Mozambiquan

General

February

1975
Persons entering Republic from Mozambique: Accommodation

Mr. C. V. T. GLIN asked the Minister of the Interior:

(1) How many persons in each race group entered the Republic from Mozambique during September 1974 (a) with and (b) without valid travel documents?

(2) how many of those persons in each race group and in each category (a) have left the Republic and (b) are accommodated in the camp at Cullinan?

(3) whether any decision has been made in regard to the return of the persons accommodated at Cullinan, if so, (a) what decision and (b) what are the reasons for it.

†The MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

(1) Total of (a) 6,783 and (b) 3,000

Aliens on a temporary basis in South Africa are not classified in terms of the Population Registration Act, 1950.

(2) (a) Unknown

(b) 196

(3) Yes

(a) Reappraisal in consultation with the Portuguese Authorities.

(b) They do not comply with the immigration requirements of the Republic.
A high-powered Zambian delegation, including three Cabinet Ministers, has concluded talks in Mozambique aimed at alleviating the severe transport bottleneck at Beira.

According to Mozambique Railways, 42,000 tons of cargo destined for Zambia stands idle awaiting trucks from Malawi Railways for trans-shipment. Some of the cargo, including 14,000 tons of desperately needed sulphur for the Copper Belt and 2,000 cars, has been at Beira docks for more than two months.

Just how severe the Beira problem is can be gauged by the fact that the 42,000 tons now on the docks exceeds by 3,000 tons the total Zambian cargo (imports and exports) that passed through Beira in the whole of 1974.

Since January, Malawi Railways has been restricting the number of trucks available for Zambian use and is currently allocating only 20 trucks per day for all cargo entering Malawi from Beira. This is because Malawi Railways has neither the personnel nor equipment to cope with the increased Zambian traffic.

To solve the immediate problem, Zambia has asked Mozambique Railways to begin shipping Zambian cargo to the railhead at Moatise in Tete Province. From there it is to be transported by land (over almost non-existent roads) to the Zambian frontier at Zumbo. Haswell Mwale, the Zambian Minister of State for Contingency Planning, said in LM that the Zambian and Mozambican governments had agreed that this road link will be improved as a matter of priority.

Zambia has also agreed to investigate a joint Mozambique-Zambian project to construct a new railway from Moatise to Zambia along the northern bank of the newly-created Lake Caboza Bassa.

This would be the first rail link between Zambia and Mozambique not passing through a third country.

Before leaving LM—and with an obvious eye to the future—the Zambian delegation placed an order for 400 railway trucks to be built by Cometal-Mometal in Machava.
Waddell tells of contact with Frelimo

Political Correspondent
CAPE TOWN — The Progressive Party MP for Johannesburg North, Mr. Jordon Waddell, disclosed yesterday that he held economic and political talks with the interim Prime Minister of Mozambique, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, last month.

This means both the Progs and the United Party have made contact with the Frelimo leadership in Lourenço Marques.

It was announced at the weekend that the UP Member for Green Point, Mr. Lionel Murray, chief UP spokesman on interior matters met a number of Frelimo leaders during the Easter parliamentary recess.

At the time it was thought this was the first Opposition contact with the liberation movement, but Mr. Waddell in fact paid a fleeting one-day visit to the Mozambique capital on March 13. Mr. Waddell said yesterday he met Mr. Chissano and his private secretary in a dual capacity.

The Anglo-American organisation, with which he is intimately connected, has said Mr. Waddell has extensive interests in Mozambique.

Mr. Waddell, who said the discussions were conducted in English, found Mr. Chissano an "impressive person." Mr. Chissano made it clear, as he and other leaders have consistently done in the past, that they are opposed to apartheid and "that the policy must go in order to give a degree of permanency desired for harmonious relationships in Southern Africa."

The question of foreign investment in Mozambique was raised, particularly investment from South Africa which has already been made and regard to future investment.

"I also took advantage of the opportunity to inquire into his views about detente," he got the impression that the primary concern was for the welfare of the State of Mozambique and its people.

"Mr. Chissano was fully aware of the difficulties that face Frelimo and the alternatives open to them. Obviously the first task is to establish their priorities. I did not get the feeling that this is necessarily going to be done along doctrinaire lines," said Mr. Waddell.

Mr. Murray at the weekend urged that South Africa must "move fast," to give every possible assistance to Mozambique.
MOZAMBIQUE
Defence and Cabora

There must be a moral somewhere. While SA — enthusiastic initiator of detente — is busy increasing its defence spending (by 39% to more than R1 000m for 75/76), Mozambique this week announced a defence cut of 53%.

The pruning, contained in the first Budget drawn up by Frelimo, leaves only R17m in the military kitty, down from the whopping R36m spent by the Portuguese last year.

Mozambique’s new Budget, at R368m, is up only 5.5% from last year (Pretona please note!) and reflects the new priorities of the revolutionary government. Education is to be increased by 65% to R31.5m. The largest item in the Budget is, as before, ports and railways which will receive R106m.

Prime Minister Joaquim Chissano said in September, when the transitional government was installed, that Frelimo priorities would be education, agriculture, health and then national defence.

Meanwhile Meco Antunes, the new Portuguese Foreign Minister, was in Lourenco Marques, Dar-es-Salaam and Lusaka this week. Antunes was forced to visit Africa by the growing Angolan situation last week, and obviously took the opportunity of making friends and influencing people. In Dar, he met Frelimo President Samora Machel and Tanzanian President Nyerere (with whom he reached agreement to establish diplomatic ties). In Lusaka he had an audience with President Kenneth Kaunda.

Before Antunes left Africa he announced that the next round of economic and financial talks between Lisbon and Lusaka will begin in the Mozambique capital on April 7.

Antunes, before his appointment to Foreign Affairs, had been active in designing the decolonisation process in Africa and had been instrumental in drawing up the Portuguese economic programme announced last month.

The talks may see finalising of at least financial arrangements between Lisbon and Frelimo, though Lisbon government sources say there’s still a lot of detailed work to be done on the more general economic aid agreement.

At the heart of the financial accord is the Cabora Bassa dam. It appears that Portugal is not only willing but anxious to maintain its commitment to the dam.

FM’s Lisbon correspondent reports that what is likely to emerge is that Portugal will maintain a majority stake in the Cabora Bassa operating company and continue to shoulder the massive debts incurred in the dam’s construction.

On the other hand, it is clear the now more Left-oriented Portugal is aiding Frelimo in negotiations with SA to increase the price of electricity supplied to Pretoria.

Similarly, while there is understanding that Mozambique workers should continue working on SA mines, Frelimo leaders are bent on improving mine-worker contracts while continuing to receive substantial gold payments from Pretoria.

The fate of Portugal’s large stake in Mozambique’s banks and railways after independence is still unclear. But Lisbon is in no position to lose a heavy debt burden onto the new government and appears willing to commit itself heavily to avoid further Mozambique dependence upon SA.

Lisbon apparently believes that Mozambique must in no circumstances be forced to beg at Pretoria’s door for aid to meet its vital bills.

But the link with SA continues to provide much-needed foreign exchange. The Easter holiday saw a massive return of SA tourists to Lourenco Marques and other coastal resorts.

For the first time since September all the hotels were filled...
ter independence

cement reached this week by
mo and the Portuguese government
set it unlikely that SA will have a
or role in the operation of the
ora Bassa dam. The agreement
wed intensive negotiations.
Mozambique-based company,
edelectra de Cabora Bassa, with
d majority Portuguese capital, will
up to operate the dam for a period
20 years
foreign capital — believed to be
pally German and French — will be
ed in, but over the 15-20 years the
ambians will acquire a majority

holding (Officials would not say
whether South Africans will participate
in the company, but it is clear that both
the Portuguese and Mozambique
governments desire, for political rather
than economic reasons, to keep SA
involvement to a minimum.)

Mozambique technicians are to be
trained to assume direct operation of
the dam but this is a long-term programme
Proceeds from the sale of power to
Escom will go to pay off the massive
debs (estimated at R350m) incurred in
the dam’s construction.

The sharp Leftward turn of the Portu-
guese government after the abortive
coup attempt on March 11 has har-
dened the attitude of the previously
accommodating Portuguese in their dealings with Escom.

It is now virtually certain that the
contract for sale of power to Escom will
be renegotiated.

Until only a few weeks ago it was still
thought that because the Escom con-
tract was with the State of Portugal, the
South Africans would have an easier
bargain than if they were forced to deal
with Fretilino. Now, it turns out that, if
anything, the Portuguese will drive an
even harder bargain.

It is known that, when Escom talked
recently with the Portuguese in Lisbon,
a near doubling of the price of power
was demanded. At the Lisbon meeting
the Portuguese presented figures pur-
purposing to prove that the present per
kWh price (0,12075 escudos for the
first 15 years and 0,175c to 0,3c (SA)
thereafter) is lower than what Escom
pays to produce thermal power in SA
and that a doubling would reflect more
accurately the cost of Cabora construc-
tion.

High-ranking Portuguese, close to the
revolutionary government, concede that
the Caetano government committed a

major blunder in allowing the DC con-
version facility to be built at Apollo in
SA instead of within Mozambique.
Since some AC power from Apollo is
earmarked for LM, the Mozambicans
will be effectively at the mercy of Escom
for power generated at Cabora. At pre-
sent there are no economically feasible
means of tapping the DC lines that run
through Mozambique.

Negotiations between Escom and the
Portuguese will resume shortly,
probably in SA.

The development scheme for the
Zambesi Valley is also very much of a
question mark, especially concerning
SA participation. The Portuguese GPZ
(Zambesi Plan Cabinet) is to be based at
Tete instead of in Lisbon. And control
will pass to Fretilino.

Informed sources in LM tell the FM
it’s highly unlikely that SA will be
allowed into the development scheme.
Indeed, it is unknown how high a prior-
ty the scheme has for the immediate
future with the Mozambique govern-
ment.
New firm to run Cabo Bassa

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — A joint Portuguese-Mozambican company, which will be progressively taken over by the Mozambican authorities, is to be formed to operate the Cabo Bassa hydro-electric project. This is part of the agreement still being negotiated between Lisbon and Lourenco Marques for the handing over of the Mozambican Government of a variety of Portuguese institutions and operations in this territory.

The negotiators left for Lisbon this week at the end of the third round of talks. The fourth round will be held in LM next month.

Other points of agreement so far include:

- Other companies will be formed for the takeover of the Sher in Beira and Sonesa power plants in Beira and Lourenco Marques.
- The two countries will also co-operate in scientific, judicial, commercial, telecommunications and air and sea transport operations. Portuguese magistrates will be sent here and the Portuguese airline TAP will aid the local airline DEFA.

The negotiators are still studying the implications of Lisbon's decision to nationalise private banks and insurance companies, and the future of other banks, financial institutions and agricultural enterprises in Mozambique.
Frelimo threat on mine workers

COPENHAGEN — Mozambique will use its mine workers in South Africa to apply pressure on the South African Government.

Frelimo's Vice-President, Passion Stel, yesterday disclosed in an interview that the Frelimo organisation will take over the control of some of the companies in South Africa at the time of independence.

"However, we must also be realistic. We cannot assume our full responsibility in relation to South Africa in a month or even a year," he said.

Because of this, South Africa would still be able to obtain labour in Mozambique, he said.

The new Government would not attempt to hinder the sale of electricity from Cahora Bassa.

The operation of the project and the sale of electricity would be left in the hands of a Portuguese company.

Mozambique was part of Southern Africa, and the Frelimo delegation met the Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Anker Jørgensen, Foreign Minister Mr. Knud Steenberg, and Foreign Ministry officials.

Danish sources said diplomatic relations with Mozambique would be established on independence day in June and that Denmark would provide aid for education and health.

Danish's direct aid to development projects, running to more than 21 million in the current financial year, would be doubled in 1976-77.
The Mozambique connection

It's not only a test for détente. It will decide whether socialism and capitalism can live together

South Africa's resolve to search for an accommodation within Southern Africa — and more ambitiously the ultimate goal of a common market — will be crucially tested when Mozambique becomes independent next month.

Mainly because the ideological underpinnings of Pretoria and the philosophies of the new government in Lourenço Marques are so dramatically at variance.

Frelimo, forged out of a 10-year guerrilla war, is disciplined, well organised, and highly motivated towards building a socialist Mozambique.

But Party ideology is tempered with pragmatism. Fortunately — for both sides — it is unlikely that ideology will be allowed to obstruct the desperately needed strengthening of its slender economic base.

If nationalism predominates it should not be difficult for SA and an independent Mozambique to be good neighbours.

The South African connection is of long standing. Without the need to ship goods to and from the Transvaal, there probably would be no Lourenço Marques. Indeed, until Paul Kruger gained his long desired rail link to Delagoa Bay in 1890, LM was little more than a trading post and fort with fewer than 500 people.

The original Mozambique Convention was negotiated by the Transvaal government in 1909. Even before that SA mines and sugar plantations provided the bulk of cash employment for Mozambicans.

Today well over half Mozambique's total foreign earnings (R250m in 1972 — latest official figure) are attributable to the SA connection.

• Three-quarters of the shipments passing through LM are South African. They contribute at least R50m a year in harbour and railway revenue.
• The nearly 100,000 Mozambican miners working in SA earn more than R80m a year in deferred pay, which is payable in gold valued at the official price. If sold on the free market at $167, this would be worth R145m.
• Cabo Banda power, with SA the only possible customer for many years, will contribute (even at present prices) R15m in its first year of operation. And by 1980 at least R33m will accrue from sales to Escom.
• By reason of geography and keen prices, SA is first among suppliers to Mozambique and, more importantly, is third among customers for Mozambican exports. Amount bought by SA? R11m in 1972.
• Finally there is normally some R10m in earnings from SA tourists.

So the foundations for extending bridges between the two neighbours are there.

Can we extend them?

The handful of SA politicians and businessmen who have talked with Frelimo officials find no lack of realism.

Charles Fiddian-Green of Renneüs — which has large shipping interests there (almost 10% of the group's profits come from Mozambique) — has received no indication of impending changes in his company's sphere of operations as a result of independence.

He bullishly reports business in Mozambique as "running more or less normally."

Mike Ridley, MD of LTA — the principal contractor on civil work at Cabo Banda — says his company has had no difficulty working with Frelimo during the more than six months of transitional control.

Kobus Loubscher, SA Railways GM, has found Frelimo perfectly happy to accept advice and aid from SA in his dealings so far. The evidence? Four diesel electric locos on loan, a signalling system; and repair of 40 Mozambique chrome wagons is SAR's contribution to date.

In short, most SA businessmen — having adjusted to the presence of Frelimo soldiers and visitors from Africa and Eastern Bloc countries — find doing business relatively easy. Much better, certainly, than was anticipated immediately after the coup or during the dark days of White-inspired violence in September and October.

One Mozambique businessman, a member of Frelimo, told the FM last week.

"There shouldn't be any problems for South African investors in Mozambique. Provided they are prepared to work with us rather than over us. The only change is that the bribes and corruption of the old regime are gone. And those few SA firms who were part of that will probably not find any role to play in the new Mozambique."

At the same time Mozambique is a tragically underdeveloped country which will be only too eager for aid and assistance from whatever quarter. This will certainly include China, Russia, and Eastern Europe — a fact SA must accept.

The colonial era has left Mozambique with hardly any infrastructure. There is no railway track linking north to south, existing lines are designed only to bring raw materials to the coast for export.
here was not even a tarred road between the two largest cities — LM and Beira — until last year.

The poverty is depressing. Over 90% of the country’s 9m people are illiterate. Only 9.3% of school age children are presently enrolled in any form of education. A mere 600,000 attend school and of these only 0.1% are in high school.

In 1969 there were 302 doctors, an average of one for every 16,000 people. Today there are less than 100.

Malnutrition is a lingering malaise and there is a debilitating lack of protein. Fifty thousand people in the Limpopo Valley region face the prospect of famine following floods which destroyed 100,000 hectares of crops in February. In the north, on the Tanzanian border, 100,000 refugees must be resettled and there is not enough food to feed everyone there.

More than 3m people — or nearly half the population — are involved in subsistence farming.

Population growth is 2.4% per year, well above the world average. At this rate it will reach over 10m by 1980 and Mozambique cannot feed its people now from domestic sources.

But, if Mozambique is poor today, it has great potential. Vast mineral deposits, including coal, iron ore, copper, gold, manganese, chrome, nickel, and natural gas, are untapped.

It is in this specific field that many SA investors have unanswered questions. Companies, like JCI and Iscor, hold concessions granted by the Portuguese authorities to develop mineral resources. Yet no word has been received from Frelimo as to whether the claims will be honoured after independence.

While there are indications that Mozambique will certainly maintain existing economic links with SA, there is resistance within the party to developing new ones.

Perhaps understandable from a country unalterably opposed to apartheid, this attitude is nonetheless shortsighted. For it is SA that offers an immediate export market, and also technological knowledge to develop the region’s mining capabilities.

SA firms, Anglo American among them, have shown they can work effectively with Zambians and there is no reason why similarly mutually beneficial relations could not be developed with Mozambique.

Rhodesia, however, is a different story. There are indications Frelimo intends to cut off Rhodesia’s link to Beira and LM. While this will cost Mozambique at least R15m per year in foreign earnings, Frelimo thinking is that this is necessary for achieving majority rule in Rhodesia.

While SA policy towards Frelimo has been ultra-cautious, it has also been ultra-unimaginative. What is necessary now in the days before independence is a clear statement of intentions and interests.

Specifically, such a policy stance should include:

- An intention to extend mutually beneficial agreements and conventions previously negotiated with the Portuguese. This includes continuation of the gold option for deferred pay of miners on SA gold mines.
- An offer to enter into a mutual non-aggression pact, perhaps even extending this into a Southern Africa defence alliance.
- A willingness to embark on economic, technical and educational aid programmes to assist Mozambique develop its material and human resources.
- Provision of capital to prepare LM harbour for contamnation. Without this a big question mark hangs over its future.
- Improved compensation for death, injury or illness of Mozambicans working on SA mines.
- Continuation of the present “no visa requirement” for visitors to and from SA.

Once having made clear its own good intentions, SA would have the right to expect from Mozambique a clear and comprehensive statement on future relations — and specifically on investment — both present and future.

There is a time for caution. And there is a time for boldness. The ball is in South Africa’s court. If we don’t pick it up soon, plenty of others will.
Whites, Blacks salute Machel

Deon du Plessis
of The Star's
Africa News
Service

PORTO AMPARO—The roar went up outside the airport in this northwestern Mozambiquete town. In the heat with- out a cloud in the sky, the crowd outside the airport building entrance, a small throng, waited for the arrival of Samora Machel, president of Frelimo, with the large African coattails. 

Deon du Plessis
of The Star's
Africa News
Service


"And the handsome little man in an impeccable suit, the potted plant, the glasses, the laugh, the war was over and President Machel was home. Next to him stood Vice President Marcelino dos Santos, slightly taller and in a crumpled town suit, His extraordinary Hooters, flags,

roared back and punched their fists into the air. The President's style is remarkable. He is not tall but his oratory is all aggression. Each time he pauses, the air, he rocks up on the balls of his feet.

He smiled continuously, on this day, displaying a dazzling, gap-toothed grin. With his beard and wavy fringe, he is an impressive figure. He looks fit and does not smoke.

At the end of his brief address he leaped from the dais and plunged into a path cleared through the crowd.

A phalanx of Frelimo troopers, heavily-armed and wearing communist-type steel helmets, closed in. The crowd went berserk. Dust rose as hundreds of excited people packed around the Presidential Party. Clutching hands reached through the cor- dons of impulsive troops to touch the President. He remained cool, continually smiling and waving.

Bottom:
A group of Muslims arrived at the airport to greet President Machel. Here they salute the President with a chant and a song.

President Machel of Frelimo faces the huge crowd outside Porto Amelia Airport just after his arrival there. On the left is the vice president, Mr. Marcelino dos Santos.

* * *
30/5/75

flashing cars
His party burst through the throng to a convoy of cars. Hooters blaring, the cars flashed off down the flag-bedecked highway into town.
To see the President, the crowds converged from all parts of the Cabo Delgado, Mozambique's most northerly province.
There were Black Muslims in fezes and robes, elders of the fiercely proud and independent Macefe tribe, who have formed the hard core of Frelimo, groups of drummers, women's dancing groups, children's singing groups, traditional dancers.
For the President it was on again to another town. With his party travelling in six helicopters and attendant light aircraft, he has said he wants to see his country from the south to the north before independence day when he will enter Luanda.
It will be an exhausting month for him but the effect of his travels on the Africans, even if he says little, is already like a tonic after the long period of often uncertain transitional Government.

...
SA studies relations with Frelimo

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

A DISTURBING question mark will hang over South Africa's relations with Mozambique after the Frelimo Government takeover on June 25, according to observers in Pretoria. The official comment was available on the issue yesterday but it is understood that there has been no formal study by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

South Africa has a consular general in Lourenco Marques.

There will, it is pointed out, be no official communication— if formal diplomatic exchanges are rejected by Mozambique—because of the importance economic interchanges have created between the two countries for many years. But Mozambique is unlikely to "start off on the wrong foot" by agreeing to an exchange of diplomats, a move which would be seen by other African states as conclusory. However, the urgency for South Africa to establish a working relationship with Mozambique, a potentially large and porous neighbour, is recognised.

Even before the Frelimo Government went no further than to merely display a conventional hostile attitude towards South Africa, this would generate tension.

However, economists point out that Mozambique desperately needs advantages of continued economic links with South Africa. Financially it is vitally important for the territory to sustain its economy, which is large volume of South Africa's imports and exports continue to flow through; that South Africa's power-generating capacity from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric Dam, and that Mozambican interests to South Africa, this would generate tension.

"We will persuade SA, says Machel"

LOURENCO MARQUES— Mozambique would support the people of South West Africa and would persuade South Africa to abolish apartheid, the Frelimo president, Mr. Samora Machel, said at Tchungu yesterday.

Addressing a crowd of several thousand, Mr. Machel said Mozambique would establish diplomatic relations with all countries in the world, except those that were "reactionary.

The crowd at Tchungu, formerly Vila Cabral, also heard Mr. Machel say Mozambique should be prepared to "support the people of Zimbabwe and to liquidate the colonial, racist and reactionary regime of Rhodesia".

Russia and Mozambique said they would not support Zimbabwe, but would prefer a "liberal" regime to one that was "reactionary."

Machel's brother leaving SA

By NAT SERACHE

A YOUNGER brother of Mozambique's new president- elect, Mr. Samora Morese Machel, leaves South Africa for good with his family tomorrow, having lived here for 19 years at Watville township, Benoni.

Mr. Morese Morese Machel, 37, third son in a family of six, arrived in South Africa when he was 10, "to escape the exploitation to which the Portuguese in Mozambique were subjecting the black people."

"Admittedly, all was well not good with the family of Mozambique, in those days, South Africa was paradise for kids."

"What blacks earned was not even the peanuts I would throw to my cat when we came to this country."

"Mr. Machel has been living in Watville without any knowledge or suspicion until he threw farewell parties for the family.

Now it has come to light that he has been in touch with the anti-apartheid underground for Mozambique since it came into existence. He has travelled extensively, on Frelimo assignments.

It is not known which countries he visited in the last few years. Recently from Tanzania..."

Chamabanda Bouventre, as Mr. Machel has been called, married his Kwa Thembu sweetheart, Philippa, in 1957. They have a four-year-old son, Isaac.

All the Machel brothers, Joasito, Samora, Morese and Orlando are active members of the Mozambique Liberation Front. Josafato is the head of the transitional government, Mr. Machel's father, Mr. Morese Machel, is 87. Their mother died in 1967.

Mr. Machel is a former Transvaal and East Rand buildingsubscribe. His youngest sister, Perina, is serving with her brother in Cape Town.

Mr. Machel denied that he had lived in Benoni under an assumed name..."I have always been Bouventre Morese Machel. I have worked as an electrician for a dry cleaning company under that name."

"She wrote to me in Tanzania and I came back immediately. The case was later dropped."

While at Mr. Machel's house, a White man named Mr. Machel introduced him as a member of the Security Police.

This man told me he had been instructed to see Mr. Machel. He asked to take his belongings to the police station.

Mr. Machel would not tell me what work he did for Frelimo...

"First of all, that is Frelimo's business and nobody else's. Secondly, only an insane man would be prepared to discuss his domestic secrets in a foreign country."

He remembered his brother, Samora, as a man who hated to see anybody suffer..."I suppose that is why he took a job in a hospital. He was an orderly."

"We will persuade SA, says Machel"
Zambian plan for sea link

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — Zambian Government officials are in the Tete district of Mozambique examining transport routes in a mission designed to link the two territories by a series of bridges.

The Zambians are particularly anxious to open alternative outlets to the coast for the 68,000 tons of copper a month that is being stockpiled as a result of increased tariffs at Dar es Salaam and strikes at Loulo.

The Zambians, accompanied by Mozambican officials, have visited the Moatize rail terminal of the Beira-Tete railway to study facilities and examine ways of improving handling of cargo.

Indications are that the Mozambican team will recommend Moatize as a terminal for Zambian traffic, which would first be railed on the 'main' line and then hauled by road.

Talks have been held on these lines with road hauliers to assess charges for carrying goods between the two countries.

Sources say the Mozambican team has ruled out the possibility of building a railway between Moatize and the Zambian border.

The Zambians are anxious to immediately start clearing a backlog of cargo.
Zambian plan for sea link

The Shi's Africa News Service

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Cabora Bassa plan agreed

The Star's Africa News Service
DAR ES SALAAM — The Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) and the Portuguese Government have agreed on a plan for administering the R238m Cabora Bassa dam and hydro-electric project after Mozambique becomes independent next month.

Talks between Frelimo and the Portuguese Government have resulted in an agreement to get up a corporation to run the dam and sell power to South Africa until all investors have recovered their capital. The new Frelimo-led Mozambique Government will not hold shares in the corporation.

Cabara Bassa has always been a problem for Frelimo. It was begun by the former Portuguese colonial government and financed by a South African-led consortium which included Portuguese, French and German interests.

During the war for independence, Frelimo had vowed to block the dam's completion. But, after the April coup in Portugal, Frelimo guerrillas reduced pressure on the dam. Now, with a Frelimo-led transitional government in power, Frelimo soldiers stand guard as the 460 km lake behind the dam slowly rises and Cabora Bassa produces power.

The only possible consumer for the project's initial 1,800 megawatt output is South Africa.

The new corporation will be headed by the Portuguese Government, and will include all those who have investments in the project. Under the plan, Frelimo will not be directly involved in the supply of power to South Africa.

The cost of the power sold to South Africa has been renegotiated sharply upward because of the increased world price of energy.

By prior agreement, the corporation will cease to exist when all participants have recovered their investment, and Cabora Bassa will become an asset of the government of Mozambique. That is likely to take at least 10 years.

R2,3m works at smelter

Brandt Engineering will design, supply and install gas cleaning plants for all three furnaces at Tubatse Ferrochrome's new smelter at Steelpoort in the eastern Transvaal. The contract is worth R2,3m.

Tubatse Ferrochrome is a joint venture set up by Union Carbide of America — and General Mining and Finance Corporation to produce charge chrome.

This is the second industrial installation in South Africa to be fitted with the new Royo type of gas cleaning plant developed in Japan. The first was The Silicon Smelters works at Pietersburg which was commissioned recently.

Tubatse Ferrochrome will use three submerged arc furnaces each with a capacity of 80,000 metric tons a year. The first furnace will become operational in the fourth quarter of 1976.

Each gas cleaning plant will be built in step with the furnace it is designed to serve. This way, both furnace and gas cleaning plant will come on stream simultaneously, as stipulated by the Chief Air Pollution Control Officer.
AIMS TO THE NORTH
COMMANDANT MACHEL
OVER THE BORDER, DOWN I'M WAY

FROM CHARLES BLOOMBERG
ECONOMIES

The key is not only an unwillingness on both sides to avoid war, but also the interrelated economies of South Africa. Mozambique mines employ between 100,000 and 120,000 Mozambican miners. 60% of the salaries are paid in gold. The miners need this source of migrant labour, Mozambique, which gets 75% of its foreign exchange from the Republic, would like the gold payment to be made direct to Lourenco Marques, instead of Lisbon, as in the past.

The Republic relies on the ports of Beira and Lourenco Marques to export its imports and exports. By long-standing agreement, Mozambique railways, CFM, must carry 45% of this traffic from the Transvaal. Without this traffic, the Mozambique ports would suffer.

When Cahora Bassa becomes operational in 1980, it will sell most of its output to South Africa; this could bring R2.5 billion annually into Mozambique coffers.

Mozambique makes about R4 million annually from South African tourists.

Obviously the new LMG Government would like to reduce South Africa's economic presence. Frelimo's big fear is that South Africa's neo-colonialism will reduce it to an economic satellite of its wealthy neighbour. It is seeking new foreign sources of development aid, has banned South Africa from the September international trade fair, and is believed to be trying to negotiate new terms for the agreements covering use of harbour and railways, export of labour, and Cahora Bassa power.

On the agenda is the question of Mozambican miners. Migratory labour is a point with Frelimo, who is unhappy about their living conditions, and the gold payment has denounced the legacy of a staggering 90 per cent illiteracy rate, restoring the war-ravaged and partially famine-stricken countryside, developing agriculture, and rejuvenating run-down industry.

Anticipating hard times ahead, Frelimo continually warns against exulting in victory - a plea for calm during the independence celebrations, it is playing down euphoric expectations, especially among slum dwellers of an instant earthly kingdom.

"We are not gods," says Chissano.

"You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems." There are unmistakable hints of austerity.

HYGIENE

As a prelude to independence, Frelimo has set up a countrywide network of 'dynamic activist committees', some multi-racial, to deal with health, hygiene, education, women's emancipation, social services, and to mobilise public opinion.

Police, immaculate. Frelimo soldiers stop us at road blocks and make impromptu speeches saying Whites are welcome and that races should get to know each other better.

Outwardly, the atmosphere is casual, relaxed, even carefree. Dolce vita sunbathers line the Polana Hotel luxury-pool Chattering crowds gather, nightly at pavement cafes, but tourists are few. One rarely sees a South African.

What will happen after Machel's installation is a matter of speculation. Some nervous Whites would prefer to be "on holiday" in South Africa.

"I do not fear Frelimo," said a wealthy right-wing farmer, "but I worry about the educated Black from the slums who does not understand that Frelimo is anti-racial."
Mrs. Hart - 9 Little Pussy
BLACKS LOSERS IF PORTS CLOSE?

The Argus Bureau

LONDON. — Those who believe that loss of access to Mozambique ports will lead to Rhodesia’s economic collapse are certain to be disappointed, according to an article in the Financial Times.

Instead, reports Tony Hawkins from Salisbury, the losers are likely to be poor African states such as Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique itself, and Zaire.

And the closure is likely further to exacerbate Rhodesia’s resolve, playing into the hands of the hawkers rather than constituting an effective pressure for concessions at the bargaining table.

The Commonwealth strategy, mapped out by a Commonwealth Heads of State at Kingston in Jamaica, which argued that cutting off the routes to Beira and Mozambique would be disastrous for Rhodesia, suffers from three serious miscalculations, Hawkins says.

First, there is the belief that Rhodesia relies on Mozambique for from 30 to 50 percent of its exports and import traffic. This figure is clearly an exaggeration, he says.

Secondly, there is the degree to which Rhodesia has already diversified away from the Mozambique routes, primarily because of congestion and inefficiency on the railways and at the ports.

It is reliably estimated in Salisbury, he says, that the volume of Rhodesian traffic using Mozambique has already been halved.

Thirdly, there is the underestimation of the extent of practical transport co-ordination and economic integration that already exists within Southern Africa. Political differences, sanctions and the Rhodesian-Zambian border closure notwithstanding.

In some respects, this third consideration is the most important, he says.

South Africa and Rhodesia constitute the breadbasket of Southern Africa, adds Hawkins. Botswana, Malawi, Zaire, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola have all in recent years had to fall back on food imported from the two White-rulled countries.

FOOD PROBLEMS

To some extent this traffic would continue if Mozambique closed the border, but some countries would face severe food problems, not least Mozambique itself, as well as Malawi and Zaire.

But the problems go beyond food alone and pave the way for important ramifications for industry, employment, and the balance of payments of the entire region, with the possible exception of South Africa itself.

At present, for instance, in spite of the Zambian-Rhodesian border closure, Zaire is sending copper and zinc by rail through Rhodesia to Beira. The trucks return through Rhodesia with imports picked up at Beira, as well as food and other items from Rhodesia itself.

If Mozambique closed the border with Rhodesia, Zaire would have to switch her exports to Lobito, a port with 100 percent surcharge and 100-day delay at present.

‘The implications for Zambia, heavily reliant on Lobito for its export and import traffic, should not be overlooked.”
1975

SUNÉ
WEDNESDAY Mozambique will become an independent Black state under one-party Frelimo rule. It is the first of the "buffer states" to fall — the encirclingordon sanitaire of White-rulled states that have kept Black Africa at arm's length from South Africa.

Next to go will be Angola, and then it will be the turn of Rhodesia and South West Africa — the domino theory in classic form.

South Africa cannot hope to escape being engulfed by these changes. In fact it has started to adjust already — this is what detente is about.

Leap

Although the outlines of the new society Frelimo plans to create in Mozambique are still blurred, there can be no doubt that Frelimo hopes to take African socialism a whole leap forward.

Samora Machel's statement that a week on land usage in Mozambique indicates one of the many fundamental changes that will take place there. While the attention of South Africans has been concentrated on developments in Rhodesia and South West Africa, a far more significant revolution, a silent revolution, has been taking place in Mozambique.

One-party

Frelimo has no illusions about the problems that face it. It has inherited a semi-abandoned economy which, somehow, will have to be reconstructed.

Mozambique has a massive national debt, a serious balance of payments problem, 90 per cent illiteracy, a dismaying lack of technical skills and administrative and managerial experience (outside the Frelimo cadres), rural poverty, and so forth.

It will try to overcome these problems through methods that will be starkly different from those of its rich, capitalist neighbour, South Africa.

Mozambique will be one-party, socialist, anti-individualist, autarcic and structured on the principles of a "participation democracy" — decentralised village, street, district and provincial committees which will be educative, and which at the same time will serve as channels of communication with the party hierarchy. Mozambique, incidentally, will also be non-religious.

Frelimo intends to achieve what it wants to achieve without prayer.

Frelimo leaders, in their speeches so far, have been humble rather than arrogant.

Dignity

"We are not gods," said Mr Joaquim Chissano, leader of the transitional Mozambique Government. "You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems."

Mr Samora Machel said, "We are not hysterical revolutionaries. The 10-year war has tempered us."

This does not mean that the political, economic and social changes that are being prepared in Mozambique will not be profound. It means only that miracles will not happen that the road ahead in Mozambique will be a long and hard one.

Some Whites have left Mozambique for the duration of the independence celebrations, saying they do not want to be around if there is trouble; but if Frelimo can help it, there will be no trouble.

The whole tone of the run-up to independence has been calm and orderly. When the Portuguese flag is lowered on Wednesday, it will be done with dignity, not burnt on a bonfire.

"The Portuguese flag has to be respected," said Mr Chissano. "It will be lowered and given back to the Portuguese."

Survived

Almost half of Mozambique's 200 000 Whites, however, have not waited for this reassurance — they have quit.

According to an authoritative source, 50 000 Whites left Mozambique in 1878 (they saw the writing on the wall) a further 20 000 left between January and September last year (the transitional government took over on September 21), and an estimated 50 000 have left since then.

This gives a total of almost 100 000 White emigrants in 20 years (20 000 have settled in South Africa). They took with them money, technical skills and managerial and administrative expertise. Even more would have left if they could get their money out of Mozambique.

Frelimo has been left to pick up the pieces and try to build a country. It will survive, of course, just as great a mess behind in Guinea and Algeria, and yet those countries survived.

The lesson of colonialism in Africa has been that the less preparation White metropolitan rulers make for a transfer of power, and the more abrupt the change-over is, the more the Whites hurt themselves, as well as hurting the Blacks.

Some of the obvious signs of change in Mozambique have been the renaming of towns, the dismantling of statues (to be consigned later to a colonial history museum), the appearance of photographs of Machael and other Frelimo leaders in shop windows, and the display in bookshops of formerly banned socialist literature.

Deep-seated

Deep-seated change will take longer to see: the disbanding of a new political structure, followed by the introduction of socialist economic policies.

Just how far and how fast Frelimo will be able to move is still to be seen, but that its sights are set on absolutely fundamental change should not be doubted for a moment.

Mozambique's new president, Samora Machel, will be sworn in on Wednesday. Mr Machel, 41, a former medical student, left Lourenco Marques 10 years ago to join Frelimo in Tanzania. He began his guerrilla career as a communications commander, and emerged as president after the assassination in 1969 of Frelimo's founder, Dr Eduardo Mondlane.

Preparing

Mr Machel has spent the past few months in Tanzania with his colleagues preparing the Frelimo government's programme and the guidelines for Mozambican development as a socialist and non-aligned nation.

Frelimo acquired a measure of experience
By Chris van der Merwe

TJM's Uhuru Tiesta

Tight Security for Security Remains a

5/6/22
of government while in exile in Tanzania, and it is also by far the dominant group in Mozambique—a major stabilising factor. Its task, however, remains a Herculean one. Not only must it reconstruct the economy so that all its nine-million people can aspire to a decent standard of living; it will also have to keep constantly in mind the political and economic goals of Black socialism.

This means, for example, closing its border to Rhodesian traffic in the cause of African solidarity, but at considerable economic loss to itself.

It means, too, disengaging politically and to a lesser extent economically from South Africa when it is able to do so, again in spite of the fact that its economic links with South Africa are long-established and deeply intertwined.

Thus a new Black scene is opening up in Mozambique, that will be unique in the experience of White South Africans, who will have to think very carefully how they are going to approach it.

'Measured by these developments much of the wrangling that takes place between White political parties in South Africa is almost irrelevant: it is an anachronism in an age of challenge.'
Ennals reveals UK aid

LOURENCO MARQUES.

BRITAIN has already negotiated a R25-million aid agreement with independent Mozambique, Mr David Ennals, Britain's Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, revealed yesterday.

The announcement came on the eve of the new state's independence, which was hailed by deliriously happy Mozambicans at midnight.

The move was seen by observers as a possible bid by Britain to prompt Mozambique into closing its ports to Rhodesia and forcing the Smith regime into a constitutional settlement.

Mr Ennals said Britain was working to establish the closest possible ties with independent Mozambique.

Britain is one of only six Western countries invited to participate in the independence ceremonies, from 'which the former Portuguese colony emerged as the People's Republic of Mozambique — the first Black socialist state in Southern Africa.

"Ennals will fly to Pretoria on Thursday for a meeting with the South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster. On Sunday he travels to Salisbury for talks with Rhodesian leaders.

During the celebrations in Lourenco Marques, Mr Ennals will meet Mr Joshua Nkomo, leader of Rhodesia's ZAPU movement, and the vice-president of the ANC, Mr Elliot Goldblatt.

In Salisbury, it was announced last night that the Rhodesian Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism, Mr Wickus de Kock, and five Rhodesian Front MPs, flew to Zambia on Friday for a three-day "fact-finding mission", during which they held talks with President Kenneth Kaunda.

The visit was made in the hope that it would assist in "a search for a peaceful solution to the problems of a Rhodesian settlement".

Refused
War-ravaged Mozambique turns to socialism

Mozambique are those who are in Portugal, in France, in the United Kingdom, in South Africa, in Belgium, etc. "The real force is not the settler, but the settlers do benefit and they are part of the system. They are small capitalists, compared to those who really own Mozambique."

By this reckoning, Mozambique under Frelimo will pursue a significantly different policy towards foreign exploitation of the country's mineral resources - coal, iron ore, copper, gold, manganese, uranium, nickel, and natural gas. Will Frelimo honour the mineral concessions held by JCI and others?

A special problem facing Frelimo in the north of Mozambique is the resettlement of anything up to 100,000 Africans who fled to Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi during the guerrilla war. Now they are re-occupying the land, with UN help and with food aid, and in longer term, with farming implements, seed and transport.

When one pinpoints Mozambique's priorities, therefore the likely pattern of development becomes clearer. Some of the immediate problems are the huge national debt (estimated at R650 million, of which R525 million is for Cabo-Bassa), the alarming balance of payments, the shortage of food, the lack of skilled and unskilled labour, and the absence of manufacturing know-how.

The run-down state of health services, and the estimated 30 per cent inflation rate. An estimated R142 million of Mozambique's currency, too, has been taken out of circulation by armed Portuguese who have hidden it in all manner of places.

Against this background of urgent economic problems, therefore Frelimo is not likely to engage precipitately in such political action as the clamping of the Rhodesian border or the vengeful action of the Mozambique government against South Africa, as this would only worsen its problems.

Symbolic

The factor of Black solidarity and commitment to Black liberation should, however, not be underestimated. In the last resort, too, if South Africa shows no signs of changing its racist policies, Frelimo is expected also to disengage from our country and aid its soil to the guerrilla exile, as a base for operations.

Stealing

An employer who feels that one of his employees is not working hard enough, or is unpunctual, disapproving or given to stealing or drinking, must present his case to the works committee. The worker will discuss it, and if they accept his argument, the employee will be dealt with.

The employer will not necessarily be dismissed. Frelimo believes an attempt should be made to rehabilitate him. For example, a worker who is caught stealing recently was dismissed by being made to cut grass outside the factory for two days. He has given no further trouble.

Woes committees do not concern themselves only with disciplinary matters; they engage in collective bargaining for wages and working conditions, and generally function as trade unions.

