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SOUTH AFRICA: A CHRONOLOGY

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This issue brief contains a chronology of events in South Africa intended to supplement issue brief IB 85213, "South Africa: Recent Developments." Entries are drawn from press reports appearing in major U.S. daily newspapers. For background and analysis, please consult IB 85213.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

- 12/29/86 -- South Africa ordered new regulations under the state of emergency that empower education administrators to bar individuals from entering schools, to regulate strictly the conduct of students and teachers at black schools, and to ban any syllabus or course not approved by the government. The new regulations appeared to be designed to break a 28-month school boycott in Soweto and the Cape Town area and to prevent alternative education courses that teach black history and opposition to apartheid. Such courses had been introduced into some black schools by community groups trying to convince students to return to school. The regulations also prohibited the distribution of anti-apartheid t-shirts, posters, or pamphlets in the schools.
- 12/19/86 -- South Africa announced restrictions on 12 anti-apartheid organizations in the Cape Town area, including the UDF. The new regulations ordered these groups to stop calling for the release of detainees, the withdrawal of troops from black townships, or the legalization of the banned ANC. The regulations also prohibited participation in a "Christmas Against the Emergency" campaign organized by these groups.
- 12/12/86 -- South African security forces arrested at least 24 opposition activists, trade union and community leaders, and a journalist, Zwelakhe Sisulu, editor of the New Nation. On the same day, South African raids into Swaziland resulted in two deaths and the kidnapping of five people, two of whom were Swiss nationals, for alleged ANC activity. The government released the two Swiss nationals and one Swazi whose son was killed in the raid.
- 12/11/86 -- The South African government imposed new press restrictions against news of violence, unlawful gatherings, strikes, boycotts and organized dissent, and statements defined by the government as "subversive". The reporter would decide whether his material should be submitted to the government Bureau of Information.
- 12/07/86 -- The South African government said that it was holding in detention 256 children under the age of 16 for alleged security offenses. South African anti-apartheid groups estimated between 1,800 and 4,000 were currently

in detention, while a total of 8,800 under the age of 18 had been detained since the June 12 emergency declaration.

- 11/30/86 -- A South African official rejected the Natal/KwaZulu indaba plan for political power-sharing between blacks and whites in Natal Province. He said the plan adopted on Nov. 28 by the Natal/KwaZulu conference would lead to "total domination" of whites by the black majority in the province.
- 11/27/86 -- In the treason trial at Delmas, three of 22 black political leaders were acquitted and six others were released on bail. Thirteen others, including UDF publicity secretary, Patrick Lekota, were returned to prison. The trial was to resume on Jan. 21, 1987.
- 11/24/86 -- Barclays Bank of Britain announced that it would sell its 40.4% interest in Barclays Bank of South Africa to Anglo-American Mining Corporation. Anglo-American currently holds 25% of the bank's stock. A South African Barclays official said, "The exchange of facilities, information, and personnel will be maintained." The move was made because of pressure from British anti-apartheid groups as well as for commercial reasons.
- According to press reports, between 3,000 and 4,000 residents of Lawaakamp, a black shanty settlement in southern Cape Province, were ordered to move ten miles away to a new resettlement camp called Sandkraal. Residents were told to move by Dec. 31, 1986.
- 11/19/86 -- The Eastman Kodak Company announced that it would sell all of its assets in South Africa, close its headquarters and branch offices, and halt shipment of its products to South Africa. Kodak gave as reasons for its pullout the worsening economic conditions and a lack of progress in dismantling apartheid. The action would put its 460 employees out of work.
- 11/17/86 -- South African police used whips and dogs to break up a group of 200 striking workers at the General Motors plant in Port Elizabeth. GM called the police after the crowd tried to intimidate strike-breakers and returning workers. The 3-week old strike resulted from company disagreements with the union on guarantees for black and mixed-race workers after the company pulls out of South Africa.
- 11/10/86 -- Bombs exploded in two public bus stations in Soweto as a black boycott of the bus company entered its tenth day. According to press reports, the boycott was a response to an increase in bus fares. The bus company said buses also had been attacked and at least four vehicles hijacked.
- 10/25/86 -- A South African government delegation was ousted from a conference of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in Geneva. The move was made to protest the

Pretoria government's policy of apartheid. The United States was among 25 Western delegations voting against the motion to oust South Africa. (Vote: 159 in favor, 25 against, 8 abstained.) In reprisal South Africa ordered all members of the ICRC in the country to leave as quickly as possible. On Nov. 26 South Africa told the ICRC it could resume its operations. The decision was made after the ICRC's president disassociated himself from South Africa's ouster at the Geneva conference.

