documents seized. She was released after spending several hours at police headquarters in Soweto, on the condition that she stay in her home and surrender herself when called. White anti-apartheid activist Molly Blackburn was arrested under the Internal Security Act for allegedly attending an illegal gathering nine days ago, and was released on bail. She was arrested shortly before she was to meet three US officials, including former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.



Molly Blackburn

23 July

Belgium—The European Community issued a strongly worded statement demanding an

end to the State of Emergency and the release of those detained under it. The ten member countries also said they were looking at ways of amending the code of conduct for European firms doing business in South Africa. Their statement called for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, an end to detention without trial, and to forced removals.

South Africa—Speaking at the funeral in KwaThema of 15 victims of unrest, **Bishop Tutu** warned that he and his family would leave South Africa unless there was an end to the killings in African townships of people suspected of working for the police. He said the killing of a woman in Duduza township, televised world-wide, had done damage to a very just and noble cause.

South Africa—A Rugby Union official said a group of leading **New Zealand rugby players** was prevented at the last minute from flying secretly to South Africa to make an unofficial tour. The New Zealand Rugby Union had threatened the players with a lifetime ban.

South Africa—Police said two more men were killed in the Eastern Cape in another day of violence in townships. Police said they opened fire on people who were throwing stones at them. In the East Rand a crowd of about 2,000 people were said to have stoned the house of an African government official. Authorities were withholding the names of townships where violence occurred. Police said they were now holding more than 650 people under the State of Emergency, over 200 more than yesterday's figure. Eleven deaths had occurred since the emergency powers were instituted.

South Africa—Police released a list of the latest detainees. Those held included clergymen, students, and community leaders, almost all of them Africans.

France—The French government withdrew its ambassador to South Africa and cut all new investment there in response to the **State of Emergency**. France will suggest various measures to the UN Security Council which could be adopted by the rest of the world. Gen. Joseph Garba of the UN's Anti-Apartheid Committee commended the French move and said those countries which protected the apartheid regime should take note, singling out the US and Britain. The Rev. Allan Boesak criticized British Foreign Secretary Howe's statements opposing sanctions. He predicted the South African government would unleash more violence but that this would only increase the people's determination to be free.

South Africa—Police and army units in Daveyton in the East Rand opened fire with shotguns and rifles on a large crowd of Africans who they said were stoning them. Two men and two women were killed and 16 others injured, bringing the number of dead since the State of Emergency to 15. A 16-year-old youth was killed later when a group of people stoned an SADF patrol vehicle. Authorities said they detained another 120 people under the emergency regulations, bringing the total now held to 792. Police later reported more violence near Cape Town and said 214 Africans were arrested at Oudtshoorn, about 200 miles to the east of the city.

USA—The US again made it clear that it would not follow France in imposing sanctions on South Africa. However, a White House spokesperson repeated that the **Reagan Administration** found apartheid repugnant and said it was the main cause of the violence in South Africa. Meanwhile, Bishop Tutu said the US should pursue a policy toward South Africa similar to its policy toward Nicaragua.

South Africa—A correspondent for National Public Radio said that at six schools he visited around New Brighton, students who had been boycotting regular classes for 15 months have replaced the syllabus with their own, with a new emphasis on political and liberation theory. Civil rights organizations have said that most of those detained under the State of Emergency have been African high school students.

United Nations—The French government called on the Security Council to support an end to the sale of Krugerrands, the suspension of loan guarantees for South Africa, and an end to sales of computer technology and nuclear material. It also sought the release of all political prisoners in South African jails, including Nelson Mandela, and asked for voluntary economic sanctions against Pretoria. Many African countries prefer mandatory sanctions.

USA—An Administration spokesperson called on South Africa to introduce **swift reforms** of its racial policies. He also said that the fear that Southern Africa might fall under Communist influence was one of the cornerstones of US policy. He denied that a meeting between US and South African officials would be held in Europe soon to discuss events in South Africa.

26 July

United Kingdom—The Executive Director of the British-South African trade association said **British investment** accounted for almost half of overseas investment in South Africa, the US about 24%, and West Germany about 10%. The British Anti-Apartheid Movement has welcomed the French sanctions as well as the US bill calling for more limited sanctions.

South Africa—The SACC, which represents most English-speaking churches in South Africa, said detainees had been taken to unknown destinations without access to family, friends, or legal representation. It said that levels of resentment would sooner or later boil over, with disastrous consequences. Police have placed the number of detentions at over 900.

South Africa—Police in the "independent" Transkei bantustan said nearly 450 people were arrested yesterday, of whom 170 have been charged. A night-time curfew has been in effect for several days, following announcements that the Transkei faced a security threat. ANC insurgents were believed to have been behind several recent bomb attacks in Umtata.

South Africa—The Council of Unions of South Africa called for the immediate release of its members detained under new emergency powers. In Cape Town, thousands of students demonstrated against the State of Emergency; police used whips to disperse them. A detainees' support organization voiced concern over the safety of those held, saying "We

fear and predict the inevitability of death in detention." Police claimed a decrease in township violence since the State of Emergency began.

USA—The US government called on South Africa to end the State of Emergency, saying that **violence and repression** would not solve South Africa's problems.

United Nations—After two days of debate, the Security Council passed a compromise resolution calling for world-wide **voluntary sanctions** against South Africa, in protest against the State of Emergency. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to zero, with the US and Britain abstaining. The resolution suggested bans on new investment, new nuclear contracts, and the sale of Krugerrands; an end to all government guarantees on loans for export; and restrictions on sporting and cultural contact.

