

i.d.a.f. news notes

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The Crisis in Crossroads A talk with Dr. Ivan Toms

On May 30, 1986, IDAF interviewed Dr. Ivan Toms, the founder of the Empilisweni clinic in the Crossroads squatter settlement near Cape Town. Dr. Toms was the clinic's only doctor during its first three years. It has been the only such clinic serving the 120,000 to 200,000 people of Crossroads, and its staff has treated 45,000 medical and 16,000 dental cases yearly.

Dr. Toms is currently studying part-time toward a degree in theology. As a member of the End Conscription Campaign, he has refused further military service to the apartheid government, making him liable to a prison term of two years and eight months.

IDAF believes that Dr. Toms' firsthand account is needed to counteract the various misleading explanations of the current "black on black" violence in Crossroads put forward by the media and the US government, which portray it as "tribal" in origin and having nothing to do with the South African government and its apartheid policies. (The number of those killed or made homeless in Crossroads has, of course, increased greatly since this interview was conducted.)

Earl Caldwell of the New York Daily News has since quoted Dr. Toms as saying the South African military closed his clinic on June 10. Dr. Toms was scheduled to return to South Africa on June 26. "I'm sure I won't be allowed to go back to Crossroads," he said. "I'm told the whole area is sealed off. I expect that I'll be detained too." (The news blackout in South Africa means that we don't know whether he has been detained or not. See "News Blackout" on p.3.)

We thank the Tufts University Medical Center for arranging this interview.

What is the background to the fighting going on in Crossroads?

Crossroads has been there since 1975, and in 1978 the Crossroads Executive Committee was democratically elected by the people. Black Sash [the anti-apartheid women's organization] supervised that. The committee was 16 people, and they selected Mr. [Johnson] Ngxobongwana as chairperson. They negotiated well on behalf of the community, and actually negotiated the Koornhof deal, which said that the government would give them proper township housing and special Section Ten rights to be in the city. [Piet Koornhof was then Minister for Cooperation and Development.]



Then the government did a survey of Crossroads. A lot of people were left off that survey, on purpose. They said there were only 22,800 people there when there were probably at least 30,000 at that time. The Executive Committee was given the right to check if a person was really there or not. That was very open to corruption. People on the committee, especially Mr. Ngxobongwana, could get fifty rand a throw from somebody, because a pass is so important to a black person in the city in order to get a proper job.

Mr. Ngxobongwana was in jail for a while, under investigation for fraud, and the vice-chairperson ran the committee and saw the possibility of getting money. After Ngxobongwana came out the committee split half-

and-half between the vice-chairperson, Mr. Mamani, and Mr. Ngxobongwana. Around '82 Ngxobongwana's group attacked the Mamani group, set their shacks alight and stood around with pangas [machetes] so you either got burned to death or pangaed to death, and forced all the Mamani supporters out of Crossroads. You have to remember that Mamani is no better than Ngxobongwana. It's just the problem of corruption, of poor people having to deal with the potential of getting a lot of money.

In '83 the shacks had become very crowded and people made a decision to start building plastic shelters. The state's response was to come out with riot police and Administration Board officials and systematically pull down

Khayelitsha is a security solution, not a housing solution.

everyone's shelter. Day in and day out, this went on for three weeks in a row. Ultimately the women decided to hold onto the sticks [used to support the shelters]. They were sick and tired of having to cut these sticks every night in the forest. That constituted a riot. The police response was to bring in police dogs, tear gas, sneeze machines, and to use rubber bullets. We had a person with a fractured skull from that. This was done in winter, which in Cape Town is the rainy time, so it was cold and rainy.

(continued on page 2)

Please Note

Because of increased printing, typesetting, and postage costs, we reluctantly will soon be sending News Notes only to those who have made donations to our work or to News Notes itself, or who specifically ask to continue receiving it. Please let us know if we have not heard from you in the last twelve months and you would like to continue receiving this newsletter.

New Book Available: Report of the Eminent Persons Group

Mission to South Africa: The Commonwealth Report by the Eminent Persons Group. (Penguin Books, 1986, 192 pp., illus.) \$5.95

The Eminent Persons Group, appointed by the heads of the Commonwealth governments in effect to seek alternatives to sanctions against South Africa, has produced a powerful indictment of the South African regime and an urgent call for economic sanctions. This book was rushed into print only days after the Group announced its findings. Excerpts will be featured in the next issue of News Notes.

This historic document, in the words of Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal, "shows with unique authenticity" how far the South African government is from accepting that apartheid must end—and how, nevertheless, "the human spirit survives in South Africa."

Toms, continued from page 1

Last year the government was planning to forcibly move people from Crossroads to Khayelitsha [a government-built ghetto], which is further out. Khayelitsha is a security solution, not a housing solution. The government's idea was to move all blacks in Cape Town to Khayelitsha, even those who were in proper township housing in Langa and Guguletu and Nyanga. Khayelitsha is 32 kilometers from Cape Town, far away from the whites, with a military establishment on one corner of it, very nice straight roads down the middle, and one access road that can be closed off. Khayelitsha has houses of 28 square meters—that's two rooms and a toilet—and very badly produced, some just precast housing. They leak and the sand comes in. The two rooms are just too small. Five thousand units have been built.

In February we found that a demolition squad of non-Xhosa-speaking blacks had been brought from the Transvaal to move the people of Crossroads. At this time Ngxobongwana was in jail, and the community decided not to go to work that morning, because while the men were at work the women and children could be moved. Some of the trucks that came in to pick up the workers were stoned, and then the police cordoned off the whole of Crossroads. The only way we got in as doctors was by parking on the highway and walking through the bush. The police moved in to restore law and order, so-called, and in two days we at the clinic treated 198 injuries and had five deaths. Overall in those two days the police killed 18 young people from Crossroads.

That was about the time that the Cape Youth Congress group, which was very democratic and linked to the UDF, became quite strong. Ngxobongwana came out of jail and was very critical of the youth, saying they shouldn't have attacked the police. The youth started to expose the

All these conflicts have been fueled by the police.

corruption which had been there for a long time, and actually criticized him publicly, at Langa. Then Ngxobongwana banned the youth group from meeting and tried to set up a Black Consciousness youth group in its place, even though he was chairperson of the Western Cape Civic Association, which was linked to the UDF. He basically turned his colors.

