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339 Lafayette Street
New York, N.Y. 10012

-For A Free Southern Africa-

12 June 1985

Phone: (212) 477-0066

(being the anniversary of)
(ECSA's founding in 1958)

N A M I B I A

Monday, 17 June 1985, is the day set by the Pretoria regime for launching its 'interim government' in Namibia. A national holiday has been declared. School teachers are instructed to have their classes ready that morning to be bussed to the inauguration site, and if they do not they will be penalized. South African State President P.W. Botha is said to be coming to Windhoek for the formal ceremonies. A number of visitors are expected, such as Jonas Savimbi of the UNITA group fighting the government of the People's Republic of Angola, Namibia's northern neighbor; bantustan leaders from South Africa; and parliamentary representatives from West Europe and the USA.

Pretoria will inaugurate a government of members chosen from its year-and-a-half old Multi-Party Conference, the latest of South Africa's creations in 11 years of trying. Portfolios such as finance, justice, agriculture, education, tourism, energy and mining will be parceled out but foreign affairs, the military and security will remain firmly in Pretoria's hands. The South African Administrator-General will continue in power in the person of a new incumbent, Pretoria's present ambassador to Paris. A legislature will operate but its passages are subject to the veto of Pretoria's proconsul. A number of entities are being transferred to his jurisdiction, the railway system and the local manifestation of South Africa's police, the South West African Police Force. Every effort is being made to give the impression that the interim government is real.

PIG was a term coined a few years ago in Namibia when referring to the long-heralded new dispensation in the occupied Territory - Permanent Interim Government. Although Pretoria claims this 17 June action is only 'transitional' and the United States government - in the person of Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester A. Crocker - has declared the new thing 'irrelevant', and both make the proper obeisances to United Nations Security Council resolution 435, the hard fact is there will now be set in place in occupied Namibia a system, an organization, composed of local persons, which will be functioning - albeit on short tether from Pretoria - as a government. It will not have formal diplomatic recognition (not yet from the Reagan administration) but will be propped up and nourished, much as have been South Africa's bantustans - against the day when - Pretoria and its allies hope - it will accrete standing.

Lest there be any thought that the nourishment comes only from Pretoria, mark these: Even before the formal announcement a group of middle-level officials set off from Windhoek for Israel to discuss development projects. Several weeks ago a conference was held in Bonn where MPC people, Federal Republic of Germany Bundestag members, legal experts and FRG foreign ministry officials worked on a constitution for the new state of South West Africa/Namibia - yet another violation of resolution 435 which sets out the drafting of a Namibian constitution after national elections monitored by the UN by delegates legally selected. A scheme for a 'Marshall Plan' for Namibia is underway to pump finance and investment into Namibia's floundering economy. This week at the UN a tense Security Council meeting wrestles with the most recent development, and a hardline US government will fend off meaningful action against Pretoria.

Pretoria's enterprise must fail over time. SWAPO of Namibia, smaller political groups, the Council of Churches in Namibia, all condemn the interim government. And these represent the overwhelming majority of the people of Namibia - who face yet more oppression and suffering in their century-old quest for independence.

* * * * *

Statement by the COUNCIL OF CHURCHES IN NAMIBIA

Windhoek 2 April 1985

We, the Executive Committee of the Council of Churches in Namibia, meeting in Windhoek, Tuesday, April 2nd, 1985, learnt with great shock and dismay that the Multi-Party Conference have asked the South African State President for the power to set up an 'interim government' in Namibia. We strongly condemn and reject this move and their objectives on the following grounds:

1. The MPC has no democratic electoral mandate nor support from the Namibian people, hence they cannot speak on behalf of the majority of the people of our country.
2. The request by the MPC that the South African army should continue occupying Namibia is an undisputable acknowledgement that they do not have the trust and support of the Namibian people.
3. In requesting power from the South African State President, the MPC has deepened their cooperation and collaboration with the South African regime to delay the political settlement and independence of our country.
4. We firmly believe that the requested 'interim government' will only prolong suffering and bloodshed amongst our people, and economic destruction of this country.