South Africa—Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee commented on a police report that 891 people were now detained, saying that although the number of arrests might seem high, it was important to realize that the policemen involved were not only controlling troubled areas but were involved in intensive investigative work. Meanwhile PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert called on the government to appoint a national committee comprising religious and other black leaders to investigate the causes of unrest.

South Africa—Police said they used tear gas to disperse crowds at Guguletu near Cape Town who were burning vehicles and throwing stones. They also said that more than 300 black pupils taking part in a school boycott were arrested in Oudtshoorn.

27 July

South Africa—Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel said South Africa and Portugal planned to hold talks today in Mozambique and later this year in South Africa to discuss security for the **Cabora Bassa hydroelectric plant** in Mozambique.

United Kingdom—Commenting on the UN vote for **sanctions**, South African journalist Allister Sparks said the statement that sanctions would hurt blacks was very seldom heard from blacks themselves. He said that with the exception of Gatsha Buthelezi, who works inside the South African government system, the blacks he spoke to were wholeheartedly in favor of sanctions.

South Africa—Police said the number of people rounded up during the first six days of the State of Emergency had risen to 1,035. They said they seriously injured an African youth allegedly trying to throw a petrol bomb at an African policeman's house.

28 July

South Africa—Police reported that several soldiers were wounded when Africans stoned personnel carriers. Two pedestrians were wounded by police fire when a crowd stoned police vehicles. A house belonging to an African mayor near Port Elizabeth was set on fire and the African policeman guarding it was killed. Six Africans were arrested in connection with the killing, and a seventh shot dead when he fired on police. Police put the number now being detained at 1,166, with 18 killed in the week since the State of Emergency began.

South Africa—**Bishop Tutu** strongly criticized Britain and the US for abstaining in the UN Security Council vote calling for voluntary sanctions against South Africa. Tutu described the decision as disgusting and said it showed a lack of concern for South Africa's black majority. He confirmed that he was willing to meet President Botha for talks on the current situation, but said the initiative for such a meeting would have to come from the President.

Namibia—South African military authorities said **SWAPO guerrillas** used mortars and light artillery fire in an attack on the town of Oshakati in the north. A man and his wife were injured and six houses damaged in the attack.

Sudan—Civil aviation workers said they would halt all technical services to **British Airways planes** unless the Sudanese government withdrew permission for the airline to fly over the Sudan en route to South Africa. They said they were demonstrating their solidarity with the struggle against apartheid.

29 July

South Africa—A proposed meeting between **Bishop Tutu** and **President Botha** appeared to be off after Botha set conditions unacceptable to Tutu. Botha's aides said the President would only meet with those who denounced civil disobedience as well as violence. Botha implied that Tutu might meet him as part of a delegation of Anglican ministers scheduled to meet Botha on 19 August. Tutu said Botha was playing political games and that only someone who was not serious about the situation would put off the meeting until next month.

South Africa—An alleged suicide driver was shot dead in New Brighton after driving a truck at high speed toward a Defense Force patrol. More than 20 people have been killed under the State of Emergency. A municipal ambulance was set alight in Mamelodi near Pretoria, a school was destroyed near Johannesburg, the houses of African councillors were burned to the ground in Soweto and Mamelodi, and a food truck was set alight in Guguletu. Two students were arrested at a demonstration of more than 300 medical students in Durban against the State of Emergency and the US policy of constructive engagement. A similar demonstration took place at the University of the Western Cape.

POLICE REPORTS

Especially since the State of Emergency, the South African police are the sole source of information on deaths, injuries, demonstrations, etc.—with rare exceptions, where we will state the source. Even local police are forbidden to give information, *all* of which is supposed to be issued by the public relations department of the South African police. See note on censorship, page 2.

South Africa—President Botha said that if the UN continued its sanctions campaign, hundreds of thousands of **foreign workers** might be sent home from South Africa. He said he had ordered an urgent survey of the number of foreign workers in South Africa so that this option could be considered.

30 July

South Africa—Police said a man was shot dead in a township near Cape Town when police tried to disperse a crowd of about 1,000 people who were stoning police vehicles. The official total of detentions was now 1,259, and 13 of those arrested earlier had been released. One of those released was white, and the rest African. Police used tear gas, rubber bullets, and shotguns to disperse a crowd that set fire to a school at Cathcart in the Eastern Cape.

USA—South Africa withdrew its **ambassador-designate** to the US, in a strong expression of diplomatic displeasure. The ambassador-designate had been in Washington for two months but his credentials had still not been accepted by President Reagan.

31 July

South Africa—The **South African rand** suffered its swiftest drop in value, plunging by five US cents to a low of 43¢ before recovering some ground later. The rand was on a par with the US dollar about a year ago. There was said to be panic buying of US dollars as rumors grew that the government would impose tough exchange-control regulations to stem the flight of capital in the wake of South Africa's growing international isolation.

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange announced **new restrictions on funerals** in areas covered by the State of Emergency. Outdoor services, public address systems, banners and flags were banned. Services can only be held for one person at a time, and only ordained ministers may speak at them and may not refer to political matters. Condemning the restrictions, the Rev. Allan Boesak said, "The world must know that if this causes more bloodshed, the government is responsible."

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 — Hetsigste 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
PFDP — 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 45¢

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