

i.d.a.f. news notes

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Nujoma Addresses Annual Conference

The following is excerpted from a speech by Sam Nujoma, the President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), to IDAF's Annual Conference in Oslo, Norway on May 15, 1987.

Since 1960, and especially after the launching of the armed liberation struggle in Namibia, IDAF has made invaluable contributions to our struggle in terms of humanitarian aid, especially to the victims of apartheid inside Namibia. We think of the late Canon John Collins—a good friend of the Namibian people, who together with his colleagues started a fund with the aim of combating apartheid and racial discrimination in Southern Africa. He was a dedicated fighter for freedom, democracy and social emancipation to whom special tribute ought to be paid. His valuable work and that of Archbishop Huddleston



Sam Nujoma

and all those who have made their tangible contribution to that just struggle will always be remembered, not only by us but also by generations to come.

The political, economic and military situation in Namibia is becoming critically more tense and indeed explosive with each passing day. With its hordes of murder squads, such as Koevoet, Takkie Squad, Etango, Eyuva, Battalion 101 and late Namwi, the fascist troops of occupation are daily involved in an all-out terror campaign: killing civilians at random, roasting them alive, arresting, raping, detaining them indefinitely and subjecting them to untold torture, rooting up and destroying their houses and valuable properties. In addition, the whole

country has been militarized to the extent that it is now universally regarded that Namibia is one of the most militarized countries in the world.

Concomitant with the deliberate silence by the Western media and the news blackout on the military situation in Namibia, the regime has enacted Draconian laws that prevent people, particularly journalists, churchmen and lawyers, from visiting certain areas affected by the war, thereby protecting racist South Africa from being exposed for its wholesale genocidal atrocities and inhuman treatment of the innocent civilians of our population.

In spite of the harsh conditions under which our people have to live, the Namibian patriots under the leadership of SWAPO continue to resist, persevere and forge ahead with total dedication and courage. It goes without saying that the many sufferings experienced by our people have at the same time sharpened their determination to resist, reject all maneuvers and deceptive exercises and rally behind their liberation movement, SWAPO of Namibia. Beginning last year, a series of public rallies with the aim of mobilizing the Namibian people were organized by SWAPO leaders and activists inside Namibia. Many of these meetings were broken up by the South African troops, resulting in many people being hospitalized with fractured arms, legs and ribs, while some were killed or maimed.

On 30 November 1986, over twenty people were seriously wounded and two killed—including a two-year old child and one of our veteran fighters, Immanuel Shifidi, who spent 18 years on the notorious Robben Island prison—when Koevoet thugs and members of Battalion 101 commanded by the so-called SADF broke up the peaceful SWAPO rally in Katutura, Windhoek. (Comrade Shifidi was released in 1985 after pressure was put on the Pretoria regime by IDAF and other friends who conducted an effective campaign for the release of Namibian political prisoners.)

Just three weeks ago it was reported that about fifteen primary schools in Namibia were levelled to the ground when the racist South African troops of occupation bombed quite a number of schools in the war zone. SWAPO strongly condemns racist South Africa's desperate act of destroying learning institutions which belong to the churches in an area largely consisting of already illiterate and poorly educated Namibian children.

SWAPO vehemently condemns the US Reagan Administration and the Thatcher government's arrogant and repugnant exercise of veto in the UN Security Council on April 7, 1987, on the question of Namibia, by which they have once again thwarted the draft resolution calling for the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria. SWAPO equally condemns the Kohl government of

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Bonn for having voted against the same draft resolution. It is manifestly clear that these countries continue to fully support racist South Africa to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia and for the multinational companies to continue their plunder and exploitation of Namibia and South Africa's human and natural resources, such as gold, uranium, diamonds, chrome and other minerals; while children in these two countries are suffering from malnutrition, disease, inadequate health care and poor housing.

SWAPO condemns, with the contempt it deserves, the Federal Republic of Germany's supply of weapons such as tanks, combat vehicles, and helicopters to the racist South African troops. Today, South African troops are using UNIMOG jeeps, Mercedes-Benz trucks, Magirus trucks and tank carriers supplied by the FRG, which are being used by the apartheid troops to suppress and massacre the civilian masses of our people in both South Africa and Namibia. Also submarine building companies in the FRG are reported to have transferred technology to the Botha regime at the behest of its government. The Kohl Government is providing lawyers to draw up a constitution for Namibia, and its Ministers are known to be frequently visiting the war zone in Namibia as guests of the so-called SADF.

In addition, we have just received some disturbing and alarming news that the Kohl government in Bonn is conspiring with the racist regime in Pretoria and their puppets of the so-called Interim Government to "create a depository for nuclear waste in the Namibia desert" and that the Kohl government will give four billion Deutsch Marks to racist South Africa and its puppets in Windhoek as payment for the "deal." According to our source, the intended dumping ground is to the northeast of Luderitz Bay. It has also come to our knowledge that sometime in November 1986, nuclear waste from the South African Koeberg nuclear reactor was dumped in Namaqualand for the first time.

We believe that IDAF has an important role to play in mobilizing and demanding the speedy implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 of 1978 and the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the racist regime in Pretoria.

We appeal to national and international organizations, people of goodwill, and freedom-loving individuals the world over, to render more financial support to IDAF to enable it to carry out its essential humanitarian programs in an effective way to the oppressed people and victims of apartheid. □

Southern Africa News Calendar

February, March and April 1987

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

Items relating to political trials, political prisoners, and detentions appear in red.

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

1 February

Angola—The New York Times reported that the CIA had used an abandoned air base at Kamina in southern Zaire to drop arms to UNITA rebels. UNITA denied this and the CIA refused to comment.

2 February

South Africa—Speaking under Parliamentary privilege, Colin Eglon of the PFP said emergency regulations had prevented reporting of incidents in which security forces stood by while pro-government African vigilantes attacked other Africans. He also cited reports saying nearly 40% of emergency detainees suffered psychological abuse while in custody, and said press restrictions were covering the country in a dangerous blanket of ignorance.