We reiterate our position that the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 remains the only basis for a peaceful solution in our country which will receive the support of the international community. We again call upon the Security Council of the United Nations urgently to take the responsibility to bring Namibia to its independence, as stated in the following points of Resolution 435, in which the Security Council:

- 'Reaffirming the legal responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia;
- 'Reiterates that its objective is the withdrawal of South Africa's illegal administration from Namibia and the transfer of power to the people of Namibia with the assistance of the United Nations in accordance with Security Council Resolution 385 (1976);
- 'Decides to establish under its authority a United Nations Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG)...for a period of up to 12 months in order to assist his ((The Secretary-General's)) Special Representative to carry out the mandate conferred upon him by paragraph 1 of Security Council Resolution 431 (1978), namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations;
- 'Calls upon South Africa forthwith to cooperate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of this resolution;
- 'Declares that all unilateral measures taken by the illegal administration in Namibia in relation to the electoral process, including unilateral registration of voters, or transfer of power, in contravention of Security Council Resolution 385 (1976), 431 (1978) and this resolution, are null and void.'

On 7 June 1985, the Council of Churches in Namibia called for a Day of Prayer on Sunday 16 June 1985 for justice and peace in Namibia.

The CCN once more condemned the 'interim government' which Pretoria is installing in Namibia on Monday, 17 June 1985. In defiance of the decree of Pretoria's officialdom in Namibia that that day should be a holiday, the CCN called on all church institutions not to observe this 'holiday' but to continue with normal school and office activities.

The CCN requests all churches and others outside Namibia to join in this effort.

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P O Box 41, Windhoek 9000 NAMIBIA*

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...broke the news: Friday's City Press

They weren't paupers — UDF

Mourners dig up

PE bodies

By MONO BADELA

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

They identified several of the bodies — and found they were not all infant “paupers” under the age of 9, as the undertakers who buried them claimed.

In one of the coffins brought to the surface the mourners — part of the 20 000 crowd which attended yesterday's funeral — found the body of Elsie Mantle, an adult woman who had died in Livingstone Hospital.

Undertakers Jones Rice and Alexander Brothers, who — like the police — have denied that the bodies were those of unrest victims, told City Press they had a “government contract” to bury paupers who had died in Port Elizabeth Hospital.

Other bodies dug up yesterday were identified as Cynthia Hobo, Nomhle Ndingane, Buyiswa Mabusela, Thembisa Jantjie, Thembani Wonabi, Luvuyo Stefani — all children under the age of 4.

No details were available on how they had died, or whether they were “paupers”.

The mourners reburied the 19 coffins they had dug up late yesterday. Port Elizabeth civic leaders are likely to make an application through a magistrate tomorrow to have the 50 bodies officially exhumed and examined by an independent pathologist.

A decision will be made today at a meeting called after Judge Kannemeyer — chairman of the one-man commission of inquiry into the Uitenhage shooting on March 21 — refused to issue an exhumation order this week.

Only a magistrate can issue one, he said.

UDF Eastern Cape publicity secretary Stone Sizani said information gathered from staff at Port Elizabeth Provincial Hospital “seemed to contradict” the undertakers' claim that the bodies — said to be three adults and 47 children — were those of “paupers” who had died at the hospital.

Meanwhile, police have told reporters that cops were present at the burial because the white undertakers had needed an escort to enter the strife-torn township.

The bodies — buried in 10 mass graves — were brought to the cemetery in a hearse with a Cape Town registration number, a Toyota combi and a police Land Rover, to eyewitness John Mgodi, who was with seven others who saw the burial taking place last weekend.

They noticed that some of the coffins were broken — but left when police noticed their presence.

The news of the burial shocked Kwanobuhle residents — who fear the three missing Pebco leaders or other unrest victims may be among those buried.

Adding to this fear was the discovery early this week of the body of a man, said to be in his early 40s, secretly buried in Kwanobuhle.

Zwide cemetery caretaker Laurence Mshumpela this week revealed that he had not been issued with the burial orders for the mass burial last weekend.

