creditor banks.

Aug. 28: Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops capture the headquarters of the MNR at Gorongoza in central Mozambique. They discover hundreds of tons of munitions, sophisticated communications equipment, and numerous documents and diaries confirming South Africa's continued support of the rebels in spite of the 1984 Nkomati non-agression pact Pretoria signed with Mozambique's FRELIMO government.

Aug. 30: A new weekly, *The Namibian*, debuts with the claim that the new Windhoek administration is already strained by tensions within its diverse coalition. The political reporting of the paper's editor, Gwen Lister, led to the temporary banning of the weekly *Windhoek Observer* last year. The *Observer* reappeared when its publishers and the authorities struck a deal in which Lister and other journalists were sacked.

Sept. 6: In its lead editorial, the influential Johannesburg weekly *Financial Mail* says President Botha has "lost the opportunity to be a statesman" and "has no option but to turn his job over to more capable people and resign."

Sept. 8: Foreign affairs ministers of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement close talks in Luanda, Angola with a communique warning that peace, stability and security in the sub-region cannot be achieved before apartheid is dismantled. Next year's summit of Non-Aligned heads of state will be held in Harare, Zimbabwe.

Sept. 9: President Reagan announces limited U.S. sanctions against South Africa, including bans on most loans to the Pretoria government; the export of computers and software to the military, police and other apartheid-enforcing agencies; nuclear-related exports; and the importation of Kruggerrands. The executive order—which undercuts an impending Senate vote on tougher measures—contains no threat of additional sanctions, places no restriction on new investments or private sector loans, and can be rescinded at any time without the approval of Congress. Bishop Tutu says of President Reagan, "He does not care two beans about black people in South Africa."

Sept. 13: Against the wishes of Pretoria, seven prominent white business executives travel to Lusaka, Zambia for a meeting with President Tambo and other officials of the outlawed ANC. In October the government withdraws the passports of eight white university students seeking to meet with youth representatives of the ANC in Lusaka.

Sept. 15: The leaders of the Frontline States end a one-day summit in Maputo, Mozambique with a resolution hailing international pressure on South Africa to end apartheid, and approving the use of economic sanctions even though Pretoria has threatened to retaliate with counter-sanctions against their own states.

Sept. 16: South African troops again cross into Angola to pursue SWAPO guerrillas, this time on a "pre-emptive" raid of bases from which guerrillas are said to be launching attacks on Namibia. All South African troops were said to have withdrawn from Angola in April under terms of the 1984 Lusaka agreement, but Pretoria admits to killing 60 SWAPO soldiers in a two-day raid in July.

Sept. 19: During the first-ever visit to Washington by a Mozambican head of state, President Samora Machel meets with President Reagan in the White House. On Sept. 25 Machel addresses the UN General Assembly.

Sept. 20: The Rev. Allan Boesak is released from jail. The clergyman was most recently detained on Aug. 27, one day before he was scheduled to lead a march on the South African prison where Nelson Mandela is being held.

Sept.-Oct.: There are several reports of heavy fighting in southern Angola between government forces and UNITA rebels backed by units of the South African army and air force.

Oct. 2: Swaziland's Queen Regent Ntombi orders George Msibi and Prince Mfanasibili Dlamini to resign from the Liqoqo, or supreme council of state, "to ensure the peace of the country."

Oct. 2: Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Mugabe and opposition leader Nkomo meet in Harare to discuss details of a merger of their ZANU and ZAPU parties. It is the first encounter between the rivals since Mugabe dismissed Nkomo from his Cabinet in 1982 after discovering a large cache of weapons on a ZAPU farm in Matabeleland, Nkomo's political stronghold. Later in the month, the UANC announces that Bishop Abel Muzorewa has resigned as party president and is retiring from Zimbabwean politics to devote his energies to church activities.

Oct. 13: Leaders of South Africa's opposition Progressive Federal Party meet with ANC representatives in Zambia for exploratory talks on opportunities for peace.

Oct. 18: Ignoring pleas for clemency from around the world, including a UN resolution, South Africa hangs black poet Benjamin Moloise, setting off a new wave of unrest. Convicted of killing a police officer, Moloise said authorities forced him to sign a confession under torture.

