

DL sel A I I s S

U.S. Says Shul ' to Meet  
With Leader of the ANC

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B el . i B . TR Â¥  
William Cla ne -~ outlawed in South Africa for nearly  
D e o + three decades. It has long regarded

SAWâ\200\234KA,WM T sm"?hÃ© US. - international recognition as an im-  
seglâ\200\230gmry of mzt:,m(;â\200\230;rge P. Shultz, portant pillar of the black national-  
will meet the president of the Afri- it struggle. It receives significant  
can National Congress, Oliver military aid from the Soviet Union,  
Tambo, next month in Washing- maintains an observer mission at  
ton, a high State Department offi- the United Nations and has offices  
cial has announced. The meeting in several non-Communist coun-  
appears to be a breakthrough in \_tnes. g  
international recognition for the = Saturdayâ\200\231s announcement was  
guerrilla movement, which is fight- = viewed by exiled leaders \_of the  
ing to end white-minority rule in\_ guerrilla group as an important  
South Africa. ~â\200\224â\200\224step toward pressuring Pfetoria

(o] S L A A L iVi B

After three hours of talks in Lu==\*into negotiations for a tr:mgar of  
saka on Saturday with officials of ~ power to the black majority.â\200\224\_

the congress, Michael H. Arma-â\200\224=

cost, undersecretary of state for po-  
litical affairs, called the ANC â\200\234ob-  
viously one of the important  
players involved in South Africa.â\200\235

The African Naticnal Congress,  
founded 75 years ago, has been

Mr. Armacost said at-a-mews  
conference: â\200\234The purpose is not to  
legitimize a military movement, but  
to facilitate a dialogue between the  
government of South Africa and  
the legitimate voice of the black  
community. It is the only satisfac-

Oliver Tambo

tory means of overcoming the  
problem.â\200\235

The three African National Con-  
gress officials who met Mr. Arma-  
cost on Saturday were Simon Ma-  
kana, head of the groupâ\200\231s external

coordinating committee; Thabo

See TAMBO, Page 6

O[\\/( M /Z\\Qw .i-\\201i/}i-\\201i-\\201/)â\\200\\235/ .

â\\200\\230TAMBO:  
Talks With Shultz

\* (Continued from Page 1)  
Mbeki, director of information,

whose father is serving a life sen-

tence for treason at Cape Townâ\\200\\231s  
Pollsmoor Prison with -Nelson  
Mandela; and Johnny Makatini,  
who is on the 28-member executive  
committee of the congress.

Mr. Shultz said at a Senate hear-  
ing in July that he was willing to  
meet Mr. Tambo, despite â\\200\\234serious  
questionsâ\\200\\235 about the congressâ\\200\\231s  
goals and tactics, and about Com-  
munist influence in its inner circle.

Mr. Armacost is third-ranked in  
the State Department hierarchy.

Before Saturday, the highest-lev-  
el contact between the United  
States and the African National  
Congress occurred when Mr.  
Tambo met Chester A. Crocker,  
assistant secretary of state for Afri-  
can affairs, in London in Septem-  
ber.

The announcement of the Wash-  
ington meeting is certain to exacer-  
bate strained reltdtions between the  
United States and South Africa fol-  
lowing the imposition of economic  
sanctions by the United States and  
disinvestment by a number of  
American companies.

Mr. Armacost said the Reagan  
administration was re-evaluating  
its South Africa policy and did not  
yet have a blueprint for political  
change. But he said U.S. policy was  
predicated on basic demands for  
the release of Mr. Mandela, the  
nominal leader of the African Na-  
tional Congress; the legalization of  
the organization, and the release of  
political detainees.