South Africa—Nationalist Party member Albert Nothnagel withdrew his statement that the ANC must be included in peace talks after the party threatened him with expulsion. Nothnagel said he accepted that the ANC must first renounce violence.

Senegal—Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney said harsher international sanctions against South Africa might be necessary to avert a bloodbath. He said Canada was willing to break all diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa and he hoped to persuade Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher to apply further sanctions.

3 February

South Africa—Three special African constables were arrested and accused of killing four people near Grahamstown in the Eastern Cape.

4 February

South Africa—HNP member Louis Stoffberg MP revealed a "working document" issued by the Broederbond which recognized the inevitability of a black government and President, and said the ANC must be included in a new dispensation.

United Nations—A report by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization said more

than 5½ million people in Mozambique faced **food shortages**, and blamed the situation on the civil war fueled by South Africa.



Helen Suzman

South Africa—Helen Suzman MP read from sworn affidavits by 119 detainees, the youngest age 12, alleging physical abuse at a police station and prison in Durban. They included being beaten in the face, hit with sticks, teargassed in a police van, and threatened with neck-knife killings. She said the PFP estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 people had been detained under the State of Emergency, with 5,000 still being held. Suzman condemned the creation of special paramilitary black police, saying recent killings showed the folly of setting them loose with shotguns.

5 February

South Africa—PW. Botha accused Chris Ball, managing director of Barclays Bank, of paying for recent newspaper ads calling for the unbanning of the ANC. Ball denied the charge and challenged Botha to repeat it outside Parliament, where he could be sued. An opposition MP accused Botha of character assassination and gutter politics, calling him a "frightened political midget." In an apparent attempt to defuse criticism, Botha appointed a one-person commission to investigate the situation.

South Africa—A bomb said by police to be a limpet mine exploded near a tightly guarded complex in a Cape Town suburb housing senior Cabinet Ministers and other government officials.

USA—Members of the House and Senate introduced legislation calling for a total of \$800 million in additional aid to the **Front-Line States** from 1987 to 1992. William Gray (D-MI) said this was a necessary followup to sanctions, and part of a continuing effort to develop a new US policy on Southern Africa.

6 February

Tanzania—A meeting between the EEC and the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries called for full implementation of existing **EEC sanctions** against South Africa.

Botswana—The five Scandinavian countries pledged \$3 billion to SADCC regional development projects over the next four years, making them by far the SADCC's largest backers. The US was to continue its aid of about \$200 million per year, but with no aid to Angola, Tanzania, or Zimbabwe.

Namibia—A police spokesperson said a ten-year-old Ovambo child was killed and five Ovambos injured by a bomb blast outside **Barclays Bank** in Oshakati.

7 February

Botswana—President Quett Masire said South Africa had threatened to take action

against Botswana for allegedly allowing two **ANC members** to attend the SADCC conference in Gaborone. [On 11 February the US Embassy sent a strong protest to Pretoria, saying the US was deeply concerned over South African attempts to intimidate Botswana.]

8 February

South Africa—The Information Bureau said an **African policeman** was killed in Sebokeng south of Johannesburg. Reuter's said he was the 55th black policeman to be killed in three years of "unrest."

10 February

South Africa—Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee said in Parliament that tear gas had been used on 20 occasions to quell disturbances by detainees in a Durban prison, and that nearly 1,500 detainees had been involved in hunger strikes. Max Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee accused Coetsee of failing to mention that children had been teargassed. The Committee estimated that about 25,000 people had been detained under the State of Emergency, about 10,000 of them children.

USA—The State Department rejected the recommendation of a **Presidential commission** set up last year that the US should organize worldwide economic sanctions against South Africa. The commission said the US could not stand aside as a human tragedy of potentially huge proportions threatened to unfold in South Africa.

11 February

Taiwan—RSA said Taiwanese industrialists had invested \$20 million to establish 68 factories in the "independent" bantustans of Ciskei, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, and Venda.

South Africa—Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok gave the names of 4,000 additional people detained since September 1986 and held for over 30 days, bringing to 13,000 the number the regime had admitted holding that long. He said that of these, 281 were children under 15, three of them under 12. Helen Suzman MP said human rights groups had estimated that up to 29,000 people had actually been detained, and that the government figures failed to account for thousands of people held less than 30 days, for those held under the Internal Security Act, and for many detainees who were under 18 and legally children.

12 February

South Africa—P.W. Botha canceled a meeting with the National Press Union, saying it had refused to tighten its restrictions on the news media. He said **censorship laws** would not be relaxed during the whites-only elections in May.

13 February

United Kingdom—The *Daily Mirror*, commenting on detentions of children in South Africa, said, "In Britain we worry if children are late home from school, but in South Africa children as young as ten years old are snatched off the streets, beaten, tortured, and locked up against their will."

Namibia—In an apparent move to gain credibility, the South African-backed interim government said it would establish new Ministries of Security and of International Cooperation and Development, as well as creating a national anthem and flag and separating SWATF from the SADF.

14 February

South Africa—Train service through the **Bophuthatswana bantustan** resumed after bantustan authorities had disrupted service by demanding visas from train crews. Zimbabwe and Botswana had refused the demand, since this might be deemed as recognition for the bantustan. Resumption of service followed talks between Botswana and South Africa.

Mozambique—Zimbabwean authorities said Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces had recaptured five Mozambican towns in the Zambezi River valley from the MNR.

16 February

South Africa—Inkatha supporters broke a **consumer boycott** of the OK Bazaars supermarket chain by shopping openly at stores in Durban, Pietermaritzburg, and elsewhere. About 11,000 African workers had been on strike for higher pay for almost three months.

West Germany—Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he had not approved the \$25 million sale to South Africa by the state-owned shipyard at Kiel of the plans for a West German submarine.

South Africa—The Sowetan said authorities had released an 18-year-old African woman who gave birth to a baby girl last week after being detained for five months.

17 February

South Africa—Kentucky Fried Chicken, with about 180 outlets in South Africa, said it was withdrawing its assets and would do so gradually to avoid disrupting the lives of employees and franchise holders.

