

International Defense and Aid Fund for Southern Africa



POSTAL ADDRESS:
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Dear Friend of IDAF,

We don't like to ask our supporters for contributions more than once a year, and if we had our way we wouldn't. Unfortunately, the continuing crisis in Southern Africa--the detentions, the "treason" trials, the imprisonment and torture of children--all this forces us to use the "hard sell."

Many of you send us contributions without any prompting, or are reminded of the need by reading our newsletter. But some of you have told us they need "reminder" letters like this one.

And our figures support this view. In 1985, when we mailed only one of these letters, it brought in \$5,899. In 1986, when we sent out three of them, the response was \$24,353.

Although we get occasional grants from private foundations, we depend most heavily on individual donors like you. You have outgiven the foundations every year.

So that we can use your gifts more effectively to save lives and free imprisoned people in Southern Africa, we don't hire expensive professional copywriters and consultants. We are enclosing this letter in News Notes to save costs.

Professional fund-raisers have told us we should be sending at least six of these letters each year, but we still shrink from sending that many. This is our third appeal this year, and we expect to do one more by the end of 1987.

On the back of this letter we are printing recent articles from a South African newspaper, one describing a "rehabilitation" camp for child detainees, and the other reporting the detention and torture of a community organizer. They are the best explanation of why we continue to ask you for contributions.

Please help us once again to provide legal defense for opponents of apartheid, and humanitarian aid for their dependents.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kenneth N. Carstens', written over a white background.

Kenneth N. Carstens
Executive Director

(over, please)

P.S. We sometimes cast our net wider by sending large mailings to lists we borrow from other organizations. These mailings are costly. If we're lucky, they break even. We do them simply to find new supporters.

You can help save us this expense by sending us the names and addresses of anyone you know who might become an IDAF supporter.

The articles below appeared in the New Nation, whose editor, Zwelakhe Sisulu, a former Nieman Fellow at Harvard University, is still being held under detention without trial. No charges have been even hinted at. The New Nation is under even more immediate threat from the new pre-publication censorship.

Special camp for child detainees?

A SPECIALLY-DESIGNED million-rand "rehabilitation centre for child detainees is believed to be in the pipeline for the Eastern Cape.

And more could be planned for other parts of the country.

If plans are given the go-ahead, construction could start by the beginning of next year.

News of the centre follows earlier exposures this year of special "rehabilitation camps" for child detainees.

However, although other buildings — such as schools — have previously been adapted to function as these centres, this is believed to be the first centre planned specifically for child detainees.

It is not yet known who authorised the planning of the camp, but welfare departments in Port Elizabeth are believed to be involved.

News of the centre came to the NEW NATION from one

of the planners, who wished to remain anonymous.

Planners were told the centre was needed immediately, and no limit was placed on the budget.

Costs and plans for the camp were apparently investigated after other buildings in Port Elizabeth were rejected as unsuitable for renovation for the purpose.

The centre, which will be built near Stutterheim, is

designed as a maximum security hostel for children up to 18 years old.

It will apparently have a capacity of 72 children.

The cost works out at R24 000 per child — a total of R1 728 000.

As a maximum security detention centre, specifications include high fences, wire mesh covering open areas and solid concrete ceilings in the rooms.

The "cells", which will not have conventional doors, will be 20 square metres in size and each will hold four children.

Also included in the plans are sports facilities and a flatlet for the "housemistress" and "housemasters".

Plans are likely to be completed by the end of the year, making it possible to start construction at the beginning of next year at the earliest.

'I was detained, tortured, released and redetained'

AN executive member of the Duncan Village Residents Association this week described in court how he was assaulted and tortured in detention in 1985.

Thethinene Joe Jordaan, who has been in emergency detention since June last year, is appearing in the East London Regional Court with seven others on charges of public violence, arson and throwing stones at the police.

They have pleaded not guilty.

The accused were arrested on September 2 1985 and released on bail after appearing in

court two days later.

This week he told the court that accusations that he had led a group of people who chanted and threw stones at the police before he was detained were "a bunch of lies".

He said he had been detained while he and a neighbour, Vuyisile Mabeka, were on the Douglas Smith Highway, waiting for a taxi.

Mabeka also testified.

"While we were waiting for a taxi to town, we were approached by heavily armed police. They pulled me by my jersey and I fell," said

Jordaan.

"As I was trying to get up I was hit on my back with a gun. I tried to ask the policemen what I had done, but I was not answered.

"Vuyisile was told to go home, and I was forced to go to the hippos a few metres away," he said.

"When I reached the hippo, I saw other people inside. They were lying on their stomachs. I was also told to lie on my stomach."

He said they were subsequently taken to Duncan Village police station.

Jordaan said he saw

other people being assaulted at the police station the following day.

"That night I was taken to a certain office in which there were two policemen," he said.

"I was told to undress and lie on my stomach on the bench. I was then asked if I knew Steve Tshwete. When I said yes, one of the policemen asked me if I could take them to Tshwete. I told them I did not know where he was.

"They then started assaulting me. I lost consciousness after getting electric shocks.

When I came to, I was assaulted by a big security policeman who said I was going to tell the truth."

Jordaan said he was taken to hospital after the assault, and that he had to be carried to court during their first appearance because he could not walk.

"Even now, I cannot stand for more than 30 minutes because of the assaults," he said.

The seven others, Ben Xebe, Allem Man-yema, Daniel Nyenge, Solomon Mali, Mbuyiselo Woni, Mzwan-dile Gweya and Nyanisile Mgithi are out on bail.

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Apartheid's Assault on Health

On June 4, 1987, Dr. Diliza Mji, Dr. Wendy Orr, and Ms. Mapule Khanye, RN spoke at a benefit held at the Harvard Faculty Club for medical relief in South Africa. **Dr. Mji** is the leader of NAMDA, the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa, a group established in 1982 as an alternative to the white-dominated Medical Association of South Africa. **Dr. Orr** is a staff doctor at the Health Centre in the Alexandra ghetto in Johannesburg. In 1985 she exposed the systematic torture of detainees in Port Elizabeth. **Ms. Khanye** is a primary health care nurse and midwife, and has worked at the Alexandra Health Centre for eight years.

We thank IDAF's co-sponsors for making this event possible: Physicians for Human Rights, the Committee for Health in Southern Africa (CHISA), and the South African Townships Health Fund.

Dr. Wendy Orr: South Africa is a country divided and a society segmented by apartheid and a Constitution which strictly compartmentalizes people on the basis of racial classification only. This compartmentalization extends to all those services traditionally funded by government, including education and health. Excluding the "homelands" [bantustans], at the moment there are four Departments of Health in South Africa. If you include the "homelands" there are 14. These departments all duplicate each other's services and repeat each other's mistakes.