- 10/22/86 -- The South African white Dutch Reformed Church, which in the past provided scriptural justification for apartheid, called the system of racial separation an error that should now be rejected. The church also agreed to open its buildings, church services, and membership to all races. But it rejected a proposal to merge the separate branches for whites, blacks, Asians, and people of mixed race.
- 10/20/86 -- General Motors Corporation (GM) announced that it would sell its South African subsidiary to a local management group that would allow its auto plants to remain in business in South Africa. The following day International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) also said it would sell its operations to a local management group that would continue to market and supply the company's computer products in South Africa. Both companies gave political as well as economic reasons for their decisions.
- 10/19/86 -- President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed in a plane crash inside South Africa near the Mozambican border. The cause of the crash was unknown, although charges of South African involvement were made by Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda and in Zimbabwe's press. South Africa denied the charges, and launched an official investigation of the crash.
- 10/17/86 -- South African officials abolished the black township of Oukasie north of Pretoria and said that its 10,000 residents would be helped to move to the new residential area of Lethlabile. Critics said the announcement was a return to the forced removals policy which had been suspended since February 1985. Residents of the township said they would fight government attempts to move them.
- 10/14/86 -- A Black Sash report alleged that black youths in custody of the South African police had been beaten, whipped, threatened, and, in some cases, tortured.
- 10/09/86 -- The South African government declared the United Democratic Front (UDF) an "affected organization". The measure effectively cut off foreign funding of the UDF, but did not ban its activities.
- 10/08/86 -- The South African government announced that recruitment and employment of Mozambican workers would cease, and those workers whose work permits were still valid, after completing their period of service, would be required to

return to Mozambique. The government's action was taken after six South African soldiers were wounded in a land-mine incident near the Mozambican border on October 6.

- 10/02/86 -- The Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 became law after the House (Sept. 29) and Senate (Oct. 2) overrode the President's veto of the sanctions bill. President Reagan signed an Executive Order on Oct. 27 to implement the economic sanctions ordered by the act.
- 10/01/86 -- South African Foreign Minister Botha warned American senators that if they overrode President Reagan's veto of the sanctions legislation, South Africa would cut off its grain purchases from the United States.
- About 325,000 South African miners stayed away from work to commemorate the death in September of 177 miners at Kinross gold mine in the eastern Transvaal. The work stoppage staged by almost half South Africa's black miners affected gold, coal, diamond, chrome, and other base metal mines. Up to 275,000 workers outside the mining industry joined the work stayaway.
- 09/26/86 -- A bomb explosion at a hotel near downtown Johannesburg injured three people -- two white and one black. The explosion and a blast in a white residential area on Sept. 24 raised fears among white South Africans that the ANC was increasingly willing to hit civilian targets.
- Canada announced that it would ban imports of South African agricultural products, uranium, coal, iron and steel beginning Oct. 1. The new sanctions were imposed as a result of the Commonwealth agreement on sanctions reached in August.
- 09/24/86 -- A bomb exploded in an all-white residential area of Johannesburg, damaging the home of Del Kevan, a white director of housing for Soweto. In August Kevan had said she would evict Soweto participants in a 3-month long strike. Kevan believed the bomb was linked to her position as housing director.
- 09/20/86 -- ANC president, Oliver Tambo, met with British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe and later in the day with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker. It was the highest level meeting to date between the ANC and both countries.
- 09/17/86 -- According to the Washington Post, the Coca-Cola Company announced that it would sell its holdings in South Africa to a multiracial investor group which would include South African blacks. Coca-Cola was one of the largest U.S. companies to pull out of South Africa and one of the first to do so for political reasons.
- Toxic fumes caused by a fire in the Kinross Gold Mine caused the deaths of 177 South African gold miners and

injured 235 others. The National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) and COSATU charged that the disaster was caused by low safety standards widely practiced in the South African mining industry. On Sept. 19 Gencor Ltd., owner of the Kinross Gold Mine, announced that a flammable polyurethane sealant used in the mine shaft walls could be removed. The sealant was thought to be the cause of the fire and toxic fumes which killed and injured the miners.

