MOZAMBIQUE-GENERAL

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JANUARY — JULY
Rebels get SA support, claims US

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

AN INTERNATIONAL row is brewing over South Africa’s alleged destabilisation of its neighbouring states — particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, is expected to deal with the matter when he enters the No-confidence Debate next week.

SA ‘interference’ condemned

Political Reporter
MASERU — South Africa’s deliberate interference in the economies of neighbouring states was strongly condemned yesterday in the final communiqué at the end of the annual Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference here.

The communiqué was issued by the nine SADCC states, 25 countries from Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North and South America and 25 international organisations and development agencies.

The document noted that economic development in Southern Africa was being hampered by a number of factors, including “growing external intervention and in this regard theconcerted, strong condemned deliberate interference by South Africa affecting the economic viability of the SADCC region and calling for the immediate cessation of such interference.”

Among the Western powers represented at the conference were the United States, France, West Germany, and Canada.

6 Harsh words for Pretoria — Page 7

The row has taken a dramatic turn with the claim by the US State Department that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) “receives the bulk of its support from South Africa.”

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said last night it was news to him that South Africa was providing the MNR with the bulk of its support.

Mr Botha was reacting to a written statement by the US State Department in the American magazine, Africa Report.

“This is news to me. When did we last hear such a bald statement from the US Department of State?” Mr Botha said in reply to a query by the Rand Daily Mail.

The Mail’s Washington correspondent, Simon Barber, has reported that the State Department stands by its statement which, in the Mail correspondent’s view, is a “highly considered expression of US policy.”

The Governments of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho have repeatedly accused the South African Government of destabilising their countries and the matter has been raised on several occasions in Parliament by the Opposition’s spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin.

NOTE CAREFULLY

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2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.

3. Black or blue ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.

4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Machel seeks overseas aid to counter rebels

Sunday Times Reporter

President Samora Machel's Frelimo government is seeking military aid abroad to help combat the growing threat posed by the anti-Marxist guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Appeals for aid from the international community and Maputo's current shopping campaigns for military hardware have highlighted the serious problems facing President Machel's government in the eighth year after independence.

There are growing signs that President Machel is in "desperate trouble", Professor Mike Hough, director of the Institute for Strategic Studies, said in Pretoria this week.

President Machel has recently approached Eastern bloc countries as well as Western nations for military equipment and aid.

"It seems to be shopping around everywhere, which is a sign that things are not running well for him," Professor Hough said.

**Equipment**

He added that the MNR apparently has more trained fighters in the bush than Frelimo had at the height of their armed struggle against the Portuguese in the early 1970s.

Professor Hough said the current strength of the MNR was estimated at between 11,000 and 13,000, compared with a poorly-equipped Frelimo force estimated at about 21,600 and made up of regulars, reservists and conscripts who have an usual two-year period of military service.

In addition, the Frelimo government is evidently building up paramilitary forces, such as border guards and militia units, in response to the growing MNR offensive, which Maputo blames on South Africa.

Professor Hough confirmed reports that another contingent of communist military advisers -- this time North Koreans -- had arrived in Mozambique recently to help train Frelimo forces.

**Foreigners**

It is understood that about 260 North Korean military advisers are in Mozambique at present and that the communist regime of Kim II Sung has agreed to supply President Machel's government with military equipment.

This signals growing North Korean involvement in Southern Africa.

More than 100 North Korean military advisers are training neighboring Zimbabwe's controversial Fifth Brigade, made up of hand-picked former Zanla guerrillas loyal to Mr Mugabe's ruling Zanu-PF party.

Professor Hough, who describes the North Koreans as another "Soviet surrogate force", also disclosed current "estimates of other foreign advisers in Mozambique."

"The estimates vary quite a lot, but although the figures must be treated with some circumspection, they do give you some indication of foreign involvement in Mozambique," he said.

**Thrown out**

Among the foreigners in Mozambique are Cubans (estimates range from 750 to 1,500), East Germans (between 300 and 1,500), Russians (a few hundred to 1,000) and a few hundred Tanzanians and Zimbabweans.

While African troops from neighboring countries have apparently been deployed to guard strategic installations, the role of the foreign communists is not as clear.

It cannot be accurately ascertained whether most of them are involved in a military capacity or whether they are fulfilling civilian functions as technical advisers.
MAPUTO — A 30% shortfall in sugar production in the current season has dealt a sharp new blow to Mozambique's hard-pressed economy, officials said yesterday.

Sugar is the country's third biggest export earner. Officials of the National Sugar Institute forecast that the sugar output in the 1982/83 season was unlikely to exceed 130,000 tons, compared with earlier London market estimates of 180,000 tons.

The dechic will have a serious effect on export earnings. In the 1981/82 season, Mozambique's 187,000-ton crop brought in R49 500 000 in export revenue.

Official figures for five of the country's six mills show production of only 111,500 tons, while the sixth figure is unlikely to be higher than 15,000 tons.

Reports have given a variety of reasons for the sugar industry's poor showing, such as drought, plant disease, transport problems and breakdowns — Sapa-Reuters
Barnard aids Mozambique

By NEIL ROOPER

DR Marius Barnard and Mozambican doctors have drafted an aid plan for newly graduated South African doctors to work in Mozambique for short periods.

The country has only 400 doctors and about 30 dentists to treat its population of 13 million, said Dr Barnard, PFP MP for Parktown, who has just returned from a working visit to the country. "We mustn't wait until there is an epidemic or famine before we help. At the end of the line there is a patient who needs medical aid."

Before visiting Mozambique the brother of heart-transplant pioneer, Professor Chris Barnard, paid his fourth visit to communist Romania, as an official guest of the Minister of Defence General Constantin Oltianu. During the visit to Romania he was involved in twelve open-heart operations and saw between 400 and 500 cardiac patients, some of them at the Spitalul Central Military Cardiac Unit in Bucharest.

Dr Barnard believes the success of his trips to Romania and Poland, where he has performed two operations, made his trip to Mozambique possible.

"I think my Romanian visits showed Mozambique that I had gone there as an ordinary person trying to help, rather than trying to make a big deal out of it," he said. "My visit to Romania was on similar lines to those to Romania. I was the guest of the Department of Health and visited the Central Hospital."

"I had discussions with officials of the department and heard that after the collapse of Portuguese rule just over seven years ago, the country was left with only 40 doctors and, usually, no dentists or para-medical officials."

"They are now training about 30 doctors a year in Mozambique, but have got others from overseas, but there are still only have 400 doctors and 30 dentists to treat their entire population of 13 million."

Dr Barnard said that under the circumstances the Mozambique health authorities were doing a "tremendous job" and were able to reach 40 percent of the population because of good planning.

Private doctors in Mozambique told Dr Barnard that liberation movements operating in the country - apparently with South African support - were causing real problems in the medical fields.
Mozambique wants US ‘pressure’ on SA to halt ‘support for MNR’

The Argus Africa News Service reports on a warming of relations between Mozambique and the United States.

Mozambique: MAPUTO — The United States has given the Mozambique Government important political support by stating publicly that the Mozambique National Resistance insurgency movement “receives the bulk of its support from South Africa.”

This is one of several signs in recent weeks of a warming of relations between Washington and Maputo.

The US has also expressed understanding of Mozambique’s perceived duty to allow an ANC presence on its soil.

But it is also believed to have stood firmly against any Cuban troops in Mozambique.

Maputo has, however, indicated that if South Africa’s “aggression” is not halted, Mozambique will require increasing military assistance from the socialist countries, including Cuba.

Other signs of the warming relations between Washington and Maputo are the arrival soon of the first US aid team to visit Mozambique in two years and the visits last year of three Mozambique Government ministers to the United States.

In October, Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano met Secretary of State George Shultz in New York.

The closer relations have been carefully cultivated on the personal initiative of President Samora Machel, and when Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, was in Maputo on January 13 he met President Machel.

Mozambique hopes for more aid from the US, but its primary interest is diplomatic. The Frelimo Government believes the US can put pressure on South Africa to end its alleged support of the MNR.

The US has not gone that far, but came unexpectedly close in a written statement by the US State Department to the American magazine Africa Report.

It said “The MNR appears to be basically a military organisation with none but the most general political programme, apart from trying to replace the Government of Mozambique. It receives the bulk of its support from South Africa.”
Government sends jobless Mozambicans back

Recession hits illegals

HUNDREDS OF WORK-SEEKING Mozambicans were being repatriated in large numbers to their country after entering South Africa illegally, senior KaNgwane officials disclosed this week.

And according to the officials, South African-born blacks are also falling victim to the Government's crackdown on "illegal" Mozambicans. Most are prosecuted and repatriated on the basis of the "stateless" status.

A KaNgwane garage owner recently found himself without six of his employees after police raided his business. The police are believed to be considering the statelessness of their background.

One senior KaNgwane official commented: "The tough action against pass offenders puts them in a difficult position. Many people along the border have never possessed passes in their lives. Most of these people are afraid to carry passes because they believe reference books bring a lot of problems."
Farmers told to register workers

NELSPRUIT — Many Lowveld farmers have not met the December 1983 deadline to have the work documents of their Mozambican labourers renewed.

No official extension has been granted but farmers have been told they can still apply — provided it is done immediately.

More than 12,000 labourers are affected by the ruling which demands that all Mozambicans who have lived and worked in the Lowveld for 25 years or more must renew their work documents in Maputo.

Addressing members of the Lowveld farmers union this week Barberton's commissioner for the Department of Cooperation and Development, Mr Frans Pieck, said: "Only 170 farmers in the Nelspruit and Barberton districts have so far applied for permits which entitle them to re-employ their Mozambicans for a 12-month period.

Permits are only issued to persons able to prove they have lived and worked in the Lowveld since 1958. Farmers expressed concern for employees 60 years and older who were unable to prove they had worked on farms in the Lowveld for 25 years or longer.

Mr Willem Jouberg, who farms near Nelspruit, said he could only prove that one of his 70-year-old employees had been working for him since 1962.

"He is an old man now and I cannot afford to pay him R55 a month but I do not have the heart to send him back to Maputo where he has no family ties," he said.
Rebels say new front opened up

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, extending their six-year insurgency campaign, claimed yesterday to have opened a new front in the northern Nampula province.

A Lisbon-based Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman, Mr. Evo Fernandes, who made the claim after unconfirmed sabotage attacks in the port city of Nacala, said: "We now have units operating in nine of the 10 provinces."

Mr. Fernandes claimed:

- Saboteurs had exploded bombs at Nacala's central power station on December 29, leaving the country's third largest Indian Ocean port without electricity.

- A second bombing at the city's air base on the same day killed at least one para-
trooper and wounded two.

Nacala is the main supply point for all northern Mozambique and is linked to neighbouring landlocked Malawi by rail. The MNR usually attacks transport targets linking central Beira and southern Maputo ports to neighbouring countries, such as Zimbabwe.

Western intelligence sources have backed Mozambican claims that the MNR gets South African training and supplies.

If the Nacala attacks are confirmed, they would indicate the MNR, which claims to have 12,000 armed men, is operational in every province except the extreme north-eastern Cabo Delgado.

Mr. Fernandes also claimed the MNR had am-


Maputo sends
Portuguese envoy packing

LISBON. -- Mozambique has ordered the expulsion of a Portuguese consul charged with hiding an arms cache in his backyard and, apparently, of having links with "South African-backed" rebels, news reports said yesterday.

Citing "semi-official" Mozambican sources, Portuguese radio said the consul, Mr. Jose Versteeg, was expected to arrive in Lisbon yesterday after having spent three days under "fixed residence" at his home in the port city of Beira.

The Portuguese Foreign Ministry yesterday formally rejected the allegations that Mr. Versteeg had been involved in sabotage operations, the Rand Daily Mail's Lisbon correspondent reported.

Lisbon expressed surprise at Maputo's demand for the consul's recall and warned that the incident could damage relations between the two countries.

The Foreign Ministry said it would reserve any further comment on the affair until Mr. Versteeg had returned to Portugal.

The statement added the consul was due to leave for Lisbon within 24 hours.

The radio said the Portuguese Ambassador, Mr. Jose Cunha, had lodged an official protest over "violation of diplomatic immunity" with the Mozambican Foreign Ministry in Maputo.

Mr. Versteeg, who had served as consul in Beira for about one year, was placed under "fixed residence" early this week and then ordered to leave the country after security officials searched his home and allegedly found weapons stashed in his backyard, the reports said.

The radio did not specify the kind or quantity of arms allegedly found.

It said police ransacked the consul's home after one of five Portuguese and a Briton detained six weeks ago on suspicion of aiding rebel saboteurs blow up Beira's oil storage depot accused Mr. Versteeg of "dubious behaviour."

Lisbon-based rebel spokesman Mr. Edo Fernandes denied that the consul or any of the six people under detention had any links with the Mozambican National Resistance Movement that has fought the Marxist regime for six years.

In the depot sabotage on December 13, the rebels destroyed 36 storage tanks and millions of litres of fuel destined for Zimbabwe.

Prime targets of the rebels, who Western intelligence sources say get South African aid, are Mozambique's transportation systems, linking its harbours to neighbouring harboured countries -- UPI.
Crackdown on
Portuguese ‘with
MNR rebel links’

The Star’s Africa News Service

Maputo — Three more Portuguese have been arrested in the continuing crackdown on foreigners in Beira alleged to be linked to the Mozambique National Resistance. Eight Portuguese and one Briton are now being held.

The two men at the centre of the affair are Mr Don Hamilton, director of the Anglo-American-owned shipping agency Manca Freight Services, and his deputy, Mr Benjamin Fox.

Both were arrested shortly after the sabotage attack last month on the oil storage depot in Beira.

Mr Fox, a Portuguese national, was identified by a captured MNR member as one of his commanders who regularly visited MNR bases to give instructions and leave supplies.

Mr Hamilton is accused of “involvement in acts of sabotage in Beira”, apparently including the oil terminal raid.

On Monday the Beira newspaper Diario de Mocambique published photos of pistols, grenades, boxes of ammunition, radio transmitters and military uniforms said to have been found in Mr Hamilton’s house.

In a statement last week, the Manuser-Governor of Sofala (which includes Beira), said that Mr Hamilton had met with MNR collaborators and a major sponsor of the group in Portugal.

Four other Portuguese employees of Manca were arrested at the same time for “complicity”.

Mr ‘Hamilton’s’ Portuguese wife Mize was detained on 12 January, and several days later the Portuguese Consul-General in Beira, Mr Jao Carlos Versteeg, was placed under house arrest after arms were said to have been found in the consulate buildings.

Top Mozambican officials said then that Mr Versteeg would go before a military tribunal. But after high level telephone conversations between Maputo and Lisbon, Mr Versteeg was allowed to leave without being formally expelled.

Both governments seem anxious not to let the incident disrupt presently improving relations.

But since then, on January 18, the deputy head of the other large shipping agent in Beira, East African Shipping, was also arrested. He is a Portuguese, Mr Antonio da Silva Guerra, and he is charged with “economic sabotage”.

It is alleged that Mr Guerra sold a house to Mr Hamilton and was paid in money deposited in a foreign bank account in violation of Mozambique’s strict exchange control laws.
Lack of security, so priests withdrawn

LISBON. — All Catholic missionaries have been withdrawn from the Mozambican province of Inhambane, following the new kidnapping of a priest by anti-communist rebels, news reports said yesterday.

Citing an unidentified diplomatic source, the Noticias de Portugal news agency said the withdrawal from southern Inhambane province was due to "lack of security."

It did not specify who ordered the evacuation, when it took place or the number of church workers affected.

It said the withdrawal was ordered after a Mozambican priest, Father Francisco Chimoio, was kidnapped in the area by South African-backed guerrillas it gave no date or details of the kidnapping.

Last autumn the rebels held seven Catholic priests and nuns of Italian, Portuguese and Brazilian nationality for 70 days.

Observers said the rebels' reason for the kidnappings was disruption of government social services.

The rebels currently hold captive four Bulgarian civil engineers seized last August and two French electrical engineers seized last week. — JPI.
Barnard offers to help Maputo

By JOSE CAETANO

DR MARIUS Barnard, the South African heart specialist and Progressive Federal Party MP for Parktown North, has just completed a three-day visit to Maputo where he offered to help Mozambican heart surgeons in operations and specialists with their research.

Dr Barnard visited Maputo at the invitation of Professor Carlos Mazzagao, Head of the Department of Cardiology at Maputo University and leader of the cardiology unit of Maputo Central Hospital.

Prof Mazzagao, a 44-year-old Mozambican, is a former member of Dr Chris Barnard's heart transplant unit at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town.

During his stay Dr Barnard visited the cardiology unit of the Maputo Hospital.

He said afterwards he was impressed with the work being done there.

Speaking at a Press conference before his departure from Maputo on Monday, Dr Barnard said: "I am most pleased with what the medical profession has achieved in bringing health to the people.

"If we can carry on with our association I think that cardiac surgery in its full sense will come to Mozambique within 10 years."

At present the cardiology unit of Maputo Central Hospital is capable of performing open heart operations and inserting pacemakers.

Dr Barnard is the first member of the South African Parliament to visit Mozambique since independence in June 1975.
Praise for Maputo from Marius Barnard

A Progressive Federal Party Member of Parliament, Dr Marius Barnard, has become the first South African MP to visit Mozambique since independence.

Dr Barnard, who left Maputo yesterday after a three-day visit, was invited by the Maputo Central Hospital in his capacity as a leading heart specialist.

Before leaving, he told local journalists that he would be prepared to operate in Mozambique, according to the official news agency AIM.

Dr Barnard said “I am most pleased with what the medical profession has achieved in bringing health to the people.

“If we can carry on with our association I think that cardiac surgery in its full sense will come to Mozambique, certainly within 10 years”

APARTEHID

According to AIM, Dr Barnard “reluctantly” admitted there were inequalities between black and white in South African health services.

His criticisms of apartheid were well known, Dr Barnard told AIM.

Speaking in Johannesburg on his return today, Dr Barnard said he felt strongly that South African doctors should be playing a role in promoting health services in Mozambique.

He said that after the war there were only 40 doctors and 30 dentists left in Mozambique to serve a population of 13 million.

The number of doctors had since risen to about 450, most of the additional doctors coming from Western European countries.

He said that medical experience in Mozambique would be of great value to South Africa.

Dr Barnard also recently visited Romania where he was the official guest of the Minister of Defence and where he looked at health services.
DURBAN — The official Opposition believes it would be a good thing for South Africa to make food available to Mozambique provided there was enough on hand and that it was not required for the country's immediate commitments.

This is the view of Mr Colin Eglin, CPP's foreign affairs spokesman, who was commenting on a report from Maputo that Mozambique has launched an appeal for urgent food aid because of a drought which is affecting four million people — nearly a third of the country's population.

Mr Eglin said such a move would make good sense, politically, and would also be a compassionate gesture.

A member of the CPP agriculture group, Mr Philip Myburgh, said that, from an agricultural point of view, anything South Africa could do to ensure stability in the region and to build up a good relationship with its neighbours should be encouraged.

— DDC
Austrian arms swoop
VIENNA — Austrian customs officials have seized a large consignment of arms being smuggled across the border from Czechoslovakia and arrested three men, including Austrian arms dealer Mr. Horst Grillmayer, in connection with the incident. Mr. Grillmayer has been linked to the attempted assassination attempt on the Pope with the pistol used by the would-be assassin being traced to him — Reuters

China’s pledge to Africa
DAR ES SALAAM — The touring Chinese Prime Minister, Mr. Zhao Ziyang, last night pledged an “active attitude” to any request for help from African states whose security is threatened by South Africa. Mr. Ziyang was speaking at a press conference after talks with the Tanzanian leader, Mr. Julius Nyerere — Reuters

Talks deadlock broken
JERUSALEM — After three weeks of haggling over an agenda, Israel and Lebanon are ready to start negotiations aimed at securing the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. The deadlock was broken yesterday when the two sides agreed to American proposals for an agenda — Reuters

Election two years off, but jockeying begins
By John D’Oliveira
WASHINGTON — The race for the Democratic Party’s 1984 presidential nomination starts in earnest in California at the weekend — even though the election is nearly two years off and no one has said officially he will run. More than 2,000 delegates will hear seven of the potential candidates at the California Democratic Party’s annual convention in the state capital of Sacramento. They will be asked to make an unofficial selection of their favourite candidate. The delegates will be courted by the Democratic Party’s current presidential frontrunner, former Vice-President Walter Mondale, five Senators and a Representative from Arkansas. The only potential candidate who will not be there will be former Florida Governor Reubin Askew. As the Washington Post reported today, the state convention has been turned into the 1984 election’s first “cattle show”. 

Caribbean
BRIDGETOWN — A Carib claimed yesterday that citizens were tortured and a coup plot was uncovered. The movement is in the process of advocating the return of Reuter.

Galaxies con
NEW YORK — A chain of 700 million light years across discovered by scientists. Theories on the origin of the universe are based on countless objects observed from a human view.

Diana, don’t do that You’re going to spoil us!

in London former soft-porn ace Stark is telling the world in published romance that Andrew is very much on her mind. She’s been wearing his Falklands ring around her neck. HRH Prince Andrew on the other hand gives his rank number, and blood group on the other.

Our stars is rising again.

KWIKSA service satisfaction savings
Maputo probes offshore oil

MAPUTO — Mozambique yesterday invited oil companies to tender for offshore exploration rights, the official news agency AIM reported.

It said the State Secretary for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr Abdul Maguid Osman, told a news conference the results of seismic surveys carried out along the country's 2,000km of coastline were positive and the prospects of finding oil were good.

On the basis of the surveys, the Mozambican authorities had decided to divide the coastline from the shore to a depth of about 200m into 17 blocks, he said.

Oil companies were asked to bid for the right to prospect in one or more blocks. Negotiations were already under way for the northernmost block off the coast of Cabo Delgado province, he added. — Sapa-Reuters
Frontline troops, MNR rebels in skirmish

Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A skirmish between Zimbabwean troops and anti-Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique has underscored the growing danger of the rebels clashing with the forces of several "frontline" states.

Though otherwise inconsequential, the shoot-out appears to have been the first acknowledged contact between the Mozambique National Resistance and troops of a Mozambican ally drawn into the conflict to protect its economic interests.

When the three companies of Zimbabwean soldiers were sent to Mozambique in mid-November they joined a force of Tanzanian troops, officially estimated at several thousand, sent by President Julius Nyerere to reinforce the Frelimo forces.

No evidence

Two other Mozambican neighbours, Zambia and Malawi, are believed to have been asked by President Samora Michael's Government to send troops, though there is no evidence yet that any have arrived.

However, in a recent radio broadcast an MNR spokesman claimed that Zambian troops had already been deployed.

The skirmish in question took place on Friday evening when guerrillas launched a mortar attack on a pumping station about halfway along the pipeline that carries most of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies from Beira to Mutare (formerly Um- talu).

Beaten off

Before they could do any damage the attackers were beaten off by Zimbabwean troops stationed at Maforga to protect the 258 km fuel lifeline.

Though the possibility of Zimbabwean military involvement in the Mozambican conflict has been discussed for years, the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, is believed to have been forced into taking action after the MNR blew up the Maforga pipeline pumping station on October 11. At the same time, the MNR kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families.

Released

The Portuguese were later released, but maintenance workers refused to go back to the pipeline without protection.

The MNR radio station Radio Free Africa (or the Voice of the Hyena to those on the receiving end) has at least twice warned that the movement would attack Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe Government continued to provide military support to Mozambique.

Without the Mozambican ports, landlocked Zambia must rely on South Africa to help to shift the huge "overflow" from the efficient Tanzam railway to Dar es Salaam.
Cholera 'is hitting Mozambique areas'

LISBON — Cholera is spreading through two provinces in southern Mozambique and could reach epidemic proportions in Maputo, the official Mozambican news agency AM reported yesterday.

It said as an "urgent measure" the government had restricted travel between Maputo and outlying districts.

"Cases of cholera have increased considerably in recent days," the agency said in a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, "and medical authorities expect an epidemic outbreak in the city of Maputo."

The agency made no mention of the number of cases or of deaths caused by the disease.

It said authorities had taken "special measures" during recent months in the Maputo district, along the South African border. This was "the focus of the epidemic."

In another dispatch, AM said about 50 head of cattle were dying daily in the same area due to a severe drought — UPI.
ANC men move to Maputo

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Reporter

MOST of the 27 members of the African National Congress detained by the authorities in Swaziland last month have left the country and are believed to be in Mozambique.

This was confirmed yesterday by Swaziland's deputy Prime Minister, Senator Den Naibandze. He said "between 16 and 17" had decided to leave voluntarily.

The ANC members were held in "protective custody" at the Mawelawela refugee camp between Mbabane and Manzani.

According to the Swazi Government, they were detained to protect them from attacks "from outside our borders".

The move was seen as a response to the South African Defence Force raid on ANC members in Lesotho only a few days before.

The Rand Daily Mail reported last month that some of the detainees had signed "voluntary deportation" forms and had been given United Nations passports permitting them to travel to Maputo in Mozambique.

Some of the detainees were understood to have felt they were more vulnerable to attack at the camp than at their homes in Swaziland.

Senator Naibandze said yesterday the fate of the refugees still at Mawelawela would be reviewed at a later date "when the clouds have disappeared."

He said the possible return to Swaziland of the refugees who had decided to leave would also have to be reviewed at a future date. "Swaziland was a small country with an unemployment problem and limited resources. Whenever possible, his government preferred refugees to seek asylum in countries better able to cater for their needs."
Links to National Resistance Movement alleged

More whites held by Machel regime

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Three more Portuguese have been arrested in the continuing crackdown on foreigners in Beira alleged to be linked to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM).

Eight Portuguese and one Briton are now being held.

The two men at the centre of the affair are Mr Denis Hamilton, director of the Anglo American-owned shipping agency MamatFreight Services, and his deputy, Mr Benjamin Fox.

Both were arrested shortly after the sabotage attack last month on the oil storage depot in Beira.

Mr Fox, a Portuguese national, was identified by a captured MNRM member as one of his commanders who regularly visited MNRM bases to give instructions and leave supplies.

Mr Hamilton is accused of "involvement in acts of sabotage in Beira", apparently including the oil terminal raid.

On Monday the Beira newspaper, Diario de Mocambique, published photographs of pistols, grenades, boxes of ammunition, radio transmitters and military uniforms said to have been found in Mr Hamilton's house.

In a statement last week, the Governor of Sofala, which includes Beira, said Mr Hamilton had met MNRM supporters in Portugal.

Four other Portuguese employees of Manica were arrested at the same time for "complexity" in the alleged actions of Mr Hamilton and Mr Fox.

Mr Hamilton's wife, Mize, who is Portuguese, was detained on January 12.

Several days later the Portuguese Consul-General in Beira, Mr João Carlos Versteeg, was placed under house arrest after arms were said to have been found in the consulate.

After high-level telephone conversations between President Samora Machel's Government and Lisbon, Mr Versteeg was allowed to leave without being formally expelled.

Both governments seem anxious not to let the incident disrupt presently improving relations.

Then, on January 18, the deputy head of East African Shipping, the other large shipping agency in Beira, was also arrested. He is a Portuguese, Mr António da Silva Guerra, who is charged with "economic sabotage".

It is alleged he sold a house to Mr Hamilton and was paid in money deposited in a foreign bank account in violation of Mozambique's strict exchange control laws.

The final man to be arrested seems not to be linked to the others. He is a Portuguese, Mr António da Cunha Fonseca, who is a ship's master for a fishing company.

He served as a commando in the Portuguese Army during the colonial period.

Rumours

Mr Fonseca is now accused of spreading rumours in support of the MNRM and of "identifying with acts of armed banditism".

Mr Hamilton has been a shipping agent in Beira for more than 20 years and has had a colourful career.

He is a private pilot and a champion parachutist and has trained in a Mozambique parachute team.
Anti-Maputo forces face major tests

The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement, which has been a painful thorn in the side of President Samora Machel, has suffered several setbacks recently. Brendan Nicholson of the Star's Africa News Service reports.

With its southward offensive halted — at least temporarily — at the crucial Limpopo Valley, the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) faces a major test of its military prowess and its credibility.