In the Cape province there is one medical practitioner for every 3,000 people. In kwaZulu, a black "homeland", there is one practitioner for 15,000 people. In kaNgwane, another black "homeland", there is one practitioner for 30,000 people. And in kwaNdebele, also a "homeland", which in 1985 had a population of 158,000 people, there were no medical practitioners. The infant mortality rate in 1975—and more up-to-date figures have not been made available—among whites was 20 per thousand, among blacks 100 per thousand. The incidence of tuberculosis in 1980 among whites was 13 per 100,000, among blacks 226 per 100,000.

These statistics starkly illustrate the huge disparity between disease patterns and the availability of health care between blacks and whites in South Africa. Our goal at Alexandra Health Centre is to address this disparity and where possible redress it, by educating staff and community members in various aspects of health care, and by taking health care out into the community where we believe it is most needed. At the Health Centre we provide health care in four main areas: adult health, child health, an accident and emergency service, and maternity services. Approximately 600 people are seen every day, at a cost to the patient of one dollar. 2,700 women are admitted to our labor ward every year, more than are seen at the luxurious whites-only Johannesburg hospital only a few miles away.

The Health Centre leapt to prominence last year when in February, during the so-called Five Day War, we took a stand on the issue of

confidentiality and refused to hand the names of gunshot victims to the police. You have to realize that in South Africa anyone shot during a period of "unrest" in the townships is immediately assumed to be guilty of "public violence" or taking part in a demonstration. The assumption is that the police do not shoot innocent people, so anyone who is shot is guilty of something, and they are guilty until proved innocent.

We were again in the public eye in June 1986 when a polio epidemic
(continued on page 2)

New Books Available from IDAF

The Child is Not Dead: Youth Resistance in South Africa 1976-86 compiled by Ann Harries, Roger Diski, and Alasdair Brown. (British Defense and Aid Fund—Inner London Education Authority, 64 pp., illus.) \$6.70 paper.

Designed as a classroom study guide, this large-format paperback covers the Soweto uprising of 1976, "Bantu education", and government repression in South Africa through photos, interviews, news clippings, government documents, poems, and more.

The Rise of the South African Reich by Brian Bunting. (IDAF, 552 pp.) \$13.00 paper, \$25.00 hardcover.

Reprinted from the revised edition of 1969, this history describes the growth of the Nationalist Party, revealing its affinities with Nazism, and discusses the development of its repressive apparatus.

My Spirit is Not Banned by Frances Baard as told to Barbie Schreiner. (Zimbabwe Publishing House, 92 pp.) \$5.70 paper.

The career of a courageous anti-apartheid activist, including her work in trade unions, the ANC and the Federation of South African Women, and her jail sentence and banishment.

30 Years of the Freedom Charter by Raymond Suttner and Jeremy Cronin (Ravan Press, 266 pp., illus.) \$15.00 paper.

A stirring account of the origins of the Freedom Charter and its influence on every aspect of South African life, with interviews and speeches by Desmond Tutu, Beyers Naude, Helen Joseph, Frank Chikane, Smangaliso Mkhatsiswa, and others.

The War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims (Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, 151 pp., illus.) \$12.00 paper.

"It is a clinical account, well-documented and researched, of what has been happening to children who have been victims of the violence that has been unleashed in our beautiful but oh so sad land by the vicious policy of apartheid."—Archbishop Desmond Tutu.

Namibia in Struggle: A Pictorial History (IDAF, 32 pp., illus.) \$7.00 paper.

The history of South Africa's captive territory in pictures, from German colonial rule to the struggle for liberation.

Note: **Namibia in Struggle** will soon be available as a portable photo exhibition, for \$22.00.

South African Testament: From Personal Encounter to Theological Challenge by H. Paul Santmire. (Eerdmans, 94 pp.) \$8.95 paper.

A moving and informative account of the author's three weeks with a church delegation in South Africa and Namibia, and of the crisis in religion both there and in the U.S., caused by apartheid.

New Poster

Free All Political Prisoners (African National Congress) \$2.50.

This striking three-color poster shows a crowd demonstrating against detentions, with the motto "Solidarity with South African detainees."

Postage and handling are included in prices. Ask us for our free catalogue of all our publications.

threatened Alexandra. After we'd seen three or four new cases of polio within the space of two weeks, it was clear that an epidemic might ravage the township. After consultation with community organizations and leaders, ten immunization teams went into the township. On June 12, literally as the second State of Emergency was declared, we completed the immunization of over 10,000 children, a feat which had been accomplished in less than 48 hours.

Ms. Mapule Khanye, RN: I want you to know that people don't choose to live unhygienically, but are forced by political and socioeconomic factors to live in conditions which make it impossible for them to pursue healthy lives. Alexandra township has a size of one square mile and a population of 100,000. We live in slumyards where there are 20 families in each yard. Each family lives in a single-roomed house regardless of the number of the members of that family. Our sanitation system is a bucket system, and 20 people will share a bucket which is emptied twice a week. In 1926, when Ruth Cowell, an American nurse, started working with the community in Alexandra, she was delivering babies on newspaper for sheets. In 1951, when I was born, I was also delivered on newspaper for sheets. I grew up and eventually became a nurse in the same Alexandra Health Centre, and yet in 1987 I am still delivering babies on newspaper for sheets.

Dr. Diliza Mji: I spoke today over the telephone with some people in Chicago from the American Medical Association, and I tried to tell them that people in South Africa are incensed by the visit that the AMA made in 1979 to South Africa. They came back and published a report about how beautiful South Africa is, that South Africa has one of the best standards in medicine, that the blacks in South Africa enjoy one of the highest standards of health care in the African continent. You have heard from both Wendy Orr and from Mapule Khanye what actually happens.

NAMDA was established in 1982 for a number of reasons. The most immediate reason was the question of the death of Steve Biko in detention. Steve Biko was arrested and tortured in detention, and was seen by two physicians, Dr. Lang and Dr. Tucker, who belonged to the Medical Association of South Africa. They still do so to this day. The Medical Association of South Africa did not utter a word to censure Dr. Lang and Dr. Tucker, despite international outrage. It took five doctors and the involvement of the South African Medical and Dental Council before a statement came out—and it was a very wishy-washy statement—something like three years after Biko had died. But in that period a lot of us had already left the Medical Association of South Africa.

Another reason why an alternative medical association was needed

was the fact that the bantustan ["homeland"] system is the foremost cause of ill health in South Africa. In the bantustans, which are the most inarable parts of the land, you cannot grow any food. There are only old men and children; the young men have been forced to go and work in the mines, where they die of mine accidents every day. In the bantustans malnutrition is rife, diseases such as polio and tuberculosis which have been wiped out in parts of the world with not even a quarter of South Africa's natural resources. They are diseases of impoverishment. As medical people we thought we could not stand by and watch the health of the people of South Africa being eroded in this way.