Of course all these conflicts have been fueled by the police. Many times we had Warrant Officer Barnard come around. He's a really dangerous guy. He's always been the one organizing the conservative blacks in Crossroads to attack the more progressive people. The latest thing is that Ngxobongwana's group attacked the Nyanga Bush group and New Crossroads, at the periphery of Crossroads, because they were harboring the Comrades: the youth. They've systematically burned down all the shacks of these groups. There are now about 40,000 people homeless from that. There's definite police involvement in this. Barnard has been seen coming in with the vigilantes or conservative folk from Old Crossroads, organizing them, and basically saying, "Attack here."

Is this sanctioned from higher up?

Oh, I'm sure. Now that the area has been burnt out, the government is saying they won't allow the people back. It's saying those people must move to Khayelitsha. This has been their overall desire. They're now bulldozing that area, and bulldozing a big road along the edge of it for military vehicles to travel up and down. Even the Urban Foundation, which had worked out an upgrading scheme for Crossroads to put in roads where there naturally are roads now, and move only a few shacks, are refusing to supervise this upgrading for the government, because the government won't allow these other people [in the peripheral areas] back.

The government has found a very clever solution to bad press internationally by using so-called black vigilantes, who are often off-duty policemen or mercenaries, to systematically attack the progressive leadership. This can then be put out in the press as "black on black violence." But actually it can be very carefully and clearly directed. It's quite a clever move, to say the least.

What role does your clinic play in this situation?

The clinic sees its role to try to encourage democracy and community participation. The patients elect the bulk of the clinic committee at an annual general meeting each year. The committee controls the budget, appoints staff, and decides the long-term goals. The more mundane things are decided at a staff meeting once a week. The clinic staff is now 29, with five white and the rest blacks. We have a rotating chairperson and anybody can put anything on the agenda. Each person has one vote, so the doctor has one vote and the baby-weigher has one vote. Our present thrust is to try to develop a community health worker program. We also have a printing press on which we print a little newspaper. This would usually carry a news item on the front, with health issues on the two middle pages and community issues on the back.

In 1979, before I started the clinic, I approached the government—the Day Hospitals organization in Cape Town—and asked if they had any intention of putting up a facility in Crossroads. They said no, it was a temporary phenomenon and would go away. Six years later there are now 120,000 to 200,000 people in Crossroads, with on average 70 new cases of tuberculosis every month.

We built the original clinic for \$1,700 and opened in June 1980. At that stage, officially, the government was going to have cleared Crossroads by the end of 1981, so it was in a sense built for an 18-month emergency need. Six years later we've got ten medical consulting rooms, five dental consulting rooms, a classroom, a treatment area for dressing, injections, burns, etc., a legal advice office, and a printing room.

Thirteen percent of the children attending the clinic are malnourished, versus between 36% and 50% in the "homelands." The infant mortality rate in Crossroads was 51 per thousand in 1984—I think it may have dropped to 38 last year—but in a place like the Ciskei it's estimated at something like 170 per thousand. So your child actually stands about a four times greater chance to live if you bring him to Crossroads. Even without a pass, you borrow the money, get on a bus, and come to Crossroads. That's the reality.

We saw over 500 injuries from police and army shootings over the last year, most of them from birdshot and buckshot. The advice of the surgeon was to leave the pellets in. We give the patients a high dose of intramuscular penicillin and something for pain, and send them off with mercurochrome or merthiolate to apply twice a day. If the wounds get septic we give them a stronger antibiotic. Some we've had coming back with pain, and then we've had to try to take out some of the pellets.

The police and army raided the clinic in November last year with sixty troops and riot police, surrounded the clinic with submachine guns and rifles and forced their way in. They wanted information about patients who had been shot and about the staff, which we refused to give them. They also threatened to burn down the clinic—implied that it could burn down very easily.

As a clinic we are supportive of the Comrades, and a number of our staff are members. At the moment four of our staff can't go to work because they fear for their lives. Geographically we are situated right in the middle of Ngxobongwana's area of control. The Comrades themselves have done some stupid things. I think necklacing is a horrible way to kill somebody; there's no way I could feel comfortable with the whole idea. But let's not be too critical. What happened in the West, after areas like France were liberated from Hitler Germany, was that many collaborators were just shot. These people are collaborators, they're security police, they're informers. Many times, especially at the beginning, they were given the option of what they should do. Community councillors were told, "Resign or else we're going to attack you." There was one lovely story, I think in Cradock, where a councillor publicly resigned and the youth went home with him and ceremoniously took off the metal guards that the government had put on his windows. He was now accepted back into the community. You see the same thing with the mayor of Alexandra, Reverend Sam Buti, who's just resigned and been welcomed back by the UDF and the youth. Remember, these are often 18-year-old kids making decisions, because the leadership has been detained under the State of Emergency or tied up in treason trials. □

Southern Africa News Calendar

April and May 1986

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

Items relating to political trials and detentions appear in red.

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

1 April

South Africa—Andrew Zondo, a 19-year-old African, was convicted of murder for the deaths of two white women and three children in a bomb explosion at a shopping center near Durban in December. The government blamed the incident on the ANC. [Zondo was sentenced to death the next day and denied leave to appeal.]

2 April

South Africa—Ismael Ayob, the lawyer for Winnie Mandela, said her banning order had been declared invalid, after which Mrs. Mandela left the hotel where she had been staying to return to her home in Soweto. [A spokesperson for the Directorate of Security Legislation later denied the order had been lifted, but said it was under review, together with banning orders imposed on other people.]



Desmond Tutu

South Africa—Bishop Desmond Tutu appealed to the international community for the first time to impose immediate punitive economic sanctions against the South African government. Tutu had said 14 months ago that he would call for such sanctions within two years unless apartheid was dismantled.

Zimbabwe—The Zimbabwean government accused the US of helping to finance a radio station in South Africa which broadcasts propaganda to Zimbabwe, inciting the Ndebele people in Zimbabwe to rebel against the government.

3 April

South Africa—An "indaba" or conference expected to last six months began in Durban, with black and white leaders of the kwaZulu bantustan and the Natal provincial government seeking to form a joint multiracial authority.

South Africa—At least three people were killed in clashes that broke out at the funeral of an alleged ANC guerrilla in Vosloorus near Johannesburg. Students boycotted classes to protest the shootings. Large deployments of police and troops were sent to the ghetto, and the Vosloorus Youth Congress said it was under siege.