An indication that this reversal of the Frelimo forces' role is proving successful was provided last week by the "official" MNR radio station, Radio Free Africa.

"The Voice of the Hyena," as it is known in Maputo, announced that as a result of a major offensive by Mozambican and Tanzanian troops in late December the guerilla forces had had to withdraw from "certain areas."

"However, in other areas of Gaza Province our forces have now launched a counter-offensive and morale among our forces is high," it added.

Mozambique has frequently claimed that the MNR is simply a military organisation launched by Mr Ian Smith's government during the Rhodesian war, and "adopted" later by Pretoria.

The MNR has dismissed repeatedly by Pretoria as simply "communist propaganda," but it was supported dramatically recently by the United States State Department, which said the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa."

The State Department described the movement as "basically a military organisation, with none but the most general political programme apart from trying to replace the government of Mozambique."

Estimates of MNR strength range from 6,000 to 10,000 men. Portland in 1977, after Mozambique closed its border with what was then Rhodesia, the movement initially comprised black members of Portuguese Army units who had fled from Mozambique after Frelimo came to power in 1975.

The MNR continues to carry out a wide range of attacks and sabotage, virtually from one end of Mozambique to the other.

Its repeated forays against the transport links used by Mozambique's landlocked neighbours to get imports and exports to and from the ports of Beira and Maputo finally goaded Zimbabwe into sending troops to help Frelimo late last year.

The two main disadvantages suffered by the MNR are its lack of any clear political direction, and that its "strings" are generally pulled from Pretoria.

Both these factors have discouraged international moral and material support.

But the MNR continues to cause considerable damage to Mozambique's already struggling economy.

Last year their attacks posed such a threat that President Machel cancelled a planned trip to Europe at the last moment to take personal control of the armed forces involved in anti-insurgent operations.

"Successes" with which the MNR was credited included the destruction of 10 of the 12 navigation buoys marking Beira Harbour, and regular ambushes which forced the government to introduce convoy systems on major routes.

On several occasions the guerrillas have captured and held small towns for brief periods.

Last August MNR began a fresh offensive from bases in Malawi, but appears to have stopped these raids because the main targets included Malawi-bound trucks and trains.

The attacks threatened its unwilling host — one of South Africa's few friends in black Africa— with economic strangulation.

More recently, the movement has warned that if Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe does not cease his military help to Maputo, it will begin attacking targets in Zimbabwe.
Pretoria signs "water diplomacy" pact

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa yesterday signed an agreement with her neighbours, one of them Marxist — to share their common water resources in an equitable manner. The signatories were, from left, the National Director of Water Affairs in Mozambique, Dr A J Lopes Pereira, Mr T P C van Ropbroek, an engineer in the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, and Swaziland's Principal Secretary of Ministry Works, Power and Communications, Mr G M Mabila.

Representatives of South Africa, Swaziland and Mozambique met in Pretoria yesterday to sign an agreement to share their common water resources in an equitable manner. The signatories were, from left, the National Director of Water Affairs in Mozambique, Dr A J Lopes Pereira, Mr T P C van Ropbroek, an engineer in the South African Department of Environmental Affairs, and Swaziland's Principal Secretary of Ministry Works, Power and Communications, Mr G M Mabila.

Pretoria signs "water diplomacy" pact

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

SOUTH Africa yesterday signed an agreement with her neighbours, one of them Marxist — to share their common water resources in an equitable manner.

The agreement is said to be a sequel to the talks at Komatipoort earlier this year between South African and Mozambican officials.

The talks, which were initiated by Mozambique, centred on South African demands that Mozambique stop harbouring African National Congress terrorists and Maputo's request for closer economic ties with Pretoria.

South Africa, Mozambique and Swaziland have agreed to establish a tripartite permanent technical committee which will co-operate in matters affecting the best joint utilisation of the waters from their common rivers.

It has therefore far-reaching implications for future co-operation between the three countries and is part of Pretoria's wish to promote water diplomacy in the region.

Mozambique, in particular, has become concerned at the large amounts of water drawn from rivers rising in South Africa and flowing to the sea through Mozambique. Maputo has complained that there is little left for Mozambican agriculture by the time that the water flows out of South African territory.

Dr Peter Vale, director of research at the South African Institute of International Affairs, said last night that the agreement was an indication that Pretoria was busy strengthening her functional ties with her neighbours.

"This puts South Africa in a strong position, but the real question is how much these states will pay political it for these ties with South Africa," Dr Vale said.

It was also interesting to see South Africa moving from a period of "massive destabilisation" to a new role of acting as an anchor of stability in the region, Dr Vale said.
THE IRELAND CONNECTION

IRISH SAVATOUR AND
Mozambique Rail Blast the Lea's San Pape to Uster
Most embassies in South Africa have a dossier, labelled 'destabilisation' in their country's language. Some believe absolutely in the dossier's allegations, others are cautious.

Most of the dossiers carry much the same information, gathered by many independent sources.

Essentially, the information accuses South Africa of deliberately preventing her neighbours from becoming stable, so that they cannot build up efficient economies, strong political bases, and competent armies.

The countries involved are Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Looking back proponents of the destabilisation view claim that it was started in 1975, shortly after the fall of the Portuguese in Mozambique. South Africa started the now famous Reece Commando - a super-secret task force run along the lines of the British SAS or Rhodesian Selous Scouts.

Everything about the squad is secret, though overseas publications have listed five Reece commandos and guessed at one's function.

The recces have been blamed for:
- The raid on Matola in Mozambique in which 12 African National Congress members were killed.
- Helping the attempted coup in the Seychelles.
- Attacking the ANC in Lesotho.
- Blowing up an Angolan oil refinery.
- Committing atrocities while dressed in enemy uniform, or while posing as Swapo or the MPLA.
- Assassinations of ANC members Joe Gqabi, Petrus Nzima and his wife Jabu, and killing Ruth First with a letter bomb.

South Africa is said to support a surrogate force in each of the countries listed above.

ANGOLA The obvious South African surrogate in Angola is Unita, the rebel force led by Jonas Savimbi which gives the ruling MPLA so much trouble in the south. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, admits to having met Dr Savimbi, and often expresses his respect for the black leader.

Those who believe the destabilisation theory point out that South Africa started the destabilisation of Angola with its move into the territory during the short incursion which brought Cuban troops scurrying in.

At first supported overtly by the United States, the South African Defence Force had to withdraw when the US Congress refused to give President Ford and Dr Henry Kissinger the funds they wanted - understood to have been $120 million.

BOTSWANA Thus seems the least affected by destabilisation but is nonetheless an ANC escape route from South Africa. No incursions are launched from Botswana, so no raids have been made there.

Now that Sir Seretse Khama has gone, some say South Africa is plotting against his son, Ian Khama, and will support his opponents to get the country destabilised.

LESOTHO - The raid into Lesotho last year stunned the world and shocked many people. Chief Gaeta Muthenhla was appalled and said one did not go off killing those who merely disagreed with your political views. Innocent people were killed in the crossfire.

But the main destabilisation accusation is that South Africa supports the Lesotho Liberation Army of Ntsu Mokhele, chief Lesiba Jonathan is incensed at the interference, but there is little he can do about it.

MALAWI - This country, ruled by Dr Kamuzu Banda, is the one friend South Africa has in Africa.

It is from there that South Africa is accused of launching attacks on Mozambique, via the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

MOZAMBIQUE - Besides the support of Unita in Angola, this is probably the chief charge against South Africa. Most embassies seem to believe that South Africa funds the MNR and keeps it supplied logistically and with expertise. Reece commandos are said to be active within the MNR.

South African Government spokesmen say it would be silly to support the MNR because it continually blows up the Cahora Bassa powerlines. The counter-argument is that this is a small price to pay to achieve destabilisation goals.

SWAZILAND - Recently a number of ANC sympathisers were summarily detained in Swaziland, then set free Swazi officials admitted they had been frightened into doing this by the raid into Lesotho.

Swaziland has always stood South African line, but now that King Sobhuza is dead, South Africa is said to be interfering in the power struggle.
Debate raged on in Parliament this week about whether South Africa destabilises her neighbours. The leader of the Opposition, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, said he denied the allegations, but was horrified to find he was not believed. These are the perceptions shaping Western countries’ foreign policy towards South Africa. The Star’s political correspondent, Peter Sullivan, examines what the perceptions are.

ZIMBABWE Probably the most puzzling of the allegations, and the one that seems to be based on fact is that South Africa is destabilising the new administration of Mr Robert Mugabe.

In Parliament, Progressive Federal Party MPs and Government spokesmen draw vastly different conclusions from the outcome of the Rhodesian war.

Opposition people say it shows one must move faster towards equality and dismantling discrimination. Government people say it shows what happens if you move too fast.

If Mr Mugabe makes a success, it would vindicate the Opposition view. If not, it would vindicate the Government view.

The SABC continues to use reports favouring the bad incidents in Zimbabwe. It seems to be not so much biased reporting as a genuine belief that all is about to collapse.

People in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs are equally pessimistic yet foreign correspondents believe Zimbabwe is doing well.

Accusations about South Africa destabilising the country have been made often, with the main allegation being that South Africa gleefully enjoys driving the wedge between Mr Mugabe and ZAPU leader Mr Joshua Nkomo deeper.

South Africa is said to be using its economic might, coupled to secret military incursions, to topple the Mugabe Government. The only reason given for this is that it would prevent a powerful force arising to the north.

As Dr Slabbert said, the problem is not only whether the destabilisation reports are true or not, but that our allies plan their foreign policy believing them to be true.
South African mine safety

Unsafe and not sorry

Johannesburg, 2/2/83

Production is more important than safety. That statement by the chief safety engineer of one of South Africa's big mining companies goes a long way towards explaining the appalling safety record of South Africa's gold mines. In 1982, accidents killed 596 miners and injured 15,250 badly enough to keep them away from work for two weeks.

South Africa's mining industry paid R60m ($55m) in pensions and compensation to accident victims and their families in 1982. The size of payments depended on the nature of injuries and on the miner's earnings.

Mine bosses argue that the casualty figures look less alarming when measured against the 500,000 or so working in the mines. They say that the fatality rate last year was around 1.2 per 1,000 workers—about eight times as high as the annual death rate among Britain's 200,000 coal miners for example.

Mining in South Africa is more dangerous because some mines go as deep as 12,000 feet, high temperatures, complex geological formations and a high turnover of unskilled workers add to the risks. Mines with the worst accident records, such as Anglo American's Western Deep Levels, also have the highest labour turnover. A big accident invariably pushes up absenteeism and resignations.

Some mines have tightened up on safety. The rate of injuries at the President Steyn mine in the Orange Free State, for example, has halved in the past two years. Better underground ventilation has improved working conditions and productivity in a number of mines and reduced the death toll from heat exhaustion. A new way to detect fires using electronic monitoring of carbon dioxide and dust has replaced fire patrols. Losses from fires in Anglo American's mines have declined sharply.

Yet the overall fatality rate has barely fallen in the past two decades. Safety precautions have been adopted in most mines, but the basic safety standards are too low. Miners must be fully equipped by the mining companies to do their jobs properly, and they are not. Only in the past few years has the mining industry begun to accept that safety is important.

Bigger tunnels would also mean more rock bursts—the sudden collapse of rock into tunnels and shafts—which account for about a quarter of all deaths in the mines. As the mines dig further—Onefontein Consolidated, the second biggest gold producer after Vaal Reefs—over 150 tonnes of ore a year—the rocks around them become unstable. Western Deep recorded no fewer than 4,268 tremors in 1982 of which 789 damaged mining workings. The chamber of mines and Anglo American have been trying for three years at Western Deep to predict rock bursts by computer analysis of tremors as light as the impact of a pencil being dropped on the floor. But mine managers cannot tell whether these tremors are likely to cause accidents. If they evacuated the men whenever one occurred, the deeper mines would never do any work.

Mining waste mixed with cement is now pumped into disused shafts at one gold mine to prevent them from collapsing. And in several of the deepest mines along the West Witwatersrand, rectangular pillars of rock are being left at regular intervals along the rock face to hold it up. This precaution means that one in every seven mines of gold stays in the ground because mining companies can still make fat profits on that.

The Economist February 12, 1983
Attacks on MNR bases

LISBON.—Mozambican forces have made a major sweep against guerrillas in a bid to protect a strategic railroad linking Zimbabwe with the sea.

The report said the sweep — in which dozens of bases were destroyed and large quantities of arms captured — had inflicted heavy casualties on guerrillas of the anti-Marxist Mozambique National Resistance.
MAPUTO — Government forces have won a major campaign to drive Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas from the breadbasket province of Gaza, according to reliable sources.

The government troops are now said to be preparing for a push into the northern Inhambane and Zambezia provinces.

The MNR has admitted defeats in Gaza. The government successes are a major setback for the rebel movement.

In a broadcast, the MNR blamed its Gaza reverses on the deployment of Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops to reinforce the Mozambique forces. But government sources have denied that any foreign troops were used.

Maputo sources say the MNR is continuing to make damaging attacks in Manica and Sofala provinces.

Last week they ambushed a bus near the Zimbabwean border on the road from Beira. Seven passengers were reported killed and many wounded.
Corrupt prison head jailed

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The former head of Maputo's main prison is now a prisoner himself after he was caught accepting bribes to allow convicts to escape.

Former Machava Prison director Alfredo Cossa (44) and two senior warders, Arindo Sumburane and Bernardo Jonas, were this week convicted of corruption. They received jail sentences of six, five and four years respectively.

The court heard that one of the convicts the accused allowed to escape was a man who had embezzled more than R100 000 from the State.

The trial of eight other warders, accused of corruption continues.
31 died in rebel attacks — hospital

MAPUTO — Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM) have killed 31 people in two ambushes this month in the centre of the country, hospital officials at the town of Chimio said.

Both attacks took place close to the main road and railway line linking Zimbabwe with the sea at Beira.

Dr Elias Walle, director of Chimio hospital, said 18 people were killed and 14 wounded on February 2 when rebels attacked four vehicles with bazooka and automatic rifles near Vandelier, 60km west of Chimio.

Most of the dead were in the back of a lorry, which was completely destroyed. Others had been shot as they tried to run away.

A small group of part-time militia had escorted the vehicles. Three militiamen were killed, but the other victims were all unarmed civilians.

On February 7, the hospital admitted victims of an attack on a bus travelling to Chimio from Manica, near the Zimbabwe border.

Ten travellers had been shot or stabbed to death and three people were burned alive inside the blazing bus, Dr Walle said.

Mr Joao Dedeeus, 30, a student, survived the second attack. From his hospital bed, he said he was on his way to an agricultural institute when the bus was ambushed.

The right side of his face was slashed open with a knife or a bayonet. He lost his right eye, one arm was gashed open and his right leg was broken at the knee.

Mr Dedeeus said two men leaped from the bush and raked the bus with gunfire, causing a crash.

Passengers were shot as they tried to scramble out of the windows.

Those who got out alive were told to remove and hand over all their clothes, shoes and watches, he said.

Before the rebels left, they set fire to the bus — while the driver and two passengers were still inside, he added. — Sapa-Reuters.
Mozambique frees tourist

TEL AVIV — An Israeli kibbutznik has been released after nearly three months in a Mozambican prison, suspected of espionage.

Mr. Amikam Estrati, 37, said he was picked up by the Mozambique Coast Guard on November 30 last year while sailing on a lake dividing Mozambique and Malawi. He said he had been touring East Africa and was unter susrriose because it was believed he had visited South Africa. — Sapa-AP
rebels are facing execution

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambican military tribunal has sentenced five men, one of them the commander of a 200-strong anti-Frelimo guerilla group, to death by firing squad.

As head of a Mozambique National Resistance movement force, Filipe Ngoussu had admitted to murdering 30 civilians and 13 government troops, the official Mozambican news agency said today.

The four other MNR guerrillas sentenced to death by the revolutionary military tribunal in Beira were Augusto Andicene, Jorge Lumobo, Joao Dias and David Alfredo.

Earlier the same tribunal sentenced Briton Finlay Don Hamilton to 20 years in jail for his link with the guerrillas.

Two other Portuguese men, Benjamin Fox and Joao Fernandez, were jailed for four and eight years respectively.

The tribunal ordered that two other Portuguese nationals be expelled from Mozambique, and four others were found not guilty and released.

Another of the freed Portuguese, Mr Alcino Costa Pinto, had been arrested by Frelimo authorities after being freed by guerrillas who kidnapped him while he was working on the Boma-Mutare fuel pipeline.

The tribunal decided that allegations that he was recruited by the MNR while a prisoner were unfounded.
Maputo rebels to free nuns

LISBON — Anti-communist Mozambican rebels said yesterday they were preparing to release five Catholic nuns, three of them Spanish, who have been held in bush captivity for the past 12 days.

A Lisbon-based insurgent spokesman, Rivo Fernandes, said the nuns, all of them nurses, would be freed "as soon as possible."

"We're simply waiting to create secure conditions for their release," he said.

The women were seized on February 11 in the Cabora region of northern Zambesi province, he said.

Mr. Fernandes said the three Spanish and two Mozambican nuns "were not kidnapped but 'detoured' to help treat civilian wounded and an epidemic of chicken pox."

He said rebel authorities only learned of the nuns' presence with the guerrillas on Tuesday because "the (rebel) unit that took them had no radio."

During the past year, the guerrillas, who Western sources say get South African aid, have repeatedly seized but later released national and foreign church workers in an apparent effort to disrupt the "rural social services" of "President Samora Machel's Marxist Government." — UPI
Portuguese PM involved in anti-SA campaign

By NEIL HOOPER
THE Portuguese military attaché in South Africa has been recalled to Lisbon.

His marching orders came after startling disclosures about a Portuguese propaganda campaign against SA personally supported by Prime Minister Francesco Pinto Balsemao.

The recall of Commander F A dos Santos Martins has been confirmed by South African intelligence sources. They say he has been recalled after interviews with former Mozambique security chief Jorge da Costa published in Portuguese newspapers and a South African magazine.

The Portuguese Consul-General in Johannesburg, Dr E F Fernandes, yesterday said he was personally unaware of the circumstances of the recall.

In the latest issue of Scope magazine, Mr da Costa — who was nicknamed "Death Eyes" by Mozambique prison inmates he interrogated — disclosed details of an official trip he made to Portugal last year.

The head of the South African Security Branch, and Commissioner-designate of Police, Lieutenant-General Johann Coetze, who has read many of the reports of the interviews with Mr da Costa, said yesterday that the information in them seemed correct.

"I have not read all the reports in detail of our questioning of Mr da Costa, but much of what he says in the interviews coincides with what he told us, and was corroborated," he said.

General Coetzee yesterday for the first time also gave details of Mr da Costa's defection.

"It all started when several years ago two of his men — one of them was called Dos Santos, I think — came to South Africa for a court case in which the Mozambique Government was trying to recover an aircraft which belonged to a company it had nationalised.

"I met these two men at court, had talks with them, and suggested that we should co-operate on certain cases such as car theft and currency-exchange control.

"Then in June last year he came to South Africa for a conference with us, and said a strange thing to one of my men who met his aircraft. His words were 'I've come to stay'.

"It was reported to me, but we thought it was a joke.

"But the day he was due to return he told me he wanted political asylum — that he was fed up with what the Russians were doing to Africa and Mozambique.}
Anti-Frelimo guerillas take a heavy beating

MAPUTO — Anti-Frelimo guerillas who swept easily through northern Mozambique last year appear to have been halted 200 km from Maputo by regular troops and militia.

Last September the Mozambique National Resistance movement set out to take control of Frelimo's breadbasket, the Limpopo Valley, in Gaza Province.

The insurgents, difficult to pin down in the sparsely-populated northern and central provinces, said they would be in the capital by Christmas.

So serious was their threat that President Samora Machel cancelled a planned trip to Europe to take personal command of the Frelimo counter-attack. His generals, most of them experienced guerilla commanders from the 10-year-old war against Mozambique's former Portuguese rulers used the densely-populated valley to smash the MNR's southward offensive.

They trained and armed villagers as militia defending their homes and installations leaving regular forces free to carry out seek-and-destroy missions.

The valley, with its heavy concentrations of police, troops and state farms, appears to have proved an ideal barrier to the guerillas.

Tis weemy, the MNR said that in the face of an offensive by what it claimed were 3,000 Mozambican, Tanzanian and Zimbabwean troops, its guerillas had been forced to withdraw from "certain areas."

The Mozambican authorities say the MNR is sponsored by South Africa, a claim supported by the United States State Department, and argue the insurgents cannot expect to get the huge support from citizens they would need to wage successfully a protracted guerilla war.

The Mozambican claims have been dismissed repeatedly by Pretoria as "communist" propaganda.

Though apparently stalled in Gaza province, the MNR continues to carry out wide-ranging attacks further north against villages, government installations, road and rail links.

Its most recent success was the destruction of 34 fuel tanks at the Beira storage depot.
Nightmare in bush

By NORMAN ELLIS: Harare

A BRITISH teacher and her African fiancé were married in hospital last week — two months after escaping a terrifying ambush on the way to their wedding.

Guerrillas riddled the couple's car with rocket and machinegun fire as they drove through the Mozambican bush on December 5.

Despite agonising wounds, they managed to elude their attackers and find help.

And last week wedding bells finally sounded for bride Jeanette Geraghty, 28, and former guerrilla Hubert Mphangwa at Mutare Hospital, Zimbabwe.

The bride wore white — a hospital issue flannel nightgown — and sat in a wheelchair.

And the proud groom, whose life was saved by his fiancée bandaging a shrapnel wound with her bra, lay in bed in hospital pyjamas.

They were married by special licence in the men's surgical ward.

American pastor Duane Udell, who witnessed the wedding, said this week: "Jeanette looked radiant and both of them were very brave throughout the ceremony.

"The hospital came to a standstill as staff and patients crowded into the ward to wash the couple every happiness."

It was a happy ending to a nightmare ordeal which began as they left the central Mozambican town of Chimoyo.

They ran into an ambush by seven guerrillas of the anti-government Mozambique Nationalist Resistance Army.

A rocket fired by the rebels exploded into the front of the car, setting it alight.

"The blazing car smashed through the ambush, killing or injuring some of the rebels.

It then hurtled out of control down the bush road, rolled over four times and plunged into a shallow valley.

"Our clothes were burning by this time," said Jeanette.

"Hubert had been hit in the knee by shrapnel.

"We beat out the flames with our hands and I helped him to crawl out of the back of the station wagon before crawling into the bush to hide."

For an hour the guerrillas combed the thick bush for the terrified couple, firing random bursts into the undergrowth.

"We heard the bullets whistling through the air and crawling through the branches above our heads," said Jeanette.

"We didn't dare move away.

But I was able to take off my bra and used it to make a tourniquet around Hubert's thigh — cutting the flow of blood from his wound."

As they crept under cover, a new threat arose — the blazing car started a bush fire metres from where they hid.

Finally, the shooting died away and Jeanette, severely burnt on her legs and feet and suffering from shock, dragged herself back to the road.

"Relief turned to horror when she saw a group of armed men approaching.

"I thought my last second had come," she said.

But the men were Zambian soldiers stationed in Mozambique to protect the 120km oil pipeline linking Zimbabwe to the Mozambican port of Beira.

The couple were taken to hospital in Chimolo and treated before being transferred to Mutare.

Jeanette, from Blackpool, met Hubert, a Zimbabwean army mechanic, in Pforzheim, where she was teaching English and biology for government.

Their contracts ended on the day of the ambush. They now plan to settle in Harare.

"It will be some months before we are back on our feet", said Jeanette.

"But we have jobs and we can start work. We will visit my family in Blackpool hopefully in September."

Hospital honeymoon for newlyweds Jeanette and Hubert, wounded by guerrillas in Mozambique.
Americans baulk over Mozambique

WASHINGTON

But it may not work with Mozambique, for US investors just aren't interested in the former Portuguese colony. The former Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr. Patrício, faced a tough selling job this week when he visited Washington to promote his country as a "Garden of Eden" to potential US investors, according to administration officials.

LONDON

Red rent issue may spark flare-up

A Russia trade delegation has received a quick lesson on how the English deal with unpayable development debts and the situation now looks set to blow up into a major diplomatic incident. The Soviet Trade Delegation, which claims diplomatic immunity, has refused to pay the rates on its building in Highgate, North London. For the past 13 years its debts now total over £900,000.

The Soviets, emphasizing their claims of diplomatic immunity, have refused to appear before magistrates on March 2 to argue why a distress warrant should not be issued for the non-payment of rates. If the warrant is granted, bailiffs will be empowered to move into the mansion, which houses numerous offices and homes, and seize whatever they can to pay off the money owed.

Snowball effect could continue; the Russians continue to claim diplomatic immunity, the matter will snowball into a situation of far-reaching implications for UK relations.

When the delegation arrived, Mr. Fletcher, the delegate head of the delegation, "I think you know, be in a good mood, suggesting that the sums provided by Mr. Victor Emmanuel, the deputy head of the delegation, were not acceptable to the delegation."

The 1-2 congressional human rights report on Mozambique stated that not only have the government's development programs absorbed a major proportion of the country's limited resources, but also that the "integrity of the people is diminished to the point where social order is threatened, and the exercise of extraordinary power by military and state security entities is routine."

BRITAIN's opposition leader, Mr. Michael Foot, is fighting for his political life as pressure grows from within his party to dump him.

Party members are dismayed at the disparity in Labour's rural Labour's rural support. In several independent polls commissioned by newspapers over the past week, the polls give the government a lead of between 13 and 11 percent and reveal that the Conservatives would win an election hands down if it was called soon.

One of the polls revealed that Mr. Foot is the most unpopular of all the party leaders, with a staggering 84 percent of those polled dissatisfied with him.

Now Mr. Foot's future will almost definitely hang on the result of the by-election in the traditionally Labour seat of Bermondsey next week. Two different Labour candidates, Mr. John Smith and Mr. Peter Tatchell, are expected to run.

Irony

The polls show that the Labour-SNP alliance candidate, Mr. John Smith, is winning. Mr. Tatchell, a gay war veteran who has held the seat for nine years, is expected to retain his seat.

The idea of dumping the party's leader with a general election on the cards within the next few months would normally be unthinkable, but there is a growing feeling among Labour MPs that going into an election with Mr. Foot at the helm is a sure recipe for failure.

If Labour's concern over their leader was one of the main factors in the government's decision to hold the by-election.

Mr. Foot, right, with crucial Labour by-election candidate Peter Tatchell

Mr. Tatchell, 34, is a parliamentary candidate in the election.

Foot in danger of the boot as Labour Party chief

Hughes (Lib-Dem-R) alliance 28 percent, Mr. John O'Grady (real Labour-L) 26 percent, Mr. Robert Hughes (SNP) 11 percent, and others 8 percent.

This is a tremendous narrowing of the gap. A Daily Mail survey on January 3. Mr. Tatchell enjoyed 47 percent of the vote and Labour-LD-R 19 percent. Mr. O'Grady polled 18 percent.

Ironically, 15 months ago Mr. Foot said that Mr. Tatchell would never be the official Labour candidate.

The by-election has attracted 16 candidates. If official candidate Peter Tatchell loses, or just wins narrowly, the party's leader will be vulnerable.

The Daily Mail poll for the Daily Mail this week revealed that Mr. Tatchell has suffered a significant drop in support.

And according to the poll, he could lose the seat that Labour has held for nine years if he continues to supply support at this rate.

Healey

The more obvious replacement for Mr. Foot would be his deputy, Mr. Denis Healey, but fears of a better Pandora's box - the struggle which could tear the party once again - could lead to seeking a new candidate.

In an effort to quash growing speculation that he would step down under pressure to quit, Mr. Foot yesterday authorized a statement making clear determination to fight the Labour Party in the elections.
A white commando killed while trying to sabotage a vital railway line in Mozambique was an Ulsterman serving in the South African army, claims a British newspaper.

The claim is made, following an exhaustive investigation, by The Observer in London.

The Mozambique Government has been unable to identify the white saboteur, or the three blacks who died with him, because all four were blown to pieces. But one vital clue, a photographed page of a handwritten novel about Northern Ireland, has been obtained by The Observer.