Housing is one of the most abominable aspects of life for a black person. In 1984 we documented that the government needed to build 2,500,000 houses per annum just to catch up with the backlog. We estimated that in fact only 6,500 houses per annum were being built. You cannot separate housing from health, obviously. The average occupancy in a Soweto house, which is a four-room matchbox house, is 12 to 18 members of the family. It is not surprising that you have epidemics of polio and respiratory diseases, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and so on.

One of the reasons NAMDA was formed was to document and highlight the interconnectedness of the social, economic, and political aspects of life under apartheid and the ill health of the people. We have come to the conclusion that there is nothing more medically that can be done to improve the health status of the people of South Africa. I'm not saying that we're not doing anything to alleviate suffering, but we recognize that what is needed is a fundamental restructuring of the society before the health of the people can be optimized. This is why some of our programs bring us into close connection with the trade union movement and political organizations like the UDF.

In the last twelve months 30,000 people have been detained, and we have been able to discover that 40% of them are children. These children have been detained under the same or similar conditions as adults. The Pediatric Association, by the way, has issued guidelines on how children should be detained, which obviously means that it accepts that children have to be detained. We have been able to document that there is widespread mental and physical abuse of detainees. On this tour I have been talking to physicians and the AMA to sensitize them to the issue of repression. To those who are not physicians we have a special appeal as well. To the extent that the foreign policy of the US becomes more responsive to the struggle in South Africa, perhaps some of these things can be brought to a stop soon. Most of you have a vote, I suppose, unlike some of us who have never experienced that. The call from South Africa today is that apartheid has to be dismantled, and to me that is a medical issue as well. □

Southern Africa News Calendar

May, June and July 1987

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, political prisoners, and detentions appear in red.

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

1 May

USA—Rep. William Gray (D-PA) and Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-AZ) called for an audit of CIA methods for sending Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to UNITA rebels in Angola and anti-Soviet rebels in Afghanistan. Some of the missiles had reportedly been found in the hands of arms traffickers in Zambia.

South Africa—May Day rallies planned by black unions were banned in 21 centers, but COSATU held some outdoor rallies despite considerable violence unleashed by authorities against trade unionists. Police broke up a rally near Johannesburg called by the Indian community, which was to have been addressed by members of the Trade Union Congress.

South Africa—Commenting on the upcoming election, the *Manchester Guardian Weekly* noted that "not one candidate opposes segregation," including the PFP and independent candidates. It also said, "The successive crackdowns under the State of Emergency amount to the most severe and sustained assault on human rights in modern South African history, which is saying a lot."

2 May

United Nations—A UN report said the South African-backed guerrilla war in Mozambique was costing the country about half its Gross Domestic Product each year.

4 May

South Africa—Police arrested 120 students and several foreign TV crews at the University of the Witwatersrand after attacking students with whips and clubs at a rally of about 2,000 people held to protest the whites-only election.

South Africa—The strike by 5,000 postal workers in the Johannesburg area ended after talks between the post office and the postal union. The strike began on 7 April in Soweto, in sympathy with striking transport workers.

Zambia—Opening a meeting of the World Council of Churches, President Kaunda said the apartheid regime was about to erupt and that Southern Africa would be covered in hot lava. He called on US and European churches to press their governments to take further action to end apartheid.

5 May

South Africa—Hundreds of thousands of African workers stayed away from their jobs in response to a call by the UDF and COSATU to protest the whites-only election on 6 May. Helicopters dropped pamphlets with a message from President Botha saying the election was necessary to win a mandate for power-sharing. Zulu chief Gatsha Buthelezi condemned the stayaway.

6 May

South Africa—The UDF said two million workers stayed home in protest against the whites-only election, with COSATU giving the figure as 2.5 million. A labor monitoring group called it the largest and most extensive action of its kind in South African history. It said that half a million black pupils boycotted classes. Police arrested scores of students at the University of Natal after violently breaking up a peaceful demonstration. The Nationalist Party won 121 of the 166 seats being contested. The Conservative Party won 20 seats, replacing the PFP as the official opposition party. Of the three independent candidates, only Wynand Malan won his seat. Oliver Tambo called the results a grand show of racism and said the ANC would step up its armed struggle. Archbishop Tutu said the country had entered the darkest age in its history. Two Australian TV journalists, Richard Carlton and Jennifer Ainge, were expelled from the country after they described the election as a contest between the right, the far right, and the extreme right.

South Africa—After dismissing Prince Cornelius Mahlangu, the legislative assembly of the kwaNdebele bantustan voted unanimously to accept Pretoria-style independence. Massive protests ensued.

United Kingdom—At a dinner for Mozambican President Chissano, Prime Minister Thatcher paid tribute to the late President Machel and promised £11.3 million already pledged to Mozambique for food aid and disaster relief, as soon as Mozambique reached agreement with the IMF in its current negotiations. Britain was to continue and perhaps expand its help with military training.

South Africa—130,000 readers responded to a call by *The Sowetan* to choose leaders for a post-apartheid South Africa. They chose Nelson Mandela first, followed by Oliver Tambo, Desmond Tutu, Allan Boesak, Walter Sisulu, Joe Slovo, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, and Helen Suzman. P.W. Botha ranked 24th, next to Gatsha Buthelezi.

7 May

USA—The Reagan Administration called for swift Senate confirmation of career diplomat Melissa Wells as the new US ambassador to Mozambique. Her nomination was opposed by Jesse Helms (R-NC) and other conservatives who favor US support for the MNR.

8 May

South Africa—Authorities closed COSATU's main office in Johannesburg after two bomb explosions the previous day which destroyed cars as well as printing equipment in the basement of the building. Meanwhile a fire was reported at COSATU offices in East London, and offices in Germiston were vandalized.

South Africa—The Durban branch of the Supreme Court overturned the regime's ruling that the UDF was an "affected organization" and barred from receiving foreign funding.

9 May

Zambia—A conference of the World Council of Churches addressed by Kenneth Kaunda, Oliver Tambo, and Sam Nujoma declared, "While remaining committed to peaceful change, we recognize that the nature of the South African regime compels the movements to the use of force along with other means to end oppression."

10 May

Switzerland—The Rev. Jean-Francois Bill, Moderator of the Presbyterian Evangelical Church in South Africa, said he was released in March only after agreeing not to criticize the government even while outside South Africa. He had been arrested in June 1986 but never charged.

"Severest Censorship in the World"

Pre-publication censorship of the news media in South Africa, already tightened by the State of Emergency imposed on 12 June 1986, was yet further tightened on 10 December 1986 and 29 January 1987. The net effect is a ban on all uncensored news about police violence, boycotts, demonstrations, and all other forms of resistance, and police powers to ban virtually anything from news to advertisements. On 11 April 1987 it became a crime to participate in any campaign, project, or action aimed at accomplishing the release of any detainee. Editors and journalists termed the new measures the severest form of censorship in the world, and observers have said they removed the last pretense that South Africa was a democratic country.