4 April

Zambia—President Kenneth Kaunda described as incomprehensible the US decision to supply advanced weapons including Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to UNITA guerrillas fighting the Angolan government. Kaunda said such aid would hasten the day when Angola would be divided like Vietnam or Korea between north and south.

South Africa—Community leaders accused the government of being responsible for the petrol-bombing of a number of houses in the shantytown of Winterveld, which they say killed at least 40 people. They said three of the houses were those of residents who had complained to the police about a wave of arrests at Winterveld.

News Blackout

The renewed nationwide State of Emergency declared on 12 June has drastically tightened the already severe press restrictions imposed in November 1985. Reporters, photographers, and TV crews were already excluded from areas of "unrest" and were sometimes attacked by police. Journalists have been detained and deported, there are unconfirmed reports of entire newspaper staffs being detained, and newspapers have been heavily censored and sometimes even confiscated from newsstands. As a result, arrest and casualty figures cannot be determined with any accuracy, and police and troops are immune from public opinion. Only the government Information Bureau is permitted to give information on deaths, detentions, demonstrations, security force movements and actions, etc. The media are prohibited from disclosing the "name or identity" of any detainee—many next of kin have never been informed of detentions. There is a ban on publishing "subversive statements" including calls for disinvestment, or endangering "the termination of the State of Emergency"; and the onus of proof rests on the reporters.

5 April

South Africa—In a speech to hundreds of people at the funeral in Brandfort of a man said to have been killed by a police informer, Winnie Mandela said the struggle could not be won unless direct action was taken against the government, and that the real terrorists were in the government and should be behind bars.

South Africa—Police in New Brighton near Port Elizabeth dispersed crowds with tear gas and whips at the funeral of ten Africans killed in earlier clashes with the police in KwaZakele. Reporters said one person was killed and four others injured.

6 April

Angola—The Angolan government said its Air Force had shot down a South African Hercules military transport plane on 3 April which was carrying supplies to UNITA.

South Africa—For the first time in 11 years, a South African newspaper published an interview with Winnie Mandela, arguing that her banning order was invalidated by a recent Supreme Court decision. Winnie Mandela called for international sanctions and described the US and British governments as criminals collaborating with Pretoria.

7 April

South Africa—Africans in Port Elizabeth reimposed a boycott of white-owned shops to try to persuade white businessmen to press the government for political reforms.

South Africa—Reports said that the influential Broederbond organization of Afrikaners was seeking talks with the ANC.

8 April

South Africa—Tony Weaver and Chris Bateman of the Cape Times were being investigated over their report of the killing of seven ANC members by police in Guguletu last month. Eyewitnesses claimed the seven were executed in cold blood after they gave themselves up.

9 April

Angola—The leaders of the Front-Line States, meeting in Luanda, said US military aid for UNITA was gross and inadmissible interference in Angola's internal affairs, and was a threat to peace in the region.

South Africa—Police in the Bophuthatswana bantustan prevented a mass funeral of Africans shot by police in Winterveld nearly two weeks ago. They refused to release the bodies of ten victims of the shootings, sealed off the area where the funerals were to have taken place, dispersed a crowd with tear gas, and made several arrests.

Namibia—SWATF said two of its members and 23 SWAPO guerrillas had been killed in a clash in the north. The number of guerrillas reported killed this year was now 250. Sixty had been reported killed over the previous 15 days.

South Africa—Former PFP leader Frederik van Zyl Slabbert and UDF leader Murphy Morobe addressed a meeting to launch a UDF campaign to persuade whites to play a greater role in ending apartheid.

10 April

South Africa—Gora Ibrahim of the PAC said two members of the PAC military wing had been arrested and tortured in South Africa. He confirmed reports that the PAC had trained members in Libya but denied that it intended to carry out assassinations.

South Africa—Four SADF members were charged with the murder of six youths killed in a grenade attack at a shebeen in the northern Transvaal. Three people had been detained while assisting the victims' families.

USA—President Reagan said South Africa's President Botha was trying to bring about change as quickly as possible, in opposition to a certain faction in the South African government. Reagan compared Botha's position with his own in negotiating with Congress.

Swaziland—Twenty South Africans were arrested over the last two months after illegally entering Swaziland. A magistrate said the South Africans told him they intended to join the ANC.

11 April

South Africa—Authorities in the Lebowa bantustan were accused of conducting a campaign to eliminate political activists. Azapo said that nearly £1 million compensation was being sought for the alleged assault or unlawful arrest of 429 people in Lebowa.

South Africa—Police said they recovered the bodies of six people killed in fighting between tribal factions in the Umbumbulu hills near Durban on 6 April. They said their previous statement that 11 people had died in the clashes was incorrect.

12 April

South Africa—The pro-government newspaper Rapport awarded its first, and South

Africa's richest, literary prize to Breyten Breytenbach, the poet who spent seven years imprisoned in South Africa on terrorism charges. Breytenbach, who has lived in Paris since his release in 1982, made a sweeping attack on apartheid and said that part of his prize money would be used to help political prisoners.

South Africa—Peter Nchabeleng, a district president of the UDF, died in detention in the Lebowa bantustan. A UDF spokesperson quoted his family as saying police returned to his home in the afternoon hours after his detention to tell his family he was dead.



Breyten Breytenbach

13 April

South Africa—At a series of meetings in ghettos near Johannesburg, **Winnie Mandela** predicted that this year would see the final stage of the liberation struggle. She said the whites had declared war.

Mozambique—Maputo radio said Mozambican troops overran **five MNR camps** in Nampula province between January and March, killing 83 MNR guerrillas.

14 April

South Africa—Police said they shot dead another five African men in clashes in the Eastern Cape and at **Daveyton**, south of Johannesburg. A petrol bomb was thrown into a house in **Port Elizabeth**, the first time a white home had become a target in local violence.

South Africa—Authorities said the bodies of 32 people had been recovered in the Lebowa bantustan. Lebowa police had attributed the deaths to witchcraft with political overtones and detained 67 people in connection with them, including Peter Nchabeleng, a UDF leader who died in detention. However, the UDF accused the Lebowa authorities of trying to eliminate political activists. Also in Lebowa, four South African soldiers had been charged over an incident two weeks ago in which six teenagers were killed.

South Africa—Bishop **Desmond Tutu** was elected Archbishop of Cape Town, making him the leader of two million Anglicans in South Africa and neighboring countries. Tutu will succeed Archbishop Philip Russell, who retires at the end of August.