They prove that the saboteur was Sandhurst-trained Lieutenant Alan Gingles (27) from Larne in County Antrim. By the time of his death he had resigned from the British Army and had become a regular officer in the South African Defence Force.

Shortly after the fatal explosion on the railway line between Zimbabwe and the Mozambique port of Beira, the Defence Force headquarters in Pretoria released a communiqué about Gingles. This said he had been killed "in action against terrorism" in an "operation in the operational area."

The South African embassy in London has confirmed that the phrase "operational area" always refers to "the zone between Angola and Namibia."

The background to the death of Gingles has remained hidden for more than a year. It acquired added significance because this month another Briton — Finlay Dixon Hamilton from Manchester — was killed for 20 years for alleged involvement in the sabotage last December by Beira's fuel depot, which serves Zimbabwe.

Suspicion was directed at Beira's small expatriate community in which Hamilton was a leading figure — because it was known that white men had operated alongside guerrillas belonging to the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Organisation. Hamilton was accused of running an MNR "cell."

The trail that led to Gingles' home town, 20 miles north of Belfast, had begun in Maputo the capital of Mozambique. The Observer's correspondent there, Joseph Hanlon, obtained pictures taken at the scene shortly after Gingles had blown himself up. The photographer was Carlos Rodrigues, from the staff of Beira's Diario de Mozambique.

These pictures show the equipment of the sabotage team, including rifles, a map, and a camouflaged sleeping bag.

There was no name on any of the white man's possessions, which included basic mapping equipment, a Portuguese language primer, and a neatly inscribed World War II map in the local language. The crucial evidence was in the photographic fragment of the handwritten novel

The fictional hero, a student named Willie, was portrayed as being heavily involved in the November Irish political situation. He had been recruited into a right-wing terrorist cell, and was instructed to infiltrate the Ulster Defence Regiment.

One sad apt sentence in the novel reads: "Death, as he now knew, was anything but pleasant or glorious."

The Observer established that the dead saboteur was called Gingles. This unusual surname was tracked to Larne, which fitted with the novel. A girl in the story has the codename Antrim and Larne is in County Antrim.

In Larne there was no difficulty in tracing Gingles' relatives. He was well known in the town and was seen on Saturday that he had joined the United Defence Regiment when he was in the sixth form at Larne Grammar School. He went to Sandhurst and was commissioned in the Royal Irish Rangers in 1977.

After the news of his death, there was a memorial service in Larne Presbyterian Church.

At his farmhouse near the Ballyhampton Road, two miles from Larne, Hubert Gingles produced last week a bundle of letters, sent home by his son from Africa. The handwriting in them was identical with that of the manuscript found 3000 miles away beside the Mozambique railway line.

Hubert Gingles is proud of his son "Alan was adventurous and had a wish to combat terrorism. He thought his son had died in some unorthodox mission "perhaps trying to blow up a bridge."

After an unspectacular spell in Germany, Alan Gingles had resigned his British commission and gone to Rhodesia during the closing stages of the Smith regime. There he fought in a commando unit of the Selous Scouts, but when Rhodesia became Zimbabwe he moved on to South Africa.

His letters display anti-racist views, and a bitterness — shared by many regular soldiers who fought in Rhodesia — that the victory finally went to their black opponents. A wish for revenge is said to motivate the former Rhodesians who volunteer for risky operations north of the Limpopo River.
UK shipper jailed for role in MNR

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — British shipping agent Don Hamilton has been sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment by a military tribunal in Beira after being convicted of heading a cell of the Mozambiquan National Resistance (MNR) movement.

Mr Hamilton was managing director of the largest shipping and forwarding company in Beira, the South African-owned Manica Freight Services.

No details about the charges have been published and no formal statement about the trial has yet been made, but it is known that Hamilton was accused of using Manica Freight Services as a cover for his resistance movement activities, including the importation of arms. Weapons were allegedly found in his house.

It was also alleged that he last year with Evo Fernandes, the MNB spokesman in Lisbon, and flew his own plane regularly from Beira to South Africa to meet officials there.

South Africa is allegedly to have provided the bulk of the support for the resistance movement and this claim has been accepted by the United States Government.

Convicted with Hamilton this week was his assistant, a Portuguese man named Benjamin Fox, who was jailed for eight years.

A captured MNR officer is said to have picked Fox out at an identity parade as the man who came regularly to their base near Beira and gave them supplies and instructions. It claimed that this group ambushed a train in August, killing 15 people, and cut off the ears of local teachers.

Diplomatic sources in Maputo have confirmed that the expulsion orders on 20 other foreigners accused of having links with the Hamilton case have been withdrawn.
Security defector denies terror reign in Maputo

Pretoria Correspondent

The Mozambique security chief who defected to South Africa last June denies flatingly that he headed a reign of terror.

He told me, that on the contrary, he was reproached not being cruel enough for his job.

Jorge Costa (36), who has applied for political asylum in South Africa, talked about charges by some members of the Portuguese community in South Africa that he was a killer, traitor, and torturer who should be handed back to the Maputo Government.

"All these people shouting at me now fled the country for the same reason that I did. We were no longer prepared to be ruled and misused by a marxist government which brought Mozambique financially and economically to its knees."

"Many of these loudmouths even left the country before our real trouble started in 1976."

"I did not declare Mozambique a police state, as has been alleged. I was a senior policeman who fought for my country and the freedom of my people and hated communism."

The real problems started in 1976.

"I was a senior policeman with a job to do when the marxist regime took over. I had to obey orders from the top, and was told many a time that I was not cruel enough for the job I was in.

"The people were arrested and detained without trial - even more after the marxists took over."

"But what happens to people who endanger South Africa and subversion? What happens in all civilised, democratic countries? Does South Africa grant political prisoners bail?"

Mr Costa said a former civil defence commander now living in Johannesburg had blamed him for setting up roadblocks to rearrest a band of political prisoners who bribed their guards to escape.

"I must admit that we were often forced to turn the screws, and had to use unconventional questioning methods to get certain information from detainees.

"But what does one do when he knows he is dealing with an unscrupulous criminal who is a danger to the country and its peoples, and refuses to cooperate? Must one kneel in front of a saboteur who has killed people and beg?"

"Neither nor any of my men ever tortured or killed detainees deliberately. We were often denied by our superiors of being too mild with subversive people. I think they would have got rid of me if I hadn't defected."

"I see myself as a fairly intelligent man, and as I planned my defection for more than eight months, I provided for them. I cannot tell where they are for own safety."

Mr Costa said that when he realised he could no longer stay in Mozambique, he decided to go to South Africa - which he had visited several times over three years - "because it was the only democratic and safe country he had visited in the course of his work."

"The treatment I received from the Security Police and other Government departments has been fantastic. But I must stay under cover for my own safety."

Mr Costa was born in Maputo (then Lourenco Marques) and obtained a law degree at a university in Portugal before joining the police.

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1. The marks are rough work.
2. Enter at the top of each page and in column (1) of the block on this cover the number of the question you are answering.
3. Blue or black ink must be used for written answers. The use of a ball point pen is acceptable. Red or green ink may be used only for underlining, emphasis or for diagrams, for which pencil may also be used.
4. Names must be printed on each separate sheet (e.g. graph paper) where sheets additional to examination book(s) are used.

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University.
Maputo's fugitive terror cop brings ANC sabotage secrets

Jorge da Costa, the top Mozambican security man who defected to South Africa, brought with him the blueprints for planned attacks on South African targets by the banned African National Congress.

Thus as revealed in a magazine interview, the first given by Da Costa since he dropped out of sight shortly after his flight from Maputo last June.

Costa, former Director of National Security in Maputo and known to those who suffered at his hands as "Death Eyes", was one of the most feared men in Mozambique.

Many of the Portuguese community who fled to South Africa after Mozambique became independent are said to be eager to settle old scores with him.

Frightened for his life, "Death Eyes" Jorge da Costa.

Top secret

Now it has emerged in an interview with Russell Ray, to be published in Scope magazine this week, that Da Costa is still in South Africa, "looking 10 years older" and "milked dry" after a year's intensive delibring by South African security men.

Scores of South African Portuguese claim to know people who were killed or tortured because of alleged orders from Da Costa as Director of Security.

They objected strongly, some even issuing death threats, when he applied for political asylum last year.

The interview reveals why the South African authorities raked the wrath of the 35,000-strong Portuguese community by allowing him into the country.

Mr Ray says he spent five days interviewing Da Costa in a secret Drakensburg hideaway where security men stood guard.

"His report states that Da Costa brought with him photos of many top secret documents which he removed from the files of the Ministry of Security in President Samora Machel's government.

"He had access to all Mozambique's top secrets and was in close contact with the ANC and its Soviet patrons.

"He claims that he was a member of the Security Committee, led by Jacinto Veloso, and another man from Freiuto.

"The committee that had access to target-by-target plans for ANC attacks on South African installations.

"Pleasure"

Some of the targets on the plan had already been hit - Sasol, Koebberg and Hector Spruit.

"Advance knowledge of other targets, which cannot be named, provided time for internal precautions to be taken for their protection.

"Da Costa also claims to have given the South African authorities details about Soviet activities in general in neighbouring Mozambique.

"He also provided the opposition group "from the other side" of the South African raid on an ANC village at Matola in 1981. His figures of casualties and damage are said to tally with South African accounts.

"He also told President Samora Machel's "palace of pleasure" and how he was not the real leader in Mozambique any longer.

"Torture"

He was just a figurehead and the country was run by the "Committee of Seventeen", comprised of men faithful to Russia and Cuba.

"In reply to claims that he was involved in killings and torture, Da Costa produced documents to show that they were orders from top Mozambique officials, mainly Jacinto Veloso.

"He said signatures on the orders showed that he was not responsible.

"In the interview he also told of the terror of the dreaded Machana Prison, of the torture, deaths and how many did not come out alive.

"The so-called "re-education camps" in the north of Mozambique were nothing but indoctrination camps where few stayed alive.

"Da Costa claimed the reasons for detaining them were that they had become disillusioned with the "revolution" and Freiuto had been taken over by Bulgarians, Russians and Cubans.

"Da Costa was born in Mozambique and went to Portugal at 17 to study law.

"He began working as a policeman under the Freiuto régime in 1974 and made rapid progress.

"Four years ago he was promoted to the post of National Director of Security in Mozambique.

"His parents, wife and three children are still in Maputo and he dinot know what had happened to them.

"Ruthlessness"

During the transition period in Mozambique from Portuguese to Freiuto rule, Da Costa gained a reputation for ruthlessness among the dwindling Portuguese community.

"During that time hundreds of people were arrested and accused of opposing de-colonisation and of economic sabotage.

"Mr Al Botes, a Johannesburg businessman who spent 20 months in a prison where Da Costa was in charge of interrogations, claimed Da Costa knew about or sanctioned many atrocities against the people.

By BEVIS FAIRBROTHER
Sabotage: 5 detainees paraded in Maputo

MAPUTO — Four Portuguese and one Briton have been paraded before a mass rally in Beira accused of complicity in the sabotage of fuel storage tanks in the Mozambican port.

The semi-official daily Diario de Mozambique said yesterday that the five were marched before 10,000 people two days ago by Lieutenant-General Armando Guebara, military administrator of the region.

"Grave accusations of involvement in acts of sabotage" hung over the prisoners, the newspaper said.

Briton Mr Dion Hamilton, 45, director of a South African-owned freight company in Beira, was accused of lending a ring of collaborators with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Four accused of complicity with the MNR can be executed and at least five Mozambicans accused of working with the rebels have been executed this year.

Mr Hamilton, who has lived in Beira for 20 years and is a sports parachutist and private pilot, was arrested on December 11, two days after the attack. Authorities said radios, pistols, ammunition, uniforms and binoculars were found at his home.

The Portuguese were named as Mr José Benedito Fernandes and Mr Benjamin Fox, who both work for Mr Hamilton's Manica Freight Services.

Mr António da Costa Fonseca, a captain with the Beira Industrial Fishing Company, and Mr Alcino da Costa Pinto, who works for the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Oil Pipeline Company.

No precise charges have been announced or trial date fixed.

Diario said that Mr Fox was accused of being a linkman for the MNR, taking food and weapons to bases and Mr Fonseca, who had served with the Portuguese army in pre-independence Mozambique, was accused of recruiting for the MNR.

Mr Pinto was said to be an MNR propagandist while Mr Fernandes was accused of failing to warn the authorities a raid was imminent — Sapa-Reuters.
Prisoners paraded in Beira

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — A Briton and four Portuguese citizens held since late last year for suspected involvement in the sabotage of fuel tankers in Mozambique were brought before a mass rally in Beira this week.

The official news agency AIM said that 10,000 people gathered at the rally to hear the minister-resident in Sofala province, Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, denounce the men as collaborators with the "South African-sponsored bandits of the self-styled Mozambique Resistance Movement."

The accused are Mr. Dion Hamilton, a director of Manca Freight Services, a company with South African ties, and four Portuguese citizens: Mr. Benjamin Fox, Mr. Joao Fernandes, both Manca employees, Mr. Alvino Pinto of the Mozambique-Zimbabwe Pipeline Company and a fishing-boat captain, Mr. Antonio Fonseca.

AIM said that weapons, ammunition, military uniforms and radio equipment were found in Mr. Hamilton's house shortly after the raid.

General Guebuza promised the accused a fair trial. He went on to accuse Manica of using "colonial work methods." Racism was "flagrant" in the company, he told the crowd.
Maputo shuts out visitors from SA

By Stephen McQuillan

Mozambique has slammed shut its doors on South Africans after a further chill in relations, a University of the Witwatersrand international relations expert has said.

Dr Michael Sinclair said it was almost impossible for a South African to visit the country—a move probably prompted by "paranoia about alleged South African destabilisation of Mozambique".

It appeared to have halted the trickle of tourists who crossed into the country after independence.

"Unless you are going on the invitation of the Mozambique Government, it is virtually impossible to visit the country," Dr Sinclair said.

"It's a recent move and foreign passport holders have the same problem although the country is more open internationally now than it has been in the past.

"I have heard of black South Africans getting in on tourist visas, but they probably applied to cross from Swaziland.".

Anyone wanting to visit Mozambique now had to have a sponsor living in the country or be invited by the government.

A South African Transport Services spokesman said it had three commercial representatives based in Maputo but it had been years since a number of personnel had been based there.
Barter before money in Mache's villages

Grinding mills — easing the woman's lot in communal villages

Traditionally, Mozambicans lived in scattered homesteads. To provide them with access to the basic necessities of life, the government would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

Communal villages have come into being in four ways. Some are spontaneous creations of the government, some are the result of political mobilization, some are the result of economic necessity, and some are the result of war or displacement. The government also converted some communal villages into military bases.

Village formation gives rural people a sense of community and belonging. It also provides a buffer against the excesses of the state.

We are saving communal villages, but in a sense what we are doing is not a real development, Tembe said.

"Our job is to coordinate all the work done and bring it together in a meaningful form," Tembe said. "We are not just doing something for them, we are teaching them how to do it ourselves.

Administrators, who are elected by the villagers, work with the villagers to ensure that the village is running smoothly. They collect taxes, provide basic services like health care, education, and water. They also try to prevent conflict and maintain order.

And, though government officials don't mention it, some communal villages were formed under coercion by colonial authorities. They are attempting to erase the history of the villages and replace it with a new one.

Communal villages range in size from small groups of a few hundred inhabitants to large villages with thousands of people. They vary in appearance, from small hamlets surrounded by fields and small trees, to stark rows of shacks.

The idea hasn't caught on as well in the south, but Tembe said the government wants to have everyone in communal villages by 1990 voluntarily.

BOWDEN QUINN, in Maputo, in the last of three articles on Mozambique, discovers that in the communal villages, with a lack of manufactured consumer goods to buy, the "uselessness" of money has hurt production of cash crops. The peasants have reverted to barter.

Traditionally, Mozambicans lived in scattered homesteads. To provide them with access to the basic necessities of life, the government would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

In an interview, Tembe said the biggest problem facing the communal villages is the lack of manufactured goods to buy. The government would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

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WASHINGTON. — The United States Department of Defence has warned that Mozambique leader Samora Machel may call in Cuban troops to deal with anti-Frelimo guerrillas.

It also warned that the Soviet Union wanted to frustrate a political settlement in South Africa “through bloodshed”

And a Pentagon study of worldwide Soviet military power discloses that the Soviet Union has sent nearly 6,000,000,000-dollars worth of military supplies to sub-Saharan Africa in the past five years — mainly to Angola, Mozambique and Ethiopia.

Military hardware sent to the region since 1977 includes 1,140 tanks and self-propelled guns, 1,575 surface-to-air missiles, 220 supersonic combat aircraft, 90 subsonic combat aircraft, 125 helicopters, 3,510 artillery pieces over 100mm in size, 1,500 light armoured units, four missile patrol boats, and 70 non-combat military aircraft.

Snapped up
Copies of the well-illustrated study have been snapped up, and the Pentagon has had to restrict the numbers available to the public.

It says that Samora Machel has sought to maintain his non-aligned credentials and has avoided becoming as closely tied to the Soviets as are the Angolans.

“However, military successes by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) may eventually force Machel to call for Cuban combat forces and increased Soviet aid. In return, Moscow seeks permanent naval access to port facilities.

“Mozambique, like Angola, controls ports of access to Southern Africa’s strategic minerals and provides a base of operations for the Marxist African National Congress, which seeks to supplant the Government of South Africa.

“The USSR supports the more radical wing of the ANC and seems interested in frustrating a political settlement through bloodshed.”

Not vital
In a section devoted to sub-Saharan Africa, the report says the region is not directly vital to the military defence of the Soviet Union but is important because

- Western countries are heavily dependent on African strategic resources
- The sea routes round Africa, which carry many strategic resources, are potentially vulnerable
- Western Europe receives 50 percent of its cobalt vital for the production of jet engines — from the area, the US about 60 percent, and Japan 68 percent
- “Resource dependencies” also exist for chromium, industrial diamonds, platinum group metals, and manganese.
- And the region contains nearly half the countries in the Third World and is therefore an important Soviet target for expansion and exploitation.

Disruption
According to the Pentagon, current Soviet policy in Africa seeks to eliminate Western and Chinese influence and Western military access and to increase Soviet military, political, commercial and cultural access.

The Soviets also want to establish pro-Soviet and anti-Western regimes and to disrupt Western and Japanese access to vital sources of strategic raw materials.
Mozambique's 'govt-in-exile'

Own Correspondent

LISBON — Guerillas fighting in Mozambique against the Marxist government of President Samora Machel had established a government-in-exile ready to take over when the Maputo regime collapsed, guerrilla sources in Lisbon disclosed yesterday.

Mr Eyo Fernandes, spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and a former cabinet officer of which he was part, had been waiting for a special meeting in an undisclosed European city probably Frankfurt earlier this month.

"We believe the fall of the government in Mozambique is imminent, even as close as July this year," the guerrilla spokesman said.

Shadow cabinet

At the meeting attended by top officials of the resistance movement, guerrilla leader Alfonso Dhlakama was reaffirmed as commander-in-chief of the rebels. Other posts went to Mr Orlando Christina, secretary-general of the movement, and to Washington-based Mr Artur Xavier Vilankulu, foreign affairs secretary.

Mr Vilankulu, who was in Lisbon this week said the establishment of a shadow cabinet was the next step forward in the three-year-old struggle to end President Machel's rule in Mozambique.

Mr Vilankulu was among a group of resistance leaders who are alleged to have met this month in Pretoria with South African government officials to discuss the situation in Mozambique.

Security problem

Pretoria is said to be anxious to resolve the security problem posed by an unstable Mozambique—South Africa's vital eastern flank—before moving ahead with a peace settlement in SWA/Nambia.

The MNR fears that if the Cubans are withdrawn from Angola (a condition for SWA/Nambia independence imposed by Pretoria and Washington) before the guerillas take over in Mozambique, the Cubans would be moved to Maputo to bolster President Machel's government.

Meanwhile in Lisbon a major communist-led campaign is under way against the activities of the government of the former Portuguese colonies.

The communist morning paper O Diario alleged yesterday that groups like Unita, the FNL, and the MNR were "conspiring against the legitimate governments" of Angola and Mozambique and collaborating in Lisbon with the South African embassy with the tacit agreement of the Portuguese government.

Roya

SYDNEY — The Prince of Wales leave Britain tour of Australia and terred by flash flocing race, the Springs.

Accompanied by baby, Prince William are on their first ungether since they met.

They will spend 7 weeks in Australia Government official.

Policemen to be tri for shooting TV

LONDON — Two London detectives were ordered yesterday to stand trial for the attempted murder of Mr. Stephen Waldorf in an ambush that went wrong.

Appearing in the Horseferry Road Magistrate's Court, Detective-Constables John Jardine of Scotland Yard's criminal intelligence section and Peter Finch of the Paddington Green police station, both 37, were released on bail for trial at the Old Bailey Central Criminal Court at a later date.

The charges arose out of the shooting of Mr Wal- dorf, 26, on January 26 on a crowded street in West London.

Police officers 35-year-old David an escaped prisoner charged with the murder of a man, opened fire Waldorf's car, but in the head, leg, and arm.

Mr Waldorf - tensive care for his in hospital on Feb. 23. Martin was cap- tured January 28. He charges, inclu- yested murder.

Constable Nichol last August — 1
Cholera: Frelimo to blame says SA

By BARRY STREEK

SOUTH Africa's cholera epidemic has been blamed on Frelimo by the Minister of Health, Dr. Nek van der Merwe.

He also said that over-population and the pollution of water contributed to the outbreak.

Dr. Van der Merwe was replying to a call by the chief Opposition spokesman on health, Dr. Marais Barnard, for more money to be spent on the prevention of cholera.

Dr. Barnard said the Government was not paying enough attention to the provision of basic health needs.

Dr. van der Merwe said cholera was fairly new to South Africa and it only came to the country "from across our borders when the necessary health control in some of our neighbouring states went to pieces."

"This is a demonstration of destabilisation in relation to health matters in our neighbouring states which has not been caused by the South African Government but in this particular case by Frelimo," he said.

Dr. Van der Merwe said there was every indication that the 'Cholera 3' epidemic would be less serious than 'Cholera 2' despite the drought.

He also said the population explosion was a basic consideration which affected everyone in South Africa. If things continued as they were South Africa would have a population of 160 million by the year 2050.
Mozambique's huge failure: state farming

US journalist, BOWDEN QUINN, in the second of three articles on Mozambique, looks at state farms — and is not impressed. The third article tomorrow surveys progress — or lack of it — in the 1350 communal villages.

13 000 hectares of rice, instead of the planned 8 000.

Why? Mostly because, with a severe shortage of consumer goods in the country, peasants have no money and thus spend their time cultivating their gardens rather than working for Cali's wage of about R2 a day.

Planning Farm administrators already blame the drought for what they expect will be the worst harvest yet, but if it isn't one thing, it's another.

The best example of poor planning Cali's butter and cheese factory to process 15 000 litres of milk a day. Last April, it was receiving 5 500 litres of milk a week. Cali had bought seven cattle rather than dairy cows.

For 1983, Cali planned bringing them back to the barren fields.

So 8 000 hectares on the banks of the Limpopo will produce nothing because things didn't go according to plan.

It makes a mockery of the words in the central committee report for Freiismo's third congress in 1977, which led to Cali's creation:

"The state-owned enterprises are the quickest means of responding to the country's food requirements because of their large scale and the areas of the countryside that they cover, their rational organisation of human and material resources, and the immediate availability of machinery."

A document prepared for the fourth congress retains that optimistic tone: it says state farms and agro-industrial complexes "are to produce food and raw materials, and generate profit, for the benefit of the whole community."

Will someone in the party take a second look and begin the serious work needed to make sure that even AIM has suggested is necessary?

Perhaps that someone who should start with a look at the suppliers of the farm's machinery. The experiments come from East Germany and the maize harvesters are made in the Soviet Union.
Clash with Machel ally points risk

By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's Africa News Service

A skirmish between Zimbabwean troops and anti-Frelimo guerrillas in Mozambique has underscored the growing danger of the rebels, allegedly backed by South Africa, clashing with the forces of several Frontline states.

Though otherwise inconsequential, the shoot-out appears to have been the first acknowledged contact between the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and troops of a Mozambican ally drawn into the conflict to protect its economic interests.

When the three companies of Zimbabwean soldiers were sent to Mozambique in mid-November they joined an estimated several thousand Tanzanian troops sent by President Julius Nyerere to reinforce the Frelimo forces.

Two other Mozambican neighbours, Zambia and Malawi, are believed to have been asked by President Samora Machel's government to send troops, though there is no evidence that any have arrived.

CLAIMED

However, in a recent radio broadcast an MNR spokesman claimed Zimbabwean troops had been deployed already.

The skirmish in question took place on Friday evening when guerrillas launched a mortar attack on a pumping station about half way along the pipeline that carries most of Zimbabwe's fuel supplies from Beira to Mutare in Zimbabwe.

Before they could do any damage the attackers were beaten off by Zimbabwean troops stationed at Matorga to protect the 288 km fuel pipeline.

DISCUSSED

Though the possibility of Zimbabwean military involvement in the Mozambican conflict has been discussed for years, Prime Minister Robert Mugabe is believed to have been forced into taking action after the MNR blew up the Matorga pipeline pumping station on October 11.

At the same time the MNR kidnapped three Portuguese technicians and their families.

The Portuguese were later released but maintenance workers refused to go back to the pipeline without protection.

Now they are escorted in and out of Mozambique by troops and helicopter gunships.

Zimbabwe's position worsened when saboteurs blew up part of the Beira fuel tank farm causing a fuel shortage crisis in Zimbabwe just before Christmas.

Other Zimbabwean imports have also been disrupted by MNR attacks on road and rail routes from Beira and Maputo, increasing Harare's dependence on routes through South Africa.

The MNR radio station, Radio Free Africa, has at times warned that the movement would begin attacking Zimbabwean targets if the Mugabe government continued providing military support to Mozambique.

Zimbabwe is not the only black-ruled state in Southern Africa with a vital interest in Mozambique's security.

Without the Mozambican ports, landlocked Zambia must rely on South Africa to help shift the huge overflows from the inefficient Tanzam Railway to Dar es Salaam.

Malawi came close to economic strangulation recently when the MNR began ambushes vehicles carrying food and other supplies from Mozambique's Tete Province to Blantyre.

The guerrillas, who Mozambique says were operating out of southern Malawi, later broadcast an assurance that they had nothing against Dr Kume Kume's government and would in future protect its trade routes.

South Africa has repeatedly denied helping the MNR.

However, as an indication of world opinion on the subject, the prestigious New York Times declared in an editorial last week: "No one would be surprised to learn that South Africa planned the recent sabotage attacks on the Mozambique oil storage tanks."

Referring to " Pretoria the bully", the newspaper suggested that South Africa had planned the attacks using black surrogates.

It noted that the attacks had left Zimbabwe dependent on South Africa for oil and added: "Forcing Zimbabwe to its knees will not make it a safer neighbour for South Africa."

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Ynweadig in Suid Afrika
Machel orders no mercy for rebels

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has made it clear that no mercy will be shown to "bandits" who oppose his rule.

In a speech broadcast by Radio Maputo on February 15, and monitored by the United States Foreign Broadcast Information Service, President Machel came close to suggesting that all prisoners would be killed.

Addressing a crowd at Chubuto, in the Gaza Province, he referred to the armed men fighting the Frelimo Government as "warthogs"...

"Look at the warthogs, the armed bandits. They have killed, the struggle continues! Independence or death, indepen-..."
Lost MiG believed to be crashed

An Mozambican Air Force MiG 17 which went missing on February 9 probably would not have made it to South Africa had its pilot been flying towards the Republic, says a military expert.

The obsolete MiG, the same model as that flown to South Africa by Mozambican defector Lieutenant Adriano Bomba, must have crashed in Mozambique, said Professor Deon Fourse, a lecturer in air and naval warfare at the University of South Africa.

"It appears unlikely that such an old aircraft could have flown from Beira to South Africa," said Professor Fourse.