South Africa—A high school student connected with the UDF was shot dead from a car when **Inkatha** supporters clashed with some 3,000 students boycotting classes near

"Severest Censorship in the World"

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

Durban. A witness identified the driver of the car as a member of the kwaZulu legislative assembly and a senior Inkatha member, and the killer as an Inkatha member.

United Nations—In a report to the UN Human Rights Commission in Geneva, Amnesty International said that human rights violations in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level. It said many people detained under the State of Emergency were being tortured or ill-treated, and that abuses had increased because of new regulations protecting security forces from prosecution.

18 February

South Africa—The Johannesburg Star said gangs of **white youths** in the affluent Waterkloof suburb of Pretoria attacked Africans over the weekend, using clubs, wrenches, bush-knives, and crowbars.

19 February

South Africa—White police sergeant John Howard was sentenced to eight years for the **unprovoked killing** of an African youth during anti-apartheid disturbances near Durban a year before. One other officer received a two-year sentence and the third a suspended sentence.

South Africa—About two dozen gunmen from the Transkei bantustan attacked the heavily fortified palace of Ciskei "President" Lennox Sebe. One attacker was killed, six captured, and two helicopters were driven off. The attack was said to be part of a feud between Sebe and his brother Charles, who was now in the Transkei. [The next day Ciskei authorities said a former member of the white Rhodesian Selous Scouts had masterminded the attack as a coup attempt.]

South Africa—Three high-ranking Inkatha members were injured, one critically, in a **grenade attack** in the Durban ghetto of Claremont believed to be part of a feud between Inkatha and UDF supporters. A UDF supporter attending a student meeting in Durban had earlier been killed by Inkatha vigilantes.

USA—In its annual report on human rights, the State Department criticized South Africa for excessive **use of force** by police and increased press censorship. It said thousands of deaths, mostly of Africans, had resulted from political violence in 1986, 50% more than in 1985.

20 February

South Africa—The regime said police had arrested five Libyan-trained "terrorists" trying to infiltrate the country from Zimbabwe by way of Botswana, and had seized automatic weapons and Libyan Defense Force uniforms. A sixth suspect escaped and was thought to be wounded. The Law and Order Minister said the five were associated with the PAC.

United Kingdom—The British subsidiary of the **Ford Motor Company** said it was halting exports to South Africa, apart from contracts already agreed to.

Mozambique—The World Food Program said it would send \$4½ million in emergency food aid to Mozambique. A recent report by the organization said more than five million people were at risk of starvation there.

United Nations—As expected, the US and Britain vetoed a Security Council resolution to impose 19 worldwide mandatory **economic sanctions** against South Africa, similar to those passed by the US Congress. West Germany also voted against it, and France and Japan abstained. The other ten members, including Italy, voted in favor.

South Africa—Authorities ordered a ban under the Internal Security Act on **news reports** quoting Tom Sebina, the exiled ANC press spokesperson in Lusaka.

South Africa—Authorities said 156 people, apparently students, were arrested in Bloemfontein for intimidating students.

United Nations—Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar said that **corporations** that were supposed to have pulled out of South Africa were still doing business there, and that only a few multinational firms had discontinued all sales to South Africa.

21 February

South Africa—Graham Brown, a South African journalist working for the French news agency, was detained at a roadblock in Umtata in the Transkei bantustan while covering the aftermath of Transkei's attack on the Ciskei. [Brown was released on 23 February]

22 February

Namibia—South African censors banned a Namibian newspaper which carried a front-page photo of a **dead SWAPO guerrilla** tied by security forces to the side of an armored vehicle.

South Africa—Leading **Nationalist Party** academics Sampie Terreblanche and James Fourie resigned from the party after talks on 20 February between P.W. Botha and academics at Stellenbosch University. Terreblanche said the present government lacked the will and the vision to bring about appropriate reforms.

Mozambique—The government news agency said MNR rebels had killed about 50 civilians in a raid on **tea factories** in Zambesia province. It said the rebels masqueraded as Mozambican army troops and were led by three white men dressed as priests.

United Kingdom—Archbishop **Trevor Huddleston**, the President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement and head of IDAF, said Margaret Thatcher's government had shamed Britain and acted against public opinion in vetoing the UN Security Council resolution on sanctions against South Africa.

24 February

Ethiopia—OAU Secretary General Ide Oumarou strongly criticized African states for not taking action against apartheid, saying **OAU resolutions** had not been implemented and promises of solidarity with the Front-Line States not fulfilled.

St. Lucia—**St. Lucia Airways**, a Caribbean airline linked to secret US military cargo missions, denied it had knowingly carried arms destined for UNITA rebels in Angola. The Washington Post reported that the airline had flown to Iran, Israel, North Yemen, and Zaire.

Zambia—ANC official **Joe Slovo** said a transition to majority rule in South Africa need not be carried out by force but could be negotiated if effective sanctions were implemented.

Zambia—Authorities released four South African tourists who reportedly admitted to **spying** for South Africa after being approached by South African intelligence agents in Zambia. Kaunda accused South Africa of training 2,000 Zambian dissidents in Angola and Namibia, and said a South African mercenary was being held after attempting to blow up an ANC official's house.

Namibia—The South African-appointed Administrator General, Louis Pienaar, threatened to rescind powers from South Africa's own **interim administration** if the administration did not broaden its base of representation before local elections were held. He said the widest possible participation would help ensure international recognition for the process, which circumvents the UN plan for independence.

South Africa—**Winnie Mandela** said imprisoned ANC leaders **Harry Gwala** and **Govan Mbeki** were critically ill, and that Mbeki had become completely blind.

25 February

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha denied South Africa was involved in **smuggling weapons** for the contras in Nicaragua. ABC News had said a South African-connected air charter company had smuggled the weapons in an operation run outside normal channels by former CIA director William Casey, who visited South Africa in 1984 and 1986. The company's director acknowledged his company had interests in the Globe Air company which leased planes to the CIA-connected Southern Air Transport company. Reuter's said the CIA had hired five former South African pilots to fly supply and transport missions to the contras.