4 REBEL UNITS SIGN ANTI-SOVIET PACT

U.S. Conservatives Organize Guerrilla Parley in Angola — Lehrman Has Role

By ALAN COWELL

Special to The New York Times

JAMBA, Angola, June 2 — Four anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Africa, Asia and Central America, meeting here under the auspices of a group of American conservatives, announced today that they had formed an alliance.

The accord, signed by representatives of guerrillas fighting the Governments of Nicaragua, Afghanistan and Laos as well as Angola, was drawn up in this remote guerrilla base that Angolan rebels call their provisional capital.

The conference was organized by an American lobbying group called Citizens for America, led by Lewis E. Lehrman, a millionaire Republican who ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York in 1982.

The insurgents met in a thatched room in Jamba, a village consisting of a military base, a hospital, open-air schools and other buildings close to Angola's border with South-West Africa.

The Democratic International

The new alliance, called Democratic International, was hailed by participants including Afghan guerrillas and anti-Sandinista rebels from Nicaragua, as a kind of historic turning point, a result of an urge to be rid of Soviet and Cuban intervention across the globe.

But the immediate battlefield effect of the alliance, participants acknowledged, seems nebulous.

A group of conservative white South African college students also attended the gathering, but did not sign the accord. Their presence seemed to symbolize South Africa's support not only for Jonas Savimbi, the Angolan guerrilla leader, but also for the notion of an alliance between anti-Soviet groups and American conservatism.

The American lobbying group was thought to have financed the travel expenses of the participants.

A spokesman for the United States Embassy in Cape Town described the meeting as "a private venture" without the endorsement of the State Department.

Letter From Reagan

Mr. Lehrman, who made a fortune with the Rite Aid drugstore chain, read to the signers a letter that, he said, President Reagan had sent to him be-



Lewis E. Lehrman, second from right, head of the lobbying group Citizens for America, with representatives of anti-Soviet insurgent groups at a conference at a

guerrilla base in Jamba, Angola. From left were Adolfo Calero Portocarrero of Nicaragua, Jonas Savimbi of Angola and Col. Ghulam Wardak of Afghanistan.

The New York Times/Mark Peters

fore he and other participants arrived here on chartered aircraft from Johannesburg.

"Around the world," the letter said, "we see people joining together to get control of their own affairs and to free their nations from outside domination and an alien ideology. It is a global trend and one of the most hopeful of our times."

The participants, in their declaration, said, "Our common goals of liberty and constitutional democracy lead us to form this Democratic International."

The pact was signed by the Union for the Total Independence of Angola, led by Mr. Savimbi; the Mujahedeen guerrillas in Afghanistan, represented by an officer named Col. Ghulam Wardak; the Ethnic Liberation Organization of Laos, led by Pa Kao Her, and the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, led by Adolfo Calero Portocarrero.

'President's Sentiments'

Mr. Lehrman, who depicted himself as a private crusader for what he called the Reagan doctrine of conservatism and challenge to the Soviet Union, said he had not come here as a Presidential envoy. But, he said, American association with the anti-

Soviet insurgents was "not only an expression of the President's sentiments but also an expression of the sentiments of the vast majority of the American people."

The Democratic International pledged the four participants, all of whom are fighting Soviet or Cuban-backed regimes, to "cooperate to liberate our nations from the Soviet imperialists."

Hopes Alliance Will Help

"The old colonialism of the 18th and early 19th centuries has passed into oblivion with the success of the independence movements of the 1950's and 1960's," their declaration said. "Today, there is only one colonial power in the world, the Soviet empire, an empire more vicious and oppressive than all others that passed before."

After the signing, Mr. Calero, representing Nicaraguan insurgents, acknowledged that the alliance would not mean exchanging troops or weapons. "As time goes by, we will definitely implement ways of helping each other," he said, without elaboration.

Citizens for America, with supporters in more than 300 Congressional districts, has been lobbying on the Nicar-

guan rebels' behalf. Mr. Calero said in a conversation that he believed the new alliance would help him argue that if the United States is prepared to support insurgents such as the Afghan Mujahedeen, it should then also support members of the new alliance.