11 May

Zimbabwe—Following more South African threats to the Front-Line States, South Africa was blamed for an explosion in a block of flats in Harare that killed a young Zimbabwean woman. [On 15 May, Security Minister Emmerson Munangagwa said the blast was caused by a booby-trapped TV intended as a gift for the ANC's chief representative in Zimbabwe.]

12 May

USA—The Smithsonian Institution said it was selling its entire holdings of about \$27 million in companies doing business in South Africa.

South Africa—Maj. Andre Pienaar of the SADF was convicted of three charges under the Official Secrets Act for revealing classified information, reportedly to the Front-Line States and the ANC.

13 May

USA—15 Harvard University students were placed on probation for protests during the 24 March speech of a South African vice consul. Another student, already on probation after a 1985 protest, was asked to withdraw from Harvard.

South Africa—The Anglican Church said it would fight any attempt to evict Archbishop Tutu from his residence in a white area of Cape Town. The regime had sent warnings to owners of property occupied by blacks, saying they must evict the tenants or face confiscation of their property.

Mozambique—MNR rebels captured seven white aid workers including an American nurse.

South Africa—As resistance to enforced "independence" grew even in the highest circles of the kwaNdebele bantustan, many people were being detained and tortured. Journalist Jon Qwelane, who was detained with his photographer and driver while reporting on the bantustan's workers, said that their cellmates had all been detained for opposing "independence" and were punched, kicked, sjambokked, and beaten with axe handles. They included a magistrate, a tribal chief, and the chair of the kwaNdebele Public Service Commission. [Qwelane and his colleagues were released on 16 May.]

14 May

USA—The Nieman Foundation of Harvard University decided to give Zwelakhe Sisulu, the detained editor of *New Nation*, the Louis M. Lyons Award for Conscience and Integrity in Journalism.

South Africa—In another action against foreign journalists, the government gave TV correspondents Michael Buerk of the BBC and Peter Sharp of Independent Television News ten days to leave the country. Seven other journalists had been expelled in the past year. The Foreign Correspondents Association called the move an unparalleled attack on press freedom.

15 May

South Africa—The regime moved to expel Steve Mattison, a US correspondent for *Business Week*. The South African Society of Journalists said such expulsions would result in a further erosion of the quality and credibility of news coverage.

16 May

South Africa—The Bureau for Information said it was turning the job of issuing daily bulletins on political "unrest" back to the police department.

17 May

Zimbabwe—Police said a rocket-propelled grenade was fired at a house used by the ANC in Harare, causing no casualties and little damage.

Iran—The London Observer said the Iranian government was secretly buying uranium from a British-operated mine in Namibia, which some feared would be used to develop an atomic bomb.

19 May

South Africa—The Soweto city council cut off electricity to hundreds of homes to try to force an end to the rent strike begun 11 months before. Soweto is one of 50 ghettos with rent strikes aimed at the removal of security forces from ghettos, an end to the State of Emergency, and the release of political prisoners.

South Africa—Opening the first session of Parliament, P.W. Botha said he would not tolerate foreign financing of opposition groups.

South Africa—Police said an African miner was shot to death in a violent clash between police and 500 striking miners at a gold mine west of Johannesburg.

20 May

South Africa—Two car bombs exploded outside a Johannesburg courthouse, killing three white police officers and injuring five other policemen and nine civilians. [A fourth policeman later died in the hospital.] Eleven journalists were detained while attempting to cover the blast, although the state-run broadcasting corporation was unhindered. [On 27 May the ANC claimed responsibility for the bombing, and said 27 police had been killed over the last two months.]

South Africa—George Burt, a white man, was sentenced to death for "necklacing" an African police sergeant. The judge said Burt committed the murder to cast suspicion on blacks.

South Africa—Hundreds of police raided homes and detained people in Johannesburg and Soweto.

South Africa—The regime denied a charge by Angolan President dos Santos that its Buffalo Battalion was permanently stationed in Cuando Cubango province, and that South African combat and intelligence patrols operated as far as 250 km inside Angola.

South Africa—In a no-confidence debate in Parliament, the Conservative Party said the government had failed to bring about economic recovery, halt anti-government violence, and prepare against a possible black majority takeover.

21 May

South Africa—Winnie Mandela's house in Brandfort, Orange Free State, was damaged by fire, along with a nearby clinic.

Botswana—At the end of a visit by King Moshoeshoe of Lesotho, the two countries condemned South Africa for launching unprovoked military attacks against its neighbors.

South Africa—The Attorney General revealed allegations that the Chief Minister and former Interior Minister of the kwaNdebele bantustan had kidnapped and assaulted youths during the 1986 protests against Pretoria-style independence, and that some were killed. George Mahlangu, the Chief Minister, had detained and dismissed members of the kwaNdebele legislature who opposed "independence."

22 May

Sweden—The Swedish Parliament approved unilateral economic sanctions against Pretoria, ending trade except for medical supplies and printed matter and in cases where the boycott would disadvantage the Front-Line States.

South Africa—Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said the regime would no longer tolerate the "revolution-serving press" or hesitate to act against foreign journalists.

Namibia—Six young SWAPO members were sentenced under the Terrorism Act to a total of 58 years in prison, while two others were acquitted. The eight had already spent almost two years in prison.

USA—South Africa welcomed the Senate vote in favor of the Pressler Amendment, which bans US aid to any Front-Line States that fail to stop attacks on South Africa from across their borders or fail to condemn necklace killings in South Africa.

Swaziland—Two men and a woman, one of them reportedly an ANC member, were shot dead when gunmen attacked a car. Another woman was reported missing but found to be alive and well on 29 May.

24 May

South Africa—P.W. Botha took out full-page ads in Sunday newspapers calling for "moderate" Africans to negotiate with him on South Africa's future.

South Africa—The Johannesburg Child Welfare Society said that 40% of those detained under the State of Emergency had been children. The society had been prevented from seeing any detained child since January.

Angola—At the end of a four-day meeting in Luanda, the UN Council for Namibia denounced South Africa's interim government there as colonialism. It called on Western nations to impose economic sanctions against Pretoria for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia.

Still an Emergency

The State of Emergency lifted by the South African government on 7 March 1986 was reimposed on 12 June 1986—in an even worse form. The new State of Emergency, imposed after two Draconian new security laws met with opposition in Parliament, affects all of South Africa, not just areas of "unrest."

An immediate result of the new Emergency was an enormous new wave of political detentions, over 1,000 on the first day alone. By the end of April 1987, estimates of the number of people who had been detained under the Emergency ran at about 30,000, roughly 12,000 of them children. This has placed unprecedented strain on IDAF's ability to provide legal defense for political prisoners and aid for their families.