26 February

South Africa—Cyril Ramaphosa of the **National Union of Mineworkers** said much of the violence that killed 133 miners and injured hundreds in 1986 was due to the system of migrant labor and single-sex hostels.

South Africa—In a deal ending a three-month strike at the **OK Bazaars** supermarket chain, management agreed to give retail workers a minimum salary of R400 per month and to provide loans to help defray debts incurred during the strike. Most strikers were to be unconditionally rehired without loss of benefits.

South Africa—RSA quoted US Secretary of State George Shultz as saying the State Department and ambassador Edward Perkins were urging **US companies** to stay in South Africa.

Still an Emergency

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

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

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

Official Violence

Violent deaths occurred in South Africa virtually every day during this news period, but under the current heavy censorship in which the authorities are the sole source of such information, the regime gave very few reports of violence and killing by the security forces. We therefore report only some of those announcements that contain unusual features. Security forces have been responsible for the majority of killings.

27 February

United Nations—A Chilean official was appointed as a special representative to coordinate the **UN aid program** for Mozambique. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar appealed to the international community for over \$200 million for food, health care, transport, and farm equipment.

28 February

Zambia—Police in Lusaka said about **250 foreigners** had been detained in Lusaka and the northern Copper Belt and had been sent by South Africa to destabilize the country. Authorities said South African passport holders would be screened before entering the country.

South Africa—Troops surrounded about 2,000 African refugees who had left a **resettlement camp** in the Ciskei bantustan and sent them back on trucks. They had been forced in 1983 to leave a shantytown near Port Elizabeth.

1 March

South Africa—**African councillors** who fled their houses in Soweto were to live there in a special housing complex behind wire fences and with armed guards, along with African members of the security forces.

United Kingdom—The Anti-Apartheid Movement started a campaign for an international boycott of **Shell Oil**, which supplies about 20% of South Africa's oil needs. Shell gas stations were to be picketed and local authorities urged not to renew fuel supply contracts with Shell.

2 March

South Africa—A claim by Catholic Archbishop **Denis Hurley** for \$60,000 in damages for defamation of character was settled at the Pretoria Supreme Court for \$12,000 toward his legal costs. Hurley had made his claim after being prosecuted for publicizing atrocities by the notorious counterinsurgency unit, Koevoet.

USA—The *New York Times* said the **US news media** carried many fewer reports from South Africa than before news restrictions were imposed in June 1986, and gave details.

South Africa—The Information Bureau claimed police were fired on with an AK-47 rifle when they investigated a reported disturbance at the **Mandela home** in Soweto. Friends, however, said shots were fired into the house and that police were responsible.

Ethiopia—At the end of their meeting, OAU Foreign Ministers appealed for the imposition of global economic **sanctions** against South Africa. They criticized Western countries for not supporting such sanctions.

3 March

Switzerland—The UN Human Rights Commission voted 36 to 3 to adopt a **resolution** calling on UN members to end all support and assistance for South Africa, and accusing it of terrorist acts. The US, Britain, and West Germany voted against it.

4 March

Zambia—SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma offered to meet any South African official at any time or place to discuss the Namibian **independence deadlock**. He said he was not willing to meet the South African-backed transitional government in Namibia and he rejected the linkage by the US and South Africa of Cuban troops in Angola with Namibian independence.

USA—State Department official Chester Crocker defended **US aid for Mozambique**, saying Mozambique was moving away from the Soviet Union. He said the rebel MNR was a "strange organization" because "one doesn't know what it represents" and that US support for it would undermine US credibility in sub-Saharan Africa.

5 March

Zambia—President Kaunda said he had withdrawn from attending Ghana's anniversary celebrations after learning that South Africa planned to attack Zambia in his absence.

South Africa—An **inquest** was being held in the case of an African journalist who died in police custody on 5 April 1986, less than 24 hours after being arrested in the Lebowa bantustan. An African policeman claimed he had been shot while resisting arrest. Meanwhile the death in detention of African trade unionist Andries Raditsela was also being investigated. Relatives said security officers threw Raditsela to the ground, hit him, and threw him into an armored vehicle before his death.

6 March

South Africa—Constitutional Affairs Minister Chris Heunis said that in 1986 more than **64,000 Africans** were "resettled" and that there were plans to move 22,000 more. He indicated that force might be used if the relocations were resisted. The National Committee Against Removals disputed the figures and said various tactics had been used in removals, including the destruction of homes and schools, changing of bus routes and canceling of pensions.

South Africa—A group of right-wing whites attacked a recently **desegregated cinema** in Pietersburg in the northern Transvaal, and the office of a white politician who had campaigned for its desegregation.

7 March

South Africa — Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said that police shot dead 716 people in 1986, of whom 21 were white, 40 Coloured, and 92 were juveniles. He said more than 2,000 people, including more than 400 juveniles, were wounded by police.

South Africa — Twenty-seven Afrikaner academics, mostly professors at Stellenbosch University, called on the government to scrap all apartheid laws and replace the three-chamber Parliament with a central Parliament representing all races.

South Africa — Willem de Klerk, editor of the Afrikaans newspaper *Rapport*, resigned his post, citing interference in reporting from Nationalist politicians.

USA — The Reagan Administration announced it was allowing imports of South African uranium to continue temporarily while it sought "clarification" of Congressional sanctions.

9 March

Namibia — SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma said South Africa's losses in the Namibian bush war were much higher than publicly admitted, and that both black Namibian conscripts and regular troops were badly demoralized. He said SWAPO operated in company strength inside Namibia and had shot down jets and helicopters.

United Kingdom — Benjamin Pogrund, former editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*, said in an interview on censorship that South Africa had banned over 18,000 books since the Nationalist Party took over, including books by Sigmund Freud.

Namibia — Police were to investigate allegations of torture of SWAPO captives after several policemen had testified in the Windhoek Supreme Court that they had beaten a number of alleged SWAPO insurgents now standing trial under the Terrorism Act.