Lieutenant Bomba flew to South Africa in 1981 but the pilot of the MiG now missing took off from Beira and would have had to fly about four times further than Lieutenant Bomba did when he defected.

The official Mozambican news agency AIM says the MiG was flown by Captain Orlando Muthamba. "All possibilities of finding them have been exhausted," a Mozambican Defence Ministry spokesman said.

Lieutenant Bomba's aircraft was so poorly maintained that South African Air Force pilots said they would have refused to have flown it.
Maputo guerillas claim 40 killed

LISBON — Mozambican rebels killed more than 40 Zimbabwean soldiers fighting on the side of the Maputo Government in a series of attacks over the past week, a spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said yesterday.

The guerillas attacked a column of Zimbabwean troops on the road between Changara and Zimbabwe on March 7, killing several soldiers and destroying 14 trucks, said the spokesman, Mr. Ezevano Fernandes.

More than 20 Zimbabweans were killed the next day when their unit attacked a MNR camp in Gaza province. The rebels lost only one man.

The MNR also blew up a pump at Matambishe, 60 km from Beira, cutting water supplies to the city.

On March 5 the rebels ambushed two military supply trucks at Matamule, killing seven Mozambican soldiers, he said. Two days later they disrupted the rail link between Matatlane and Canicado by burning a train.

The guerillas ambushed another train going to Zimbabwe 80 km north of Maputo, killing four Mozambican soldiers.

This week 17 Zimbabwean soldiers had deserted, he added.

Sapa-Reuters
Mozambique rebels meet in Geneva

Mozambican rebel guerrilla leaders met recently in Switzerland to plan future action against President Samora Machel's government, the Mozambique National Resistance said.

In a broadcast monitored in Johannesburg the rebels' Voice of Free Africa radio said the Geneva meeting took place from March 3 to March 8 and was attended by "political and military cadre and military zone leaders" including rebel president, Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama.

The broadcast did not say why Switzerland had been chosen for the meeting or what passports the guerrilla leaders had used.

It is the first time since the start of the anti-Frelimo campaign in 1977 that the MNR claimed to hold a full leadership meeting in Europe.
US hoping to wrest Mozambique from Reds

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan Administration believes Mozambique might be plucked from the Soviet orbit — and it would be most unhappy if South African actions prevented this.

It is understood that this was one of the points made by American officials here last week when they held discussions on Southern Africa with South African officials led by Mr. Hans van Dalsen, Director-General of Foreign Affairs and of Information.

No official confirmation could be obtained from either the State Department or the South African Embassy.

Low point

However, Administration sources confirmed the issue was raised and that State Department officials were working hard at improving the link with Mozambique.


Three American diplomats were expelled and America stopped all food aid to Mozambique.

Since then — as Mozambique learned that Russia had neither the resources nor the expertise to help it to increase economic activity — the relationship with America has warmed.

Encouraged

The Administration was encouraged by the "positive" tone of the discussions Mr. Frank Wisner, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, held with Mozambique officials in November last year.

Now the Administration believes it has a "strong chance" improving its relationship even further and that it might even pluck Mozambique out of the Soviet orbit.

However, it fears that another Matola-type raid (or any other South African military action against Mozambique) might drive the Maputo Government back into the communist camp.
Finn could win Safari Rally

NAIROBI — Finland's Hannu Mikkola driving a four-wheel drive Audi Quattro was challenging the dominance of the Datsuns and local ace Shekhar Mehta in Kenya's Safari Rally which starts tomorrow.

Datsun have won the event, the fourth in this year's World championship, seven times in the past 15 years, with Mehta taking top honours for the past four years.

But Mikkola, who became the first overseas driver to win the Safari in 1972, is expected to make a strong challenge to Mehta's Nissan 240RS in this year's 5,050km, four-day event.

Also in the top running is another Finn, Hannu Alatalo, at the wheel of an Opel Ascona 400. In 19 attempts, Alatalo has never won the Safari, although he came within an ace of victory in 1981 and is sure to be going all-out this time.

Michele Monton of France, the world's leading woman driver, will be driving her Audi Quattro and former world champion Sandro Munari of Italy is entering an Alfa Romeo GTV6 to add extra spice to the 65-car field.

As in former years, the 1621km first leg takes the drivers through 26 stages on the comparatively easy but fast run to the Indian ocean port of Mombasa and back to Nairobi.

On Friday, leg No 2 takes the cars on a wild 1,456km swing round Mount Kenya returning to Nairobi on Saturday. This leg, which includes 23 stages, is technically the most demanding and intricate.

The twice 9596km third leg is the final test of the machines, looping through 38 stages up to the shores of Lake Victoria and into the sun-baked semi-desert regions of northern Kenya before returning to Nairobi on Sunday.

As always, the Joker in the Safari pack will be the weather. The rally is timed to coincide with the annual start of Kenya's tropical 'long rains', which generally take a heavy toll on the starting field — Sapa-Reuter

Mozambique cuts down on spending

MAPUTO — Targets for agricultural and industrial output in Mozambique for 1983 have been reduced dramatically according to details of the 1983 state plan published in Maputo this week.

Agricultural production is now expected to rise by 7.5% this year, compared with a planned rise of 22% in 1982.

This year's industrial output target is for an increase of 7% compared with 24% postulated for 1982.

The results actually achieved last year have never been announced, but statements by government leaders suggest production was well short of target.

At a parliamentary session last week, deputies complained that planning had been out of phase with reality. President Samora Machel himself hit out at "office-bound technicians" who produced nothing but theoretical speculations.

In an effort to overcome the shaky Mozambican economic situation, the state plan also contains provisions for tighter control of wages and prices — Sapa-Reuter

METRO MAIL

New mobile library van for Johannesburg

THE Johannesburg Library is getting a new mobile library van to replace an old vehicle. The new van will cost R62 191 and will be used to transport books to senior citizens and handicapped people.

What pots in a pond

THE Linnological Society of SA has asked the Johannesburg City Council for a grant-in-aid towards bringing experts to SA for a workshop, "Wetland in Perspective", at the University of Natal, Durban, during July. The four experts are from the United States, France and New Zealand. Linnology is concerned mainly with the physical phenomena of lakes and ponds.

Collect for Red Cross

THE SA Red Cross Society is appealing for collectors for its annual street collection on Friday, April 8, and the Rand Show collection on Saturday, April 9. Phone 29-2441, extension 33.

Fine for illegal watering

THE Benoni Town Council has decided to impose a fine of R20 on people who water their gardens illegally.

No ads on Benoni benches

THE Benoni Town council has rejected a recommendation that benches in the town carry advertising slogans.

New book maps it out

A WITWATERSRAND and Pretoria map book is soon to be issued by a Sandton company. The book will cover the East and West Rand, Pretoria, Johannesburg, Potchefstroom, Vereeniging, Vanderbijlpark and Midrand. It will include comprehensive up-to-date maps of new and established industrial areas.

RAU graduate a first

AN INDIAN man will be the first black to graduate from the Rand Afrikaans University today. He is Dr A N Gna, who will receive his PhD in organic chemistry.

Lipizzaners in action

THE Lipizzaners will be in action again at 11am on Sunday at the Lipizzaner Centre at Kyelami. Apart from the Spanish Riding School in Vienna, these Lipizzaner horses are the only other recognised team in the world.

Weekend art exhibition

BECAUSE the Artists' Market April exhibition coincides with the Easter weekend, the showing will take place on Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

Victorian art on show

AN EXHIBITION of Victorian paintings will be held at Cassier Fine Art, 104 Oxford Road, Illovo, Johannesburg, on Saturday, Monday and Wednesday.

METRO MAIL is YOUR column about happenings in YOUR area. Pass on any snippets of a local or community interest you come across to the News Editor's Secretary, Rand Daily Mail, PO Box 1138, Johannesburg 2000. Or phone her on 710-9111 or 710-2510 after 11am For Pretoria the number is (012) 3238561 and the East Rand 56-2334.
WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH 1983

(2) Whether the persons concerned have been consulted, if so, with what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1a)(i), (ii), (iii) and (b) In terms of existing consolidation plans, the inhabitants concerned must be resettled.

(a) Approximately 92,000

(b) The Black communities concerned will be resettled in townships on a lessee basis, and the community concerned must not be resettled.

Government securities

379 Mr H H SCHWARZ asked the Minister of Finance

(1) Whether any new Government securities were issued during the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available, if so, (a) what are they and (b) how much money was raised by these means?

(2) Whether part of the amount so raised was deposited in the Stabilization Fund, if so, what amount was so deposited?

The MINISTER OF FINANCE

(1) Yes, for the period 1 February 1982 to 31 January 1983

(a) 12.90 per cent 1992
13.00 per cent 1984
15.00 per cent 1985
14.50 per cent 1987
14.00 per cent 1982
14.00 per cent 1993
14.00 per cent 1997
13.00 per cent 1992
11.50 per cent 1990

(b) R 200,000,000
R 100,000,000
R 500,000,000
R 900,000,000
R 380,000,000
R 930,000,000
R 350,000,000
R 550,000,000
R 500,000,000
R 410,000,000

(2) Yes. This aspect will be dealt with in my Budget Speech for the 1983-84 financial year.

Labour disputes/work stoppages/strikes

393 Dr A L BORAIN asked the Minister of Law and Order

In how many instances was the South African Police called to the scene of a (a) labour dispute, (b) work stoppage and (c) strike in 1982?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 32
(b) 21
(c) 114

Immorality Act

408 Mrs H SUZMAN asked the Minister of Law and Order

(a) How many cases of contraventions of the Immorality Act were investigated in 1982 and (b) how many persons were charged as a result of these investigations?

The MINISTER OF LAW AND ORDER

(a) 225
(b) 182

(1) How many Black workers from (a) Zimbabwe, (b) Lesotho, (c) Swaziland, (d) Botswana and (e) Mozambique were repatriated as at the latest specified date for which figures are available?

(2) How many such workers in each category were at that date granted exemption from repatriation on the grounds of long service?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(1) (a) 5,655
(b) 3,904
(c) 131
(d) 1,684
(e) 2,529

(2) (a) 4,389
(b) 1,915
(c) 168
(d) 1,561
(e) 3,022

The above-mentioned figures are as at 31 January 1983.

Mr P R C ROGERS asked the Minister of Defence

(1) (a) 1971—1,095
(b) 1972—1,350
(c) 1973—911
(d) 1974—1,073
(e) 1975—906

Since a number of these prosecutions were instituted against Citizen Force and Commando members and the cases handed over to the S A Police to be heard in civil courts, it cannot be categorically stated that all prosecutions were instituted in terms of Section 126(1)(a) of the Defence Act, 1957.

(2) Particulars are not readily available in respect of all persons who have applied to render service in a non-combatant capacity. Persons who belong to certain church denominations are allotted to non-combatant units by the Registering Officer of the S A Defence Force in his discretion. For more recent statistics available in this regard for the years indicated are as follows,

WEDNESDAY, 16 MARCH 1983
Gandhi takes a swipe at ‘notorious’ SA

OWN CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI — Mrs Indira Gandhi has taken over as chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, with a strong attack on "neo-colonialism" and "the wish to dominate" by South Africa, which she called "the notorious outlaw".

She also spoke of an "unrepentant" Israel, setting an uncompromising note for the summit taking place here under an unprecedented blanket of security.

Mrs Gandhi warned that "humankind is balanced on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war".

She called for an international conference that was not weighted in favour of the North.

The outgoing chairman, Cuba's Dr Fidel Castro, accused President Reagan of issuing fresh orders to America's Central Intelligence Agency to kill him and other Cuban leaders.

Peace in several particular areas, as well as in general in a nuclear world, is one major theme of this summit.

Cambridge still have boat race blues over Rankov

THE STAR BUREAU

LONDON — In spite of issuing a four-page statement, Cambridge University is still undecided on whether or not to participate in the 129th boat race against Oxford, scheduled for April 2.

The cause of Cambridge's threatened withdrawal is the inclusion in the Oxford crew for the sixth successive year of 20-year-old Boris Rankov, a Junior Fellow at St Hugh's College, who is taking his doctorate in Roman archaeology.

Rankov was declared eligible to compete on the casting vote of the Oxford chairman at a joint closed boat race committee meeting last week.

Now, according to their statement issued yesterday, Cambridge is to exert pressure "at the highest level", presumably meaning the vice-chancellors and proctors from both universities.

HÄGAR the Horrible © By Dik Browne

[Image of comic strip]
Bloodbath fears after exile is slain

BY CHRISTINA PRETORIUS

Mr Orlando Cristina, secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), who was murdered at a secret farm near Pretoria last weekend, died the victim of a power struggle within the ranks of the organisation he created 20 years ago.

Now the head of the MNR's European mission in Lisbon, Dr Eno Fernandes, is expected to come to South Africa in an attempt to sort out the problems which may well cause a bloodbath within the ranks of the MNR movement.

A well-known leader of the exiled Mozambican Portuguese community in Johannesburg, described the death of Mr Cristina as "the loss of a father". "We are a very close-knit community, a family almost, and now we have lost our father," he said.

Mr Cristina, 46, the founder of the MNR whose body was found in his bed on a "safe" farm about 50km from Pretoria, had been killed with a single gunshot in the neck. Police, still investigating the killing, have opened a murder docket.

"He died for what he most believed in," said a friend.

Sources close to the MNR said they believed Mr Cristina had been aware that he was a likely target for rebel elements within the organisation.

Thus was why, they said, he had sent his wife of three years and their baby son to stay with her parents on the East Rand shortly before the attack.

It is thought Mr Cristina may have been assassinated by members of the M'lhanga faction of the MNR - "otherwise they would never have reached him".

"Orlando was extremely security conscious and a superior weapons expert. Whoever killed him would have had to be very close to him," said a source.

Mr Lucas M'lhanga, a former faction leader of the MNR, died in a gun battle between his supporters and followers of the present leader of the organisation, Mr Alfonso Dhalakama, in Zimbabwe in 1983.

And although Dhalakama is now officially recognised as leader of the MNR, Mr Cristina was the true power behind the throne.

To kill him would be to strike deep into the heart and strength of the MNR.

Mr Cristina was a former member of PIDE, the Portuguese Secret Police, who infiltrated Frelimo in Dar Es Salaam in 1964.

He subsequently became private secretary to the Mozambican millionaire Mr Jorge Jardine, who organised and funded elite black military units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

Shortly before independence Mr Cristina fled Mozambique to Rhodesia carrying with him all the files on the special units.
MAPUTO—Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party yesterday approved a key policy document outlining plans for solving the country's pressing economic problems.

The report by Frelimo's policy-making body, the Central Committee, was presented to the party's fourth congress by President Samora Machel on Tuesday and Wednesday.

It lists the successes of the Marxist government since the last congress in 1977 and speaks of mistakes in economic management.

Indications during yesterday's debate were that some leading officials might soon be accused of more than making mistakes.

When a delegate spoke of 'enemy penetration in the Central Committee and Council of Ministers', Mr Machel replied, 'Some are identified. Leave them until after the congress.'

There was no hint of who might be involved, but earlier Mr Machel criticized corrupt officials who, he said, failed to enforce laws because of self-interest.

The Central Committee report, dealing at length with economic, political, military and social affairs, says the party's guidelines for agricultural and food production have not been implemented by government bodies.

This was shown particularly in the way the family farming sector was pushed to one side. Peasants grouped in co-operatives did little better, receiving only feeble support.

The report said Mozambique's agricultural output rose by almost 9% percent between 1977 and 1981, but then fell by more than 2% percent in 1982.

Frelimo is now insisting on government spending to support the family, co-operatives and private sectors.

The Central Committee has also approved a plan to create trade unions whose main tasks will be factory management, worker training and improving working conditions.

The congress has also approved proposals for sweeping changes to the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the official ideology.

The congress, which ends tomorrow, will elect a new political bureau and secretariat.

—Sapa-Reuters
Cristina: asset and stigma to the MNR

By Joao Santa Rita

The irony of Mr Orlando Cristina, who was assassinated in the Pretoria area last week, is that while he was the only well known member of the obscure Mozambique National Resistance, he gave the movement the stigma of having links with the colonial past.

"He was an asset in the sense that his guerrilla experience and knowledge of the Mozambican terrain and sources of information were invaluable to the organisation.

"At the same time, however, he was a liability because of his links with the Portuguese colonial regime and with the former Rhodesian secret services," explained a source with close links with the MNR.

Since its formation in 1976 the Mozambique National Resistance has been battling to gain international credibility. Unable to claim a record of nationalist struggle, as UNITA in Angola has been able to do, the movement has failed to lure into its ranks well known Mozambican exiles.

"One must recall that when the MNR was formed in Rhodesia the bulk of its forces were former black troops of the Portuguese army special units Cristina faced the task of expanding this force with local recruits," the source said.

Although the MNR now boasts of 50,000 men in arms active in six of Mozambique's 10 provinces, it still has no well known personalities among its leaders.

The executive council of the Mozambique National Resistance is formed by people who are unknown to the world and to the Mozambicans themselves. The only known member is Adriano Bomba, the Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa a few years ago and then joined the movement.

The Star has obtained the full list of members of the executive council:

- Afonso Dhlakama (also known as Jacamo) - President.
- Fábio Gideon Maluza - External relations.
- Raul Domingos - Defence and National Security.
- Lieutenant Adriano Bomba - Information.
- Commander Juliano - Education and Social Affairs.
- Commander Marques - head of military operations.
- Commander Zeca - head of military security.
- Boaventura Bomba - National Political Commissar.

Although UNITA's Jonas Savimbi the MNR's leader is an obscure personality who rose to power with the support of Mr Cristina following the death of the movement's first president in 1979 (One theory regarding Mr Cristina's death is that he was shot by a disgruntled MNR member who had lost to Mr Cristina's proteges in a power struggle in 1979).

Mr Dhlakama was educated at a mission school in Zobue, central Manica province and later studied in Beira's commercial school.

He deserted from the Portuguese army and joined Frelimo. Shortly after the country's independence he deserted from Frelimo to Rhodesia together with the MNR's first president Mr Andre Matsangaiza, who was killed by Mozambican forces in 1979.

The Mozambican authorities claim Mr Dhlakama was involved in a corruption case before he deserted.

According to MNR sources Cunstantina was in the last few years involved in trying to break the MNR's political isolation through attempts to recruit in overseas countries well known Mozambican exiles.

"A few years ago it was felt that the MNR had to cease to be a mere military organisation. The leaders felt the MNR had to produce its own political programme and create a political wing in order to gain some credibility," the sources said.

In 1981, five years after being formed, the MNR finally published a political programme which calls for "the extinction of the communist system" in Mozambique and the formation of a government of "national reconciliation" which will be charged with organizing elections.

Mr Cristina himself was involved in organizing meetings with several exiled Mozambican exiles such as black advocate Domingos Arouca, presently living in Lisbon and who was for many years president of another anti-Frelimo organisation, Fumo.

After several meetings in Lisbon Mr Arouca refused to join the MNR. Fumo said later this was because of the alleged MNR's South African connections while the MNR claimed that Fumo tried to get total control of the MNR.

Mr Cristina however is said to have succeeded in recruiting another well known exile, Mr Artur Viancelou, a lecturer at Syracuse University in New York...
Frelimo goes back to roots

By IAIN CHRISTIE in Maputo

ALL key leaders in Mozambique's ruling Marxist Frelimo Party are still in power after last week's fourth party congress, but there have been some important developments.

The biggest change is that the congress doubled the size of the Central Committee to 130 members.

Only one of the new members, the Minister of Health, Mr Pascoal Mocumbi, is in central Government. Fourteen Ministers retained their Central Committee positions.

The majority of the new faces are workers, peasants and military men, mostly unknown outside their home areas, and their inclusion should have an impact at local level. One congress decision was to give power to local bodies because they often wait for orders and directives from central bodies.

Many of the new Central Committee members strongly criticised the national leadership during the congress. One, Mr Jose Paulo Nhuchumila, a pre-independence war veteran and now a sugar plantation manager, had accused the Central Committee and Cabinet of being infiltrated by the enemy.

President Samora Machel said at first to agree but next day, apparently after reflection, said our State is not so much infiltrated as corrupted.

He then generally criticised senior officials who had succumbed to what he termed the comfortable life in Maputo, the country's capital.

A few popular public figures, including the Ambassador to the UN, Mr Jose Cabo Lobo, youth organisation leader Mr Zacarias Kupela, university rector Mr Fernando Gasba and Mr Gideon Ndobe and Mrs Deolinda Guzemane, both of whom were sacked soon after independence, were also elected to the Central Committee.

Mr Ndobe was Education Minister in the Frelimo-led transitional Government before Mozambique's full independence from Portugal in 1975 and Mrs Guzemane had been leader of the National Women's Organisation.

The Central Committee, Mozambique's top policy-making body, normally meets only twice a year. Day-to-day decisions are made by a political bureau, a secretariat and the

Frelimo control committee.

The 10-member political bureau headed by President Machel, remained largely unchanged. Only one more member, Mr Jose Oscar Monteriro, a Minister and currently Acting Governor of the southern province of Gaza was added.

Mr Monteriro's promotion could be related to an improvement in the security situation in Gaza province.

Two new faces in the secretariat are Mr Armando Panguene a former commander in the pre-independence war and now Governor of the northern province of Cabo Delgado and the Information Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, who was once a clandestine Frelimo agent in the Mozambican capital during Portuguese rule.

Poltiburo member and Interior Minister Mr Mariano Matsaihe is the new head of the control committee, which guarantees party discipline and "defends the party against infiltration".

He replaces Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, another Poliburo member who is the political commissar of the armed forces and Minister of the central province of Sofala.

The congress, which was largely open to the foreign Press, approved several policy documents with the need to support agriculture outside State farms as their common theme and specifically included peasant families, co-operatives and private commercial farmers.

The outgoing Central Committee's report to congress said the State farming sector should be re-organised and consolidated through provision of more seeds, farm tools and consumer goods to encourage peasants to raise production.

Economic and social directives approved by the congress said the family sector was fundamental because more than 10 million of Mozambique's 12 million people live in rural areas.

Faced with a myriad of problems, Frelimo is clearly returning to its peasant roots.

Delivering the party's amended programme last Thursday, Ideological Secretary Mr Jorge Rebelo recalled that peasants were Frelimo's base of support during the war for independence.

The peasantry is the principal force of the revolution in our country," he said. - Sapa-Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — The news that Orlando Cristina, founder and second-in-command of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MMR), has been shot dead in a farmhouse near Pretoria, will give fresh impetus to allegations that South Africa is supporting the rebel movement.

It will also revive African allegations that such support is part of a general policy of trying to destabilise neighbouring black states.

These accusations have been levelled at South Africa for about two years by the governments of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Angola — and even, at times, Zambia.

They contend South Africa is doing this in retaliation for their criticism of apartheid and also in prevention of the emergence of any stable black state in the region that could pose a challenge to the Republic.

South Africa has repeatedly denied that it is following any such policy of destabilisation, accusing its black neighbours in turn of fabricating the charges to divert attention from their own inability to control growing internal dissension.

However, both Prime Minister P W Botha and Defence Minister Magnus Malan gave a glimpse of the Government’s attitude on the subject in February when — without admitting they were actually doing so — they told Parliament they would be prepared to support rebel movements in any neighbouring state that harboured insurgents who operate against South Africa.

South Africa, of course, accuses Mozambique of harboring insurgents of the African National Congress.

The African accusations gained some credibility when it was revealed that four soldiers killed inside Zimbabwe last August 19 were members of the South African Army, who had crossed the border in a group and been engaged by a Zimbabwean Army patrol.

The Chief of the South African Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said at the time the men had gone on an unauthorized mission to release a friend they thought was being detained in Zimbabwe.

Then a British newspaper, The Observer, revealed on February 20 a man who had been killed while trying to sabotage a vital stretch of railway line in Mozambique was in fact an Ulsterman named Alan Gingles, who was serving in the SA Army.

Questioned about this in Parliament, Gen Malan confirmed that Gingles was in the South African Defence Force but refused to give any other information about him or how he died.

Mozambique has long claimed that Orlando Cristina was living underground in South Africa, and that he was training guerrilla fighters and operating a rebel radio station from there.

Cristina was actually the founder of the Mozambique Resistance Movement. He was once private secretary to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy Mozambique colonial settler who funded black units to fight against Frelimo during the 10-year war of independence.

After the Portuguese revolution in 1974 which precipitated independence for the Portuguese colonies, Cristina fled to Rhodesia with all Jardim’s files on his special units. Using these files to canvass for recruits, Cristina worked with the chief of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Agency, Ken Flower, to establish the Mozambique Resistance Movement in Rhodesia in 1976.

The Mozambique Government has claimed all along that after Zimbabwe’s independence in 1980, Cristina moved to South Africa with his guerrillas and continued operating from there with South African assistance.

The Mozambican rebels have been expanding their operations in recent months, and are now active over a wide area north of the capital, Maputo, and in the vicinity of the port of Beira.

They have made several sabotage attacks on the port and on the railroad to Zimbabwe’s main outlet.

They have also sabotaged Zimbabwe’s Fieruka oil refinery in Mozambique and the oil pipeline to Harare.

These attacks have caused several acute petrol shortages in Zimbabwe, aggravated at one time by the simultaneous withdrawal by South Africa of locomotives that had been loaned to Zimbabwe before independence.

Who killed Cristina and why he was killed remain a mystery. The most widely held theory is that it was because of a power struggle within the rebel movement.

Cristina himself always kept in the background, leaving the organisation to be led by an African. Its first leader was André Matada Matangana. He was killed by the Mozambican army in October, 1979, and after that there was a bitter power struggle between two factions — one led by Alfredo Dhlakama, a former Frelimo officer, and the other by Lucas M’Nhango.

There was a shoot-out between the two in June, 1980, in which M’Nhango was killed. Cristina supported Dhlakama who became the movement’s leader — but the M’Nhango faction remained a rebel group within the rebel movement. It could have been this group that was responsible for Cristina’s death last week.
The violent peace

There is a new seriousness of purpose in Maputo, reports an F M  staff who has just visited Mozambique. The ruling Marxist Front's Fourth Congress will be held from April 25-30. These congresses, staged at five-year intervals, provide a time for reassessment. During them, Mozambique's political and economic programmes for the period ahead are debated.

This year, the problems facing Mozambique present themselves with particular clarity. Since the exodus of the Portuguese settlers in 1975, reconstruction of the war-damaged economy has been a drain on virtually all the resources of government. This shows in the very quality of life in the country, with constant shortages of food, long queues, and bureaucratic muddle.

Frelimo's involvement in the war against Ian Smith's Rhodesia may have made ideological sense in Maputo, but proved inordinately costly. President Samora Machel said the struggle occupied over 60% of his time, and domestic difficulties took a back stage.

But, the Rhodesian war, reconstruction was overshadowed by yet another conflict — this time against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), allegedly supported by SA. This is far from resolved. And now there is the drought, which wiped out last year's grain crop in the south.

The MNR strikes, which have exacerbated food supply and transport problems, appear to have been partially contained. Frelimo says it has "cleared up" the movement in Gaza, the province adjacent to the eastern Transvaal. The worst MNR-affected area is now said to be around the Manica-Sofala-Inhambane confluence in central-south Mozambique.

However, acts of MNR sabotage on oil pipelines, fuel and food depots, and railway lines continue. It is estimated that 30,000 t of grain stores have been destroyed by the MNR, which have reportedly also gut timber, cotton and tea factories.

Earliest this month the US and UN promised to donate grain to Mozambique, topping up food aid supplied by other countries.

Tight squeeze

Mozambique's economic crisis is characterised by the tight squeeze on food and foreign exchange. Basic items like maize meal, sugar, rice, oil and soap are rationed. Mozambique's currency, the metical (NT), is officially valued at about MT$8 to the rand. In Maputo it is rumoured that the rand buys a great deal more meticals on the black market.

A function of the deputies of the people's assemblies will be to help in "the fight against black-marketeering, hoarding and speculation," and to oversee food distribution. The laws on "economic crimes" were tightened recently to enable the public execution of two Mozambicans engaged in contraband racketeering. A businessman, was caught smuggling large quantities of prawns, regarded as Mozambique's "oil," and selling contraband items at "highly speculative prices."