Cambodian and Mozambican rebel movements were also invited to attend the meeting, but were unable to do so.

Mr. Lehrman, meanwhile, brought gifts to this distant bush settlement of 12,000 people, where dawn and dusk settle quickly over the savannah. He gave each participant a framed copy of the American Declaration of Independence and an inscribed copy of a bowl used in the home of George Washington. And he noted that the "American model of democracy is something for all" peoples.

In a speech, however, Mr. Savimbi, a bearded commander who wears a pistol on his hip and sports an ivory-handled swagger stick, seemed to rebuke the outsiders, saying he preferred not to accept aid whose uses were prescribed by the donors. His intention, aides said, was to avoid an appearance of dependence. "From our own experience," he said, "sometimes those who have helped the liberation movements have pushed them to a defeat."

Angolan Rebel Rejects Partial Cuban Withdrawal

By ALAN COWELL

Special to The New York Times

JAMBA, Angola, June 2 — The leader of the insurgents who seek the overthrow of the Marxist Government of Angola says he has rejected an American compromise proposal for the withdrawal of some of the Cuban soldiers in the country.

The Cubans back the Government in Luanda, which the insurgent leader, Jonas Savimbi, has been battling for 10 years.

In a speech and a news conference here, Mr. Savimbi also said he expected Government troops to mount a new offensive against his forces, which

claim to control the southwest, or third of Angola.

Mr. Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, praised President Reagan for his stand toward the Soviet Union, but said he believed the State Department sought to undermine the White House with its policies in southern Africa.

Backed by South Africa

Mr. Savimbi, who receives support from South Africa, is a central figure in the intertwined conflicts that Washington has been seeking to resolve in Angola and South-West Africa.

Chester A. Crocker, Assistant Secre-

tary of State for African Affairs, has sought for several years — so far without success — to obtain a withdrawal of Cuban soldiers from Angola in return for a South African pullout from South-West Africa, widely known as Namibia, and independence for the territory.

United States officials acknowledge that Mr. Savimbi is an important figure, since his guerrilla forces tie down large numbers of Government and Cuban soldiers. But publicly, he has been excluded from discussions that Mr. Crocker has conducted with the Angolan and South African Governments. Recently Mr. Crocker presented a compromise proposal to South

Africa and Angola.

At a news conference today in this bush encampment, which he calls a provisional capital, Mr. Savimbi said he had seen the latest United States proposals. "We reject them because of the fact that they call for 6,000 Cubans to remain in our country," he said. Details of the proposals had not previously been made known.

Wants All Cubans Out

Mr. Savimbi, whose forces lost to Cuban-backed rivals in the civil war that surrounded Angola's independence in 1975, said all Cubans had to be withdrawn from Angola before he would negotiate with the Luanda leadership on forming a government of national unity that would prepare the nation for its first elections.

He called on Congress to repeal legislation prohibiting covert aid to his forces. The legislation, called the Clark Amendment, was enacted in 1976 after the Central Intelligence Agency and South African forces became embroiled in the civil war, supporting groups opposed to the Cuban-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, which rules in Luanda.

He also urged the United States not to recognize the Luanda Government. American recognition and financial aid are thought to be part of a package of proposals to reduce or eliminate the Cuban presence in Angola.

Mr. Savimbi was speaking after he and leaders of anti-Soviet insurgent movements from Afghanistan, Laos and Nicaragua signed an agreement to cooperate as the Democratic International, a body sponsored by a group of

conservative Americans headed by Lewis E. Lehrman, the millionaire Republican who ran for Governor of New York in 1982. The group has been likened to the kind of alliances fostered in the past by Moscow among pro-Soviet guerrilla organizations.

Mr. Savimbi said that when President Reagan was re-elected last year, the 12,000 to 13,000 inhabitants of Jamba, close to the border with South-West Africa, rejoiced. But in a speech at a military parade, the rebel leader accused the State Department of undermining the White House, apparently by negotiating with Luanda while publicly ignoring him.

"The Russians will not stop unless we stop them," he said. "The United States has to assume its own responsibility toward those who love freedom."