- 09/16/86 -- The twelve European Community countries agreed on new economic sanctions against South Africa. The mandatory sanctions included a ban on new investment and on imports of iron, steel, and krugerrands. A proposed ban on coal imports was dropped because of opposition from West Germany and Portugal.
- 09/12/86 -- The South African government confirmed the existence of "youth centers" to which young black detainees held under the emergency decree were sent for "reorientation" before being released. Critics of the government alleged that young detainees were forced to attend the camps where they were politically indoctrinated and that detainees were recruited to act as police informers after their release. The government denied the allegations saying the program was "voluntary," and provided guidance for detainees returning to their schools and communities.
- 09/11/86 -- Coretta Scott King ended an 8-day visit to South Africa during which a controversy was created over whom she should visit.
- 09/07/86 -- Bishop Desmond Tutu, bishop of Johannesburg and Nobel Peace Prize winner, was installed as Archbishop of Cape Town and primate of the Anglican Church for all of southern Africa.
- The Non-Aligned summit, held in Harare, Zimbabwe, agreed on a package of 13 voluntary sanctions against South Africa which were similar to the sanctions adopted by six Commonwealth countries in August. Some of the non-aligned sanctions included a ban on technology transfers to South Africa; on oil sales; on new investments, loans, or government-guaranteed credits to South Africa; on the sale of krugerrands; on the import of South African agricultural products, coal, uranium, oil and steel; on the promotion of tourism in South Africa; and on air and sea links with South Africa.
- 09/04/86 -- South African security forces used tear gas to disperse a crowd of thousands of blacks who sought to attend a funeral for 20 blacks killed in clashes with police on Aug. 26 and 27. The government on Sept. 2 had banned the mass commemorative service planned by community groups, but today Soweto residents tried to defy the government ban. At least 12 of the 20 victims were interred by their families after the larger group was dispersed. The remaining victims were buried in separate and heavily guarded ceremonies on Sept. 5.

- 09/04/86 -- President Reagan extended for another year the limited economic sanctions he imposed against South Africa by his 1985 executive orders.
- 09/01/86 -- A bomb exploded in a Durban supermarket, injuring at least 18 people, both black and white. No group claimed responsibility, but the South African Information Bureau believed the ANC was responsible.
- 08/28/86 -- South African police confronted 400 students at the University of Witwatersrand. The students were protesting police killings of blacks in Soweto on Aug. 26 and 27. When students stoned passing cars and a police video team, police fired tear gas.
- 8/26-27/86--Soweto residents clashed with South African police leaving between 21 and 30 people dead and between 80 and 200 people injured. Police said they fired on a crowd of 250 stone-throwing blacks after a grenade was thrown killing three black policemen and injuring a white policeman. Residents said the clash began after black youths barricaded streets in an attempt to prevent municipal officials from evicting occupants of Soweto houses for refusing to pay rents. Residents said police opened fire indiscriminantly and without warning.
- 08/25/86 -- South African police fired birdshot and teargas to disperse 500 stone-throwing students near a highschool in Soweto. One person was killed and eight were wounded. It was the most serious clash between students and police since the school boycotts began in July.
- 08/24/86 -- Rev. Smangoliso Mkhathshwa, a black priest detained by South African authorities since June 12, charged that he had been tortured. On Aug. 29 the Washington Post reported that the South African government had ordered an inquiry into the allegation.
- According to press reports, President Kaunda of Zambia said that the front-line states bordering South Africa would invite President Reagan to visit southern Africa for a summit meeting. Kaunda said that if Reagan could not come to Africa, the front-line leaders would ask to meet him in Washington. On Sept. 19 officials of the Reagan Administration confirmed that they had received the invitation but that it was turned down because of scheduling and other considerations.
- 08/23/86 -- During a 17-day tour of eight African countries, Rev. Jesse Jackson advocated combining sanctions with a comprehensive program of assistance to South Africa's neighboring states to strengthen them against retaliation by South Africa and to reduce their economic dependence on that country. While visiting Zambia Jackson met with leaders of the ANC.
- 08/22/86 -- The six frontline nations -- Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania -- praised Zimbabwe and Zambia for imposing sanctions against South Africa but

stopped short of imposing sanctions as a group. A meeting of SADCC which is composed of these frontline states and three other African countries--Lesotho, Swaziland, and Malawi met the same day. A SADCC statement said these countries would "do nothing to undermine the effectiveness of sanctions imposed on South Africa by the international community" but their vulnerability "should not be used as an excuse by others for not imposing sanctions."