Mozambique exports about 8,000 t of prawns a year, the US being the biggest customer. In 1981 prawns accounted for around 15% of export earnings (total value MT$11.5bn against total imports of MT$25.78bn). State expenditure in 1981 was MT$16.9bn and total government revenue MT$16 billion. MNR sabotage of the Beira oil depot in February cost the government about MT$700m.

Depressed world prices, abetted by natural disasters in some cases (cashew nut fungus) and war damage, last year led to Maputo's lowest-ever export earnings from its main products, sugar, cashews, prawns and cotton.

In preparation for the April 25-30 congress, hundreds of meetings have been held at factory, local and regional level around the country. Constructive criticism has been called "contraband mistakes" in policy, and acknowledged and will be redressed, according to Maputo sources.

It is thought that some changes of emphasis will emerge from the congress. The "Draft Theses for the Fourth Congress" suggest, for example, greater support for the "private agricultural sector." However, this will operate within the framework of the State Plan which gives priority to the communal villages and co-operatives with the basic objective of "socialisation of the countryside." Agriculture is said to be Mozambique's "main source of accumulation."

According to a statement, which reaffirms Frelimo's revolutionary Marx-Leninist path, "particular attention is to be given to small-scale industries that, by using locally available material, can produce spare parts for the maintenance and functioning of equipment." This is seen as a short and medium-term priority aimed "at increasing our ability to keep existing equipment and structures functioning."

The immediate role of industry is thus to produce essential goods such as building materials, clothing, pots, soap, matches, batteries, nails and ploughs.

Heavy industry foundries are also being laid — designed to eventually break Mozambique's economic and technological dependence. But, it is admitted, "until the time that the major projects are completed, there remain problems that affect people's lives and society — shortages of food, clothing, transport and housing."

Labour incentives are envisaged, "Wages are to be awarded as a function of the quantity and quality of work done." Apart from "freeing the creative initiative of the masses" to stimulate production and trade, the draft theses continue, "we must be increasingly rigorous and scientific in management."

Distribution

Improved "marketing" and distribution is another aim. "The Party and State are to devote great attention to the correct functioning of the trading circuits, particularly to agricultural marketing campaigns."

The People's Assemblies are to play a determinant role in the marketing process (through) the appropriate State structures. Under the leadership of the Party, the People's Assemblies are to participate in mobilising people to produce correctly, to find local, popular solutions to transport problems and to open and maintain access roads. The development of trading circuits and the consequent increase in exchanges will be a strong stimulus for the production of new sorts of goods.

According to the draft, "the class struggle sharpens and enemy action intensifies as the revolution gains victories." This therefore calls for the "constant strengthening of the armed and security forces."

Elsewhere in the world, Maputo's relations with Washington have greatly improved in recent months. US aid could well be forthcoming following the visit to Maputo last December by Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

Maputo's threat to invite Cuban troops to help defend it against "SA destabilisation" has, if not, worked. After a visit to Washington last year by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, Maputo was pleased to note that the US State Department, in January, described the MNR as receiving "the bulk of its support from SA." Greater US interest in Mozambique is perceived as having helped to facilitate isolation of the MNR.

But whether the economic victory can be won at the same time as a constant military build-up is an open question. Frelimo feels the need for armed preparedness very strongly, and views Pretoria as its prime enemy. It is, however, quite possible that if the "masses" continue to receive no tangible benefits from independence, disillusion with Frelimo will grow, and with it support for the MNR. Such is the broad problem facing the fourth congress.
*14 Mr C W FGLN Internal Af
furs—Reply standing over

(28) Death of Mr. Orlando Cristina

*15 Mr C W FGLN irked the Minis
ter of Law and Order

(1) Whether the South African Police are
investigating the death of Mr. Orland
o Cristina: if so, (a) what is the sus-
ppected cause of his death and (b)(i)
where and (ii) when did he die.

(2) Whether the investigation into his
death has been completed so with
what result?

The MINISTER OF CO-OPERATION
AND DEVELOPMENT (for the Minister of
Law and Order)

(1) Yes

(a) Presumably a bullet wound. The
post-mortem report is not yet
available

(b) (i) On a farm near Pretoria

(ii) 19 April 1983

(2) No, the investigation is continuing

Questions standing over from Wednesday
27 April 1983
Students in Maputo to be flogged
By Joan Santa Rita

Six Mozambican university students and one high school teacher have been sentenced to be flogged in public for subversive actions, reports the Johannesburg Portuguese newspaper O Seculo.

Quoting an official Mozambican statement, the newspaper named the students as Delino Ambrusa, Cassano Sulemane, Naves Macuacua, Luis Fijamo, Saide Momade and Jeronimo Zaimaiela.

They were sentenced to eight years in jail and 45 strokes in public for placing subversive posters in the university grounds.

The statement quoted by O Seculo said the posters were “highly reactionary and called on students to undertake subversive actions.”

It is the first time since independence in 1975 that unrest at the university in Maputo has been reported.

The teacher, Mr. Leonardo Mabunda, was also sentenced to 45 strokes in public and eight years in jail.

The statement said that Mr. Mabunda had written “insulting words against the Frente de Libertação de Moçambique and the Mozambican Revolution” during class.

BEIRUT — Rescue workers clearing the rubble of the American Embassy in Beirut today resumed their search for 26 people still missing and for clues to the bombers, who are thought also to have died in Monday’s blast.

Lebanese security sources said 35 dead had been confirmed by last night, many of them apparently passengers by US officials said a further 20 people were almost certainly trapped in the rubble, bringing the death toll to more than 60.

Eight Americans and 10 Lebanese employees have been identified among the dead.

The US State Department, in a highly unusual announcement, said today that a high-ranking Central Intelligence Agency official was among those killed in the explosion.

The department said the official was Mr. Robert Clayton Ames (49), director of the CIA’s Office of Analysis for the Near East and South Asia.

A CIA spokesman, Mr. Dale Peterson, said Mr. Ames, the CIA’s primary Middle East analyst, was traveling in the area for orientation and consultation, but declined to answer further questions about CIA activity in Lebanon.

After two days of digging in the debris no certain lead has emerged as to who was responsible for driving a suspected suicide car bomb to the front of the heavily guarded embassy on Beirut’s seaside.

Yellow-overalled rescue workers yesterday dug their way towards the embassy cafeteria, believed to have been packed when the lunchtime explosion hit the seven-story mission and reduced its facade to a heap of concrete rubble.

The US Ambassador, Mr. Robert Dillon, fuelled speculation that the blast was caused by a suicide attack when he said that two witnesses had reported seeing a heavily laden van force its way past embassy guards and explode.

RESPONSIBILITY

Three groups have claimed responsibility for the blast, but sources close to Lebanese investigators probing the explosion said they were keeping an open mind.

Two of the groups were hitherto unknown, while the third had previously claimed responsibility only for throwing a grenade at a patrol of US Marines serving in the four-nation Beirut peace force.

US officials underscored their commitment to carry on working in Beirut and to press on with their twin missions of ridding Lebanon of foreign forces and seeking a global Middle East peace settlement.

US envoy Mr. Morris Draper, whose wife survived the embassy blast, attended a session of the long-running talks on an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon in the Israeli town of Netanya.

Mr. Dillon, talking to reporters from a rescue vehicle outside the embassy, said staff had already begun setting up temporary offices scattered around Beirut.

US approves R272-m aid package for Lebanon

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday approved about R272 million in emergency aid for Lebanon, including a provision for increasing US peacekeeping troops.

"It is critical at this time to show strong support for what has been accomplished in Lebanon and what still needs to be done," said Democratic representative Mr. Lee Hamilton, chairman of the Middle East sub-committee, in calling for full committee approval. "It is not a time to delay or withdraw from Lebanon, but rather to press ahead."

The package, approved on unanimous voice vote, includes about R163 million to repair war damage — Sapa-AP

HAGAR the Horrible

ADAPTED FROM

A deep hole Hospital Location stone gone, there

EYE OF NEW TONGUE OF CAT
GERBIL FUR
AND THIS AND

NOW CHUG-A-LUG!

I HATE HOSPITAL FOOD!
Frelimo's bitter enemy lived, died by the gun

22 APR 1983

By Brendan Nicholson,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Mozambican rebel leader Mr Orlando Cristina was a soldier of the shadows who played a key role in two tortured decades of his country's history.

News of his death in Pretoria at the hands of an unknown gunman was greeted with delight in Maputo yesterday and with shock by Mozambican exiles who see him as the embodiment of their dream of a Mozambique without President Samora Machel.

In a grim echo of his life of intrigue, Mr Cristina was shot on Sunday on a farm just outside Pretoria. Friends say he was shot through the neck as he lay in bed.

As secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance he was officially deputy to the anti-Frelimo movement's commander, Mr Alfonso Dikakama.

However, sources close to the MNR describe him as the father of the movement, and say he masterminded most of its activities.

The former big game hunter and agent of the Portuguese secret police (PIDE) infiltrated the young Frelimo movement in Tanzania in 1963.

He was sent to Algeria for military training by a Frelimo central committee member, Leo Millas — a black American who Maputo officials now claim was a CIA agent.

On Mr Cristina's return to Mozambique PIDE had to protect him from the wrath of the Mozambican Army, which wanted to charge him with desertion.

He then became secretary and confidant to millionaire industrialist Mr Jorge Jardim, one of the most powerful figures in colonial Mozambique and a godson of the Portuguese dictator, Mr António Salazar.

They worked together on the formation of the so-called "special groups" to fight Frelimo on its own ground.

Mr Cristina then played a major role in the establishment of two more elite units, the special paratroop groups and the Flechas (Arrows) — both of which were made up largely of black men. The Flechas have been blamed by Frelimo for some of the worst atrocities of the war.

Frelimo claims Mr Cristina was present during the massacre of villagers at Inhamanga in 1973.

After the Lashon coup he and some of his Mozambican troops escaped to Rhodesia, where they served for a time under Selous Scouts command. Mozambican officials believe the MNR was formed then from this nucleus. The first MNR guerrilla groups crossed back into Mozambique late in 1976.

Mr Cristina is thought to have been behind the anti-Frelimo radio station, known as "Radio Free Africa" or "Voice of the Hyena".

The Machel government claimed that with Zimbabwean independence Mr Cristina and his men established a base in the Transvaal.

The SA Defence Force has repeatedly denied it has helped the MNR, although late last year the United States State Department said it believed the MNR was a largely military organisation which received the bulk of its support from Pretoria.
MNR chief shot dead in Pretoria

PRETORIA — Mystery surrounds the death of a Mozambique National Resistance Movement leader who has been gunned down in Pretoria.

Police today confirmed that a white man, Mr Orlando Christina, had been shot dead this week.

The Argus Africa News Service reports that Mozambique is making urgent inquiries about a report that the second-in-command of the anti-Frelimo MNR movement had been shot dead.

The former big-game hunter has been described as one of Frelimo's most bitter opponents. He infiltrated it in 1964 as an agent of the Portuguese secret police.

After the Lisbon coup he is believed to have fled to Rhodesia, where he helped the Rhodesians form the MNR from former — mainly black — members of the Portuguese special forces.

He allegedly came to South Africa after Zimbabwean independence with a group of his guerrillas.
SAP probes Maputo rebel leader’s death

By DON MARSHALL
Pretoria Bureau Chief

POLICE investigations are continuing into the death this week of Mr Orlando Cristina, reportedly a senior member of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) who died in a shooting incident near Pretoria.

The shooting is believed to have happened last weekend, but police headquarters in Pretoria withheld information from the Press until yesterday when a report on Mr Cristina’s death appeared in a Lisbon newspaper.

A police statement issued yesterday said police were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Mr Orlando Cristina was shot dead.

No arrest had been made.

The police statement made no mention of where or when the shooting had occurred, although it is believed to have been at the weekend on a farm near Pretoria.

The police also made no mention of Mr Cristina’s MNR connections.

Defence Force spokesmen yesterday denied any knowledge of him.

In spite of Mr Cristina’s connections with a revolutionary movement in Mozambique, it is believed police are at this stage investigating murder.

Any suggestion of a political assassination is discounted at this juncture.

In Lisbon Dr Artur Vilanculos, MNR director for external affairs, initially said a Mozambican “government agent” killed Mr Cristina “inside Mozambique” while he slept, UPI reports.

When told of the newspaper report, Dr Vilanculos said his information was “limited” and the “assassination might well have taken place” in Pretoria.

He said he had no further details.

Friends of the dead man were reported to have said it was not known whether he was murdered, committed suicide, or died in an accident.

Sources close to the MNR, however, did not rule out the possibility that Mr Cristina’s death was the work of the Mozambican Government, which is said to have regarded the resistance leader as a “bug thorn in their side.”

MNR sources said Mr Cristina’s death was the worst setback the MNR had suffered since 1976.

In Maputo yesterday the State-run Mozambique News Agency AIM described Cristina as “an adventurer and failed big game hunter” who became “the number-two” in the MNR.

“He masterminded the operation,” AIM said, “first in collaboration with the Rhodesians, and later with South Africa.”
'Rebel' found shot in SA

Own Correspondent

PRETORIA — Police disclosed yesterday they were investigating the death in a shooting incident of a man reputed to have been a senior member of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

A report of the death of Mr Orlando Cristina appeared in a Lisbon newspaper yesterday.

Sources close to the Mozambique Government were quoted by Sapa-Reuters in Maputo yesterday as claiming Mr Cristina's death had dealt a major blow to guerrillas trying to overthrow President Samora Machel.

The sources said Mr Cristina was a Portuguese national and had been the main organizer of the day-to-day activities of the MNR.

A police statement issued here yesterday morning said that police were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Orlando Cristina was shot dead and that no arrests had been made.

The police statement made no mention of where or when the shooting had occurred, although it is believed to have been at the weekend on a farm close to Pretoria.

Suggestions of a political assassination have been discounted by police.

Defence Force spokesmen yesterday denied any knowledge of the person.

Sapa-Reuters reports that one source in Maputo who has studied the MNR said: "This is an enormous blow for the rebels. He was the big man. He was the man who helped create the organization and the man behind the contact between the MNR and South Africa."

Mozambique has accused South Africa of training and equipping the MNR as part of a campaign of destabilization aimed at keeping its black neighbours economically dependent.

South Africa denies the charge.
Mozambican still held — 2 years after Matola

BY DESMOND BLOW

Abib Thabela is being held under Section 10 of the old Internal Security Act.

He is not the first anti-apartheid political figure to have been captured outside South Africa, but all past figures have been South African nationals living in exile.

He was born in June, 1955 in Gaza province, Mozambique, but went to school in Durban between 1961 and 1970, when he returned to Mozambique.

Mr Thabela was employed as a driver in Maputo for about three years, but at the time of his capture was unemployed.

He became friendly with ANC activists in Matola, and was sleeping at one of their houses when the South African forces raided.

On February 27, 1981, he was turned over to the Security Police, who transferred him to Pretoria Central under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

He was held there until April 26, when he was transferred to Modderbee in detention under Section 10 of the old Act.

Lawyers only discovered he was there during a visit to another detainee.
Exiles in murder plot

By RAY JOSEPH in LONDON
and NEIL HOOPER in JOHANNESBURG

A MAFIA-STYLE conspiracy within the shadowy world of Mozambique exile politics is believed to be behind the mystery murder of legendary resistance leader Mr Orlando Christina near Pretoria.

As speculation sweeps through South Africa's 800 000-strong Portuguese community, informed sources close to the Mozambican insurgents said they believed the murder was the result of internal strife within the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement battling to overthrow President Samora Machel.

who was the MNR strongman, was killed shortly after he had formulated plans for an MNR government-in-exile.

These were seen as a major advance in plans by the increasingly successful insurgent movement to topple the Machel regime.

But they could have sealed Mr Christina's fate, for rivalry within the MNR almost certainly lay behind the murder.

However a veil of almost total secrecy surrounds the killing on a farm reported to be somewhere in the Pretoria area.

Speculation that Mr Christina was the victim of a Frelimo death squad sent from Maputo is ruled out.

He was under constant and heavy guard when in South Africa, and admission to any house where he stayed was closely scrutinised.

Post-mortem

To add to the mystery, close family friends say that despite intense efforts they have not been able to ascertain the whereabouts of his body or even when the funeral is likely to take place.

Lieutenant-General C F Zeitoun, chief of the OJD, said a post-mortem examination was carried out on Monday, and he assumed the family was then given custody of the body.

Mr Christina's South African-born wife Francesca is staying with relatives on the East Rand.

Inquests at mortuaries, funeral parlours and cemeteries in the Pretoria area have disclosed nothing about arrangements for his burial.

The officer commanding at the State mortuary said Mr Christina's body was not at the mortuary, and had never been there.

All that police have said officially about Mr Christina's death is "The South African Police are investigating a shooting incident in which a white man, Mr Orlando Christina, was killed near Pretoria. No arrests have been made."

A close friend of Mr Christina disclosed that the guerrilla commander recently attended a meeting in Lisbon at which a Mozambican government-in-exile was established by the 12-member MNR central committee.

The killing of Mr Christina is undoubtedly a severe setback to MNR hopes of toppling the Machel regime, and comes on the eve of a major Frelimo congress in Maputo.

Only a few days ago, the guerrillas, through their Lisbon-based spokesman Mr Elio Fernandes, denied they were on the brink of overthrowing the Maputo government. Two days after Mr Christina's death became known in Lisbon, Mr Fernandes went into hiding, fuelling possible attempts on his life.

Mozambique's only comment on Mr Christina's death has come from the official news agency AIM. It recalled that Mr Christina became an agent of the former Portuguese intelligence (DE/DGS) in 1964, and attempted to infiltrate the ranks of the Frelimo.

With the help of Rhodesian security forces he set up the MNR following Mozambique's independence in 1975.

With Mr Christina's death, the dreams for Mozambique of Mr Christina's protago (godfather), Mr Jorge Jardim, have also died.

Mr Jardim was the white Portuguese, Beira-based businessman who for years under Dr Antonio de Oliveira Salazar and Dr Marcello Cunhal was one of the most powerful single influence in Mozambique.

Mr Christina, also white, was his right-hand man.

Last year, Mr Jardim — one of the principal victims of the 1974 coup which overthrew the Portuguese dictatorship and led to black rule in the African colonies — died of a heart attack in Libreville, Gabon.

Mr Christina built up his reputation years ago when he led hand-packed Jardim units on offensives into Mozambique, backed by Frelimo supporting states — operations that most men would have regarded as suicidal.

For months, the legend grew, he operated in the heart of Dar-es-Salaam, where Frelimo had its headquarters in Tanzania.

Meanwhile, the former Mozambican consul in Lisbon, Mr Francisco Ribeiro Patrício, was yesterday reported to have sought political asylum in Portugal.

There was no immediate official confirmation of the report and the Mozambican embassy in Lisbon declined to comment on the affair.

The consul reportedly fled Mozambique last week on board a flight to Lisbon after being interrogated for several weeks by the Mozambican security services over the earlier defection of the Mozambican ambassador in Lisbon, Mr Joao Afaade.

Mr Afaade fled to Paraguay last year after it had been disclosed that he was working for the French security services against the Mozambican government.
Govt holds down maize price rise

Inflation rate drops to 13.6%

By GERALD REILLY
Pretoria Bureau

SOUTH Africa's inflation rate dropped to 13.6% — a fall of 1.3% — for the year to the end of March, according to the Consumer Price Index released in Pretoria yesterday.

And a Volkskas economist, Mr Adam Jacobs, said it appeared the downward trend in the rate had begun.

Hopefully, he said, the rate for the whole of 1983 would decline to between 12 and 13%.

The 2.6% increase in the maize price announced yesterday seemed to indicate, too, that the Government was taking a tougher line on administered prices.

But he warned that consumers should prepare for rises of the order of 15% in the price of maize products.

Farmers had asked for an increase of 25% in the price of maize.

The price was announced after a prolonged wrangle yesterday morning between the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Greyling Wentzel, and the Maize Board.

However, the Minister, it is understood, refused to budge on the Government's decision, and told the board it would have to work on an increase of 9.6%.

As at a Press conference, the chairman of the board, Mr. Crawford von Abo, said the maize price increase was to make the board a loss to producers of R1,000 million.

A National Maize Producers' Organisation (NAMPO) spokesman said the disaster which had struck the maize industry after two years of drought would be greatly compounded by the small price increase.

Thousands of farmers were in a critical financial position.

"Already we have indications that some farmers are considering switching to other farming operations. A situation could arise where we will have to pay farmers a premium to persuade them to grow maize."

The Minister gave three reasons for rejecting a 25% increase:

- It would have been an incentive for planting on marginal grounds.
- The high price would have created problems if large quantities of maize had to be exported next year.
- Consumer resistance to too high a price.

Farmers would themselves be large users of maize this year because of the drought.

The Minister said the Government had given the Maize Board the go-ahead to import maize to supplement the expected shortfall on the local market, and had agreed to finance any losses caused by importation.

The director of the Consumer Council, Mr Jan Crone, said the increase was regrettable, and that it would hit the lower-income groups hard.

It was heartbreaking, however, that the 0.6% increase was lower than the inflation rates which the Minister warned were the staple diet of millions of South Africans, and a base for a large number of products. The increase would not be limited to maize meal but would hit the consumer at different levels.

The lower-income groups would find it increasingly difficult to provide for daily needs.

Consumers were under great financial pressure. This was shown by the 770 summonses issued for debt 1982. It should be remembered, too, that few workers received wage adjustments this year.

- Maize export contacts with Taiwan worth US$1 million have been cancelled because of South Africa's drought, a crop, it was revealed yesterday.

After discussions between the Board of Foreign Trade in Taipei and a Maize Board mission headed by Mr. von Abo, it was decided:

- That the 105,000 tons maize which should have been delivered by May 31 was cancelled
- That the 500,000 tons maize due for delivery by end of May next year also was cancelled.
Police silent on MNR leader's death

Own Correspondent
PRETORIA — The police would make no statement regarding the murder last week of the Mozambican rebel leader, Orlando Cristina, until their investigations were completed, Lieutenant-General CF Zietsman, chief of the South African CID, said in Pretoria last night.

"Any statements we make now could cause speculation. Details surrounding the man's death will emerge when an inquest is held, or if someone is brought to court in connection with his death," General Zietsman said.

He said, however, that police inquiries were continuing into the murder of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) leader on a farm north of Pretoria 10 days ago.

In an interview published in a Pretoria afternoon newspaper yesterday, the young wife of Orlando Cristina told how her husband was willing to die for the cause in which he so fervently believed.

"Orlando was a national hero in the true sense of the word and a patriot of the old school — he was a man among men," she is reported as saying.

Mrs Cristina was interviewed at her sister's home on the East Rand where she has been staying with her 15-month-old son Richard since her husband's death.

The newspaper reported that the couple were asleep when a gunman fired a shot through a bedroom window hitting the 48-year-old general secretary of the Mozambican resistance movement in the neck.

She told the newspaper that her husband held no political ambitions, although he was fiercely anti-communist.

"He believed the West could beat the communists only if they stopped talking and started fighting. He believed he could beat them in Mozambique by playing them at their own game," she said.

According to the newspaper, Mrs Cristina's funeral has yet to be held. It is not certain whether he will be buried in South Africa or Portugal.
Maputo frees 15 fishermen

CAPE TOWN — The 15 crewmen of the 162-ton Durban-based prawn catcher, Morning Star, which was held this month while allegedly operating inside Mozambican waters, have been released from jail and are expected to leave Maputo by train tonight.

This was disclosed today by the owner of the 16-year-old fishing vessel, Mr Aubrey Shooter, who said a Mozambican maritime court ordered the release of the seamen yesterday “but has impounded the boat pending payment of a fine of R157,000”.

Mr Shooter was making arrangements today to get the seamen transferred to the Mozambican authorities and hoped to get the men on a train which leaves Maputo this evening.

The seamen have been in jail in Maputo since March 14 when their vessel was arrested by two East German patrol craft.

The crew claimed they did not know of the restriction. [Own Correspondent]
Mozambique introduces flogging laws

MAPUTO — Convictions for armed robbery, child rape and black marketing in Mozambique will carry a mandatory flogging under a new law published yesterday.

The permanent commission of the Mozambican People's Assembly (parliament) said in a preamble to the law that the measure was needed because jail terms had proved inadequate to deter the crime wave.

Those convicted of security offences, smuggling and illegal currency deals will also be flogged publicly.

Inciting minors to crime, drug trafficking and burglary can also be punished by flogging, depending on the seriousness of the crime or the person's criminal record.

Courts will also have discretionary power to pass flogging sentences in some cases of homicide.

Flogging will be in addition to, not instead of, other penalties. The only exception mentioned in the law is that a person sentenced to death cannot be flogged.

— Reuters
SA's neighbours

39,000 Reds and Afghans

Any dishonesty will render the candidate liable to disqualification.

No more cooperation agreement.

South Africa's military exchanges with the Soviet Union, China, and other countries have been reduced.

No more Soviet military exchanges.

By John D. O'Keefe

WASHINGTON

The Star Tribune

South Africa's military exchanges with the Soviet Union, China, and other countries have been reduced. Afghan military officials are meeting with their Soviet counterparts to discuss cooperation agreements.

No more cooperation agreements.
Maputo military court hands down death sentence to bandits

In a recent crackdown on banditry and racketeering, a man was found guilty of running a massive smuggling operation in prawns — a crucial foreign exchange earner. He is to die for his crime.

Goolam Nabi was found guilty of running a massive smuggling operation in prawns — one of Mozambique’s crucial foreign exchange earners. Prawns from Beira were exported illegally in Nabi’s truck to Swaziland through bribing customs staff at the Namaacha border post. Nabi also lent his truck to other smugglers, who paid him commissions totalling about R25,000, plus R3,000 in hard currency.

Nabi also smuggled television sets and video machines from Swaziland into Mozambique, selling each for about R9,000. He was found to possess three foreign bank accounts — in South Africa, Portugal and London.

An accomplice, Zacarias Chitara, who drove the truck, was sentenced to 12 years’ imprisonment and 45 strokes of the lash.

Joe Manderero was sentenced to death for organizing the robbery of sugar and maize, to be sold on the black market, from the train he was driving between Maputo and Swaziland in January this year.

His two accomplices were sentenced to six years’ imprisonment and 35 strokes of the lash respectively.

Antonio Siguqaque received the death sentence for the armed robbery of a Maputo bakery, during which the bakery’s owner, a Greek citizen, was murdered.

Eight other men were sentenced to prison terms and floggings for a variety of offences. One, Exequiel Site, was found guilty of “rumour-mongering, leading to a situation of agitation and insecurity”. He was sentenced to two years and ten strokes.

Six others were students at the education faculty in Maputo’s Eduardo Mondlane University. They formed part of a subversive network run by an alleged South African agent named Constantino Reis who, when the others were arrested, managed to escape. According to the court, he fled into the arms of the South African secret services.
MAPUTO — Six men have been sentenced to death and 11 jailed and flogged after being convicted of rebel activity, robbery, and black marketeering, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

Two of the men convicted to death, Julio Tauzene and Jose Muchunga, were found guilty by the Maputo Military Revolutionary Tribunal of belonging to the Mozambique National Resistance (RNM).

They were alleged to have killed and kidnapped civilians and destroyed schools, hospitals, shops and communal villages.

The court was told Tauzene had twice been taken to South Africa by helicopter to collect weapons for his group.

Another man sentenced to death was found to have smuggled prawns, television sets and video machines across the Swaziland border. Prawns are one of Mozambique's main foreign exchange earners and of crucial importance to the economy of the impoverished socialist state.

Another man was sentenced to death for stealing sugar and maize to be sold on the black market, while two were condemned to die for robbing a bakery and murdering its owner.

A lorry driver in the prawn and video operation was jailed for 12 years and given 46 strokes of the lash.

Two accomplices of the sugar robbery got six years and 38 and 48 lashes respectively.

Public flogging was introduced in Mozambique only last week, mainly for armed robbery and economic and security offences — Sapa-Reuters.
Executions in Maputo on increase

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

MAPUTO — Executions for a widening range of crimes — including robbery, treason and smuggling — are causing growing concern in Mozambique.