10 March

South Africa — The Johannesburg *Star* published an ad calling for a day of fasting to protest detentions, despite a government order for the seizure of papers with the ad. The *Star* won an injunction against the seizure, which ruled that the ad, whose wording was changed since *City Press* ran it the previous week, was legal. Two sentences calling for the release of detainees had been removed from the ad and incorporated in a front-page editorial.

United Kingdom — Archbishop Tutu said he felt deeply hurt that Britain and other Western governments were not "jumping up and down" about children detained in South African prisons. Tutu asked why the fate of black children did not seem to arouse a sense of outrage.

11 March

South Africa — US Catholic missionary James Casimir Paulsen was released from three months of detention in the Transkei bantustan and given 24 hours to leave the country. Paulsen said he had been hung up naked with his hands bound behind his back, and suffocated with a canvas bag over his head. He said other detainees were covered with dirt or urinated on.

12 March

South Africa — Police fired tear gas into a group of African youths protesting detentions at the Johannesburg Supreme Court. The head of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee said the thousands of detentions put South Africa into the "big league" of repressive states like Argentina and Chile. The Committee said at least 575 children were detained in the Johannesburg area alone.

South Africa — Thousands of South Africans of all races rallied at churches, union halls, and campuses to mark National Detainees Day. The Rev. Beyers Naude said, "As long as one child remains imprisoned and detained, our country remains in shackles." The Detainees' Parents Support Committee called for fasting, prayer, and the lighting of candles.

13 March

South Africa — In a meeting with Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi demanded control over police stations in the kwaZulu bantustan and the right to issue firearms to his supporters. Meanwhile a study by Michael Butler of the University of Natal said Inkatha was behind 24% of reported acts of political violence in Natal in 1986, more than any other group including the security police.

15 March

South Africa — Police said a 25-year-old ANC suspect was shot dead after leading police to a hidden arms cache outside Cape Town, where he tried to throw one of the grenades in the cache at his guards.

16 March

South Africa — An official postmortem on detained UDF official Peter Nchabeleng said he had suffered extensive injuries from sticks or clubs. Police had said he died of a heart attack after being detained in April 1986, while the UDF had said he was tortured.

United Nations — The International Commission of Jurists condemned gross abuses of human rights in South Africa and said police had virtually unlimited power, especially in the African ghettos. They said child detainees were being subjected to widespread physical abuse and torture, including the use of tear gas and electric shock, and that some had died as a result.

South Africa — The bodies of seven high-school students killed by right-wing vigilantes were found in a ditch in the kwaMashu ghetto near Durban.

17 March

South Africa — The Information Bureau said police shot dead an ANC member in the Inanda ghetto when he attempted to fire on them with an AK-47 rifle. Police threw a stun grenade and a hand grenade into the house, killing a woman resident and injuring a man and a 2½-month-old child.

Namibia — The transitional government denied allegations made by SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma that West Germany had agreed to pay \$2.1 billion to store nuclear wastes in the Namibian desert.

18 March

South Africa — Journalist Jo-Anne Richards of the *Star* and Audrey Coleman of the Detainees' Parents Support Committee were ordered to appear in court to substantiate allegations in a World Council of Churches publication that children had been tortured in detention. Police demanded that Richards identify her sources or face a possible prison sentence of five years.

Israel — The Israeli Cabinet said it would reduce its links with South Africa and not sign any further weapons agreements, a move apparently designed to head off US pressure. Observers noted that existing military contracts were top secret and that no date had been given for their expiration.

20 March

South Africa — On the eve of Heroes Day, commemorating the deaths of nearly 100 people in the Sharpeville and Uitenhage massacres of 1960 and 1985, police banned meetings planned in the Cape. Security forces used tear gas and firearms against about 1,000 Africans leaving a memorial service, and about 60 Africans were detained in separate incidents.

France — About 300 demonstrators broke into the South African Embassy in Paris in protest against the sentencing in the Ciskei bantustan of French teacher Pierre Andre Albertini. Albertini was sentenced to four years in prison after refusing to testify in a case involving arms smuggling for the ANC.

21 March

South Africa — In an apparent concession to black trade unions, P.W. Botha announced a new paid public holiday to be called **Workers Day** and held on the first Friday in May. Black trade unions, which had already decided to observe May 1, the International Labor Day, rejected the offer.

22 March

Zambia — In his first official meeting with the ANC, Archbishop Tutu held three days of talks with Oliver Tambo and other ANC leaders. Tutu said they agreed that apartheid should be replaced with a nonracial democracy, but called on the ANC to renounce the use of violence in order to challenge the government to negotiate with it. Oliver Tambo said he hoped the church in South Africa would work to end clashes between the UDF and Inkatha.

24 March

South Africa — Finance Minister Barend du Plessis said South Africa had reached an agreement with 34 major foreign banks to extend for three years **repayment arrangements** due to expire in June. South Africa's total debt stood at \$24 billion, of which it had frozen repayment of \$13 billion.

25 March

Costa Rica — A contra leader, Alfonso Robelo, admitted he met with South African government officials in Costa Rica and Washington DC. Other contra sources said the meetings were aimed at providing South African military and financial aid to the contras and creating ties to right-wing rebel groups in Africa.

South Africa — Six MPs of the Coloured Labor Party left the party, accusing it of working to entrench apartheid. They said they would form their own party to challenge apartheid.

26 March

South Africa — Police said 20-year-old detainee Benedict Mashoke hanged himself with a shirt at the Burgersdorp police cells in the Eastern Transvaal. Earlier in the week two other young African prisoners were said to have committed suicide in separate incidents.

USA — UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi, visiting Washington DC, offered to allow the Benguela railway to be reopened for nonmilitary freight as a move toward national reconciliation. The railway was closed after UNITA attacks.

27 March

South Africa — The government said the Rev. Dr. Jean-Francois Bill, who was detained for nine months under emergency regulations, would be freed by the end of the week because of a direct appeal by the Swiss government. Bill, the Moderator of the Evangelical Presbyterian Church in South Africa, was accused of printing and distributing anti-government publications.