SENATE VOTES TO REPEAL CLARK AMENDMENT

The US Senate voted on 11 June by 63 to 34 to add to the State Department Authorization Bill an amendment which would repeal the Clark Amendment, that 1975/76 legislation banning US military aid to forces in Angola, that is, UNITA. Conferees from the House and the Senate will meet shortly to work out compromise language on their versions of the Bill. Press upon your Representatives the need for them to stand fast and preserve Clark.

The Washington Post

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1985

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High
From

Wounded S. African Blacks Facing Arrest at Hospitals

Doctor's Ruses Deceive Watching Police

By Allister Sparks

Washington Post Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG—Police officers were watching the patients register at a big hospital for blacks in the South African city of Port Elizabeth when a young man came in with shotgun wounds in his chest and left arm.

A wiry little Indian doctor with sharp eyes, Mandikat Juta, later described here how he leaned across to the admissions clerk and declared: "This is Dr. Brown's gardener. Injured himself with a screwdriver. Admit him to my ward."

Dr. Juta, of the Port Elizabeth

hospital staff, says he has been smuggling patients into his ward and treating them secretly for two months because the police in eastern Cape Province, where most of South Africa's prolonged racial unrest has been, keep watch at all the region's hospitals to arrest any black person admitted with gunshot wounds.

The mere fact of such a wound, especially from a shotgun, is regarded as evidence that the person was involved in a riotous crowd that clashed with the police, Juta says.

The wounded person is immediately placed under arrest, and an armed guard is posted at his bed-

side. According to Juta, some patients are handcuffed to the bed.

When the patient is discharged from the hospital, he is taken to a police cell, then to a court to be charged with riotous behavior.

Juta and a white doctor in private practice in Port Elizabeth, Gavin Blackburn, gave this account of police action regarding blacks injured in unrest in the region, where 129 people have died since March 21, at a meeting of concerned doctors and paramedics held in the Medical School of Johannesburg's Witwatersrand University last week.

The meeting was called by the National Medical and Dental Association of South Africa (Namsa), which broke away from the officially recognized Medical Association of South Africa because of the latter's failure to act against the doctors who treated black consciousness leader Steve Biko before he died in police custody in 1977.

Namsa's eastern Cape branch has
See SOUTH AFRICA, A26, Col. 1

protested at what it regards as police interference with doctor-patient relationships during the current unrest in the area.

It issued a statement recently accusing the police of intimidating and arresting patients in hospitals, of placing them under arrest in their beds and sometimes confiscating their medication when they were transferred to police cells. It said the police had instructed some private doctors not to treat patients in their consulting rooms but to send them to the hospitals, so that they could be arrested there.

Accusing the authorities at the state-run hospitals of being in collusion with the police, the medical body, which has about 650 members countrywide compared with 6,000 in the officially recognized group, said sections of the hospitals where the wounded blacks were treated were closed to the public. Catholic priests had been told they could not go into these sections to administer last rites to dying patients, the statement said.

Namsa said many wounded blacks had gone without treatment because they were afraid to go to the hospitals and were turned away by nervous private doctors. A few had tried to operate on themselves to extract shotgun pellets, resulting in infections. Some patients had died through lack of medical attention.

S. African Police Stake Out Hospital

Asked to comment on the Namsa allegations, a spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria said: "Since we do not know the parameters of the Kannemeyer Commission's terms of reference, we are unable to comment."

The Kannemeyer Commission is investigating the police shooting of 20 members of a black crowd near the eastern Cape town of Uitenhage

March 21, and the South African authorities take the attitude that they should not comment on this incident until the commission has reported.

Judge Donald Kannemeyer, the commission's chairman, said when the hearings started that they would focus only on the massacre itself and not probe general conditions relating to unrest in the region.

Juta said he was one of "maybe three or four" doctors out of a staff of 120 at Port Elizabeth's Livingstone Hospital who had tried to circumvent the police net to treat patients clandestinely. He said they risked their jobs as provincial government employees, adding that "I might even be dismissed for addressing this meeting."