â\\200\\234We are not making the ANC a  
player,â\\200\\235 Mr. Armacost said. â\\200\\234They  
are a player. We are talking to them  
because we regard them as an ele-  
ment in the discussions we feel  
have to take place if there is to be a  
peaceful solution.â\\200\\235 :

| Uranium mine Namibiaâ\200\231s  
top asset and Achillesâ\200\231 heel

ABOUT 40 miles into the inhospitable

| pitable wastes of the Namib  
desert, an eastbound travellerâ\200\231

reaches the sign for the turn to  
Arandis. A new tarmac road splits \_  
away across a barren, windy plain -

and runs towards its goal, a place  
so unlikely that at first it appears  
as a desert mirage.

" There, in the midst of this  
 parched expanse of sandy scrub-  
land, sits a pretty garden smooth-  
ed in flowers. Children romp on  
emerald lawns, women bask in the  
- shade of oleander, bougainvillea

â\200\234Western sanctions  
could spell ruin for the  
worldâ\200\231s largest open-  
cast uranium mine, in

- the Namib desert.  
Tony Allen-Mills  
reports from Rossing.

like the dormitory township of  
Arandis.

Before RTZ began mining at - -

1 and palms. Behind this garden, \_Rossing ten years ago, there was:

which is planted on a roundabout ~~~nothing at Arandis save desert \_

in the middle of the road, sits a ..sand. Today its roads are paved

the Namib desertâ\200\231s own Garden â\200\224the sandy gardens of its villas have  
of Eden â\200\224 built not by God, butâ\200\235â\200\224been nurtured into shrubbery-

{1 by Rio Tinto Zinc.  
1 A few miles away lies Rossing  
1 Uranium, the largest open-cast  
| uranium mine in the world.  
Sprawling by the ancient canyons  
1 of the usually dried-up Khan  
4 river-bed, the RTZ mine is both

Namibiaâ\200\231s most important economic asset, and South Africaâ\200\231s most vulnerable target for sanctions.

The application of American and European sanctions against South African uranium could prove devastating to the Rossing mine which, despite tentative moves towards Namibian self-rule, is still seen abroad as within Pretoriaâ\200\231s grasp. World uranium markets are nervous in the wake of the Chernobyl disaster, and weak from over-supply. Namibian officials recognise that customers lost to sanctions would be hard to replace.

At Rossing itself the mostly British managers remain robustly confident. â\200\234Sanctions or no sanctions, Rossing will be producing uranium well into the next century,â\200\235 says Mike Bates, a Londoner who is the mineâ\200\231s general manager.

But the sanctions problem and the weakness of the uranium market raise disturbing questions about the future of Rossing, and of the hundreds of predominantly black families who live in comfortable well-run communities

- - filled jungles; there is a fancy social club, a public swimming pool and a roller-skating rink.

The crucial question is this: what future faces the 889 families and 240 single workers who make up the town of Arandis, if the mine runs into trouble?

Arandis was established in 1976 as a township for Rossingâ\200\231s lowest-grade workers, almost all of whom are black. It didnâ\200\231t go unnoticed abroad that Rossingâ\200\231s better-paid workers â\200\224 including

all the whites â\200\224 lived on the Atlantic coast at Swakopmund, a breezy resort heavily populated by Germans.

RTZ has occasionally taken flak from shareholders for thus perpetuating apartheid. Rossing management argues by way of defence â\200\224 though most are proud, not defensive, about their work in Arandis â\200\224 that on several occa-

sions recently black workers have been promoted to grades that entitled them to live in bigger company houses in Swakopmund. But they preferred to stay in the township.

Few visitors to Arandis have trouble understanding such loyalty. Anyone who has visited the meagre, cheerless communities built in South Africa as townships will find Arandis a breath of fresh desert air.

But unlike Swakopmund, which will always flourish as Namibia's prime Atlantic resort, Arandis's

future is irrevocably tied to that of Rossing mine. The mine administrators agree that, whatever effect sanctions may have, the lifespan of the mine is in any case finite. It may run out of mineable uranium ore in 25 to 30 years.