28 March

South Africa—329 academics at Stellenbosch University signed a petition of support for the so-called **Afrikaner rebellion** against the ruling Nationalist Party. The petition urged the regime to declare its intention to share power with all South Africans.

29 March

South Africa—The Supreme Court upheld a ban on a **COSATU** rally due to be held in Soweto to launch a national campaign for higher wages, shorter hours and the abolition of taxes withheld from workers' pay. The union said these taxes were used to reinforce apartheid.

Australia—ANC President **Oliver Tambo**, speaking in Canberra, called on the Australian government to extend its current limited economic sanctions and to lead a campaign among Commonwealth countries for comprehensive sanctions.

1 April

Namibia—Security forces said they had shot five of six **SWAPO** guerrillas who penetrated to the white farming area from Ovamboland for the first time since 1983, and that they were pursuing the sixth. Residents in the north said the area was very highly militarized and tense, and reported atrocities and harassment of civilians by security forces.

South Africa—The Justice Minister ordered a one-year nationwide ban on **outdoor gatherings** except sports events and funerals, which were already restricted. He also prohibited indoor gatherings to organize school boycotts and strikes.

South Africa—The **South African Youth Congress** or **SAYCO** was launched with the aim of uniting and politicizing students, workers, and the unemployed. The organization is affiliated with the UDF and has adopted the principles of the Freedom Charter.

Zimbabwe—Prime Minister Mugabe said that in spite of delays Zimbabwe still intended to join Zambia in imposing economic **sanctions** against South Africa.

USA—A State Department report named Israel, France, and Italy as the main violators of the **UN arms embargo** against South Africa. It said independent companies in Britain, West Germany, Switzerland, and the Netherlands broke the embargo with their governments' permission. Israel was accused of helping South Africa produce a jet fighter, patrol boat, missiles, artillery and electronics.

2 April

Zimbabwe—Former Prime Minister **Ian Smith** was suspended from Parliament for a year because of his statements opposing sanctions against South Africa.

South Africa—**COSATU** pledged its support for the three-week-old African railway **workers' strike**, saying it may call on African workers in related unions to walk out as well.

South Africa—A UNICEF report said a third of the country's **African children** under 14 were underweight, although South Africa was the richest country in Africa. It said African and Coloured children were far more likely than white ones to be malnourished or to contract measles or tuberculosis, and that African babies under age five often died of pneumonia or diarrhea.

Namibia—**SWATF** claimed that security forces had killed 51 **SWAPO** guerrillas in the previous 15 days, bringing to 402 the number killed so far this year. A total of 198 **SWAPO** members were claimed to have been killed in the first quarter of 1986, and 221 in the same period in 1985.

3 April

South Africa—Cyril Ramaphosa of the National Union of Mineworkers said African miners at seven coal mines defied a men-only rule and brought about 600 of their wives and children to live with them at **mine hostels**. Ramaphosa said the action would soon spread to the gold mines. [On 2 February, 2,000 African miners at the President Steyn gold mine left their jobs after 59 people had been killed in clashes blamed on the hostel system.]

4 April

South Africa—Transkei authorities arrested and "deported" to South Africa about 30 **white military advisers** with the Transkei Defense Force, who were formerly members of the Selous Scouts special force in Rhodesia. They and their leader, Gen. Ron Reid-Daly, were said to have been involved in an unsuccessful attack against the palace of Ciskei President Lennox Sebe.

5 April

Lesotho—Chief **Leabua Jonathan**, who was deposed in a military coup in 1986 after 20 years of rule, died of stomach cancer in a South African hospital.

Zambia—President Kenneth Kaunda said South Africa was behind recent **strikes** by doctors, nurses, and teachers, which he said were politically motivated and aimed at destabilizing the country.



Cyril Ramaphosa

6 April

Congo—US State Department official Chester Crocker met with the Interior Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister of Angola on negotiations over Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola and ways to establish **diplomatic links** between Angola and the US. Angola broke off contact with the US in February 1986 after UNITA rebel leader Jonas Savimbi was promised \$15 million in US aid.

7 April

South Africa—Robert McBride was found guilty by the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg of having detonated a car bomb that killed three people and wounded 89 near a hotel in Durban on 14 June 1986. He and his girlfriend were also found guilty of helping ANC suspect Gordon Webster escape from a hospital near Pietermaritzburg and transporting him to Botswana.

8 April

South Africa—Police killed two suspected ANC members in a shootout following a car chase in an African ghetto near Ventersdorp about 120 km west of Johannesburg. One policeman was critically wounded and later died. Police arrested four other suspects and said they found pistols, grenades, limpet mines, and plastic explosives.

South Africa—US ambassador **Edward Perkins** spent three days visiting African areas near Port Elizabeth. Five UDF-affiliated groups said they would not come out of hiding to meet Perkins, and that he represented a government that supported white minority rule.

South Africa—Foreign Minister "Pik" Botha said South Africa had sent messages to Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Mozambique, saying ANC "**terrorists**" planned to cross their territories into South Africa to disrupt the upcoming Parliamentary elections. The ANC, Zambia, and Mozambique strongly denied this, the ANC saying it had no armed fighters in Zambia. Botswana urged South Africa to restrain itself, stop blaming its neighbors, and address the root cause of its problems, namely apartheid.

South Africa—Strikes by African **postal workers** had reportedly spread in the Johannesburg area, with about 3,000 workers on strike. All services in Soweto post offices had been affected.

South Africa—Police said 287 striking South African Transport Services workers were arrested at Ogies about 100 km northwest of Johannesburg on charges of intimidation and illegal use of SATS vehicles. Altogether 344 striking SATS workers had been arrested since a strike began on 13 March. More than 10,000 postal workers had gone on strike in solidarity with the transport workers.

9 April

South Africa—A bomb in a minibus with South African plates exploded in a poor residential area of Gaborone, killing two children and one woman. An ANC spokesperson accused South Africa of planting the bomb, which went off near the scene of a South African attack the previous year.