- 08/21/86 -- South African Minister of Manpower, Pietie du Plessis, said that the government had been stockpiling for more than a decade strategic goods and thousands of items to safeguard the South African economy against sanctions.
- 08/18/86 -- The South African government released to Parliament a list of 8,551 detainees held since the state of emergency was declared on June 12. The Detainees Parents' Support Committee said on Aug. 20 that 13,000 people had been detained and 2,000 additional people had been arrested under normal security regulations.
- 08/14/86 -- Thousands of high school students in Soweto and Alexandra townships near Johannesburg stayed away from school for the second consecutive day as protests against the presence of security forces on school grounds spread into the streets.
- 08/13/86 -- The South African government offered blacks a nationwide election to choose black leaders who would negotiate with the white minority government through the proposed National Statutory Council.
- 08/12/86 -- In a speech for a National Party Congress in Durban, President Botha warned the Western countries that he would not negotiate with "radical elements," although he would negotiate with other black leaders on self-government and autonomy for black urban townships could be negotiated. He suggested that any negotiated changes would be voted on by both blacks and whites. Botha also invited the West and South Africa's neighbors to join with South Africa in discussions on security and economic issues of southern Africa.
- 08/08/86 -- Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mugabe said that his government would fully implement the sanctions adopted by the six Commonwealth heads of government. He also warned that if South Africa retaliated against Zimbabwe for its support of the sanctions, he would ban the remittance of South African profits and dividends in Zimbabwe to South Africa and the remittance of pensions of white Zimbabweans living in South Africa.
- 08/05/86 -- South Africa started imposing a refundable deposit on goods passing through its territory to Zambia. The following day South African border inspections began on goods bound for South Africa from Zimbabwe and Zambia. Observers said these actions were South African retaliation against both countries for their support of Commonwealth sanctions adopted on Aug. 4.

- 08/04/86 -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher continued to block punitive sanctions against South Africa supported by most Commonwealth leaders, but eased her opposition somewhat. She offered more limited measures that Britain was willing to take. Two of these measures were to be considered by the European Community in September: a "voluntary" ban on new investment in South Africa and a ban on the import of South African coal, iron, and steel. A third measure acceptable to Britain would be a ban on promotion of tourism in South Africa. Other Commonwealth leaders adopted tougher sanctions which would include cutting air links with South Africa and banning the import of South African agricultural products. Thatcher had argued for some time that sanctions would not be effective and they would cause black South Africans to lose their jobs. In July she called imposition of sanctions "immoral" and "utterly repugnant."
- 08/01/86 -- The South African government announced that import licenses would be required for goods imported from Zimbabwe. Observers saw the move as a warning in response to proposed Commonwealth sanctions. South Africa denied this saying the requirement of import licenses was an administrative measure to monitor imports from Zimbabwe.
- 07/30/86 -- U.S. Ambassador to Zambia met with leaders of the ANC. The meeting was the first official contact between the U.S. Government and the South African exiled opposition organization.
- 07/29/86 -- British Foreign Secretary Geoffrey Howe ended his visit to South Africa by meeting with President Botha and by holding a press conference. He called on the Pretoria government to release Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, to unban the ANC and other political parties, and to negotiate with the ANC. He also asked the ANC to halt violence and enter into dialogue with the South African government.
- 07/26/86 -- South African security forces shot and killed two armed black insurgents in a gun battle with police near Johannesburg. One of the insurgents killed was Zondi Roland Molapa, wanted for planning and carrying out at least 17 major guerrilla operations, several of them midday bombings in downtown Johannesburg.
- 07/22/86 -- President Reagan restated the elements of his administration's existing policy on South Africa in a major speech. The President asked Congress and Western European countries to "resist this emotional clamor for punitive sanctions" against South Africa arguing that such sanctions would eliminate jobs for South

African blacks, hurt neighboring countries, and endanger Western access to strategic minerals.