What will happen to Arandis then? Will it sink into the desert sands, to become a tourist attraction like the ghost-towns of the southern Namib? Will it find a way to survive?

It is a problem that taxes Keith Jenner, the Arandis Housing and Community Development superintendent. "We're trying to

encourage light industry not desert town. Welcome to Arandis; with tarmac and lined with lights; =

ndent on the mine to establish itself in the township," he said. Already Arandis a clothing cooperative making school uniforms and overalls for mineworkers. "We'd like to see a small factory going up," Mr Jenner said. "We don't want the town to die when the mine's life is at an end."

Exploitation of Namibia's natural resources has become a sensitive issue as the territory struggles towards its ever-distant goal of independence. Mr Bates doesn't shrink from the charge that Namibia is being "raped" by colonialist multinationals.

"I don't see how you can call building schools, houses and feeding a population that is otherwise starving in any way a rape," he said. "I have no difficulty sleeping at night. I'm very proud of what we achieve for the country."

Rossing contributes about 18 per cent of Namibia's gross domestic product and about 35 per cent of its total exports by value. When wages and other spending is thrown in, the company reckons it is worth more than £100m a year to the Namibian economy.

If anything goes wrong for RTZ at Rossing if, as a member of the Namibian transitional government recently suggested, we are to be punished for South Africa's sins then the whole of Namibia will feel the pain.

But Arandis may suffer most. There is nothing but uranium ore in this part of the Namib desert. Without RTZ at Rossing, Arandis will surely die. '

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.cott ends on

THE year 1983 provided a lot of news for Echo. Here are some of the highlights.

#### JANUARY:

e Bus fares in routes operated by the Pietermaritzburg Municipal Transport Department are upped by 2c per cash trip.

e The Draft regulations proposed by Dr Piet Koornhof, Minister of Co-operation and Development, to upgrade Edendale to the status of a town board are rejected at a meeting of Edendale residents. Residents are not satisfied with some of the points in the draft.

#### FEBRUARY:

e The Black Prince of soccer, Jomo Sono, and crooner Steve Kekane join hands and buy Dion Highlands FC and name it Dion Cosmos.

e Kastwood 200 231s Gregory 200 234 The Hitman 200 235 Clark beats Coenie Bekker and snatches

the South African Junior Middleweight crown. Ladysmith's Sugarboy Malinga wins Transvaal's Samson Mohlai and lifts the national title in the middleweight division.

The two-month Mpophomeni bus boycott a triumphant note for commuters.

Sukuma Senior Secondary School students in Imbali revolt and subsequently the boarding master resigns.

The Mid-

Natal

lands Netball Association (NMNA) is launched.

MARCH:

Sobantu rent increase of R3,90 due on March 1 is stayed indefinitely.

Kaizer Chief's Nelson Mandela Teenage Dladla is crowned Sportsman Of The Year and scoops R1000 and a beautiful trophy.

Georgetown, Edendale Vocational, Emzaweni and Smero high schools are wrapped up in turmoil. Teargas is used.

Thembelani Sigcu becomes the first African, locally, to get a pilot's licence.

Prince Mabandla Dlamini is sacked from his top position as Swaziland's Prime Minister and flees to South Africa in fear of his life.

APRIL:

Saul Mkhize, community leader of Drie-

fontein, Transvaal,  
dies from a police bullet at an anti-removal meeting.

e Police use teargas to disperse demonstrating pupils at Sobantu High School.

e Msizi â\200\234Sheriffâ\200\235 Dube is assassinated by gunmen opposite his house at midnight after attending an anti-rent hike meeting.

Â® Lamontville is soaked in turmoil and chaos after the Sheriff's murder.

Â© The death of colourful protester, D. C. O. Matiwane, is commemorated at a prayer meeting at the Edendale Lay Centre.

o Woza Albert, South Africaâ\200\231s showpiece of theatre, takes America by storm and sweeps award after award.

e Swazi's future king, Prince Makhosetive Dlamini, is smuggled into Britain and enrolls at a prestigious private school in London.