The "activist" committees' system has been designed not only to protect Black workers against exploitation by White employers, this has been seen.

The real villain in Mozambique's colonial history, according to Vice-President Marcelino dos Santos, has been the old ruling families and banks in Portugal.

In an interview published before the coup in Portugal, Vice-President dos Santos said: "The chief oppressor is not in Mozambique, although Mozambique has the machinery for oppression. The owners of
Railways wait and see

Like anyone in business, railway officials refuse to speculate about their future relationships with Frelimo now that Mozambique has its independence.

“We have always adopted the attitude that we won’t show our hand,” said one top official at railway headquarters in Beira.

“We would rather stand and wait to see what happens. If serious problems arise, then we’ll take action necessary to overcome it, but it’s no use trying to foresee problems which might not arise.”

Beneficial

Nevertheless, it is no secret that the South African Railways are hoping to continue the friendly negotiation with Mozambique built up since Paul Kruger, then minister of transport, authorised the first line to be built across the border.

“We will continue to operate the twice daily passenger service which we run in conjunction with Mozambique Railways,” said the SAR man.

“Obviously the service is beneficial to both sides, while we also have spent a great amount of money in assisting them to set up an intricate signalling system and by testing their section of line for weak spots.”

In other words, the SAR gives Mozambique invaluable technical and financial assistance.

Unless the new regime totally misreads the situation — or unless its political doctrine decrees it must have no contact with the White south at any expense — it is difficult to see Mozambique voluntarily giving the rail service up.

— Marshall Wilson

Today, Mozambique Independence Day, staff reporters of The Star continue their survey of the attitudes and outlook of the new Frelimo state. After the cheering dies down today, what then . . . ?

Focus on Mozambique

Tourists will be back

While South African tourism to Mozambique is expected to dry up in the early months after independence, travel officials don’t believe this situation will last for long, writes Marshall Wilson.

The feeling is that once the new regime proves it is stable — and that the safety of travellers can be assured — holidaymakers will continue to holiday in resorts like Lourenco Marques, Inhaca island and Xai-Xai.

Mr Pat Sullivan, secretary of the Association of South African Travel Agents, believes Samora Machel’s government will be forced to consider tourism as one of its major revenue sources.

“If they are going to regard tourism as one of the essential economic props, which they should, since the infrastructure is perfect for it, then tourism would certainly be apolitical and South Africans need not fear the future,” says Mr Sullivan.

Need money

There has been speculation, though, that the new Mozambique Government may spurn South African tourists in a bid to show the world it rejects everything this country stands for.

But, said one observer: “They need the money, and since travel and tourism have always been regarded as apolitical, I’m sure they will see it that way too.

“When it comes to good, hard currency, there’s nothing to beat the Rand, and the new regime will see South African tourists as nothing but incoming capital after ‘the independence celebrations.’

To the man in the street who must decide
A "state of illustrated teach-yourself" and "simple do-it-yourself" books have appeared in bookstores. So, for the first time, have Portuguese translations of Marx, Lenin, Stalin, Mao, Che Guevara, and works about Cuba and Chile. Gullible magazine and pornographic pulp are now hard to come by in an atmosphere which stresses the "dignity of woman".

"There are vigilantes everywhere," said a White woman from the north. "Our domestic even listen to through the back-door keyholes." Having shot the bolt, the White Right has fled or gone to ground. But Frelimo warns that "There are still racists and reactionaries in Mozambique." A government official complains that "economic saboteurs are known to be active in every branch of the public services."

What will happen after Machel's installation as a matter of speculation. A few nervous Whites would like to go on "holidays" in South Africa, where it easier to obtain visas. "I do not fear Frelimo," said a wealthyRight-wing farmer. "But I worry about the uneducated Black from the clans who do not understand that Frelimo is anti-racist." Most Whites seem, however, to be reassured by Frelimo's patently genuine desire to create an exemplary non-racial society, based on a new sense of Mozambican nationalism.

Needs skills

Frelimo also desperately needs skills - at present the virtual monopoly of the educated Whites - to keep essential services running; it needs technicians, economists, engineers, doctors, financial experts, nurses, teachers. Although the number of intellectuals who have been able to return from Portugal itself, and to keep on some of the former regime's civil servants. There are fewer than 100 doctors in the country.

Chinese and Soviet diplomatic missions - probably at embassy level - are expected to open in Mozambique. Frelimo will retain diplomatic links with the 11 countries which already have consular representation. But the South African Consul-General - whose size even dwarfs that of the United States - may be downgraded to a trade mission. The Rhodesian mission will be closed down. An immediate exchange of diplomats with the new Vietcong government of South Vietnam will be effected on June 25.

From the Observer, London
SA's socialist neighbour

Mozambique will achieve independence eight days from now. Frelimo faces vast economic difficulties, and also the problem of how to conduct relations with South Africa. There will be no armed collision with the Republic and no interference in her internal affairs, writes CHARLES BLOOMBERG in this report on the state of South Africa's neighbour on the eve of independence.

LOURENCO MARQUES.
— John Orr's department store — visible symbol of South African affluence in the fashionable Avenida da Republica — displays a photograph of a smiling bearded Black man in its window. The face has not been seen here for 12 years. Until recently, his name was completely unknown. The caption: "Comrade Samora Machel, President-elect of Mozambique.'

All shops carry the benign photograph, together with Frelimo's colours: green — for agriculture; gold — for mineral wealth; white — for peace; black — for the power of the people; and red — for blood. Of all these, the bloodshed of the past 11 years seems least mentioned.

Reconciliation

The emphasis is on the reconciliation of all races, tribes and creeds, among Mozambique's 10m. people. As an "act of friendship", Machel has just relaxed restrictions on 300 convicted

Samora Machel . . . his face in all shop windows.

socialist-style society alongside a bastion of capitalism, an anti-racist state alongside one with a statutory colour bar; an exceptionally agriculturally-poor country alongside Africa's wealthiest industrial power.

As independence day approaches, Frelimo has stepped up campaigns for "the abolition of racism throughout Africa," and against "militarism, tribalism and regionalism." A Beira newspaper has savagely attacked South African "racism and imperialism," with a war

earthly kingdom 'We are not gods' says Joachim Chissano, caretaker Premier Everything depended on organization, sacrifice, unity and will. "You must not think that Frelimo will drop like a god from the sky to solve all our problems.

There are unmistakable hints of austerity. The new society, says Chissano, will abolish the "colonialist" idea that a man's value depended on "his money"; in future a man's worth will be measured by "what he contributes to society, be that ideas or physical labour. A man who does not create has no value."

Keeping a low profile, the interim government — in which a White lawyer, Dr Rui Baltazar, 40, is Frelimo's Minister of Justice) — has revealed relatively few important details of how Frelimo will run the sprawling country.

Certainly there will be no armed collision with South Africa, no interference in the Republic's internal politics, no springboard for Black insurgents. But the new anti-racist, socialist-style society envisaged must change South Africa's view of Black Africa. Already a note of alarm has crept into

previously took a weekend jaunt to Lourenco Marques for a taste of its commercialized permissiveness will now find the red-light district cleaned up "We must put an end to that degrading expression of the colonial capitalist system — prostitution — the sale of the body as if it were a mobile shop," says Machel. Prostitutes, he has ordered, must be re-integrated into society "through productive labour."

Police, immaculate Frelimo soldiers step up at road blocks, and make impromptu speeches saying Whites are welcome and that races should get to know each other better. "We want to live in friendship with you," said a hitch-hiking Frelimo medical orderly. He was trained as a soldier in Tanzania, and as a nurse in the Soviet Union.

Frelimo troops already occupy all the border garrisons, and are gradually moving into Lourenco Marques as the remaining 2,000 Portuguese troops are phased out.

Outwardly, the atmosphere is casual, relaxed, even carefree. Dolce vita sunbathers line the Polana Hotel pool. Chattering crowds gather nightly at pavement cafes...
Frelimo land grab planned — Machel

LOURENCO MARQUES — The president of Frelimo, Mr. Samora Machel, has promised to abolish private ownership of land after Mozambique’s independence next week, it was reported here yesterday.

"Mozambique will be independent and the land will belong to the people," the newspaper Noticias quotes Mr. Machel as telling a mass meeting at Inhambane, north of Lourenco Marques.

Mr. Machel, who will become President of Mozambique when Frelimo takes over the government next week, has been addressing a series of meetings as he progresses towards Lourenco Marques after crossing from Tanzania on May 24.

He is expected to enter the capital shortly before the independence celebrations on June 25. His statements, many of them expounding future Frelimo policy, are being fully reported by the State controlled Press and radio.

Mr. Machel told nearly 20 000 people on Tuesday that they had faces of famine because of local landlords who had inherited land from their parents and grandparents.

"Now I am here to tell the people that the land will belong to the people. We fought the 10-year war to free the land and give it to the people," he said.

"Do you think Frelimo fought the war to give the land to the landowners? Did our comrades and the people sacrifice themselves for the cause of the landlords?"

"No, we died for the people. There will be no private land in Mozambique. There will be no land to be sold. The people will have the land."

Mr. Machel also hinted at a future ban on mini-skirts and the type of dancing which he called a manifestation of decadent Western culture.

He criticised Western dress, dances and the Catholic Church which, he said, had aided the Portuguese efforts to destroy Mozambique’s personality and culture.

The Catholic Church had called African dancers pagan and immoral.

"But what about the balls? Is it civilised dancing when men and women hold and kiss each other while dancing?" he asked.

"Is it civilised to wear mini-skirts only to sell bodies to men?"

"When we dress decently they say we are savages and when we dance to express our feelings and our personality, they say we are savages and pagans."

"Why don’t they dance in daylight in public so that we can all watch?"

There were special houses with dimmed lights for dancing the twist. Why was this not allowed?"
Staring at Poverty
Lisbon Left Frelimo

"No one is born to build a garage."
A home, said a Frelimo minister, "is a house for a family to live in."

The Frelimo minister said that the government would work hard to improve the living conditions of the people. He mentioned that the government was working towards the construction of more homes and basic services such as electricity and water. He also talked about the importance of education and health care. He ended his speech by urging people to work hard and contribute to the development of the country.
Frelimo will not grab all land

Deon du Plessis,
The Star's Africa News Service

Lourenco Marques — Undeveloped land in Mozambique that is used purely for speculation will be made available for ordinary people to work on. This was the tenor of the land speech by Frelimo President Samora Machel at Inhambane this week.

He had said he was shocked by the poverty in the country and said there would now be no private land in the new Mozambique.

"Frelimo did not fight the war for 10 years to hand over the land to the landowners," he said.

But it is considered unlikely that the Frelimo Government will summarily seize the many properties owned by South Africans.

"That is against all land legislation, I don't think Frelimo would act that way," said an observer.

But they left not because they feared they would lose their land, but because of uncertainty over their personal safety.

Many South African farmers in the Vila Pery area, however, have abandoned their farms. At the moment, there are only four South Africans left.

On the contrary," said a businessman with extensive farmlands in northern Mozambique. "Frelimo have told us they need us and have pleaded with us to stay. I see no cause for alarm.

Many South African farmers in the Vila Pery area, however, have abandoned their farms. At the moment, there are only four South Africans left.

Land will be seized.
Marxist is key man in Machel's Cabinet

LOURENCO MARQUES—Increasing measures of State control over the affairs of Mozambique's 9-million inhabitants are likely from this week as the new Government sets about transforming the former capitalist economy into a socialist system.

The key figure in this regard will be Mr Marcelino Dos Santos, the Pemex vice-president, who became Minister of Development and Economic Planning on the first Mozambican Cabinet assented here last night. Mr Dos Santos, regarded as a hard-line Marxist, will have overall control over planning the country's economic future, and his appointment ensures a socialisation of a variety of aspects.

Mozambique's foreign diplomacy, on the other hand, will be under the guidance of the more moderate Mr Joaquim Chissano, who assumed the presidency of the National Council in the Transitional Government which ruled from last September. The new constitution makes no provision for either a vice-president or a Prime Minister.

ONE SURPRISE

The 15 ministers and nine deputy ministers will be as a Council of Ministers and will be responsible to the People's Assembly once elections have been held. These must take place within a year of the next Pemex Congress, for which no date has so far been set. The only surprise in the Cabinet is the omission of Mr Nelson Mota, Minister of Education and Cultural Department in the Transitional Government.

He has headed Pemex's cultural and educational department for many years and was thought certain to retain his post even after becoming one of the Pemex-appointed transitional government members. His absence, however, has been to his deputy in the Transitional Government, Mr Graça Simange. It is thought he has fallen out of favour with President Machel or is in line for some other sensitive office.

GUIDELINE

Apart from the direction given by Mr Dos Santos, the country's economy will be in the hands of the Minister of Finance, Mr Simon Marques, and the Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr Mariano Machilango.

Both graduated in economics at Lisbon University during the occupation, Mr Marques, who dominates political thought here, sets the 'marching line' for the new Government, is committed to a socialist policy and State control of most affairs is considered inevitable.

Some measures, including take-overs of the local Press and radio, were already effective under the Pemex-controlled Transitional Government.

Portuguese Preside until the proclamation of independence last week, Pemex now has complete freedom to impose its neo-economic policies on the country.

Once the various ministers have taken office and organised their staff and procedures the extent of the changes envisaged will be able to be gauged.

ECONOMICS

Pemex's intentions regarding private enterprise are not yet clear. They have complained about capitalisation and exploitation and the boards of directors of some major companies here were replaced by Pemex-appointed members after September.

The constitution states that foreign capital will be allowed to operate in a framework of the State economic policy.

Nationalisation of land in rural areas where, according to Mr Machilango, threatened large-scale renationalisation in a pre-independence spasm, anyway, there would be no private land or land to be bought or sold.

This is thought here to apply particularly to agricultural holdings and industrial land, but private house-owners in the coastal area that their property, too, would revert to the State.

FARMING

Portuguese farmers who abandoned their properties after the distribution here last October were given 60 days by the Transitional Government to repossess their land or forfeit it to the State.

The new Minister of Agriculture is Mr Joaquim Carvalho, an agriculturist who sent here after September to determine emergency economic measures.

As Pemex wants to give priority to agriculture—President Machel has said agriculture would be the country's base of development, with industry its growing factor—Mr Carvalho will be in a powerful position to direct agriculture into fixed production and export-earning crops.

State control of agriculture has also been 'promised' to doctors here, but doctors are not yet confirmed in Portugal.

The new Minister of Health is Mr Holder Pires, an ex-president of Mozambique's health service after September.

Portuguese railways and some areas of road transport are already under State control.
Machel returns to hero's welcome

LOURENCO MARQUES. — The president of Frelimo, Mr. Samora Machel, yesterday returned to a hero's welcome here, capital of the country he will rule from tomorrow.

Frelimo takes full power here when the Portuguese flag is struck at midnight tonight for the last time in 500 years, Sapa reports. Mr. Machel flew into Lourenco Marques airport yesterday afternoon to a full military reception from the move he has led for six years and the cheers of a vast crowd.

Hundreds of thousands of more people jammed the area outside the terminal building and lined the streets into the city to see the cavalcade of nearly 40 cars which took the Frelimo president and senior party officials and dignitaries into the city.

Those allowed into the airport building and on to the apron cheered, waved and gave the clenched fist salute as their future president stepped from a twin-engined Frelimo military aircraft.

Mr. Machel was met by the Prime Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, and the Frelimo Vice-President, Mr. Marcelino dos Santos, who himself arrived a short while earlier in a light plane.

Wearing the green Frelimo uniform, Mr. Machel shook hands with members of the transitional government, here and with foreign delegates already here for the independence celebrations.
SA changes

In the long term, undeniable — yes. Particularly if South Africa maintains its current race policies. But there are equally undeniable signs that the events that brought about the fall of the Portuguese colonial empire and stripped away part of South Africa's protective cocoon of buffer states has hustled the Nationalist Government into making appeasing changes.

Frelimo, though devoted to the cause of "freedom" for Africans in South Africa and Rhodesia, has many problems to overcome before it can expend any energy not needed to shake Mozambique out of the drowsy neglect of centuries.

Many of Frelimo's problems are ineradicable. Perhaps the most pressing is the plight of 50,000 refugees who returned home without South Africa's willingness to sell the gold earned for the Mozambique Government through an old-established treaty with the Portuguese Government, these would not be as much to celebrate today.

No figures are officially available, but bank and business sources say that the sale of these gold earnings at the free market price through South Africa's overseas contacts has earned R100m in foreign exchange for Mozambique since last September.

President Machel is hardly likely to jeopardise that kind of money and the jobs of 150,000 workers by allowing the ANC to establish bases on Mozambique soil.

Both sides must now work towards solving the Southern African political impasse — because gold won't always buy peace of mind for either.
Many gains from SA connections

Cape Times
Africa Bureau
JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique today gains its independence after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule, with enough inherited problems to ensure that relations in the short term with South Africa will not be markedly different.

Certainly, on the surface, there have been enough developments in the run-up to independence to chill the blood of the average South African who has been brought up with a programmed reaction to swastikas and red trenches.

Lourenco Marques is teeming (well, relatively, when you remember just the other colonial day) with Russians, Chinese, Bulgarians, Hungarians and East Germans, to name just a few sources of communist comrades.

Tougher line

That’s not all. Any Mozambique-watchers would have noticed, in the last few weeks of September, that he began his triumphal tour of the Tanzanian border and worked his way south. President-elect Samora Machel has been preaching a tougher line than the transitional government’s placatory Prime Minister, Joaquin Chissano.

The Prime Minister, 33, spent 10 months cooling tempers and rebuilding bridges broken by the disastrous racial riots of September and October last year. But Mr Machel, on his way to take over in November, has been uncompromisingly hard-line on everything from land ownership to mines.

To add to the chill, the Prime Minister, D.A.M, stunned South Africa’s homeland leaders and invited instead exiled Mr Oliver Tambo of the banned African National Congress to the celebration.

The spectre of Frelimo, with its military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, with its training bases seemingly loom nearer.

Then the South African Consul-General, Mr I.A. Kotze, left Mozambique and the diplomatic mission was closed down, marking the rejection of White, as well as Black South Africans.

Fresh Frelimo troops, well-trained and armed and not at all rag-tag like the first guerrillas who came out of the bush, appeared in Lourenco Marques’s streets, now set an entirely new, standard.

Mozambique’s’ economy needs aid badly and so now is, as always, the aim of Western donors, for businessmen who fear the worst.

Uncle Sam, too, was made to eat humble pie. He was not invited officially, but militant Black Congressman Charles Diggs got his own special guerrilla card.

At the talks held last week at Togo — a tiny resort on the east about 200km north of Lourenco Marques, and better known to South African and Rhodesian tourists than to Mozambicans — it became apparent that a fully-fledged Black socialist state was being eroded on South Africa’s eastern border.

Clearly such a state would look for its inspiration to the Russians, the Chinese and their satellite states. And that’s very bad news for South Africa.

But 1975?

from Tanzania, Zambia and Malawi after the 10 years of war which ended last September.

United Nations officials believe there may be another 30,000 on the way — and already starvation is a reality in the far north. The type of celebrations in Lourenco Marques — never closer than 300km to the war — and those in the depressed Cebu Guadalupe province which was in it for a decade, will be very different.

Another inheritance is a massive external debt estimated at $350m, and an economy run down with immense disregard by Mozambique’s former colonial masters. If the port of Beira is closed to Rhodesian traffic, in a move to squeeze out the Smith regime, losses amounting to R70m a year will accrue — unless Britain and others pick up the tab.

Lack of manpower is another serious drawback to Mozambique’s advance. More than half of the Whites, who form the skilled sector of the labour force, have left the country since last September’s Bloodlettering. There is little doubt about the amount of support Frelimo’s socialist policies will have in Black areas; the more developed parts of the country, and one of the party’s priorities after independence will be to indoctrinate all rural and official “capitalists” in these areas.

But perhaps the best tranquillizers for jumpy South Africans are the four white farm workers who have opened the first new businesses between the two countries — the employ- ment of about 150 Mozambican contract workers on the South African mines; the sale of power from the Cabo Basco dams; tourists (which seems most vulnerable because package tours to the Mozambican coast are just as feasible from Namibia as Johannes- burg); and joint usage of railways and the port of Lourenco Marques.

Pragmatic

No matter how militant President Machel may become, his spokesmen are firmly believed to be most diplomatic and observers that have left to South Africa will be pragmatic once the heady brew of ‘emotionalism’ is exhausted after independence.

After all, some diplo-
CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Mozambique’s real struggle still lay ahead; the economy was in a ‘catastrophic state’ and its enemies could attack indirectly, President Samora Machel said today after he was sworn in.

President Machel introduced top African liberation leaders to a wildly applauding crowd of about 15,000 people outside the city hall here.

In his inaugural speech of nearly 90 minutes, Mr. Machel said Frelimo identified with all liberation movements, and said “There is a unity between our purposes.” However, he did not refer to South Africa or Rhodesia.

He paid special tribute to Tanzania and Zambia for their help to Frelimo during the war.

Communes

The President said the power of the new nation would rest with the workers and peasants and in order to reach the mass of people with modern facilities it was vital to have them grouped in communal centres.

For this reason tribesmen in outlying areas would be brought into communal villages all over Mozambique.

He reviewed Frelimo policy at length and reiterated that the State would have no connection with the church. The main priorities in Mozambique were practical and not of the church, he said.

Pressmen were not allowed into the inauguration ceremony but proceedings were relayed to the crowd outside by loudspeaker. In his acceptance of an office President Machel said: “I swear by my honour to employ all my energies to the purposes of the revolution of the Mozambique people. Through the constitution there will be peace and justice for all citizens.”

Swearing-in

The swearing-in ceremony began in the gothic-style city hall after streams of limousines escorted by motorcycles deposited VIP guests at the front steps.

The crowd jammed the open space before the city hall in spite of the drizzle and flags rang an empty space, which until recently held a large status of a Portuguese hero.

President Machel’s six-year-old son Samora, in a neat blue suit and red bow tie, stood on the city hall steps with two Frelimo
500 years of Lisbon rule ends

Cape Times Africa Bureau

CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Independence came 20 minutes late to Mozambique this morning after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule. But the ecstatic acclaim of the rain-soaked crowd as just-behind-schedule President Samora Machel entered the stadium made it clear that nobody cared that midnight had passed. Mozambique was free — and that little extra wait merely made it even more worthwhile.

Mozambique Radio reported that the Portuguese flag was lowered for the last time as the symbol of colonial authority in Mozambique at 22 minutes after midnight.

The flag of the People's Republic of Mozambique blossomed in red, green, white, black and yellow at 12.25.

The Portuguese flag was lowered by a Portuguese seaman and an airman.

An estimated 80,000 people were inside and outside Maputo. Although there was heavy rain nobody left.

Among the huge crowds were several thousand Whites. Two bands from police played while the people clapped and shouted and sang revolutionary songs.

President Samora Machel came in about 15 minutes past midnight and received a tremendous ovation.

The proclamation of the Republic was read by President Samora Machel. Before the reading he and Brigadier Vasco Goncalves, the Portuguese Prime Minister, embraced.

Earlier, when the heavy rain began, Mozambique Radio reminded listeners of an old African proverb which says that when rain falls something important is about to happen.

Many of the country's nine million inhabitants — living from the Rezina, South Africa, and Swaziland borders to the south on the Indian Ocean — were on hand to witness the historic event.

Freelimo anthem

CAN PHUMO (Lourenco Marques). — Frelimo yesterday released the words of the new national anthem. The opening lines emphasize the victory in the 10-year-long liberation war.

THE OPENING LINES ARE:
Long live long live Frelimo
Guide the Mozambique people
Heroic people who, gun in hand,
Have overthrown colonialism
The whole people united
From the Rovuma to the Maputo
Fight against imperialism
And will always win.

CHORUS:
Long live Mozambique
Long live our flag, the national symbol
Long live Mozambique
For which the people will fight.
United to the whole world
In the fight against bourgeoisie
Our homeland will be the grave
Of capitalism and exploitation
For the people of Mozambique
Artisans and peasants
Engaged in work
Wealth will always be the reward.
cerebrated on radio.

Today, Mr. Sansarni Malo, the "Leader of Forno, who had occupied the position of President for 12 years," left the post, the government said. The fall of the Portuguese government and the return of Forno will become President of the Provisional Assembly, the government said.

He will then address the nation and the next day, the President of Southern Africa will be sworn in as Premier. His attention to the words of the Forno government is the first of many committed to Black Nationalism, wrote in Southern Africa, and it's diplomatic and trade connections. In the future, he will lean towards the Communist countries in Eastern Europe and Asia, which supported the revolutionary struggle.

The most important part of President Machel's speech will concern his future attitude to Forno, and the countries of Southern Africa, not the communist and socialist policies.
Machel supports Blacks in SA

Continued from page 1

found itself after almost five centuries of Portuguese colonial rule. Mozambique has inherited an external debt of more than R400m and is heavily reliant on South Africa, which provides 40 percent of its foreign income, UPI reports.

"Imperialism and colonialism robbed us of our riches," Mr. Machel said. "International concessions made famous fortunes while the people starved." He accused religion - and in particular the Roman Catholic Church - of having contributed to this situation.

Mozambique's new constitution allows freedom of religion and ownership of private property, as long as this does not conflict with the interests of the state. It also upholds civil liberties and the principle of no arrest without trial.

CAN PHUMO. - President Samora Machel last night pledged Mozambique's "full support" for Blacks in South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia "in their struggle for freedom".

He dropped the bombshell at a State banquet, highpoint of the independence celebrations in the Mozambique capital - now renamed Can Phumo - at which representatives of guerrilla organizations were accorded special honours.

It was the new President's third major speech in 24 hours, but the first in which he referred to the White south.

"The struggle in Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) is our struggle and we are on the side of the people of Namibia (South West Africa)," Mr. Machel said.

"South Africa is a sovereign African state kept apart from the African community by a backward policy which is condemned to failure."

Struggle

He pledged the "full support" of the Mozambican people and "the guidance" of Frelimo, and said Mozambique would always support the struggle of the South African masses, whatever the difficulties.

Mr. Machel told his guests that the victories of the "noble people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos... showed once again that liberation struggles are invincible."

He made special mention of Dr. Agostinho Neto, leader of Angola's Marxist MPLA guerrilla movement, whom he called "comrade in arms." He also addressed as "comrade" Mr. Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

However, he added,...
So far, détente has been about White states and Black states. Now it is also going to be about White capitalism and Black socialism.

The new dimension

That a machine gun should be displayed on the national flag of the newly independent People's Republic of Mozambique may be somewhat unnerving for South Africans. It certainly gives point to Mr Vorster's warning that détente is a foolish process. The future will be too dreadful to contemplate.

Pretoria's relationship with Frelimo is not likely to be a comfortable one. While pragmatism is the keynote ("We are not hysterical revolutionaries,") the President Samora Machel, the 10 years war tempered us) should not be confused with compromise. The South African connection is anaesthesia to the avowedly socialist Frelimo.

Certainly, political options will be limited by economic realities. It was not surprising that Machel's inaugural speech contained no overt threats to SA, nor indeed even to Rhodesia. Nor was it particularly surprising that, while the nationalisation of natural resources was announced, there was also a call for greater foreign investment in the country.

A Chinese puzzle

Where the Chinese will fit into that picture has yet to emerge, certainly their presence was palpable throughout Wednesday's proceedings.

The new government has inherited a critical foreign exchange shortage, a trade deficit which in 1973 was R170m, a 90% illiteracy rate, 100,000 refugees and a grossly inadequate health service to name just a few of its problems. So the need to maximise earnings from the sale of labour, harbour services, Cabora Bassa power, and other goods and services cannot be over-estimated.

Nevertheless, Frelimo can be expected to reduce the territory's links with SA to a minimum. In their place will develop close ties with Tanzania, Zambia, an anticipated Black government in Rhodesia, and Malawi. It will be a slow process but Frelimo acknowledges this.

The infrastructure for such ties is limited but likely to improve. Three tarred roads to Tanzania and Zambia are regarded as top priorities, though progress will be held up because an estimated 70% of all road equipment is broken down and there are few parts.

Bena is expected to play an increasingly important role for Zambian trade, moving by rail between the port and the railwayhead at Moatize near Tete, and by road for the rest of the way. Harbour facilities at Nacala, which last year handled nearly 800,000 tons of cargo, are being extended to cope with increasing Zambian traffic via Malawi.

But there will be no dramatic changes.

Cashew nuts and cotton

Given the critical foreign currency shortage, even a limited gain would help. But Frelimo officials are cautiously optimistic that improved agricultural prices will make up for the drop in tourism. Cashew nuts (216,000 t in 1973), the main foreign exchange earner, are expected to bring in R34,7m this year compared to R28,1m in 1973. Sugar (exports about 200,000 t a year), instead of being pegged to Portugal's price of R86 a ton, will get the minimum world market price of R90. Cotton (48,000 t a year) will also rise in price, having been fixed at R66 a ton by Portugal. Tea (18,000 t a year) is expected to rise from R360 a ton to about R380, and sisal prices should also improve.

Farming experts, then, will be one of the main engines of economic growth, which fits in well with Machel's dictum that agriculture should be the base of the new society. The harsh fact nonetheless remains that, unless the potential advantages of trade with SA are maximised, the climb up from poverty to prosperity will be a long and painful process.

Whether this sacrifice will be considered worth making for ideological reasons is a question Machel and his men can no longer evade.
SA, Machel: What now?

LOURENCO MARQUES. — Mozambique's independence festivities end here this weekend with the major questions concerning the new state's relationships with White-ruled states in Southern Africa still unanswered.

President Samora Machel and other leaders have this week concentrated on the past, particularly on the struggle against "Portuguese colonialism" rather than on the position of the new state in the future.

Until a new government is formed here, observers conclude, it is unlikely that major decisions on foreign policy will be announced.

The new state consists of a president without a government, except for the Frelimo central committee which will in any case be the dominant body in the new administration.

There has been speculation that Mozambique will apply United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and there is uncertainty over its future trade relationship with South Africa regardless of any decision on diplomatic links (writes a Sapa representative).

Statements by President Samora Machel this week have affirmed Mozambique's intention of complying with the charters of the United Nations and of the Organization of African Unity, but no firm conclusions can be drawn even from his statement on Rhodesia: "Mozambique would 'fulfil its international obligations' towards Rhodesia and other southern African states, he told state guests at the independence banquet on Wednesday."

He promised support for Black majority rule in Rhodesia and efforts to end the "illegal government of Mr Ian Smith. But whether this was a promise to apply sanctions against Rhodesia has yet to be clarified."

President Machel further promised support for the "masses" in South Africa and South-West Africa, but stopped short of pledging moral or material support for armed incursions into South Africa — something which would have led to a confrontation between the two states.

The South African Government has expressed its desire for friendly relations with the new Mozambique, but has also warned that it would not tolerate armed infiltration across the border.

International financial support has been promised, should Mozambique apply sanctions against Rhodesia and the British decision to end the Beira patrol has heightened speculation that a move is imminent.

US INTERESTS

Richard Walker cable from New York that the United States will seek a protective power to look after its interests in Mozambique if diplomatic relations are not established within a week or two.

The estimated 104 US citizens living in Mozambique now have no diplomatic protection and a State Department official described the situation as "unprecedented as far as we know", since the US presence has been neither acknowledged or expelled.

The consulate in Lourenco Marques is closed but its five officers and three support staff and their families have not left.

Sapa reports that South African officials visiting Lourenco Marques last week could not face difficulties unless the new government there clarifies the position regarding entry from the Republic once the ban on entry during the independence celebrations is lifted.

The attitude of the new government to South Africans arriving in Mozambique has yet to be determined.
National Congress shows that Mozambique will be willing to play host to South African Black Nationalists and even let them open offices here.

Unemployment

- But the indication is strongly that it will not permit them to infiltrate guerrillas to South Africa. Pretoria has made it abundantly clear that that kind of thing will bring drastic counteraction.

- And for a long time Mozambique will need South Africa much more than South Africa needs it.

- Mozambique's concentration will, for years, be on its own pressing domestic problems - unemployment, the appalling poverty in its urban slums, the under-use of its abundant arable land, tribal divisions and the general lack of development despite the opportunities the Portuguese had (and denied the outside world) in the last hundred years.

- Once the euphoria of this week's parades and artillery salutes and other paraphernalia have worn off, those Frelimo young soldiers seen everywhere, with their Kalamkaks, bayonets, pistols and sometimes grenades will assume greater meaning.

- There will be the job of providing the muscle for an overburdened government to block troubles stemming from the massive problems and particularly those that go out and educate the people and ensure that they get down to work.

- The Lourenço Marques port is half clogged with ships. The country's services are slowly crumbling for lack of technicians and many of whom have quit in a hurry.

- From all angles Frelimo is struck by difficulties and help from the Russians and the Chinese and Tanzanians, however helpful or powerful they might be, are simply not in as good a position to help as South Africa.

Dependence

- For the same reason this country will for a long time perhaps decades, deal with and heavily depend on South Africa - even while it publicly lambastes apartheid and most other things South African.

- South Africa is already helping Mozambique to build, modernise and keep the rickety local railway system going.

- Now South Africa is selling on the world market Mozambique's gold, the gold usually sent here to cover the deflated payments of Mozambican workers on South African mines.

- Thus this country is earning hard currency.

- Significantly, the latest Lourenço Marques newspaper, Noticia, this week gave two columns to an article by a Mozambican writer, Mr. O. S. Smith, who was willing to emigrate to South Africa.

- He did not call him a racist.

'Just a fact'

- Mr. O. S. Smith earns no such treatment, he is "racist and illegal."
Cabra forge on

Cape Times
Chief Reporter
MR E T S BROWN, chairman of the consortium that has built the giant R556m Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme on the Zambezi, said in an interview at Stellenbosch yesterday that he foresaw no problems in getting the project finished in October, as planned.

On the eve of the Mozambique independence celebrations Mr Brown, who leaves for England on holiday in the Pendennis Castle today said: "I have always taken the long view. And although one can never tell what is going to happen next in Africa, I am optimistic about the future of Cabora Bassa.

We have already carried out successful tests in transmitting power from Cabora Bassa to Pretoria, and I see no reason to believe that there will be any change in the plans to supply power to South Africa from this new source."

The whole Cabora Bassa scheme is said to owe much to Mr. "Ted" Brown's unflinching drive and enthusiasm in spite of the fact that the builders have been faced with formidable problems in the six years that construction has been in progress. The project will in October be only four months behind schedule.

The Portuguese Government, which is responsible for payment for the scheme, has formed a special company which will use Cabora Bassa as the hub of a massive power and irrigation project.

The Cabora Bassa dam is situated about 144km from Tete in Mozambique. A 20-year power contract has been obtained from South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission (Escom), and the 1 400km link between the dam and Pretoria is the longest direct-current transmission line in the world.

The scheme has been jointly financed by South Africa, Portugal, Germany and France.

Latest reports indicate that Mozambique's Black leaders have deferred an ultimate decision on Cabora Bassa for a decade at least. Meanwhile Portugal will handle the affairs of the dam till all major participants are paid off, and until it is free to sell the electricity, in effect, where it likes.
Musas denies contact

The president of Musas, Mr. Karel Tip, yesterday denied that his organization had any contact with Fretilin or Fretilin officials. He was commenting on reports that Musas had maintained 'close relations' with Fretilin and that a delegation of Musas students would be sent to Mozambique to attend independence celebrations.

Mr. Tip said: "Musas's contact in Mozambique is entirely with the Mozambican Students' Union. At no time have we had any contact with Fretilin or Fretilin officials.

The Mozambican Students' Union will attend the independence celebrations as guests of the students in Mozambique."
SOMA MOSES MACTEL, 41, who became President of the People's Republic of Mozambique on Tuesday, left Lourenco Marques (now Beira, the capital) to accompany Mosato on a guerrilla instructor's course.

In Mozambique, where Frelimo had its headquarters, he became a leader of Frelimo's training camp. In 1966 he was appointed head of the Frelimo army, and in February he became secretary for Defence on the triumvirate that was formed to rule Frelimo after the assassination of the organisation's founder, Eduardo Mondlane. (He was killed when a parcel bomb exploded in his house in Dar es Salaam.)

The two other members of the triumvirate were Lourenco Marques, who studied at Lisbon University and a Mozambican of Portuguese descent, then at the Sorbonne, and the Rev. Urmi Simiano, a former priest. Simiano was later expelled from Frelimo, and in May, 1978, Michel was installed as the organisation's president.

WHEN Samora Machel stepped out of the Hawker Siddeley aircraft that flew him to Lourenco Marques airport last Thursday night, he returned home, he looked superbly fit — lithe and graceful in his movements.

As he strode past the Frelimo guard of honour, one knew that he recognized most of the guerrilla veterans — by name. Here was a leader in intimate contact with his followers.

It may be a different story now that Michel is President of the People's Republic of Mozambique. He is a capable remotism, and he understands people as built into his being. Also, instead of walking through the hall, he will be tied either to a desk or to dining with his party leaders, foreign observers and local diplomats.

The transition from guerrilla to statesman, the paucity politician could be a quick and corrupt one, but Michel does not look as if he will fall victim to it as easily. His offices in Mozambique are far less public than they were in Portuguese times.

How could you expect Mozambique's 8-million Black to observe this trend of conduct if he did not subscribe to its own message?

NEW ETHOS

An entirely new ethos has been imposed. Individualism, selfishness, and a demand for personal gain are the new social values. In their place are found the ideal of service to the community, selflessness, and an ascetic way of life. For example, he has always cut his hair at the shortest length and the "extremist" committee will inform on people who do not follow this rule.

His personal preference is for the old lifestyle of Mozambique — prawns and wine.

But then I am not the president of a country that has been sacked dry by Portuguese colonialism for almost 500 years, that has been raped by a 10-year guerrilla war in which an estimated 50,000 White and Black soldiers and civilians died, and that in the past two-and-a-half years has seen a damage of $20 billion, a decline in doctor, dentists, engineers, nurses, and dentists, and an expansion in public service business, business men, managers, and so forth.

Here will Michel set about rebuilding Mozambique? Obviously, his first priority will be to consolidate Frelimo's political control over the whole country. This he has been doing as if it will be accomplished fairly quickly. Frelimo claims it had 29,000 men under arms in its guerrilla war against the Portuguese — they have been scattered all over Mozambique — with their Russian Kalashnikov automatic rifles, the new arm of law and order.

REJECTED

Political unity will be a prerequisite for progress in Mozambique, and Frelimo will seek to maintain its hold on the independent state of Mozambique, but also the 24th international party dictatorship.

The multi-party system has been rejected by Frelimo leaders because they believe it is a way to support the liberation movement. The intent is to win over the Portuguese to the side of Frelimo. Frelimo has no intention of forming a government.

With the possible exception of Beira and Lourenco Marques, there are still some Black states in Africa that feel about the multi-party system and even in these few multi-party states, it is more a matter of a major party tolerating smaller parties until they become obsolete.

There is some individuals, with a vested interest, who — although reconciled new to Frelimo rule — prefer that democracy will split the leadership ranks of Frelimo. Jaque Chissano, (Prime Minister in the transitional Frelimo government), they say, is a "moderate" who will engage in a power struggle with the "extremist" Machel.

No power

Forget it Chissano, for one thing, has no separate power base, even if he wanted one, the President of the other party, he is powerful entrenched, and even if he was not there, the "extremist" of Frelimo would not diminish in power. The contrary, probably it would be intensified.

Frelimo intends to introduce a "participatory democracy" in Mozambique through the decentralisation of the political structure from the 12 members of the central committee downwards through provincial and district committees.

També's experience over 10 years has shown that "participation" is a unifying factor — that it can work well at the local level although involvement of the population and political and ideological discussion of a not equally successful. Party leaders tend to also beyond the influence of the new political system.

Frelimo's immense advantage is that the Portuguese junta demands to be given power to it on a winner-take-all basis. It has recalled that some 50 political opponents have been like mushrooms in Mozambique. The next step is about as far left as the Black governments.

The key to the success of the new political system in Mozambique will be in the strength of the organisational discipline and dedication of Frelimo.

Whatever problems of Western democracy have bitten the dust in the process of ensuring Frelimo's total power, the blunt fact is that Mozambique is infinitely more stable than Angola where three of these liberation movements are fighting it out for power.

It may have escaped the notice of many, but White South Africans feel that, with the success of Mozambican politics, Frelimo, under Michel, is about as far left as Black governments.

The fire group of workers to whom the message will be sent may be too dead workers in Lourenco Marques and Beira.

Stikes will not affect the success of Frelimo in future, and trade unions will be radicalized, organised, probably into an all-racial unit, the same as in South Africa.

Frelimo's politics will essentially stand fall by the success of achieving in creating new spirit, a new African in Mozambique? Yes, the present level of discrimination, racial and resistance to corruption — he maintained, the Frelimo victory will set back the all-too familiar African torpor.
Deon du Plessis, of
The Star's Africa
News Service

LOURENCO MARQUES — The official transfer of power from
Portuguese to Frelimo authorities here is like-
ly to be at a ceremony
starting at midnight on
June 24-25 at the Gov-
ernor's palace

One source hints that
the President of Portugal,
General Costa Gomes, will
be in Lourenco Marques
for the ceremony.

This speculation is tied
to a communiqué issued
some weeks ago that
General Gomes was "likely
to visit Zambia near the
end of June.

A festival marking in-
dependence will probably
be held the next day —
June 26 — at the Ma-
cheta Stadium

A flaming torch will ar-
rive at the stadium, car-
ried by athletes from Nan-
gade, only a few ki-
lometres from Mozam-
bique's northernmost
boundary.

2,000 RUNNERS

More than 2,000 athletes
will carry torches to the
stadium and to provincial
capitals along the route.