Blackburn said he was one of several private doctors who had set up a rudimentary clinic in a church hall in Uitenhage, where they attended to wounded blacks who were afraid to go to the hospitals.

"We have no sterile facilities. There is no hot water, no X-ray equipment, so we don't know where the bullets are to extract them. There really isn't much we can do except give the patients penicillin injections," Blackburn said.

Juta said he had done a voluntary stint at the church hall and realized it was imperative to get some of the patients to a hospital.

"The only way," he said with mock irony, "was to do something irregular and improper. I admitted them to my ward under a false diagnosis."

As an example, the Indian doctor said, he had admitted one patient whose jaw had been shattered by a bullet as a case of "right facial palsy."

"The police had taken over the first and second floors of the hospital, and I was on the third floor, so

THE WASHINGTON POST

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they didn't really know what was going on up there," Juta said with a chuckle. "The main problem was to stop the nurses from talking, and above all to keep [the head nurse] from finding out."

There had been a nasty moment, Juta said, when one of the police guards tried to date his medical assistant, but he had managed to persuade her to stand him up. He found it awkward, too, when he had needed to consult medical specialists about these falsely registered cases, and book anesthetists.

"How can you explain to your consultant what you are doing? How much can you depend on your colleagues to go along with your irregular conduct?" Juta asked. He said he sought to treat the patients as quickly as possible and get them out of the hospital before the police learned they were there. Sometimes specialists insisted that the patients be hospitalized for a week or more, which increased the risk of discovery and of his own dismissal.

Juta said he found the behavior of the police in the wards "unnerving."

"They walk about the hospital in camouflage fatigues carrying sten guns and automatic rifles. They smoke where there are no-smoking signs. They play cards in the wards, and they fingerprint patients pre- and post-operatively."

Still, he said, the situation in his hospital was not as bad as at the Uitenhage hospital, "which is like a military camp. Police trucks move into the Uitenhage hospital compound as often as ambulances."

Blackburn said a senior police officer had threatened to arrest the doctors treating wounded blacks in the church hall: "He told us we were obstructing the course of police activity."

A security police officer had demanded that one badly injured man be handed over to him, but the el-

derly woman doctor who was treating the patient refused, according to Blackburn.

A black man hit in the eyes with a charge of buckshot had gone to a private doctor in Uitenhage's black township of Kwanobuhle, Blackburn recounted. The doctor had telephoned for an ambulance, but a security police car had arrived instead to take the man to hospital.

The patient was placed under arrest in the hospital, with two armed police at his bedside. Although his eyes were bandaged, he was handcuffed to the bed, Blackburn said.

Whites flee Pretoria's call-up

Robbie Tehabala

By Eric Marsden
Johannesburg

TOUGHER military call-up laws, making more young whites liable to conscription into the armed services, have led to a marked increase in the number of white families emigrating from South Africa or planning to quit before long.

About 140 families are now leaving each month – around 20 to Australia, 30 to Britain, 40 to Israel and 50 to the United States – which is at least 40% more than the monthly figure in the first half of the year.

Up to three months ago, South Africa still enjoyed a surplus of immigrants over emigrants. (In August, the latest figure available, there was a net gain of 1,460.) On the present trend, however, this pattern is likely to have been reversed by the end of the year.

Much of the exodus can be attributed to the almost continual unrest South Africa has suffered since the summer, starting with demonstrations against the new constitution and building up into riots in the black townships against rising prices and higher rent charges.

Government moves to deal with these internal troubles have also clearly helped to aggravate the trend. Many of the departing families have teenage sons who, under recent amendments to the immigration laws, automatically become citizens after five years' legal residence and, thus, open to conscription.

The moves have sparked off sharp controversy among the country's English-speaking whites, since they tighten conscription for the white community while keeping military service voluntary for Coloureds (people of mixed race), Indians and blacks – a rare example, ironically, of apartheid discriminating against the otherwise privileged whites.