President Samora Machel was asked this week to intervene to save a convicted prawn smuggler from death before a firing squad.

The appeal for clemency came from the Muslim Association of Mozambique. It asked that the smuggler, Goolam Nab, be given life imprisonment instead of the death sentence handed down to him by a revolutionary military tribunal.

Public flogging was introduced recently in a bid to curtail a wave of smuggling both to and from South Africa and Swaziland.

Complacency

President Machel has justified the reintroduction of harsher punishments, and said there was "complacency and passivity among the people" in the face of anti-Government rebels and black marketers.

"The penalties we apply have no impact on the people. The old chiefs had their laws and punished severely crimes in their areas. Because of this there was no anarchy."

Mr Machel emphasized that the citizens themselves were demanding more severe penalties.

"Empty hands"

The Justice Minister, Mr Teodato Hunguana, told Parliament that with the defeat of colonialism, Frelimo had thrown out colonial corporal punishment. But "we were left with empty hands and no ways to deal with criminals."

The new policy is part of a sharp shift away from Frelimo's previous emphasis on clemency and "re-education". There was no death penalty until 1979.

Mr Hunguana noted that the introduction of the death penalty had caused international protest, but he told Parliament "Before you talk of individual rights and dignity, you must first have the rights and dignity of the people."
Public firing squads kill six people in Maputo

The Star foreign news service

MAPUTO — A prawn smuggler was one of six men executed by firing squad before a crowd of several hundred people in Maputo on Saturday.

Goolam Nabi had been convicted by a revolutionary military tribunal of running a "massive" operation smuggling prawns, a crucial foreign exchange earner, into Swaziland.

According to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, two of those executed were members of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNRM).

It claimed that Julio Tauzene led a MNR force in Gaza and Inhambane which ambushed and set fire to two buses, murdering all the passengers.

He twice travelled to South Africa by helicopter to pick up weapons for his gang, AIM claimed.

Another of those executed was engine driver Jose Manderero who arranged for his train to be robbed of part of its cargo between Maputo and Swaziland in January.

The sentences were carried out on Saturday afternoon in the suburb of Hulene before representatives of the people's militia and political and women's organisations.
Harrassing East Germans

Spread Duran Shrap

East Germans

[Note: The text is partially readable and contains a mix of sentences and numbers. The full context of the document is not clear due to the quality of the image.
SA trawler is forced to sail to Maputo

OWN CORRESPONDENT

DURBAN — The owner of the Durban fishing trawler Morning Star impounded in Maputo on Tuesday said today that he had encouraged it to try to escape from two East German ships after it was taken in tow.

Mr Aubrey Shooter said the trawler’s captain, Mr Peter Davids, had tried to steam south after the tow rope connecting it to one of the 800-ton East German ships broke, but was blocked repeatedly by the other ship.

Mr Shooter said that Mr Davids had reduced on Tuesday afternoon that the 239-ton Morning Star was at least three miles outside Mozambique territorial waters when it was first harassed.

"Captain Davids tried to make a run for it south towards Durban once the tow rope had been broken, but he became scared when the trawlers warned that they would ram him," said Mr Shooter.

The latest information indicates that the Morning Star — with a crew of two coloured men and 11 blacks, besides the captain — tried for nearly two hours to evade the East German trawlers’ attempts to impound it until it was eventually escorted to Maputo at about 4 pm.

The Morning Star had left Durban on Saturday for a 45-day prawn fishing trip off Inhaca Island.

Mr Shooter said the affair was now in the hands of the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Before the Morning Star was impounded the commander of one of the East German vessels had said it was fishing in Mozambique territorial waters, and demanded that it follow him to Maputo.

Mr Shooter said that when Mr Davids refused the commander threatened to ram him.

Mr Davids decided that there was no point but to follow.

Mr Shooter said the Morning Star anchored outside Maputo on Tuesday night and entered the harbour yesterday morning.

The last contact he had with it was on Tuesday at about 9 pm, Mr Shooter said. He assumed it and crew were in Maputo.

"We can only sit and wait now but my prime concern is getting my crew back," said Mr Shooter.

Asked how the captain knew that the vessels which impounded the Morning Star were East German, Mr Shooter said he had described the flag displayed by them as red with a white centre and a red star.

Angola and US hold talks

WASHINGTON — The first top Angolan official to visit here had talks with the Secretary of State yesterday on the South African occupation of Namibia and Cuban troops in Angola.

Officials said the Angolan Minister of the Interior, Lieutenant Colonel Alexandre Rodrigues Tito, may also meet the Vice-President — New York Times News Service.

8 smashed

Officials said the operation was carried out on April 8.

Military intelligence reports that the attackers were guarding their
Friends adamant that body found is that of... Maputo rebel leader killed in Pretoria

By Joao Santa Rita and Trevor Jones

The second-in-command of the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Mr Orlando Cristina, was shot dead in the Pretoria area on Sunday night, sources close to the MNR and friends of Mr Cristina said today.

Colonel Chris Coetzee, head of media liaison for the South African Police, said in Pretoria today: “The SAP is investigating a shooting incident in which a white man, Mr Orlando Cristina, was killed in the Pretoria area. No arrests have been made.”

Mr Cristina was secretary-general of the MNR.

The MNR sources said there was no doubt that the man found shot dead in Pretoria was their secretary-general. The sources said the organisation was already appointing a new deputy.

The source said Mr Cristina was found dead in his bed with a bullet wound in the neck.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs declined comment on the Cristina killing, saying it was a matter for the police.

Police refused to answer any further queries on Mr Cristina’s death, including a set of written questions. The police were asked if Mr Cristina was murdered and if the South African Police was aware that he was a top member of the MNR.

Colonel Fred King, head of the Pretoria Murder and Robbery Squad, said he knew nothing of Mr Cristina.

Repeated attempts today to contact the MNR's Lisbon representative, Dr EVO Fernandes, failed.

Sources say that MNR had been embarrassed by the death of Mr Cristina and that Dr Fernandes would therefore avoid any queries before contacting the MNR leadership.

The Star's Foreign Service reports from Maputo that the Mozambique government was today making urgent inquiries about the reports of Mr Cristina’s death.

The former big game hunter was one of Frelimo's most bitter opponents for more than 20 years.
Mozambique-Swazi clash follows 'infiltration' talks

MEMBERS of the Swaziland Defence Force and suspected terrorists have been involved in a clash at Lomahela, on the country's eastern border, the SABC reported yesterday.

The SDF confirmed the clash, but declined to give more details.

Reports indicate that there are several clashes every month between Swazi patrols and heavily armed groups attempting to cross into Swaziland from Mozambique.

The latest incident occurred only two days after a Swazi delegation held talks in Maputo with various groups about the increasing numbers of armed groups using Swazi territory to infiltrate South Africa.

President Machel is expected to have undertaken to support Swazi policies and to co-operate where possible.

Sapa
COMMUNAL villages are proliferating in Mozambique, but communism may be lagging.

At the start of this year the country had about 1 600 communal villages, an increase of 500 in two years, with about 2 million inhabitants out of a total population in Mozambique of 12 million.

But according to a study done for the government by a foreign economist, only about 4% of the people who live in the communal villages participate in collective production.

Because this was an internal report, it cannot be quoted nor the economist identified, but confirmation of a sort comes from the deputy director of the National Commission for Communal Villages, Mr Lopes Tembe.

In an interview, Mr Tembe said the biggest problem facing the communal villages was the creation of surplus production to pay for administrators and full-time staff such as health workers (Teachers are paid by the national government)

Salaries for these workers should come from the sale of produce grown in the villages' collective fields, but these fields are often neglected in favour of family plots.

The communal villages allow families to work in the collective fields two days a week. Production in these fields doesn't match the harvests in family plots.

Villages are also meant to have other co-operative, money-making ventures such as Blacksmiths, carpenters, potter, reed-cutters and all other specialists operated in co-operatives, Mr Tembe said, but were not producing a cash surplus either.

A contributing factor to the decline of a cash economy in the rural areas, due to a lack of manufactured consumer goods. With nothing from far away to buy, peasants have adopted a barter system, trading the crops they grow for others they don't have and for the locally made goods they want.

Food production has decreased because peasants grow only what they need for their family's own use. To provide them with access to those basic necessities would have required an investment of prohibitive proportions.

Communal villages have come into being in four ways:

- Some were spontaneous creations of what the government likes to call 'politically mobilized' people.
- Others were formed when people fled flooded river valleys.
- The government also converted into communal villages some of the so-called 'protected villages' set up by the Portuguese during the last years of colonial rule.
- Though government officials don't mention it, some communal villages were formed under coercion by over-strained local authorities, although this didn't reach the level of neighbouring Tanzania, where some rural people were expelled into villages by army rifles.

Village formation gives rural people a louder voice in making their needs and wishes known to the government.

Communal villages range in age from a few hundred inhabitants to one settlement, called Julius Nyerere, with more than 20,000 people.

They vary in appearance from congested hamlets surrounded by banana palms and mango trees to stark rows of shacks.

Another laudable aim of the communal villages is making life easier for rural women, who continue to do most of the work in African societies. Female liberation has always been a goal of Frelimo, Mozambique's sole political party.

Providing creches, grinding mills and boreholes are some of the ways the communal villages try to ease women's burden.

Another major problem facing the communal villages is the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). Government officials say the villages are a primary target of the anti-government MNR bands, which have been successful in destroying some villages and scaring people away from others.

Government officials, however, according to Mr Tembe, the spread of communal villages is continuing, with more being created "every day." They are most popular in the north, where Frelimo began its revolutionary activities 20 years ago.

Almost the entire population of the northern province of Cabo Delgado is in communal villages.

The idea hasn't caught on as well in the south, but, said Mr Tembe, the government's objective was to have everyone in communal villages by 1990 voluntarily, of course.
250 die in cholera epidemic

LONDON — A cholera epidemic sweeping Mozambique has killed 250 people out of 7,000 known cases, according to a report on Maputo Radio.

In a broadcast monitored by the British Broadcasting Corporation, the radio said the epidemic had affected seven provinces in the country over the past three months.

The greatest number of serious cases had been reported in Gaza Province.

The National Directorate of Preventive Medicine gave the casualty figures, the radio said.

It added that outbreaks in the badly-hit southern provinces were declining and the situation was under control — Sapa-Reuters.
Cholera kills 250 people

LISBON. — A cholera epidemic in drought-stricken Mozambique has killed 250 people and affected about 7,000 others, Maputo Radio reported yesterday.

Seven provinces have been affected during the last three months, with Gaza province being the worst hit, the report said.

The National Directorate of Preventive Medicine gave the casualty figures yesterday, the radio said.

Outbreaks in the badly-hit southern provinces were declining, it added.

Cholera, a highly contagious intestinal disease, often accompanies drought, that force peasant and urban slum populations to drink contaminated water.

In January, Mozambique pleaded for international emergency aid to help an estimated 4-million people hard-hit by severe drought. — Sapa-News and UPI
How Christina Died

by F. Rojas

Mozambique's rebel leader's wife tells of the death shot in the night

* * *

Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG: TUESDAY APRIL 26 1983

The wife of Mozambique's rebel leader Mr. Corazon Castro died in a shooting attack by South African troops last night.
Mozambique
sabotage
claim denied

A claim by the Mozambique
news agency AIMP that a group
of South African saboteurs has
been intercepted by the Mozam-
bican defence forces has been
denied by a spokesman for the
Department of Foreign Affairs
in Pretoria.

The agency said men in civil-
ian clothes opened fire after
being intercepted last Tuesday
by Mozambican troops.

"They (the saboteurs) aban-
doned their bags made which
were discovered 64 charge and
special clocks for assembling
timebomb," the agency said.

It added that the incident oc-
curred near the South African
border.
MNR radio
broadcasts death news
2 APR 1983
By João Santa Rita

The Mozambique National Resistance has officially confirmed the death of its secretary-general, Mr Orlando Cristina.

The confirmation of Mr Cristina's death was broadcast last night by the rebels' Voice of Free Africa radio station. The broadcast did not say where and how Mr Cristina died.

The broadcast, monitored in Johannesburg, added that an interim secretary-general had been appointed but did not name him.

The radio described Mr Cristina as a "true and tireless nationalist whose death is being mourned by the entire Mozambican people".

According to informed sources, Mr Cristina, who was shot in the Pretoria area, was one of the founders of the radio station when the MNR was still operating from Rhodesia.

Yesterday, the South African Police issued a statement saying they were investigating a shooting incident in which a person by the name of Mr Orlando Cristina had been shot dead.
The endurance of elites

Emerging Third World nations have priorities quite different to those of the industrialised world. The North — in the economic, not geographical sense — is learning that it is fruitless to expect fully-fledged democracies to spring up in the South, along the lines bequeathed by the former colonial powers.

Any development model requires stability to work. So it is hardly surprising that in Zimbabwe and Mozambique the fundamental watchword is security of the State. Unfortunately, in Mozambique at least, this has increasingly come to mean the security of the ruling elite. And whatever Maputo may say, outside forces are not primarily to blame for the calamity that faces that country.

Since the precipitate departure of the Portuguese, Frelimo has been unable or incapable of addressing itself to the task of economic reconstruction. At the party’s imminent fourth congress (see Current Affairs) more social and economic programmes will be unveiled. But the military build-up, with its inherent dangers, continues.

Part of the problem is that the Frelimo leadership learned its tactics and ideology in a ruthless guerrilla war. And then, following that war, it diverted national resources against the Ian Smith regime. Now it remains in a state of constant mobilisation against the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR). Mozambique has become a stranger to peace.

Quite explicitly, the Mozambique regime sees SA as its prime enemy, with the MNR as a kind of bush adjunct of Pretoria. It is not alone in this perception.

Whatever the degree of SA support of the MNR, which we do not know, is it not likely that opposition to Frelimo is fostered by Stalinist tendencies within Mozambique itself? The military parades, the public executions, the witchhunts, for “economic crimes” — these all have a debasing effect and momentum all their own.

In effect, Frelimo has always had an “enemy” to hold up before “the people” while it consolidates its hold on power. President Samora Machel once called for the redevelopment of the private sector, but nothing came of that. Almost certainly, because all private initiatives have to occur within the framework of State policy — a contradiction in terms.

Classic Marxist-Leninism holds out the withering-away of the State as the final outcome of revolution. It has never happened. Instead, elites are created and endure within armoured rings.

Mozambique appears to have fallen into this trap. The outcome will be perpetual stasis, perpetual poverty.
Durban trawler ‘not fishing illegally’

Mercury Reporter

THE Durban-based trawler Morning Star, impounded by Mozambican authorities in Maputo earlier this week, was not fishing illegally if she were outside that country’s territorial waters, local fishing companies said yesterday.

In a statement to the Mercury, the Mozambican information agency (AIM) said the vessel had been impounded on suspicion of operating within territorial waters and pointed out that unauthorised fishing within the 200-mile limit of their economic control carried a heavy fine.

But Mr Des Nel, vice-chairman of the Natal Trawling Association, denied that the economic zone was valid because it had been unilaterally declared, and was not internationally accepted.

‘I was amazed at the arrest,’ said Mr Nel. ‘It has always been generally accepted that their limit was 12 miles from the coast. The new Government unilaterally declared a 200-mile fishing limit shortly after independence — you can claim what you like but there isn’t much point unless you can police the area.’

Waters

The skipper of the 20-ton trawler Morning Star, which left Durban on a 40-day trip last Saturday evening, radiated the vessel’s owner on Tuesday to say he was being harassed by two East German trawlers outside Maputo.

Capt Peter Davids, who said he was about a mile outside Mozambique’s territorial waters at the time, maintained contact with Morning Star’s owner, Mr Aubrey Shooter, throughout the afternoon.

He had tried to evade the trawlers but in his last message he said crewmen from the East German vessels had hitched a line to the Morning Star and were going to tow her into port early on Wednesday.

Mr Shooter, who heads the fishing concern Shooter Trawling, has heard nothing from Capt Davids since Tuesday.

He assumes the skipper was prevented from using his radio once his trawler had been boarded.

Recalling the fate of two line-fishing vessels confiscated by Mozambicans in the past year, the Hawk and Plumehead, Mr Shooter held little hope for his own ship.

‘All I can do is wait for my crew to return,’ he said. ‘The matter now rests with the Foreign Affairs Department.’

A spokesman for the department in Pretoria yesterday said: ‘We are making inquiries. There is nothing more we can say at the moment.’

Confiscated

Yesterday AIM confirmed that port authorities were holding the trawler under suspicion of illegally fishing in Mozambican territorial waters. Her skipper, 14 crew members and 250 kg of catch were also being held.

‘Investigations are being carried out,’ said AIM. ‘Under Mozambican law, unauthorised fishing or preparation for unauthorised fishing within the 200-mile limit under Mozambican economic control carries a fine of 750 000 to 1 000 000 meticais payable in convertible currency,’ said the statement.

This would be more than R90 000.

AIM said: ‘If the offence is committed within the 12-mile territorial limit, the vessel and any catch is also confiscated.’

Several fishing concerns operate far north of the South African border to harvest prawns and crayfish Trawling off Mozambique, they say, is convenient because there are wide areas in which to fish, there is little current and few obstructions to spoil the nets.

Irvin and Johnson, the giant South African fishing company, advises its skippers to go no closer to the Mozambique coast than 50 miles. A company spokesman said its vessels had never had problems with the authorities there.
Daughter of imprisoned trawler's skipper prays for her father

BY FRANCIS HENRY

We have heard much about the internment of our countrymen in Germany. It is a matter of great concern to us all. Our thoughts and prayers are with the families of those who have been affected. We are deeply concerned about the plight of our loved ones.

The last time Sally saw her father was when she was young. She remembers him coming home from work, full of stories of his adventures at sea. She misses him dearly and prays for his release.

We are united in our determination to see him free. We believe in the power of prayer and hope that his release is not far away. We are grateful for the support of our community and the international community in advocating for the freedom of our prisoners of war.

We are eternally grateful for the love and support of our family and friends. We will continue to pray for our father's release until the day he comes home.
The ANC made a radical departure from its usual policy when it detonated a bomb in a busy Pretoria street. And some fear that the SADF has set out on a dangerous road with its retaliatory raid.

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**SADF air strike was a sop to white opinion, say experts**

By Jasper Mortimer

Two experts on the ANC have said the Pretoria bomb blast was a significant departure from the banned organisation's practice of avoiding high civilian casualties in its attacks.

Political scientist Mr. Tom Lodge, of the University of the Witwatersrand, and Mr. Ian de Vries, of Rand Afrikaans University also believed that a major motive for the Maputo strike was a Government desire to placate white opinion.

"There was a psychological need to hit back, but this does not justify the attack," said Mr. Lodge.

"It was to calm white fears," said Mr. de Vries.

Professor John Barratt, of the Institute of International Affairs, warned that hit-and-run warfare could set in motion a disturbing train of events.

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**Concern grows over defence of Maputo**

Pretoria Correspondent

After the SAAF raid this week, Maputo's defence systems may be improved.

"SAAF Impalas penetrated Mozambique's air defence systems with comparative ease, and all the aircraft returned safely to base. The SADF claims no action was taken by Mozambique, while Maputo claims anti-aircraft guns opened up."

"In a previous raid by ground forces on Matola in 1981, SADF personnel returned to base safely and with all their equipment intact."

"Admittedly both raids were against ANC targets and not Mozambique forces - and before the SAAF strike Maputo tower was warned not to interfere. But concern over the capital's defence is apparently growing."

In a news bulletin monitored in Pretoria this week, Radio Mozambique expressed its appreciation of messages of support the country had received condemning the latest South African raid.

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The report said the Mozambique Government had praised in particular those socialist countries which had already offered equipment to reinforce Maputo's defences.

The countries, it claimed, had indicated they would "not stand by and watch a second Beirut develop."

It is understood they are Eastern bloc countries, not Western nations.

It appears unlikely that the offer would have included any of the more modern MiG aircraft.
Scant reward in retaliation

What did South Africa really gain from the seemingly knee-jerk reaction raid into Maputo this week? PETER SULLIVAN, of the Weekend Argus Political Staff, argues that it merely perpetuated the cycle of violence, and that South Africa has squandered the sympathy it received after last Friday's ANC bomb blast in Pretoria.

It is an easy option for diplomats to condemn all phases of the viocycle, as this allows them to opt out of the main debate. If you condemn the bomb explosion in Pretoria, nobody is going to think ill of you. Similarly, if you condemn the South African Air Force raid into Maputo, you will be behaving as everyone expected you to behave.

Looking deeper... But there is merit in looking deeper into the thinking which causes complete condemnation of both sides of the cycle, and that thinking says one of the parties may one day have the courage to stop, to think, and to say we will not retaliate.

As one ambassador said: 'That is the difference between a statesman and a mere Prime Minister...'

The ugly tearing off of limbs in Pretoria shocked and stunned whites and blacks alike. As did the death of children in Maputo, with the front page pictures as proof.

Does it mean we are entering a new phase of violence in this country? Has the ANC taken a policy decision to go for soft personnel targets instead of hard military ones?

Ignorant... I doubt it. Unfortunately this Government has decided newspapers may not publish ANC statements so you will have to remain ignorant of what was said in the statements.

Far better to let the ANC enter the debate and try to convince people the bomb blast was 'necessary' to free the oppressed, than to let rumours fly and stop people from making up their own minds.

Nobody can justify urban terrorism, no matter how hard he tries. But the ANC does not seem to have taken a sudden decision to go for bombs in populated places, instead it seems to have suddenly been successful, where before it failed.

Urban bombs have been intercepted before and defused only minutes before going off, or have gone off late and caused relatively minor damage.

Was the bomb then deliberately planted to co-incide with the Defence Force vote in Parliament, or even to coincide with the constitutional debate which went through its second reading phase at the beginning of the week?

Again the evidence says this is unlikely, for the planning of the bombing must have taken months, whereas the debate was only planned and scheduled weeks ago.

What does seem to have happened is that the ANC has decided the PLO is effective, and is now adopting the same methods.

Horrible... Nobody in the Western world could possibly have condoned that horrible, terrifying violence which blasted a city's security to smithereens.

And it is precisely this fact that makes people wonder whether the immediate retaliatory strike into Maputo was a wise move, politically and diplomatically.

And Mr P W Botha and his defence hawks wanted just a week before retaliating, imagine the mileage they could have gained from the ANC atrocity when the ambassador spoke in the UN.

He could have roundly condemned the ANC, instead of appearing as guilty.

There are those who say he could not have afforded it.

Yet Sadat did it, and so did Begin, with far greater chance of losing power to an opposition. What a pity Mr Botha did not seize the moment to show his restraint, instead of authorising something which is perceived as hot-headed.

To his credit, the retaliatory raid did as little damage as could be done.

But the kudos South Africa may have reaped from the ANC's action, the sympathy, the switching of supports, the disillusioning of people who felt the ANC was just a black political party - all this may have been squandered on the knee-jerk reactionary raid into Maputo, which gives instant satisfaction but little real reward.
Warning came after air raid claims Mauputo

**Explosions** - Although the official explanation of the government's statement was that the explosions were caused by an unknown cause, it is suspected that the air raid was carried out by foreign forces. The government has denied any involvement in the air raid, but the evidence suggests otherwise.

**Damages** - The air raid caused significant damage to the city, with many buildings and infrastructure destroyed. The government has announced that it will provide compensation to those affected.

**Rescue Operations** - A team of rescue workers are currently on the ground, searching for survivors. The government has requested international assistance to help with the recovery efforts.

**Economic Impact** - The air raid is expected to have a significant economic impact on the city. The government has announced plans to provide financial assistance to businesses affected by the air raid.

**Security Measures** - The government has increased security measures in the city, with troops and police patrolling the streets. The government has also urged citizens to remain calm and avoid panic.

**International Response** - The international community has condemned the air raid and called for an end to the conflict. The United Nations has announced plans to send a delegation to the area to assess the situation.
Mozambique slaps ban on SAA flights

By GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE has imposed a ban on South African Airways using its airspace following the SAAF raid on ANC bases near Maputo. The airline does not know when the ban will be lifted.

The next scheduled SAA flight to Blantyre, Malawi, is on Monday but it won't go unless the airspace ban is lifted.

"We do not know what the situation will be on Monday but at the moment the airspace is closed to us," said Mr. J. C. van Rooyen, an SAA spokesman.

On Monday, following the SAAF raid on Matola, SAA cancelled flights to Maputo and Blantyre.

Mr. Van Rooyen confirmed that the airline had been notified of the events in that airspace while the SAAF attack was in progress.

"As we are users of that airspace, it is fair to assume that we were aware what was going on," he said.

Road and rail links with Mozambique were as busy as ever yesterday and police spokesman in Komatipoort.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano... no UN Security Council session

the main border link, said everything was normal.

Railways spokesman said there had been no interruption in passenger and goods train services.

In Maputo, Mozambican Information Minister Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco yesterday warned Mozambique to expect more South African air attacks, reports Sapa-Reuters and Associated Press.

However, he said Mozambique would still hold talks with South Africa and was "prepared to participate in any initiative designed to preserve peace in the region".

In New York, Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Alberto Chissano said yesterday his government would not ask for a United Nations Security Council session on the SAAF attack because "we have other ways to respond to provocations".

Mr. Chissano met UN Secretary-General Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar to discuss the raid and said afterward his government would continue to support the ANC.

He denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC raids inside South Africa, but added "We will continue to fight until apartheid is down."

He said Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria "belongs to South Africans' internal struggle against apartheid."

Mr. Chissano is one of about 20 dozen foreigners who are at the United Nations to take part in a Security Council debate on the South West Africa issue.

He said he would denounce the South African air raid when he speaks in support of early independence for South West Africa. 
The SA Jets hit back
Frontline quakes as
Mozambique may
be beaten up by a
Super-weapon deal
be reported by a

From the dust of Pretoria and Maputo new problems arise on the political front
Machel takes over defence

By JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel has taken personal charge of Mozambique's security forces as part of a massive reorganizational reshuffle of the Maputo Government.

The reshuffle, the second in a week, was announced at the weekend in a lengthy communiqué from the office of the President in Maputo.

Although the shake-up results mainly from criticism of the government's performance by delegates at the Fourth Congress of Frelimo in Maputo last month, it is significant that President Machel's decision to take over defence comes only a week after the South African Air Force raid on Matola.

The communiqué said the decision was taken because of the "fundamental importance of defence in the present phase of our history when our country is the victim of imperialist attacks and of an undeclared war."

It said "Leadership of the country's defence bodies must therefore be centralised at the highest level."

The "imperialist attacks" apparently refers to the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance rebel group, while the expression, "undeclared war", has often been used by Mozambique in referring to South African raids into the country.

Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, the Minister of Defence, retains his job but will work under the President's supervision.

The communiqué also announced that as part of the government's reorganisation, some members of Frelimo's Political Bureau the party's highest body of the party, would take control of "key" provinces, as resident ministers, in addition to their other tasks.

Major-General Marcelino dos Santos, Frelimo's number-two man, will be responsible for Sofala province. Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande for Cabo Delgado, and the Minister of Planning, Mr Mario Machungu, for Zambezia.

Major-General Inocente Velo- lomo, a white member of the Political Bureau and former Minister of Security, becomes Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

The communiqué also confirmed three appointments announced by President Machel at a rally last week.

Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, former Minister-Resident in the Sofala province, becomes Minister of the Interior; former Interior or Minister Major-General Mariano Matumbe becomes Minister of Security, and Colonel José Oscar Monteiro, formerly Minister in the Presidency and acting governor of Gaza province, becomes Minister of Justice.

All three are also members of the Political Bureau.

Mr Joao dos Santos Ferreira, former Secretary of State for Cotton, is named Minister of Agriculture, in place of Colonel Sergio Vieira, who becomes governor of Niassa province.

Mr Joaquim Ribeiro de Carvalho becomes Minister of Foreign Trade in place of Mr Salomão Mangumbe. Mr Carvalho was ousted as Agriculture Minister and from Frelimo's Central Committee in 1978 after being accused of failing to implement the communal villages programme.

Another new member of the Cabinet is Mr José Carlos Lobo, Mozambique's long-serving permanent representative at the United Nations.