The midnight power
transfer ceremony will
also see the first hoisting
of the new Mozambican
flag and the first airing of
the country's new national
anthem.

No one is quite sure yet
what the new flag looks
like. Attribuna, the weekly
paper here, will carry a
picture of it in a special
edition on June 25.

One source who claims
to have seen the new flag
says it consists of an ear
of corn and an industrial
cog wheel in one corner.

In the middle of the
wheel will be a hand
bearing a book symbol-
ising study and a hand
bearing a rifle symbolising
vigilance.

There will also be a
hand holding a hoe to
symbolise agriculture and
work.

Radiating from the
wheel and ear of corn will
be the colours of Frelimo.

These are red, yellow,
green and black. The col-
ours will be separated by
stripes of white.

While there is still
doubt about the composition
of Mozambique's
leadership after independ-
ence, there is little
doubt about who the top
men will be.

President Samora Machel will almost certainly
be President of the Rep-
ublic, while Mr. Joaquim
Chissano will remain
Prime Minister.

Commandant Alberto
Chipande will probably
become Chief of the ar-
med forces. Mr. Armando
Guebuza, present Minister of
Internal Administration,
will also be an im-
portant figure in the new
administration.

Mr. Marcelino dos San-
tos, Vice President of Fre-
limo, is expected by some
to become Minister of
Foreign Affairs and by
others to become Frelimo's
representative at the
United Nations.
LOURENCO MARQUES. — Two Black refugees from South Africa were shot dead by Frelimo soldiers on Tuesday when they tried to enter Mozambique from Swaziland.

A statement by the Mozambique Ministry of Information said that the men, who were not named, were part of a group challenged by a Frelimo patrol last Tuesday. They were ordered to identify themselves, but ran away in panic.

The statement expressed the Government's regret for the incident.
No links with SA

Staff Reporter

MOZAMBIQUE will not establish diplomatic relations with South Africa and Rhodesia, the Radio Club of Mozambique reported last night.

The radio quoted a statement by the Frelimo President, Mr Samora Machel, published yesterday in the French magazine, Afrique-Afte.

Mr Machel said: "Independent Mozambique will establish diplomatic relations with all the countries of Africa except the illegal regime in Salisbury and the racist South African Government."

The broadcast added that the Portuguese Prime Minister, General Vasco Goncalves, will attend the independence celebrations in Lourenco Marques on June 25.
LM cuts Nusas team to three

Staff Reporter

The delegation of 40 members which Nusas was invited to send to the Mozambique independence celebrations has been cut to three.

The Mozambique students union, which had invited the original 40 delegates, contacted the Nusas head office late yesterday to say that after consultation with the Ministry of Information the invitation was being cut down to three members of the Nusas executive committee.

Mr Kariel Tnp, president of Nusas, said yesterday that the reduction appeared to be in line with the general Pretoria policy of keeping foreign attendance at a minimum.

"It is very disappointing," he said. "It would have been a valuable opportunity for South African students to learn of the situation in Mozambique at first hand, and to take part in a historic occasion."

The three people who will now attend the celebrations are Mr Tnp, Mr Mike Stent, Nusas vice-president, and Mr Craig Williamson, the finance officer.

The students union and the chamber of mines have been invited to send representatives to the celebrations.

Regional representatives of the chamber's mines labour organization in Mozambique had, however, been invited to participate in the regional celebrations in their separate centres.

Magribane, Minister of Works and Communications, and the Minister of Justice, Mr C. D. Molapo, will now attend the celebrations are Mr Tnp, Mr Mike Stent, Nusas vice-president, and Mr Craig Williamson, the finance officer.

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Envoys escorted to border

Diplomatic links with LM ended

Cape Times Africa Bureau and Sapa

LOURENCO MARQUES. — The South African Consulate-General in Lourenco Marques and the Consulate in Beira were both closed down this weekend, ending formal diplomatic links with Mozambique.

The Consul-General, Mr. H.A. Kotze, and the Consul in Beira, were both expected to return to South Africa by this morning.

A fleet of removal vans loaded up with furniture and contents of the consular general office in the Avenida Republica during the weekend.

Escort by Frelimo soldiers, officials of the South African Consulate-General drove in convoy out of the capital yesterday towards the South African border, 80km away.

The convoy, consisting of two large removal vans and three consular cars, was led by a Frelimo utility vehicle and followed by a small truck with Frelimo soldiers. A Frelimo soldier sat in each consular car.

It is not yet clear if all the staff will be returning to South Africa.

The Frelimo leaders have been discussing future relations with South Africa at their conference in Tete, near Maputo.

Informed sources in Lourenco Marques say that work is being carried out at the official residence of the Consul-General in the Avenida Antonio Enea, to turn the elegant old house into offices as well as living quarters. A "trade mission" would then be established to deal with the issuing of visas and other business.

Though the diplomatic post has been downgraded — probably to appease militants in the party who are aggressively anti-South African — a South African presence remains vital.

The joint business that the countries have is the use of the port of Lourenco Marques, the employment of 15,000 Mozambique mineworkers in South Africa, and the sale of power from the Cabo da Roca hydro-electric scheme.

The export of Black labour to South African gold mines, the duties on South African goods handled at Lourenco Marques' harbour, and tourism bring in more than half of Mozambique's foreign earnings.

Exactly how the new Frelimo government will handle its economic relations with South Africa is still to be seen. No specific announcement has been made by Frelimo leaders on this matter yet.

Significantly, just before the South African consular officials left quietly by road a delegation from the exiled African National Congress of South Africa led by Oliver Tambo flew in to a tumultuous reception at the airport.

Deputations of foreign student organizations are due to arrive today to attend the celebrations. Among them is the National Union of South African Students (Nusa), which has maintained close relations with Frelimo.

In common with South Africa and Rhodesia, most Western nations have not been invited to the independence celebrations. Sapa reports.

The United States, France, West Germany, Japan, Belgium, Greece, Spain and Canada do not appear on the list of attending nations. Malawi is a conspicuous omission from the African states.

The national government's Prime Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, confirmed yesterday that the president of Frelimo, Mr. Samora Moises Machel, would be the first President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Visitors to PEA, page 2
Leading article, page 12
Refugees in border escape

Cape Times Correspondent

SKUKUZA. — A border meeting at noon yesterday between Frelimo troops, South African Police officers and Kruger National Park officials resulted in two bulldozers being returned to Frelimo.

The nature conservation director for the park, Dr. Uys de Villiers Pienaar, disclosed that the bulldozers were used early on Sunday by a small party of White refugees who fled across the border into the game park with a convoy of trucks.

Dr. Pienaar, one of yesterday's negotiating party which included Brigadier De Waal of Eastern Transvaal police headquarters, said there was confusion about the incident for some hours after it happened.

He knew of no hostages being taken from the South African side of the border. Neither did he know of any threats by Frelimo.

Later on Sunday more shots were being fired at the breakthrough point, Frelimo soldiers approached African employees of the park at a labourers' camp on the border and asked about two bulldozers, the property of the Frelimo government they alleged.

According to Dr. Pienaar, the soldiers asked the labourers to contact someone in authority.

"As far as I know," said Dr. Pienaar last night, "the Frelimo did not storm into South African territory, not did they threaten the labourers."

Describing the meeting with Frelimo, Dr. Pienaar said: "We had Portuguese working for the park handled the bulldozers, and the Frelimo soldiers left.

Last night police patrols were on stand-by in some camps and men, drafted from outside, the area were being retained temporarily.

In Pretoria last night, the Minister of Police, Mr. J.T. Kruger, said: "On the night of June 22, 1975, 30 Frelimo soldiers and 70 Mozambique citizens armed with knobkerries arrived at a labour camp at Mhakanzi in the Republic on the RSA-Mozambique border.

"The camp is used by Bantu labourers in charge of a White, who are carrying out a game-retaining border fence between the RSA and Mozambique."

"The Frelimo soldiers contended that eight Portuguese men had fled from Mozambique to the Republic with two bulldozers, four lorries and two landrovers."

"They contended that these vehicles were the property of Frelimo."

Dr. Pienaar said Dr. Pienaar contested later that, Frelimo made no effort to enter South Africa.}

"Frelimo authorities on border"
A new flag to the east...

The official programme of the celebrations opens at 10 a.m. with a festival of African dances and song.

The new national flag of Mozambique displays the Frelimo colours of green, red, yellow and black separated by narrow white stripes. On the left hand side, the flag bears the coat of arms of Mozambique, a frog with a book open over it and with a crossed machine gun and a hoe superimposed. On the right hand side of the flag, a red star will "symbolise Mozambique's internationalist policy."

Frelimo's President, Mr Samora Machel, will be installed as the first President of the People's Republic of Mozambique at a ceremony to take place at the City Hall, at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow.

During the President's investiture, Mr Machel will address the nation.

At 1 p.m. a ceremony will be held in the square outside the Lourenco Marques Airport to lay the stones for "the monument to the heroes of the liberation war."

Later, at 3.30 p.m., there will be a military and civilian parade at the Avenida de Cristal. In the evening a State Banquet will be held at the pavilion of the Lourenco Marques camping site.

On Thursday a youth festival will be staged at the Mauza Stadium at about 7 p.m., when the "touch of unity" is due to arrive at the stadium.

The youth festival will close with a march past of all the national and international delegations attending the celebrations.

One too many for the LM beanfeast

BILL NORRIS

GETTING arrested is an occupational hazard for journalists. In years gone by I have been picked up in Paris for reporting riots, kicked out of Angola for reporting a war and watched by OID's for reporting a war and kicked out of Angola for reporting a war. In Angola for reporting a war and kicked out of Angola for reporting a war and kicked out of Angola for reporting a war. And in Zambia... But on Friday I was arrested for trying to stage a march welcoming the liberation army. It seemed a little hard.

The party in question was the Mauza Independence Festival. A bonfire and a march were the order of the occasion.

From an American perspective, I had no official accreditation - but sure as hell was there an event where someone had anything to hide?

Goodwill

I was supposed to interview a pretty woman on the beach. I would be like, "She's beautiful. She's got a bottle of the finest malt whisky (duty free)."

"What can I do for you?" The aircraft was small. I was supposed to be on a plane and had a little naked girl as I approached.

One look at my American passport with the Thursday visa ("You'll have to go to the embassy and get it again"). And you're on the front page, and that was it.

"Would you step this author? What did he mean?" Officially, the story was: "This was a secret mission to gather information on the situation in South Africa." But my sources were: "This was a secret mission to gather information on the situation in South Africa."

Everyone was most polite. I did not know that the plane was full. I was staying privately, I said. I did not know there was a food shortage. I had brought my own provisions, I said.

"Ah, them, yes, it was a..." When the story was over, everyone said, "Your report is very interesting, but what we need is..."

"Ah, ah, yes..."

"Yes, there is a..."

"Yes, yes, there is a..."

"Ah, ah, yes..."

"Yes, yes, there is a..."

"Ah, ah, yes..."

"Yes, yes, there is a..."

"Ah, ah, yes..."

"Yes, yes, there is a..."
A new flag to the e

The official programme of the celebration opens today with a festival of African dances and songs. The new national flag of Mozambique displays the Frelimo colours of green, red, yellow and black separated by narrow white stripes. On the left hand side, the flag bears the coat of arms of Mozambique, a cog with a book open over it and a crossed machine gun and a hoe superimposed. On the right hand side of the flag, a red star will "symbolise Mozambique's internationalist policy".

Frelimo's President, Mr Samora Machel will be installed as the first President of the People's Republic of Mozambique to take place at the City Hall 8.30 am tomorrow.

Blustery Wind of change blows in the

DENNIS CORDON

Mozambique tomorrow gains its independence after nearly 500 years of Portuguese colonial rule, with enough inherited problems to ensure that relations in short term with South Africa will be markedly different. Certainly, on the surface, there have been enough developments in the run up to independence to give the coloured mass of people in South Africa grounds on which to claim Frelimo's government is out of synch with the rest of the continent and, by playing on the xenophobias of the coloured people, put a lot of pressure on Frelimo to come up with a formula which will give the coloured people of Mozambique an important role in the new government.

The highlight of this weekend's ceremony is the installation of the new government by the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique which will take place immediately after the new flag is hoisted.

The coloured community is not only a powerful one, but it is also a community which is very much aware of its rights and can play a significant role in shaping Mozambique's future. The coloured community has a long history of fighting against racial discrimination and has always been a driving force for change. The new government will have to take this into account when making its decisions.

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1975

July
Exploration and exploitation, President Sandinista, are the keys to the country's economic strategy, and its potential for long-term development. The country's resource endowment is crucial for its future prosperity and stability. The recently discovered oil reserves are expected to transform the economy, providing a solid foundation for growth and development. The government's commitment to sustainable practices and responsible resource management is essential for the long-term viability of the country's economic trajectory. The country's trajectory will be guided by a combination of international partnerships, technological advancements, and strategic policy interventions aimed at harnessing its natural wealth in a manner that is both socially equitable and environmentally sustainable.
The Red tide reaches for Beira

LONDON—By selective penetration of African countries the Soviet Navy has been able to threaten the sea routes used by the Western powers—notably those taken by very large tankers round the Cape—and an approach to the Frejus government of Mozambique for facilities at Beira is likely.

This is the view of Air Vice Marshal Stewart Menaul, Director General of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence Studies. He was taking part in a BBC world service programme which examined the conflict of Soviet and Chinese influence in independent Africa.

Describing the Chinese influence as primarily ideological and economic rather than military, except in the sense of the supply of small arms to guerrilla groups, the air vice marshal said: 'the Soviet Union has achieved an ocean-going navy that will be seen and will exploit events on all oceans of the world.'

The areas of Soviet penetration were those of greatest strategic significance. The most important was Berbera in Somalia. He dismissed Somali protests that they were not providing a naval base for the Soviet Union. Somalia had a population of 3 million and a navy of 300 men.

'What on earth would she want with three-man airfields completely new harbour facilities above and below ground for the storage of modern weapons that is massless?'

Berbera was being constructed as a Soviet naval base. The Soviet Union has already moved into Aden. It already has facilities in Hodeida in the Yemen. There is no better place to exert pressure on the southern entrance to the Red Sea than Berbera, and that is what the Soviet Union is doing.

'It seems to me before very long she will be asking the Frejus government of Mozambique: "What about facilities, for example, in Beira?"

'SELECTIVE'

While China is interested in most African countries, Russia was very selective. 'But those she has penetrated are very significant. Recent developments in Libya were most significant. In addition, there were the horn of Africa, and Somalia. Possibly in the near future, there would be Mozambique and, on the west coast, Guinea.'

These are the territories from which her naval power can most effectively be brought to bear on the sea routes used by the Western powers, particularly the very large tankers that go round the Cape and could not use the Suez Canal.'

On the west coast, Air Vice Marshal Menaul said, he did not think Russia would get too far into Nigeria. Though Ghana might be more favourable. But there could be concentration on the Azores.

In the Azores, 'you have the complete stepping stone for the Soviet maritime power across the South Atlantic. It is very significant to them.'
LOURENCO MARQUES. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has announced widespread nationalization measures—and the immediate abolition of all rent paid to private landowners.

He was speaking at a mass-rally of 80,000 people in Lourenco Marques yesterday.

"The land belongs to the people, because the people liberated the land," said President Machel, in an impassioned, 24-hour speech. "The State will exercise full control over all the land in Mozambique."

He went on to announce the State takeover, from yesterday, of all private schools and colleges in the country, including missionary schools, and the nationalization of hospitals, clinics and funeral parlours.

All lawyers' offices and private doctors' surgeries would be ordered to close forthwith, and private coaching would be strictly controlled.

Sabotage

The President urged the "dynamic committees" to step up their vigilance against infiltrators. The Government, in the people's name, he said, would not tolerate any form of sabotage or resistance to the march of the revolution.

In an indirect reference to his policy towards Rhodesia, President Machel urged his listeners to "get ready to give active support to the struggle of the Zimbabwe people."

"Let us be prepared," he went on, "to accept sacrifices so that Zimbabwe's struggle may be stepped up to crush British colonialism."

He made no mention of any immediate intent to close Mozambique's border with Rhodesia, although local observers now see this move as inevitable.

Restive

Frelimo is known to have some 10,000 men under arms, all of them unpaid, and they are likely to become increasingly restive with no war to fight and with the euphoria of independence rapidly fading.

The address was broadcast in full over the Government-controlled radio.

Teachers, doctors and lawyers were singled out as "social parasites", and Mr Machel also made a strong attack on the Christian churches.

He accused doctors of being "traitors" and described their surgeries as places where medicines were dispensed like beer in a bar.

"The people of Mozambique would no longer be mines from which the doctors would get their gold and diamonds."

On education, Mr Machel said: "Learning was only for the rich, and university graduates once they got their degrees, had only one thought in mind: To obtain capitalist positions in order to exploit other people better."

Seething

He went on to launch a seething attack on religion, saying that it only served to divide the people.

"The Catholics have their head in the Vatican, the Presbyterians in Switzerland, and the Methodists in America," Mr Machel said.

He accused the churches of being dominated by the capitalist system, and alleged that "some of them were using religion to slow down the development of Mozambique."

The President went on to accuse the Portuguese colonial regime of "having left the country in ruins."

President Machel
and belongs to people, says Machel

LOURENCO MARQUES — Russian-type socialism was the only system that served the people, President Samora Machel said in a speech before tens of thousands of people in the Machava Stadium here yesterday.

In a two-hour speech President Machel rejected the Portuguese 'culture', which, he said, was not Mozambican.

The President also

- Announced that the land belonged to the people and that the State would control all land in Mozambique.
- Attacked the churches as 'tools of capitalism'.
- Denounced lawyers and doctors as social parasites and said doctors in private clinics must close their consulting rooms — 'In the liberated areas we have no "Mr Doctor" or "Mr Engineer," but only the people,' he said.

'Liberation'

President Machel again pledged Mozambique's total support for the struggle of Rhodesian 'liberation' groups.

President Machel also pronounced the death knell of racism and said, for example, that a white man should feel perfectly free to marry a Black woman. Privilege because of colour would be stamped out, said the President.

On the land question he said Mozambique had plenty of land, but still needed to import many agricultural crops. This was because land used to be owned by exploiters.

Frelimo had fought to liberate the people and the land and make no sense that land should still be owned by a small group of people.

"If this situation continues, I must say, 'Where is the liberation of the land?,'" the President said.

Landowners

'I want to tell the landowners that the days of colonialism have ended. The people must control the land.'

The State was the people and therefore the land would belong to the State.

"From today all the profits of the land will belong to the people," the President said.

Nobody would be allowed to collect rents for land.

Attacking the colonialist system of education, President Machel charged that only people with money could afford to learn, and many of these people used that knowledge to exploit the people.

Private schools and colleges would no longer be allowed.

Although President Machel has made many of these points often before, this speech is regarded as the clearest exposition yet of his plans for Mozambique.

'It is not yet clear what the practical application of his reforms will be, however, the position of White farmers in Mozambique is still not clear. However, in the past Frelimo militants have urged many of the farmers to stay, assuring them that they still have a future in the territory.

Mozambique

building new state

BEIRA. — Mozambique is to become a full revolutionary society after the drastic changes that were introduced during a marathon 17-day session of the Council of Ministers that ended at the weekend.

A communiqué released by the Ministry of Information says that every facet of Mozambique's life and institutions was closely scrutinized and the Government has decided "to dismantle the whole state structure and replace it with a revolutionary one."

The communiqué says:

The Council of Ministers under the chairmanship of President Samora Machel after a session that lasted from July 9 to 25 has approved radical changes to put the state at the service of the workers and peasants.

The top priority is "to shift the state action from the cities and towns to the rural areas, with special emphasis on the zones most affected by the war."

Under the new revolutionary system all citizens "without distinction" will be able to be called up to receive political military training.

Claiming that the news media had become under colonial rule a means of "misinformation" the Council of Ministers has decided to revolutionise the media so that it may convey to the masses the political guidelines of Frelimo.

Strict control on the movement of people will apply especially to the entry and exit of foreigners. The government has given priority to the domestic tourism in and out of Mozambique.
Massive purge in Mozambique

High-ranking members of Mozambique's armed forces have been toppled in a massive purge being conducted at all levels of society. Hundreds of people are being expelled from the Frelimo party ranks for failing to resist the temptations of the Western way of life. A special writer for the Cape Times Africa Bureau explains what is behind the purge and the dangers it could pose for Mozambique.

MOZAMBIQUE'S new slogan is "A luta continua" (the struggle 'goes on') — and the Frelimo government finds itself engaged in a far more formidable and hazardous fight than the one it waged for 10 years against Portuguese rule.

Today's fight is against such elusive and insidious enemies as ambition, corruption and in general, the pursuit of power. After liberating the land, Frelimo has now set itself the almost unreachable goal of liberating the minds of people and freeing 700,000 Mozambicans of their human weaknesses.

It is a struggle which threatens to leave behind a trail of casualties far greater than those inflicted on them by the Portuguese.

Earlier this month, 27 high-ranking men of the Frelimo forces were dishonourably discharged for "corruption, immorality, dishonesty and indiscipline." All levels of society are being conducted against it at all levels of society, with political committees as well as the valuable military and women already referred to having been expelled from the party for failing to meet Frelimo's strict standards of personal, conduct, and political attitudes.

"Men and women have been expelled for offences ranging from drunkenness and prostitution to membership of political parties," Frelimo official sources said. "Almost every day new lists of names are released.

Last week the governor of the Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) province, Mr. Pedro Juma, was dishonourably discharged as an example to others. He was accused of 'moral and material corruption' and is believed to have been sent to a labor camp to learn what Frelimo requires of him.

The purge, seen from Frelimo's goal which is to defeat capitalism, colonialism, imperialism and racism, has been set as the objective in all his speeches. President Samora Machel has proposed the ideal of a simple, rural way of life.

Like the religious poet Kabibi Gubra (though for different reasons), President Machel believes in comfort that, "though its hands are slender, its heart is of iron.

He has bitterly criticized the cities and wants to see the simple, pure life which he says exists in the remote northern areas liberated by Frelimo during the war.

Transplanted urban Mozambique

Capitalist way

It is a lot to ask for. For 10 years, many in Mozambique dreamed of another, the White man's comfortable capitalist way of life. Add to many people a nation which has been under Portuguese rule will be even harder to convert than a country ruled over by a gutter colonial power.

Even the other colonists went to Mozambique to sample its peculiar blend of Continental and African charm.

Frelimo soldiers coming from the bush into the cities of Bairro, Quelimane and the open country that was Lourenço Marques have been similarly captivated. They found plenty of people only too eager to be among them - nervous Whites and Black intellectuals who want friends in Frelimo House, cafe, women escorts and invitations to dinner were showered on them.

In his picture-perfect way President Machel said his soldiers had been conquered by "bullets wrapped in song.

Those who succumb will be to the labour camp to work and undergo political re-education. The threats the president has identified against his policies are real. Since Frelimo's call for relentless vigilance against 'infiltrators', almost half the members of the 'dynamizing committee' which exists in every village and suburb have been tried by people's courts throughout the country and expelled from the party.

The requirements are so strict, it is a foregone conclusion that thousands more will fall into disgrace. They will be left to tread the thorny road which can lead either to the return of the prodigal son or to the wrecking of the dissenters' ranks.

It has become clear from the long list of purged members that another frightening of 'bandits' was never going to be similarly eradicated as enemies of the revolution.

These are the newcomers, often referred to by the president as "opportunist" who snapped the fence as soon as the Portuguese collapse became apparent.

But where will it end? There are growing fears that the purges may in time reach to the very echelons of the party and possibly provoke a reaction against the president.

The new purge followed dissatisfaction among soldiers who work for the state without pay.

Is it possible?

The ultimate question is whether it is possible or desirable to transplant Chinese socialism to a country like Mozambique in Tanzania, from which Frelimo operated during the war. President Nyerere has had his own problems in this respect.

There has been tremendous resistance to his system of communal villages into which people have been forced to live and work. Indeed, Nyerere has been embittered by the fact that some of his best crop yields are coming from vast areas more working on a profit incentive.

To compel Mozambique's underfed, illiterate population enthusiastically to understand socialism may be more than Frelimo is able to do. The Frelimo army is strong, capable the only force in Mozambique it is now even more, cheaply dismannered. That is what the purges are all about.
Machel expels province governor

The new purge has resulted in the expulsion of a large number of men and women on charges ranging from drunkenness and prostitution to misappropriation of party funds.

Practically every day further lists of names are released. It is felt that this is only the beginning of a country-wide cleansing operation which will involve thousands of Frelimo party members.

A statement from the presidential office said that Mr. Juma “failed to resist the temptations put on the path of power and fell prey to vices and corruption.”

The charges include immorality, drunkenness, liberalism and breaches of discipline.
Frelimo seizes Red Cross

Johannesburg. — The International Red Cross in Mozambique has been disbanded by the Frelimo Government and its assets and equipment seized by the state. The organization has been ordered to surrender its ambulances and senior officials have been told to submit reports on their activities.

There is a sweeping ban on all private activities in medicine. A doctor who sees a patient privately faces a fine of R250 for a first offence and jail for subsequent offences.

The few doctors left in Mozambique have to cope with hundreds of patients every day and at the Lourenco Marques outpatient department consultations are restricted to three minutes a patient.

Doctors have to share in all hospital chores, including cleaning windows and sweeping floors.
By TIM CLARKE

FRELIMO'S latest "grab" involves R750 000 worth of medical equipment supplied by two South African organisations.

The Mozambique Government seized the equipment, including three aircraft ambulances, this week. It had been supplied over a period of 10 years by the Southern Cross organisation and the Mozambique 'Soldiers' Comfort Fund.

Officials of the two bodies were shocked by the move, which was made even worse by confirmation that Frelimo would not offer any compensation.

Both organisations supported the previous regime during the 10-year war with Frelimo.

Among the casualties is all the hospital equipment at the former military hospital at Tete, as well as equipment at Nampula and Nacala hospitals.

Mrs Pam Hansen, former chairman of the Mozambique 'Soldiers' Comfort Fund, said that she was horrified at the seizure.

"We fully equipped the surgical block at Tete at a cost of R120 000. A few months before the overthrow of the old order in Lourenco Marques we bought three ambulance aircraft worth R75 000.

"We also personally bore all the costs of the mission doctor, Dr Jose Cazo, who was airlifted to various fighting areas during the war.

"Much of the money collected by our organisation came from donations and one can only hope that Frelimo will make good use of some of the most modern medical equipment in the world."

The Southern Cross organisation gave more than R40 000 worth of medical equipment to Mozambique before the coup in Lisbon. Much of this had been donated from fund-raising efforts in the Transvaal and the Cape.

The International Red Cross in Geneva, which has been controlling the property of the two South African organisations in Mozambique until this week, has already informed the trustees that there will be no compensation. Frelimo is also not prepared to allow any of the equipment to be returned to the Republic."
1975

September
US expands Southern Africa influence

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — The announcement that Mozambique is to establish diplomatic relations with the United States has surprised Foreign Ministers attending the United Nations General Assembly session, and is seen as having special significance for the whole of Southern Africa.

Many observers at the UN, including some African Foreign Ministers, believed until this week that the two countries were incompatible. Mozambique particularly did not invite the United States to its independence celebrations this year. There was no hint that contact was being established.

The diplomatic links are to be at ambassadorial level from the start, and Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. José Chissano, has said that the troubled past relations between the two countries "is now history behind us."

DOLLAR FLOOD

African Ministers see the announcement as an indication of increasing US interest in the Southern Africa situation. They also point to consistent recent reports from Washington this week that the Central Intelligence Agency is pouring millions of dollars into Mozambique and Angola in a bid to offset huge amounts being pumped in, by Russia and China.

They also see the establishment of diplomatic relations as an event that will neutralise, to some extent, the influence of the communist superpowers in Mozambique, which has described itself as neutral.

Africa is seen as a strongly stabilising influence and a factor which could diminish the chances of the Soviet Union getting the new naval bases it wants in the region.

Millions of dollars are being poured covertly into Portugal and Angola by East and West, according to four official sources in Washington, which were quoted here yesterday, the funneling of funds is part of the continuing struggle for control of the Mediterranean and for influence and raw materials in Central Africa. The sources estimate that Soviet aid is bigger than American aid and, at least in the case of Angola, has included several direct shipments of arms, says the New York Times.

The Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) is reported to be close to controlling Angola, which is scheduled to become independent on November 11.
Mozambique radio is nationalised

LOURENCO MARQUES — All broadcasting stations in Mozambique were yesterday nationalised and placed under the direct control of the State through the Ministry of Information.

A decree passed by the Council of Ministers and signed by President Samora Machel ruled that the Lourenço Marques based Radio Clube de Mozambique and the Beira stations, Emissora de Aero-Clube and Radio Pax, would be State-run from today.

The preamble of the nationalisation law, said: "The Ministry of Information has been commanded to give guidance to the news media with a view to strengthening national unity, to spread cultural values, to promote the people’s aspirations and to defend the revolution."

The law said that to fully achieve these aims it had become necessary that the main means of information, namely broadcasting, be placed under the control of the State which was responsible for enforcing Frelimo’s principles.

(Sapa)
Comrade Machel's
R1,500 a month

'Mail' Africa Bureau

President Samora Machel of Mozambique, will be paid a salary of 60,000 escudos (R1,500) a month, it has been announced.

And his wife, Cabinet Minister Graca Simbene, will earn 35,000 escudos (R825) a month.

Army, navy and air force chiefs will be paid 28,000 escudos (R725) a month. Besides basic salaries, the 'servants of the workers and peasant masses' will get rent-free housing, chauffeur-driven official cars and generous entertainment allowances.

Before independence in July, Frelimo leaders frequently said that no salaries would be paid to party members holding public office.

However, it is understood the salaries will now be backdated to July.
1975

OCTOBER
Reds fill gap

LOURENCO MARQUES
Mozambique, and Bulga- 
ria signed a technical co- 
operation agreement here 
yesterday.

According to a commu-
nique released last night, 
Bulgaria will provide tech-
nicians to fill gaps in 
different fields resulting 
from the departure of skil-
led Portuguese labour be-
fore and after independ- 
ence.
One of Mozambique's major foreign earners, the ports and railways, are still working at only 30% of 1973 levels, though there is talk of expanding Lourenco Marques' ore-handling facilities which are working well. Mainly high bulk and low revenue goods to and from SA and Rhodesia are using the port and there is no firm indication yet (despite Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano's mutterings at the UN) that Mozambique intends to apply UN sanctions to Rhodesian traffic.

Meanwhile, a UN-sponsored team from Canadian Pacific is examining the operating efficiency of the ports and railways. Eight members are to spend three months in the country to come up with recommendations for complete rationalisation of the system.

As for the balance of payments as a whole, while the transport account remains a plus, the capital exodus continues and tourism, once a considerable earner, has come to a grinding halt. The only bright spot remains the profit on the gold payment in part settlement of the wages of Mozambican miners in SA.

Despite the gold price fall, this is probably still worth R25m a quarter and it is no doubt one reason why LM, obviously pleased to have the money, continues to maintain a total silence on the possibility of renegotiating the Mozambique Convention under which the payments fall.

The prospects for other sectors of the economy aren't much more encouraging.
The Ned Gerf Kerken mission church in Mozambique should make preparations to go underground, the Rev O D Steyn of the church in Pretoria yesterday.

"Concern at church ban," Pretoria Bureau Star 2/10/73
RHODESIA
WRITING
ON WALL
-MACHEL

Mercury Africa Bureau 22/10/75

LOURENCO MARQUES—Mozambique's President Samora Machel has urged Mr. Ian Smith
to hand over power to Black Rhodesians, claiming Smith does not have the ability to resist
guerrilla warfare the way Portugal did in Mozambique.

Mr. Machel gives his warning in the French magazine Afrique. He said armed struggle
in Rhodesia would be "like a wildfire raging through a dry forest.

"Once the struggle breaks out nothing will stop it and the only solution left to Smith is to
hand over power to the people.

"Although the time is ripe for negotiations that might prevent the enormous loss of life in an
armed struggle, the truth is that the Salisbury racists have not the capacity to resist as Portu-
gal did.

On Angola, Mr. Machel urged Portugal to take action to prevent the "internationalisation" of the
civil war.

"We know what happens when United Nations forces inter-
vene," he said "We saw it in the Congo, in the
Middle East, in Cyprus
and in Korea. Wherever
UN forces step in, divi-
sion becomes recogn-
ised."

He said Mozambique
gave its "full and effec-
tive support" to its
brother movement in
Angola. He urged Portu-
gal to hand over power
to the MPLA on
November 11 — Independ-
dence day — because it
had effective control of
the capital and the
country.

Mr. Machel confirmed
the recent purges in Fre-
limo party ranks —
among them five senior
military men. He said
further purges could not
be excluded. Comrades
who were overtaken by
events or who were "not
fit to carry on" would be
automatically hanged."
DURBAN. — The change of the course of the Pongola River threatens to spark off a border dispute between South Africa and Mozambique.

Mr John Godde-Page, director of the Natal Parks Board, said yesterday that Frelimo troops armed with AK-47 rifles were now patrolling certain areas of the Ndumu Game Reserve previously administered by the Natal Parks Board.

Mr Page explained that the forces of the Pongola River had changed its course and this alteration had affected the international boundary between South Africa and Mozambique. He said that before the Frelimo take-over of the territory, the Portuguese administration had informed the Ndumu staff to patrol the disputed area.

CUSTODIANS

Mr Page said: "The Natal Parks Board are merely custodians of the land on behalf of the Natal provincial administration and hence the Government, and we have informed the authorities of what is going on." "A lot of the information is very confidential, but we have taken certain security precautions," said Mr Page. He revealed that his staff have come into contact with politically active and armed Frelimo troops and "it was not very pleasant to have to deal with people who are armed."

COMPLICATION

A further complication brought about by the boundary having changed, is that Tembe tribesmen of northern Natal are being cut off from their cultivated fields — which now lie across the river and fall in an area now patrolled by Frelimo.

Mr Page said that it appeared as if Frelimo were now trying to prevent these tribesmen from reaching their lands by preventing them from crossing the river. He said that the South African Government was aware of all the facts and the responsible departments were looking into the matter. "It is quite likely that the international border will have to be resurveyed and possibly renegotiated," he said.
NEW YORK. — The Foreign Minister of Mozambique, Mr Joaquim Chissano, yesterday said, repression in South Africa had reached an unprecedented level, involving colonlialist and nazi practices.

In his first address to the General Assembly since Mozambique was admitted to the United Nations last month, he also sharply attacked the United States for, without mentioning the 'secretaryship of North and South Vietnam, in retaliation for the refusal of the Security Council to consider an application from South Korea.

"We unreservedly condemn the abuse of the rights conferred on the United States of America" he said, referring to its veto power.

Condemning the United States attitude as "shamefully immoral", he also hailed the "two Vietnams for their glorious victories against the brutal aggression and systematic violation of human rights perpetrated by imperialist forces", headed by the United States of America'.

Mr Chissano told the 141-nation body: "In the Republic of South Africa, its own enormous human sufferings, are being inflicted by a minority on the masses of this country."

He continued: "This is affecting against its own interests, has been intensified to a level so far unknown in that country. Practices such as those taken, place in South Africa, take on the form of colonialism and naziism."

Western countries, he said, had tried to "rationalize their collusion" by "claiming that there had been" change in South Africa, but these arguments were only "manoeuvres to perpetuate White supremacy over the people of South Africa."

Mr Chissano said that in South West Africa, "repression was growing" and "people are being herded into so-called Bantu states concentration camps".

The "Foreign Minister" claimed that in South Africa, "troops had invaded Angola, which is due to become independent next month, and occupied parts of the Kwanza province."

He said that Rhodesian forces, in their repression of "Zimbabweans (Black Rhodesians), "did not hesitate to violate our frontiers, hence compelling us to an armed confrontation" — Sapa.
Frelimo to close down LM varsity

The Argus Africa News Service

LOURENCO MARQUES. — The University of Lourenço Marques is to be closed for two years so that students can do field work to participate directly in the country's reconstruction.

The first group of agronomy and veterinary students have already left for their field work periods, in accordance with a directive from Frelimo President Samora Machel, according to official Mozambique Radio.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, told the students they should regard their field work as a complement to their studies, and should listen to the experience of the farmers and try to work in close cooperation with them.

Meanwhile, many university students are said to be leaving the country because they do not agree with the policy of interrupting their studies for two years to work as field labourers.

They are said to be returning to Portugal.
Refugees of PEA war go home

Own Correspondent

DAR ES SALAAM — An operation to repatriate 21,000 Mozambique refugees living in Tanzania has begun.

The refugees are the largest group so far to return home under a programme sponsored by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees.

An estimated 160,000 fled to Tanzania during the bitter 10-year war for independence which pitted the Portuguese Army against guerrillas of the Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo.

Frelimo has invited all nationals who fled the war to return.

A token group of nearly 2,000 was flown home from Tanzania just before Mozambique's independence in June, but at that time Frelimo did not feel it was ready to accommodate a larger influx.

-- LARGE CAMPS --

Preparations in Tanzania and Mozambique have now been completed and the large refugee camps in southern Tanzania have begun to empty.

Plans call for the first 21,000 refugees, to be repatriated during the next three months, before the rainy season makes travelling difficult.

Another 35,000 are due to be sent home after the rains.

The United Nations estimated that the entire repatriation operation will cost about $5.3 million and has appealed to member countries to make donations to the 'High Commission for Refugees.'
Church will change

KIMBERLEY — The Methodist Church in Mozambique would undergo radical change in form if, in fact, it were not dismantled altogether, but it would not die as an instrument of God, said the Rev. Ted Smith at a Methodist conference here on Monday.

"The Protestant churches in Mozambique, never had an easy time," said Mr. Smith. In the 50s their position had worsened with the security police.

"When Liberation came, for the first time we could speak openly. I cannot describe the feeling. It was as if a great weight had been lifted. The country needed liberation."

When Independence came, Christians had joined in a celebration which had been followed by the "Jolt of July 24," when all churches had been severely criticized as un-Mozambique.

"We do not know where this left us. That is why I think we should become more autonomous and not be part of the Southern African Methodist Church," said Mr. Smith.

Recent statements by President Samora Machel, calling the churches, "agents of imperialism," accusing them of collusion with the old security police and of financial malpractices, he ended with a warning to them not to disseminate literature contrary to the ideology of Frelimo.

"Possibly," said Mr. Smith, "that statement may be the basis for our speculation on the future.

"That was the position when I left on Friday. It is in this situation that we must find a way," he said.

"The Church must go with the revolution, and Christians must play an active part in the national reconstruction."

"We can share a faith relevant to the nation as well as the individual." — (Sapa.)
Mozambique will cut SA links to back liberation fight—Chissano

LONDON.—The Frelimo Government was prepared to cut its economic links with South Africa if developments in the "liberation struggle" of the Republic made this "necessary," Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joachim Chissano, said in an interview with the BBC here today.

Mr. Chissano, who was on his way back to Lourenco Marques from the United Nations, said that at present his government would continue allowing Mozambicans to be recruited for South African mines and intended selling Cahora-Bassa electric power to the Republic.

He said there was no chance of his government ever neglecting the "liberation movements" because of Mozambique's economic ties with South Africa's Government.

"We don't sacrifice principles for money," he said.

Other countries had made economic sacrifices for Frelimo when it was struggling. In turn Mozambique was prepared to sacrifice more.

"We have always said that we support the struggle of the South African people against apartheid and we will continue to support it," he said.

"Many people have seen our economic ties with South Africa as a toleration of the system in South Africa from our side. But this is not so," he said.

Mozambique was working towards a peaceful solution to the South African situation. But if the people of South Africa were obliged to resort to other means to attain their freedom it would be Mozambique's duty "to support them as the world supported us."

The Foreign Minister, who attacked South Africa in the UN General Assembly saying that representation there had "reached an unprecedented level," called on the SA Government to listen to voices of its own people and the world and change its policy.

He could not say if and when the people of the Republic would resort to an armed struggle. This was a consequence of the activity of the struggle itself.

The assumption of an armed struggle was something only the people of South Africa could decide upon. Ultimately it depended on how much the South African Government was going to co-operate and meet the demands of the South African people.—SAPA.
1975

November
Frelimo closes border but wants road open

By DICK USHER

The delicate situation involving the Zululand border with Mozambique at Ndumu Game Reserve has taken a new twist with Frelimo requesting that an old road across the border be reopened.

At the same time, Frelimo has closed the border to groups of Thembu tribespeople living in Mozambique who, for many years, have been crossing the border to farm and visit relatives in Natal.

Frelimo has told the people — two clans of a tribe whose chief lives in Natal with a particular clan — that they must decide whether they want to live in Mozambique or in South Africa.

And Natal Parks Board staff have been ordered to stop patrolling the area by Frelimo guards.

The border issue has arisen over a change of course by the Usutu River, boundary between South Africa and Mozambique.

With the river moving north, a section of land, formerly part of Mozambique, was informally administered by South Africa.

But this has now been stopped by Frelimo who demands that the old border — about two kilometres to the south — be reverted to.

But, Mr. Dering Stainbank, MEC with the Natal Parks Board portfolio, said this week that Frelimo had requested the board to reopen an old road through Ndumu Game Reserve to the village of Cusume in Mozambique.

"I don't know why they want this — unless it is for access to Ndumu store but there are a couple of stores on the Mozambique side they could use," he said.

Crops

The closing of the border has also cut Natal Thembu tribespeople from their source of water, the Usutu River, and prevented them from planting crops in the area now claimed by Mozambique.

In recompense, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, the Chief Executive of KwaZulu, has promised them 1000 hectares of Ndumu Game Reserve.