Last week, the controversy threatened to split the opposition Progressive Federal party, which has long fought against apartheid but voted to oppose conscription, a decision attacked by several of the party's own MPs as "unpatriotic". The PFP is urging, instead, that South Africa should recruit



Deciding factor: The use of troops to quash rioting has convinced many whites it is time to leave

a solely professional army, without conscripts; but this idea is rejected outright by the government, which, for obvious reasons, prefers to keep the army predominately white.

All this has led to agonised debates in white homes over "one-race conscription". Hundreds of young men have gone to Britain and America "for further educational studies," but with little real intention of returning home so long as the call-up threat remains.

Others who decided to stay and do their military service have since changed their minds because of the

government's new policy of using troops to keep order in black townships.

An engineer who emigrated from Britain in the 1950s said: "It will be a real wrench for me to leave South Africa. I have a good job and I've finished paying for my house. We love the country. But there's no way my son is going to be involved in a racial war".

Immigrants argue that they were encouraged to settle in South Africa because of their special skills and that they have made a valuable contribution to the country in this way. But

Afrikaners, who have borne the brunt of military service until now, retort that this argument is no reason for the sons of immigrant families to escape the duty.

Because of the government's desire to retain white dominance in the army, one further irony is that the Coloured and Indian leaders now in parliament are supporting the conscription of young whites, many of whom were born abroad, but continue to oppose the call-up of their own young men, most of them from families with long-established roots in South Africa.



The End Conscription Campaign was launched at the end of 1983 after the Black Sash had called for an end to compulsory conscription at its annual conference that year. The campaign was seen as an appropriate response to the growing militarisation of our society, the role of the SADF inside and outside South Africa and the compulsory conscription of young white men into this army.

Since 1983 the level of conflict in South Africa has intensified to the point at which there now exists a state of undeclared civil war. Every single day, throughout the country, there are violent confrontations between township residents and the army and the police. Virtually every day more people are killed.

The SADF is playing a critical role in this conflict. Since October last year troops have been deployed in Soweto, Sharpville, Tembisa, Daveyton, Boipatong, Sebokeng, Fingo Village, Langa, Alexandra, Jaza, Tautji, New Brighton, Zwede, Kwanabuhle, Addo, Kirkwood, Cookhouse, Cradock, Atteridgeville and Kwazakele.

In these townships the army has conducted house to house searches at Jam, arrested people on pass law and influx control offences, fired teargas at mourners at a funeral and assaulted township residents. In Uitenhage the SADF shot and killed a 22 year old man. In the Eastern Cape the army has set up bases inside several townships; some of the townships are to all intents and purposes under military occupation.

As a result of these activities, opposition to the internal role of the SADF and support for the End Conscription Campaign have grown dramatically. The Churches, English and Afrikaans medium newspapers and the over 40 organisations affiliated to ECC have strongly and repeatedly condemned the fact that young white men are compelled to take up arms against their fellow citizens.

All of these groups believe that the use of force to 'maintain law and order' intensifies rather than resolves the conflict and that the solution to ending the escalating cycle of violence lies in the removal of its root cause - the system of apartheid.

They are united behind the demands:

- * that SADF troops be withdrawn from the townships
- * that SADF troops be withdrawn from Namibia
- * that young men be given the freedom to choose not to be part of this army
- * that there be a just peace in our land

The aims of the End Conscription Committees in Durban, Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, Pietermaritzburg and Cape Town are to broaden support for these beliefs and demands and to involve an increasing number of people in working for peace and justice.



We are committed to working for peace also because we know that it is possible for all our people to enjoy full lives, as equals and at peace with one another in a democratic society.

We know that our work will contribute to the realisation of this society.

This Festival is a statement of our determination and a celebration of our hope.

Our involvement in the End Conscription Campaign is motivated by our anger and grief at the suffering experienced by the South African and Namibian people under Apartheid and at the hands of the SADF.



The END CONSCRIPTION CAMPAIGN in South Africa is marking its work with a PEACE FESTIVAL to be held at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg 28-30 June 1985.

The ECC has the support and endorsement of individuals, representative organizations of the major churches, civic groups and student committees across the country.