MAY:

e Stones fly at Siqongweni Junior Secondary School in Imbali. Teargas is used and some pupils receive "injuries during the stampede.

o Community leader and school principal of Nicholâ\200\231s in Edendale, Miss Daphne Tshabalala (52), dies after a short illness.

e Professor Selby Ngecobo, former adviser of the World Bank and later official of the KwaZulu Government, dies at the age of 75 after a short illness.

e The ANC claims

responsibility for the  
Pretoria bomb blast  
which left many dead.

JUNE:

@ Sobantu Shooting  
Stars, with Mooi River  
Fast XI and four other  
teams from the Zambuk  
league, are expelled  
for failing to pay the re-  
quired fees to the  
league.

JULY:

e The Government  
bans white maize pro-  
ducts. â\200\234Bhokideâ\200\235 mea-  
lie meal hits the mar-  
ket again.

o Mr Arthur  
â\200\234Nkambaâ\200\235 Mathonsi of  
Sobantu become the  
first African to sit on

mawaddng

Daphne Tshabalala

the Natal Board of Dir-  
ectors of the Unem-  
ployment Insurance  
Fund (UIF).

Â¢ The Government's  
Welgemoed Commis-  
sion recommends that  
the kombi taxi business  
should be phased out.  
A storm of protest  
erupts.

e Kllis Park Stadium  
in Johannesburg is  
filled to capacity for  
the first time during  
the Datsun challenge  
final between Wits Uni-  
versity and Kaizer  
Chiefs. Amakhosi tri-  
umphed in the dying  
minutes of extra time  
with two goals to one.

AUGUST:

e The UDF is  
launched in' Cape Town.  
Â@ â\200\234Mayor"â\200\235 Simeon Kh-

wela ' quits the Imbali

Township Council, together with his colleague, ccuneillor Jo-

seph Dlungwane, claiming the body is ineffective.

e KwaZulu Legislative Assembly's Chief Whip, Mr S. T. Z. Chonco, is floored by Chief Mhlambunzima Maphumule during a campaign meeting for KwaZulu's elections at Maqongqo\200\231s Maphumulo.

e The Ulundi Cabinet agrees in principle to allow the Natal and KwaZulu Tavern Association to apply for licences to trade in liquor.

e Peter \200\234Terror\200\235 Matherbula, former world champ, comes out of near defeat to batter Transvaal Bantamweight champion, Jacob \200\234Killer"\200\235 Mcolefe, and then announces his retirement.

@ The Sobantu rent increase of R3,90 is staved indefinitely for the second time this year.

by

Khaba  
Mkhize

Looking back at 83

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. | rs stay away from = noue, i â\200\224 | trail of death, destruc-  
-SEPTEMBER: : ?&lst:s; : : i\{,%tâ\200\231g zl:ne;r s:,i¬\201; I%S:Im tion of houses and mi  
s-  
Â® Members .of the e Prime Minister P. ghortofthe 1956t0tal, | Â®rÂ¥ atNovuka. o  
Ashdown Township W. Botha campaigns for | g Watchmen in the cA:-\_storn:l descri :i¬\201  
Council stepdown from 3 â\200\234yesâ\200\235 vote at the City ' country get a boost of 33  
| ?gb ?s it:Lr}lsain(g,aâ\200\230nps

the community body.  
The council crumbles  
and Ashdown falls

under the direct rule of |

the Edendale Town-  
ship manager.

Â® Sobantuâ\200\231s doyen of  
social and sports cir-

cles, Gcina â\200\234Boikieâ\200\235 |

Mkhize, dies after a |

longillness.

Â® Mooi River Fast X1  
is restored to the Zam-  
buk Leagueâ\200\231s second  
division.

Â® Msingaâ\200\231s crusading  
spokesman, Neil â\200\234Ma-  
gogogoâ\200\235 Alcock, is am-  
bushed and shot dead  
together with five el-  
derly tribesman.