This move has worried conservationists in Natal who fear that, in spite of Chief Buthelezi's repeated support for conservation issues, he might not be able to resist future pressures to hand over to his people more of Ndumu reserve for farming.
Mozambique 'on way to decline'

The Star Bureau (A) - LONDON — A forecast that Mozambique could become almost totally dependent on South Africa for foreign exchange earnings has been made by the Financial Times Africa correspondent, Bridget Bloom.

In speech after speech the President and his Ministers made the point that the structures of government and the mentality inherited from the past must be destroyed so that a new society, for the benefit of the masses, can be created,” she says.

Miss Bloom notes that no other African country has taken as drastic an approach to restructuring its society as Mozambique is threatening to do.

Miss Bloom says that in the past few months Frelimo’s ideology has been tempered with pragmatism.

But many Mozambiquans believe Frelimo has signalled its determination to put its ideology into practice with the tough new security legislation introduced last month and with its stand on the churches, on privately owned schools and clinics and on doctors and lawyers.

Foreign missionary activities are being firmly discouraged (there are at least five foreign missionaries in prison at present) with a particularly tough line taken against Jehovah’s Witnesses. The bank accounts of missions and clinics have been frozen and investigated as have those of lawyers in private practice (those who have not left are required to work for the state).

There can be no doubt, says Miss Bloom, that in the wake of a White Act due the economy of Mozambique will go into serious decline.

"It could well be that within a year with the decline of its own economy Mozambique will become almost totally dependent on South Africa for foreign exchange earnings."
Freiimo Draught

Churches begin
Consulates ordered to close?

JOHANNESBURG.—The SABC's correspondent in Mozambique reported yesterday that the South African Consulate and the consulates of several other countries had received orders to close from the Mozambican Government. The order apparently does not include trade or economic staff.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said that there was still uncertainty about the matter, and that it would be cleared up in deliberations.

The spokesman said the South African Consul-General and some of his staff left Mozambique in June this year, when the country became independent. Only certain technical members of staff stayed behind. — Sapa
Many flee Frelimo purges

Mail Africa Bureau

The Governor of Mozambique's Inhambane district has disclosed that many people are fleeing from Frelimo purges in his area, where tension and fear are "especially noticeable." Mr. Joao Pelembe, who administers the province, 400 km. north of Lourenco Marques, was being interviewed by the Frelimo-controlled daily, Noticias.

Mr. Pelembe's disclosures follow statements by army commander Mr. Francisco Modico, that Beira is in a state of "open rebellion" against Frelimo. Mr. Modico told a meeting in Beira of detailed cases of intimidation and extortion by members of Frelimo's political "dynasty committees," as well as by Frelimo soldiers.

"Prompt action is taken whenever there are signs of trouble," he said.

Many people had fled from Inhambane to Lourenco Marques and Beira, he said. "These people fail to realize that Frelimo is everywhere,"
Machel launches attack on SA

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique’s President Samora Machel has made an unprecedented attack on South Africa and Rhodesia, linking them to “international imperialism” and the war in Angola.

He called South Africans “racist Boers” and referred to Rhodesia’s Mr. Ian Smith as “a toothless tramp.”

He told about 60,000 people at an Angolan independence holiday rally in Lourenço Marques (Mozambique) on September 7 and October 21 last year: “These forces did not want to leave Angola because “in this area of Southern Africa there are a few minority, racist regimes left.”

In South Africa, 4,000,000 racist Boers oppress 16 million Africans and in Rhodesia a toothless tramp called Ian Smith and his 200,000 whites keep six million Africans under oppression.”

“International imperialism wants to make Angola and Namibia (South West Africa) the basis for an attack by South Africa and Rhodesia against our countries.”

President Machel appealed to the entire population to give one day’s wages to help the MPLA movement in Angola and a collection was taken at the Machava Stadium.

“There is no possible coexistence with reactionaries and from today drastic measures, will be taken against capitalists, rumour and intrigue mongers and undisciplined people.”

Frelimo has already carried out several purges at all levels of society, from churchmen to army officers.”

— DDC
Frelimo jails claim

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A letter smuggled out of a Mozambique jail claims about 20 Portuguese officers detained after the abortive UDI attempt in 1974 are still held in Frelimo jails. Two are said to have died as a result of maltreatment.

The letter reporting the conditions was apparently written by a former captain in the Portuguese commandos who is in prison and smuggled to Lisbon.

When Frelimo took over earlier this year the prisoners were taken to Tanzania but after a wave of protests were brought back to Mozambique and detained at Ibo and Lumbo prisons.

SEMI-NAKED

The letter claims they have to work semi-naked in communal farms from 4 a.m. until dusk every day and are fed with maize porridge and water. Protests result in beatings.

Portugal has tried to secure the release of the prisoners through direct efforts of the Foreign Ministry and the International Red Cross.

President Samora Machel has denied the presence of Portuguese military people in Mozambique jails.
LOURENCO MARQUES

Thousands of people have been detained throughout Mozambique in a massive police sweep that may continue for several days.

A communiqué released yesterday by the Ministry of the Interior says:

"As everybody knows, there are in Mozambique a large number of marginal people."

The communiqué claims that "their criminal activities pose a serious and constant threat to society and the wide range of crimes they are engaged in may drag our people into all sorts of immorality, sickness and corruption."

The communiqué says:

"With a view to guarantee the safety of the citizens and the re-education of marginal people and their reintegration in society a police operation has been launched in several towns."

The people detained on charges of drug addiction, burglary, prostitution and vagrancy are to undergo a re-education period at special camps.
Help us, Frelimo's captives ask Vorster

By Linda Verghani

A SOUTH AFRICAN executive of the South African government met with Frelimo officials in Maputo, Mozambique, on Dec. 10. The meeting was described as confidential. The South African government said it was considering a possible prisoner exchange. Frelimo officials said they had made no progress on the issue.

"We want peace," a Frelimo official said. "But it is not our place to make decisions." The official added that Frelimo would not negotiate with the South African government unless it made a clear commitment to ending the conflict.

The meeting marked the first official contact between the two sides since the end of the conflict in 1989. Frelimo has been preparing for talks with the South African government, which has been reluctant to engage in discussions.

The official added that Frelimo would not negotiate with the South African government unless it made a clear commitment to ending the conflict.

The meeting marked the first official contact between the two sides since the end of the conflict in 1989. Frelimo has been preparing for talks with the South African government, which has been reluctant to engage in discussions.

The official added that Frelimo would not negotiate with the South African government unless it made a clear commitment to ending the conflict.
DAR ES SALAAM — Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, has strongly denied that troops from his country are supporting the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) in the Angolan civil war.

Mr. Chissano said: "Mozambique has not sent a single soldier to Angola and will never send any soldiers there."

He added that Mozambique supported the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to discuss the situation.

"We want the meeting to analyse the situation created by imperialist aggression in Angola," he said.

Mr. Chissano was carrying a message from President Samora Machel for the Tanzanian Prime Minister, Mr. Rashidi Kawawa. He did not reveal its contents.

He arrived here after visiting Congo and Somalia where he had talks with presidents Mâng'an Ngosha and Mohammed Siad Barre of Southern Africa and Angola. — SAPA-RNS
1975

DECEMBER
The cry in Mozambique jails is for justice: ex-detainee

JEFFREY MASON, a young American psychologist who was held in a Mozambique prison for more than a month as a suspected CIA agent, said in Johannesburg yesterday: "The country is virtually in anarchy.

"Armed gangs are clashing with loyal Freimo troops and President Samora Machel has denounced the police force for making indiscriminate and unjust arrests."

Mr Mason, who flew from Lourenco Marques on an SAA flight on Thursday, said he felt sad for the hundreds of people, including a few Black South Africans, still in prisons in Mozambique.

"Most of them do not know why they are in jail or when they will be freed," he said.

Mr Mason was in Mozambique to see Bushmen paintings. He was detained by two Black policemen in Lourenco Marques on November 9 and taken to the Mozambique Judiciary Police Headquarters where he was a prisoner with about 200 others for 25 days.

"At first I thought it was a form of harassment but the days went by and they would tell me nothing," he said.

"I became worried and depressed. The conditions in the jail were shocking and the food poor. He lost more than 4 kg.

"At one stage more than 30 detainees were forced to sleep in a 3-metre by 3-metre cell. They were given bread and water for breakfast and macaroni and rice in the afternoon.

"Eventually we protested about the conditions. A Black South African, who was detained whilst visiting relatives in Mozambique, organised the protest. The commandant of the prison nearly shot one of the men and others were locked and clubbed back into the cells."

Questions

"I was interrogated twice by a Black policeman who spoke with an American accent. He continually questioned me about the CIA. I was told I was suspected of being a CIA agent.

"On Friday, December 12, I was told I was not wanted in Mozambique. I asked to be deported to Johannesburg."

He was freed on Monday.

"On Thursday, I left in an SAA Boeing. The pilot, instead of flying overland to Johannesburg, headed out to sea and then flew along the coast and into South Africa."

Mr Mason said the situation in Mozambique was tense. "People are angry. The cry in the prison was for justice."
Heavy fighting in LM uprising

JOHANNESBURG — Radio Mozambique, said yesterday, that about 400 policemen and soldiers were attempting to take control of Lourenço Marques.

The radio, monitored in South Africa, said there were heavy casualties in the fighting between the group and loyal Front line troops. It said that the loyal troops were in control, but the fighting, which began during the night, was continuing. There had been many arrests.

Another broadcast yesterday by Radio Mozambique said an armed rising had been crushed in Lourenço Marques yesterday.

The radio, quoting the Lourenço Marques newspaper, Notias, said members of "a band of armed reactionaries in uniform" had been killed, wounded or captured.

According to the radio report, monitored in London, the newspaper described what took place as a "provocation" against the armed forces, the police and the people.

The fighting is believed to have been caused by a recent clampdown on corruption in the army's ranks. Several hundred soldiers, policemen and civilians were arrested in the purge, some of them on charges of promoting subversion in the armed forces.

There have been persistent reports of unrest in the army since Mozambique became independent.

Telephone and telecommunication links between South Africa and Mozambique were not functioning yesterday after noon.

Radio Mozambique, monitored in Johannesburg, made no mention of any fighting in its lunch time bulletin — Sapa Reuter.
Machel greets Soviet envoy

Loubenco Marques—The first Soviet ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique, Mr. Petro Korsakov, presented his credentials to President Samora Machel yesterday in Lourenço Marques.

The ceremony was also attended by the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano.

Accepting the credentials, President Machel recalled that the Soviet Union has been a friend of Fretilin from the first hour and stressed the help received from Russia during the war against the Portuguese administration.
East German aid pours in

Mail Africa Bureau

LOURENCO MARQUES - East German aid to Mozambique was resumed at the weekend, with the arrival at Lourenco Marques of an aircraft carrying more than R80,000 worth of aid including medicine, clothing, blankets and food.

This is the third plane-load of aid from East Germany since Frelimo took over in September last year. A ship is due in the next few days with another R350,000 in aid.
'Once religion is no more a duty or an obligation it will be slowly forgotten' — Frelimo document.

Church attacked

LONDON. — Photographers and other documentary evidence smuggled out of Mozambique seem to show that national independence has become intertwined with revolution and that Frelimo, the freedom fighters of yesterday, are well on the way to becoming a totalitarian regime, reports Antonio de Figueiredo of the Guardian.

Chinese and Albanian-style people's courts, complete with public-exposure and criticism of barefoot Blacks and Whites accused of deviating from the correct party line, are a new feature of Mozambique's judicial system.

A recent document, containing the guidelines of Frelimo's policy towards religion and circulating among political commissars in various parts of the country, provides some insight into the ideological character of the new Mozambique.

The masses will be protected against all pressure or any obligation to attend church services, of practising religion or organising associations dependent upon any religious group.

FORGOTTEN

'Once religion is no more a duty or an obligation, it will be slowly forgotten. New generations will succeed the old ones and religion will be no more than an episode of the past, worthy of mention in the history of the world communist movement.'

This is the concluding passage in the document in which the Roman Catholic Church, for centuries associated with Portuguese colonialism, is singled out for suppression in the new Mozambique, says De Figueiredo.

'The Catholic Church is a reactionary organisation which gives rise to counter-revolutionary activities in people's democracies. So, that people's democracies can proceed in the path of socialism and communism, it is necessary, once and for all to put an end to the influence of this church and the activities it pursues. When the political struggle and the forces of production reach a high level we can destroy it.'

In practice, reports de Figueiredo, the campaign against religion has meant the harassment of clergy and a ban on the return of missionaries.

Among the latter is the Bishop of Nampula, Dom Manuel Viera Pinto, who had been expelled from Mozambique by the Portuguese at the time of the allegations of atrocities at Wiriyamu.
Africa Bureau

HUNDREDS of Frelimo soldiers and policemen have been detained throughout Mozambique for crimes including murder, rape, armed robbery, misappropriation of funds, drunkenness and drug addiction.

Scores of civilians have also been arrested on charges of promoting subversion in the armed forces—a jittery Government reaction to increasing internal unrest.

It is one of the biggest purges since independence came six months ago, and the Frelimo Government has clearly made an appeal to the ordinary people to keep a watchful eye on soldiers and policemen whose discipline seems in danger of disintegrating.

President Samora Machel has taken a personal role in the purge.

The President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, personally interrogated some of the disgraced soldiers.

The accused men and women were paraded and denounced at a mass meeting in Lourenco Marques in front of 5,000 of their comrades-in-arms in the Peoples Forces of Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

When the prisoners were brought to the meeting, President Machel said: "You are welcome." He added: "I hope there are no friends of yours in here!"

After the interrogation, President Machel declared in an emotional broadcast that the similarity of the crimes showed they were not isolated cases, but part of an organized action.

A broadcast report of the meeting stated that the enemies of Mozambique had abandoned the idea of a physical attack from neighbouring countries but were fermenting internal unrest.

Closing the meeting, President Machel stressed the atmosphere of unrest and insecurity in the country, particularly in the cities.

He said: "The confusion is so complete—that even the armed forces have difficulty in telling friend from foe."

President Machel appealed to the population to keep a close watch on the men and women of the armed forces and to report to Frelimo any misbehaviour.

The stiffest penalty for major offences by soldiers and policemen will be expulsion from the ranks and forced labour in their home areas where they will be under the control of the common people.

Heavy penalties will apply to men carrying arms and wearing uniforms while off duty.

The mass meeting was attended by members of the army general staff, the police-military committee and by 250 others from garrisons in the southern provinces as well as members of the central and executive committees. Cabinet ministers also attended.

The meeting, according to a radio broadcast, was called to "analyse the subversive activities carried out by the enemy with the aim of causing a split between the Government and the masses and between the popular forces and the working classes.

It was decided to launch a generalised offensive against the enemy and its agents through the tightening of vigilance with the aim of purging the ranks."

Among the hundreds of detainees are men and women of FPLM, the Mozambique Police Corps, agents of the Criminal Investigation Department, and civilians serving with the police.
Ransacking keeps SA two in jail

UMTALI — Two South African men, jailed in Mozambique for the past six weeks, have now learnt that their farms have been ransacked.

And they have been told they will continue to be held while the Rhodesia authorities investigate the thefts.

The men, Mr Peter Joubert, 36, and Mr Theuns Potgieter, 41, farmers in Mozambique's Vila Pery district, had been told last week that they would be deported to South Africa.

But Mr Joubert's wife, Ruth, said yesterday that she had managed to telephone her husband at Vila Pery jail on Tuesday and he had said "things are not looking so good."

Mr Joubert said he and Mr Potgieter had been taken to their farms and told to make an inventory of their possessions. But on arrival, they found both farms ransacked — all their equipment and belongings, were missing.

ATTEMPT

Mrs Joubert estimated the property was worth about £166 000.

She left Mozambique about two weeks before her husband was arrested and is staying with friends in Umtali with her two children.

Mrs Joubert, has approached the South African Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury and the Red Cross in an attempt to get her husband freed, but has heard nothing.

"All I have had is a message from a relative in South Africa who contacted the authorities there and was told all they could do was hand the matter over to the British Consul in Beira," said Mrs Joubert.

Mr Potgieter's wife and two children are in Cape Town — Sapa.
Frelimo in move to end unrest

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — Loyal Frelimo troops have been flown into northern Mozambique in an attempt to squash mounting unrest among dissident tribesmen that threatens to flare into open rebellion, say reliable sources here.

Boeing 707 jets of Doa, the Mozambique national airline, are being used by the Government to move the troops rapidly into the trouble spot.

It is understood the forces are being landed at Nampula, former headquarters of the Portuguese Army in Mozambique.

The reports say the trouble is brewing among Mucui and Makode tribespeople, many of whom have history of anti-Frelimo feeling.

In Lourenco Marques, scattered pockets of rebel troops were continuing to fight on against loyalists at the weekend.

On Saturday night a group of rebels attacked Radio Mozambique, in the centre of the city, but were beaten back.

Sources from Lourenco Marques said the rebellion was beginning to take the form of 'urban terrorism' with quick attacks on various key centres, and sniping.

The rebels, who came out of the Machava barracks about 10 kilometres outside the city, hit the power and radio stations, a Frelimo party head-quarters near the airport, and a police station.

A communiqué said Radio Mozambique had attacked a Frelimo general headquarters near the Polana Hotel, forcing them to withdraw when they were beaten off.
WINDHOEK.—In spite of a combined search involving several helicopters and a large number of policemen, army personnel and Specialised army vehicles—in which large sections of the Grootfontein and Otavi districts were combed systematically, the murderers of Mrs Shirley Louw and her 12-year-old son Bertus were still at large last night.

The relentless search involving troop-carriers, radio vans, tracker dogs and some of the best police criminal investigators in South West Africa was launched on Saturday afternoon and continued last night. The manhunt was extended to cover a large part of Otavi district yesterday after a German citizen, Mr H J Reinhardt, had narrowly escaped death on Sunday night when his vehicle was hit by bullets about 20 km from Otavi on the main road to Tsumeb. He was not wounded and drove on to report the incident to the police.

Although the possibility that Mrs Louw and her son died as a result of criminal negligence had not been ruled out initially by the police, spent shells found afterwards established beyond doubt that they had been fired from Russian Rakishnikov automatic weapons.

Spent shells near the Tsumeb where shots were fired at Mr Reinhardt were the same calibre, police said. However, it has not been established who was responsible for the shootings.

A spokesman at headquarters here last night a number of clues and tracks were being followed up in a cordoned-off area, but there had been no arrests by early yesterday evening.

Reports published yesterday about a number of strange aspects of the killings as well as the fact that the killers were some large in the face of the massive search for them.

The attack occurred in daylight. The attackers did not sever the telephone lines to the farm, the homestead situated in what could be described as a built-up area and the attack was only a few kilometres from the large Defence Force base at Grootfontein.

A reporter who visited the search area wrote yesterday: "Observing the actions of the military machine, one could only wonder how any living being could possibly escape its hungry clutches. Vicious dogs barked out of Puma helicopters, their masters having difficulty in controlling them. Light troops rushed along every road or stood in little clearings in the veld while troop carriers poured in men, armed to the teeth, blocking every road and footpath." — Sapa
Frelimo move to island HQ reported

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — The Frelimo Government has moved from Lourenco Marques to an island 20 miles offshore as a precaution against any new insurgent uprising, according to unconfirmed reports reaching here.

The reports say there are indications that the Government has moved its central offices to Inhaca Island, in Lourenco Marques Bay, once a popular holiday resort among South African tourists.

Helicopters and light aircraft are said to have begun frequent flights between Lourenco Marques and the island.

There is no firm evidence, however, that the reports are accurate.

There is speculation in Lourenco Marques that the Government may have moved to the island to prevent its offices being seized in any further uprising following the one that shook the city two weeks ago.

The central Government buildings in Lourenco Marques continue to be surrounded by strong troop units, according to the reports, and strict security precautions remain in force elsewhere in the city.

Although the Government appears firmly in control of the situation, sporadic shooting is reported to be continuing outside the city.

A rebel group is said to be still holding an arms and ammunition dump at Benfica, 20 kilometres from Lourenco Marques.

COMMUNIQUE

In a communiqué broadcast by Mozambique radio today, the Government said three loyal soldiers were killed and 16 wounded in the recent uprising. It said 18 civilians were wounded, some seriously.

The communiqué made no reference to casualties among the rebels, which are believed to have been heavy.

Roadblocks remain on many streets in Lourenco Marques and the only 30-metre access to the centre of the city is by way of two streets — the Avenida Marginal and Avenida Manuel de Arriagae (also known as Avenida Central).
FRELIMO STARTS
WITNESS PURGE

LONDON: Frelimo has started a purge of the 7,000 Jehovah's Witnesses in Mozambique, says the sect's magazine Awake.

It claims Frelimo has ordered the arrest of all its members in Mozambique. Awake says a congregation in a small village near Lourenco Marques was attacked on September 13.

Frelimo members ordered the congregation of 500 to shout: 'Viva Frelimo'. When the Witnesses refused three times, five were stripped to the waist, beaten, taken to barracks, beaten again, locked in a lavatory for the night and then beaten again the next day. Awake says the falls of...
By JOSE RAMALHO

GRASS-ROOTS members of the Frelimo party played a major role in putting down last week’s uprising staged in Lourenço Marques by rebellious soldiers of the Machava battalion, according to a communiqué released at the weekend by the High Command of the Frelimo Army (FPLM).

Hardcore Marxist militants joined the loyalist army and police units in the main fighting and later gave the “coup de grâce” to the last pockets of resistance by flushing them out of their hiding places.

The communiqué blames the rebellion “on stepped up imperialist actions aimed at splitting the armed forces and breaking the unity between the masses and the FPLM’s armed wing.”

It is also claimed that imperialism aimed “at creating an atmosphere of unrest and instability to prevent the installation of popular power in Mozambique.”

After having successfully enlisted the active support of the masses to chasten the soldiers, Frelimo called for renewed efforts to consolidate “the workers-peasant alliance.”

The weekend three-point 750-word communiqué stresses the need to step up the activity of the political committees operating in the places of work and of residence which are a replica of the Russian 1917 street Soviets.

Giving the official version of the uprising, the communiqué says that in the early afternoon of December 17 “about 400 reactionary elements of the FPLM battalion stationed at Machava (in the outskirts of Lourenço Marques) stormed several strategic points.”

Among others the rebels occupied the main road junction at Machava—the Monutence-Militar-City supplies store—and an ammunition depot.

Later in the afternoon the rebel forces advanced on the city centre to attack other strategic targets including the airport, the power works, the broadcasting station of Radio Mozambique, the Army Headquarters and the Frelimo party main office.

The communiqué reports: “The advance of the reactionary forces was checked by the determined co-ordinated action of the FPLM, the Police Force and the people led by the dynamising committees.”

The main rebel force was “neutralised” in the early morning of December 18 but isolated groups carried on fighting to gain control of the broadcasting station, the Sonel power works and the Army Headquarters.

According to the communiqué “they were beaten back and some of the attackers were captured.”

The remaining pockets of resistance then moved into several city buildings “either by using force or with the complicity of the tenants.”

Others discarded the uniforms and guns and changed into civilian clothes to avoid detention.

The “coup de grâce” was given by party militants who reported the movements of the rebels to the FPLM and the police while other militants took the initiative and arrested the stragglers themselves.

Frelimo claims: “The rebellion was a reaction against the just steps taken in the FPLM meeting held in Lourenço Marques from December 10 to December 13.”

At the meeting a massive purge of the army and police ranks was announced and stiff penalties were introduced to deal with major offences.

At the weekend Radio Mozambique announced that President Machel was receiving a steady stream of congratulatory messages from leaders of “progressive countries.”

Among the well-wishers were President Serse Toure of Guinea-Bissau, and Presidents Houari Boumedienne of Algeria and Dr Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia.
Machel fights to win the peace

By JOHN RYAN

This week's strife in Mozambique, however, was not sparked by the Makua, or any other element opposed to Frelimo or its Makonde leaders as such.

It started when Frelimo's guerrilla group by a bunch of soldiers who attacked enemy soldiers to ride on a bus. For a good reason they didn't ask to pay before, during or for the occupation oflocco inspectors. More pointedly, soldiers and policemen in Mozambique don't enjoy any sort of salary any way. They get their uniform, free, and food and accommodation. But no money

Shoulcl Frelimo come to grief over any of the many Marxist doctrines on which it is forseeable its followers it will be ever thus extreme one of work without pay Frelimo supporters will go and have gone - along happily with Machel exhortations to live moral and sober lives. As long as they have the money to break out when they feel like it, and as long as they aren't caught

Lack of spending money and the severe restrictions in the barracks has become a sore point too. And there can be no doubt that this resentment went a long way towards fuelling the flames of revolt in Lourenco Marques this week.

The northern parts of Mozambique, particularly the Makonde territory, are experiencing one of the worst droughts in memory. Crops have failed and people are starving.

In other years, farmers and livestock herders:...
Aggravating this situation is the fact that the Machel government does not have the funds to pay its soldiers and policemen any kind of wage. Most of whatever it is getting in foreign aid and that is precious little so far, is going to complete Cabo Basse on the reasonable ground that the project will earn Mozambique M13 million a year if and when it is finished.

And until that should happen, the dangers for Machel and his men can only increase. The next 'harvest' is 18 months away. It is unlikely that the Government before then will be able to muster enough funds from abroad to relieve the starving thousands in the north.

So discontent, as we saw it in Lourenco Marques this week, will continue to simmer. It might even break out in another attempted palace revolt, though Machel will surely be keeping a close check on his firepower.

But one thing is certain. When that 'core burn' reaches the Makua, Frelimo will be in deep trouble.
Who was dead for 60 years in Lorraine Heights.

By Griffin Dir. Werde

ELEPHANT

I WAS A CARNIVAL

(UNFINISHED)
Can Machel make it?

By Tom Ballantyne
Argus Africa News Service

LOURENCO Marques
The People's Republic of Mozambique, born 25 years ago, is today suffering the inevitable aftermath of the euphoria of independence — a lethargy that threatens crisis for the future.

Whites have discovered that Frelimo's 'non-racial' policy does not mean they will not be victimized. Blacks are restless because the fruits of freedom have failed to reach their expectations.

Mozambique's masses, to a large degree, are worse off than they were before. Frelimo, more and more, has refused to produce goods.

Samora Machel, full of revolutionary slogans that sound good in front of his people, is finding them not so easy to put into practice. He inherited a nation sickened by the Metropolian Portugal. It is going to take him years to overcome the economic difficulties Mozambique faces today.

NO BUSTLE

In Lourenco Marques I found not a nation bustling with energy and hope, but a society heading for the abyss. Instead, I found a country where the economy is struggling to survive, and the people are finding it hard to meet their daily needs.

Many Western nations have put their faith in the new government, but their expectations have not been met. The economy, which was once vibrant, is now in a state of decline. The country is facing a crisis, and the government is struggling to find solutions.

SAMORA MACHEL — slogans aren't producing the goods.

The British and American embassies have been sending notes to the Mozambique Ministry of Foreign Affairs for five months. Not one reply has been received in that time.

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BACKGROUND

To the background of monetary difficulties is added a massive 'administrative blockade' within Government itself.

With the departure of thousands of civil servants, and hundreds more to leave before the end of the year, the Government is facing a massive task.

Sweden signed a R50-million aid agreement earlier this month and is talking about another R50-million next year. Holland has also agreed to a R65-million aid package.

Many Western nations have put their faith in the new government, but their expectations have not been met.

BATTING

Britain is planning an aid programme that will give a new impetus to the work of the Frelimo Government.

Meanwhile Mozambique is battling to keep the country's economy afloat. The economy is struggling to survive, and the people are finding it hard to meet their daily needs.

In the north it is reported that many Black farmers are not keen on the idea and have refused to go communal. Little information has been released on the progress that is being made.

The United Nations departments are now better organised in Mozambique. A number of short-term projects are going ahead.

Mr M Belinsky, head of the UN here, confirmed that work was moving slowly but at least was going in the right direction. Projects include agricultural and community development schemes.

As part of the overall plan Frelimo is also looking at an overall package of nationalisation of industry that is again facing problems.

STEMS

Within the last few weeks the cashew industry, one of the country's biggest exporters, and the tea industry, were nationalised.

More than 50 other firms abandoned by their owners have also been taken over by workers and are being run as co-operatives. But though Frelimo says they are obtaining 'fair' results it is understandable production on average is running at only a third of previous levels.

Other major industries such as cement and textiles are also operating below capacity. White factory manager told me: 'It is hopeless. The workers spend all their time at meetings of their union. We can't get any work done.'

A national campaign is going on to improve standards of health and hygiene in the country. But the results are not yet visible. Frelimo soldiers have been recruited to carry out immunisation campaigns against cholera, yellow fever and smallpox.

Happily one aspect of the economy vital to both the future and the present has been taken care of. The sports authorities have appointed a new chairman who is determined to get going on the ground that is being made.

The level of South African help in organising sports is not known but it is understood to be high.

One of the main shipping groups has been allowed to import goods from Mozambique to Europe. Conference Times, recently announced the lifting of its surcharge on the ports of Lourenco Marques and Beira, and has boosted the country's economy.

One major foreign currency earner, tourism, has been completely written off by Frelimo.

There are shortages of many essentials. Long rows of people queue daily for bread.

Huge quantities of Korean rice have been imported, of a much lower quality than locally grown rice. The people are being forced to buy it at three times the normal price.

President Samora Machel, his usual grin hiding the seriousness and frustration underlying his words, told his people after independence that the national defence force (on which the country
Mozambique's real struggle

The promises, the slogans, the posters and ideals have been replaced with a near-bankrupt reality and a hint of corruption.

Lourenço Marques and Bembe, a coastal resort 100 kilometres north, I paso to through six roadblocks. Each checks exactly the same thing.

Fear

A Portuguese woman in a shop whispered to me: 'I might be arrested for saying this but we are living in fear. We don't know what is going to happen to us or our friends. You can be picked up at any time for no reason at all.'

A businessman: 'Frelimo has a set of rules. If you stick by them you are all right. If you step out of line one can easily get you into trouble, and the main rule is that you obey the soldiers.'

There is no problem if you are an intelligent soldier but difficult for the middle classes andalborg. Most of them come straight from the bush and all they want to do is visit Lourenço Marques and Bembe.'

Outside a police barracks the outskirt of the city, used as a temporary detention centre for just released fighters, little groups of Portuguese stand talking for news of relatives or friends who have been picked up or arrested.

Frelimo's attitude seems to be if they left them they will be for education.

That's a one-way ticket for some of these poor people, a local commented.

Taking photographs in the city's main street, the workers in newspapers, it says: Stories from the Soviet Times News Agency and the Nova China Agency. Across the front page every day are messages proclaiming support for Angola's Russian-backed MPA. Workers were recently paid to donate a day's salary to the MPA.

The shops are full of revolutionary books and Frelimo's policies, all published since independence. A football match took place recently between Mozambique and Communists. The result was 0-0 draw.

But beside the sinister backdrop of socialism remain signs of the old capitalism. The lounge of the airport continued to attract the elderly Portuguese ladies who gather at the bar, drink coffee and eat huge cream cakes at 4pm every Sunday. Instead of tourists from South Africa the hotel is filled with foreign diplomats, United Nations officials and visiting businessmen enjoying the sun.

MACHEL AT THE TOP — is he crushing down?

Machado is turning into another Idi Amin. He is a little dictator screaming orders at the people. He wasn't like that in the old days.
Mozambique
General
1976
1976
Plot to overthrow Frelimo crushed

LOURENCO MARQUES — Frelimo’s President Samora Machel has invited several African liberation movements to base their headquarters here — but at the same time it appears that Mozambican underground organisations are busy plotting to liberate the country from Frelimo.

At Nangado, near the Tanzania border, an anti-Frelimo underground network among the Makonde tribe has been uncovered by the police, who arrested 35 of its members.

Frelimo-controlled Radio Mozambique said loyal troops and political commissars had been rushed to the area.

Frelimo alleged the counter-revolutionaries had infiltrated the party organisation at cell level and held clandestine meetings to draw action plans aimed at spreading unrest among the masses.

The Governor of the Cabo Delgado Province, former guerilla leader, Raimundo Pachumgala, visited base Beira, near Mueda, last week to quell a rebellion by Makonde tribesmen who strongly objected to their women being forced to join the militant Frelimo women’s organisation.

Resistance against Frelimo among the Makonde tribe of the Cabo Delgado Province, who provided the hardcore of the guerilla fighting forces during the war, is reported to have spread to the other two northern provinces of Niassa and Tete.

This opposition has not deterred Frelimo from going ahead with arrangements to turn Mozambique into a revolutionary base against its neighbours, with Lourenco Marques serving as headquarters for foreign liberation movements.

The Mugorewa faction of the ANC is planning an all-out terrorist onslaught on Rhodesia to be launched from Mozambique as soon as its headquarters move from Lusaka to Lourenco Marques, according to the general secretary, Dr. Gordon Chirunduika.

Another terrorist organisation to be based in Lourenco Marques is the South African-banned African National Congress, which enjoys special favour with President Machel.

— DDC
Imprisonment leads to Frelimo, Lisbon row

LISBON — Portugal's relations with its former East African colony of Mozambique appeared at stake yesterday over the continuing imprisonment of Portuguese citizens by the Marxist Frelimo regime.

The chief spokesman of the Portuguese Foreign Ministry, Dr. Alfredo Barroso, said Lisbon's Embassy in Lourenço Marques had been instructed to demand an adequate solution of the prisoners' issue, together with a guarantee that Portuguese citizens and their property would in future be protected.

While Portuguese-Airlines flights were suspended by the Government here after Frelimo was reported to have imprisoned Portuguese citizens in Lourenço Marques, where most of the remaining 50,000 white settlers are concentrated.

The Foreign Ministry spokesman did not give any estimate of the number of Portuguese citizens held in Frelimo "re-education camps" but the conservative provincial newspaper, Diario de Combra, has published a list of 37 civilians and former officers said to be held in Mozambique — DDC-PAAP-RNS.
Chief Clemens Kapuuo of South West Africa's Herero tribe yesterday called for freedom for South West Africa, but a freedom without Soviet influence.

In a lengthy letter to The Times of London, the chief said: "South West Africa is now set firmly on the road to independence. Mr Vorster has so decided, not because his forces could not continue to keep us brutally repressed if he wanted, but because independence for South West Africa is essential to his policy of détente."

Saying that the Soviet Union is seeking influence in Africa through Frelimo in Mozambique, the MPLA in Angola and Swapo in his own area, Chief Kapuuo added: "I am determined that the South African Government must leave our country. I am equally determined not to exchange their tyranny for another."

He called for the support of Swapo members who "do not share the taste which some of their leaders have for violence and international terrorism." He also called on African statesmen to keep up pressure on Johannesburg for a free South West Africa and a free Rhodesia. — Sapa-Reuters
1976

February
SALISBURY. — Rhodesian soldiers waged a three-hour gun-battle across the border yesterday with forces based in Mozambique, after a party of tsetse control workers had been fired on while marking the boundary between the two countries.

No one on the Rhodesian side was killed or wounded. Casualties on the other side are not known.

The incident occurred while tsetse control men were demarcating the border between Rhodesia and Mozambique.

The exact location of the incident is not known immediately after the attack was reported, security forces moved in and deployed in the area.

A security forces communique issued today said a Rhodesian aircraft involved in the engagement was also fired on.

The aircraft took retaliatory action, but details of what followed were not available.

Communique

The text of today's communique from security forces headquarters in Salisbury stated:

Security forces' headquarters announced today that during the morning of February 20 a party of workers from Tsetse control engaged on demarcating the Rhodesian-Mozambican border was fired upon from across the border.

Security forces were deployed to the area and when an aircraft was fired upon, it took retaliatory action.

Firing continued for about three hours, but no casualties were sustained on the Rhodesian side.

Warning

The incident follows the warning by the Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, on February 9 that Rhodesia was faced with its worst terrorist incursion yet, but that the country was "ready for them."

In a public speech, he warned of "unprecedented psychological warfare" against the country and that Rhodesia was "undoubtedly one of the targets of the communist advance in Africa."

Weekend Argus Correspondent
2 SA farmers lose R250000 in Mozambique

By ANTHONY RIDER
'Mail' Africa Bureau

SALISBURY — Two South African farmers in Mozambique who were held by Frelimo for 94 days without trial, have lost R250000 between them.

They were stripped of all their possessions, including their cars, expensive trucks, tractors and implements.

They were also forced to abandon two big and profitable farming enterprises which they had built up over several years of hard work in the Vila Pery district.

One of them, Mr Theuns Potgieter, 41, is now with his family in Gardens, Cape Town.

The other, Mr Petrus Joubert, 35, spoke yesterday on a friend's farm near Umfora of his Mozambique ordeal.

He said he and Mr Potgieter wanted to stay on in Mozambique after the Frelimo takeover last year.

They had trouble in getting the necessary documents and finally Mr Potgieter was told he must reapply for a residence permit from outside Mozambique.

They were puzzled by this and decided that only Mr Potgieter would first leave the country to make the application.

On October 28 they left their farms and were arrested in the small town of Vila De Manica 30 km from the Rhodesian border.

"We were about 20 yards from the police station. They simply took us and locked us up in a little cell with 14 Africans. There was no room to lie down."

Mr Joubert said they had no idea why they had been arrested. No charges were put to them but Frelimo interrogators who beat him and tied his arms behind his back wanted him to admit to economic sabotage.

"This was nonsense. We were farming and doing well and wanted to continue our farming," he said.

After two days they were moved to Vila Pery, a much larger town. They spent more than 80 days in a police cell in Vila Pery.

"Apart from the confinement we were not ill-treated. My bank manager was allowed to visit me and I was able to sign a cheque and draw money with which to buy milk, bread and butter to supplement a poor diet.

The local people were also very good to us. They chipped in and helped. Only my wife was allowed to telephone me four or five times until this was stopped and then communication was through smuggled letters," he said.

Mr Joubert said the worst thing was not knowing why they were being held or when they would be freed.

"Suddenly on January 23 they told us to pack and said we were going to Lourenco Marques. We spent the next five days in a jail there and on Wednesday last week we were taken to the border."

They got in touch with the South African Security Police in Komatipoort and found that the South African authorities knew of their detention.

Mr Joubert said he was convinced the treatment by Frelimo of himself and Mr Potgieter was not isolated.

"I don't believe the White farmer has a future in Mozambique. Frelimo are confiscating properties and possessions left, right and centre."

"All my tractors and implements were dashed out to the local peasant farmers."

"As far as I know only two White farmers remain in my area out of five there in October."

"I left Mozambique with only the clothes I was wearing and a spare pair of trousers and shirt. I lost everything," he said.

Mr Joubert added: "They didn't even leave me my wristwatch."

He is trying now to negotiate the return of at least the tractors and implements that he took to Mozambique from South Africa three-and-a-half years ago.

"I want to farm, but I must have some of my possessions. I would be quite prepared to take African Rhodesia's north-east," he said.
Machel grabs land, rents

By JOSE RAMALHO
‘Mail’ Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT Samora Machel yesterday announced the nationalisation of all privately-owned buildings in Mozambique.

The Frelimo government would collect the rents he decreed.

In an emotion-charged speech lasting four hours, to mark the first “Day of the Heroes of National Liberation”, President Machel also declared that:

- The city of Lourenço Marques had been renamed Maputo.
- All unoccupied buildings would be taken over by troops, police and party officials.
- All Mozambique workers — among the poorest in Africa — would have to give a day’s pay, or its equivalent, every month to a “solidarity bank” to help the “oppressed people of the world” with priority to terrorist movements from South Africa, South West Africa and Rhodesia.

And he revealed that Frelimo had lost a total of 2,007 men in the 10-year conflict against the Portuguese.

The sweeping changes were made on the anniversary of the assassination by a parcel bomb of Frelimo’s first president, Dr Eduardo Mondlane, in Dar es Salaam on February 27, 1969.

It was expected last night that many Africans from the “cement city” slums near Lourenço Marques would be taking their claims for homes in the “cement city” abandoned by thousands of Portu-

Enemies

“The owners are our declared enemies,” he said, “They are the ones who called up terrorists, who collected taxes to finance the Portuguese army and the secret police.”

Frelimo’s income will go up by millions of rand a month at a time when the economy is extremely precarious. But a side effect may be another mass exodus by Whites.

The Mozambique Government last year nationalised the land, as well as hospitals, schools, the legal profession and other businesses.

Pres MACHEL announced the “final liquidation of racism and discrimination” at the Square of Heroes, at the airport.

The city of Lourenço Marques was today at 9.35 am and from its ashes the city of Maputo has now been born,” he told the crowds.

Some owners, he believed, might try to dynamite their homes rather than surrender them to the people.

“Woe to anyone who tries to sabotage a building,” he warned.

Mr T. Holte, of the South African Foreign Trade Association said last night there were dozens of South African firms with interests in Mozambique — including trading, shipping and forwarding, banking and timber.
Two tell of spell in Frelimo jail

LUBALI—A South African, Mr Peter Joubert, 3G. spoke yesterday of his three-month ordeal in a Mozambique prison. He and another South African, Mr Theunis Potgieter, 49, were released at the South African-Mozambique border on Wednesday. Both farmed in Mozambique.

Mr Joubert said that on October 28 they had taken several of their property to Vila de Manca; he have been valued before asking permission to export it. They were arrested and accused of trying to smuggle the property to Rhodesia.

EDIBLE

Mr Joubert said he had been interrogated and once assaulted before they were put into a cell with about 25 other people at Vila Pery.

He said Mr Potgieter had not been badly treated. Their food was edible for the first month; they had done manual labour.