16 April

Swaziland—Eleven **ANC members** were arrested during a big anti-crime "cleanup" in preparation for the coronation of Swaziland's new king.

South Africa—A UDF spokesperson said the UDF had no doubt that Peter Nchabeleng, who recently died in detention in the Lebowa bantustan, had been tortured. Beyers Naude read a statement saying Nchabeleng's family had heard police tell him, "This time we will kill you." Naude said there was now a situation of civil war in the northern Transvaal, and that security forces were violating international military standards by using explosives containing nails and other lethal shrapnel.

South Africa—Police said four people were killed in clashes in the Cape, and another was killed near Durban. About **700 troops and police** moved into the Lamontville ghetto near Durban in what police described as a general hunt for criminals. Roadblocks were set up and houses searched.

Zambia—A delegation of **Roman Catholic bishops** from South Africa visited Zambia for talks with the ANC. In a communique they said apartheid could not be reformed but must be ended completely.

South Africa—Four **ANC executive members**, including Ismail Ibrahim who was released from Robben Island in 1979, faced charges of treason and terrorism along with Belgian citizen Helene Passtoors. Ibrahim was said to be connected with the high command of the ANC's military wing. Passtoors was said to be responsible for the recruitment of white agents for the ANC.

South Africa—Addressing a conference of the SACC, **Bishop Tutu** said the government was the main perpetrator of violence in South Africa. He said businessmen should be challenged over how long they would pay for apartheid, and whites should be urged to become more involved in peaceful demonstrations so that police would not shoot so quickly.

17 April

South Africa—A bomb exploded in an administrative building in Umtata, the "capital" of the **Transkei bantustan**. Four people were reported injured.

Mozambique—Defense officials alleged that South African planes dropped two **bombs** on 10 April near an important hydroelectric dam thirty miles east of the South African border.

West Germany—Former Chancellor Willy Brandt urged the South African government to release Nelson Mandela. Brandt said further radicalization of Africans could be avoided only if Mandela and his comrades were given their freedom and granted freedom of speech and political organization.

Swaziland—450 people, most of them Mozambican, had been arrested by Swazi security forces during a "cleanup" operation in the capital. Among those detained were about 30 "self-confessed" ANC members.

South Africa—Police reported attacks on **schools and buses** in twelve black centers across the country. At least two more African men were killed in ghettos.

South Africa—Police said they had no comment on allegations by Kagiso Keletwane,

27, a political refugee who was kidnapped in Lesotho on 14 March. Keletwane, who fled to Lesotho in 1978, said he was taken by force to the Orange Free State by South African security police who questioned him about friends in the ANC who left Maseru after 1979. Keletwane said he was still virtually a prisoner and was under surveillance in Bloemfontein.

USA—The Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights published a 184-page report entitled *The War Against Children: South Africa's Youngest Victims*. It said children had been singled out as special targets of state-sanctioned violence and claimed that a strategy to suppress student organizations and protest was being used violently against children.

18 April

South Africa—The *Weekly Mail* reported that an Eastern Transvaal high school student, Eric Ngomane, had died in detention, bringing to three the number of such deaths over the past two weeks. Lucky Makompo Kutumela died in detention after allegedly being assaulted by Lebowa bantustan police in a police station near Potgietersrus, and the UDF President for the northern Transvaal, Peter Nchabeleng, died hours after being arrested by police at the Sekhukhune police station, also in Lebowa. [On 19 April, the US called for a full inquiry into the deaths of Kutumela and Nchabeleng.]

South Africa—PW. Botha said that all Africans held under pass-law violations were to be freed immediately, and that as of next week no more would be charged. Legislation was to be introduced next week to provide common identity documents for all races, and there was speculation that whites would have to be fingerprinted. Bishop Tutu said he hoped there was not a sting in the tail of this announcement.

South Africa—The government rejected the report of its own commission to investigate the causes of the **1984 riots** in Sharpeville and other African ghettos, in which about 50 people were killed. The report said the government itself was to blame, and that alarm signals and legitimate grievances were disregarded.

South Africa—*Witness to Apartheid*, a new documentary film by Sharon Sopher, alleged that African youngsters detained in South Africa were routinely tortured by being clubbed with rifle butts, burned with matches, or given electric shocks that sometimes caused crippling. Sopher said in some cases auto jumper cables were attached to the Achilles tendon of young children.

South Africa—Professor Don Foster of the University of Cape Town released a survey saying 83% of Africans detained between 1975 and 1984 said they were subjected to physical torture, and almost 100% claimed psychological torture. The most prevalent forms of torture included beatings, forced standing, maintaining abnormal bodily positions, having a bag or other object pulled over the head, electric shocks, deprivation of food, strangulation, suspension, subjection to cold water, and applications of cigarettes or chemicals.

South Africa—Police said an African policeman had been killed in Soweto when a crowd of Africans stoned a police vehicle and set it alight. Clashes were reported in **Lingelihle** near Cradock, **KwaZakele** near Port Elizabeth, at **Port Alfred** in the Cape, and at **Daveyton** and **Benoni**.

19 April

USA—After protests and arrests, officials of **Yale University** changed their mind and decided to allow an anti-apartheid shantytown to stand on the campus. Such shantytowns are part of a nationwide effort to pressure colleges and universities to divest themselves of stock in companies operating in South Africa. Students nationally had succeeded in getting about 40 of the 100 schools with the largest endowments to divest partially or totally.

Botswana—A conference of the Socialist International ended with a call for wide-ranging **sanctions** against South Africa, including a reduction of shipping and air links, and a ban on the importation of produce.

20 April

South Africa—Transkei bantustan authorities led by Kaiser Matanzima defied a Transkei Supreme Court order by burying the body of senior ANC member **Chief Sabata Dalindyebo** in the absence of many friends and family. His family had obtained the court order to delay the burial because of official restrictions on the funeral. Plainclothes security men ordered reporters at the gravesite to leave at gunpoint and subjected them to prolonged searches and questioning. The UDF described the burial as body-snatching, and the ultimate in state barbarism.

21 April

Lesotho—The house of an ANC member and former Robben Island prisoner in Maseru was attacked by gunmen who had first knocked at the door and asked to be let in. The attack lasted 15 minutes and was said to be the work of the South African government.

Mozambique—A **car-bomb** outside a bus company in Maputo was reported to have injured nearly 50 people, three of them seriously. A South African license plate was found among the wreckage. [Responsibility for the blast was first claimed and then denied by MNR officials on the following day.]