Oct. 20: In Nassau, the Bahamas, the 49-member Commonwealth of Nations approves a plan to limit computer exports, new investment and funding for trade missions to South Africa.

Oct. 24: The state of emergency is lifted in six South African districts, but on Oct. 24 is extended to include Cape Town and seven surrounding districts, where police immediately arrest several dozen anti-apartheid activists.

Nov. 1: Swaziland announces that Crown Prince Makhosetive, son of the late King Sobhuza II, will eventually succeed his mother, Queen Regent Ntombi, as head of state. Ntombi came to power in a 1983 "palace coup," one year after Sobhuza's death.

Nov. 4: The nationwide death rate in political violence has risen from a daily average of 1.66 to 3.41 since the state of emergency began, according to a report by the South African Institute of Race Relations.

Nov. 5: ANC President Tambo is quoted extensively in an article published by the *Cape Times*, the first such interview since the ANC's 1961 banning. *Times* editor Anthony Heard is arrested and charged with violating the Internal Security Act. New press restrictions issued earlier this month prohibit broadcast and photo coverage of demonstrators and violence, and print reporters are required to obtain police permission before entering trouble spots.

This funeral for victims of the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre was a rite often repeated in 1985 South Africa. */Magubane's South Africa/Peter Magubane*

Nov. 14: South African police arrest over 500 employees of a Soweto hospital for staging an illegal strike.

Nov. 15: A UN Security Council resolution calling for mandatory sanctions against Pretoria for its occupation of Namibia in violation of a UN plan for the territory's independence is vetoed by the U.S. and the U.K., with France abstaining.

Nov. 17: Winnie Mandela returns to Soweto in defiance of a police order to remain at her home in Brandfort.

Nov. 21: Picketers in front of Pretoria's Washington embassy mark the first anniversary of daily protests organized by the Free South Africa Movement. Some 3,000 people have been arrested since Thanksgiving Day 1984 in the demonstrations that galvanized U.S. public awareness of apartheid.

Nov. 23: ANC leader Nelson Mandela, 67, returns to Pollsmoor Prison after a 20-day stay in a Cape Town hospital for prostate surgery. He reportedly refuses a government offer of release to exile in Zambia.

Nov. 27: A recent series of land mine blasts killing several farmers and travelers along South Africa's border with Zimbabwe prompts Pretoria to warn that its security forces will cross the border if Harare does not act to prevent further explosions.

Nov. 30: Under Zimbabwe's new citizenship act, adult dual nationals must renounce all foreign allegiances or forfeit their Zimbabwean citizenship.

Dec. 1: Most of South Africa's independent labor movement joins together to form the Congress of South African Trade Unions, a coalition of 34 unions representing 450,000 workers and headed by Elijah Barayi of the National Union of Mine Workers.

Dec. 9: The South African government drops treason charges against 12 of 16 anti-apartheid leaders whose trial began Aug. 5 in Pietermaritzburg, conceding legal errors in the preparation of its case. Those freed include UDF co-presidents Archie Gumede, 70, and Albertina Sisulu, 67. Also released are five of the "Durban Six," a group of Indians who sought refuge in a British consulate last December. The trial of the remaining defendants is adjourned until Feb. 3, 1986.

Dec. 10: The government freeze on repayment of South Africa's foreign debt is extended until March 31, 1986.

Dec. 15: The ANC claims responsibility for a landmine explosion killing six people near South Africa's border with Zimbabwe.

Dec. 16: According to figures obtained from the U.S. Department of Justice and published in *Africa News*, the South African government is spending more than $2 million annually on U.S. lobbyists and public relations firms.

Dec. 22: After being forcibly removed from her Soweto home, Winnie Mandela is arrested by South African police for repeatedly violating a banning order that restricts her from living in the black township near Johannesburg. She is released with out bail the following day and ordered to appear before a magistrate next month. When she declares her intention to return to Soweto even as she stands on the courthouse steps, it is clear that the wife of imprisoned ANC leader Nelson Mandela has herself become a powerful symbol of resistance to white minority rule in South Africa. ■