They were finally allowed to make statements and were taken to their farms, Mr Joubert’s had been ransacked during his absence, but Mr Potgieter’s had not been touched because his partner was still living on it.

Mr Joubert said Frelimo agents told them nothing could be proved against them and that they were to be deported, but they were freed only five weeks later. — Sapa
Frelimo takes over rented buildings

By JOSE RAMALHO

'Hall' Africa Bureau

FULL details of the nationalisation of homes, flats, office blocks and business and factory premises were announced in a communiqué yesterday by the Mozambique Government.

The sweeping changes will mean that thousands of Africans will move into the "White" parts of the cities from surrounding slums and townships.

The communiqué says that all buildings for rent will become State property immediately. Buildings for rent are defined as all buildings for housing or other purposes, such as commerce, industry or agriculture, that are not occupied by their actual owners.

The rents will from now on be paid directly to the Frelimo government.

The situation regarding hotels is not yet clear, but it is believed that they too will be nationalised.

Another provision says people who own buildings but live elsewhere may decide themselves where they wish to live and tenants must leave within 90 days.

No building may be sold or transferred without prior approval from the State.

The highest number of evictions will be the homes of 100,000 Portuguese who left Mozambique after the riots in Lourenço Marques on September 7, 1974.

In the Matola suburb of the capital — now renamed Maputo — about 900 houses had been abandoned by fleeing residents.

Outlining the government's objectives the communiqué says "The people will be allowed to move into the cities and to live in them now they are no longer owned by the exploiters and the capitalists who had only contempt for the workers."

Under Frelimo's socialist programme the cities will be run like communes, starting with cells in each building with committees in every borough.

Even before the latest crushing blow, some Portuguese deported after being stripped of their possessions were planning to take their complaints to the international court at The Hague.
Marry or be arrested—Frelimo law

SALISBURY — Under new "morality" laws introduced in Mozambique by President Samora Machel’s Frelimo administration, any woman living on her own is regarded officially as a prostitute even though she may be a spinster, divorced or widow.

According to Portuguese immigrants arriving in Rhodesia, all women in Mozambique must be married, live with their families or be issued with a six-month permit allowing them and their boyfriends to be seen together by day or by night — and after that time they have to marry.

"If the new laws are enforced, young or older couples of any age or race may find themselves in jail or in army camps.

The laws stipulate that all unattached women should marry, get engaged or live under the protection of their parents.

"Any woman living on her own is regarded officially as a prostitute, no matter whether she is a spinster, divorced or widowed," said a Portuguese hotelier, Mr. Ivot Ferreira, who is now working in Salisbury.

Young couples who are courting may apply for a permit to be seen together. This must be produced if they are challenged by an official and is issued only for a period of six months. After that time the couple must marry.

"Women on their own in Beira now are always accosted by soldiers. This also happens in other towns in Mozambique. If they refuse these advances they are either called ‘fascists’ and arrested or sent to army camps as ‘prostitutes,’ said another Portuguese immigrant."
OUTLOOK IS GLOOMY FOR LM FIRMS

Financial Editor

SOUTH AFRICAN businessmen with assets in Mozambique expect that these will be seized by the Frelimo Government and the proceeds used against South Africa in various ways, including terrorist activity.

The Durban director of a company in Lourenco Marques which has substantial holdings in property, stock and assets, told me yesterday that these may have to be written off within the next few months.

"We may find ourselves paying rent to Frelimo for the property we own. We are also worried about our staff, because I expect all those who earn more than the equivalent of R200 a month will have to pay one day's earnings each month to the Solidarity Bank."

However, the most worrying aspect of all was that South African assets in Mozambique would be taken over and used against South Africa.

"I feel that the South African Government could and should come to our assistance in coping with these difficulties."

The director said that he could not allow his name or the name of his company to be published because of the delicate situation that had arisen.

Mr. B. U. Bischoff, deputy managing director of the Lion Match Company, said that it was difficult to comment on Mozambique, but his company's factory, there was still operating.

The manager of this factory, Mr. John Deneh, was imprisoned for hindering the process of decolonization in Mozambique but, after a six-week confinement, he was allowed to return to his job.

Mr. E. W. Macey, managing director of a firm of shipping agents, said that, he did not know how long it would
SA losses in Mozambique hard to assess

Staff Reporter

IT WOULD be virtually impossible at this stage to estimate South African losses caused by the nationalisation of all private properties in Mozambique, a spokesman for the South African Foreign Trade Organisation (Safco) said yesterday.

Financial, industrial and commercial sources agreed with Safco that it would take a long time before the effect on South African investment in Mozambique became known.

South African companies with interests in the territory said they would wait for the gatoting of the statements, announced by President Samora Machel this week, before commenting.

A spokesman for Anglo American said: "We are unable to comment until we have seen the text of the President's statement and until we receive official notification.

"In any case, the extent of our interest is two cashew nut processing plants which we have operated for a long time," he added.

Southern Sun Hotels discounted a report that it owned the famous Polana Hotel. "We only operate the Polana," a spokesman said.

Safco is to undertake a survey of South African investments in Mozambique.

What made any losses difficult to estimate was the lack of information on the number of cottages, holiday flats and other smaller interests owned by individual South Africans.

In Lisbon yesterday, in an official Note, the Portuguese Government accused Frelimo of reneging on its promise to guarantee the lives and property of Portuguese residents in the territory, reports Sapa-Reuters.

Bracketing the nationalisations with a thinly-veiled reference to recent allegations of Frelimo ill-treatment of Portuguese settlers, the Note said the government would soon consider the consequences of the decision.
Maputo–East Berlin beyond Katamoport

**This week saw more changes in Lourenço Marques—now renamed Maputo. Foreign correspondents are not allowed to enter the city, but a business visitor sent Inside Mail this report.**

Posters are everywhere. "WELCOME TO THE MEMBERS OF THE OAU" they shout in all languages. "THE SALUTE OF THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA IN THEIR BRAVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CAPITALISM"

The Polana has always been a monument to the days of comfortable colonialism. By day in the 50s, the foyer would be flashing with bling: dripping diamonds, wrinkled and rich, escaping for weekends of ecstasy with handsome Latin lovers 20 or 30 years younger.

Intrigue

Suave, besuited Portuguese businessmen with leather luggage and fat wallets, would write cheques and exchange chits.

Americans, South Africans, French and British louche overspill in their hundreds, "doing Africa," writing letters home saying "Africa it is." The visitors' book now tells a different tale. I sign my name and the entry before me is from Ghana, and the one before that, Mozambique.

Breakfast is like being placed in the midst of an international nightclub. Directly behind me sits the brother of the Zambian Minister of Health, me, three top South African businessmen from a mining house.

Problems

In the corner is the unofficial South African consulate. We're not officially represented, but everyone knows he's there. Next to him is a flamboyantly dressed Black in a check suit, with conical moustache and a drooping hibiscus in his lapel.

"Chatting to you private-eye," a friend tells me "He does the watching and arresting here."

Chatting to him, in between mouthfuls of boiled egg, is the reputed leader of the South African National Congress.

Next to them sits a group of eight Swedes, "Latter 20th-century imperialists" mutters my friend.

As in Botswana, they're very active in Mozambique, being one of the original sponsors of Frelimo.

In another corner, sits an elegant black in a smart safari-seat suit with a mandarin collar. He's surrounded by lesser minions who address him as Minister, but no one else seems to know from which country.

There are also the odd Portuguese and two South African oil company techies.

In the evenings, at 11, the waiters take off their uniforms and join the guests. It's all very bawdy.

My room is comfortable and a cabbie knob switch on the radio and out blares Frelimo propaganda, more propaganda.

**Repentition**

"Down with drinking, down with stealing, down with whoring. Back to the fields, work the land. Produce, produce, produce." It goes on and on, a cabbage knob on your brain, washed repetition.

Yet at the moment, Mozambique seems to be living on foreign aid importing vast quantities of wheat from South Africa and Rhumana, grain and meat from Rhodesia, even groundnuts to feed the people.

At night, I stay at the hotel. I'm warned to be safe to venture out "Sure." I'm told, "you can go out for a meal, but while you're eating your prawns, they come in and they want to see your papers. Perhaps one of them is tired or he doesn't like your dress and he leaves you in peace."

We did go out one evening, to the Sheik, across the road from the Polana. They're out of their long drinks, except whisky. Only two tables are occupied, but the food's still good, even with most things off the menu.

The smart residential area around the Polana has been deserted by the Portuguese. The Portuguese houses are empty with boarded windows and neglected gardens.

Government Hill is closed off to the traffic and Sandino Machado is now in residence in the palace Rumour has it that he sleeps in a different room every night.

The feeling amongst the people I speak to is that his position is precarious. Someone remarks cynically, that when tales begin, the sound of the road, the huge cavalade and the armed guards below who rush to check the side streets.

At the Polana bar, I have a drink with a Tanzanian businessman. "You must come and visit our country," he says, "and be Black democracy for yourself."

**Sponsors**

I reply that I might have problems getting into Tanzania with a South African passport. He shakes his head and laughs "Well, there won't be a South Africa much longer, so your problems will resolve themselves.

When I fly out of "Mputo," my luggage is thoroughly searched, I pay my 50 escudos tax and get my boarding pass "Goodbye Comrade," says a uniformed man.

As I walk through the airport concourse and feel the warmth of the new regent's similar feeling, 16 years before, when I visited East Berlin.
RAPPORT 8, Feberuary 1976 -

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IN

DINWIES
Drinking alarms Frelimo

By JOSE RAMALHO
"Mail" Africa Bureau

DRUNKENNESS is reaching alarming proportions in Beira, Mozambique's second city, despite Frelimo's campaign to stamp out "all evils inherited from colonialism", it was claimed in the weekend edition of the pro-Frelimo daily, Noticias da Beira. Reporting that beer sales had broken all records, the newspaper added that illicit, distilling of potent African beverages banned by Frelimo was thriving on an unprecedented scale.

Barkeepers, taking advantage of the boom, are accused of "unbridled greed" and accused of selling beer at exorbitant prices to customers already dead drunk.

Claiming that unscrupulous bartenders are breaking Frelimo's rules by selling drinks to drunk Africans, the newspaper reported that customers still get service even after having consumed six or seven "bazzookas"—a large-size beer bottle.

When stocks run out, warm beer rushed from town to suburbs was sold at many times its actual price, said the newspaper.

In its daily Press Review, Radio Mozambique said the situation in the capital, Maputo, was infinitely worse.

The Frelimo-controlled radio station claimed that drunkenness, prostitution, gangsterism and widespread corruption were rampant throughout Mozambique.

The commentator attributed the dismal failure of Frelimo's purification campaign to the mass flow of tribesmen to the cities.
Frelimo railmen threaten flow

By JOSE RAMALHO
Mali Africa Bureau

LABOUR problems on the vital Trans-Zambesi line linking Beira to Malawi and Zambia threatened to slow Zambian copper exports through Beira, one of the few sea ports left to landlocked Zambia.

At a stormy meeting held at Inhambane, the main TZR railway junction 187 km north of Beira, Frelimo party officials claimed at the weekend that "workers' indiscipline and low productivity" were to blame for the slow down.

The main troubles were absenteeism, inefficiency and time lost on interminable political meetings, held almost daily.

Most of the railway operation was Africanised after the exodus of White railwaymen when Frelimo took over Mozambique in September 1974.

Untrained men were appointed to key positions in head office and along the lines as the complex operation was handed over to members of Frelimo "dynamising committees."

The TZR line forks at Sena, 317 km north of Beira, one branch joining the Malawi railway system and the other leading to Mozambique on the Tete line. Moshi is the railhead for a road haulage service to Zambia.
Stranglehold on the Copperbelt

JOHANNESBURG — Serious labour unrest at the vital Trans-Zambesi Railway line (TZR) linking Beira to Malawi and Zambia threatens to slow down the export of Zambian copper through the port of Beira, one of the few outlets to the sea left to landlocked Zambia.

At a stormy meeting held at Inhambinga, the main TZR railway junction 187km north of Beira, Frelimo Party officials claimed at the weekend that "workers' indiscipline and low productivity" were to blame for the slowdown.

The main troubles were reported to be absenteeism, inefficiency and the time lost on interminable political meetings held almost daily.

Most of the railway operation has been Africanised following the mass exodus of White railwaymen since Frelimo took over Mozambique in September 1974.

COMPLEX

Both in the Beira head office and along the line, untrained Africans were appointed to key positions and the complex operation which involves the handling of traffic to and from Malawi and Zambia was handed over to members of Frelimo "dynamising committees."

The TZR line forks at Sensa, 337km north of Beira, one branch joining the Malawi railway system and the other connecting with the Tete line which at Moatize links up with a road haulage service to Zambia.

Problems with the flow of Zambian traffic have been further complicated by the delays in the construction of the road link also caused by workers' indiscipline and low productivity according to the Frelimo authorities in Tete.

President Kaunda has said a Soviet agent in Zambia, whom he did not name, had recently warned that the Soviet-backed MPLA would deny Zambia access to the Benguela Railway because of its refusal to recognize the MPLA as Angola's legitimate government.

Zambia is calling for a government of National Unity of all three Angolan liberation movements.

"We knew that against the MPLA, which had the overwhelming support of Cuban and Russian troops, the other movements had no chance at all. But we stood by our principles," President Kaunda said.

"We hope that will not make the MPLA our enemies, but we will not go down on our knees and beg for our copper to be exported," he said.

So Kaunda has looked to the east.

UNLIKELY

A small quantity of copper has been taken by road across Tanzania to Mombasa for shipment there, but the Zambians' main chances of smooth exports are through either Rhodesia to Beira or Dar es Salaam.

Exports through Rhodesia are unlikely until relations between the two countries are resumed. Therefore the main route must be over the newly-opened Tanzam railway to Dar es Salaam where there is a bad bottleneck.

Zambia's transport problems could not have come at a worse time for the...
SALISBURY.—Rhodesia has halted all railway traffic with Mozambique following the detention of 16 Rhodesian Railway employees across the border.

The Rhodesian Ministry of Transport and Power has not been able to contact Mozambique authorities about the fate of the arrested railmen.

A Government spokesman said this morning that despite constant efforts, no contact had been made, reports The Argus Africa News Service.

Sources here are confident, however, that the railmen will be released unharmed.

It is widely believed that the arrests were made on the initiative of the Front de Libération de l'Ouest Mozambiquais (Frelimo) commissar at the Malverna border post and that he was acting without orders from above.

It is pointed out that with the appalling state of communications in Mozambique today, many communications have little contact with headquarters in Maputo (Lourenço Marques) anyway.

More worrying to many businessmen is the Rhodesian Government decision to close the border to rail traffic while the railmen are under arrest.

The Rhodesian Government's thinking is believed to be that the closing will hurt Mozambique more than Rhodesia in terms of custom lost at the port of Maputo.

The link with Beira, which handles much of Rhodesia's exports through Mozambique, is still open as are the lines to South Africa.

Rhodesia's Railways recent relations with the Frelimo officials at Malverna have not been good.

Sources here are confident that once the officials in Maputo are able to take an effective hand, the Rhodesians will be released.

The 16 detained railwaymen have been identified as two members of a train crew and 14 station employees, reports Reuters AP.

Yesterday's incident followed the killing by Rhodesian forces on Tuesday of 24 terrorists inside Mozambique, which had led to a further deterioration in relations between Rhodesia and Mozambique.
by Peter Webb

pitch, my children weren't crying for food. Mozambican. When I was still a son of a
Don't call me Comrade, said the Black

The people of South Africa, please. The
Their development is clear we won't
It's not the food. Our children at home were not fed. When I was still called a child, it's clear

The African National Congress, the struggle for freedom. To stop the bloodshed, to

No to apartheid, No to racism. There are more than a hundred million Africans

No to apartheid. No to racism.
of effort. "Don't you find it is a shame for the people of Mozambique?" he asked. "It appears that our people are like the colonialists say: 'The African Black, he is indolent, he is lazy, naturally lazy.' Are you lazy?"

There was no answer from the crowd of 30,000, but whether President Machel and Frejmo can clothe and feed the people better than in colonial times may well shape the future of the revolution.

Among the few who have gained are those in the "dynamising groups" formed to "organise and mobilise" the masses in schools, factories, hospitals and businesses. In many cases, they have turned themselves into a new elite. "The petit bourgeoisie number perhaps only 40,000, but this is enough for they have the tools of power," complained a left-wing member of the ruling Frelimo Party. "Do you realise how important a man is in this country if he is simply able to type? The country is in the grip of the petit bourgeoisie. They are the worst class. What is supposed to be the consolidation of the revolution has become a consolidation of jobs."

There is also fear among Mozambique purists that as President Machel's stature as an African leader grows, rivaling that of Algeria's Houari Boumedienne or Guinea's Sekou Touré, he will become more isolated from the masses at home, sealed off by the new elite.

For example, the tale is told that President Machel was shocked to learn that one of the country's biggest jails, near Maputo, (formerly Lourenço Marques), had more prisoners than in colonial times. "He wouldn't believe it at first, and then ordered the release of hundreds of prisoners," said a party official.
Russians digg Mozambique

Mercury Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — The Soviet Union is strengthening its position in Mozambique through a number of agreements signed by Frelimo in Moscow. The agreements give the Russians a large stake in Mozambique's trade, industry, fishing, and maritime and air transport.

Mr. Mario da Graça Machungo, who led the Frelimo 10-man delegation to Moscow, has described the recent agreements as "major ones of great benefit to the two countries."

The strengthening of economic ties between the two countries means that the Soviet Union is continuing its challenge to Portugal as Mozambique's main trading partner.

The Soviet Union also looks like gaining control of Mozambique's rich fishing resources, which are now being surveyed by a Soviet research ship that arrived in Maputo (formerly Lourenço Marques) last week.

For many years the Soviet Union has had a large fleet of modern trawlers fishing off the Mozambique coast with the support of mother ships and survey vessels. The highly lucrative trade in sardines, long monopolised by the Portuguese, is now expected to pass into Russian hands.

It is also likely that the international air links, disrupted by Mozambique's dispute with Portuguese national carrier TAP, will be taken over by Russian airlines.

The economic and technical agreements signed in Moscow last week follow Russia's decisive military aid given to Frelimo during the 10-year campaign, and which is reported to have begun again.
Stripped in Frelimo Search

WEEKEND AFRICA, FEBRUARY 14, 1976
Machel thre

4/8/76 DD

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique was placed in a state of war with Rhodesia yesterday.

Pres Samora Machel called on the Freiromo army and the masses to defeat the enemy and crush the aggressor that violates the peace and massacres our people.

Stopping one step before openly declaring war against Rhodesia, Pres Machel said the state of emergency was necessary because of repeated violations of Mozambican territory by Rhodesian troops and aircraft.

"Our territory is being attacked and our people are being massacred. The people's Republic of Mozambique is the victim of aggression by the irresponsible and criminal regime of Ian Smith," he said.

Pres Machel singled out an alleged attack on Pafuri, a border village with Rhodesia and South Africa, on February 23 and 24. He claimed Rhodesian fighter-bombers violated South African airspace "to attack us from South Africa."

Ground troops had been supported by artillery. Mozambican troops helped by customs and immigration guards recouped the Rhodesian attack, but lost two dead and ten wounded.

He claimed Mozambique had brought down two Rhodesian jets and one helicopter and had killed seven and wounded seven Rhodesians.

He said: "As from today all Mozambique borders with the British colony of Southern Rhodesia will be closed and a total ban will be imposed on any form of communication with the territory controlled by the racist regime."

Land and air traffic of persons and goods to and from Rhodesia is to cease immediately and all property and assets owned by the "illegal regime" by firms with offices in Rhodesia and by citizens regularising the "illegal regime" have been confiscated.

In an emotion-charged voice, Pres Machel ordered the construction all over the country of air raid shelters — "In villages, schools, hospitals, factories and offices."

"We must build shelters everywhere, in the bush, in the fields, the woods, and the rivers" — but the science work must be done after normal working hours.

Attending the ceremony as special guests where Pres Machel made his speech were Bishop Abel Mhlangwa, leader of the militant wing of the Rhodesian African National Council.

Pres Machel admitted the emergency measures would lead to massive unemployment, but said the Government would provide work in the fields for all who lost their jobs.

Beira, which is Rhodesia's main outlet to the sea, will be practically paralysed with the closing of the port and railway to Rhodesian traffic.

This had accounted for about 80 per cent of its operations.

The Rhodesian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence, Mr F K van der Byl, said last night the border closure would be inconvenient to Rhodesia, but "infinitely more harmful" to Pres Machel.

Mr Van der Byl, giving the official Rhodesian Government reaction to Pres Machel's statement yesterday, said on radio and television that recent border incidents had justified the hot pursuit by Rhodesian forces into Mozambique.

He said Pres Machel had accused Rhodesia of violating his territory.

"The answer is that from time to time we have gone into Mozambique in hot pursuit of terrorists."

"This is in conformity with international law and custom and Machel has only himself to blame because not only is there the fact that he harbours Rhodesian terrorists, but he admits it openly."

Mr Van der Byl said all this sabre rattling would only make an already difficult situation much more dangerous.

He said Mr Machel, instead of telling his people to dig their air raid shelters, should urge them to dig in their fields and grow more food.

The first result in Rhodesia of the closure was that AIR Rhodesia suspended all flights to Mozambique and Malawi.

The airline operates between Salisbury and Blantyre.

The president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia, Mr Richard Sny, said the closure of the border was more serious in political than in economic terms.

"Mr Machel may find that he has miscalculated and is likely to end up the loser," he said.
South African Railways has spare capacity at present which could be used to handle increased traffic from Rhodesia, a spokesman indicated yesterday.

The SAR general manager, Mr J. Louwens, said the Railways would, however, definitely not handle Rhodesia-bound goods trapped in Mozambique.

Regular rail traffic between South Africa and Rhodesia would continue, Britain yesterday welcomed. Mozambique's action and emphasis of a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian independence dispute was more urgent than ever,

Mr E. Towlands, Foreign Office Parliamentary Under-Secretary, told Parliament in London that the need for Mr Smith to accept majority rule was now even more important.

There were angry scenes in the House of Commons as Mr Rowlands firmly resisted Conservative MPs' demands for intervention on the side of Rhodesia.

At the same time some Left-wing Labour MPs called for immediate aid for Mozambique and an angry Scots Labour MP demanded that there should be military aid to the "forces of liberation."

Britain will honour its undertaking to help compensate Mozambique for losses it suffers by imposing sanctions against Rhodesia, well-placed sources in London disclosed yesterday.

The South African Prime Minister, Mr Vorster, is expected to make a statement in the Assembly today on developments between Rhodesia and Mozambique. — DDC-SAPA-RNS.
Indians hit by Frelimo grab

The seizure by Mozambique's Frelimo Government of South African Indian-owned properties worth millions of rands has led to Indians seeking help from two bodies for compensation.

An executive member of the South African Indian Council, Mr I F H Mayet, said today that he had been approached by a number of Indian businessmen asking if the SAIC could use diplomatic channels to get Frelimo to pay out Indians in some way.

Mr Mayet said some local Indian businessmen had lost blocks of flats and shops valued at millions of rands.

An Indian millionaire lost a farm with valuable fruit trees and other crops which covered "several square miles," according to sources close to the family.

Affluent Indians who spoke to The Star did not want their names used. One man said he lost R150,000; another said his losses in properties amounted to R250,000.

Mr Mayet said he would ask the South African Government to make use of "whatever channels at its disposal" through British or other sources to ask Frelimo to expedite compensation.

An appeal has also been made to the newly-formed Islamic Council of South Africa to take up the compensation problem through Arab channels or the United Nations.

A spokesman for one religious body said he was not "sympathetic" towards "some of these rich money moguls" who had suffered losses in Mozambique.

"They deserve the backlash," he added.

But Mr Mayet said Indians had invested their money in Mozambique because South Africa gave them limited or no opportunities for property and farming expansion.
Frelimo moves in

The grab begins

The Star's Africa News Service

Armed Frelimo police have occupied all Rhodesian-owned buildings in and around Beira, Radio Mozambique said today.

The action was ordered by Frelimo's political commissar in Beira, Omar Juma, after President Machel's speech yesterday in which he announced an end of all contacts with Rhodesia and seizure of all Rhodesian property.

Rhodesian commerce is still calculating the extent of its losses through President Machel's move, but one company alone—Johnson & Fletcher—said last night that their warehousing assets in Mozambique were worth more than R70,000.

Radio Mozambique also announced today that demonstrations were being held all over the country in support of President Machel's statements.

In spite of losses already apparent, however, business sources in Salisbury do not feel that the seizure of Rhodesian interests has been a body blow. They point out that since the Portuguese coup of April, 1974 Rhodesian companies have been trimming their involvement in Mozambique in anticipation of a move such as yesterday's.

Machel move brings gloom

(From Page 1)

likely to push up some costs.

The border closure took effect immediately after President Machel's speech yesterday—with all telephone links between Mozambique and Rhodesia being cut.

Trains to and from Beira were stopped. Traffic on the line across the border at Malvernia to Maputo had been stopped since last week anyway because of the seizure of 16 Rhodesian railmen by Frelimo.

NO FLIGHTS
Rhodesian Airways flights to Beira have ceased as have flights to Blantyre in Malawi because they have to pass over Mozambique's Tete district.

Some Zambian traffic might now have to come through Botswana to and from South African ports, which will also have to carry the extra burden of Rhodesian traffic.

Zaire has also been steadily importing and exporting through Rhodesia to Mozambique ports for months because of the closure of Angola's Benguela railway by civil war.

The effect of the closure on Zaire, already virtually bankrupt, could be critical.

OPEN LINE
Botswana sources say today that Botswana is most unlikely to close the Rhodesian border following Mozambique's lead because the line into Botswana was run entirely by Rhodesian Railways.

Also, large quantities of goods vital to Botswana came from Rhodesia, such as building materials, milk, bacon and other foodstuffs.

The line is actually owned by Rhodesian Railways as is all rolling stock.

Zambia will be hit because a significant part of its imports and exports have been across the Victoria Falls bridge and through Rhodesia to Mozambique ports in the past two months.
And, in Mozambique, Machel's action means his people's lives, tightening...their...bells...of a...map...show...down, reports, Sapa-Reuters.

Compliance with international sanctions against Rhodesia, expected to have a serious effect on the Mozambique economy.

The Mozambique position, after...crop production...has been badly hit by heavy rains, will be worse for the loss of Rhod...maize.

And foreign exchange earned by selling Rhodesia's goods through Beira and Maputo, formerly Lourenco Marques, will also be lost.

Red aid...

But, there is speculation that the Marxist style Mozambique Government will now receive substantial help from Eastern Europe.

Already in Maputo there are North Korean, Soviet, and Bulgarian advisers.

An estimated 30,000 whites; still in Mozambique are making plans to leave. They are all that remain of the 100,000 who decided to stay on here after independence. Many are civil servants, working up one-year contracts.

The Star's Africa News Service reports, from Gaborone it will be several days before the...effect of...the Mozambique-Rhodesia border closure can be fully calculated...but it will reach as far as Zaire.

Other countries which will be affected are Zambia, Malawi and Botswana. All three, will now have greater transport problems, which, in turn, are...
Niece accuses Frelimo uncle of 'betrayal'

JOHANNESBURG. — Antonio Pereira Cabral, formerly Frelimo's Director of Information and Tourism, is a sick and disillusioned communist.

The 59-year-old invalid, his grey face showing the effects of five heart attacks in the past 10 months, is a man looking for a place to rest.

It is unlikely he will find it in Johannesburg.

In an emotional interview in Johannesburg yesterday, his niece, Sarah Pereira Cabral, accused him of betraying his family and the people of Mozambique while he was Frelimo's Director of Information.

According to Miss Cabral, her uncle visited her father, his brother, in Maputo and demanded Miss Cabral's address: "He threatened to throw my father in to jail if he didn't tell Frelimo where I was," she said.

Mr Cabral denied the allegation.

She said the Centre for Information and Tourism (CIT) shared responsibility for "destroying my country and causing hundreds of deaths, kidnappings and rape."

She felt her uncle's presence in South Africa was an "insult to the South African Portuguese community."

TEARFULLY

Mr Cabral tearfully denied the accusations and said "there is some misunderstanding". He refused to comment further.

To his niece, he admitted with the Frelimo Government since the age of 17 and that he had co-operated with the Frelimo Government.

He said he was disillusioned with the present regime in Mozambique: "They are doing what I expected, they cannot be happy. Mozambique with the things are going."

Mr Cabral will have heart operation in Croydon and will retire in Lisbon.

Mr Cabral's father was formerly the governor of Mozambique during the Portuguese administration.

ANTONIO PEREIRA CABRAL, former Frelimo Director of Information and Tourism, denies accusations from his niece, Sarah Pereira Cabral, in Johannesburg yesterday. He has left Frelimo and says he is disillusioned with the present regime in Mozambique.
FRELIMO RELEASE
Rhodesian woman, child

SALISBURY. — The wife and child of one of the four Rhodesian officials who have been held under house arrest in Mozambique since the closure of the border with Rhodesia a month ago, have been released and have returned to Salisbury.

A Government spokesman said last night that Mrs Heather Fraser and her five-year-old daughter had been allowed to leave Mozambique. But there was still no news of when Mrs Fraser's husband, Mr Bruce Fraser, and the three other Rhodesians still being held would be allowed to leave.

The Government spokesman said that Mrs Fraser and her daughter were both well, and added: "Mrs Fraser said that they and the four other Rhodesians still under house arrest in Maputo had been comfortable and well cared for and that the others were also in good health."

The spokesman would not say when Mrs Fraser and her daughter were released, whether they held Rhodesian passports, or whether any reason had been given by Mozambique for their release.

He said reporters would not be allowed to interview Mrs Fraser.

Rhodesian officials stationed in Maputo, Mrs Fraser and her child and the Rhodesia Railways representative there, Mr Ron Broadbent, were stopped by Frelimo from leaving Mozambique on the day of the border closure. — Sapa.
Freedom is to queue for food, says Maciel.
MACHEL EN CHINA SE LIEFDE ROES OOR RYS

BETREKKINGE TUSSEN ROOI CHINA EN FRELIMO, WAT IN DIE DAC VAN TERRORISME SO BROEDERLIK WAS, HET IN DIE LAATSTE PAAR WEKE DRAMATIES VERSLAG NADAT PEKING SE AMBASSADEUR HOM ONTREK HET NÁ 'N HEWIGE RUSIE MET PRES. SAMORA MACHEL OOR HULP AAN ANGOLA EN TOENEMENDE RUSSESE INDRING IN MOSAMBIËK.


In die loop van die twee oor die rys, wat elke maand geduur het, het die diplomaat ook beswaar gemaak teen die uitbreiding van Russese invloed in Mosambiëk.

Dit was op aandring van mnr. Tsiepeng dat Rooi China vytyk rots kan Mosambiëk gestuur het om die hongersnood in die land te verlig.

Kort ná die verskynning daarvan het pres. Machel op sy beurt tuin toe aan die MPLA geskenk om die harglike voedseltekoort in Angola te help verlig.

Toe die Chinese ambassadeur daarteen bepaal gemaak het, het pres. Machel verkill dat dit sy rys is en dat hy daarom kan maak wat hy wil.

Mar Tsiepeng het na Peking teruggekeer. Die ambassade in Maputo word tans deur ondergeskiktes bemane.

Ingegrawe

Die Russiese ambassade in Maputo was uit die staan-spoor swaarder gelaat as de oor Peking en Russiese "tjeg-nei" het reeds voor onafhanklikworing dik na Mosambiëk gestroom. Terwyl die Chinese hulde aanvanklik tot hul hotelamer beperk en Portugese geleer het, het die Russie hulle in Frelimo-krimpinge ingegrawe en is hulle ook meer dikwels deur pres. Machel na onthale in sy paleis gemoes.

Vir die skerpstansige Chinese moet Machel se vytery in Rusland al vroeg duidelik gewees het. Hy het sedert onafhanklikworing al meer na Moskou geneeg en sy kaarte op die talel gegoog deur in verband met dr. Agostinho Neto tyd sluit en selfs soldate na Angola te stuur Vondag kan albei as tegewe wyde Marxiste beskou word.

Terwyl Rusland sedert 1974 die MPLA ondersteun, het Rooi China aanvanklik die FNLA gesteun, maar hom later heetempal aan die toneel onttrek. Daarenteen het Rusland sy greep met Kubaanse hulp verstrew en, is Angola deesdae as 'n ware Russiese satelliet.

Harde slag

China het tel op Rusland se "imperialisme" geregeer...
Dilemma for Mozambique Property men

THE ARGUS, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1976

[Article text]

[Signature]

JOHANNESBURG — The Anglo Corporation, which owns the Anglo Corporation for African Exploration, has asked for guidance on the property, which is located in the South African Republic. The company is seeking advice on how to proceed with the property, which is located in the South African Republic. The property is valued at £1 million.

[Signature]

DR. H. MILLER

[Article text]

[Signature]

[Article text]
THE extent to which South Africa has already become dependent on supplementary power supplies from the Cabora Bassa project in Mozambique has come as a shock disclosure in a ministerial warning of possible drastic power-cuts this winter.

Escom was scheduled to start taking power from the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric scheme last year. But the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Heunis, has told Parliament that unless technical problems bedevilling the project have been solved before winter, power supplies to South African consumers might have to be drastically cut.

And at a dinner in Sea Point last night, the chairman of Escom, Dr. R. L. Straszacker, said that because of the non-availability of Cabora Bassa power, the commission was temporarily not able to increase supplies of power to municipalities beyond the contracted quotas.

In a Department of Planning publication, "Energy in South Africa: IH the year 2000", it was said there would be an initial intake of up to 600 megawatts from Cabora Bassa, rising to 1700 megawatts in 1979. This supply is to come through high-tension transmission lines from Mozambique to the Apollo sub-station at Irene near Pretoria, from which it will be directed into the 400 kv power network in South Africa.

In Cape Town, the City Electrical Engineer, Mr. D. C. Palsey, said yesterday that if the Escom supply to the City was severely cut for a long period the alternatives facing the City Council would be:

1. To take the costly step — because of the high oil price — of running the Table Bay power station at full output. This would mean that consumers may have to pay more for electricity.

2. To cut power to consumers, on a daily rotational basis. Power failures in the Cape Peninsula in recent months have highlighted the Western Cape's increasing dependence on the Transnet power grid for its electricity requirements.

In his speech last night, Dr. Straszacker said: "Towards the end of last year Escom became the target of some severe criticism as a result of the interruptions in the supply... From the northern provinces to the coastal undertakings..."

"In some instances, editors found it even necessary to devote space to leading articles in which Escom was castigated for its unreliable national grid system..."

"We at Escom are very concerned about these power failures and we have done and are still doing everything possible to minimize the interruptions and their effects..."

He said "tremendous progress" had been made towards eliminating faulty equipment and devising new equipment that would be more reliable.
A DRASTIC increase in the price of coal can be expected soon as South Africa battles to cope with a power shortage because of technical delays at Cabora Bassa.

This week the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, announced that Cabora Bassa’s power supply could be cut during the coming winter months unless technical problems at the Mozambican hydro-electric scheme were ironed out. Mr. Heunis emphasised that the problems were technical and not political.

The possible power shortage and the 17 per cent increase in the railway tariff on coal announced by the Minister of Transport, Mr. S. L. Muller, in the Railways bud-
get this week has, however, made an increase in the coal price seem inevitable.

It will also lend fresh impetus to the recommendations of the Petrick Commission, which suggested price rises, and to a new look at the pricing policy of South Africa’s coal. Because the coal is price controlled, investment in coal mining for domestic use is low. The result has been that although export coal is profitable, coal mining for domestic use is now “down to the bones”, an informed source said yesterday.

With the delay in the supply of power from Cabora Bassa, the industry will have to strain to meet South Africa’s power needs.

These needs could be met if South Africa was willing to:

1. Import coal at high cost.
2. Divert some export coal for domestic use.
3. Persuade Escom and Sasol to switch entirely to low-grade coal for electric generation and part with some of their high-grade coal for general use.

All these solutions could mean a higher coal price, on top of the increase which is bound to come in the wake of the higher railways tariff.
firm supply, which tariff will remain unchanged for twenty years unless very exceptional circumstances arise.

A reduction of the tariff on the expiry of this period to either 0.2 cent or 0.175 cent per unit depending on the quantity of power supplied at that stage.

The applicability of a lower tariff in respect of quantities of power taken by ESCOM in excess of 80% on the firm supply.

An undertaking in its turn by ESCOM to supply agreed quantities of power to Maputo.

An undertaking by the South African Government to advance to the Portuguese Government the annual deficits during the first four years to an aggregate amount of R35 million with a maximum of not more than R13 million in any one year. According to estimates at the time the agreement was concluded these advances would be redeemed fully by the end of the 25th year.

The reduction in the tariff which will become effective after 20 years will be utilized towards the redemption of the cost of the terminal installation at Apollo, the capital for which will be advanced to ESCOM by the South African Government.

The remaining in force of the agreements between the Portuguese Government on the one hand and the South African Government and ESCOM on the other hand for a period of 35 years.

(2) The Portuguese Government acting in terms of a decree issued on 21 June 1975 by the Transitional Government of Mozambique and a Protocol of Agreement signed between the Portuguese Government and Frelimo on 14 April 1975 has appointed HCB (Hydro-eletectrica de Cabo Basso) as its nominee for the operation of the project and has indicated its preparedness to guarantee

that this Organization will maintain all powers, authorizations, rights and necessary conditions to carry out the terms and conditions relating to the agreement between the Portuguese Government and ESCOM.

At the request of the Portuguese Government, acting within the framework, negotiations for the amendment of certain provisions of the agreement are being conducted at present.

(1) Rules away
Service

A Portfolio Choice

Rhodesia faces manpower on manpower-growing drain. Mr. Chirungu, the new Prime Minister of Rhodesia, has raised the issue of manpower shortage in the country.

Mr. Chirungu, who recently visited London, said that the situation in Rhodesia is critical due to the continued drain of manpower out of the country.

The British government has announced that it will provide economic assistance to Rhodesia to help alleviate the situation.

OUTRAGE!
The British government has announced that it will provide economic assistance to Rhodesia.

The Foreign Office has condemned the situation in Rhodesia, and has called for international support to help the country.

The British Labour Party has also condemned the situation, and has called for sanctions against the Rhodesian government.

New British promise to aid Mozambique

Two ministers have talked at London Airport. The British government has announced that it will provide financial assistance to Mozambique.

The assistant secretary of the Mozambican government, Mr. Ennis, has visited London to discuss the situation with the British government.

The Mozambican government has expressed gratitude for the assistance, and has stated that it will use the funds to improve the country's infrastructure and economy.

SALISBURY — Rhodesia's battle against terrorism is causing a manpower drain on the country, the minister of finance has warned.

The minister said that the economic situation in Rhodesia was deteriorating, and that the country was facing a serious manpower crisis.

The government had announced that it would provide financial assistance to Mozambique to help alleviate the situation.

Many Mozambicans had left the country to work in South Africa, and the government was concerned about the impact on the economy.

The British government has also announced that it will provide assistance to Mozambique, and has called for international support to help the country.

The Mozambican government has expressed gratitude for the assistance, and has stated that it will use the funds to improve the country's economic situation.
COMMONS CLASH ON AID TO MACHEL

LONDON—The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. James Callaghan, clashed with the Opposition foreign affairs spokesman, Mr. Reginald Maudling, in the Commons yesterday over aid to Mozambique.

He rejected the Shadow Foreign Secretary's submission that it was useless for Britain to do everything possible on the one hand to achieve a peaceful settlement while on the other hand providing assistance to the Mozambique Government which was "compounding, if not exacerbating terrorism in Rhodesia." Mr. Callaghan angrily told him it was about time "he turned his guns on Mr Smith" and told the Rhodesian Prime Minister to settle with the black majority.

Mr. Callaghan, who hastened to add that he was speaking of metaphorical guns, said the United Nations had called for assistance to Mozambique and every Commonwealth country was joining in this assistance. If the Conservatives wished to dissociate themselves from this, the Labour Government certainly did not.

He said the Presidents of the four Black African countries surrounding Rhodesia all desired a peaceful settlement. But they knew that if the guerrillas on Rhodesia's border were expelled from one country, they would simply go to another.

The Foreign Secretary's exchange with Mr. Maudling came during question time after Mr. Callaghan had made a further statement following special envoy Lord Greenhill's visit to Salisbury.

"If an opportunity can be created which will achieve Britain's long standing policy towards Rhodesia and secure majority rule by peaceful means, I shall be ready to take it," he said.

Since Lord Greenhill's return, he had been informed of further meetings between Mr. Smith and Mr. Nkomo. "Her Majesty's Government welcomes these talks" but is not involved in them," he told members.

"Guerrilla forces are training on Rhodesia's borders, and my understanding is that whilst Rhodesia's neighbours would still prefer a peaceful solution, they fear that continued proconscription by Mr. Smith will make an armed struggle inevitable."

"I am maintaining continuous contact with Rhodesia's neighbouring States and shall, as far as possible, co-ordinate action with them," Mr. Callaghan said.

He agreed with a Labour backbencher that there was no point in Britain "trying to match every twist and turn of the Rhodesian regime..."
SALISBURY — The Mozambique railway system had deteriorated so much in recent months that Rhodesia would have had to consider diverting traffic to other routes, even if the border had not been closed by President Samora Machel, the Rhodesian Minister of Transport, Mr. Roger Hawkins, said here yesterday.

Mr. Hawkins told a Press conference that the deterioration of the system had been caused by the repatriation to Portugal of White workers, whose exodus meant that eventual Rhodesian use of the Mozambique ports would have become "minimal."