Please help us meet this crisis by mailing a contribution to IDAF, P.O. Box 17, Cambridge MA 02138. All contributions are tax-deductible.

South Africa—Amnesty International asked the regime to release community leader Emerson Banda, who had been detained since 27 June 1986, saying his mental condition had deteriorated.

25 May

South Africa—The Rev. Arnold Stofile, the UDF general secretary for the East London region, was sentenced to 11 years in prison for allegedly assisting the ANC. In the same trial, held in the Ciskei bantustan, Gladwell Gqibitole was also convicted of terrorism and sentenced to eight years, while Linda Stofile and Nelson Ndela were sentenced to eight and 15 years respectively for conspiring to overthrow the Ciskei government and to further the aims of the ANC.

South Africa—The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa, or NUMSA, formed over the weekend, endorsed the Freedom Charter and elected Moses Mayekiso as its general secretary. The union, with 130,000 members, called for a "national living wage" of \$2.25, a 40-hour work week, the right to strike, the abolition of the migrant labor system, and the recognition of May Day, 21 March, and 16 June as paid holidays.

South Africa—More than 100 prisoners under the State of Emergency at Modderbee prison near Johannesburg had refused food for a week in protest against government plans to move them to a reeducation camp, which they said would amount to brainwashing.

27 May

Mozambique—MNR rebels said they had attacked Malawian soldiers on Mozambican soil for the first time, killing 37 of them and nine Mozambicans. Malawian soldiers were guarding the Nacala railway in Mozambique.

28 May

South Africa—Duncan Buchanan, the Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, said the regime had supplanted God's authority and suspended the law under the Emergency to create an illusion of order.

South Africa—The Detainees' Parents Support Committee and the Free the Children Alliance said about 1,500 detained children had been released in the previous week in preparation for a fresh wave of arrests in June because of the anniversaries of the State of Emergency and the Soweto uprising.

29 May

Mozambique—In the first major direct attack since the Nkomati accord of 1984, South African commandos killed three Mozambicans in a raid on four sites in Maputo. [South Africa later denied responsibility, blaming "rival factions" of the ANC. On 30 May the US condemned South Africa's "premeditated and brutal attack:"]



Oliver Tambo

USA—Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD) introduced a resolution calling on Pretoria to release all child detainees, who she said had been subjected to physical and psychological abuse and torture. She urged Americans to protest detentions in letters to P.W. Botha.

USA—ANC President Oliver Tambo said he had proposed to Secretary of State George Shultz that the US and Soviet Union cooperate in helping to end apartheid. Tambo said it did not help the ANC to be seen as the agents of either the US or the USSR. He said the Soviet Union did not appear to have any interest in South Africa beyond ending apartheid.

1 June

South Africa—VOA reported that expenditure for white education was seven times that for black education, and that nearly 600,000 black families had no accommodation while whites had a surplus of 400,000 units.

2 June

South Africa—At least ten children between ages 15 and 20 were killed in a ghetto near Pietermaritzburg during a clash between Inkatha members and UDF members returning from a funeral.

South Africa—The regime released the names of 1,480 people who had been detained without trial for over 30 days, the smallest number since the State of Emergency was imposed on 12 June 1986, and named one detainee who died in custody. The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the names of prominent people detained for months were missing from the list.

USA—The Rev. Leon Sullivan, reversing his previous position, called on US companies to withdraw from South Africa, and for a total economic embargo and a break in US diplomatic relations with Pretoria. The US Corporate Council on South Africa said its companies would remain in South Africa and "carry out the Sullivan Principles without Sullivan." The State Department regretted Sullivan's statement, saying US companies should stay in South Africa.

3 June

Namibia—About 75 people were injured in violence that erupted during a police raid on the Katutura workers' hostel near Windhoek. 46 people were arrested.

4 June

South Africa—After a secret conference held under "near-impossible" conditions, the UDF called for **two weeks of protest**, including hunger strikes and brief work stoppages, between the anniversary of the State of Emergency on 12 June and of the Freedom Charter on 26 June. It designated 16 June, the anniversary of the Soweto uprising, as Heroes Day to honor people jailed, injured, or killed in opposing apartheid.

Mozambique—South Africa was said to be **infiltrating** new groups of MNR rebels into Maputo and Gaza provinces after training them in South African military camps.

South Africa—**P.W. Botha** visited Sharpeville and Sebokeng ghettos by helicopter in order to publicize his offer of negotiations with "moderate" African leaders.

5 June

South Africa—**Student leader** Meko Senate Shibangu of the UDF-affiliated Soweto Student Congress was shot dead by three gunmen in his school classroom.

Namibia—South African forces said they killed 20 SWAPO guerrillas and a number of Angolan troops in southern Angola. Some observers feared this **attack** was a prelude to a new invasion of Angola to assist UNITA rebels facing an Angolan government offensive.

6 June

South Africa—Six African **miners** and two white security officers were reported killed and 45 injured in clashes following a strike at a gold mine near Welkom. Meanwhile South African Transport Services agreed to reinstate about 16,000 workers fired during a lengthy strike, ending a dispute in which at least 11 people were killed.

7 June

South Africa—UNITA leader **Jonas Savimbi** addressed a meeting of white businessmen in Johannesburg, and criticized South Africa's black leaders for refusing to negotiate with the regime.

9 June

Botswana—The government accused South African police of responsibility for a **car bomb** in April that killed a woman and two children. The government said the car, driven by a Charles MacKenzie, had been in police hands for three days before MacKenzie left for Botswana, and that MacKenzie had been told to drive carefully because there was a monitoring device in the car.

South Africa—Groups including the UDF, Detainees' Parents Support Committee, Society of Journalists, End Conscription Campaign, and SAYCO signed a declaration saying the State of Emergency had brought untold hardship and suffering, and that thousands had spent a year in detention for no crime except their opposition to apartheid.

Italy—Speaking at the Venice economic summit, Canadian Prime Minister **Brian Mulroney** urged Western leaders to address apartheid, calling it the greatest human rights concern of our time.

South Africa—The regime reintroduced controversial legislation enabling ghetto officials to force employers to deduct **rent payments** and other debts from workers' salaries without going through normal legal procedures.

10 June

South Africa—VOA said more than 2,300 people had been killed in political violence since September 1984, and that an estimated 3,500 people were in detention.

United Nations—The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Ethiopia had more than one million **refugees**, more than any other African country. Angola was second with nearly 380,000, and Mozambique third with 350,000. Namibia had the highest percentage of refugees in its population, or one out of 28 people.

Zimbabwe—Speaking at a conference of Information Ministers, Prime Minister Mugabe said South Africa was beaming **propaganda** against African governments into neighboring countries.