South Africa—Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt was refused permission to see imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela. Brandt held a four-hour meeting with

President Botha and said he told Botha that reforms to apartheid were not enough and that the whole system should be scrapped.

South Africa—Police said three Africans were injured in two **landmine explosions** in the eastern Transvaal, the first such incidents for some months.

South Africa—Police said the **bodies** of three young African men had been found in squatter camps on the outskirts of Cape Town. Earlier, police said the bodies of five African men had been found in a ghetto south of Durban.

South Africa—The government accepted the recommendation of a committee chaired by Gen. Geldenhuys, the chief of the SADF, that the numbers of the Permanent Force should be expanded by using **recruits** from the whole population.

South Africa—The Medical and Dental Council, meeting in Cape Town, adopted guidelines for the medical care of detainees. The Council recommended that police should not restrict surgeons from treating detainees, that panels of doctors be appointed to treat them, and that the medical treatment of detainees should not be interrupted.

22 April

South Africa—South Africa's ambassador to England, Dennis Worrall, admitted that Africans in South Africa, including youngsters, had been tortured. He said South Africa's black police in particular were under a great deal of stress and that much violence was directed against them by young Africans.

South Africa—Sam Buti, the mayor of the African ghetto of Alexandra, resigned together with the last four members of his town council.

South Africa—A memorial service was held for Peter Nchabeleng, the UDF President of the northern Transvaal, who died while in detention in the Lebowa bantustan. Nchabeleng, 59, was a former Robben Island prisoner. The Detainees' Parents Support Committee said five people had died in police custody so far this month. A national UDF official said UDF members in Lebowa were being hounded day and night by police and right-wing vigilantes.

South Africa—Leading churchman Beyers Naude said South Africa was on the brink of revolution and that only a share in power would satisfy the black majority. He accused whites of killing blacks indiscriminately.

South Africa—The government formally announced its long-awaited proposal to abolish the pass laws. But it said Africans would be allowed into the cities only if "approved housing" were available. Residents of the "independent" bantustans would not have free access to urban areas. An ID document indicating race by a code would be issued to people of all races. But only some 240 Africans detained under the pass laws were being released.

South Africa—The government tabled the Public Safety Amendment bill to increase yet further the powers of the police, giving the Law and Order Minister the power to declare unrest areas and take emergency measures to restore order. Officials would be empowered to suspend civil rights, detain people without charge or trial, impose curfews, further censor the press, make searches without warrant, close businesses, and seize property. The Law and Order Minister's declaration of an emergency area could not be questioned in court and could only be overruled by the President or Parliament.

South Africa—An unofficial **New Zealand rugby team** played the first match of its tour of South Africa, defying the International Rugby Union Board, which had called on the South African Rugby Board to cancel the tour.

South Africa—A man in the **Alexandra** ghetto was shot dead after a petrol bomb was allegedly thrown at police, and a white policeman shot in the stomach by a sniper.

24 April

South Africa—The Black Sash said that if the **Public Safety Amendment Act** was passed, South Africa would be declaring itself openly to be an authoritarian state. The UDF said the bill placed further powers in the hands of Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, a person known for his "disrespect for human life."

South Africa—The government announced that it would cut the **jail sentences** of about 20,000 prisoners by six months to celebrate the 26th anniversary of the Republic. However, the Justice Minister said those serving sentences for robbery, rape, serious assault, or "unrest" would not have their sentences reduced.

South Africa—Sigisbert Ndwandwe, the Anglican bishop of the West Rand, was detained by police. Bishop Tutu said Ndwandwe was arrested at his home in Jouberton and that his wife was told he would be charged with public violence. Tutu said Bishop Ndwandwe's house had been damaged the day before by a petrol bomb. [It was revealed later that Ndwandwe was being held under the Internal Security Act. He was released on 2 May.]

25 April

South Africa—The UDF called upon Africans to form police defense committees, following allegations of **police violence** against political activists in the Alexandra ghetto. Residents spoke of up to 14 people being killed there.

Swaziland—Prince Makhosetive was crowned as **King Mswati III** in a ceremony attended by 37 national representatives and heads of state, including P.W. Botha, Samora Machel of Mozambique, and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia. Makhosetive, 18, became the world's youngest monarch.

Still an Emergency

The State of Emergency lifted by the South African government on 7 March was reimposed on 12 June—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 has been an enormous new wave of political detentions, over 1,000 on the first day alone. The number of detentions in 1986 threatens to exceed even the figure of 31,000 detained in 1985. 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—Police fired tear gas into buses transporting hundreds of youths to a protest at police headquarters in Soweto. The youths were protesting the court appearance of a number of young Africans charged with the killing of an African policeman in April. In another incident, police in Soweto said they arrested more than 20 people after African schoolchildren allegedly killed a man by setting him on fire. Soweto residents said the man had killed three children.

South Africa—Hundreds of members of the extreme right-wing **Afrikaner Resistance Movement** or AWB broke up a Nationalist Party meeting near Johannesburg at which Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel was to speak. Flags with swastika-like symbols were waved.

26 April

Zambia—Sir Richard Attenborough, the director of *Gandhi*, announced that he would shoot a film on the life of Black Consciousness leader Steve Biko. Attenborough, who met with ANC officials, said the film would be shot in Zimbabwe and Mozambique later this year, at an estimated cost of \$25 million.

28 April

South Africa—An international group of **trade union leaders** was turned back from the funeral in Tembisa of an African leader of the Metal and Allied Workers Union allegedly shot by police after a union rally.

South Africa—Police said they killed two African men in **Alexandra** after being fired on from a house residents said had been a hideout for anti-apartheid activists since last week's outbreak of violence. A neighbor claimed that police had fired without provocation after knocking at the door, ordering the house to be opened, and counting to ten.

Zambia—President Kaunda accused President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire of allowing Zairian territory to be used for the shipment of **US arms** to the UNITA rebels in Angola.

South Africa—A judge in Johannesburg ruled that the National Union of Mineworkers had exhausted available conciliation procedures in a dispute over the observance of **May Day**, and therefore was legally entitled to strike on May 1. The union has urged members to strike at 20 gold mines and 13 coal mines.

30 April

Angola—A statement issued after a two-day meeting of five **Portuguese-speaking African nations** called on the US to stop supporting the UNITA rebels in Angola and said it should examine its support for "organized terrorism."