The ECC particularly wants messages of support from people and organizations in the outside world. Send yours to:

Laurie Nathan
c/o Khotso House
42 De Villiers Street
Johannesburg 2001
South Africa

A MESSAGE FROM ECSA

ECSA needs your help. It takes money to collect, prepare and send you this material. The demands upon us this past winter and spring are, as you can imagine, unparalleled. Now summer is upon us - the sere season - and the demands are constant and increasing. As events in South Africa and in Namibia grow literally by the day ECSA must try to respond to the mounting calls for information, the appeals from our friends within the southern Africa crucible, the need to be active in alerts and with guidance to our best ability. We ask your support.

Angry scenes, arrests as treason trial starts

Owa Correspondent
MARITZBURG — Ten people were arrested last Monday as chanting crowds converged on the Maritzburg Supreme Court building for the start of the treason trial of 16 United Democratic Front activists.

Hundreds of people, some wearing green, gold and black scarves, chanted freedom songs and blocked traffic at the entrance to the heavily guarded building.

There were angry scenes as scores of foreign Pressmen were prevented from entering the court because they did not have proper identity documents issued by the registrar of the court. International news teams argued vehemently with police and asked whether the trial was in fact to be an open trial.

"We have Press cards issued by your Government and we demand to be allowed in," a foreign journalist said to the police officer manning the security gate.

By 10.30 am some of the foreign newsmen had been admitted to the court's precincts. There was confusion as to who was allowed to sit in the Press gallery and who was entitled to attend as a spectator.

College Road was practically shut off by hoards of spectators who ran up and down the road blocking traffic.

The 16 accused in the case are: Mr Mawalan Ramgobin (52), Mr

Chanderdo Sewpershad (43), Mr Moorooogh Jayahajapathy Naidoo (53), Dr Essop Essack Jassat (52), Dr Dundubeia Aubrey Mokoena (52), Mr Ephraim Curtis Nkondo (56), Mr Archibald Joseph Gumebe (70), Mr Devadas Paul David (40), Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66), the Rev Frank Chikane (34), Mr Cassim Saloojee (49) and Professor Ismail Mohammed (54).

The four leaders of the South African Allied Worker's Union facing charges are Mr Sisa Njikelana (29), Mr Sam Kikine (36), Mr Isaac Ngcobo (36) and the national chairman Mr Thozamile Gqweta.

When the court convened at 10.35 am the Judge President, Mr Justice Milne, ordered that the trial be adjourned until July 11.

He said statements made in certain newspapers by UDF leader Dr Gerry Coovadia constituted, on the face of it, contempt of court. He referred to Dr Coovadia's denial that the UDF was a front for the African National Congress and the South African Communist Party.

Mr Justice Milne said that this was one of the issues on which the court had to make a decision and it was quite wrong for there to be a raging debate about the innocence or guilt of the accused outside court.

Another of the issues was whether the intentions of the United Democratic Front were peaceful. He said that contempt of court



Three young men last week pleaded guilty to and were convicted of treason in the Rand Supreme Court, Johannesburg, in statements handed to the court, Marines Jabu Ngobese (21), no address given, admitted being a member of the banned African National Congress, undergoing military training in Angola and storing arms inside South Africa. Trade unionists Meriman Mordecai Nduna (24) and Zane Mvula Mapela (25), both of Dotwana Street, Daveyton, Benoni, denied membership of the ANC, but admitted certain acts which had furthered the aims and objects of the organisation. The three were convicted after 11 other men, with whom they were originally charged, had been remanded for separate trials later this year. The three, appearing in leg-irons before Mr Justice L le Grange, raised clenched fists and started to chant before and after the hearing. The chanting was continued in the streets outside the court (above) by relatives and supporters of the three men.

was not a technical device invoked by judges but a very necessary rule of law to ensure a fair trial. The judge called on the UDF to refrain from making public statements on issues on which the court had to decide.

He said that since the indictments had been served on the accused, members of the Government had scrupulously refrained from commenting on the issues before the court. "I ask supporters of the United Democratic Front to

show similar restraint," Mr Justice Milne said.

After the court had adjourned, about 300 people continued chanting and singing outside the court building, and police arrested 10 demonstrators.

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