11 June

South Africa—The regime renewed the year-old State of Emergency, issuing new regulations that tightened restrictions on protest and closed loopholes in censorship that were created by a ruling of the Natal Supreme Court. Security force members could now detain anyone for up to 30 days rather than 14 before having to give reasons to the Law and Order Minister. The Director General of Education and Training was empowered to restrict access to schools, the circulation of documents and books, the teaching of any unapproved syllabus, and the wearing of T-shirts.

USA—Government officials said the Reagan Administration would give at least another \$15 million in **covert military aid** this year to UNITA rebels, some officials saying this included Stinger anti-aircraft and anti-tank missiles.

Angola—SWAPO accused South Africa of burning down SWAPO's headquarters in Luanda on 9 June.

12 June

South Africa—Archbishop Tutu urged churches to ring their bells at noon to protest the renewal of the **Emergency**. The UDF called on Christians to wear black armbands as a mark of concern.

Swaziland—Shooting broke out and at least three **Swazi miners** were seriously injured when South African soldiers at a border post ordered the miners to leave their bus and seized money from some of them.

13 June

South Africa—In sporadically reported **ongoing violence**, authorities said the court building at Athlone near Cape Town was bombed with a limpet mine. Several people were injured elsewhere in petrol-bomb and stone-throwing attacks. Arsonists in the kwaNdebele bantustan caused extensive damage to two schools.

14 June

South Africa—The **Ford Motor Company** was negotiating with the auto workers' union on a plan to guarantee the security of African workers when Ford reduces its involvement in South Africa. Over half of Ford's 42% stake in the South African Motor Corporation or SAMCOR was to be sold to the workers. The other 58% is owned by the Anglo-American Corporation. SAMCOR would continue to supply Ford vehicles, spare parts, management, and technical assistance.

15 June

USA—A report by Defense for Children International said more than 10,000 children under 18 had been detained under the current Emergency in South Africa, and that police frequently tortured children to obtain information. It also said more than 1,000 children had been shot dead by security forces during "unrest."

16 June

South Africa—An independent monitoring group said 1½ million African workers stayed away from work to mark the anniversary of the **Soweto uprising**, more than in 1986 or during the whites-only election. An African man was killed when police fired on a crowd in Johannesburg. The Rev. Allan Boesak accused the West of indifference to the fate of African children, and ANC President Oliver Tambo called for massive revolt against the apartheid regime.

Switzerland—A report by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions said nearly 3,500 trade unionists were jailed in South Africa, more than in any other country. It said South African police used extreme violence, including torture, as a routine method of interrogation.

Singapore—Ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations, or ASEAN, called for immediate comprehensive international **sanctions** against South Africa.

USA—**Citicorp**, the largest US bank, said it was selling its South African subsidiary to First National Bank for \$65 million, citing anti-apartheid regulations in the US that restricted its activities.

United Kingdom—Police arrested 32 people at a **protest rally** outside the South African Embassy in London.

17 June

Namibia—**Joseph Dumeni**, the brother of Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, was shot dead by SWATF when he allegedly violated a curfew by crossing into southern Angola to search for strayed cattle.

Mozambique—A South African **businessman** was fatally wounded by armed men near a border post between Mozambique and Swaziland. The businessman was said to have been travelling under an assumed name and in suspicious circumstances.

Mozambique—President Chissano charged publicly for the first time that **President Machel's death** in a plane crash was not an accident, saying the "enemy" had murdered Machel because he opposed colonialism and racism.

18 June

South Africa—ITT joined Citicorp and the Ford Motor Company in the list of companies that recently announced they were ending direct operations in South Africa. COSATU leader Jay Naidoo said the so-called divestment of companies like GM was only "warehousing" because they continued operating under different names.

South Africa—43 detainees at Modderbee prison went on hunger strike, saying they had been released and immediately redetained when the State of Emergency was reimposed.

19 June

France—President Mitterrand postponed accepting the credentials of the new South African ambassador to Paris, because of the jailing of French aid worker Pierre Andre Albertini who was sentenced to four years in March after refusing to testify in a trial of government opponents, and because South Africa refused to discuss the case.

Namibia—After meetings between Namibia's interim government and a South African delegation led by "Pik" Botha and Defense Minister Magnus Malan, Botha announced an agreement that "**minority rights**" would be guaranteed in any future Constitution.

20 June

Zimbabwe—MNR rebels reportedly killed 11 people, including five children, in an attack on a village in Zimbabwe. Three border villages had been attacked on 14 June. The rebels left pamphlets saying the attack was in retaliation for the presence of Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique.

USA—The House of Representatives approved legislation proposed by Dan Burton (R-IN) barring US government funds to any **UN project** aiding the ANC.

21 June

South Africa—In a break with US policy, ambassador **Edward Perkins** said sanctions had been an unmitigated success, and that he would not discourage US companies from divesting from South Africa.

South Africa—The Medical Association of South Africa drafted a "code of conduct" for the treatment of detained children. NAMIDA and others deplored the implication that the detention of children is acceptable.

Mozambique—More than half the schools in Mozambique had reportedly been destroyed or forced to close by MNR attacks. Damage to schools was estimated at \$25 million.

23 June

Mozambique—Authorities said they had captured an SADF member and native of Angola who claimed to have worked for UNITA and to have entered Mozambique to assassinate ANC members. He said special commandos operated under the cover of South African TV companies.

24 June

USA—The State Department defended its support for the Mozambican government and rejected demands by conservative Senators that it recognize the MNR rebels. However, State Department official Chester Crocker said the US was willing to have informal contacts with the MNR.

25 June

South Africa—Nine Azapo officers and members were reportedly arrested over the previous several days. Azapo had been relatively unscathed by earlier waves of detention. Police also arrested more than 50 teenagers in a Pietermaritzburg ghetto who were said to be supporters of the Black Consciousness Movement.

South Africa—Some 800 police raided the KTC squatter camp outside Cape Town, arresting 110 Africans in what was described as a crime prevention and cleanup operation. There had been several grenade attacks and considerable tension in KTC after squatters were refused permission to rebuild shacks following a flood.

South Africa—VOA said recent research in Soweto showed that 87% of residents strongly disapproved of black local councils, which were seen as unrepresentative, corrupt, and useless. Between March 1985 and March 1986, 216 town councillors had resigned.

26 June

South Africa—Information Minister Stoffel van der Merwe, who was recently given responsibility for organizing Constitutional talks, said he was prepared to talk to African leaders in prison, and hinted that the agenda could be wider than that offered so far. UDF national treasurer Azar Cachalia called the statement a "cynical exercise in deception," and pointed out that nearly all the UDF leadership was either detained or in hiding.

Namibia—SWAPO said a 200-strong South African military unit had been assembled at Katima Mulilo in the Caprivi Strip to attack guerrilla and refugee camps in neighboring states.

Finland—The Finnish government approved a new law to take effect 1 July, prohibiting all trade with South Africa and Namibia, except for information, medical supplies, or humanitarian aid.