Mr. Hawkins said President Machel's action had achieved a situation that "might well have arisen at a later date."

He said the closure of the two rail links to the Mozambique ports of Beira and Maputo would affect neighbouring Black-rulled African countries more than Rhodesia.

He did not name the African countries, but Zambia, Zaire, Malawi and Botswana all routed some of their exports and imports through Rhodesia to the Mozambique ports.

Mr. Hawkins said contingency planning had been going on for a long time, and the only doubt about the situation was the routing of transit traffic from these other African countries.

He said the congestion of the South African rail system had improved in recent months, and when he was asked if his contingency planning had been affected in connection with South Africa, he replied: "I think this would be obvious."

He added that...
Frelimo: No danger, says Kruger

*Political Staff 25/3/76*

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, said yesterday that the incident in which 17 armed Frelimo men and eight Portuguese refugees were captured this week was "over and closed", and there was no danger at all.

Mr Kruger said in an interview: "We have had no trouble from Frelimo. They have respected the fence and I don't think there is any danger at all in the Kruger National Park."

Everything was quiet and none of the visitors to the park need fear any more incidents.

The incident had "obviously been brought about by the refugees cutting the fence. I can't imagine that the Frelimo soldiers did it. Other than this we have had no trouble from Frelimo," Mr Kruger said.

Mr Kruger said this was virtually the first time that such an incursion involving Frelimo troops had occurred. "We have had a few minor incidents but this is really the first one," he said.

A previous incident during Mozambique's independence had involved refugees only. A bulldozer, Mozambique state property, had later been returned. It had been used to open a path for the refugee vehicles at the time.

**Nwanedzi**

He said the first batch of eight Frelimo soldiers and eight Portuguese refugees had been caught on Monday at 6pm near Nwanedzi, where the Kruger National Park borders Mozambique.

There had been more refugees but some had already been captured and taken back to Mozambique.

The refugees had cut a large gap in the fence and crossed over in lorries and jeeps.

The other nine Frelimo men were caught on Tuesday at 2pm. They had probably crossed to fetch weapons, he said.

Mr Kruger said no one was hurt in the incident as far as he knew.

He said the Frelimo troops were being held in custody for illegally entering South Africa with weapons.

The eight refugees were being held for illegally entering South Africa without visas. They were probably wealthy farmers from surrounding areas.

Although no confirmation could be gained from the South African Government it appears that the Frelimo troops will probably be handed back to Mozambique authorities in due course.

They will probably be treated in the same way as the Angolan refugees.

Dr Willem Muller, Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that the incident had been brought to the department's attention on Tuesday and that the "necessary steps" were taken immediately. He refused to elaborate.
CAPE TOWN — South Africa is now holding 17 Freilimo troops and there are reports shots were fired during the capture of the second group.

CAPE TOWN — South Africa is now holding 17 Freilimo troops and there are reports shots were fired during the capture of the second group.

The Minister of Police, Dr. John Machel, said yesterday that the act of murder was carried out by the Portuguese to prevent the capture of the two commandos.

Mr. Kruger, said his men had been put in the position of having to act without orders from the South African authorities. They were told to return to the border and take the road and cross the border at the point where the Portuguese had been.

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Two SAP constables caught 8 Frelimo

CAPE TIMES 30/3/76

Political Staff

ONLY two South African Police constables were involved in the capture of the eight Frelimo troops on Monday a week ago in the Kruger National Park.

The Minister of Police, Mr Jimmy Kruger, confirmed this yesterday in a short interview. Originally more than 30 Frelimo troops were involved.

Mr Kruger explained that the two constables had first rounded up the eight Mozambique refugees who had sought sanctuary in South Africa by crossing the border in trucks.

He said the two constables then returned to the abandoned escape vehicles and found the Frelimo troops swarming over the vehicles on the South African side of the border — armed to the teeth.

A policeman, while being covered by his colleague, walked up to the soldiers. He warned them that they were surrounded by the South African Police and if they shot him, the police would open fire and kill them all.

He explained that they were being arrested because they were on South African soil. He ordered them to put down their guns and all the soldiers had complied.

Some of the troops scattered and dashed back over the border into Mozambique but eight remained standing.

Mr Kruger added that he regarded the issue as an isolated incident and stressed that the relations between the South African Police and Frelimo at the border posts were generally very good.

Foreign affairs representatives are expected to discuss the fate of the 17 Frelimo captives with the Mozambique authorities this week.

A police spokesman confirmed in Johannesburg yesterday that the matter was still in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.
Big yes at UN for aid to Mozambique

UNITED NATIONS — The Security Council yesterday adopted unanimously a resolution to extend economic aid to Mozambique to help it withstand the financial consequences of applying sanctions against Rhodesia.

The resolution, sponsored by 11 nations, including Britain, Italy, Sweden and Japan, also condemned “all provocative and aggressive acts, including military incursions” by Rhodesia against Mozambique.

Following the council’s action, the Secretary-General Dr Kurt Waldheim said a number of countries had already indicated their willingness to help, bilaterally or multilaterally.

He said he hoped there would be a prompt, generous response to the council’s appeal by all member states.

Dr Waldheim said he would confer with the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, and also send without delay a special mission to Maputo to study both the immediate and long-term needs of the country.

Mr Chissano told the council that the Mozambique Government estimated its needs at about $42 million a year.

He said it was impossible yet to assess Mozambique’s total needs, including those in the area of communications and power supplies.

He estimated that $42 million plus the $8.5 million he said Rhodesia owed Mozambique, represented only his country’s initial requirements.

LIBERATION

Mr Chissano said Mozambique would spare no efforts in its support of the colonial peoples liberation struggle, especially in Rhodesia.

Ambassador Shuzo Sato of Japan, one of the countries whose manufacturers have been reported still to be supplying embargoed goods, including motor-cars to Rhodesia, called for the tightening and strengthening of sanctions.

He praised Mozambique’s decision and said he hoped it and Japan soon would establish relations.

The US Ambassador, Mr W. Temple Bennett also hailed the Mozambique action.

The council’s support for Mozambique would be a clear sign to Salisbury that the UN was committed to majority rule in Rhodesia, he said.

RESERVATION

Adoption of the resolution also would show that the council spoke in one voice, Mr Bennett added. But he expressed some reservations about the references in the text to aggression.

The US would give favourable consideration to assistance to Mozambique and remained unequivocal in its support of British efforts to end the Rhodesian rebellion.
Renewed exodus from Frelimo expected

Sunday Times Reporter

A RENEWED exodus of Portuguese, which would further drain Mozambique's depleted skilled manpower resources, is now expected after the collapse of the high-level talks between Frelimo and Portugal in Maputo this month.

Mozambican Portuguese, who signed a two-year contract with the Frelimo Government at independence last June, now have an option to quit after one year, and the Portuguese Consulate in Maputo is coping with a renewed rush for passports.

Informed observers in Johannesburg say the talks foundered partly on the issue of Frelimo's refusal publicly to guarantee the basic human rights of Mozambique's Portuguese community.

There are an estimated 30,000 Whites still in Mozambique, many of whom opted for Mozambican nationality last year, but who are now trying to regain Portuguese nationality.

Other issues were the detention of Portuguese nationals, double nationality, the nationalization of property, cultural and business relations, and air links between Maputo and Lisbon.

The fate of Portuguese nationals still in Mozambique, and those who have left or fled, is a sensitive issue in Portugal, which is preparing for general elections.

The 25-man Portuguese delegation, led by Dr Gomes Mota, Secretary of State for Co-operation, was sent to Maputo in the hope of obtaining assurances calculated to ease political tensions. Dr Mota rejoined his government after returning to Lisbon yesterday on protest against the Portuguese policy on former overseas territories.
Corrupted city is the week link.
18 Russians in Mozambique to train Black terror fighters

WASHINGTON. — Russian advisers are now in Mozambique to train Rhodesian Black Nationalist terrorists, American intelligence sources report.

The Russian contingent numbers 18 military men. But intelligence analysts say the development is significant, because it is the first firm sign that Russia intends to commit itself to preparing terrorists to fight Rhodesian forces.

Intelligence sources say the Russians were flown to Mozambique from Tanzania and reportedly will be stationed in camps set up to train and organize Rhodesian insurgents who use Mozambique as a base.

The report has been circulating in the U.S. Government more than a week after Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, told Congress that further intervention by the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa could have serious consequences.

The end of the Angolan civil war with victory for the Soviet-backed MPLA brought predictions that elements of the 12,000-man Cuban force there would be shifted to Mozambique to open operations in support of terrorists.

However, intelligence sources say that fewer than 100 Cubans have so far been detected in Mozambique.

According to current estimates, there are about 2,000 Rhodesian terrorists operating from Mozambique and another 600 or so based in Zambia.

Analysts say the Rhodesian insurgents are a long way from being an effective force. They are described as ill-trained, poorly led and split politically between moderate and radical factions.

Because of this, U.S. intelligence analysts believe the terrorists will require extensive training before they become a serious threat to Rhodesia's White-minority rule.

Terrorist activity is now at a low level, sources say, with only about 600 Black fighters operating in Rhodesia at any one time.

— Sapa-AP.

Terrorist attack near SA border

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. — The ambush of a Rhodesian rancher and his wife on Friday night was the closest terrorist raid to the South African border that has involved civilians.

The victim, Mrs Gerda Stander, 35, has been treated at Messina Hospital and been discharged.

She and her husband, Mr Ben Stander, came close to death last Friday evening when they were attacked by terrorists on their farm, Randlesfield, in the Matekile Hills area of southeastern Rhodesia.

LINES CUT

"According to sources in Messina, Mr. Stander tried to telephone friends about 8 p.m., but found the telephone line cut.

He and his wife rushed to their light truck and drove away from the farmhouse at speed."

Near the farm lane they came under heavy fire from terrorists and Mr Stander had difficulty in keeping the truck on the road.

His wife, crouching beside him, was hit by a bullet and the vehicle was forced to a standstill after the tyres were riddled with bullets.

The couple ran into the dense bush and then walked to a nearby farm.
Frelimo frees 3 churchmen

Staff Reporter

A BRAZILIAN and two American missionaries have been released by the Frelimo government after being imprisoned for several months in Mozambique.

The release, which took place in Maputo on Wednesday, was confirmed by a spokesman for the United States Embassy in Pretoria yesterday.

He could not give more details, saying the missionaries were probably on their way to the United States after passing through Jan Smuts Airport.

It is understood that one other American missionary is being held in Mozambique, but the embassy spokesman declined to comment.

The released missionaries are the Rev Hugh Donlon Freeburg and the Rev Donald Mulan, both Americans, and the Rev Clasius.

Rev Freeburg had been held since August and the other two since July last year. They worked at a drug rehabilitation centre in Mozambique.

According to one report, the men were released after a US nationwide television interview with a tourist to Mozambique had focused attention on their detention.

The embassy official declined to speculate on whether this had influenced the Frelimo decision to release the men.
Machel threat to ‘liquidate’

Africa Bureau

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL of Mozambique warned at the Machava rally on Thursday that anyone opposed to his rule would be “neutralized, liquidated and destroyed”.

In a near-hysterical outburst at the end of the rally, when the 60,000-strong audience was about to leave, President Machel reacted violently to Dr Kaunda’s warning that something might happen to his young comrade (Machel).

His voice booming, President Machel said, “Anyone who is an agent of the enemy, either by conviction or by ignorance, will be facing the barrels of our guns.”

To the thunderous cheers of the crowd, he added, “Our guns are in the hands of the people and the force of the people is like a cyclone.”

Earlier, President Kenneth Kaunda, who is on a state visit to Maputo, criticized Mozambicans who complained about the acute food shortage. He quoted adverse comments being made about Mr Machel’s rule.

President Machel blamed the forces of imperialism and colonialism for the unrest in Mozambique and warned the reactionary forces are on the march and we can only stop them by consolidating our revolutionary militant unity.”

In a clear hint of further and more drastic purges, he warned: “We must have periodic insurrections, periodic eliminations of the subversive agents and a constant elimination of foreign-enslaved reactionaries.”

To roaring applause from the crowd President Machel said, “Ian Smith is digging his own grave and all there is left for us to do is to bury him.”

Mozambique’s Minister of Agriculture, Mr J Bandeira, was yesterday still “rather ill” in an Alberton nursing home after an abdominal operation this week.
Machel threatens further purges

BY JOSE RAMALHO
'Mail' Africa Bureau

A NEW wave of fear is expected in Mozambique following President Samora Machel's threat at the Machava rally that anyone opposed to his rule will be "neutralised, liquidated and destroyed".

In a near-hysterical outburst at the end of Thursday's rally, President Machel reacted violently to Dr Kenneth Kaunda's, warning that something might happen "to his young comrade" (Machel).

Thousands of people are in prison in Mozambique as a result of the purges since independence in June 1975.

President Machel threatened "Anyone who is an agent of the enemy either by conviction or by ignorance, will be facing the barrel of our guns".

To thunderous cheers from the 60,000 people in the stadium, he added, "Our guns are in the hands of the people and the force of the people is like a cyclone".

Earlier, President Kaunda of Zambia, who is on a State visit to Maputo, had strong criticism for Mozambicans who complained about the acute food shortage and about President Machel's rule.

Dr Kaunda said accusations that power was turning President Machel's head and keeping him away from the people were unfair. He told people that they could not expect their President to go on foot from Maputo to the Rovuma. "How long would that take?" he said.

President Machel blamed the forces of imperialism and colonialism for unrest in Mozambique. In a clear hint of further purges, he warned "We must have periodic inoculations, periodic eliminations of the subversive agents and a constant elimination of foreign-slaved reactionaries".

After dealing with internal opposition, President Machel turned to the struggle of the oppressed peoples throughout the world, which he claimed "has the full support of the peoples of Zambia and Mozambique".

Unconditional support was pledged to the "struggle of the people of Zimbabwe". The president was cheered wildly when he said "Ian Smith is digging his own grave, and all there is left for us to do is bury him".
Frelimo holds 150 churchmen

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Scores of missionaries and leading churchmen have been detained in Mozambique, some for up to 10 months, in a quiet but forceful Frelimo campaign against religion.

Diplomats estimated the detained number, up to 150. In addition, an estimated 35,000 Jehovah's Witnesses — many of them refugees from persecution in neighboring Malawi — have been forcibly moved to "re-education camps" since last August.

No charges have been made against those arrested in spurt since shortly after Mozambique gained independence from Portugal last June 25.

Diplomats and church representatives from Europe, America and Africa have tried to negotiate for the release of various church leaders, but the Mozambique Government has so far refused to allow contact.

Although the first arrests were made in July, it was not until October that the Government gave any indication of the reasons for them.

In a blistering attack on the churches, Interior Minister Armando Guebuza charged that several missionaries were "involved in a conspiracy" against the Government.

The churches had joined together and were holding secret meetings, he claimed, "to draw up plans to fight popular power."
Railmen 'beaten and robbed' 17/4/76

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — The 12 Rhodesian Railway officials and family members released this week after five weeks of imprisonment in Mozambique were beaten and robbed by their Freismo captors.

The railwaymen told a British businessman who travelled on the same plane out of Maputo that their entire group — with the exception of a baby — had been badly beaten with rubber truncheons the day after their arrest on February 26.

They believed their arrest and the assaults were in retaliation for the defeat of a guerrilla attack into Rhodesia near the Malvernia border.

Members of the group had been told by Freismo soldiers that an 'informer on the Mozambique side of the border had warned Rhodesian security forces of the attack — which met heavy resistance.

STRIPPED

The released group — four White men, one Coloured man, four African men, two African women and a baby — said they knew of seven other Rhodesian Railway employees still detained by Freismo.

Two South African citizens and three Malawians were among those still imprisoned, they claimed.

After their arrest on the night of February 26, the 12 were stripped of all their possessions except for their clothes. Nothing was returned on their release from the labour prison in Maputo.

The British businessman — who did not wish to be identified — said the group described their treatment by Freismo as "reasonable" after the beatings.

He said members of the group described being loaded into trucks at bayonet point on February 28 and taken to army barracks in Trigo de Moraes where they were held for three weeks before being taken to prison in Maputo.

The British Ambassador to Mozambique had been requested to arrange the group's departure because the Freismo Government still regards Rhodesia as a British responsibility.
LONDON — The 12 Rhodesian railmen who have been released from detention in Mozambique owe their freedom to Mr David Ennals, former Minister of State at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Foreign Office revealed today that Mr Ennals had twice raised the matter "on humanitarian grounds" with Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Chissano, and in talks with President Machel in Maputo 10 days ago.

The intervention on behalf of the railmen was kept quiet until now in case premature publicity damaged their chances of freedom.

Two South Africans working for Rhodesian Railways, Mr B Peters and Mr P Ford, will be among a further group of captives being flown out of Maputo today after being held by Frelimo for six weeks.

Their release was secured yesterday following diplomatic initiatives by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador in Maputo, Mr J H Lewen.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said South Africa had been in constant touch with Frelimo authorities to secure the release of the men.
Frelimo free two South Africans

The Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Two South Africans working for Rhodesian Railways will be among a further group of captives being flown out of Maputo today, after being held by Frelimo for six weeks.

They are Mr R. Peters and Mr F. Ford, both senior station foremen. Their release was secured yesterday after diplomatic initiatives by the Department of Foreign Affairs and the British Ambassador in Maputo, Mr J. H. Lewen.

The group will be flown to Jan Smuts Airport. They are expected to return to Rhodesia later today.

Yesterday a group of 12 Rhodesian Railway employees and family members arrived at Jan Smuts and were later flown to Rhodesia. They were told not to speak about their experiences to the Press.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that the two South Africans — Mr R. Peters and Mr F. Ford — would be among the batch released today.

IN TOUCH

He said South Africa had been in constant touch with Frelimo authorities to secure the release of the men.

The Argus Bureau in London reports that the railway employees owe their freedom to the efforts of Mr David Emmale, former Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

The Foreign Office disclosed today that Mr Emmale had raised the matter on humanitarian grounds on two occasions, once when he met the Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquin Chissano, at London Airport on March 15 and again during the talks he had in Maputo 10 days ago with President Samora Machel.

The main subject of both discussions was Britain's offer of aid to Mozambique and the intervention on behalf of the railwaymen has been kept quiet until now because of fears that premature publicity would damage hopes of securing their release.

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Salisbury that the released Rhodesians will be debriefed in Bulawayo, where the railways have their headquarters, after a few days' rest.
Machel keeps his vital SA ties

By Robin Wright, The Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Sugar pops and cocoa, shoe polish and spices — all processed in South Africa line the shelves of the 'supermercado' on Maputo's Avenida Antonio Eneas.

Engineers and technicians at the capital's docks and railways can be heard speaking Afrikaans.

And there are almost as many South Africans at plush Polana and Casino hotels as East Europeans and Black Africans.

The signs are significant indications that the South African capitalist connection is still strong in the 'socialist' People's Republic of Mozambique.

A VIEW of Maputo, showing the docks in the background.

...through the grapevine.

It was the perfect opportunity to take a pot-shot at the South Africans, but they didn't, a Western diplomat commented.

They don't want to stir up anything that might make South Africans nervous about being here. It's already hard to keep officials at the ports.

Many diplomats suspect there is a well-established line of communication between the two governments. Even the border fence built along Kruger National Park after independence was worked out under a mutual agreement.

The foundation of the relationship remains the pre-independence arrangements:

1. South African use of Mozambique's railways and ports for 40 percent of the Transvaal's imports and exports.

2. Mozambique mineworkers, who bring in the largest chunk of foreign exchange for the new government.

And the numbers are expected to increase again, as the gold paid to the Mozambique Government becomes the main source of foreign exchange.

South Africa is now the chief user of the ports and, indeed, is almost running the dock and railway facilities since only 20 Portuguese technicians are left in Maputo after the latest wave of the White exodus by the end of June.

Local engineers predict there will be only four left.

And the full use of Cabo- bora Bassa and Masingur will be a big financial boost for the crumbling Mozambique economy.

The South Africans are trying to keep a low profile in the capital. Officials of South African Airways and South African Railways refuse to talk with reporters. Businessmen and technicians commuting between Johannesburg and Maputo make their trips short and comments brief.

But the presence is too conspicuous to avoid.

The eggs and meat at the Polana Hotel are shipped from South Africa and indeed, even food marked 'canned in South Africa' is sold. Their bulk food supplies come in crates marked 'made in South Africa' for use of the Portuguese Army.

As one diplomat from a country sympathetic to Frelimo policies explained, Mozambique could not survive without South Africa. They have too many problems when their socialist allies are unable to solve as efficiently as the South Africans.

'Politically they may disagree, but economically they can't avoid each other.'
The real key may be this — that our national resources, both the raw materials and the trained manpower, have been used and used effectively in the past. But the future will bring new problems and new challenges. The solutions to these problems will require not only the efforts of the United States, but also the cooperation of other nations. It is in this spirit of cooperation that we must work together to ensure a brighter tomorrow for all.

The President noted that, to face the toughest test in May...
The tree-lined boulevards - cleaned daily by a team of workers - still bustle with activity. Puri prawns are still the delectable specialty of most restaurants. The cafes and cinemas do a brisk business, offering a cross-section of films from Bulgarian documentataries to Western mysteries. Shops and food stores are still well-stocked.

Even the former “sun strip” on Rua Avenida has reopened, although with lively res.

but this is the result of recent natural disasters as well as decreasing productivity.

President Samora Machel offers a third, unlikely explanation. "Queues mean freedom is now possible to have queues. People used to die in buses; they did not have the freedom to come and queue up for food."

Diplomats suspect the sporadic food and drink shortages are part of a strategy to keep the people from crowding into the towns, and report that there is plenty of food in the rural north. And Africans claim the drink shortage is part of the Government’s anti-alcohol campaign.

There is no question that there have been incidents of harassment in the past. Five months ago, there appeared to be a police campaign developing, especially against Whites.

People without Frei-limo identity cards were hauled away by police. Suspected Frei-limo, policemen, prostitutes and some innocent bystanders were picked up and sent to "rehabilitation" camps.

But residents report that since the presidential warning in December, confrontations have almost completely ceased. Police and guards are now visible only on normal beats, directing traffic or about reports that unrest caused women were picked up as prisoners and sent to rehabilitation camps.

Not once was I stopped in either the downtown area or the residential suburbs. Nor could any of my female friends tell tales of trouble with Frei-limo police.

Indeed, walking is a necessity these days, since most of the transport problems are directly connected with the exodus of Whites, who provided most of the skills.

There are only two quality - telephone repairmen left, and many companies are hiring in South Africans to fix industrial motors, or inspect elevators.

In fact, airline officials report that there are no South Africans on every flight into Maputo, technicians as well as businessmen.

In the lounges of the luxury Polana and Cardoso Hotels, groups of South Africans are often seen seated at tables next to Bulgarians and Ugandans and Mozambicans.

Some of the South Africans express nervousness at being in Maputo, but none reported incidents of harassment. More often they are surprised that they can move about freely, obtain good food and wine, and that the capital still has character.
Rhodesia in Frelimo, SA swap

Lowveld Bureau
KOMATIPORT—Four Rhodesian consular staff from Maputo have been released from detention in Mozambique in an apparent swap for the 17 Mozambicans arrested in the Kruger National Park last month.

The Rhodesians had been under house arrest since making an unsuccessful attempt to leave Mozambique after President Samora Machel closed the Rhodesian border on March 3.

ARMED MEN

The men, Mr. David John Field, Mr. Thomas Stanley Mercer, Mr. Bruce Fraser and Mr. Ronald Broadbent, crossed into South Africa at 14:00 pm yesterday—105 minutes after Mozambicans crossed the other way.

The handover, under the supervision of the Divisional Inspector of Police at Middelburg, Brigadier A. de Waal, was strictly private. Armed men on both sides were the only witnesses.

The Mozambicans comprised Frelimo soldiers, policemen and civilians who pursued refugees into the Kruger National Park last month.

They left Nelspruit shortly after 8 am yesterday and were handed over with their four four-wheel drive, vehicles, automatic rifles and several hundred rounds of ammunition.

After being taken across the border, they were marched away by Frelimo soldiers and told to meet White leaders on both sides without in each other.

In Cape Town, the swap was described by official sources today as "proof of the calm relations existing between the two countries."

The Minister of Police, Mr. Jimmy Kruger, said Mozambique had offered South Africa the four Rhodesians voluntarily.

He said there had not been "negotiations as such" about the release of the Rhodesians.

Meanwhile, in Durban, the swap—without securing the release of South Africans held in Frelimo prisons—was described as appalling, by the brother of one of the detainees.

Mr. Stuart Allison, a Durban businessman, brother of Mr. Bernard Allison, said "they might as well have handed back Greeks or Chinese for goodwill. Rhodesians and South Africans are South Africans."
A lone African sits in front of the police vehicles at the Lebombo border post yesterday, minutes before the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured in the Kruger National Park last month were handed back to Mozambique.

**SA hands back Frelimo troops**

Frelimo bullets fly at border outpost
Rhodesian premier frees white prisoner

See page 6

Rhodesia Premier Ian Smith yesterday freed a white prisoner named John M. who was serving a term of six years for armed robbery. The prisoner, who was released from the Chikurubi Prison, had been serving his sentence since 1964.

The pardon was announced in a statement by the government, which said that Mr. Smith had decided to commute the sentence due to medical reasons.

The prisoner, who is a former member of the Rhodesian forces, had been convicted of armed robbery and sentenced to 10 years in prison. He was granted a full pardon on March 1, 1970.

The government also announced that it would be granting conditional release to a number of other prisoners, including those serving sentences for murder and treason.

The statement said that the pardons were being granted as a gesture of goodwill and in the interests of national unity.

The statement concluded: "The government hopes that this action will be seen as a step towards the achievement of greater national reconciliation and understanding between all sections of the community."
Women's lib is boosted

Johannesburg — Women's lib received a tremendous boost yesterday from President Samora Machel who told Mozambican women the time had come for them to break the chains of enslavement to their men.

Women's Day was celebrated yesterday for the first time in independent Mozambique as a public holiday.

In a 45-minute broadcast President Machel told Mozambican women that they had been oppressed for centuries: first by African feudal tradition and later by the colonial-capitalist society.

Worse still, discrimination and oppression had been aided and abetted by their own men.

But, there is strong opposition to the President's liberation efforts these provinces of Mozambique where there has been widespread unrest.
Soviets to train the terrorists

WASHINGTON — Russian advisers are now in Mozambique where they are to train Rhodesian Black nationalist terrorists, U.S. intelligence sources report.

The Russian contingent numbers 18 military men. But intelligence analysts say the development is significant because it is the first sign that Russia intends to commit its personnel to preparing Rhodesian Blacks to fight White Rhodesian forces.

"Intelligence sources say the Russians were flown to Mozambique from Tanzania and reportedly will be stationed in centres set up to train and organize Rhodesian insurgents who use Mozambique as a base.

The report has been circulating in the U.S. Government more than a week after Secretary of State Dr. Henry Kissinger told Congress that "further intervention" by the Soviet Union and Cuba in Africa could have "serious consequences."

The end of the Angolan civil war with victory for the Soviet-backed MPLA brought predictions that elements of the 12,000-man Cuban forces there would be shifted to Mozambique to open operations in support of Rhodesian nationalists.

However, intelligence sources say that fewer than 100 Cubans have been detected in Mozambique so far.

According to current estimates, there are about 2,000 Rhodesian terrorists operating from Mozambique and another 600 or so based in Zambia.
Frelimo release not seen as swap

The Argus Political Staff

THE manner in which South Africa had handed back to Mozambique the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured in the Kruger National Park last month was described by official sources in Cape Town today as ‘proof of the calm relations existing between the two countries.’

It is believed to have led to the release, in turn, of four Rhodesian officials detained under house arrest in Maputo since Mozambique closed its border with Rhodesia on March 3.

The Minister of Police, Mr J T Kruger, has indicated, however, that it could not be regarded as a swap.

He could not be reached for comment today, but according to reports he had said Mozambique had offered South Africa the four Rhodesians voluntarily.

He said there had not been ‘negotiations as such’ about the release of the Rhodesians.

DEALINGS

Most of the dealings with Mozambique which led to the return, at noon yesterday, of the 17 Frelimo soldiers captured at the Kruger National Park had apparently been handled by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mr Brand Fourie.

Mozambique is claimed to have apologised for having violated South Africa’s border and to have given the assurance that this would not happen in future.

The hand-over was directed by Brigadier A de Waal, divisional inspector of police for the Eastern Transvaal. It took place at the Komatipoort border post.

Five vehicles which had been ‘confiscated’ by the SA Police when the Frelimo soldiers were captured were also handed back.

The Rhodesians who crossed the border to South Africa were Mr David John Field, Mr Thomas Stanley Mercer, Mr Bruce Fraser and Mr Ronald Broadbent. They crossed into South Africa 105 minutes after the Mozambicans crossed the other way.
Fever Against Ian Smith

Never macho, whip us war.
SAR TAKES ON MAPUTO RESCUE BID

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Railways has become a major arm of South Africa's foreign policy in Africa.

This became clear this week as the general manager of the Railways, Mr Kobus Loubsker, announced his plan to fly in technicians to keep the port of Maputo going.

Mozambique's floundering economy is dependent on the agreement — a relic of Portuguese control — whereby 40 per cent of the export traffic from the Reef is channelled through Maputo.

But the port has been running down since the Frelimo takeover. It could face collapse with the imminent departure of the last skilled personnel.

South African traffic has declined sharply as Reef industrialists have become unwilling and unable to face the risk that their goods could be trapped in the harbour. The number of Western ships putting into Maputo has also fallen drastically.

This week Mr John March, head of Sazmarine, confirmed that the volume of shipping had dropped. Nevertheless, his company regarded it as important both politically and economically to keep the port of Maputo going, he said.

The offer of an "air bridge" between Johannesburg and Maputo to fly in technicians is Mr Loubsker's latest move to help the Mozambique economy and keep a channel of communication open between the Frelimo authorities and South Africa.

He now, however, has the more difficult task of persuading Reef industrialists to step up their exports through Maputo and face a possible loss of profits in the interests of what is essentially a foreign policy exercise.

Some marine insurance companies have stepped up the cost of insuring certain commodities imported and exported through Maputo, writes Martin Creamer.

Certain exporters have been unable to obtain any insurance at all.

One exporter has sought permission to divert his exports through Durban, but the Railways will not allow this. All goods which traditionally have gone through Maputo must continue to do so, the Railways insist.

Traditional export traffic from Komatiport to Maputo includes chrome, ferrochrome, coal, steel and citrus.

One chrome exporter told me: "The Railways have told us we will have to use Maputo as an export port, but we are going to fight for the right to use a South African port."

His company has not been able to find an insurer for the R250,000 worth of chrome. It plans to export each month.

"We have signed up a three-year, multi-million-and-a-half contract which could greatly benefit South Africa, but the whole thing could fall through because of the Frelimo stance by the Railways that we 'use Maputo,'" the company official said.

A South African Trade Organisation spokesman said: "Exports are delayed for a long time at Maputo. Some exporters have tried to move the goods through Durban, but the Railways are resisting."

By FLEUR DE VILLIERS
Last Whites to flee Frelimo

JOHANNESBURG. — About 28,000 Portuguese — almost the entire remaining White population of Mozambique — will be airlifted from that country in the next two months.

Their departure will end the exodus of nearly 250,000 Portuguese since Frelimo took over on June 25 last year.

Disillusionment and fear for their safety under Frelimo is believed to have precipitated this final spurt.

Many believe the increasingly harsh rule of President Machel will be toughened further soon after the first anniversary of independence, a month away.

The Portuguese and Mozambique airlines, Tap and Dota, are understood to be under pressure from Lisbon to increase their daily movement of passengers from Mozambique, at present numbering about 400.

"There will not be one Portuguese teacher left in Mozambique after July," said one visitor to the country. "The five remaining Portuguese doctors there will also be gone."

The visitor said that even doctors who had come from Iron Curtain countries to replace departing Portuguese were themselves leaving now.

"You don't see many Whites in Maputo these days. For that matter you don't see many Blacks either. The Blacks are going mad in great numbers."

Facts which have now been disclosed about the Portuguese exodus, since Frelimo took over.

• Of the 250,000 people who have left, 90 percent returned to Portugal. Rhodesia took about 20,000. South Africa, 12,500. Brazil, 10,000 and other countries, about 7,500.

• Of those who went to Portugal, about 20,000 returned to Mozambique under contract to Frelimo.

COST OF MOVE

These and their families now form about 18,000 of the 28,000 due to get out in the next two months, and are expected to cost Portugal about R4 million to move.
Top Reds may visit Maputo

The Star's Africa News Service

Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolai Podgorny have accepted an invitation to make a State visit to Mozambique, according to a Radio Mozambique report monitored last night.

No date for the visit has been disclosed.

At the same time President Kaunda of Zambia appealed to the South African Premer, Mr Vorster, not to delay granting independence to South-West Africa. Any attempt to “Bantustanise” the territory would invite foreign intervention.

A joint communiqué issued in acc. and Maputo said that Russia would give unconditional support to the “struggle of the oppressed peoples of Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Namibia (South West Africa) and South Africa for equal rights, self-determination, freedom and national independence.”

In Lusaka, President Kaunda, speaking on the eve of Africa Freedom Day today, pledged to continue efforts to combat apartheid in all forms and to give the “oppressed masses” in South Africa all support to replace apartheid with a democratic system.

The Soviet leaders accepted an invitation to Mozambique from President Samora Machel during his visit to Moscow from which he returned last weekend, Radio Mozambique said.

First visit

Their acceptance indicates growing Soviet interest in Mozambique and influence in Southern Africa after their successful intervention for the MPLA in Angola with Cuban forces.

It will be the first visit by Mr Brezhnev and Mr Podgorny to Black Africa and political observers believe the pair might also visit Luanda.

The joint communiqué said the Soviet Union had agreed to give Mozambique all assistance needed to strengthen its defensive capacity.

Agreements were signed for aid in commerce, education, public health, air transport, fishing, merchant marine and other fields. Both parties agreed to hold regular meetings.

President Kaunda said the struggle for liberation in Southern Africa was not over.

“With the entire Africa now on the warpath, Southern Africa can no longer accommodate those who say they abhor war but whose actions block the path of peace.”
Nothing to lose but your 'freedom'

"Very sorry, you of Frelimo, but we cannot understand you. We are not able to understand what you really want, what you mean by independence.

"We are convinced that you, Mozambicans, when you dream of independence, dream of a more comfortable life, a comfort that would be achieved by your work, but in freedom."

This type of anti-Frelimo broadcast is heard daily in Mozambique, in both Portuguese and Sena, the African dialect of people living in the border area.

"Instead of work in freedom and personal independence, what do you have today?" a typical broadcast asks.

"Slaves labour in the farms, according to the strict rule of Frelimo, which can never be violated. There is no food, there is nothing."

"And independence itself? You Mozambicans think that you can speak about independence, having on all of you the weight of all the heavy debts incurred by Samora Machel."

Needless to say, these broadcasts are not from anywhere made Mozambique.

The programmes are part of the "war of the airwaves" waged between the "shameful inheritance from colonialism."

In its radio war with Mozambique, Rhodesia harps on the hardships that country's people are enduring under Samora Machel, reports The Star's Africa News Service.

The Portuguese radio commentator said "Paradoxically, we used to hear Mr. Machel's propagandists, through Radio Mozambique, accusing the Portuguese of being dictators, fascists who wanted to force the people of Mozambique to build only houses of bricks and cement, forbidding them to build huts.

"They said that by forbidding the construction of the traditional houses — huts — the Portuguese colonists intended to kill the Mozambique culture and civilization."

The commentary continued with an unspoken remark from one of the Russians: "But, much to the surprise of the stupid Frelimo (official leading the tour), the Russian doctor looked at him and said, 'My dear friend, that is not the work of the Whites. The work of the"
part of the "war of the airwaves" waged between Rhodesia and Mozambique since March. This message originated from the Rhodesian Broadcasting Company in an effort to counter the anti-Rhodesian "Zimbabwe News" broadcast in English nightly at 8 from Maputo.

There is no fixed time or schedule for the Rhodesian programmes, which detail what is wrong with Mozambique under Frelimo and what is right with Rhodesia under the Whites.

Heavy emphasis is given the "good life" conditions in Rhodesia, contrasting them with the rapidly deteriorating life of Mozambicans since independence.

A typical broadcast included Frelimo leaders for their denunciation of the capital's "tin and hut city" to Rhodesian public health officials, which they explained as being due to urban overcrowding.

"That," — pointing to the huts — "is your work!"

Another recent broadcast condemned President Machel outright as "an enemy of truth, enemy of justice who changes his mind and actions like a feather in the wind. Anyone who tries to show the people the human realities is branded by Samora as a reactionary, an agent of the enemy, a puppet of imperialism and capitalism."

If there are reactionaries in Mozambique today, the fault is entirely with the "inarticulate" Samora Machel, as when he arrived he brought a suitcase full of hatred, envy, revenge and intimidation against the White and Black people, in particular those more developed and civilized."
Lawyer seeks to oust Frelimo

Mercury
Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG — Dr. Domingos Arouca, a former Frelimo member in exile in Portugal, has offered to help overthrow President Samora Machel's Marxist rule in Mozambique.

He may soon come out openly as leader of the new underground anti-Frelimo movement, Fumo (Mozambique United Democratic Front).

The 47-year-old Black lawyer, widely accepted as Frelimo’s most formidable opponent, says: “It is very doubtful that Frelimo will still be there on June 25 to celebrate the first anniversary of Mozambique’s independence.”

Dr. Arouca, who spent eight years in gaol in the Portuguese colonial period because he belonged to Frelimo, has denounced Frelimo as “a gang of bandits whose daily mission is the sequestration and rape of Black and White women, widespread humiliation and daylight armed robbery.”

In a Press interview, he referred to Mozambique’s “state of war” with Rhodesia.

“Mozambique is quagmired in economic chaos and urgently needs international donations to make up for Frelimo’s administrative disorganization and not because of the losses caused by sanctions against Rhodesia,” he said.

“It is clear that the closure of the border with Rhodesia makes still more crucial the famine and poverty. But the truth is that these were created during the few months of Frelimo rule.”

He attributes these to Frelimo’s racist policies in the crazy nationalizations, the harassment of technicians, the widespread closure of enterprises and the absolute dismantling of the administrative organisation.”

Dr. Arouca claims: “Frelimo has not found the least response from the people to an inopportune war prompted by political blindness and which might trigger an international involvement of catastrophic proportions.”
Job lack is blamed on Frelimo

Staff Reporter

Thousands of Blacks who are today out of jobs because Frelimo had forced their White and Indian employers to flee the country are now praying for the return of their former masters.

Although there is equal pay for equal work in Mozambique, there is no work available and thousands of domestics, factory workers and other Black labourers who once worked for Whites and Asians are today without work, money or food.

This disclosure came from a group of White, Coloured and Asian Portuguese families, who left Johannesburg at the weekend to find a new life abroad.

They asked The Star not to disclose their names as they still had relatives living in Frelimo-controlled Mozambique.

The families said all the "shouting" that Frelimo had come to free the people from White domination had turned out to be the "biggest lie in Mozambique today."

"After 11 months of Frelimo rule, there is no freedom in Mozambique under these dictators," a man who owned a printing business and employed a number of Blacks, said.

A Moslem teacher said people in Mozambique have now come to realize the communist doctrine that "the power belongs to the people" is not true.

"EXPLOITING"

He said, "The power really belongs to a communist minority, who are exploiting and persecuting the majority. The Frelimo rulers alone have the best of everything."

A Coloured family said they were forced to leave the country because Frelimo's anti-God campaign in schools was "shocking."

Other disclosures made by the families were that there were hardly any Portuguese and Indian doctors in the country.

There was also a serious language communication problem with the Chinese and Bulgarian doctors.
JOHANNESBURG. — Mr Armando Guebuza, Mozambique’s Minister of the Interior, is reportedly in a serious condition after being stabbed by President Machel’s bodyguards during a stormy meeting of Frelimo’s central committee held last Wednesday at the presidential palace in Maputo, the capital.

Reports say that scuffles broke out among the top Frelimo hierarchy over the coming state visit of President Machel to the Soviet Union. This is regarded by some influential party members as the last move to turn Mozambique into a Russian satellite.

Sources close to the Frelimo hierarchy say President Machel has ordered a news blackout on the Guebuza affair to avoid aggravating the party row.

The reports say that under the threat of physical violence from Mr Guebuza, President Machel ordered his bodyguards to overpower him. Mr Guebuza received stab wounds while resisting.

Weeding power as Minister of the Interior as well as national political commissar, 38-year-old Mr Guebuza is regarded as a serious contender for the party leadership. A power struggle that lately has threatened to split Frelimo.

Urgent reports from several parts of the country understood to have been started by an underground resistance movement run by dissident Frelimo army officers.
No Frelimo plans to cut Cabo power to SA

The Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique has no immediate plans to stop the sale of electricity to South Africa from Cabo Bassa or the supply of labour to the gold mines, according to the Frelimo Vice President, Mr Marcelino dos Santos.

He implied in an interview with a Swedish television journalist that Mozambique will continue both undertakings as long as the Frelimo Government considers it necessary.

Denying the interviewer's suggestion that Mozambique was cooperating with South Africa, Mr Dos Santos said: 'We inherited realities and it is not overnight that we can pull out of these realities.'

Asked how long it would take to change the situation, Mr Dos Santos said: 'We are working on it and certainly we shall do what must be done to serve the best interests of the people, to free completely our people.

This means we are studying carefully the case of the Mozambique workers in the South African mines. But what is important is not to know when we shall do that, but the correct perspectives we have when we organise our plans and to understand that we shall decide in the best interests of our people as well as the Southern African peoples.'