Namibia—Security forces said **19 SWAPO guerrillas** had been shot dead in the last two weeks, making the number killed this year 283.

Mozambique—Time magazine said that a combination of drought and civil war in Mozambique had displaced about **two million people** and forced them to become nomads.

South Africa—Bishop Tutu said in Cape Town that Africans were no longer interested in adjustments to apartheid but were interested in political power.

1 May

South Africa—At least one and half million African workers participated in a **stay-away** called by COSATU and the National Union of Mineworkers to observe May Day. The Association of Chambers of Commerce said more than 70% of workers responded to the call, causing widespread disruption to industry, transport, and education. A government spokesperson also said more than one million urban African students boycotted class. At a meeting in Soweto, Winnie Mandela said it was workers' power that would liberate the country. She said she had not yet advocated violence in opposing the government but that the day would come when she would call on the people to "fire back." Seven Africans, including one policeman, were killed in scattered violence across South Africa.

South Africa—Chief **Gatsha Buthelezi** addressed some 50,000 people at the inaugural rally in Durban of his new "trade union," to be called the United Workers Union of South Africa. The new group was seen as a platform for Buthelezi's stands against economic sanctions and disinvestment. UDF President Archie Gurnede said the group had been formed with the destruction of COSATU as one of its aims.

South Africa—Opposition MP Helen Suzman claimed there was a "hit list" of 66 anti-apartheid activists which had been compiled by a shadowy right-wing militant movement bent on halting any further reforms in apartheid.

USA—Thirteen members of a group protesting **Harvard University's holdings** in companies doing business in South Africa occupied a university administration office for more than six hours, while supporters rallied outside. They called on Harvard to divest its \$8.7 million holding in Shell Oil as a first step towards total divestment, citing Shell's supply of oil to the South African military.

2 May

Namibia—A South African Dakota military plane made an emergency landing at Ondangua after being fired on by SWAPO. This was the first time SWAPO anti-aircraft fire had been effectively used inside Namibia.

4 May

South Africa—Nine funerals expected to take place in an African ghetto near Port Elizabeth were postponed until next weekend. The funerals were originally scheduled for the previous day, but witnesses said police moved in because the coffins were carried to the church rather than being driven in vehicles. Police fired tear gas into the church and birdshot at those who came running out, reportedly killing three people.

5 May

South Africa—Police said one man was killed by gunmen dressed in white overalls who entered the Edendale hospital in Pietermaritzburg and freed Steven Mkhise, an ANC member injured in a gun battle with police. The gunmen wheeled Mkhise from the hospital after removing his intravenous tubes. Mlungifi Buthelezi, a visitor also allegedly linked to the ANC, was killed in an exchange of gunfire.

South Africa—A message by P.W. Botha to the seven-nation summit meeting in Tokyo offered the release of Nelson Mandela in return for assurances that South Africa would not face economic sanctions when its security forces suppressed the widespread unrest expected to follow the release. The plan was said to have been drawn up by the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group, and includes a provision that the ban on the ANC be lifted in exchange for an ANC ceasefire.

South Africa—Police in Cape Town said they arrested eight alleged ANC members over a ten-day period after finding an arms cache which included limpet mines and "documents of Soviet origin."

South Africa—RSA reported that opposition MP Helen Suzman and a colleague met Nelson Mandela in prison for two hours and said he was determined to create a climate for negotiations. She said that Mandela and his generation were South Africa's last chance to have a multiracial democracy and that younger black leaders were already unwilling to listen to Mandela or the ANC.

South Africa—Replying to points raised in a budget debate in Parliament, Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said South Africa's first priority was to stop the boycotts imposed on it by Western trading partners.

10 May

South Africa—Figures released by the Institute of Race Relations said the death toll over the past 19 months of protest had passed 1,500. A total of 531 people were killed in the first four months of 1986, 143 in April alone. Last year 879 were killed. A sample analysis by medical researchers at the University of Cape Town indicated that half of those shot by police had been hit in the back.

South Africa—Hundreds of police and troops surrounded Alexandra, set up roadblocks and conducted house-to-house searches. Shooting was reported. In a recent gun battle in Alexandra, AK-47 rifles were used by residents for the first time against security forces.

11 May

South Africa—A crowd in Soweto stoned police who came to take away the bodies of three youths killed there. Youths claimed a further six Africans had also been killed in the same incident and refused to release the other bodies until police gave up the first three.

12 May

Austria—Addressing the annual conference of the International Press Institute, Bishop Desmond Tutu accused the **South African press** of selling its soul for financial gain and deluding the people by hiding the truth.

13 May

South Africa—A bill was tabled in Parliament providing for the granting of "full property rights" for Africans outside the bantustans. However, these rights would apply only in the segregated areas set up by the Group Areas Act.

14 May

United Kingdom—The Methodist Church said it had disposed of its 220,000 shares in Shell Transport, worth about £1.6 million, because of Shell's involvement in South Africa.

South Africa—At least two people were killed and many others injured when police and troops hurled teargas canisters into buses carrying people from a mass meeting called to protest the government's intention to declare the **kwaNdebele bantustan** "independent." The previous day police and troops used tear gas, rubber bullets, and birdshot to disperse mourners at a funeral for a man allegedly murdered by the Imbokotho, a vigilante group created by the bantustan's Chief Minister, Simon Skosana. The murdered man, Jacob Skosana, had gone to Imbokotho headquarters to complain about the abduction of a number of children.

South Africa—The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group visited South Africa again, once more in strict secrecy, in its efforts to promote talks between the government and its black opponents. Former Nigerian leader Olusegun Obasanjo, an EPG member, said he met a delegation of squatters from the Cape Town area who appealed to him for help to avoid forced eviction.

15 May

South Africa—President P.W. Botha delivered an apparent rebuke to the Eminent Persons Group, saying that confusion over South Africa's constitutional future was being compounded by "continued visits from abroad by official and non-official groups who interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs." [The EPG said next day that they had been "officially rebuffed" and were considering whether to cut their visit short.]

16 May

South Africa—Smangalisso Mkhathshwa, the Secretary General of the Southern African Catholic Bishops Conference, was arrested by police in Pretoria for illegal possession of firearms. Mkhathshwa said he had acquired the gun because his life had been threatened. Archbishop Denis Hurley called for Mkhathshwa's immediate release and accused the police of harassment.