He heads the new Ministry of Mineral Resources.

Several new Deputy Ministers have been appointed: The Deputy Chief-of-Staff of the Armed Forces, Major-General Tomé Eduardo, becomes First Deputy Minister of the Interior, while Mr Teodoro Hingane, the former Minister of Justice, becomes Second Deputy Minister.

Mr Jonas Abreu Malate, former deputy director for Ports and Railways, becomes the new Deputy Minister of the Merchant Navy.

Mr Daniel Filipe Gabriel is the new Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, remaining in the Ministry where he previously served as national director.
SADF officer defects — claim

From JOSÉ CAETANO
MAPUTO — An alleged South African Defence Force officer crossed into Mozambique on Saturday and applied for political asylum.

Last night a spokesman for the Mozambican Ministry of Information said that the man is Mr Gerald Andreas Eckert, a 24-year-old divorcee, who claims to be a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the SADF.

Mr Eckert told the Mozambican authorities that on Friday afternoon he drove his car to the Mozambican border

"Intercepted"

He jumped the border fence and was intercepted by a patrol of Mozambican border guards at 7.30 on Saturday morning. At the time of his arrest Mr Eckert was in uniform and was carrying his service revolver.

He told the Mozambican authorities that he had deserted from the South African army and fled from the country because of "the nature of the South African regime."

He said that he wanted to demonstrate that there are whites in the army "who are against the minority and racist regime."

Naturalised

Mr Eckert was born in Mannheim, in the Federal Republic of Germany, but moved to South Africa at the age of seven and is a South African citizen by naturalisation.

He claimed to have studied medicine in Port Elizabeth but did not complete the course. He later qualified as medical technician.

He was called up for military service in October 1982 and was later posted to the 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte.

His parents live in Johannesburg where they have a clothing business. They could not be traced last night.
Mozambique's position on support for the ANC

IN AN exclusive interview with the Rand Daily Mail's JOSE CAETANO in Maputo last week, the Mozambican Minister of Information and senior member of parliament and President Frelimo Mr. Jose Luis de Oliveira Cabaco strongly denied that the ANC had a military presence in his country and spoke of the government's position towards relations with South Africa.

Q: The South African Government has repeatedly accused Mozambique of supplying the South African National Congress with bases and other military support. How do you answer this?

A: Where are the ANC bases and camps? I'll tell you inside South Africa. All the arms that they use for their attacks are inside their country, not here. What kind of support does the ANC get from Mozambique?

A: We give them humanitarian political and diplomatic support as we have often stated clearly. We support their just struggle. But we deny totally that there are any arms transit camps in Mozambique.

Q: Does your government have the means to control and supervise the places of residence of the ANC in the country inside Mozambique?

A: Yes, without any doubt. We have a very powerful country, not only those of the ANC but all political refugees in our country and we keep a check on their activities. That is why we are secure when we state that there are no foreign war groups, bases or transit camps in Mozambique.

Q: Our question is there no possibility that these refugees may smuggle arms and other military equipment into their places of residence?

A: It would be rude of me to deny that this possibility exists. We have the MNR (Mozambican National Resistance) which brings arms into our country and uses them. But if the ANC is able to carry its bazookas and other arms to a house adjoining a police station in South Africa and attack the station, is it fair to demand that we implement a super-efficient system of security that will detect a pistol or a rifle in a particular house? If we do so, the presence of arms will not be illegal in our country. But we cannot say that the possibility does not exist.

Q: Mozambique and South Africa have been in conflict. Who was the main instigator of these talks? What was the aim of these talks?

A: The aim of our talks with South Africa is to try to find ways to diminish tension in the region. Our objective is not to treat each meeting as another round in a fight but to try to establish a process of negotiation which will lead to much wider perspectives. There are contradictions between Mozambique and South Africa which are simply unsurpassable.

Just as they don't like the fact that we are not racist, we are not blind.

Q: In view of the South African raid on Maputo do you see any chance of talks between Mozambique and South Africa to take place in the near future?

A: Yes, as long as there are matters of substance to discuss. We meet because there are matters of mutual importance to discuss and at the time we do not have to come to a conclusion. If not, there may be another point in time later on which we may agree. This is our attitude to talks with South Africa.

Q: Finally, is there any possibility of improvement in relations between Mozambique and South Africa despite the basic ideological differences?

A: From the political point of view it is difficult to say. But from the point of view of the uncertainty surrounding the security and military situations which affect our countries, we think that there are various possibilities and improvements that could provide tranquility on our borders.

On the political front the contradictions are profound and we need to spell out the South African economic system.

As President Samora Machel has already said the day that apartheid is abolished we have discovered the South African admission to the Organisation of African Unity.

We have excellent relations with France, Great Britain and neutral and other countries and we have no problem with diplomatic relations with countries with different political systems, as long as there is mutual respect.

Third win for Rocket Rex

AMERICAN "Rocket" Rex Stasen scored his third overall win in a row in the 250 class to dominate the third round of the Camel South African Motorcycle Championships at Tarlton International Raceway.

The trio Tarlon course took a heavy toll of riders, and Stasen — reigning national champion — was the only rider to manage a double, on a day that saw both Norton Gino Fagioli and Peter Boyd taken hospital with suspected leg fractures.

Stasen on the works BP Yamaha held off a determined challenge from Russell Campbell (Blue Stratos Kawasaki) to win both heats of the 250 class, with reigning champion Charlie Tassen (Castrol Honda) taking third spot.

There was a tremendous battle in the 125 class between Gary Bergstrom (BP Yamaha), Patrik O'Keefe (Blue Stratos Kawasaki) and David Dijkman on the Shell Suzuki and Keven Korkie on the Castrol Honda.

The leading quartet fought a continuous running battle, Bergstrom and O'Keefe each won a heat with combined race times eventual by gaining on the Yamaha man with O'Keefe second and Dijkman third.

The 500 class saw Tyrone Stevenson on the Castrol Honda, make a welcome return to form to edge out last year's Road of Africa winner Stuart Beaure on the works BP Yamaha. Each won a heat with the.

s snakes

s the sit-in, which will last days

"I have been given street permission from Mr. Fritz, the owner of the snake, not to handle the snakes, but insist that I pick up co- snakes and pose with them," said

"I won't do it and they increased.

We found that the scores for children with poor vision declined more than 60% under high stress — a level so low that they could not be expected to succeed in school," the researchers reported.

School stress also played a part, they said. Children who were held back in their differences in intelligence.

The fact that black, lower class children do poorly in IQ tests and why children who live in broken homes do poorly in school, researchers said in Detroit yesterday.

They found that children living under stressful conditions showed a dramatic drop in intelligence test scores.

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SADF denies training held ‘assassin’

Defence Reporter
THE South African Defence Force has denied that Peter Benjamin Schoeman, the alleged “Machel assassin” now being held in Maputo, is a serving or former soldier of the Permanent Force.

A spokesman said yesterday, “The Defence Force has no record of any such man ever having been, or still being, a member of the Permanent Force. The Defence Force also denies any knowledge of his so-called instructions.”

Earlier an SADF spokesman in Cape Town dismissed it as a “massive hoax”.

Military observers yesterday expressed reservations about the claims made by and about Schoeman.

They objected to the following allegations:

1. Schoeman claims he was trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot.
2. The observers said this was possible but unlikely.

Firstly, Permanent Force members tended to stay in the same corps or arm of service for most of their careers because advanced training was specialized and expensive.

Secondly, the Army did not have its own air arm, which meant Schoeman would have had to change not only his arm of service but also transfer to the Air Force.

He was tattooed.

The observers said tattooing was “out” and actually frowned on in the ground forces, although some sailors still indulged in it. This was especially the case with an officer, which Schoeman must have been if he was a helicopter pilot.

He was to kill Samora Machel.

The observers said they did not see how South Africa would benefit by the death of President Samora Machel because “someone more effective or more pro-ANC might take his place”.

He was to collect information about the Cabora Bassa scheme.

One observer commented “What do we want with details about Cabora Bassa? We built the thing — we’ve got all the plans right here.”

He was to collect information about the Polana Hotel.

Observers could see little direct benefit from ganooping around the Polana Hotel, although it was a well-known rendezvous for visitors from communist bloc countries.
SA ‘spy’ a common criminal: Pik

Pretoria Correspondent

Mr Peter Schoeman, the man who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been sent to assassinate Mozambique President Samora Machel, is nothing more than a "common criminal", said the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, when he flew into Pretoria last night after talks with top-ranking members of the Mozambique Government at Komatipoort.

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, the Director-General of Foreign Affairs, Mr Hans van Daleen, and senior officials.

According to Mr Botha, Mr Schoeman (35) had a criminal record stretching as far back as 1961. Armed with Mr Schoeman’s fingerprints, details of tattoos and the fact that Mr Schoeman had had part of his ring finger amputated, Mr Botha confronted the Mozambique team at the talks.

Arrangements were also made for two policemen to go to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman’s fingerprints.

Mr Botha said South Africa would not ask for his extradition but would allow Mozambique law to take its course.

But, Mr Botha said, South Africa demanded that if Mozambique correct the reports of the alleged plot to kill President Machel and claims of South African involvement.

If Maputo did not right the matter then it could seriously harm any chances of normalising relations between the two countries, he said.
Maputo alleges SA plot to kill Machel

MAPUTO — A “South African military intelligence officer” allegedly captured in Mozambique has said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The man, Peter Benjamin Schoeman, was speaking in an interview with Mozambique television. Schoeman, who was said to have been captured by the Mozambican defence forces inside Mozambique, said he had been sent on several different missions. These had included, in his words, “the assassination of the President of Mozambique during the fourth congress of Frelimo.” The congress ended last Saturday.

Responding to the allegations, the SADF said today it had been unable to trace any Peter Benjamin Schoeman in records. “It seems that this is a massive hoax,” said a spokesman.

Mr. Schoeman said his other missions included collecting information concerning the Cahora Bassa Dam and two installations in Maputo, the post and telecommunications office, and the Polana Hotel which housed many of the foreign guests for the party congress.

Mr. Schoeman (36) said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1984 and had been trained as an infantry instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.
Mozambique prepares for new talks on easing the tension

Raid reports conflict as the casualties are counted.
MAPUTO — In an effort to ease tensions, Mozambique's Information Minister and senior member of the Frelimo Party Secretariat, Mr Jose Cabaco, said yesterday his government was prepared to continue talks with South Africa begun recently at Komatipoort.

Mr Cabaco's offer came during a tour of areas strafed by SAAF Impala jets in Monday morning's strike against ANC bases in the Maputo area.

He told a large group of foreign journalists that six people had died in the SAAF raid and forty others were injured.

In the Maputo mortuary lie the bodies of two children, two women — one eight months pregnant — and two men, one of whom is believed to be a member of the ANC.

The Mozambican Government says five of them were killed when the SAAF Impala strafed the capital, since Zacaria (3), died in Maputo Hospital last night of stomach wounds.

Mr Cabaco said the still-unnamed ANC member was killed while cleaning his car in a street in Matola suburb.

"We have the Mozambican forces were maintaining a full alert, he said. "We are in a war situation."

However, when he was asked if South Africa and Mozambique were in fact at war, he modified this and said that would only have been the case if Frelimo troops had been involved in attacks on South Africa — and that had not happened.

Made the offer

It was at this point that he made his offer to continue talks with South Africa — but he first categorically denied that the SAAF had hit ANC bases or a Mozambique missile site as had been claimed.

Most damage had been done to a jam and fruit factory where three Mozambicans were killed, he said. There had been slight damage to a clothing store used by the ANC.

Earlier, in Pretoria, a senior officer in charge of the planning and operation of the raid (code-named "Skerwe"), told a Press conference that while South Africa regretted any civilian casualties in the raid, Mozambique and the ANC must take the blame.

Such deaths — if there had been any — were the result of the country allowing ANC bases in civilian residential areas, and the ANC operating them, the spokesman said.

The officer, who may not be named for security reasons, said the raid — carried out by Impalas armed only with machine guns and rockets — the intention was to attack only ANC targets — houses used by the ANC — and to prevent a Mozambique missile base from attacking the SAAF planes.

On the way to the target area, about 18 km away from Maputo in the suburb of Kibirdade — the aircraft, warned Maputo Tower they were coming in and not to attack.

The time was 7.27 am — just after dawn — so that the aircraft could make sure they did not strike the wrong targets, according to the officer.

The officer said it was possible that civilians could have been caught in the attack, but the rockets used had proved themselves very accurate in the past.

Workers carry away a coffin at the Maputo hospital yesterday morning. The man was employed in the "Sompol" jam factory, according to the local news agency.

Aida Ribeiro, a six-year-old girl who died in the Maputo raid.
Attack pilots gave warning

Pretoria Bureau

Minutes before SAAF jets strafed ANC targets near Maputo, the Mozambican forces were warned to keep out of the fight.

The final moments before battle were recalled at a hushed press conference at Defence Headquarters in Pretoria yesterday as the taped warning was replayed to journalists.

Above the crackle of static the warning sounded to Maputo tower shortly before 7:27 a.m. yesterday came across faintly.

A transcription says, "Mike zero one, I have an important message for you. Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are operating against the ANC. We have no quarrel with Frehmo Government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

"Maputo Tower, say again, say first your call sign."

"Mz1. This is Mike zero one."

"Maputo Tower. OK, Mike zero one, say again your message."

The message was repeated, with the pilot adding "You understand."
Senior SAAF officer becomes 18th bomb victim

Pretoria Correspondent

A senior SAAF officer yesterday became the 18th person to die after Friday's car bomb explosion in Pretoria.

Commandant Izak Henning (62) died yesterday afternoon at No 1 Military Hospital, Voor- trekkerhoogte. His wife was at his bedside.

He leaves his wife, Mrs Juliette Henning and two daughters, Julie-Anne (16) and Chantal (14).

The name of another bomb blast victim was released yesterday. He was Riffieknman Wayne Lawrence Kratley of Stilfontein who began his national service in January.

Police have still to name five more people killed in the blast.

Pretoria will bury its dead this week. The first funeral will be held at 11 am tomorrow with others throughout the week.

Full military funerals are being arranged for all members of the Defence Force.

Most funeral arrangements have been completed for the bodies which have been identified and named by the police.

A spokesman for the Maimela and Magatsela families from Mamelodi said their relatives would be buried in Lydenburg in the Eastern Transvaal at the weekend.

The Transvaal Provincial Council today expressed its outrage at the blast.

Leader of the House, Mr Fanie Schoeman said the council condemned this "shocking act of deliberate murder and meantime of so many unselfish and unsuspecting people.

"The council hopes that those responsible are apprehended as quickly as possible."

No exact cost of the Pretoria bomb blast has been calculated but it is expected to run into millions of rand.

Provisional estimates show that reglazing of the large Nedbank Square complex could cost about R150 000.

Then other damage, including that to partitions, lift doors, ceilings and the external facade will have to be repaired.

See Pages 2 and 11, World section.

They might have lived, but for a shoelace

Pretoria Bureau

Four migrant workers killed in the Pretoria bomb blast may have survived if they had not delayed in Church Street while one of the victims stopped to tie his shoelace.

A survivor of the blast who was walking with the group of workers said they had stopped at the corner of Church and Schubert streets while one of the men fastened his shoe. Seconds later the bomb exploded, killing four of the men and wounding two.

A relative of the victims, Mrs Elfia Maimela, said three of the dead men had been identified.

They were Mr Judas Mogale Maimela (33), Mr Moses Lengou Maimela (30) and Mr Jim Sekgoete Magatsela (30), all of Mamelodi East.

The men were on their way home from work, heading for the Pretoria Station when the bomb exploded, Mrs Maimela told The Star.

One of the injured men, Mr Abraham Mashulo, is in critical condition in the Kalafong Hospital.
SA ready to live in peace, says Fourie

By Gerald L'ange, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — South Africa's readiness to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours was repeated on US television last night by the SA Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Brand Fourie.

On the 'News Nightline' programme, Mr. Fourie said the SAAF raid into Mozambique was not intended as an attack on that country, but on 'African National Congress targets there.'

He appeared with Mr. Anthony Lewis, a New York Times editorial executive, who has visited South Africa.

Before their appearance, a SABC film of the Pretoria bomb blast was shown.

Mr. Lewis looked at the bombing in the light of frustrations among South Africans blacks, caused by the statutory restrictions under which they lived and the denial of political rights in large parts of the country.

South Africa's neighbours could have been in no doubt, he said, that it would respond to attacks such as that in Pretoria.

Mr. Fourie said the bombing illustrated the strategy being promoted by Russia internationally. He pointed to the violence perpetrated by the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Irish Republican Army and said the ANC was led by the South African Communist Party, which was, in turn, directed by Russia.

Asked if the Mozambique raid was not likely to force that country closer to Russia, Mr. Fourie said the strikes were at the ANC, not Mozambique.

South Africa had offered to sign non-aggression pacts with its neighbours and was still ready to do so. Shortly before the Pretoria bombing, South Africa and Mozambique had been talking about how this kind of incident could be avoided.

Mr. Fourie said South Africa had discussed these matters for years with its neighbours and they knew attacks such as the Pretoria bombing could not be allowed.
ANC warned to stop attacks

Political Staff

THE Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday bluntly warned the African National Congress after it issued a statement in Dar es Salaam taking full responsibility for the Pretoria bomb blast "Stop it or else."

Mr Le Grange was speaking after the South African Air Force’s retaliatory raid on six ANC installations near Maputo and the ANC’s statement that it was responsible for Pretoria’s “Black Friday.”

He said the South African security forces were well informed about ANC activities and their bases and said they would be attacked again if the communist organization continued its terror tactics against South Africa.

**Statement**

The ANC statement from Dar es Salaam was "full of gross inaccuracies" which could not go unanswered, he said.

According to Associated Press, the ANC said in its statement "On Friday, May 20, a unit of Umkhonto We Sizwe carried out an attack against the operational headquarters of the SAAF and the Department of Military Intelligence in Pretoria. The enemy was among others, senior military officers."

"The frenzied propaganda onslaught that the apartheid regime has launched since this operation cannot disguise the fact that this action was directed at strategic military installations."

"The installations are an integral part of the regime’s machinery of repression and terror in South Africa and Namibia and aggression against independent Africa."

The statement said that the Pretoria operation, like others, had been planned and executed by ANC members "based and operating in South Africa, including Pretoria itself."

The ANC said that despite its action, South Africa was threatening to intensify its "campaign of aggression against the independent states of Southern Africa and annihilation of South African refugees."

**Inaccurate**

Mr Le Grange said that the ANC’s statement was inaccurate about several details.

"It has tried to leave the impression firstly that a solely "military" target was attacked and secondly that the ANC has entrenched bases from which to operate within the country and in the administrative capital itself," said Mr Le Grange.

"The statement is wrong on both counts. I can give the assurance that there are no ANC operational structures based in South Africa, and I want to point out that the small percentage of military personnel killed or injured in the bomb blast gives the lie to ANC claims that they hit military targets."

Mr Le Grange said that in every attack up to now the police had proof that the men and the weapons they used had come from outside the country and that the equipment was largely from foreign countries.

Small numbers of ANC members infiltrated the country from time to time but there was proof that they had left the country immediately afterwards.

Mr Le Grange said also that the ANC claim that they had hit the "operational headquarters of the SAAF" was also inaccurate. The SAAF offices in one of the buildings opposite where the bomb had been placed, was an "administrative" building.

The building, and the one opposite, which housed military intelligence, were also occupied by hundreds of civilian workers who had had nothing to do with the military.

"The ANC statement attempted to create the impression that they had hit a military installation or a military base, but this has been totally disproved by pictures of the area and the injury list," said Mr Le Grange.

"The target area was in the center of Pretoria’s business district and the small number of military personnel on the injury list showed simply that this was not an indiscriminate terrorist attack on civilians - both blacks and whites."

"What is more, the attack had been condemned by both black and white leaders."

Mr Le Grange also rejected the ANC statement’s claim that South Africa was extending its "aggression" against neighbouring territories.

"We have offered all our neighbours non-aggression pacts, we have not threatened to attack another country and we have constantly warned our neighbours that if they continue to harbour terrorists they will have to suffer the consequences," said Mr Le Grange.

The ANC’s claim that South Africa intended to attack refugees was also misplaced.
A photograph released in Maputo yesterday of three bodies outside a fruit-processing factory, alleged to be victims of the South African raid yesterday.
Maputo factory was shot up 'by accident'

Defence Reporter

SAAF fighters which raided Maputo on Monday shot up a jam factory and a businessman's house which were not occupied by members of the African National Congress - "by accident".

A source close to the SADF claimed yesterday that damage to the jam factory and a house belonging to Mr Francisco Morgadinho, director of Mozambique's national advertising agency, resulted from overheat after failure to hit the only ANC target which escaped damage from the fighters.

"If they had shown the journalists everything, they would have seen the other five targets which had been hit as planned," the source said.

The source said that the impalas were to have attacked six targets which had been identified as ANC installations. Five of these had been hit and badly damaged, but the sixth had been missed, and unfortunately the attacking aircraft's fire had damaged non-ANC property and caused casualties among Mozambicans in the densely built-up suburb.

Sape-Reuters reported from Maputo that a Mozambique Cabinet minister told a rally there were no ANC guerilla bases in Mozambique.

"The South Africans know very well that there are no ANC bases in Matola. There are no such bases in Mozambique. They know very well that Mozambique and Frelimo are not responsible for the problems of South Africa," said the Agriculture Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira.

The Mozambique Government said in a statement yesterday that some socialist countries had offered military equipment to strengthen Mozambique's defence.

Swazi police said yesterday that two ANC members had been arrested after an ars cache was found in a house near Mbabane.

They said an Asian man...

and a black woman were expected to appear in court soon.

* * * * 

The Lesotho Government has sent Pretoria a note protesting against Lesotho being identified as a base for attacks on South Africa.

The note, to the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the Lesotho government hoped that the presence of South African political refugees in Lesotho would not be interpreted as allowing Lesotho to be used as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

There were no ANC bases in the country and South Africa had failed so far to take Lesotho up on its invitation to send officials to look for evidence of ANC installations.

* * * * 

ANDRE VILJOEN

reports from Harare that the ambassador at the new Palestine Liberation Organization Embassy here, Mr Ali Halimah, said in an interview yesterday that South Africa was planning aggressive action against Zimbabwe.

He said a warning this week by the South African Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, to "countries harbouring the PLO terrorists" was simply a threat aimed at Zimbabwe which is the only country in the region with a PLO embassy.

Too late for classification

* * * * 

DACHENBURG, pretty brown sable
dachshund named Mitch, lost

in Tufnac Street, Strand. Three
weeks ago. Owner despairing. Phone
94 4115 (bus) 40 4640 a/f
ANC missiles ‘neutralized’

Defence Reporter

THE SAAF attack on missile sites in Maputo yesterday was carried out to protect the raiding aircraft from the most fearsome air-defence guided rockets deployed in Southern Africa.

The Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan said in the Assembly yesterday that a missile system centrally located to protect the African National Congress installations had been “effectively neutralized”.

It is known that Maputo’s principal defensive weapon against a frontal attack consists of an unknown number of launchers, possibly 20 or more, firing the old but effective Russian-built SA-3 guided missiles.

Facts about the Maputo attack are scarce, but on the basis of tactics employed in earlier SADF operations it is possible the attack on the missiles was carried out by a force operating separately from the Impala III ground-attack fighters which assaulted other objectives.

The raid may have been preceded by implementation of a deception plan to mislead the Mozambican early-warning radar system.

A statement issued yesterday by Aim, the Mozambican news agency, confirmed that the attack had lasted only a few minutes.

It made no mention of the ANC installations named by General Malan, claiming that the SAAF aircraft had attacked a bridge in the residential suburb of Matola – scene of a bloody SADF ground raid on the ANC in January 1981 – and several houses in the residential suburbs of Fomento and Loberdade.

According to Aim, the raiders used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs, but gave the death-toll as only four – two women, one of them pregnant, one child and a factory worker – with 24 wounded.
This is Mike Zero again.

Keep Out of It or Our Planes Will Hit Back.

Mike Zero One calls Maputo and tells Stargate air command....
Worldwide criticism of Maputo raid

YESTERDAY'S reprisal raid on Mozambique has provoked widespread international criticism. The British Government and the British Council of Churches severely condemned the raid.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Francis Pym, said that the attack was "inadequate" by the standards of the Maputo raid and called for an end to the "vicious cycle of violence in Southern Africa.

"Deeply regret that the human suffering resulting from these (raids) will have caused and deplore the violation of Mozambique's sovereignty. I have repeatedly made clear my concern that the problems of Southern Africa cannot be solved by violence."

Frank's Pretoria bomb blast continued to dominate news in Britain, and the raid on Maputo was the main item on all news bulletins internationally and on the BBC World Service.

The British Council of Churches joined in condemning the raid, saying that against and repression could be a continuing process.

Mr. Renato Kampamba, chairman of the National Council of Churches in Zambia, said that the raid was "barbarous" and "unjustified".

In a brief report on the attack, the BBC said that the South African attack was aimed at undermining the anti-apartheid movement. Bishop Trevor Huddleston, who has accused the South African Government of terrorism, said, "This morning's aerial bombing of Maputo was an act of international terrorism."

"What other country in the world can act with such ease?" he asked.

Workers stranded, power, pl

By flying in daylight, the pilots were able to visually identify their targets and thereby minimize the risk to civilians," he added.

Mr. Pym stated that the SADF regretted the loss of civilian lives and accused those who lived next to ANC bases of being fully aware of what was happening and should therefore bear responsibility for their own fate.

Asked if the ANC had expected the attack, the official said, "Intelligence sources in Zaire that they had not been identified by late last night."

The SADF said that the raid was launched at 7:10am and lasted about five minutes. The attack was on the outskirts of the city of Maputo, 14km from Maputo, and included a series of aircraft and ground forces.

Meanwhile, Mozambican authorities claimed that yesterday's South African military raid on targets in the outskirts of the city of Maputo, 14km from Maputo, was launched at 7:10am and lasted about five minutes. The attack was aimed at Maputo's Central Hospital.

A total of 12 people were killed and 26 injured. The hospital was badly damaged and all the staff were taken to a nearby hospital. The hospital was badly damaged and all the staff were taken to a nearby hospital. The hospital was badly damaged and all the staff were taken to a nearby hospital.

Men.stats, NL

Soccer star in court case

By JOHN MOAPELO

Soccer star, Kwame K. Sonko, who is being tried in Pretoria, has appeared in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday on charges of murder and malicious damage to property. The defendant was accused of murder in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

Petros Bulanga, 31 and Etoile Maile, 31, both of Mamelodi East, w

2 witchdoctor

Minister was not identified that he was attacked.

Mr. Louwe, who was going to court, was not identified that he was attacked.

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Fears for safety of ships

Mali Correspondent DURBAN: Shipping companies that are agents for ships loading or unloading in Mozambique, and thus likely to find out yesterday, whether the docks or their ship was involved in the attack by the Mozambican capital, have been told that the docks were not between South Africa but also between the Rhodes and the overseas offices of the shipping companies.

The paper put them in touch with the public relations directorates of the S A Defence Force and the S A Navy, and the paper was able to give them the information they sought.

They were then advised to contact the Department of Transport or the Department of Foreign Affairs, but they drew a blank on it.

A Durban businessman phoned the paper to say he had been in touch with the public relations directorate and was told that the docks were not involved in any events.

The paper did not make any mention of the fact that the ship was the Vicksburg bomb blast in the raid into Maputo, and was to be condemned.

SAPA

Guns cut

africa and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Maputo, retreating in and out of the highway linking the area to Maputo and sealing off the city of Maputo. Thousands of Maputo-bound workers were stranded.

During the early afternoon, a party of foreign diplomats accredited to Maputo were taken on a lengthy tour of the area by the newly-appointed Minister of State Security, Major-General Marambo Matsimbe. He later gave a press conference to representatives of the Mozambican and foreign press.

But the SADF denied the use of bombs during the raid.

"We only used missiles and cannon fire. If we had wanted to completely level the area we could have, but we were limited by the loss of civilian life," said a SADF spokesman.