Â® Gerrie Coetzee  
knocks out Michael  
Dokes to win the WBA  
Heavyweight title.

Â® Zibukezulu Senior  
Secondary School in  
Imbali tastes its first  
disturbance and the  
.school closes pre-  
maturely for the 10-day  
holiday.

Â® About 1500 com-  
memorate the death of  
Graham Radebe (18) of  
Sobantu who became  
the fatal victim of last

yearâ\200\231s - Sobantu ren

-~ strife. â\200\230 :

OCTOBER: -

Â® Municipal \_bgs  
fares increase again

and this time by 5c per |  
cash trip. Sobantu com-

' University. leaves fo

' Hall. Meantime, Paul-

son Ngcobo of Imbali is  
arrested near the Capi-  
tal Towers Hotel alleg-  
edly carrying a parcel  
bomb.

e Wife of- Tom Rik-

hoto gets her Section 10  
rights. Her migrant  
husband had scored a  
major legal break-  
through when he was

| permitted to stay in an

urban area.

Â® News of the sud-

. den death of Eliakim

â\200\234Remember My Pro-

Natal soccer fans and  
the community.

Â® Chief Mhlabun-

saulted in the grounds  
of the new Ulundi  
Legislative Assembly.

Â® Violence on the  
campus of the Ongoye  
ur,  
students and a visitorâ\200\231  
dead. About 100 stu-:  
dents are injured.

Â® The South African  
National Football  
Association celebrates  
its 50th anniversary.:

NOVEMBER:

Â® A â\200\234Yesâ\200\235 vote wins  
the day for the new pro-  
posed - constitution  
geared to create a tri-  
cameral parliament for  
all races except Afri-  
cans. : :

Â® The month proves

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| miseâ\200\235 Bophela shocks |

' zima Maphumulo is as- ,

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. percent in their salary

scales. â\200\230 #3

Â¢ Juluka WOWS {, he a tornado and

e Weenen suffers yet

United States music peopleâ\200\231s homes are

fans. i devastated. i

Â® Faction fighting â\200\230o Two local. promi-

between Tmbaliâ\200\231s Stage nent humourists â\200\224

1 and Unit 13 f

sal groups , luze

\_Â¢claims lives. The feud = beni â\200\234Laitieâ\200\235 Michael

lasts for three weeks, Mbeje â\200\224 shock thou-

Â® Marvellous Marvin saggs ;vhen they die

Hagler becomes a su. ol

H & : Moroka

doubleâ\200\235 undisputed | beat Witbanlstwalylgvcvi

World Middleweight - i

champion by outpoint- !Ieig?lslsti}?c:txg e

Ing veteran Roberto o David ThÂ®behali is

| Duran. ; ousted as mayor of So.

Â® Durban City wins weto and in comes Eph-

the Castle League Cup | raim Tshabalala, consj-

for the second succes- dered Sowetoâ\200\231s

. Sive year, | millionaire.

Â® The Sobantu Com- \_ Â®Peter Tosh vows

munity Council crum- fans in Swazilang and

bles. No reasons given il Bates Swazi police

- as councillors step and the Ligoqo by puf-

~down. The township fingdagga openly. ;

fallls under the direct !m;nljv%??tss et{(tphlode in

rule of th inten- | Neth o

dent . CuPerinten: i ANC, it is re-

\_ ported, mg :

frâ\200\230 Rebel cricketers founding of it;l;slilit;he

om the West Indies | wing, Umkhonto Wry

return to South Africa sizwe on December lg-

1 y

or more cash. - 1961.

another storm believed

Dikha Caluza and Mba.