17 May

South Africa—Martha Montoedi, the wife of a Kagiso ghetto official whose organization had applied for a restraining order against security forces, was killed with her four children in a **petrol-bomb attack** assumed to have been carried out by right-wing vigilantes. Her husband, Morgan Montoedi, was hospitalized with serious burns.

18 May

South Africa—About 300 whites including novelist Nadine Gordimer defied police threats of arrest and imprisonment to visit Alexandra township and lay flowers on the graves of Africans killed in clashes with the security forces. Police fired a tear gas canister at the group, and a student was arrested after challenging a security police video team that was filming them.

South Africa—Police in Pretoria reported finding what they claimed was the biggest arms cache ever found in that country. The weapons were apparently hidden in a mine shaft and included 11 demolition mines, 28 blocks of dynamite, 41 kg of plastic explosives, a number of detonators, rocket-propelled grenades, and six rockets.

19 May

Southern Africa—The South African military struck at what it claimed were ANC operational centers in **Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Zambia**. In Harare the ANC office was blown up by three explosions after cars containing explosives had been stopped and ANC members warned to evacuate their homes. An ANC residence in the suburb of Asgard Park was blown up by attackers who planted a bomb after spraying an outhouse with gunfire and lobbing at least three grenades into the building.

In Gaborone, Botswana, helicopters dropped bombs, flares, and pamphlets before landing heavily armed troops who fired machine-guns at a complex of houses, killing a local soccer player.

Two fighter-bombers attacked what the South Africans claimed was an ANC center ten miles outside Lusaka, Zambia. President Kaunda said the attack was on a refugee camp, and had been preceded by a ground attack by two vehicles. Kaunda said two people were killed and several others injured.

South Africa—The Supreme Court in Johannesburg sentenced Helene Passtoors, a



Helene Passtoors



Klaas DeJonge

woman of joint Dutch and Belgian citizenship, to ten years imprisonment for treason. She was the first foreigner to be convicted of treason since the Boer War. Passtoors had admitted supporting the ANC but denied charges that she smuggled weapons and coordinated sabotage attacks for them. Her former husband Klaas DeJonge, who is Dutch, faces similar charges and has sought refuge in the Dutch Embassy after escaping from police custody.

South Africa—In reactions to South Africa's raids on neighboring countries, the US government expressed its outrage, saying the action could only hinder efforts towards

peace. British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said the attacks were a plain violation of the sovereignty of the three countries. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said they violated not only the countries' territorial integrity but also the UN Charter. An ANC spokesperson said the raids "confirmed our belief that South Africa is the rogue elephant of the region." Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda said the South Africans attacked because they were frightened of the progress toward ending apartheid made by the Eminent Persons Group.

20 May

South Africa—Police with whips and dogs waded into a gathering of students at the **University of the Witwatersrand**, who had met to protest the recent raids and to demand the release of Nelson Mandela. Thirteen people were arrested. The students then agreed to move their open-air meeting on condition that police left the campus.

United Kingdom—Labor Party leader Neil Kinnock said his party put its full weight behind comprehensive **economic sanctions** as the only way to put pressure on South Africa. He accused Mrs. Thatcher of inconsistency between her opposition to Libya's state-sponsored terrorism and her attitude to South Africa. Social Democratic Party leader David Owen called for a ban on air services and new investments in South Africa.

South Africa—The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group outlined its proposals for the first time. They included the withdrawal of troops and police from African ghettos; the unconditional release of all political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela; the lifting of the ban on the ANC; and normal political activity for the ANC, including freedom of movement and speech. In return, the ANC would suspend violence and agree to negotiate with South African authorities without conditions.

21 May

Scotland—The Church of Scotland General Assembly called for full **economic sanctions** against South Africa, and passed a motion calling on the British government to pressure South Africa for free elections in Namibia and an end to the illegal occupations there.

South Africa—The Southern African Bishops Conference condemned the recent raids as "South African Defense Force adventurism" and said they seriously threatened the work of the Eminent Persons Group and raised the chances of violent retribution.

South Africa—At least 18 people had been killed in fighting between progressive Africans and right-wing vigilantes at the **Crossroads squatter camp** near Cape Town, and thousands had lost their homes. Emergency relief workers were describing the fighting as the greatest human tragedy in Cape Town history. More bodies were believed to be buried in the smoldering debris. Two clergymen attempted to arrange a mediation and to arrange safe passage for those wanting to rescue items of furniture. Police denied they had been aiding the vigilantes.

India—The Indian government announced that any **Coloured or Asian people** taking part in "constitutional reform" in South Africa would be banned from entering India. It said such a sham exercise would only serve to weaken the fight against apartheid.

22 May

Namibia—Security forces led by South African troops said they killed **56 SWAPO guerrillas** in northern Namibia while shooting their way out of an ambush.

South Africa—The extreme **right-wing AWP** disrupted a rally in the northern Transvaal at which Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha was to speak. The AWP members were eventually dispersed with tear gas, but reports said police had actually escorted AWP leader Eugene Terre Blanche into the meeting. Law and Order Minister Louis leGrange ordered an investigation.

Zambia—The UN High Commissioner for Refugees said South Africa's raid on a **Zambian refugee camp** was totally unjustified and unprovoked. He said the camp had never been used in any way for the activities of African liberation movements.

United Kingdom—The Foreign Secretary announced a ban on the importing of all **gold coins** from South Africa. The ban came after an attempt to introduce international sanctions against the kruggerand had resulted in South Africa's introducing a new gold coin, called the Protea after the national flower.

News Blackout

The renewed nationwide State of Emergency declared on 12 June has drastically tightened the already severe press restrictions imposed in November 1985. Reporters, photographers, and TV crews were already excluded from areas of "unrest" and were sometimes attacked by police. Journalists have been detained and deported, there are unconfirmed reports of entire newspaper staffs being detained, and newspapers have been heavily censored and sometimes even confiscated from newsstands. As a result, arrest and casualty figures cannot be determined with any accuracy, and police and troops are immune from public opinion. Only the government Information Bureau is permitted to give information on deaths, detentions, demonstrations, security force movements and actions, etc. The media are prohibited from disclosing the "name or identity" of any detainee—many next of kin have never been informed of detentions. There is a ban on publishing "subversive statements" including calls for disinvestment, or endangering "the termination of the State of Emergency"; and the onus of proof rests on the reporters.