South Africa—Officials in Soweto evicted 18 families and seized their property in an attempt to break the year-old rent strike. Meanwhile the British-South African Trade Association joined protests over government plans to break the rent strike by deducting back rent from workers' pay.

South Africa—The UDF marked the 32nd anniversary of the Freedom Charter with full-page newspaper ads including the full text of the Charter.

South Africa—President Botha relieved the Justice Minister of his powers to impose restrictions on detainees and to set their conditions of imprisonment. Botha said detainees would now be treated like prisoners awaiting trial, would be given compulsory medical exams and segregated from ordinary prisoners.

27 June

South Africa—About 80% of the 4,000 right-wing members of the Dutch Reformed Church who met in Pretoria voted to break away over a church document called "Church and Society" which said apartheid could not be biblically justified and which accepted the principle of an "open church" allowing black membership and some mixed marriages.

United Kingdom—Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, the leader of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and IDAF, urged the public to continue to press the British government for sanctions, saying that 57% of Britons favored ending all trade with South Africa.

28 June

South Africa—Defense Minister Magnus Malan confirmed reports that the South African army had been involved in producing booklets intended to discredit the ANC and distributing them abroad.

Norway—Members of the Palme Commission on disarmament and security called for a total airline boycott of South Africa and for more military aid to Mozambique. The Commission includes former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Social Democratic Party leader David Owen.

29 June

Angola—Angola said South African planes had bombed a small town in Cunene province in preparation for a major assault. Observers said South Africa was increasingly concerned about a formidable Angolan defense line being set up across southern Angola.

30 June

South Africa—Ten of the defendants in the Delmas treason trial, including the Rev. Tebogo Moselane, were released on bail after more than three years in custody, but were barred from taking part in political activities. Three of the original 22 accused were still in custody: Moses Chikane, Popo Molefe, and Patrick Lekota. Three others had been acquitted and six released on conditional bail in 1986.

South Africa—On his return from Mozambique, Archbishop Tutu criticized big business for its complacency and called on international banks to stop servicing loans to South Africa. He denied saying he would announce when violence was needed to overthrow apartheid, but said he would announce when "I believed we had reached the end of our tether." He said, "If that is reasonable, then tough luck."

Namibia—Ovambo leader Peter Kalangula claimed security forces in northern Namibia were carrying out widespread atrocities in Ovamboland, and that yet more people were being killed.



Desmond Tutu

1 July

USA—A Palestinian-born US businessman told the House Subcommittee on Africa he had heard Saudi officials discuss giving \$15 million to Morocco to train and supply UNITA rebels, at a time when Saudi Arabia was buying AWACS surveillance planes from the US. [The chair later noted that this was probably in violation of US law.]

3 July

South Africa—A four-day conference of the South African Council of Churches to discuss refugees and exiles endorsed a statement recognizing the right of South Africans and Namibians to join the liberation movements to win their freedom. It said apartheid had produced an estimated 250,000 refugees and that there were 150,000 to 175,000 refugees in South Africa, most of them from Mozambique.

5 July

South Africa—A white man was found dead near Port Elizabeth with a burnt tire around his neck. Investigators said the necklacing was apparently done to make the killing appear political.

Namibia—21 people were arrested and eight others injured during clashes in the Katutura ghetto near Windhoek which authorities said broke out before a rally of about 900 SWAPO supporters.

6 July

South Africa—"Moderate" Africans formed the Federal Independent Democratic Alliance, which they said would be willing to take part in government-sponsored talks on apartheid reform.

South Africa—About 200 police were dropped from helicopters to seal off and search the African area of Umbumbulu near Durban.

7 July

Mozambique—The Secretary General of the Mozambican Red Cross said MNR rebels were using villagers as forced laborers to cultivate crops for them.

Belgium—The European Community promised a total of \$120 million to African countries, including \$45 million to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi to develop the Beira Corridor.

South Africa—Police said they killed a suspected ANC member and a woman companion when they used an armored vehicle to flatten the shack where they were hiding, in Motherwell near Port Elizabeth.

8 July

Namibia—Laina Taapopi, a 17-year-old schoolgirl, was killed by security forces in Ongwediva who fired at her car during the curfew. Such killings are frequent.

South Africa—The Nationalist Party condemned plans by a delegation of prominent whites to meet with the ANC, saying the talks could hurt Pretoria's efforts to reduce the ANC's credibility.

France—SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma showed reporters photos of mutilated bodies to support his statements that soldiers were torturing and killing Africans in Namibia.

Angola—The government accused South Africa of using chemical weapons in attacks in June inside southern Angola.

9 July

South Africa—A South African-appointed commission led by Supreme Court judge Cecil Margo said the plane crash that killed Mozambique's President Samora Machel and

34 others was the fault of the plane's Soviet crew. [On 10 July the USSR rejected this as a clumsy attempt to evade responsibility, and repeated the widely-held view that the plane was lured off course by a false radio beacon.]

USA—The **United Methodist Church** pensions board voted to divest \$35 million from companies doing business in South Africa that had not complied with the "Sullivan code."

Swaziland—Police said senior ANC military commander **Cassius Make** and ANC member **Paul Dikeledi** were killed along with a Mozambican woman when unidentified gunmen in a car with South African plates stopped their taxi. As many as 14 ANC members had been killed and six kidnapped in Swaziland in recent months.

10 July

United Kingdom—Police arrested three whites carrying forged documents and charged them with **conspiracy** to kidnap ANC members in London. The three were to appear in court on 23 July.

South Africa—Following rejection by black leaders, the regime said it was willing to let Africans elect their own representatives to an **advisory council** to consider a new Constitution. The ANC said the regime was tinkering with apartheid without addressing the real issues.

12 July

Senegal—Dissident whites led by **Frederik van Zyl Slabbert** and an ANC delegation led by **Thabo Mbeki** issued a joint communique calling for negotiation to end apartheid, the unconditional release of all political detainees, and the unbanning of anti-apartheid organizations.



Thabo Mbeki



Frederik van Zyl Slabbert

South Africa—The regime refused entry to a member of a West German Parliamentary committee investigating charges that two West German firms illegally sold **submarine blueprints** to South Africa.

13 July

USA—Editorials in the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* criticized **Sen. Jesse Helms** (R-NC) for attempting to force the Reagan Administration to open talks with the MNR.

14 July

South Africa—An estimated 80,000 workers at over 500 metal and engineering factories went on a **strike** that was later postponed when the regime made it illegal.

15 July

South Africa—COSATU leader **Elijah Barayi** opened the union's second annual meeting by saying the African majority would have to seize power because the regime would never hand it over. He called for sanctions and disinvestment.

16 July

South Africa—A man with an AK-47 rifle killed two **Ciskei policemen** in the Mdantsane ghetto near East London, and was himself killed after a ten-minute shootout. Two other police were injured.