- 07/22/86 -- The New York Times reported that the United States had supplied South Africa with intelligence about the ANC, according to current and former U.S. Government officials. In return the United States reportedly received information on Soviet and Cuban activities in southern Africa. Secretary of State Schultz, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on July 24, denied that the alleged intelligence exchanges had occurred.
- 07/21/86 -- President Botha and Bishop Tutu met to discuss the state of emergency. Tutu urged the president to lift the emergency and legalize outlawed black political organizations. During the talks Botha argued with Tutu over the cleric's advocacy of sanctions against South Africa. No substantive agreements resulted from the meeting although President Botha promised to have specific cases of political detainees investigated as well as harassment of clergymen.
- 07/18/86 -- Zwelakhe Sisulu, a black South African editor of the New Nation newspaper and son of imprisoned ANC leader Walter Sisulu, was released from detention. He was detained by South African security forces on June 26.
- 07/16/86 -- South African security forces visited residents of Soweto who had refused to pay rents and utility bills warning them to pay or face evictions. The rent boycott had cut town council revenues by 60%. Several thousand blacks staging outdoor marches to protest the threatened arrests and evictions were dispersed when police fired tear gas at the crowd.
- 07/16/86 -- A protest staged by black South African trade unions was only partially successful in most of the country, although 90% of black workers stayed away from work in Port Elizabeth. Organization of the "national day of action" called COSATU was hampered by the government's recent crackdown on organized labor under the emergency decree. The crackdown included detention of 250 union officials and restrictions on meetings.
- 07/14/86 -- Thousands of South African black students stayed away from classes to protest new government orders under the emergency decree aimed at preventing school boycotts and the use of schools to organize political protest. The new regulations required students to carry identity cards and gave education officials the power to expel students believed to be troublemakers without a hearing.

The school protest was highly successful in Soweto with schools being almost empty. In the Cape Province only 30 to 50% of the students reported to classes. Attendance in other areas was 70 to 80%, according to official reports.

- 07/10-11/86 -- South African security forces killed ten alleged guerrillas of the ANC in two separate gun battles, one in the northern Transvaal near Botswana and the other in the eastern Cape near King Williams Town.
- 07/05/86 -- Five black township officials were killed when three gunmen opened fire on government vehicles in two townships near Johannesburg. Police believed the assailants to be ANC guerrillas since they were armed with Soviet designed AK-47 assault rifles. Two of the gunmen were killed by police, but a third got away.
- 07/01/86 -- A bomb exploded at a bus stop in downtown Johannesburg wounding eight people, seven of them white and one black. Six of the injured were women and two were children. No one claimed responsibility for the blast. Another bomb exploded in a white section of Pretoria on July 4 wounding 20 people. Other bombings occurred during the three-week period following the emergency declaration at Cape Town, Durban, and Queenstown.
- 06/26/86 -- According to press reports, South Africa abolished 34 separate acts that constitute the pass laws. Another bill was passed which restored South African citizenship to 1.8 million out of 9 million blacks who lost their citizenship when four homelands became independent.
- 06/26/86 -- Two new security bills became law in South Africa that gave the government power (1) to extend detention without charge from 14 days to 6 months, (2) to declare "unrest areas" without a formal declaration of a state of emergency, (3) to prevent legal action from being taken against security forces who exercise powers granted under unrest regulations, and (4) to declare total press censorship over events in unrest areas. The bills were passed by the white house of Parliament, but were rejected by the mixed-race and Indian houses of Parliament. The President's Council overrode the opposition of the mixed-race and Indian houses of Parliament on June 20, allowing the bills to become law.
- 06/24/86 -- ANC leader Oliver Tambo met with British Foreign Office Minister of State (Deputy Foreign Minister) Lynda Chalker, marking the first time

a British minister had received a representative of the outlawed organization.