24 May

South Africa—Members of the **AWB** again tried to break up a Nationalist Party rally in the northern Transvaal, this one addressed by the Law and Order Minister. Police intercepted about 30 AWP members dressed in T-shirts with swastika-like emblems after 200 troops and extra police were put on alert. The head of South Africa's riot squad was there along with dozens of plainclothesmen to protect leGrange.

South Africa—Police said **eight African men** were found dead, bringing the death toll in weekend violence to 16. Five bodies were found in KwaMashu ghetto near Durban, one African man was found burned to death in Soweto, another in Nyanga near Cape Town, and an African man was found hacked and burned to death in Kwanobuhle in the Eastern Cape. Four men were shot by security forces in the Eastern Cape, and three others were killed by security forces on 23 May near Port Elizabeth. Residents of KwaMashu put the number of dead there at six, and said they were killed by right-wing vigilantes.

25 May

South Africa—Two people were reported killed and five others seriously injured in a **landmine explosion** about 75 miles from the border with Swaziland, the third landmine incident in the last month in the area.

United Kingdom—Bishop **Desmond Tutu** criticized Britain and the US for blocking a UN Security Council resolution calling for mandatory sanctions against South Africa for its recent military raids. Tutu said, "I am no longer impressed by the wonderful rhetoric we get from Britain and America about their so-called abhorrence of apartheid."

Namibia—SWAPO guerrillas said their forces had shot down a South African C-160 **transport plane** in northern Namibia.

India—Prime Minister **Rajiv Gandhi** called for sanctions against South Africa as the only alternative to a bloodbath in the region, saying South Africa continued to show contempt for civilized behavior. The previous day India became the first country to accord full diplomatic status to SWAPO.

26 May

India—The Indian Foreign Minister said the possibility of India's leaving the **Commonwealth** was being debated within the governing Congress Party. The BBC said this was an indirect warning to Britain and that relations between the two countries had been strained over such matters as the activities of Sikh extremists in Britain and the question of sanctions against South Africa. The previous day Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda repeated that Zambia would also withdraw unless Britain imposed sanctions.

Namibia—The interim government banned the Rev. **Frank Chikane** from entering Namibia, where he was to address meetings on contextual theology. Chikane, a UDF leader, was to speak at an academy in Windhoek where students were striking in sympathy with a strike at a training college in the north.

Angola—The government said South African forces had killed more than 50 Angolan soldiers in a **battle in the south**. The Defense Ministry said the South Africans used armored vehicles and heavy artillery in the attack, which took place on 22 May in Cunene province.

South Africa—The Supreme Court in Cape Town granted leaders of the **KTC squatter camp** near Crossroads a temporary injunction banning unlawful attacks on their homes by police, soldiers, or vigilantes. KTC leaders had brought evidence that right-wing vigilantes intended to destroy their community with the support of security forces. Meanwhile police found two more bodies at Crossroads, bringing the death toll there to more than 40.

Lesotho—In his first interview since being deposed by a military coup in January, **Chief Leabua Jonathan** said South Africa had decided to get rid of him because of his opposition to South African participation in the Highlands Water Project. The coup had been preceded by a South African blockade of Lesotho's borders and meetings between South African officials and Lesotho opposition groups. Jonathan said South Africa was seeking to put the Lesotho military under its control and that Lesotho had been turned into a virtual bantustan.

28 May

South Africa—Speaking at Crossroads, **Allan Boesak** described events there as "forced removal of the worst kind," and accused police of arming the right-wing vigilantes.

USA—Secretary of State **George Shultz**, addressing a special UN session on Africa, departed from his prepared text to denounce apartheid, saying it harmed the investment climate necessary to deal with Africa's economic problems.

29 May

South Africa—An African woman and a girl were shot dead in Soweto and two others were injured when police fired on vehicles that broke through a roadblock. Police claimed they found a revolver in one of the vehicles. Two other people were killed by police in ghetto clashes.

South Africa—Police arrested **24 AWP members** at a Nationalist Party meeting in Uitenhage, who were part of a large group attempting to stop Deputy Information Minis-



Frank Chikane

ter Louis Nel from speaking.

USA — Speaking in Washington, Bishop Desmond Tutu said that if the international community did not apply **sanctions** against South Africa, then it would be justifiable to overthrow the system by violence.

South Africa — At least 16 students were injured and 48 arrested when police attacked a group from the University of the Witwatersrand who were demanding the release of colleagues arrested the previous day. Students were beaten with batons and steel-tipped rubber whips in full view of correspondents. Tear gas and police dogs were used in what was one of the most violent student-police clashes in recent years.

Namibia — The interim government banned a **Roman Catholic procession** for Corpus Christi, which also included SWAPO and other groups opposed to the interim government and favoring UN Resolution 435, under the Riotous Assemblies Act. The Justice Minister called the procession a disguised SWAPO effort to evade the legal requirements for the holding of political meetings.

South Africa — RSA reported that the Deputy Minister for Constitutional Development said a committee had been formed to oversee the "redevelopment" of the Crossroads squatter camp. The government later announced that 30,000 or more **Crossroads residents** who had fled fighting there and were now in emergency centers would have to move to the new high-security ghetto of Khayelitsha. RSA said 33 people were killed and about 35,000 made homeless following fires, looting, and clashes.

South Africa — Ten people, including two doctors, appeared in the magistrate's court in Durban in connection with various bomb explosions in Natal since 1983. The case was postponed until 25 June.

31 May

Denmark — Denmark this week became the first Western country to ban **trade** with South Africa because of its apartheid policy.

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

MACWUSA — Motor Assemblers' and Component Workers' Union

MNR — Mozambique National Resistance

MPC — Multi-Party Conference, a group of "internal parties" (including SWAPO) backed by South Africa as an interim government for Namibia

MPLA — Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the ruling party

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

NIS — National Intelligence Service [South Africa]

NUSAS — National Union of South African Students

OAU — Organization of African Unity

PAC — Pan-Africanist Congress

PPP — Progressive Federal Party, the official South African opposition party

SAAWU — South African Allied Workers Union

SACC — South African Council of Churches

SACTU — South African Congress of Trade Unions

SADCC — Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference

SADF — South African Defense Force

SAPA — South African Press Association

SWAPO — South West Africa People's Organization

SWATF — South West Africa Territorial Force

UNITA — National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

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

ZANU — Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party

ZAPU — Zimbabwe African People's Union

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

One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 40¢

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