United Nations—Britain and the US again vetoed a UN Security Council resolution calling for mandatory **sanctions** against South Africa unless it pulled out of Namibia, with West Germany also voting against sanctions. All three have considerable commercial interests in the region. France, Italy, and Japan abstained. The Nigerian ambassador accused the Western countries of racism and complicity with apartheid, and Ghana's ambassador said London and Washington were protecting the interests of South African companies with interests in Namibia.

USA—RSA said the city council of Philadelphia passed the country's harshest sanctions law against South Africa.

10 April

South Africa—Thirty-one African and three white miners were killed, apparently by carbon monoxide fumes, after a **methane gas explosion** at a coal mine owned by Gencor in the Eastern Transvaal. Union leader Cyril Ramaphosa called Gencor the butchers of the South African mining industry and said his union was still awaiting a full inquiry into the 1986 fire at Gencor's Kinross gold mine, in which 177 miners were killed.

South Africa—The *Washington Post* said companies from Taiwan, Israel, and Hong Kong had built **factories** in the bantustans and resettlement camps to take advantage of cheap labor created by apartheid.

11 April

South Africa—Police Commissioner Johan Coetzee declared **illegal** any campaign, project, or action aimed at accomplishing the release of detainees. The UDF said it would not advise its members to conform to the ban, and Archbishop Tutu said he would also defy it, calling the ban scandalous and intolerable. The Rev. Beyers Naude said it was another step closer to dictatorship.

12 April

South Africa—PW. Botha said that South Africa would never have a **black majority government** or black head of state.

13 April

South Africa—In a church service in Cape Town to protest new emergency

restrictions, Archbishop Tutu urged those present to defy the ban on demands for the release of detainees. Shortly before the service, the Law and Order Minister exempted church services and election campaigns from the ban. Black US ambassador Edward Perkins said he would use the resources at his command to protest detention without trial, particularly that of children.

South Africa—Authorities said **nine trains** were set alight in Soweto, some by petrol bombs. The Information Bureau said the incidents might be linked to a strike by about 18,000 African transport workers, 300 of whom were recently arrested. [All trains entering Soweto were stopped the next day after further attacks, and the government said the strike had developed into civil unrest. Thousands of African workers were unable to get home from Johannesburg.]

14 April

USA—The National Council of Churches and National Conference of Catholic Bishops issued a joint statement praising the South African churches' efforts against new restrictions. They expressed outrage over the detention of children.

15 April

Zambia—President Kaunda accused unnamed Zambian businessmen of colluding with South African officials and army officers to overthrow his government. He said the plot was exposed by loyal army officers.

South Africa—Foreign diplomats expressed anger at being summoned for the second time in a week for a meeting about the outlawed ANC. The diplomats were again urged to pressure the ANC to abandon its campaign of counter-violence.

South Africa—Thirteen train coaches were set alight at eight stations in continuing protests around Soweto, and the attacks spread for the first time to the central railway station in a white area of Johannesburg. Trains servicing other African ghettos were also attacked, and police dispersed one crowd of 3,000 Africans with tear gas.

16 April

South Africa—Five residents of Alexandra were charged in a Johannesburg court with high treason, the first to be so charged for allegedly setting up a "People's Court" as an alternative judicial system. They were also accused of trying to render the ghetto ungovernable.

South Africa—Archbishop Tutu and 47 Anglican church leaders published a letter addressed to P.W. Botha and calling on him to release detainees or bring them to trial. They described the ban on campaigns to free detainees as immoral and dangerous, and said it took South Africa into the realm of totalitarianism.

United Nations—The UN Security Council expressed deep concern at the latest government measures in South Africa. It asked Pretoria to revoke its decree against campaigns on behalf of detainees, saying this would simply aggravate the situation in South Africa and lead to an escalation of violence.

Zambia—After returning from a summit meeting in Angola with the leaders of Angola, Mozambique, and Zaire, President Kaunda said the Benguela railway which links Zambia and Zaire to the West African coast could begin operating within six months.

17 April

South Africa—Roman Catholic Archbishop Denis Hurley and the Anglican bishop of Natal led about 600 people in a march through Durban to show support for detainees. The marchers held aloft 60 crosses symbolizing the 60 children believed held without trial in the Durban area.

18 April

Zambia—Joe Slovo, the only white member of the ANC executive committee, said he was stepping down from his other position as chief of staff of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe. Slovo, once described as the most wanted man in South Africa, had been seen as the mastermind behind the ANC's armed struggle.

South Africa—Lawyers for nine men convicted in Pietermaritzburg of terrorism on 15 April said they wanted to call Nelson Mandela as a witness in mitigation hearings before sentence was passed. The Prisons Department said it would oppose the application.

19 April

South Africa—Speaking to the Annual General Meeting of the Release Mandela Committee, Winnie Mandela condemned the whites-only election as a "circus" of no interest to black South Africans. She denied the ANC had any intention of disrupting the election.

South Africa—Police and troops were deployed to guard railway depots, stations, and other installations in the Johannesburg area. Meanwhile two train coaches were set alight at Kempton Park near Johannesburg, bringing the total number of coaches attacked to over 60. About 20,000 transport workers had been on strike for six weeks after the dismissal of a fellow worker who delayed until Monday turning in \$20 he had received on a Friday. Postal and food workers were also on strike in sympathy.

United Kingdom—Several hundred people gathered outside the South African Embassy in Trafalgar Square to mark the first anniversary of a nonstop picket protesting South Africa's policies. One man was reported injured and about ten people arrested when police cleared the pavement.

20 April

Japan—After meeting with the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, ANC leader Oliver Tambo urged Japan to take the lead on complete economic sanctions and urge other industrialized nations to follow. Japan, South Africa's second largest trading partner after the US, has imposed limited sanctions. Tambo said Japan had agreed to let the ANC set up an office in Tokyo.

South Africa—The Rev. Allan Boesak began distributing thousands of bumper stickers and posters in defiance of a ban on protesting against detentions. They carried a quotation based on the Bible and reading, "Remember those who are in prison as if you were with them, and those who are being tortured as if you shared their body."