LOANS

Mr Dos Santos said the sale of power from the Cabo Bassa Dam was necessary to get money to enable the Portuguese company in charge of the dam construction to repay its loans.

It was the Portuguese company that was selling power to South Africa, he said in the interview which was broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored here.

Asked whether the Frelimo Government would stop the sales once the Portuguese company ceased operating the project, Mr Dos Santos said: 'Why do you ask such questions, knowing perfectly well that we shall always do what is in the best interests of our people?'
border violations
Freilich, fabricating

Machel blames his people for crisis

By JOSE RAMALHO

"Mail" Africa Bureau

WIDESPREAD lawlessness in the cities, corruption and arrogance in the civil service, indiscipline in the schools and lack of interest for collective farming, were yesterday blamed by President Samora Machel for the current situation in Mozambique.

Addressing a mass rally at Maputo's Machava stadium to celebrate the first anniversary of independence, Mr Machel announced that people's courts would be set up to try criminals publicly.

He said prisons in Maputo, Beira and all Mozambique's cities and towns, were packed to capacity with "reactionaries" opposed to decolonisation, and robbers and murderers. But countless other criminals were on the loose.

The Mozambique president accused his own civil service of negligence and abuse of power.

Mr Machel promised that 1977 would be Mozambique's year of plenty and happiness. In the meantime, he called on each of the 16-million Mozambicans to kill 30 flies every day as a contribution to a healthier country.
Swazi 'old pals' corn

MAPUTO — The struggle for the liberation of the people of Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa itself would continue until all had been liberated, the Minister of Labour of Mozambique, Mr. J. Matsinhe, said here.

He was speaking at a ceremony at which he received, on behalf of his Government, 1,000 bags of maize from the Swaziland Government.

Mr. Matsinhe thanked the Swaziland Government for the donation which, he said, symbolised "the solidarity the African nations have always maintained."

He said it also emphasised the "brotherly friendship" which had existed between the two countries.

The Swaziland Minister of Industries, Mines and Tourism, Dr. S. Ntsuwa Ntloko, said the donation had been a gesture of "good health and the brotherly feelings of the people of Swaziland towards the people of Mozambique."

Swaziland had been ready to help Mozambique where possible and had been pleased that Mozambique had committed itself in applying economic sanctions against the Smith regime in Rhodesia, he said. — (Sapa.)
Mozambique loses R10.7m US aid

NEW YORK — Mozambique may get none of Dr Kissinger's promised sanctions-support aid following the success of an Alabama Senator who threatened to filibuster against an entire R5.8 billion package of foreign strategic support if R10.7 million for Mozambique was not killed.

In separate action, the House of Representatives has also voted against any aid for Mozambique, making the prospects bleak for yet another of the undertakings to black Africa that Dr Kissinger made in his Lusaka speech.

But at the same time, the US is moving on its plan to counter Soviet influence in Africa by discussing military aid programmes for Zaire and Kenya.

Mozambique's slim chances of US support now hang on the fate of a 60-year-old American missionary, Armand Doll, said by Democratic Sen James Allen of Alabama to be held illegally by the Maputo authorities.

Bowing to Allen's demands when it became clear that he was ready to hold up the entire aid bill indefinitely, Sen Hubert Humphrey agreed to drop from it R30.5 million aid to states hit by the boycott of Rhodesia.
Refugee claim denied

Own Correspondent
DURBAN — A spokesman for the Department of the Interior today denied as "rubbish" reports that hundreds of refugees, mostly Blacks, had fled into Natal and the Transvaal recently.

They are said to have fled from the intensified repression of those who do not support the policies of the Frelimo Government and from the increasing food shortages in Mozambique.

The Portuguese vice-consul Countess M Janko-vich-Besac was unavailable for comment today, but is on record as saying that "many" refugees have fled from Mozambique into Natal.

Five of them, all men, were seen at the Portuguese Consulate in Durban today.

None of the five White men at the consulate could speak English, but one pulled a bundle of about R200 in notes from his pocket and intimated that this was all he had to show after 25 years in Mozambique.

Two others drew their finger across their throats and said "Samora," to illustrate why they had fled.

The men refused to give permission for their photographs to be taken and were apparently worried about the consequences to relatives and friends they had left behind.
US bans aid for Machel

WASHINGTON — The Senate yesterday cut R30-million from a R72-million aid package for Africa promised by the Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger.

In amendments to a foreign military aid Bill, the Senate also banned aid to Mozambique.

The package was proposed as part of America’s new Africa policy outlined by Dr Kissinger in Zambia in April. The cuts were to aid for Zambia, Zaire and other African countries affected by the Rhodesian crisis.

The R265-million Bill, which includes aid for Israel and its Arab neighbours, will be put to the vote on Monday. Afterwards, it must be reconciled with a House of Representatives Bill which contains a number of differences.

COMPROMISE

Senator James Allen of Alabama, proposing the amendments, said Mozambique was communist and he did not believe American taxpayers would finance guerrilla actions.

A compromise over the African aid legislation appeared likely before the Bill is sent to President Ford for signature.

Senator Dick Clark said the reduction in the African aid would not affect Dr Kissinger’s promise of R10825 000 aid to Mozambique to help overcome problems caused by closing its border with Rhodesia. This money would come from existing aid funds — Sapa-Reuters.
Maputo acts against police

The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique has acted against policemen for crimes like incitement to rebellion, Mozambique Radio has reported.

This news comes after reports of an attempted revolt by policemen. The unconfirmed reports say the uprising was swiftly put down by troops. There were many casualties.

The radio, broadcast from the radio station in Johannesberg, said a number of policemen had been expelled from the ranks and would be sent to rehabilitation centres. "For a serious crime, a serious punishment would be taken.

Among the 14, the communiqué said, was an agent of PIDE, the former Portuguese state security police, which was disbanded after the 1974 coup.

The crimes of which the accused are accused, the communiqué said, are of "several types, one of which gave special importance because of their seriousness."
Frelimo takes new hard line on capitalism

The Star's Africa News Service

The dependence of Mozambique's road and rail systems on "colonial and capitalist structures" had to be destroyed, the Minister of Transport and Communications, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said last night.

As South Africa is the only country on which Mozambique's railways and harbours depend, his hard-line statement puts into question the entire future of South Africa's use of the port of Maputo, formerly Lourenco Marques.

The port's ability to cope with the already considerably diminished South African traffic is also being jeopardised by the current exodus of 28,000 of the last 30,000 Portuguese remaining in Mozambique — about 18,000 of them public servants who stayed on for a one-year contract from independence last June 25.

VITUPERATION

Mr Cabaco's statement came after days of increasing vituperation by Radio Mozambique against South Africa.

According to the radio, he said at Inhambane that the "main task of all road and rail transport systems in his country was the complete destruction of the colonialist and capitalist structures which were still deeply rooted in those systems."
PORT PROBLEMS 4/16/76
Whither Maputo?

Who will eventually control the harbour of Maputo? The question is appropriate in view of deteriorating working conditions there during recent months, and offers and suggestions for a reorganisation of control have been descending on Maputo like manna from heaven, if such an expression is permitted regarding a country which has just abolished Christmas Day.

Among the proposals to help the Mozambique authorities, the UK and SA figure prominently, especially the latter on whose behalf the general manager of Railways, Mr. Kobus Louwser, has offered immediate practical help. No acknowledgement has thus far been received, however.

The harbour is short of pilots, technicians, maintenance staff and loading equipment. Although South Africans are finding it extremely difficult to get visas for Maputo, Railways' suggestion is to fly personnel there and return them the same day. It is difficult to see how the shortages could be alleviated in this way.

Louwser's well-meaning offer is not expected to be accepted but the desire to help Mozambique get the harbour in good working order goes much wider. It has, for instance, been suggested that the UN should send a team of experts, that Canada should be asked to take over the administration of the port on a temporary care-taking basis, that the US, with considerable trade to Mozambique and the adjacent independent African territories, should send a contingent of experts, even Australia is being mentioned as a possible source of help. The only strange factor in the whole business is that the Chinese, thus far, have not been mentioned.

In the face of all this, opinion in Maputo itself is that the Russians are expected to put matters right. It is reported that all the present pilots will leave by the end of June. They could be replaced fairly easily by Russian pilots.

Russia, indeed, seems to be the logical answer. But will this suit the US and Canada, to say nothing of SA?
Frelimo to free railway network, harbours

Africa Bureau
MOZAMBIQUE'S harbours and railway networks have come under heavy attack from Frelimo which has moved to liberate them from capitalist dependence.

At a five-day meeting held at Inhambana railway junction 180 km north of Beira, 300 delegates discussed proposals to dismantle the whole system.

The Minister of Sport and Communication, Mr. Jose Luis Cabaca, a White Portuguese working for Frelimo, told the delegates that the former Portuguese administration had planned the country's transport network to exploit the people.

At the closed session several motions recommending bureaucratic changes were approved, but there was no indication that South African traffic through Mozambique would be affected.

Observers at the meeting believed that the main emphasis was on the reorganization of the transport network to give priority to links with Zambia and Tanzania. This has been under consideration for some time.

During the meeting a proposal was submitted by the Maputo harbour and railway workers for the Machava stadium, which was built by the Mozambique Railway Club on the outskirts of the capital, to be donated to the Frelimo Government.
Deur CHRIS VERMAAK

16/17

LOURENCO MARQUES.

FRELIMO hoop om nog vanjaar meer as 50 000 soldate met moderne wapentuig aan die grense van Suid-Afrika en Rhodesië te hê, en om die getal aanstaande jaar te verdubbel.

In die begin sal Zambiese en Tanzanieëre soldate ook gebruik word om die wet en orde te handhaaf. Dusende vrouensoldate word vir meer "gesofisiteerde" pligte opgelei.

Van die vroue sal waarskynlik grensdiens doen. In die tien jaar lank oorlog het die baie van hulle, soos in Angola, in Afghaanse, Guinee, skouer aan trosse met die mans geveg.

'n Frelimo-segman het hier aan RAPPORT gesê die voorkeur word vanjaar gegee aan die opbou van 'n gedurende Frelimo-troepmag. "En ons sal alle buiteshuif gebruik om dit te doen" — waarskynlik ook Chinese instrukteurs.

Oor die 50 000 soldate van vanjaar, en die verdubbeling van die getal bave 'n jaar, se hy: "Dit is nodig om elke bedreiging van hulwe, of ander gebeurelikheid die hoof te bied, en om die agentie van die imperialisme en die kolonialisme hok te slaan."

Dit is die eerste keer dat Frelimo, so openlik oor sy leer en militêre uitbreiding, gesê het. Oor wapens en die opstel daarvan aan ons grense was hy niks sê nie.

Hy vertel dat Frelimo nou in basissen in Mosambiek en Tanzania werkmaaig, of opstel-ting toepas om die maatschappye van soldate, ges reinforced reg te kry in die plak van die diegetekeende Portugese troepe.

Geheimsinnig

Die Frelimo-man erken dat baie van die nuwe soldate nog seuns is wat soms "gedesirig" raak, selfs teenoor hul mense. "Maar, hulle weet hoe om 'n geweer te hanter, het hy lankouing." bygevoeg.

Wat blankes betref, neem baie van die jong seuns deesdae die wet in die hande. "Hulle is saam met ons, en hulle doen dit in die naam van die 

Staatsmoter

Intussen het die grootste Frelimo-soldate op die Chinese steen Mengehuut uit Dar es Salaam in Lourenco Marques aangekom. 'n Groot hoop van die soldate is om die getal van die soldate te verdubbel.

Samora Machel se soldate is "besondere" soos hulle nie ons soldate is nie. Hulle en ander soldate ontwikkeling aan ander Frelimo-pose en se te leer. Hulle kom by verkryng van deelname aan en ontwikkeling nie.

Samora Machel se soldate is "besondere" soos hulle nie ons soldate is nie. Hulle kom by verkryng van deelname aan en ontwikkeling nie.
SPESIFICITY

It is easy to see the simplistic view of Cabo Basset as a monstrous white elephant, an example to Portuguese colonial policy, sort of a chapter in a book which also has a dual function of using electricity and being quite sure for whom.

Or, from the South African point of view, that it was a thoroughly bad investment. Far from stabilising Mozambique, for a successful war effort to be successful, it posed the question of increased efforts, with the result that the territory is now in the hands of the Beira Marashe who could cut off the electricity supply at will.

As there is no guarantee, in today's uncertainty, that South Africa will recover her epiphanies which was made via the Industrial Development Corporation.

A more sophisticated view is that, in the Bassa system, Portugal has at last exploited for her centuries of colonial neglect; that the hydro-electric scheme could be the nucleus for expansion of the Mozambican economy, and the enormous potential, the vast mining and secondary industry, the neutrality of the territory, the stability and co-operation, are all assured; and that it is a sin to be a partner in a partnership agreement, South Africa and Mozambique, which has been driven into each other's arms, to their mutual benefit.

The scheme would bring political and financial closer to the other European governments involved, and will be seen as a success in itself.

The hydro-electric project rather represents a crucial point in Portuguese policy, it being thrown out to the challenge thrown out by Frelimo, a reply which came just too late to save the empire and, ironically, spoiled its image.

Dr. Middlemass describes the event as 'a lens' through which the horizon of Southern Africa and its remarkably versatile lens it turns out to be.

CONSEQUENCES

It pivots heavily on to the South African view of the Mozambican economy, from the ramshackle mercantile days to Caetano's attempt to put in place economic autonomy and genuine multi-racial rule.

FASCINATING

And it takes a wide-angle look at Mozambique society, Frelimo, the workers, the liberal trade unions, the parties, the socialists, the young people, the political revolution, the trade unions, the black power movement, the youth. It is a fascinating study and must rank as the most definitive work yet on Mozambique, and there is no question of the initial Frelimo uprising in 1964.

Caetano's moves came too late, too late, too late, to save the last bastion.

The project at Cabo Basset suddenly put the world's might on the line, which had been regarded until then as a few guerillas trying to destroy the old tribal ways, increased literacy, increased the birthrate, increased the birthrate, and provided the basis for collective rural socialism, on the lines of Tanzania and Uganda, and the Zambesi is arrested and the huge lake begins to form.

FLASHBACK TO 1974: Project engineer Bras de Oliveira hugs a colleague as the Zambesi is arrested and the huge lake begins to form.

So when Frelimo took over, the Portuguese had done much of their work for them. They already had a groundwork of detribalised, semi-literate teenagers, ripe for Frelimo's brand of socialism.

And Dr. Middlemass points out that there is absolutely no foundation for labelling this socialism 'Communist' or Frelimo as a puppet of Russia or China, in spite of the aid received from both.

ALDEAMENTOS

At the same time, the Portuguese policy in Tete began to play into Frelimo's hands.

The tribespeople were rounded up into Aldeamentos, or protected villages, which destroyed the old tribal ways, increased literacy, increased the birthrate, and provided the basis for collective rural socialism, on the lines of Tanzania and Uganda, and the Zambesi is arrested and the huge lake begins to form.

The dam now makes feasible a stepped commercial waterway from Zambia to the sea.

The new Mozambicans must surely exploit what they can of this to lift their country, out of its economic rut, and in this sort of activity there is little time for ideological squabbles.

ENERGY

Developed neighbours like South Africa would just as surely have their part to play.

Development, though, would demand immense resources of energy. And it is here that the backroom planners of the Portuguese Overseas Ministry who dreamed of Cabo Basset might have left Africa a greater legacy than any other coloniser.

Cabo Basset is published by Weidenfeld and Nicholson.
R900,000 order
LONDON (17/4/19)
Messrs. Ferguson has won a R900,000 order to supply 150 tractors and 300 ploughs and barrows to Mozambique.
WAR PUSSE PLAN

Mani Mabulo Alleses

12/12/76
Mozambique troops fire at Durban trawler

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — A Durban-based trawler, the Silver Adventurer, was fired at from Mozambique while fishing within South African waters off Kosi Bay.

The trawler was steaming for Durban on Saturday from fishing grounds off Lourenco Marques when it spotted fish off the Ponta de Castro lighthouse, on the South African border with Mozambique.

"We were close to the shore and could see the wreck of a trawler which had foundered on the reef," crew members said last night.

"At this point we were in South African waters with Mozambique to our stern."

As the crew began fishing, troops were sighted running down the beach on the Mozambique side of the border.

The troops fired at the ship.

"Some of the crew waved at the troops, until we heard the shooting and the bosun shouting at us to duck," the crewman said. "No-one was hit."
'Plot to attack' Maputu

The Star Africa
News service

Rhodam, Zimbabwe, has claimed there is a Rhodesian-South African plot to set the stage for South Africa's aggression against Mozambique.

The lengthy communiqué, monitored by Johannesburg last night, said officials from the forces of imperialism, which were plotting against Mozambique,

It directly accused Rhodesia of recruiting mercenaries who would be infiltrated into the Nyelimo forces.

These infiltrators would then launch a simulated attack against South Africa, giving the forces of imperialism the pretext and justification to attack the country.

The communiqué denied reports of threatened northern Mozambique, involvement of Cuban and Tanzanian troops in the Rhodesian border war, and reports that Russia is to build a submarine base on Bazaruto Island between Beira and Maputo.
INVASION SCARE

By Derek Taylor

Western intelligence sources have received information that President Samora Machel evacuated his capital — together with his inner cabinet and a mobile radio station — and fled to the Swaziland border, last week, after an invasion scare.

There were a series of armed raids in Mozambique, according to a senior Western diplomatic source, which led to the scare.

President Machel is reported to have discovered that his chief commissar, Commander Candido Mondlane (38), was in communication with ex-Flecha rebels infiltrating into the Cabo Delgado region.

The Sunday Tribune's diplomatic source said President Machel was almost entirely dependent on foreign troops to maintain order.

The ex-Flechas — an all-black force of counter-insurgency scouts created by the Portuguese — had been in exile in Malawi since the Portuguese handover.

They had begun to infiltrate back into the northern region occupied by the rebellious but leaderless Makonde tribes.

Not only had the Makondos welcomed them, but they made contact with dissident Freimo officials including Chief Commissioner Mondlane.

With this backing, the Flechas began raiding operations which penetrated as far as Manapula in the northeast.

Within the last month, one of their units attacked and destroyed an American-built high-powered radio monitoring and interception station outside Mocuba, which the Portuguese inherited from the Portuguese.

The raiders from Malawi captured or killed the station's entire staff of 14 Bulgarian technicians and 11 East German intelligence analysts.

In a short fire-fight the raiders eliminated or dispersed a contingent of Freimo and Tanzanian troops guarding the station.

Cubans beat rebels to put Machel back in saddle

The Flecha raiders also burned down over 20 Portuguese-built fortified villages which Freimo now uses as command and supply centres. An unknown number of Freimo guards were killed.

President Machel, from his emerging 'command post' between Beira, Vila and the Swaziland border, called on Cuban and Tanzanian troops to mount a joint operation into the Makonde area.

And by Wednesday, this week, o
MAPUTO CLAIMS S.A. WAR PLOT

Johannesburg — In a broadcast described in Pretoria as "ludicrous" Radio Mozambique has claimed Rhodesia is massing mercenaries for an attack that will embroil South Africa in a war.

It said the troops were gathering near the Mozambique-South Africa-Rhodesia border and in a few weeks would make a sneak attack into the Transvaal through Mozambique.

In a Current Affairs-style programme the official mouthpiece of Frelimo predicted the simulated raid would make it possible for South Africa to justify massive retaliation against Mozambique.

The broadcast seemed to be an effort to forestall any quick South African action if incidents occurred on the border, which stretches from the Limpopo River — where it is also the Rhodesian border — down the Kruger National Park and Eastern Transvaal to Swaziland.

The park will be crowded with visitors during the year-end holiday.

For several months the radio has been claiming Rhodesian attacks into the Pafuri area, a few kilometres from the Transvaal border.

The reason for the sneak attack would be to divert attention from Rhodesia by involving South Africa, it said.

The radio also claimed it had information that the West was planning intervention in Mozambique because it was a

*Turn to page 2*

MAPUTO

FROM PAGE 1

base for Soviet expansionism.

In that case, it said, Mozambique reserved the right to call in its allies. These observers believe would be Russia, Cuba and possibly Somalia.

South Africa's Minister of Defence, Mr. P. W. Botha, had repeatedly stated that the Republic's military policy is based on defence not aggression.

Yesterday tension along Rhodesia's border with Botswana rose sharply following claims that Rhodesian Forces had fired at a police unit inside Botswana.

A Government spokesman in Salisbury denied Security Forces had been involved.

Mr. Archie Mogwe, Botswana's Foreign Minister, is due to fly to New York this week to protest to the Security Council and to present evidence of Rhodesian border violations.
UN Security Council may pick Maputo

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — African members of the United Nations say they have almost convinced the Security Council to pick Maputo for its New Year meeting on the Southern Africa situation.

Apparently all that remains to be settled is how to pay the high costs of a meeting away from United Nations headquarters at a time of acute financial problems.


It gathered in Panama to debate Panama’s claim to the Panama Canal.

The canal is still under American control despite a generation of conflict.

AN IMPACT

In 1972, the Security Council met in Addis Ababa in debate the situation in Southern Africa.

This made the debate a gala occasion of considerable political impact.

The Security Council is free to meet anywhere agreed on by its 15 members.

Talks on a meeting in Africa have been taking place since the General Assembly’s debate on South Africa last month.

African governments feel that to follow the General Assembly debate with a routine security council meeting in New York would detract from the debate’s importance.

A SUMMIT

A debate in Maputo (or anywhere else in Africa) is seen as part of an organization of African unity summit on Southern Africa.

Thus the Security Council meeting would be addressed by either heads of State or Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

It would have more impact than a meeting ad-
Eight civilians killed - claim

The Star’s Africa News Service

Eight civilians were killed and two wounded by Rhodesian bombs during an attack in the Chireba
zone of Mozambique's Manica province. Radio Mozambique has claimed in a broadcast monitored in
Johannesburg.

A Rhodesian jet fighter and bomber and two helicopters, artillery, mortars and infantry were used in the attack which began at 9 a.m. yesterday, the radio claimed.

Mozambique yesterday.

Page 3.

The South African Parliament yesterday voted to call for the meeting of all African countries to discuss the alleged acts of murder, torture and destruction by Rhodesian forces.

Pressure

The "acceptable force" would probably consist of troops from African countries, although there appeared to be pressure from some African countries for troops from other areas to be included to maintain neutrality.

Differences in the African bloc over which Rhodesian nationalist faction should be supported had complicated the plan to send an exclusively African force to Botswana, they said.

It is expected that Botswana’s formal request for a Security Council meeting will be made within the next few days and that the meeting will take place either immediately before or after the meeting requested last night by Leopold to discuss the border dispute with Tanzania.
SAR men free trapped trucks for Zaire

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS hauled five brand new passenger coaches and 10 tankers into Mozambique yesterday for delivery to Malawi.

An SAR spokesman said three SAR diesel engines and their crews then took to Rhodesia 189 freight trucks belonging to Zaire in a 12-hour operation which ended without incident last night.

Earlier it had been feared that terrorists might sabotage the transfers in the mountains on the Mozambican side of the border.

The trucks had been trapped in Mozambique since the country closed its border with Rhodesia in March. The SAR spokesman said they were in poor condition and would be serviced by Rhodesia Railways before being moved.

They would be returned to Zaire via Victoria Falls Bridge and Zambia. The passenger coaches, built in South Africa, and the tankers, built in Rhodesia, had been awaiting delivery to Malawi.

On their way to collect the trucks, the SAR engines picked up the coaches at Benoni and the tankers in Rhodesia. The operation had been undertaken at the request of the Rhodesian government, with the consent of Mozambique. (Sapa)

1)

Course Description:

A literary, textual and dialectal study of English texts.

Prescribed Books:


2)

LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE AND BAROQUE PERIODS

Course Description:

The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:


Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Nonesuch).


Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred).
Rhodesia cut our telephones — Frelimo

1) MIDDLE ENGLISH LITERATURE

Lecturers:
Professor A. Lennox-Shapland

Course Description:
A literary, textual and dialectal study of Middle English texts.

Prescribed Books:

2) LITERATURE OF THE RENAISSANCE PERIODS

Lecturers:
Mr G. Baines; Mr P. H. Knox-Shaw

Course Description:
The course will be divided into two sections: the first half of the course will concentrate on three stages of style: Renaissance, Mannerism, Baroque, from Spenser - Donne, some Jacobean drama, Crashaw - Milton. The focus will be on the relationship between content and form, and on a consideration of genre. The second section will be a chronological survey of major figures of the period, centring on the non-dramatic verse and prose of the English Renaissance and the 17th century.

Prescribed Books:
Donne, Complete Poetry and Selected Prose ed. J. Hayward (Oxford)
Shakespeare, Hamlet (Signet preferred).
anti-SA agreement
Black leaders sign

By Dennis Gordon
What's that rumble in the jungle?

Tribune Reporter

FIVE crack South African Railways technicians took part in a dramatic rescue operation early one morning this week on a lonely stretch of the Rhodesian-Mozambique border.

They were there with their walkie-talkie radio sets and fingers crossed to undertake the delicate task of retrieving no less than 189 railway trucks belonging to the Zaire government.

The SAR's permanent representative in Maputo, Mr. Flippie Botes, accompanied by a Frelimo police chief and railway officials waited on the Mozambique side with bated breath.

A South African diesel engine train made a trial run from Umtali to within a few yards of the border at the same time as a rival Mozambique train made a similar trip from Machapanda station where the trucks were waiting to be collected.

At exactly 6.05 the two trains made radio contact and then met personally at the border, shook hands and proceeded to make several trips in and out of Mozambique territory that Tuesday morning to rescue the 189 trucks.

The assignment was a success.

But it hadn't been a few months ago. When the same team tried to undertake the operation in August, they had to flee the area after rocket and mortar attacks on Umtali.

How SAR's crack five-man team rescued 189 trucks from Mozambique

by Frelimo troops and the retaliatory raid by the Rhodesians.

How was it the Zairean government asked the South Africans to do their rescue work for them?

The SAR assistant general manager Mr. Hennie Loots explained that a similar rescue took place in June when the SAR retrieved about 180 of its own trucks after getting the OK from Frelimo.

Zaire asked, at the time, if SAR would handle their stranded transport, but at that time Frelimo was not prepared to give the go-ahead.

"This time everything went off perfectly," said Mr. Loots, "with the full co-operation of everybody. I am very proud of my boys (led by chief technical supervisor Mr. Des Arendt)."

The co-operation extended as far as allowing SAR to take across the border 10 rail petrol tankers manufactured by Rhodesia and destined for Malawi Railways and also five railway coaches built by South Africa for Malawi.

We may take a look at...

22nd Malan, P. 121
21st, Malan, pp. 120
LIQUIDATIONS

Torpedoed by Machel

Mozambique's extension of her fishing limits to 200 nautical miles — thus effectively closing the Mozambique Channel to South African trawlers — was the torpedo which sank prawn catcher International Fishing Corporation (Pty).

An order for provisional winding up was granted in the Durban Supreme Court last week on an application of the Fisheries Development Corporation.

Most of the company's catch came from nine of its 13 ships operating in the Mozambique Channel and they were forced to withdraw at the beginning of November. Catches off the Natal coast were poor and there was an extensive loss of gear. This was the last straw for an enterprise which was never outstandingly robust.

It was rescued in January this year from provisional judicial management by the FDC, which took over its share capital and loan accounts. It has also been propped up by the French Bank of South Africa and the Department of Industries which have claims of R3,1m and R3,4m respectively against it.

FDC finds itself in the unhappy position of being a loan creditor to the tune of R1 667 000 with securities worth only an estimated R1m as cover. Moreover, it is also guarantor of IFC's overdraft with French Bank of R1,5m, without any security.

In papers before the court it was stated that IFC was unable to meet cash commitments of R180 due on December 6 or to pay wages and salaries due on December 1. Moreover, French Bank has frozen all facilities. Liabilities exceeded assets by R3 164 000.

The main creditors were not prepared to go on supporting the company and claims were being prepared which could result in an action against the company's fishing fleet, due to return to harbour with its catch between December 5 and December 8. In the circumstances it was considered best for the company to go into liquidation.

The order will probably be made final on the return date January 7.
Dismissed for corruption

The Star's Africa News Service

A senior member of the Mozambique Armed Forces General Staff, has been dismissed from all his posts. Candido Moniz, accused of corruption, has been sent to a "re-education camp."
Maputo waits

Own Correspondent

LONDON — The goods involved in Britain's agreement to lend Mozambique about £5-million (£7.5-million) to offset the economic effect of closing Mozambique's border with Rhodesia were "still in the pipeline."

Whitehall officials said yesterday that although Mozambique had taken up most of the aid, nothing had reached Maputo yet. President Machel has asked for the money to be spent on machinery. Britain made it clear that none of the aid would be used for a guerrilla war against Rhodesia.
RIGHT: Pretimo soldiers outside the funeral parlours to stop former owners removing their equipment.
Strike across border claimed

Argus Africa News Service

Johannesburg — Radio Mozambique said last night that Rhodesian forces had struck again across the border, attacking a railway junction 150 km inside the country and destroying a communications centre. It named the town attacked as Chicalacula, which has caused confusion as the only known place of that name is the former Rhodesian village of Malvania, right on the border, opposite the Rhodesian village of Vila Salazar.
Death—on the house

JOHANNESBURG. 1. 2. 3.

Soon after becoming President of Mozambique last year, Samora Machel, nationalised all funeral parlours in the country.

For the outside world, it might have appeared a curious initial step by the Presirop Government to try to provide its citizens with public religious education to convince the Black population that the verses of Portuguese colonists were being swept away. But Machel effectively reinforced his anti-European message by extending his funeral parlours to whites, who had bettered theirs.

The Argus, Africa. News Service

Three nationalisation papers were signed by Machel yesterday, removing equipment from the properties.

For schoolchildren, especially those in the presence of armed guards, and the replacement of religious study by the Freimalg policed instruction, was one of the more puzzling aspects of life in a country that had been politically and socially turned upside down.

(06) Argus Co, 1976
Owambo headman's 'mouth isn't sick'

Defence Reporter

SENIOR Owambo Headman Avembola is old and ailing. His hair is grey, his voice hoarse and his legs swollen with dropsy. "But my mouth isn't sick," he said last week when I met him at his kraal about 40 km from Odangua in Northern Owambo — and he proved it with a blistering denunciation of the Swapo terrorists.

In honour of a visit by a group of visiting defence correspondents, Chief Avembola left his hut and walked painfully to a chair set out for him under a shade-tree outside his kraal.

Did he think the terrorism in Owambo would get better or worse?

Softly at first and then more vehemently the old chief answered the question, put to him through an interpreter:

"No, we know there will be an end to it," he said, "because there is no way to co-operate with them.

"Can terrorists develop the land? How can they develop the land when they kill people?"

"A dead thing can't do anything, a dead thing only rots away, that's all. But a living thing can do something.

"The war in Angola? I don't agree with it. It is not the Angola we knew. There is no peace, there is no food, there are no hospitals."

Minister keeps in touch
Soldier who fights with a stethoscope

By WILLEM STEENKAMP
Defence Reporter

WHEN Lieutenant Len Stingo of Johannesburg goes on patrol in northern Ovambo just a handful of kilometres from the border of war-torn Angola, he arms himself not with a self-loading R1 rifle but with a stethoscope and the traditional little black bag.

The chosen patrol weapon of his colleague, Lieutenant James Morris, is even more unassuming — a wicked-looking syringe filled with a colourless substance that is sudden death to all cattle-worms.

Rifleman Clive Pearce, a 19-year-old Capetownian who matriculated at Bishops last year and went straight into the army, with his 12 months compulsory service, adheres to an old tradition that the pen is mightier than the sword.

All three of them are members of the National Service, soldiers engaged in "cruel action" in Ovambo — a little-known but vitally important aspect of the Defence Force's activities in South West Africa's show-piece homeland.

Ovambo is a beautiful country, in the eyes of anyone who loves the bushveld in its classic form. But it is backward educationally and economically.

"Do you see those boxes lying there?" he asked, pointing to the two small cases of medical gear. "The Defence Force men always carry these boxes when they visit us. They didn't bring them today just because you are visiting us."

The Defence Reporter

OUT OF SIGHT does not mean out of contact when the Minister of Defence, Mr P W Botha, goes on holiday while there is a crisis brewing somewhere along our borders.

I was given this assurance by a Defence Force spokesman yesterday after telephone calls from readers who expressed alarm at the fact that Mr Botha was on holiday at the Wilderness while the Angola war was raging.

"You can take it as a fact that the Minister is always kept in the fullest touch with affairs when he goes on holiday," the spokesman said. "I can give you a categorical assurance that he is fully informed on everything no matter where he is."

According to Commandant J C A van Niekerk, the youthful-looking commandant of 3 Sub-Area, which covers the homeland, it's working. "When I came herereg 2 years ago," he told a part of the defence correspondents at his headquarters in Okahandja this week, "I found that for some reason the Defence Force didn't have a good name in the northern parts of Ovambo. A patrol would stop a village to ask for directions and the people would shout at the interpreter. "Show me the pig, the wrong way!"

"When we started meeting these people on a personal basis and talking to them, and I can assure you they have completely different attitudes now."

One of the reasons for the change, he feels, is the work of the so-called "project patrols". Normal army patrols which have a doctor or technician attached to them.

The Chief Minister of Ovambo, Pastor Neba, last week paid the SADF's "cruel action" a heartfelt compliment.
Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Frelimo sent an aircraft to strafe the freighter Limpopo and prevent it reaching Durban because it considered the ship was Portuguese and had not called at Maputo on Saturday.

This startling revelation was made yesterday by Maputo sources, who claimed that although sailing for a South African company under a Panamanian flag the Limpopo was actually owned by the leading Portuguese financier, Mr. Antonio Champalimaud.

Frelimo’s claim was confirmed yesterday by the Johannesburg Portuguese-language weekly newspaper, O Seculo, which said that the Limpopo was the property of Parceria Maritima Do Xai-Xai, one of Mr. Champalimaud’s group of companies.

However, Mr. W. M. Grindrod, managing director of Unicorn Shipping Lines, which has chartered the Limpopo, said last night that the vessel was “certainly not owned by any Portuguese financier.”

Earlier reports from Maputo said that the air strike on the Limpopo was made by mistake when the aircraft was trying to stop the coaster Natala, also wanted by Frelimo. These seem to have been put out as a smokescreen to divert attention from the attack on the Limpopo.

So far the Frelimo-controlled Mozambique media have not mentioned the Limpopo once, but have issued frequent reports on the disappearance from Maputo harbour of the Portuguese coaster, Natala.

According to reliable sources, the aircraft that fired on the Limpopo on Saturday was flown by “two of Frelimo’s top military men, all of them Portuguese.”

One was former Portuguese Air Force Lieutenant, Joaquim Veloso, who defected to Frelimo in 1966 and became an influential member of its central committee.

The other two, labelled by members of the anti-—-freedom underground as “two mercenaries,” were Captain Mário Gouveia, who flew the plane and Captain Loureiro. They used a turbo-jet Cessna 402 Commando based at Inhaca Island across the bay from Maputo, which is owned by the air charter operators Companhia Aerea do Sul do Sable.

During the war years before Mozambique’s independence, Captain Gouveia flew several top secret missings against Frelimo as personal pilot to the legendary Beira politician, Mr. Jorge A. Cardoso.

Captain Loureiro, a member of the Portuguese Communist Party’s Revolutionary Brigade on loan to Frelimo, flew the mission as co-pilot while Mr. Veloso is reported to have manned the machine-gun.

The Mercury yesterday tried to contact the mystery ship Natala, but it refused to answer radio calls and the crew moved out of sight as a reporter approached the vessel at Durban’s outer anchorage by launch.

The Natala took bunkers at Island Vavatu early yesterday morning and returned to its outer anchorage a few hours later.

Port authorities still do not know where it is bound and have no information about the crew.

It is thought, however, that a ship — possibly the Natala — slipped out of Maputo on Saturday morning the same time the Limpopo set sail.

The management of Unicorn Shipping Lines said yesterday that the vessel had been fired on in error while returning to Durban. They said they thought the light plane had been searching for the other vessel.

Ship’s chandlers, J. E. Palmer and Company took supplies to the Natala about noon yesterday. A spokesman said: “It would be better for ourselves not to say anything.”

The ship’s agent, John T. Reeves and Sons claimed to be in the dark as well.
'Maputo port is in good hands'

South African business interests have been urged to back the "impressive" job the Mozambique Government is doing to maintain operations at the port of Maputo.

Mr Kobus Loubser, General Manager of the South African Railways, stressed after a one-day trip to the port that it was the South African Government's policy to ship as many bulk exports and goods through Maputo as possible. Despite fears that an exodus of Portuguese workers might unclog the port, Mr Loubser said the African workers at Maputo were proving they could take over.

"There is great motivation in the port and if you have a motivated man you have the right attitude. A man wanting to go back to Lobito does not have this," Mr Loubser said.

More citrus products — shipped by the South African Citrus Board — were going through the port than before.

Mr Loubser told The Star that six South African Railways employees were working in the port.

"If needed, more SAR officials would be sent to Maputo," he said.

"Handling of bulk exports, such as chrome and coal, and general cargoes had improved since the same time last year," Mr Loubser said.

Mr H A Loots, assistant general manager (operating) of the SAR, said the eastern main line of the Transvaal rail network had been improved with the "sole purpose of shipping more exports and imports through Maputo."

"Last year 17 percent of South Africa's total exports and imports went through Maputo."

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A surprising report from Mozambique

Facts about the new Mozambique are hard to come by. So when a development economist with an international organisation (which does not allow its staff to give attributable Press interviews) returned recently after visiting Maputo, the FM asked for his impressions.

Some reports present a grim picture of poverty and repression. Is this your feeling?

I expected to find Maputo in some sort of revolutionary fervour — with a great deal of tension and economic hardship. What I saw was the opposite. There was very little evidence of any kind of repression.

As far as the economy is concerned I could see absolutely no shortages of anything essential. There were plenty of goods of different kinds — plenty of rice, sugar, potatoes, coffee, tea, clothes and so on.

Did you sense any anti-White feeling and racial animosity?

I was surprised to find that the Frelimo line on Whites (that they are welcome to stay as Mozambicans) is accepted by the population.

Are the transport services functioning efficiently?

The buses are functioning very well. The taxi system in Maputo is practically non-existent; because most of the taxi drivers were Portuguese and have left. Their cars are now in the hands of the government, which is trying to train and issue licences to Mozambicans. But this has not yet proceeded very far.

What support does Frelimo command?

The people I talked to — and there was no one watching over their shoulders — expressed great enthusiasm for Frelimo. I asked many questions which might have elicited criticism of Frelimo and I didn't find any criticism whatever.

Is there much new commercial or industrial building going on?

There is quite clearly a continuation of existing construction projects. There are a number of very large buildings that were begun before independence and these are continuing. One must stress that Maputo is a very large city for the Mozambican economy as a whole. A great many buildings in Maputo have been abandoned in the sense that the owners have left and they are now empty.

One of the great advantages that Mozambique starts off with is the fact that the stock of urban buildings is quite adequate for its needs for a considerable number of years. This means that a great deal of capacity in construction can be diverted to other more urgent objectives.

Has unemployment increased?

Two kinds of unemployment were evident to me in Maputo. The first is the classic disguised unemployment one finds in developing countries and in industrial countries in times of recession. Lottery ticket salesmen, peddlers, newspaper boys, shoeshine boys and so on.

Secondly, there does seem to be a considerable number of young men who have lost jobs as a result of the dislocations in the economy caused by the departure of specialised Portuguese people.

Is Frelimo making any attempt to stop people coming from the countryside to Maputo, or to forcibly shift people out of Maputo?

I saw no evidence of any mass campaign to shift anybody from Maputo. Clearly, there are too many people in Maputo in the sense that it was more a centre of consumption than of production under the colonial economy. A great deal of its population was engaged in providing services to a colonial regime which will not be required in the future.

Now jobs for these people will obviously have to be found outside Maputo. I'm told by people near the government that there has been a movement of people from Maputo to the countryside. People with links to a village are finding it worth while to go back — particularly since employment opportunities in villages are being created.

How do businessmen feel?

The interesting thing, from what I was told by one Asian businessman, is that in all sectors demand has risen very sharply of late, largely as a result of purchases by departing Portuguese. The point here is that they can't take their money out so they are using it to buy anything they could find useful — buying shirts to last them for five years.

How would you describe the atmosphere in Maputo compared to Johannesburg?

I really can't compare Maputo with Johannesburg. One is a very busy modern city with an American flavour, while Maputo is basically a Mediterranean city. All I can say is that I found Maputo the most relaxed place I have ever visited. People are friendly, they are not suspicious. There were none of the signs of tension one would find if the people were under psychological or material pressure.

Does Frelimo have any economic plan — perhaps a five-year blueprint to implement?

There is a programme for the non-modern sector of the economy, the sector which Frelimo had direct experience of during the colonial war. They know what they want to do. But as far as the modern sector of the economy is concerned, there seems to be no clear or definite programme.

Most of Frelimo's thinking is aimed at criticising the colonial economy and showing its anti-national character, its links with racist regimes in Southern Africa, the fact that it served Portuguese and other capitalist interests — that it was anti-Mozambique in itself. The official line is that capitalism must be destroyed and all vestiges of capitalism eradicated. The city which is the source of corruption must be totally transformed.

But this kind of philosophy is not being implemented, and I have a very strong impression that rather than blunder through with ideas developed in an entirely different context, Frelimo is now

Financial Mail July 9 1976 103
WHY I'M PUSHING MAPUTO — LOUBSER

Exporters ruffled by Railways' directive that more goods will be routed through Maputo — whether they like it or not — are assured by SAR&H GM Kobus Loubser that the traffic clamp is for practical much more than political reasons.