-- Two bombs exploded in downtown Johannesburg; one in a crowded fast food restaurant injuring 18 people -- 16 of them white -- and the other at a Holiday Inn hotel injuring two black men. Two other guerrilla attacks also occurred in a Soweto sports stadium and in a shopping center in the KwaNdebele homeland. News reports said the attacks appeared to be an ANC counteroffensive in retaliation for the emergency declaration on June 12, but the ANC did not claim responsibility.

06/23/86 -- Four South African black trade union leaders charged with treason and standing trial at Pietermaritzburg were acquitted. All four were officials in the South African Allied Workers Union (SAAWU); one of the defendants was Thozamile Gqweta, the union's national president. The union leaders acquitted were the remaining defendants in a treason trial that began in 1985 with 16 persons originally charged. Twelve UDF members were released in December 1985.

06/18/86 -- The United States and Britain vetoed a proposed U.N. Security Council resolution that would have imposed limited economic sanctions against South Africa and would have requested U.N. members to help Angola and other African countries "strengthen their defense capabilities against South Africa's acts of aggression." Twelve countries voted in favor of the resolution, and France abstained.

06/16/86 -- Israel closed its Embassy in Pretoria for one day in protest against South Africa's declaration of a state of emergency. Several members of the Israeli Parliament called for stronger measures against South Africa.

-- Millions of South African blacks stayed away from work to commemorate the 1976 Soweto uprising. The nationwide general strike was 90% effective among blacks in Johannesburg, Port Elizabeth, and Pretoria, 80% in Cape Town, and 30% to 40% in Durban. Only about 10% of black gold miners participated in the strike.

-- The South African government imposed new restrictions on news coverage, banning all journalists from the black townships and forbidding any reporting of the movements or actions of the police except for information released by the government. On June 17 the government announced a ban on all live television broadcasts from South Africa by

foreign networks.

06/13/86 -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, in a TV news interview, argued that "full sanctions" against South Africa would not lead to peaceful change and warned that sanctions "could make the violence worse." She further argued that sanctions would result in the loss of 120,000 British jobs. According to the New York Times, Thatcher repeated her arguments in the British Parliament on June 17 while resisting a motion by the opposition to adopt economic sanctions against South Africa.

-- Bishop Tutu met with President Botha for the first time in 6 years. After the meeting Tutu criticized the emergency decree saying that it would not restore law and order and that if the country was calmed it would be only temporary.

06/12/86 -- The South African government imposed a nationwide state of emergency giving the police and army broad new powers. Under the emergency the government issued severe press restrictions, and police detained hundreds of antiapartheid activists, including UDF, church, and labor leaders. President Botha said the emergency powers were necessary to combat increasing violence and to prevent acts of sabotage on June 16, the tenth anniversary of the Soweto uprising. The United States condemned the decision to declare a state of emergency and to arrest opposition leaders as a "serious mistake" and said that "Such repressive measures ... show a lack of appreciation for the fundamental causes of unrest and violence there."

-- The Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group released a report on their fact-finding mission to South Africa and their attempt to persuade the South African government to negotiate with black opposition groups. The final report indirectly recommended the imposition of "economic measures" against South Africa.

06/09/86 -- Fighting broke out again in the Crossroads squatter complex outside Cape Town between black vigilantes and black militants. At least 14 people died and 20 others were wounded in the violence.

06/04/86 -- The South African government prohibited any gathering to commemorate the Soweto uprising of June 16, 1976, or the adoption of the Freedom Charter on June 26, 1955.

-- The South African government released a booklet on the ANC portraying the resistance movement as

violent and Communist-dominated.