Allan Boesak

21 April

South Africa—One African police trainee was killed and 64 injured when a grenade was thrown from a pickup truck onto the parade ground of a police training center in Soweto. A caller to a news agency said the attack was the work of the PAC's military wing. Municipal police, known as Blackjacks, have been a frequent target of African militants and were recently involved in evicting rent boycotters.

USA—Defense Department officials said about 150 troops of the US Special Forces were taking part in a training exercise with Zairean troops at the Kamina airbase in southern Zaire.

South Africa—Authorities said security forces fired tear gas and pulled down street barricades in Soweto after thousands of demonstrators marched on the Soweto council offices to protest evictions of rent boycotters. Details of violence could not be reported.

22 April

United Nations—The UN Food and Agriculture Organization appealed to the international community urgently to consider an airlift of food to Mozambique.

South Africa—At least six striking railway workers were killed by security forces in two clashes. Police later surrounded COSATU House for several hours before breaking in, then beating and arresting a number of union members. The Transport Services said only 2,000 workers had responded to yesterday's deadline to return to work, and that another 16,000 were being fired.

23 April

South Africa—At least 200,000 Sowetans stayed home from work in a second day of protest. The bus company serving Soweto said two buses were hijacked, one of them driven into the house of a former African "mayor." Authorities said that three grenade attacks took place in black areas of Cape Town, and a petrol bombing in Pietermaritzburg.

24 April

South Africa—The Natal division of the Supreme Court in Pietermaritzburg, acting on an application by the Release Mandela Committee and the UDF, overturned the extensive restrictions on reporting imposed in December 1986. The decision would end the ban on reporting of restricted gatherings and security force actions. Lawyers described it as a landmark decision. The regime said it would appeal.

South Africa—Authorities said that more than 4,000 people were now being held without trial under the State of Emergency, a third of them children between the ages of 12 and 18. They said that more than 19,000 people had been detained at some time since the Emergency was imposed on 12 June 1986.

South Africa—Police said they shot dead three suspected ANC "terrorists" in a gun battle in Umlazi near Durban. They said four police were wounded in the incident after they surrounded a house in the ghetto.

25 April

USA—South African Airways lost a court appeal aimed at restoring its landing rights in the US, which were withdrawn as part of the sanctions law of 1986.

Zambia—The Zambian government said South African commandos killed four innocent Zambians in the town of Livingstone after flying there by helicopter and proceeding to their targets by motorcycle. The British Foreign Office condemned the operation. Prime Minister Mugabe of Zimbabwe described it as premeditated ritual murder to gain votes for the Nationalist Party, and Zambia said it showed South Africa's desperation in the face of resistance to apartheid.

27 April

South Africa—The vice chancellor of the University of Cape Town said eight to ten students were injured during two hours of running battles when police used whips, tear gas, and shotguns against protesting students. About a thousand students had held a lunchtime meeting to protest the South African raid on Zambia and the whites-only election. One student was shot in the face and another in the stomach.

Mozambique—President Chissano said Malawian troops were helping guard workers repairing the railway line from Malawi to the port of Nacala. Sources in Maputo said about 2,000 Malawian troops were in the country.

United Nations—The UN Council for Namibia accused South Africa of using torture, arbitrary detention and imprisonment to try to destroy the Namibian people's drive for self-determination. Meanwhile SWAPO said it had killed more than 300 South African troops in Namibia this year, and that a South African colonel was killed when a helicopter was hit by anti-aircraft fire.

28 April

South Africa—Acting on an application by the Release Mandela Committee, Detainees' Parents Support Committee, and Black Sash, the Supreme Court in Durban overturned additional restrictions on the freedom of the press. The court declared invalid the ban on campaigns for the release of detainees and ruled that the Commissioner of Police should not have the unrestrained power to order additional press restrictions.

South Africa—The Rand Supreme Court postponed to 19 May an urgent application by COSATU to restrain the police from unlawfully assaulting or intimidating COSATU members. COSATU said police had committed unprovoked and vicious attacks against railway workers holding a peaceful meeting.

29 April

South Africa—Riot police surrounded and searched COSATU House, claiming that four murdered railway workers whose bodies were found the previous night had been assaulted there before being taken away and killed, allegedly for breaking the strike. At least 11 people were arrested. COSATU and the railway union denied any involvement in the killings, and COSATU General Secretary Jay Naidoo said they were being used to smear the labor movement.

30 April

South Africa—Protests continued at the University of Cape Town, with police firing tear gas and arresting seven people after a rally attended by about 1,500 people. A nearby black technical college declared a boycott of classes in sympathy. At another protest at the University of the Witwatersrand, police teargassed several hundred students who marched and chanted slogans such as "Police get out of COSATU House." Police also clashed with students at the University of the Western Cape.

Japan—On a visit to Japan, the Rev. Allan Boesak criticized Japanese companies for taking business from US firms that had pulled out of South Africa. He said Japan was now one of the main supporters of apartheid, despite its verbal condemnations of it.

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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Contributors for this issue: Kenneth Carsters.

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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" (excluding SWAPO) backed by South Africa as an interim government for Namibia
MPLA — Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, the ruling party
MWASA — Media Workers Association of South Africa, a black trade union
NIS — National Intelligence Service [South Africa]
NUSAS — National Union of South African Students
OAU — Organization of African Unity
PAC — Pan-Africanist Congress
PF — Progressive Federal Party, the official South African opposition party
SAAWU — South African Allied Workers Union
SACC — South African Council of Churches
SACTU — South African Congress of Trade Unions
SADCC — Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference
SADF — South African Defense Force
SAPA — South African Press Association
SWAPO — South West Africa People's Organization
SWATF — South West Africa Territorial Force
UNITA — National Union for the Total Independence of Angola
UN Resolution 435 — a Security Council resolution calling for a ceasefire in Namibia and the withdrawal of South African troops. The UN Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG), which would include UN peacekeeping troops, would be stationed in Namibia in preparation for elections to be held under UN supervision.
ZANU — Zimbabwe African National Union, the ruling party
ZAPU — Zimbabwe African People's Union
Zipra — Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army, the military wing of ZAPU
One South African rand (R1.00) equals approximately 50¢

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