Loubser was convincingly blunt last week (during a rail tariffs hike Press conference) when he said SA had to make more use of Maputo. To do this shippers, mainly from the Reef, will be denied access to SA ports if Railways believes the best route would be through Mozambique. Why? The FM, just as bluntly, asked Loubser to explain.

Considering Maputo's recent turmoil, are you not relying on it too much as a main SA outlet?

Definitely not. There is ample evidence that the Mozambique transport authorities are not only sincere in their wishes to encourage continued and increased use of their facilities, but are taking practical steps to ensure that this will be possible. Our action is also in SA's interest as export is to a large extent the key to our economic recovery.

Is making manufacturers ship through Maputo a political decision?

Not primarily. Any steps to bring about better use being made of the Maputo rail and harbour facilities are based on economic and practical realities.

If SA ports are under such strain now what would be the situation if Maputo facilities were again either closed or everely restricted?

SA ports are not under particular strain. What is happening at the moment, by not using facilities at Maputo, is that we are foregoing the advantages of special handling and loading facilities for certain commodities. By resorting to non-specialised methods and equipment unnecessary delays are caused.

How much congestion is caused in SA ports now because Rhodesian ore previously handled at Maputo has had to find SA outlets?

Port congestion is caused by many factors and the pattern changes from time to time. At the moment, for instance, imports are increasing, exports are growing and we have an empty flow of wagons in one direction. Occasionally we experience mild bunching of ships but there is no real port congestion.

What percentage of SA exports now goes through Maputo and how big will the percentage rise be by refusing permits to use SA harbours to some manufacturers and shippers?

About 15% at present. The position is best illustrated this capacity is available to handle from 28,000 t to 30,000 t per day but only about 18,000 t per day are being offered for transport to Maputo.

Will importers also have a choice of ports restriction placed on them?

It is not the intention to impose absolute restrictions. Practical considerations will be the guidelines in attempting to regulate traffic through Maputo. Mainly on the basis of negotiation and discussion with those concerned.

What traffic will you send mainly to Maputo?

All traffic offerings — mainly those traditionally going through that port, such as chrome ore, fluorspar, magnetite, steel, granite, coal and citrus.

Loubser said assurances that Maputo was "willing and keen" to handle more SA goods had been given by the director general of Mozambique Railways "who obviously had the backing of his government."

He added that SA must be practical and use all opportunities to help exports. "Private enterprise should show initiative and be a little more optimistic."

As Loubser explained his reasons for promoting Maputo the FM learned that from September 1 it will cost $7/1 to move to ship through the port. The South and East African/United States Conference imposed the charge (with some exceptions) by delegating it to its Group Two division along with Beira and Nacala. Reasons for the change are not given.


The process of bonding wire to HCD involves the use of a commercially available bonding equipment. The bonding operation is performed by bonding the wire to the HCD in a specific manner. The bonding process is critical to ensure a strong bond between the wire and the HCD. The bonding equipment used is designed to provide precise control over the bonding process, ensuring consistent and reliable bonding results. During the bonding process, heat and pressure are applied to the wire and the HCD, allowing the wire to adhere to the HCD surface. The bonding equipment includes a bonding gun and a bonding station, which are used to apply heat and pressure to the wire and the HCD, respectively. The bonding process is monitored to ensure that the wire is adequately pressed against the HCD to achieve a strong bond. After bonding, the wire is cut to the desired length, and the bonding equipment is cleaned and maintained to ensure consistent bonding results. The bonding process is a critical step in the production of HCDs, ensuring that the wire is properly bonded to the HCD and meeting the required specifications.
Red Spy Build-up on Border
U.S. cleric a year in Frelimo jail

NEW YORK — Mr. Armando Doll, an Afrikaner missionary, who was kept in prison in Mozambique for more than a year for no apparent reason, has confirmed reports that the notorious South African criminal, "Ginger," Joe Rocha, is a senior officer in Samora Machel's secret police.

Speaking from the home of relatives in Pennsylvania, Mr. Doll, 60, said the police had called a few days after he had been to South Africa to see his wife off to the United States, from John F. Kennedy airport in August last year. The Dolls were taking a year's leave and Mr. Doll was to have followed his wife on September 15, 1975.

On August 28, five or six men, led by Rocha raided his house in Maputo. They waded a piece of paper in front of him, which he was prevented from reading properly, and said he was under arrest.

JAILBREAKS. They ransacked the house, pulling out drawers, opening cupboards, searching suitcases and reading private papers. They refused to explain their actions.

Rocha is known in South Africa for his daring jailbreaks, especially his escape from Pretoria Central Prison. He was caught several times but always managed to escape again.

He eventually jumped the border into Mozambique, where he ended up in Macuava Prison. When Samora Machel came to power, he had all convicts freed.

CIA AGENT. According to Mr. Doll Rocha, for some unaccountable reason, elected to go back to jail. He now holds a senior position in Frelimo's secret police.

Mr. Doll has no idea what prompted the raid on his house or why he was arrested.

When in jail, however, he discovered he had been suspected of being a CIA agent.

The apparently pointless incident has brought to an end 23 years of missionary work in Mozambique for Mr. Doll. Everything he owned there was confiscated.

He declined to comment on his experiences in prison, saying she had been asked by U.S. authorities to be discreet so as not to hinder Dr. Kromenger's negotiations in Southern Africa.
Umtali farmer freed at SA border

The Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA - A South African-born farmer, from the Umtali district, was abducted by terrorists in May. He was yesterday released by Mozambique authorities at the Zimbabwe border post with South Africa.

Mr. E. Gedion Becking, a 32-year-old father of two children, was reported to have been released at the border post near Komatiport at noon yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed today that the department had been notified by the Mozambique authorities of Mr. Becking's impending release.

No confirmation that Mr. Becking had crossed the border from Mozambique into South Africa has been received yet.

IN MAY

Mr. Becking was captured on his farm in May by terrorists affiliated to the Rhodesia National Council. He was first taken to a Mozambique terrorist camp which was subsequently destroyed by Rhodesian security forces on August 8.

He was then taken to the Vila Pery and later to jail in Maputo, where he was held before his release yesterday.

No reason was reported to have been given for Mr. Becking's release.

The spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that two South Africans were released by the Mozambique authorities last week after being held in jail for two months.

They were Mr. Albertus Botes, 46, a Johannesburg businessman, and Mr. Bernard Allison.
Death cell tale

The story of the man who escaped from the death cell and became a famous figure in the annals of crime.

Weekend AGUS, September 15, 1999

222
No US aid for Machel, Angola

WASHINGTON — US senators have reached tentative agreement to strip all funds for Mozambique and Angola from a pending $4590-million foreign aid appropriation bill. The agreement, which also reduces other aid funds requested by the Ford administration for Southern Africa, cleared the way for final action on the bill today.

The chairman, Senator Daniel Inouye, of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, announced the "consensus" in a statement with Senator James Allen who had threatened a filibuster, or delaying debate.

Senator Inouye offered a compromise amendment, striking $250-million from the Bill for Mozambique, earmarking $17-million each for Zambia and Zaire and allocating $6.4-million for Botswana and $3.4-million for agricultural, educational and technical training in the Southern Africa region.

Votes on the Inouye amendment and final passage of the Bill were set for today when Senator Inouye assured Senator Allen that adoption of the amendment would leave nothing in the Bill that could be used directly or indirectly in Mozambique and Angola.

SYMBOL

A senate staff report issued yesterday called for US aid for Black Southern African countries as a symbol of American support for moderate policies.

It called the needs of Southern Africa vastly in excess of the US and currently under consideration.

"This assistance would provide, however, a visible demonstration of US support for those African countries whose economies have suffered from their support for majority rule in Rhodesia." — Sapa-Reuters
Red treaty expected Mozambique menace

The Argus. Weekend Argus. October 16 1976 222

Mozambique is South

IMPROVEMENTS AT BOLIVAR. — South

DURBAN. — South

Correspondent

The Argus

Red treaty expected Mozambique menace
Johannesburg — President Samora Machel of Mozambique said yesterday the fight for independence in his country was easier on the battlefield than the present struggle.

Addressing about 2,000 workers from different labour organisations in Maputo, President Machel spoke about the economic collapse facing Mozambique. His two-hour speech was broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored in Johannesburg.

He said that, although the country had been "liberated," most of the people had not been "freed from their colonial mentalities." "People who thought independence would mean a better and easier life are enemies of the people. Everybody must be vigilant and watch the people around them because Mozambique is infiltrated and full of reactionaries," he said.

Machel said Mozambique had a "people's government" which would free workers from exploitation.

He said Mozambique could not depend on foreign investments or help from outside because this would bring economic control.
Chrome reaches US through Maputo

Hugh Robertson

NEW YORK — Three months after Mozambique announced the closing of its border with Rhodesia the United States was still receiving Rhodesian chrome exported through Maputo.

This has been disclosed by the US mission to the United Nations, in its latest declaration of its trade with Rhodesia.

The US had already been reported to be importing chrome and related products from Rhodesia, but the latest announcement has provided more details on the extent of this trade.

During the same period, only 2.139 short tons of Rhodesian chrome arrived in the US. This represents a decline compared to earlier months, when much higher amounts were reported.

Publication of this information has caused much interest at the UN because of the large amounts being paid to Mozambique as compensation for losses incurred in closing its border with Rhodesia.

The latest statistics for the period from March 1 to June 30, reveal that the US imported 23.791 short tons of Rhodesian chrome products through SA.

Out of this amount, 90 percent (21,652 short tons) were exported from Maputo, carrying chrome from the US.

The report also notes that the trade figures for the period from March 3 when the Mozambique-Rhodesia border was closed due to the Rhodesian military action.

These losses, assessed at the time by UN experts, included the anticipated loss of revenue as Mozambique's trade with Maputo ceased to be an almost immediate cessation of Rhodesian exports.
it's no-strings wheat for Mozambique
**Guerillas control provinces**

**journalist**

LONDON — A journalist recently returned from Mozambique claimed in an article in yesterday's *Sunday Times* that Rhodesian nationalist guerrillas controlled most of the Mozambique provinces of Tete, Manica and Gaza.

Mr. Anthony Pearson noted that the Mozambique Government had last week dismissed a suggestion that guerrillas controlled much of the country as "lying propaganda of reactionaries." Mr. Pearson claimed that resentment was growing daily in Mozambique against Zipa.

"They take what they want at gunpoint if necessary from nearby villages, where the tribesmen, mostly Tongas, Nhungues and Angones, are forced to provide fresh meat, chicken, bread, maize meal and sugar," he said. "In Maputo there is a state of mass paranoia. The Prelono [Government tells the people every day that spies are all around soldiers guard stores, offices and port entrances so that the public cannot see Cubans unloading armoured cars, though it is admitted that Cubans are helping to handle heavy military equipment," Mr. Pearson said. Sapa
Aid for Pretoria

Moyanesburg, South Africa

One reason for the build-up of troops, munitions and supplies is that it is part of the war in Angola to the south, where South Africa, the Rhodesian forces and Cuban-backed rebels are involved. The military campaign in Angola, which has been supported by the Soviet Union and China, is part of a larger regional conflict in southern Africa.

The拍拍 planes are involved in a counter-attack against South Africa's forces in the Angolan war.
Secret Cuban arms airlift to Mozambique

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA. — More than 500 Cuban troops and military specialists, together with large quantities of heavy arms and military equipment have been transported during the last month in secret night airlifts from Angola to Mozambique.

The huge Russian military transport aircraft involved in the airlift have been stopping over in Lusaka to refuel.

According to sources close to the Angolan Government, the airlift includes Russian T54 tanks, vehicles, missiles, and other sophisticated weapons.

The Cuban military personnel are at this stage mainly military advisers and specialists in the handling of these weapons and tanks.

The airlift is part of the combined military strategy of the front-line countries to step up the military campaign against Rhodesia.

The Frelimo and Rhodesian guerrilla forces also need the assistance to counter Rhodesian strikes into Mozambique.

The airlift started at the end of October — at the time of the first Rhodesian raids. At this stage it is not clear whether the airlift is still continuing.

Earlier reports that Russia had off-loaded heavy arms and tanks at the port of Nacala are apparently incorrect.

Should the Geneva conference not produce results, the use of fighter aircraft, supplied by countries such as Somalia and Nigeria, could be the next phase in the escalating war.
Finding a way in Mozambique

Frelimo is boosting education to redress a shortage of skilled manpower. But well into the 1980s it will have to rely on foreign brainpower — especially from SA.

"Frelimo haina mislu" run the words of a popular song, Frelimo Will Never Die. What chance has it of governing post-colonial Mozambique, caught up as it is in a welter of administrative overwork and threatened by a failing economy? The outcome is vital for the stability of Southern Africa.

The facts of the present economic slump are not disputed. Since the departure of the Portuguese almost every indicator has shown a catastrophic fall:

- Export crops — sugar, cotton, sisal have not only failed to dynamise production, but have sometimes seriously interfered with work patterns and management.
- Many foreign companies have given up, or chosen to be dormant. It is now clear that the huge wage rises, so easily handed out in 1974 to secure temporary industrial peace, have undermined the incentive to work.
- The forward ordering of spares and fertilisers is erratic and complicated by bureaucratic delays. Overall looms the spectre of a future without a managerial and technical class.

But whatever is claimed by the tiny dissident groups in exile, Frelimo remains firmly in control. Its leaders and the few senior civil servants who staff the planning departments are as able and educated as any in Africa. The problem is that the next layer down is largely non-existent. This is not surprising, given the colonial education system in which only 5% of university places went to Blacks. Industry, government and universities now compete desperately for secondary school-leavers.

There are only some 15,000 Portuguese left in Mozambique, and the skills shortage can be made up only by hiring expatriates. But, whether from Russia or Brazil, Portugal or East Germany, expatriates are ignorant of local conditions. Furthermore, their salaries are a drain on hard currency reserves.

To meet the challenge Frelimo has undertaken an equal term of employment in a government service. Otherwise they are not allowed to qualify. Manpower benefits, however, will not show for several years. The whole thrust of government policy, as the Ministry of Development frankly explains, is to prevent things from getting worse.

A two to three year recovery programme is in the planning stage, during which it is hoped that productivity will revive to 1973 levels. Its effectiveness will depend on Frelimo’s ability to invigorate the masses politically. Recent party directives have used tough language about worker indiscipline and low productivity. Self-criticism is an important and genuine element in party philosophy and a Frelimo Central Committee meeting declared last February “Moral, material and ideological corruption began to thrive among us and an atmosphere of anarchy, liberalism, indiscipline and idleness was created...”

President Machel (left) needs foreign help to maintain services at Maputo port (far right, below). To change the situation his people (right) must become more than migrants.
remains to be seen whether this rhetoric will have results.

More importantly, Frelimo’s own evolution from a bush army into a fully-fledged party is now underway, and the new order will be given formal popular consent at a Congress next February. A carefully selected leadership is emerging, its cadres trained at the party school at Matola.

There is absolutely no doubt that the party will run the country with a tough, centralised authority. Until now Frelimo has dealt with the mass of the 10m population through the GDS, desorganised though they have often been. With the setting up next year of nationwide party committees and worker management councils, the instruments to restore industrial discipline will, at least, exist.

Frelimo is trying to build a socialist nation. “Let us kill capitalism, like a crocodile when it is young and living on the river bank, before it becomes huge and swims mid-stream out of our reach,” President Samora Machel loftily told a meeting of party workers last month.

After education the next priority is the primary sector of agriculture. Mozambique is a vast and fertile country and could be self-supporting. Heavy industry and the exploitation of minerals and the great potential of the Zambeesi basin will have to wait until after the recovery period, when there will be time to plan large capital investment. Naturally, whatever is done will have to fit into a socialist objective, and labour intensive projects will be at a premium.

At this stage Frelimo, somewhat inconsistently, wants the private sector to survive. According to high level government sources, no further nationalisation is planned. So there is scope for those companies with the courage to hang on and attune themselves to new conditions as others have done successfully elsewhere in Africa.

What can South Africa expect from the new Mozambique? No degree of political change in SA is likely to impress Frelimo, who have recognised the ANC and the SA government’s correctly correct attitude towards Mozambique since 1974 has been much vitiated by its Angolan intervention.

But on the commercial level, there is the Cabo-Bassa hydroelectric scheme and the co-operation between SAR and CFM on the railways and Maputo harbour. Revenue from SA is, by far Mozambique’s largest source of foreign earnings — between R250m and R300m in 1975, rather less (around R200m plus) in 1976 — and for several years the country cannot develop alternatives.

At the same time, Frelimo has no illusions about aid, and the strings attached, even from friendly and highly favoured socialist countries. When eventually, in the early 1980s, the time comes to apply industrial and mining technology to the minerals of Tete, to make the Zambeesi navigable, to irrigate more land, and to further develop the northern transport network to Beira and Nacala, SA expertise may prove cheaper than such alternatives.

It would be no less desirable, despite its country of origin.

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The writer of this piece, Keith Middlemass, is the author of Cabo-Bassa Engineering and Politics in Southern Africa (Weidenfeld & Nicolson). He is a Reader in Modern History at the School of Social Sciences, University of Sussex and has just returned from a visit to Mozambique.

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Climax

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Financial Mail November 26 1976
Red doctors in Maputo

AGASA Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG. — A second group of Russian doctors has arrived in Maputo to work in hospitals around the country, for a period of two years. Radio Mozambique has announced.

Doctors and nurses from Bulgaria, Guinea, China and Romania are also working in the country, but are being hampered by a shortage of trained translators.
Cubans offer support to Machel

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG – As Mozambique claims to be fighting off a heavy new attack by Rhodesian forces, Cuba has sent messages to President Samora Machel promising him "unconditional support." Radio Mozambique reported that fighting, which began at four am on Thursday near Pafuri on the most south-easterly part of the border, was continuing today.

There has been no comment from official Rhodesian sources.

At the same time, Radio Mozambique announced that President Machel had received a message from Cuba's President Osvaldo E. Ortuño and Prime Minister Fidel Castro promising unconditional support for the "heroic struggle of the Mozambique people."

From General The Argus special team's report, that the "Patriotic Front" finally reached a decision this afternoon on how they should react to an olive branch on the independence date offered them by the British chairman of the Rhodesian conference.

But, clinging to the last, this decision, which will break or save the conference, was not immediately disclosed.
Maputo's war drums step up the beat

The threat of outside military intervention on the side of the guerrillas in Rhodesia is becoming sharper despite the attempts to reach a peaceful settlement in Geneva.

As the guerrilla death toll in the border fighting reaches record levels, the Mozambique Government appears to be mounting a propaganda campaign aimed at preparing international opinion to accept military intervention by other countries.

Meanwhile, senior Ministers of four of the five "frontline" African states have been meeting in Maputo to set up a joint military council known as the Inter-State Commission of Defence of the Frontline States.

This follows warnings from frontline leaders that attacks on any one of their countries would be regarded as an attack on them all.

Mozambique's state radio and overseas information offices have reported several alleged attacks across the border by Rhodesian forces, and deplored them as assaults on Mozambican civil and military targets rather than the Rhodesian guerrilla bases, to which Salisbury says it has confined its attacks.

At the same time, American intelligence sources have reported an increased flow of Russian weapons into Mozambique, where the Rhodesian guerrillas have their main bases. These reportedly include heavily gunned armoured vehicles and "Stalin's Organ" multiple 122 mm rocket-launchers.

Together with the alleged Rhodesian attacks into Mozambique, the radio in Maputo has claimed that Angola has come, under armed attacks, inspired "of, supported by South Africa and South Africa's allies.

Observers say in this signs of an orchestrated campaign to depict intolerable aggression by white racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa that would justify counter-measures by the "victi- mised" countries, and their allies.

The Rhodesian Government has denied making any attacks in Mozambique other than the raids on guerrilla bases that have been partly denied in public. But the tight restrictions by Salisbury on news of its military operations makes accurate assessment impossible.

Radio Mozambique, on the other hand, has made no mention of attacks on guerrilla bases nor openly acknowledged the presence of the Zimbabwe People's Army guerrilla forces on its soil, but has deplored the attacks as being against Mozambique and against Rhodesian refugee camps.

All but one of the five "frontline" states (Botswana) has been represented at the Maputo meeting. Radio Botswana has said, however, that the meeting could be to create a joint military force to resist attacks from Rhodesia across the Mozambique border.

While the heavy Russian arms reportedly flowing into Mozambique could be taken by the guerrillas into Rhodesia to increase their striking power there, observers believe other armaments and foreign troops might be deployed along the border rather than being used for attacks inside Rhodesia.

This would provide protection for the guerrilla bases against further strikes from Rhodesia, allowing the ZAPU forces to build up for stronger invasions into Rhodesia.

The guerrillas would be able to...
Rhodesian push reported

Mozambique bush battle

From DENNIS GORDON
Africa Bureau

JOHANNESBURG. — Mozambique Radio last night reported that a major battle was raging in the Mozambique bush within 30 km of the Transvaal border as Rhodesian and Mozambique forces fought for the third time within a month.

The prospect of a full-scale war between the two countries now seems a distinct possibility.

Rhodesia's attacks on Mozambique are to clear out bases camps of the Zimbabwe People's Army (Zipa) who attack over the border.

The background to the ugly bush war is the conference chamber at the Palais des Nations in Geneva where Black and White Rhodesians are attempting to find a constitutional solution to their differences.

Still raging

At the same time both sides are trying to gain the advantage at the conference table by winning superiority in the bush war.

Mozambique Radio reported last night that Rhodesian troops, supported by helicopters, bombers and armoured cars, had been in a continuous contact with a Freiimo battalion at Falun, near the northern extremity of the Kruger National Park.

Dr K 'assured'
Rhodesia of aid—and arms

SALISBURY — The Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, said last night that if the Geneva talks failed, through no fault of his government, he had been given to understand by the United States Secretary of State, Dr Henry Kissinger, that Rhodesia would receive tangible assistance from the Free World, including military supplies.

Mr Smith was answering questions put to him by a panel of four Rhodesian-based journalists, including a Black, in a programme on Rhodesian television, Sapa reports.

"I wouldn't say that we have been given any hard and fast undertaking, but it is a fact that in the talks I had with Dr Kissinger in Pretoria at the beginning of this exercise that he did give an assurance that if we entered this agreement and it collapsed because of what Black Rhodesians have done, as opposed to myself and my Government, he was convinced that we would get a great deal more sympathy from the free world, and also tangible assistance.

No details

Mr Smith said details had not been given into and he did not want to suggest that Dr Kissinger had made commitments which he had not in fact made.

"Dr Kissinger confined himself purely to the fact that he was satisfied that there would be the greater understanding and sympathy for us, and he believed it would lead to greater material support," Mr Smith said.

Asked if he had the understanding that this might include military supplies, Mr Smith replies "Yes.

But in Washington, a US State Department spokesman

Continued on page 2
The first battle in Mozambique between the Rhodesian and Mozambican forces was still in progress. Although the Mozambican government claimed to have repulsed the Rhodesian forces, they had been formed using different tactics.

The Rhodesians, stationed in a position consisting of about 300 men and 120 attackers, had been engaged in an eight-hour battle in Mozambique, radioed. The Rhodesian troops had been posted there after a previous Rhodesian incursion into the area last month.

The Rhodesians retreated and regrouped, then attacked again at 2am yesterday. Last night the battle was still in progress, radio said. When asked how long the battle would last, radio said: 'Pretorhino High Command believes in an even bigger Rhodesian push could be expected within hours.'

The Rhodesians claimed the Rhodesian armoured
Smith talks of aid

Continued from page 1

denied that Dr Kissinger had given any guarantee to Mr Smith, Sapa-AP reports.

A State Department press officer, Mr Robert Funseth, repeated past statements by Dr Kissinger that "there have been no secret commitments and no assurances given Mr Smith"

In Geneva, the Patriotic Front formed by Zanu, led by Mr Robert Mugabe, and Zapu, led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, was still deadlocked last night on whether to accept the tuning compromise put to it by the Rhodesian conference chairman, Mr Ivor Richard, writes Anthony Rider.

Although other delegations have moved on to consider the structure of the interim government, and the Muzorewa team's legal experts had an hour's talks with British officials in the afternoon, the conference as a whole is now being held up by the Front's internal wrangling

The suspicion has grown that Mr Mugabe, who is now seen as no more than a tolerated spokesman for the Zanu-controlled guerrillas, is under pressure to try to wreck the conference on the issue of a fixed date for independence

BLAST DESTROYS NKOMO OFFICES IN BOTSWANA

GABORONE. — The worst bomb blast ever in Botswana yesterday ripped apart the offices of the Joshua Nkomo wing of the Rhodesian ANC in Francistown. The Botswana Government later claimed that Rhodesian security agents were responsible.

Five people were injured in the blast early yesterday morning. The bombs were placed in two suitcases.

A Government spokesman said two of the four bombs placed outside the offices were lying unexploded. It was estimated they contained between 25 and 40 kg of TNT each.

Denying the allegation in Salisbury, last night, a spokesman for the Rhodesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs said: "the Rhodesian Government is aware of the repeated insinuation but has no direct knowledge of the facts of the matter. The Rhodesian Government deplores factional fighting inside or outside Rhodesia and expresses sympathy for the Botswana victims." — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP.
Rhodesian airborne invasion claim by Frelimo

MAPUTO — Mozambique and South Africa on Thursday night reportedly launched an airborne invasion of Mozambique's northern province of Gaza, which borders on Rhodesia. The invasion was apparently aimed at seizing control of the border region and disrupting Rhodesian supply lines.

The invasion was reportedly carried out by a force of 1,000 paratroopers, who landed in the border town of Nhamalala. According to sources, the paratroopers were supported by air strikes and ground troops.

The invasion came as a surprise to both Mozambique and Rhodesia, who had been engaged in a long-standing border dispute. The attack was seen as a direct challenge to Rhodesian President Ian Smith's policies of expansion and aggression.

In response, Rhodesian forces reportedly launched counterattacks, and fighting is expected to continue for several days. The outcome of the conflict is uncertain, but it is clear that the invasion has escalate tension in the region.

Sources close to the Mozambican government indicated that the invasion was part of a larger plan to oust Rhodesia from its disputed territories and to establish a unified, independent Mozambique.

The United Nations has called for an immediate ceasefire and has urged both sides to engage in negotiations to resolve the dispute peacefully. However, it is unclear whether the parties will be willing to compromise.

The situation in the region remains tense, and the international community is watching closely to see how events unfold.
Border plane attack claim

MAPUTO - Mozambique said last night Rhodesia had landed paratroops in an attack on a town across the border, using ten planes in four days of fighting.

The official radio said Rhodesian paratroops on Thursday to attack Mavue, a town close to the frontier in Gaza province.

The radio said seven planes had been shot down.

The official Mozambique News Agency in a report available in Dar es Salaam, said the Rhodesians occupied a military base at Mavue on Thursday. It did not say whether they still held it.

But fighting had continued until Monday, with Rhodesian ground troops supported by armoured cars coming across the border to link up with the airborne force, it said.

It said 20 Rhodesian aircraft used in the fighting included bombers.

It added that one member of the Mozambican forces had been killed, and seven wounded. Two were missing.

SAPA-RNS
Mozambican for Geneva

MAPUTO — Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquin Shibanga, left today for Geneva to join the Mozambican delegation, which has observer status at the conference on Rhodesia. — Saps-Reuters

Richard seeks ways to end Geneva split — Page 3.
The Mozambique Vice-President, Machel, said yesterday that the guerrillas were continuing to inflict heavy damage on the Rhodesian Army. He added that the guerrilla forces would continue to destroy the military installations and communications of the Rhodesian government. The guerrillas have been conducting frequent attacks on Rhodesia's border towns and have been reported in the city of Bulawayo.

Meanwhile, the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mugabe, has called for a cease-fire to be implemented immediately. He said that the guerrilla forces would continue to fight until the Rhodesian government agrees to the people's demands for independence.

The United Nations has called for an immediate cease-fire and has urged both sides to begin peace talks. The United Nations Security Council has also issued a resolution calling for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Zimbabwe.

In South Africa, the government has expressed support for the guerrilla forces and has called for increased military aid to be sent to Zimbabwe.
Maputo doubling rail link with SA

Teigue Payne

A spokesman for Mozambique Railways confirmed in Johannesburg today that work has begun on doubling the railway between Maputo and Komatipoort.

The spokesman would not give details, but CF Mozambique Railways— is understood to be receiving South African help on the project. The news has both political and economic repercussions.

The line is being doubled primarily to increase its capacity to handle South African exports, mainly base minerals.

A storm passing through Komatipoort dropped the daily average of 12,000 tons during March and April this year and has been steadily increasing since then, says the South African Railway. By September the figure had risen to 12,000 tons and in October to 20,000 tons.

Against this, Maputo's export capacity is 25,000 tons to 30,000 tons.

During the past few years, the SAB has increased the capacity of the line to Komatipoort by electrifying it, centralising traffic control and improving the track.

The Mozambique Government's decision to double the line was taken against the background of pressure from South African businessmen on their Government to build enough cleaner facilities at Richards Bay to handle all exports now going through Maputo, including chrome.

If Maputo ever blocked South African exports for political reasons, this traffic would probably never return to the port, thus depriving Mozambique of its second largest source of revenue.
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Aid for Maputo queried

The Star Bureau

LONDON — The British Government will have difficulty in monitoring how several million pounds of aid allocated to Mozambique was used, the Margaret Shirley, has warned in the House of Lords.

She had tabled a question to the Government asking how much of the £21 million of aid allocated to Mozambique had so far been provided and what arrangements were being made to monitor the manner in which it was spent.

Government spokesman for Overseas Development, Mr. R. E. G. Bevan, said he had said in June 1974 that the Government of Mozambique would be required to satisfy the "end use" of each order before the British Government would authorise the payment of the funds.
Zanu ‘general’
is back in
Mozambique

From ‘Anthony Rider’

GENEVA. - Top Rhodesian terrorist leader Josiah Tongogara is back in Mozambique today re-establishing direct contact with his field commanders who are running the guerrilla offensive against Rhodesia.

For the past two weeks Tongogara, who bears the guerilla rank of general, has been in Geneva as part of the peace talks delegation led by Mr. Robert Mugabe, former secretary-general of Zanu.

But on Friday, together with two top members of the Zulu dart (or military council), Henry Hamadziripi and Kambirai Kangai, he left Geneva for the front line in the Dur es Salaam area.

The Saturday summit gave Tongogara the word he had been waiting for — continued, and even stepped up, support for the guerrillas.

He left immediately for Maputo with his senior aides.

Tongogara’s presence at Geneva was designed to reinforce the nationalists’ claim that they are prepared to negotiate a peaceful settlement.

One of his colleagues who has stayed in Geneva said: “But it became clear in Geneva that we were right to continue our double strategy — talk and fight at the same time — because Mr. Smith is still very stubborn.”

A strong factor in Tongogara’s emergence as the dominant Zanu military man has been his long friendship with President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

I can disclose today that they went to Chinhoyi together in the early 1960s and underwent guerrilla training. Tongogara even served later in the Frontline forces with President Machel.

When the 1972 Rhodesian incursions began, Tongogara was already established as the Zanu commander. According to friends he insisted on entering Rhodesia with some of the infiltrating groups so that he could acquire at first-hand the essential background.
WAR DRUMS AS AID FLOWS IN

SALISBURY.—Soviet military aid to Mozambique is being stepped up to coincide with a campaign of war hysteria against Rhodesia by President Samora Machel.

Tension along Rhodesia’s 1,900 km frontier with Mozambique mounted this week with confirmation by Western intelligence sources that supplies of heavy Russian equipment have recently been unloaded at the northern Mozambican port of Nicولا.

**Stalin organ**

Among the new weapons are heavy armoured vehicles, and the formidable “Stalin organs”, the multiple rocket-launcher used extensively by the Cubans in Angola.

One “Stalin organ” is reported to have arrived at the town of Muchinga, within easy rocket range of Umtali, Rhodesia’s eastern border town, which has already come under two Freima mortar and rocket attacks.

Radio Maputo has claimed that Rhodesian troops have mounted further in a “vassalage and that major battles” have been raging near Paluzi, just across

By CHRISTOPHER MUNNION

Rhodesia’s far southeasterly border.

Military sources in Salisbury describe the Maputo reports as rubbish and say President Samora Machel is deliberately creating war fever.

President Machel is known to be firmly against the Geneva settlement talks. He believes that Black rule should come to Rhodesia through a “proletarian” violent revolution which would destroy the capitalist structure and create a Marxist state.

He is also under pressure inside Mozambique with widespread dissatisfaction among northern tribes and mounting discontent in Freima ranks with rigidly applied socialist doctrines.

Rhodesia’s bold strikes against guerrilla camps in Mozambique have allowed Machel to divert attention from serious internal problems by beating the war drums.

Three “frontline” Black states sent senior representatives to Maputo last week to coordinate defence strategy against “aggression” by White-ruled Africa.

Defence Ministers from Tanzania, Zambia and Angola joined Mozambique in agreeing that any attack against one state would be regarded as an attack on them all and would be met with joint resistance.

President Nyerere has already committed at least two battalions of Tanzanian regulars to Mozambican and Tanzania artillery officers are known to have directed several trans-border mortar and rocket attacks against Rhodesian troop positions in recent weeks.

Sapa-Reuters reports that the United States has denied it would consider helping Rhodesia’s White minority government if the Geneva conference collapsed.

State Department spokesman Robert Borkin was commenting on a television interview comment by the Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Smith in Rhodesia.

Mr Smith said Dr Kissinger had assured him Rhodesia would get tangible assistance from the West.

**Labour**

The Rhodesian Black nationalist leader, the Rev. Ndumiso Sithole, arrived in Dar es Salaam yesterday from the Geneva conference and said he would have discussions with the presidents of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

Asked why he left the conference, Mr Sithole said “Some people are still labouring under indecision. I thought during this time, when they are going through this process of indecision, I should leave the conference and come to Dar es Salaam, Malawi and Tanzania.”

He said he was referring to the inclusion of nationalist leaders, Mr Robert Mugabe and Mr Joshua Nkomo, who are insisting that the conference set a date for independence before continuing its discussions.

Asked about reports that his departure was prompted by armed clashes between his supporters and guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe, Mr Sithole replied: "I am not aware of that."
New Maputo gold layoffs system

By ADAM PAYNE
Johannesburg. - With the mining industry deciding that individual gold mines must pay the gold premium for Mozambiquan labour, attempts are being made to renegotiate the clauses in the Mozambique Convention providing for deferred pay in gold.

The clause calls for the payment of deferred pay in gold valued at $1.71 oz. a.

When Mozambiquan employment peaked at 73,000 men, after Malawi withdrew its labour, the cost to the South African gold mining industry and the country was about $100 million a year, which in effect was a gift for Mozambique. With employment down to about 60,000 men, but wages higher compared to the cost is Guaranteed at about $60 million.

The cost of revenue has been borne by the industry as a whole. The new arrangement means that individual mines will foot the bill according to their proportion of Mozambiquans employed.

It will apply only to men employed after September 1975. As these men will receive full pay for six months and only after that date have 60 per cent withheld as deferred pay, the need for payment in gold by individual mines will not occur until March 23 next year.

The mines will hold for deferred pay the paid to the men on their return home in the equivalent of rands owed to them. While the Mozambiquan Government keeps the difference between the $1.71 oz for the gold received and the free market rate.

Burden

A large proportion of the Mozambiquan is employed on low-grade, struggling mines, where their fathers and grandfathers served on them. These mines are unlikely to take the hit.

Mozambiquans Because of the gold premium burden.

The effect on the other mines such as West Delft, and East Delft, in buying the premium will be minimal, because of their large gold production and high profits.

As employers with modern, comfortable hotels they will be able to attract full or near full complement from South Africa, Transkei, and neighbour territories.

At worst, they will need only to top up with Mozambiquans.

The fact that marginal and loss-making mines like 1 RPM and Durban Deep are likely to decline to employ Mozambiquans on any worthwhile scale will be a vital factor in the negotiations over the Mozambique Convention, which have been taking place in Lusaka.

Unemployed

The Mozambique negotiators are faced with the prospect of dwindling employment for Mozambiquans if they are unwilling to lose the bonus. Alternatively, if they agree to an amendment with payments being in rands or gold at the rate in the market price, they will lose the present gold bonus but be rewarded with continued employment of their men on the mines.

Since the gold bonus does not apply to recruitment from any other territory or country, there is little case for its retention in the case of Mozambique.

Recently, Mozambiquan labour has been about 15 per cent of the total labour employed.

Mozambiquans are found mainly in mines on the West Witwatersrand, including Kloof and Driefontein, and on the old Witwatersrand and East Rand mines. Others are employed on the Evander mines, administered by Union Corporation.
Newsmen to see hot pursuit sites

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY:—Details of Rhodesia's swift hot pursuit strikes on terrorist bases inside Mozambique are expected to be made public later today when a group of correspondents is flown to the border.

Their destination is being kept secret, but they may be taken across the border to view evidence of the dramatic attacks which ended yesterday.

Powerful Rhodesian forces—reportedly using armoured, cavalry and helicopter and fighter air support—hammered on about seven Zimbabwe People's Army (Ziga) bases to 60 km inside Mozambique in attacks which are believed to have killed hundreds of terrorists and drastically set back their capacity to raid Rhodesia.

Radio Mozambique reported again today that intensive fighting is continuing in the Save and Gaza provinces, but gave no mention of casualties.

President Samora Machel of Mozambique made his first speech yesterday without once mentioning the Rhodesian strikes.

However, it is believed most of the Rhodesian forces have withdrawn after their missions were successfully completed.

Little information of the event has been made public in Rhodesia.

Last night Radio Mozam-
biq violated the biggest 'aggression' ever launched against our country.

A Compromise independence date mooted. Page 3.
Rhodesian forces on FRELIMO MASS ON

The Argus Africa News Service

SALISBURY. - Frelimo troops with heavy weapons are massed close to the Rhodesian border at Umtali today after a weekend of terrorist clashes which claimed at least 20 lives.

It is believed that the Frelimo build-up and the sudden spate of terrorist activity could be the start of the intensified attack on Rhodesia which Black nationalists have said they would launch to coincide with the Rhodesian settlement negotiations in Geneva.

Rhodesian security forces have gone on to full alert throughout the country and have brought up additional forces and weaponry to counter any attack that might come from the Frelimo troops.

Last night Umtali's civil defence warned residents of the possibility of another bombardment like last August's when Frelimo mortared the town. Bomb shelters have already been built in frontline suburban areas.

It is thought the Frelimo build-up results from a hot pursuit attack, the Rhodesian forces have just made into Mozambique.

Weekend incidents included:

- A machinegun and rocket attack on the popular Peter's Motel at Victoria Falls on Saturday night when a hail of more than 200 bullets killed Mr Robert Calvert, 41, an immigration officer.

Mr Fred Taccia, manager of Peter's Motel, Victoria Falls, seen with his daughter Lyn, holds bullets found in the television lounge.
Smith and Mugabe to go home

GENEVA: - The Rhodesian Government is willing to set a date for independence - but only if the Anglo-American settlement plan is adhered to.

This was learned from excellent sources. The British Government continued its manoeuvre in Geneva to get the various Rhodesian delegations to talk to see eye to eye. British moves could, however, be severely hampered by the fact that both Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Rhodesian Black Nationalist leader Mr. Robert Mugabe are planning to fly home.

Mr. Mugabe said in an interview that his delegation expected to go home to Rhodesia and continue fighting until the nationalists had achieved victory.

The leave of the Zimbabwe People's Army (ZPA) told Newsweek he had tried to disabuse the British Government of the concept of the belief that a compromise could be worked out.

A BURDE

He said that he was able to show the correctness of his position and would then return to continue the war in Rhodesia.

He said the Kissinger plan and White control of the Rhodesian Army, police, and police under interim government was absurd.

He said terrorists would not do anything special to encourage whites to stay in Rhodesia. And, if they left, the gaps would be filled from socialist and other countries.

Mr. Jan Smith still intends to return to Rhodesia.

Contact lost

After a fleeting contact with the attackers, believed to have come from Zambian, security forces lost touch in heavy rain and darkness but are still hunting them.

At Filabusi about 90 km south-east of Bulawayo terrorists murdered Mr. Christian Cloete, 54, his wife Minnie, 30, and their neighbour, mine manager Mr. Owen Pearce Thomas, 50, of Bulawayo.

The Cloetes were killed when their car was ambushed and Mr. Thomas died when the killers attacked the Cloete farmstead soon afterwards.

The Cloetes leave three married children and seven grandchildren and Mr. Cloete also leaves a son by his first marriage, Mr. Len Cloete of Johannesberg.

A security forces communiqué said that rifleman Graeme Richard Fanner, 19, of Salisbury, had been killed in action. No details were given.

12 killed

Elsewhere security forces killed 10 terrorists and two recruits and captured seven recruits.

Two curlew breakers were killed and one wounded.

A Black district assitant, Mr. Elliot Chivenya, was murdered in the east by terrorists.

Three Blacks in another area were killed when their vehicle detonated a terrorist landmine.

A Rhodesian spokesman said yesterday that there had been many references recently to terrorist leaders to a stepping up of the terror war.

He quoted one, as saying 'We shall negotiate at Geneva and make war in Zimbabwe simultaneously.'

In order to safeguard the interests of the country the security forces have therefore taken action in accordance with accepted international practice, said the spokesman.

On the Rhodesian side of the border a corresponding operation of troops took place over the weekend to face up to anything that might come in from Mozambique.
alert after attacks
TROOPS
BORDER