Ghana—**Frederik van Zyl Slabbert** said he did not view the ANC as a terrorist organization, and that it had more public support than any other political group in South Africa. One white man in the delegation, asked if he still considered the ANC to be the terrorist, replied, "I am an ANC member."

France—South Africa withdrew its ambassador-designate to France over a dispute involving French aid worker **Pierre Andre Albertini**, who is jailed in the Ciskei bantustan. President **Mitterrand** said he would not accept the ambassador's credentials until the situation was resolved.

17 July

Namibia—The biggest **bomb blast** to date destroyed several military vehicles at a parking garage in a hotel and shopping complex in Windhoek. SWAPO later claimed responsibility.

South Africa—The regime introduced **Defense Manpower Liaison Committees** as a new layer in a network of shadowy secret organizations which includes the so-called Joint Management Centers. The committees were said to be meant to keep the government informed of grassroots opinion and to inform the public of government policy.

United Nations—The UN Council for Namibia sued the Dutch government and the Dutch company URANCO for processing **uranium** from Namibia in violation of a 1974 UN decree, the first time a UN body had sued a government.

Zambia—ANC spokesperson **Tom Sebina** said Pretoria had mounted an effort to eliminate the ANC leadership, citing recent attacks in South Africa, Swaziland, Botswana, and Britain. The Johannesburg newspaper *Business Day* said a "**sustained blitz**" had been mounted against ANC members by South African agents.

18 July

South Africa—Ending its second annual conference, **COSATU** called for comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa even if sanctions should cost jobs, and adopted the Freedom Charter.

Mozambique—About 388 people were killed at the town of Homoine in Inhambane province in the biggest-ever **massacre** by MNR rebels. The rebels killed hospital patients, including women and children, and kidnapped some villagers. Military sources said the South African Air Force had airdropped weapons to the MNR.

19 July

South Africa—VOA said studies showed the white **birth rate** was 1.5% and apparently decreasing, while the black birth rate was 2.8%. Ten million people now under age 15 were expected to enter the work force over the next few years.

Mozambique—Authorities said MNR attacks on **health facilities** had deprived about two million people of health care. Since 1981 over 200 health posts and clinics had been destroyed, with about 400 more looted or forced to close.

20 July

South Africa—7,000 African **metalworkers** went on strike at the state-owned Iron and Steel Corporation plant at Van der Byl Park, six days after a nationwide strike was broken by the regime.

Zimbabwe—Zimbabwe and Zambia said they were forced to drop their plans to sever **air links** with South Africa because other Front-Line States could not support the plan.

South Africa—The *Sowetan* and the Johannesburg *Star* criticized **Pope John Paul II's** decision to omit South Africa from his visit to the region next year. The *Sowetan* accused the Pope of opting out where he was needed.

South Africa—Protesters threw a bomb into a **police van** from which a video crew was filming a demonstration in Cape Town.

22 July

United Kingdom—The actors' union **Equity** rescinded a minority decision to allow the sale to South Africa of radio and TV programs in which its members performed.

South Africa—Prominent UDF officials **Murphy Morobe** and **Mohammed Valli**, who were filling in for UDF officials on trial for treason, were **arrested in an Indian ghetto near Port Elizabeth**.

Malawi—About 7,000 **Mozambicans** had fled to Malawi from Mozambique's Nyasa province between 13 and 17 July. A Red Cross official said about 200,000 Mozambicans were now in Malawi.

USA—State Department official **Chester Crocker** said his recent talks in Angola were a waste of time. He refused to comment on reports that the US was using Zaire's Kamina air base to resupply UNITA rebels.

23 July

Mozambique—Government sources said **MNR rebels** attacked a convoy carrying relief supplies to the victims of the 18 July massacre in Homoine, killing nine people. President **Chissano** accused South Africa of direct responsibility for the massacre.

South Africa—SAPA said a government crackdown on the ANC had been aided by **Lucas Seme**, a captured ANC official turned informant.

24 July

South Africa—UDF treasurer **Azar Cachalia** was detained in Johannesburg after police searched his house for two hours. Hours earlier he had said that 75% of detainees were linked to the UDF.

South Africa—After a visit by his sister on 18 July, the Ciskei bantustan said it would allow no more visits to the imprisoned **Pierre Andre Albertini**. France had refused to negotiate with bantustan officials for Albertini's release.

25 July

Angola—The government said the issue of **Cuban troop withdrawal** could be negotiated if the US and South Africa stopped arming the UNITA rebels.

26 July

South Africa—**Eric Mntonga**, a co-director of the Institute for Democratic Alternatives in South Africa and an organizer of the ANC talks in Dakar, was found stabbed to death in the Ciskei bantustan.

South Africa—Diplomats said shots were fired at the Dutch Embassy building in Pretoria where Dutch citizen **Klaas DeJonge** had taken refuge since escaping from custody on 9 July 1985. DeJonge was accused of arms smuggling.

27 July

Namibia—Security forces broke up a **SWAPO meeting** attended by West German Green Party MPs, firing rubber bullets.

Zaire—The *New York Times* reported that, despite official denials, Zairean diplomats had said that a US team at Zaire's Kamina air base coordinated four or five weekly flights to supply US arms to the UNITA rebels.

29 July

South Africa—An SADF armored personnel carrier ran over and killed a 14-year-old African schoolgirl in Soweto. Her body lay in the street for five hours, covered with army duffel bags.

Ethiopia—The OAU summit reaffirmed its support of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, criticized the West for aiding apartheid, expressed abhorrence of the attempt in the US Congress to associate SADCC with terrorism, and rejected the linkage of the Cuban troop issue with Namibian independence.

30 July

South Africa—70 people were injured and extensive damage caused by a big car bomb outside the Johannesburg military headquarters. Government officials blamed the ANC.

USA—The House Subcommittee unanimously approved a resolution calling for the immediate release of all detained South African children. Pending their release, it called for the publication of their names, visiting rights for the Red Cross and parents, and adequate housing and clothing. Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD), who had sponsored similar Senate legislation, said detained children were "subjected to extreme physical and psychological abuse and even torture."

31 July

South Africa—Returning from talks with the ANC, Frederik van Zyl Slabbert said the talks were an attempt to halt the spiral of violence. He said the government media were under instructions to "demonize" the ANC.

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
COSATU — Congress of South African Trade Unions
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
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
NAMDA — National Medical and Dental Association
NIS — National Intelligence Service (South Africa)
NLUM — National Union of Mineworkers
NLUMSA — National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa
NUSAS — National Union of South African Students
OAU — Organization of African Unity
PAC — Pan-Africanist Congress
PF — Progressive Federal Party, the official South African opposition party
SAABU — 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
SAVCO — South African Youth Congress
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
One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 50¢

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