- 05/31/86 -- Between 8,000 and 10,000 Afrikaners gathered at the Voortrekker, or Pioneer, Monument near Pretoria to hear speeches by leaders of several white right-wing groups in opposition to the Botha government's program for racial change in South Africa.
- 05/28/86 -- After 10 days of fighting in the Crossroads squatter complex outside Cape Town, bulldozers cleared the debris from 3,000 shanties that were destroyed in the fighting. The clash was between black "conservative" vigilantes, allegedly supported by the South African police, and young black activists known as "the comrades." Between 40 and 48 people were killed, 120 were seriously injured, and at least 30,000 left homeless.
- 05/23/86 -- A U.N. Security Council resolution calling for selective sanctions against South Africa to punish that country for its attacks on three neighboring countries was vetoed by the United States and Britain. Twelve of the 15 Security Council members voted for the resolution and France abstained.
- 05/22/86 -- Members of the right-wing Afrikaner Resistance Movement stormed a rally of the South African government's National Party, forcing the cancellation of a scheduled address by Foreign Minister R. F. "Pik" Botha.
- 05/19/86 -- South Africa attacked the capitals of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe in a drive against the guerrillas of the ANC. In its first reaction to the raids, the United States expressed "outrage." On May 20 the United States expelled the South African defense attache in Washington, charging that the raids on South Africa's neighbors threatened the security of the southern African region. South Africa reacted by expelling on May 24 the U.S. military attache in Pretoria.
- 05/10/86 -- A South African police and army force of 1,670 men sealed off Alexandra township near Johannesburg. The combined forces set up roadblocks and made house-to-house searches, arresting 16 people. According to the New York Times, the security operation was conducted after gasoline-bomb attacks occurred in a nearby white neighborhood and in an Alexandra clinic.
- 05/01/86 -- At least 1.5 million South African black workers stayed away from work in the biggest work stoppage in South Africa's history. The stoppage was called by COSATU and other union organizations and was supported by the

UDF. The purpose of the stoppage was to demand that May Day be declared a public holiday.

- 04/24/86 -- The United States praised the South African government's decision to abolish many of the pass laws restricting freedom of movement for blacks. Although it is "a major milestone on the road away from apartheid," according to the State Department, the credibility of Pretoria's decision will depend on "quick implementation."
- 04/23/86 -- A government white paper was released giving details of President Botha's pass law proposals. Parliament is expected to pass legislation on the proposals in August although prisoners detained for pass law violations were released after the white paper was made public. Botha's speech on Apr. 17 and the white paper further proposed provision of common identity documents for all race groups.
- 04/17/86 -- President Botha announced in Parliament that South African pass laws would be abolished and all persons detained for pass law violations would be released. According to the government this meant that blacks in the homelands would be able to move freely to cities or from one town to another in search of jobs. News reports said migration to the cities would be limited by anti-squatter laws and housing shortages.
- 04/03/86 -- A conference in Durban opened with the purpose of merging the white provincial council of Natal and the black legislative assembly of KwaZulu. The conference was attended by 1,000 representatives of 31 business, farming, community, and political organizations. If agreement is reached on a plan the conferees will ask the Botha government to implement it. Such a merger was first proposed in 1982 by a commission of academics and other specialists appointed by KwaZulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi.
- 04/02/86 -- Bishop Tutu called on the international community to impose immediate punitive economic sanctions against South Africa. Tutu said he had no hope that the government would change the apartheid system unless it was forced to change. According to the South African Digest, both Britain and the United States opposed the call for sanctions saying in their statements that punitive sanctions would not promote change in South Africa.
- 04/02/86 -- According to Winnie Mandela's lawyer, the government ban against her was lifted. The following day the government denied the ban had been lifted saying that it was still under review. The government, however, did not prevent her from returning to her Soweto home or from making a speech at a funeral on Apr. 5. Mrs. Mandela while addressing the crowd described South African government officials as terrorists and called for direct action against them.

- 03/30/86 -- A conference in Durban of parents, students, and teachers urged South African students not to resume a boycott of classrooms but instead to attend school and try to seize control of the educational system. The conference was organized by the National Education Crisis Committee.
- 03/26/86 -- Between 27 and 30 blacks were killed by police across South Africa within the past 24 hours. At least 10 of that total were killed in Bophuthatswana when police opened fire on a crowd of 5,000 to 10,000 blacks holding a protest meeting on a soccer field. In that incident police wounded 70 people and arrested 1,000.
- 03/14/86 -- According to news reports the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group met with Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison and with South African President Botha in a separate meeting.
- 03/12/86 -- Assistant Secretary of State Crocker in testimony before the House Subcommittee on Africa said that the Administration supports black majority rule in South Africa and sees ANC members as "freedom fighters" in a "generic sense." Later a senior Administration official, according to the Washington Post, denied that the Administration agreed with Crocker. The official made clear that "it's our view that any group that is supported by the Soviet Union does not have freedom as one of its objectives, and so we would not agree that the ANC are freedom fighters."
- 03/11/86 -- The South African government banned two black activists in Port Elizabeth. Henry Fazzie and Mkhuseleli Jack, both UDF leaders, were among black leaders with whom Port Elizabeth businessmen in 1985 negotiated an end to a crippling boycott of white businesses. Both men were considered moderating influences on young blacks in the area. On Mar. 22, the South African Supreme Court invalidated the banning orders for Mkhuseleli Jack on the grounds that the government failed to state its reason for imposing the orders.
- 03/07/86 -- South African President Botha lifted the state of emergency and freed at least 327 people detained since the emergency began in July 1985. The United States welcomed the move.
- 03/05/86 -- A funeral for 17 blacks killed in four days of unrest was held in Alexandra township near Johannesburg. The funeral was attended by about 60,000 people. Among those attending the funeral were several hundred whites, including some government opposition figures and diplomats from the United States and six other western countries.
- 03/03/86 -- South African police clashed with reported ANC guerrillas in Guguletu, a black Johannesburg township. After