Chief Mhlabunzima Maphumulo

Â® Duma Gqubule of  
Imbali, son of Dr T. S.  
N. Gqubule, is de-  
tained, along with vir-  
tually all the executive  
of the Pietermaritz-  
burg-based D. C. O. Ma-  
tiwane Youth League  
and three doctors from

the Edendale Hospital.  
DECEMBER:

to be the wettest â\200\231 A tornado leaves a

Community building  
in South Africa

The critical areas of development in South Africa, according to the author, are:

- Alternative media could also use American funds, he says.
- A detailed list of these organizations, including contacts, is in the book, "Community Development in South Africa." The following chart includes what Sinclair believes to be among the most important and effective.

Employment

- Independent Mediation Services of South Africa
- mediates between unions and management, bypassing the industrial court

2t Ahead Foundation

- provides low-interest loans and management training for small black enterprises
- Health Care
- National Medical and Dental Association
- Aims to develop primary health-care system for underprivileged and disadvantaged blacks

Legal

Legal Resources Center

Provides free legal assistance; has reputation for innovative challenges to apartheid laws. (It is also white run.) Black Lawyers' Association ;

Among other things, gives free legal advice through a network of advice centers .

Alternative (nonwhite) media

New Nation

African Catholic Bishops' Conference; it has developed national black readership

" | demise of  
| be able to meet the needs of blacks -

US pullouts hurt anti-apartheid groups.

Many companies were key supports for South African activists -

By Barbera Bradley

Staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

With American companies pulling out of South Africa  
dimwally, bhckmĩ-\\202-cpcrĩ-\\202ddm groups inside South-

since 1977. The companies  
remaining after May  
to

cluding  
national Business Ma-  
chines, and General

Motors, have said they will  
meet current commitments  
for the next few years,  
even after they

stop their operations  
there

â\\200\\234But the writing is on  
the wallâ\\200\\235 says Michael  
Sinclair, a white South Af-  
rican who has spent nearly

â\\200\\234American corporations have put \$200 million into  
South Africa since 1977,â\\200\\235 he says. â\\200\\234But the net effgy  
has been almost Â» e

The reason, he says, is the motive of American delors  
mmmmmmwbbwmmmm

He cites Pace College, a high school for blacks in  
Soweto. ummh.hahĩ-\\202wmdbym  
WmsÂ«mmwmm  
Chamber of Commerce. It was well attended, and known  
for its superior facilities.

The school became a political target, however, and  
was closed earlier this

.  
American institutions should now begin  
planting the seeds for long-term

the last 10 years working community development in South Africa.

on community develop- That doesnâ\\200\\231t necessarily involve shiploads  
of money. Equipment and training are just

ment projects in South Af-  
rica. Already, money from  
smaller\_companizs hds #s vaiuveble.  
Â¢ situation has-

Mr. Sinclair, a-  
3 researcher at the InÂ» |

m,n.c., to mâ\\200\\231mmiai ĩ-\\201,{.â\\200\\231  
In a juSt-published-book, -he-outlines Steps that US

i among .  
What he found, he says, was â\\200\\234a concern that after the  
the majority government would not

nutrition, educa-

tion, health, education, government from the outset.

What I learned that the American institutions should

begin planning

says

'that these seeds for long-term development

South Africa.

That doesn't necessarily involve shiploads of money; equipment and training are just as valuable. Moreover, he says, the human development problems in South Africa

- Michael Sinclair of IRRC

than just commercial

It was developed (in conjunction with Indiana University) to hone the academic skills of blacks

so they can compete at the open universities, which have more flexible admis-

sion, he says, the new way to get the most out of the US dollar, he

says. 'I would not allow level and with the second- and

the leaders, not necessarily the high-profile political figures.

He gives a comprehensive list of such groups at the end of his book, 'Community Development in South Africa' (available through the IRRC at 1775 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036).

Of course, he says, there's always the possibility that the donors, particularly corporations, could be misled by working directly with local community organizations, since they have always favored the government.

But in the long run, he says, 'American humanitarian aid must be served by the establishment of a stable nonracial democracy in South Africa.'