police learned that the ANC planned to ambush a police vehicle, they ambushed the guerrillas before the attack could be carried out. The guerrillas fought back with automatic rifles, hand grenades, and pistols. One white policeman was wounded and seven black guerrillas were killed in the gunfight.

- 02/20/86 -- Major U.S. and European creditor banks agreed on an interim plan for repayment of South Africa's debt. Under the plan South Africa would begin paying in April 1986 \$500 million toward the total \$10 billion debt due by 1987. An additional \$4 billion is due after March 1987. The banks will meet again in February 1987 to discuss further arrangements on the remainder owed.
- 2/15-18/86 -- Residents of Alexandra township near Johannesburg clashed with police, and violent actions were taken by residents against township officials considered to be collaborators. At least 22 people were killed and 37 were wounded. On Feb. 18, Bishop Tutu as part of a small delegation of ministers was allowed into the township where he was able to persuade a crowd of 25,000 to disperse. Tutu promised the crowd that he would deliver a list of grievances to the police. On Feb. 21, Tutu told a second gathering of 40,000 in Alexandra that the government promised to investigate and consider the demands for removal of police patrols from the township and for the release of riot detainees.
- 02/12/86 -- Amid rumors that Nelson Mandela would soon be released, a South African government official said that Mandela would not be released following the Soviet release of dissident Anatoly B. Scharansky. The official said Scharansky's release did not meet the conditions set forth in President Botha's speech to Parliament on Jan. 31. In that speech Botha required the release of two additional people -- Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov and Captain Wynand du Toit, a South African soldier held by Angola.
- 02/07/86 -- Mr. Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the chairman of South Africa's opposition party, resigned from Parliament. Slabbert in effect said his reason was his belief that President Botha is not sincere in his claim that "apartheid is outdated." Slabbert believes that Botha may end certain aspects of blatant racial discrimination but is unwilling to give up white political control, separate living areas, separate political institutions, and segregated schools.
- 01/31/86 -- In a State of the Union address to the South African Parliament President Botha said the government would replace the influx control system with "orderly urbanization." Under the new system pass books would no longer be required of blacks only, but all South Africans would carry identity documents. Botha also said that a new "national statutory council" would be

established, and it would include blacks. The function of the multiracial council would be to advise the government on new legislation and on matters of common concern.

- 01/20/86 -- Lesotho's government of Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, was overthrown in a military coup led by Gen. Justin Lekhanya, the commander of Lesotho's paramilitary forces. The new government agreed to prevent ANC guerrillas from using Lesotho's territory to launch acts of violence against South Africa. In return South Africa agreed that its territory would not be used in support of opposition activities against Lesotho's government. As a result of the informal nonaggression pact, South Africa on Jan. 26 lifted border controls imposed against Lesotho since Jan. 1.
- 01/09/86 -- ANC leader Oliver Tambo said the ANC would intensify its guerrilla attacks inside South Africa and, although it was not ANC policy to attack civilians, he warned that civilians could become caught in the cross-fire. Tambo said that his organization was not responsible for the civilian deaths resulting from the Dec. 23, 1985, explosion at Amanzimtoti shopping center. Tambo, however, said the landmine explosions in the northern border areas were legitimate forms of attack since those areas had been declared "military zones" by the South African government.