He also denied claims that the Impala had bombarded a factory.

"We knew exactly what our targets were. If civilians were killed or injured it was because they were in homes near the railroad," he said.

On the road to success

In the first strike, 400 ANC bases were destroyed.

ANC bases were directly attacked.

The SADF launched three bloody attacks against ANC headquarters, killing 35 top ANC leaders and destroying ANC offices in the structures.

ANC men fired back. Exactly how the troops withdrew from Mozambique has not been clear.

At the time, the Chief of Staff of the SA Army, General Constant Vlok, said the attack followed "irrefutable evidence" that the ANC had attacked SADF troops on border incidents.

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bbert fears ‘rising conflict’

Addressing the House immediately after the announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the SAAF raid, on the Mozambican border, he said that the move had been seen and understood within the context of the "atrocious" events of Friday, when a bomb blast in Pretoria killed 18 people and left 216 injured.

"No society can tolerate indiscriminate terror such as we saw in Pretoria, and we must make our complete opposition to it clear in the most unequivocal terms," Mr. Andrews Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, associated his party wholeheartedly with the raid.

Mr. Paul Kruger, leader of the Nationalist Party, said: "So far as the announcement of the Minister is concerned, I want to say that it has our wholehearted and unqualified support." A spokesman for the Azania People's Organisation (AZAPO), yesterday said that the raid was a destabilization tactic of the Government.

"We fear that the raid may ignite retaliation efforts from black governments in the sub-continent," AZAPO's publicity secretary, Mr. Ismail Mkhabela, said.

He said AZAPO regretted the bloodshed that occurred Friday in Pretoria and the violence that prompted yesterday's avenging raid, but said it was a symptom of South Africa's inherent conflict.

In Cape Town, Miss Katie Philip, president of Nuns, yesterday accused the streets of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ: "All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword."

"All violence, whether it was Pretoria's bomb blast or the raid into Maputo, was to be condemned," said Ms. Philip.

...ted, power, phones cut

less as the gunning of them went on. The tele-... the area during the raid... factory... damaged attack and... two women... and the identified as... The third... not been identified...

witchdoctors guilty of murder

JOHN MOJAEPE
Yorton Bureau

A case who murdered a po... and found guilty of murder in Supreme Court yesterday... and Elza Malhe... was jealous that she knew the plan to murder Mr. Louw. She was found guilty of defrauding two insurance companies.

In a day-long judgment... who were found guilty of murder and charged with the bodies of Mr. Louw from Bulungua with a butcher's knife.

Mr. Louw, a well-known motor car accident... as the body of Mr. Louw and claimed a total of R110,000 from two insurance companies.

\[3\] on Terror Act charges

PIETERSBURG - Three former Turffontein University students who have pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism and Internal Security Act were found not guilty by a judge, according to reports.

"We knew exactly what our targets were. If civilians were killed or injured, it was because they were in homes next to the ANC bases."

The defendants had argued that because of the intelligence reports are concerned, it would seem that about 200 men could have been at the "Main Camp" while about 30 each at the other targets.

"We were in the area only for about two minutes. We had orders not to fire on houses and had no intention of attacking civilians. We have no wish to attack Frelimo bases or citizens of that country," said the spokesman.

Strik over-in 27

SOUTH AFRICA: In strike yesterday,... ANC bases in... the third... the first... ANC was... 37, in a... All three... in their wake... the establishment of countries with... in Pretoria... Mr. Kok, author, Foreign Affairs, country, when... night he... 1, to 1,000. As... recently... All three... to be sure to... It was... only hours before... turned off the strike in... Now, as in the... the only... some... to be sure... impossible... of the targets... the last two years... great difficulty make sense of it. One John... some impressed... "A "po"... and bloody death... That raid... soldiers who... into"... The drivers... town of... roadblocks to..."
WASHINGTON — Though there has been no official American comment on Mozambique's reported willingness to talk peace with South Africa, the news is clearly pleasing to Washington which has been looking anxiously for signs of progress in its southern Africa initiative.

The Mozambique position was contained in a news agency report which quoted Maputo's Information Minister as saying his country was prepared to participate in any effort to bring peace to the region.

If it comes at a time when there is evidence that the US believes Mozambique could play a role in the wider issues of southern Africa — including the Namibian question.

In recent months, a series of sensitive discussions between Washington and Maputo seemed to be easing relations between the US and Mozambique. And there has been US support for the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique on methods of resolving bilateral conflicts.

Something of the significance attached by the Americans to Mozambique's potential role in southern Africa emerged this week with the disclosure that a senior Mozambique official had recently visited Washington unannounced.

The official, Mr. Jacinto Soares Veloso, was Minister of Security at the time of his visit. He has recently been moved to another position in the Maputo Government.

In Washington, he discussed the talks between South Africa and Mozambique but the main purpose of his visit was to join in discussions between US and Angolan officials on the key question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

CUBANS

Without a Cuban withdrawal, the Americans maintain, there can be no real chance of bringing a settlement to the Namibian question, or establishing peace in the sub-continent.

A Washington source report this week said that State Department officials had not yet had a "reading" on talks in Moscow last week between Angola's president, Mr. Eduardo dos Santos, and Soviet officials on the Cuban troop issue and what effect the talks would have on the southern Africa situation.

But whatever happened in Moscow, the Americans are anxious to keep up their diplomatic momentum. Their first response to news of the Pretoria bomb and the retaliatory raids on Maputo was to offer to review what further role they could play in renewing peace and they recalled their encouragement at the dialogue between Pretoria and Mozambique.

This week's statement from Mozambique must be seen in that context.

On the American domestic front, the Reagan administration needs to show that its policy of constructive engagement with southern African countries has brought results.

Measurable success in southern Africa, particularly with regard to Namibian independence, would be a major foreign policy feather in the cap of the Reagan administration, which is facing serious problems in other parts of the world such as Central America and the Middle East — SFS
Maputo raid victims buried

MAPUTO — Thousands of mourners yesterday attended the funeral of five of the victims killed in South Africa’s air strike against African National Congress (ANC) guerrilla bases, including the only ANC member Mozambique says died in the attack.

ANC members carried the coffin of Fred Nangedi, who ANC officials said was killed as he washed his car in the suburb of Matola when Impala jets struck outside the capital, Maputo, on Monday morning.

The Mozambican Government initially said all the victims were civilians. It denied the Republic’s claims that 64 people, including 41 ANC members and 17 Frelimo soldiers, died in the air strike.

A six-year-old child, Ada Ribiero, and three workers killed at a jam factory were also buried yesterday.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the Frelimo’s political bureau, told the crowd: “We have come here to weep for our dead, but we have also come to say that we know how to transform these tears into new strength to continue the struggle.”

The sixth victim, a Mozambican soldier, died on Wednesday, the Defence Ministry said. He will be buried later.

The government disclosed that initial reports of a two-year-old girl being killed in the raid were incorrect. The girl was seriously injured and is still in hospital.

A hospital official reported that the unborn child of Mrs Ana Regina Mutombene, who was killed at the jam factory, had died. Mrs Mutombene was in her ninth month of pregnancy when she was killed — Sapa-AP
Raid warning given too late claims Maputo

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that the warning given by South African Air Force pilots not to interfere with Monday's raid was radioed to the Maputo Airport control tower only after the attack had ended.

At a Press conference yesterday the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, said South Africa had timed the raid to coincide with the arrival over Maputo of a scheduled DC-10 airliner of Mozambique Airways so that Mozambique could not fire its heat-seeking anti-aircraft missiles.

Mr Cabaco admitted that the control tower did not know the raid was taking place until the SAAF's message from "Mike Zero One" was received.

The Minister played a recording of messages received by the control tower after 7 am on Monday.

As in the recording released by the SADF the South African pilot could be heard warning the tower that "any interference with these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation."

Mozambique claims the raid took place between 7:31 am and 7:34 am while the SADF has given times about five minutes earlier.

Mr Cabaco said that the SAAF's warning was not received until after a scheduled flight to Beira was cleared for takeoff at 7:34 am — only then is "Zero Mike" heard on the tape.

A Mozambican Ministry of Defence communiqué said today that a Frelimo soldier had died of injuries suffered in the raid.

But the official news agency, AIM, said the raid death toll was still only six as one of the injured, thought to have died, was found alive in hospital.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said this was yet another blatant untruth from the Mozambique propaganda machine.

"It would have been ludicrous to issue a warning after the attack when the object was to warn Frelimo forces not to interfere while the attack was in progress."

"The latest allegation is just more nonsense in an attempt to confuse and hide the facts under a flood of meaningless verbal garbage," the spokesman said.
Surprise at mild Machel response to raid

OBSERVERS have been surprised by Maputo's relatively mild response to this week's SADF raid on ANC bases in the Mozambican capital.

For, in the six days since that lightning strike, the Mozambican response has been muted in comparison with the strident outpourings which followed, for example, the January 1981 attack on Matola.

Complaints

Then, the regime of President Samora Machel was unceasing in its threats and complaints; there were emergency meetings of the UN Security Council and of the Organisation of African Unity bodies.

Delegations from other African states rushed to Maputo to express solidarity. Mozambique's official radio service achieved new

Sunday Times Reporter

heights in its condemnation of "racist, imperialist invaders" from Pretoria.

This week, there was little, if any, of that. To be sure, the SADF strike was more limited. Nevertheless, the response was significantly less strident.

There was an oh-so-mild announcement on Radio Maputo. There was an almost pro forma complaint about South African "destabilisation".

More than one Mozambican Minister breathlessly denied that the ANC has any bases in the country and said bilateral talks between Maputo and Pretoria would continue.

Information Minister Jose Malo Cabaco went farther: he said that any ANC exile bearing arms in Mozambique would be arrested.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.W. Botha, immediately sought clarification of the Machel regime's attitude.

Some observers attribute the relatively subdued reaction in Maputo to the insecurity of the Machel regime.

Discipline

They noted that, some months ago, the anti-Machel MNR (Mozambique Resistance Movement) was virtually on the doorstep of Maputo.

The MNR stopped — or was stopped — short of actually toppling the Machel government, but the experience may have made Frelimo wary of rebels of any stamp, hence its tighter discipline on ANC exiles within its borders.
Polls still show set for landslde

LONDON — The British general election campaign enters its last full week today with opinion polls predicting a landslide victory for the ruling Conservatives.

The Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, is expected to return from the Western Economic Summit in the United States today to resume campaigning.

Weekend polls say her party is at least 16 percent ahead of the opposition Labour Party. Labour has 39 to 31.5 percent support and the fledgling Centrist Alliance 18 to 23.

Leaders of the alliance — of Liberals and the new Social Democratic Party (SDP) — held a strategy meeting in Scotland and pointed to a slight improvement in the alliance’s showing in the polls, said Labour was already a spent force.

But Labour leader Mr. Michael Foot said in a television interview that he remained optimistic despite his party’s poor showing.

Police said last week that they had given extra protection to Mrs. Thatcher, Mr. Foot and alliance leaders Mr. Roy Jenkins and Mr. David Steel because of indications that IRA guerrillas were planning a political assassination. A man named as one of the suspected guerrillas was discovered to be living openly at his home in Eire, but the police said the extra protection would continue.

At its meeting yesterday the alliance decided to adopt what it called a higher profile and give Mr. Steel, the Liberal Party’s popular leader, a larger role in its campaign.

Mr. Steel is second only to Mrs. Thatcher in opinion polls, but Mr. Jenkins remains the alliance’s Prime Minister designate.

Mr. Steel and Mr. Jenkins said they would limit attacks on the other parties and concentrate on alliance policies in the hope of wooing disillusioned Labour supporters or Conservative voters wary of too extreme a brand of conservatism.

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HAGAR the Horrible
By Dik Browne

I DON’T MIND HOMI INVITING THE GESTER FOR DINNER... BUT NOT WHEN WE'RE HAVING SPAGHETTI AND MEATBALLS

A LASTING GIFT FOR YOUR CHILD... THE FINEST EDUCATION.
Machel takes over Defence

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel has taken over the Defence Ministry in a cabinet reshuffle, according to an official communiqué.

A statement from the President's office, broadcast by the State radio on Saturday night, said 10 of President Machel's colleagues in the political bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party had been given new posts.

The changes came a week after South Africa attacked targets near Maputo to destroy ANC bases.

The most striking changes concern members of the powerful political bureau.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, a member of the six-man secretariat as well as the politburo, takes charge of Sofala province. The provincial capital, Beira, and the area around it have been the target of attacks by anti-government rebels.

Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipande, the outgoing Defence Minister, takes over his home province of Cabo Delgado.

Mr Jacinto Veloso, who was Security Minister, takes over a key newly-created post — Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

Mr João Ferreira, until now Junior Minister for Cotton, becomes Minister of Agriculture, while Mr Joaquim Carvalho, who was sacked as Agriculture Minister in 1976, becomes Minister of Foreign Trade.

Mr José Carlos Lobo, who has been ambassador to the United Nations since shortly after Mozambique's independence eight years ago, becomes Minister of Mineral Resources.

Planning Minister Mario Machungo has responsibility for Zambezia province.

Last week President Machel appointed Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza as Interior Minister and announced a campaign to send jobless away from the cities to rural areas — Sapa-Reuter

IRA hit squads are 'after SDP leader'

LONDON — Police believe an Irish guerrilla hit squad plans to assassinate the Social Democratic Party leader, Mr Roy Jenkins, before next month's British general election, a newspaper said yesterday.

As Home Secretary in the 1974 Labour government, Mr Jenkins introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Act, allowing detention without trial of suspected Irish guerrillas in Britain. He is now prime minister-designate of the Liberal-Social Democratic Party alliance.

London's Scotland Yard police headquarters declined to comment on the report. The Mail on Sunday quoted intelligence sources for Army which opposes British rule in Northern Ireland, planned attacks in Britain during campaigning for the June 9 poll.

Police hunt

Extra armed detectives are now guarding political party leaders, and police are hunting for Mr Sean O'Callaghan, 30 Scotland Yard said he had recently slipped into Britain. They are also seeking Mr John Dony, 30, wanted in connection with an IRA bomb attack that killed eight soldiers in London last year.

IRA bullets narrowly missed a British member of the European Commission.

Row about

OWN CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG — Tensions about motorcycling conditions came to a head after three riders had crashed during practice at the Kyalami race track at the weekend.

Riders called a meeting and signed a petition saying they believed the track was unsafe. They protested against the absence of straw bales and also called for all tracks to be inspected by riders' representatives before practices and races.

The petition handed to the Clerk of the Course, Mr E. Flowers, acknowledged.

Among the riders who crashed during practice was champion rider Dave Petersen, who was seriously injured.

Petersen fell at Kyalami last week and is believed to have gone through the catch-fence into a barrier.
My mystery jet shot down into bay.

claims Maputo
No plane down - SAAF

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO - Mozambique has claimed that a South African jet was shot down over Maputo yesterday.

The SAAF has issued a denial.

The incident was said to have happened directly over the capital. According to Mozambican authorities, the plane had entered Mozambican airspace near Moambo, north-west of Maputo, near the South African border.

It had then passed over the suburb of Matola, attacked by South African warplanes a week ago, and continued over central Maputo where it was shot down, Mozambique said.

It was said to have been followed at some distance by a second plane which turned and flew away when the first was destroyed. There was no report of attacks on targets in Maputo.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, quoted witnesses as saying that the plane received a direct hit over the Polana beach area at 2:34 p.m., cartwheeled and fell in flames into the Bay of Maputo.

Two explosions were heard in the city at the time the incident was said to have happened.

AIM said the plane fell into the bay between the city and the island of Xefina.

"No part of the city was hit in today's incident," AIM said.

No South African Air Force aircraft had been shot down, a spokesman for the SAAF said in Pretoria last night. He said no South African aircraft was in Mozambican airspace yesterday.

Two Mozambique vedette boats search for wreckage of an unidentified aircraft shot down over Maputo yesterday. The plane was downed by anti-aircraft fire and crashed into the Indian Ocean about 10 km off shore.
Machel shuffles Cabinet, calls for ‘efficiency’

By JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique announced a major Cabinet reshuffle during a seven-hour speech at a mass rally in Maputo on Saturday.

The reshuffle, the first since 1980, involves the appointment of new Ministers of Interior, State Security and Justice and the "restructuring" of the Ministries of Defence, Energy, External Commerce, Transport and Public Works.

President Machel said the Cabinet changes came as a result of criticisms levelled against some Ministries by delegates to the fourth congress of Frelimo held recently in Maputo.

The new Minister of the Interior is Lieutenant-General Armando Emilio Guebuza, the readiest Minister of the Province of Sofala and political commissar of the Mozambican Army. Gen Guebuza, a senior member of Frelimo, held the same post in the first independent Cabinet in 1975.

Major-General Mariano de Araujo Matias, the outgoing Minister of the Interior, is the new Minister of State Security. He replaces Gen Javinto Veleza, one of eight whites in the Mozambican Cabinet.

Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, an Indian until now Minister in the President’s office and acting governor of the province of Gaza, becomes Minister of Justice. He replaces Mr Teodato Hunguana.

President Machel said the Ministry of State Security and the country’s security services, SNAIS, failed to anticipate and prevent the recent defection of some Mozambican diplomats.

He mentioned the ex-Ambassador to Portugal, Joao Silva Ataide, and the ex-Consul in the Portuguese capital, Francisco Vitorino Patricio, who recently defected from their posts. Another diplomat, António José Rocha, the ex-First Secretary in the Mozambican Embassy in Harare, defected last year with the embassy’s funds.

He also accused the Ministry of the Interior of failing to keep a proper control of “anti-social” elements in some of the main cities.

Referring to the Ministry of Justice, he said the country’s tribunals ignored or failed to apply appropriate laws. He said criminals were frequently given light sentences for serious crimes.

The Ministry of Agriculture was also criticised, because in the President’s words “often illiterates were sent to take charge of important agricultural projects while qualified cadres were allowed to stay behind in the comfort of their offices in Maputo.”
Opposition reacts to raid

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — The Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, yesterday expressed concern at the "narrowing options between peaceful and violent change".

Addressing the House immediately after an announcement by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, on the SAAF raid on ANC bases in Maputo, he said the minister's announcement had to be seen and understood within the context of the "atrocious" events of Friday when a bomb exploded in Pretoria.

Dr Slabbert said "No society can tolerate indiscriminate terror such as we saw on Friday, and we must make our complete opposition to it clear in the most unequivocal terms.

'Confrontation threat'

"At the same time I am sure there is growing concern among most South Africans at the recent turn of events. One senses the options between peaceful and violent change narrowing dramatically and there is a very real threat of escalating confrontation.

"It is the task of our security forces and our security system to act against terror attacks effectively and speedily and to leave the international community in no doubt about our response to it." Dr Slabbert said.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party, associated his party wholeheartedly with the SAAF raid and with any other action the security forces saw as necessary in the fight against terrorism.

'Unqualified' NRP support

"We pledge our sincere support for the security forces and the South African Defence Force," Dr Treurnicht said.

Mr Vause Raw, leader of the New Republic Party, said "As far as the announcement of the minister is concerned, I want to say it has our wholehearted and unqualified support. We have no hesitation whatsoever in saying that this sort of act of terrorism (the Pretoria bombing) must be met in the strongest possible way. It must be shown to those who believe in using violence to settle political differences that their actions are counter-productive.

"Any action which can be taken to ensure that this message is very clearly given to those who harbour terrorists and who give them help and assistance in their attacks on South Africa will continue to enjoy the support of this party," Mr Raw said.

Sapa
JETS "used bombs, rockets"

From JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — Mozambican authorities claim that South African aircraft used air-to-ground missiles, "fragmentation rockets" and other types of bombs in their strike yesterday.

By late last night the official casualty figures were five dead and 26 injured.

Most of the reported casualties were caused when at least 15 houses, situated in the Matola residential suburbs of Sial and Liberdade, were attacked and badly damaged.

The Somopal factory in Matola was also damaged during the attack and three factory workers, two women and a man, were killed.

According to eye-witnesses, the South African jets approached their targets from the Maputo Bay.

Although bombs fell near the Maputo refinery and the relaying installations of Mozambique Radio near the city no damage was caused.

Soon after the attack infantry and artillery units from the large Mozambican Army military base at Boane sealed off the city of Matola.

Most of the telephone and telex links with outside the country were closed for most of the morning for "security reasons" and most internal communications were through "protected emergency military channels". Normal links were re-established later in the morning.

The SADF denied the use of bombs during the raid. "We only used missiles and cannon fire," a spokesman said.
Mozambique claims six dead, 40 hurt in SAAF attack

Maputo blitz to

By BRENDAN NICHOLSON

Cleaning car

Mr Chako said that the still-unnamed ANC member was killed while cleaning his car in a street in Malalhi. According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, the attack lasted no more than three minutes and the worst damage was inflicted on the local press by the SAPO forces. The attack was said to have been carried out by at least 10 people.

Vegetable garden

House close to the factory were struck by a rocket as the factory was being used by the Mozambican forces. According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, the rocket was launched from a nearby mountain. The factory was reportedly destroyed and at least 10 people were injured.

Full alert

Observers said one moderately damaged target of the Mozambican forces was a government building used by the ANC to keep food and supplies for the refugees. He said the ANC had been preparing to come under the banner of the Mozambican forces when they were in the area. He added that when South African forces were in the area, the Mozambican forces did not react. He also said that the Mozambican forces were not able to control the refugees because the ANC had been prepared to do so.

The story was also published in the South African Daily News, which said that the Mozambican forces had been using the ANC base as a temporary base.
US deplores car bomb and SA revenge strike

Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON — Deploving both the Pretoria car bombing and South Africa's retaliatory raid into Mozambique as tragic events, the United States Government says it is in urgent contact with governments in Southern Africa in an effort to promote peace.

A State Department spokesman, Mr. John Hughes, said that neither the African National Congress, which has claimed responsibility for the Pretoria blast, nor South Africa was justified in taking the action they had.

Responsibility

Mr. Hughes would not be drawn on whether the United States thought Mozambique had any responsibility for the Pretoria blast.

The ANC had claimed responsibility, he said, and the United States had no information indicating that those responsible had come across the border into South Africa.

The text of the statement reads: “The United States deplores the tragic events in Southern Africa over the past several days with their attendant loss of life.

These acts underscore the urgent need to reduce tensions within the region and bring a halt to the escalating cycle of violence which serves no useful purpose and can only lead to continuing loss of life, damage and destruction.

We are encouraged by the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique of late, exemplified by two ministerial-level meetings within the past five months.

“We believe that only by discussion among the states of the region can a serious effort be made to address and reduce the underlying causes of tensions.”
STRIKE

ANC IN KILLED Scores

OWN CORRESPONDENT
REPORT BY SPA

The South Africa
ANC STRIKE

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Defence Force last night claimed to have killed “scores” of ANC guerrillas in the cross border raid into Mozambique yesterday morning.

However, reports from Maputo say at least five Mozambicans were killed and 30 injured when South African jets strafed several areas in Maputo with rocket and machine guns.

One of those killed was an eight month’s pregnant woman. The South African jets, believed to be seven in number dropped out of the sky over the Mozambican capital at 7:20am yesterday at the peak of the early morning rush hour.

One of the targets worst damaged was the Sampal Jam Factory at Matola where three men and the pregnant woman were killed.

The African National Congress is believed to have suffered heavy casualties, in yesterday morning’s raid on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets — code named Operation Bits And Pieces.

Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack, an SADF spokesman told a Press conference in Pretoria last night.

Between 300 and 400 ANC cadres were believed to have been present at the installations at the time of the attack, he said.

**Attacks**

“We can’t say exactly how many terrorists were in these complexes at the time of the raid. But one of the complexes, known as Man Camp — which was destroyed yesterday morning — is known to usually house up to 200 men.

“And our guess is that there would have been about 30 to 40 terrorists at each of the five other complexes that were destroyed,” the spokesman said.

Journalists in Maputo said at least one aircraft machine-gunned a children’s creche moments before it was due to open.

Another building destroyed, the journalists said, was the home of the State advertising agency, Intermark.

He and his wife had already left for work but four children in a house next door were injured.

In the suburb of Llberdade a five-year-old child was killed and three other people were injured in another residential area near the local market.

A collection of huts was strafed near the main Matola road bridge over the Matola River and four people were injured.

The journalists said the bridge was not damaged.

The attacks left Maputo residents stunned.

Mozambican officials said that as far as they knew none of those killed had anything to do with the ANC.

“They seem to have destroyed a lot of tree and gardens but not in areas occupied by the ANC,” an ANC official said.

The raiding aircraft used anti-personnel rockets and dropped various types of bombs, including fragmentation bombs.

South Africa said the attack was directed at ANC bases in Maputo but AIM, the Mozambican News Agency, claimed all the victims were Mozambican nationals.

The planes hit three targets: a bridge over the Matola River and two residential suburbs, Fomento and Llberdade Matola mostly comprised industrial and commercial premises it added.

According to AIM, the attack lasted only a few minutes and the planes were beaten off by anti-aircraft fire.

An ANC Command

To Page 2
PRETORIA. The SADF claims that the African National Congress suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's raid — codenamed "Operation Bits and Pieces" — on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets.

"Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack," an SADF spokesman told a press conference here last night.

However, the Mozambican news agency AIM claimed last night that SADF officials said six people had been killed and forty wounded. Two of the dead were children, aged between 2 and 6, two were women and two were men. All the victims were Mozambicans except for one South African described as a refugee.

The Air Force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified — told the news conference "The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned undamaged and safely to base."

However, he said the raid could not have been launched earlier at the weekend because the weather was not right.

Only rockets and machine-gun fire were used on the targets, he added.

"Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no bombs because we did not want to damage the suburb of Liberdade."

The Air Force had made use of missiles because they were cheaper than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets.

2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

"There was only one attack on each target and our planes were attacked by the ANC. We have no quarrel with Frelimo government and any interference against these aircraft will result in immediate retaliation," he said.

Eyewitnesses said between five and 10 South African jets strafed the factory, about 20 km south of central Maputo, and also attacked nearby houses.

The minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said in the House of Assembly yesterday that South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they find themselves."

A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7.30am.

Jets may have failed — BBC

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hahanon. "The attack was not well planned."

Only the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC bases — three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night.

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was shot from the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not armed.

Of the other targets he inspected, he said, one was "literally a grass hut". One is a jam factory and another is the house of the director of an advertising agency.

Asked whether the attack by seven jets was indiscriminate, he said: "I am aware the attack on the advertising director's house was not."

Then the jets bombed the main bridge out of the city, destroying the grass hut and injuring about four people.

"In the nearby neighbourhood of Liberade they made two attacks, both on suburban streets," he said.

"In one they hit a car driven by an ANC member who got out of the car. On the second pass, shots from the aircraft killed him."

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PRETORIA. — The SADF claims that the African National Congress suffered heavy casualties in yesterday morning's raid — codenamed "Operation Bits and Pieces" — on six key ANC targets by South African Air Force Impala jets.

"Intelligence at this early stage already indicates that scores of ANC terrorists were killed in the attack," an SADF spokesman told a press conference here late last night.

However, the Mozambican news agency AIM claimed last night that Mozambican officials said six people had been killed and forty wounded.

Twenty of the dead were children, aged between 2 and 8, two were women and two were men. All the victims were Mozambicans except for one South-African described as a refugee.

The Air Force officer who planned and executed the attack — he may not be identified till the news conference: "The operation was a complete success. We hit the targets we set out to hit. We suffered no losses and all our planes returned unharmed and safely to base."

He said the raid could have been launched earlier at the weekend — but we had to wait for the ideal weather conditions.

Only rockets and machine-gun fire were used on the targets, he added. "Our instructions were to use minimum force. We used no hand grenades because they were slower than Mirages, which allowed the pilots more time to seek out and positively identify their targets.

2-minute attack

The entire operation took less than two minutes.

"There was only one attack on each target. Our pilots were only in the target area for between one and two minutes, and then only that they would return to base."

All the targets were in the Matola suburb of Maputo, about 15 km from the Mozambican capital, Maputo. The officer said the Mozambican authorities had been informed by radio beforehand about the raid and were warned not to get involved. The message reached the Maputo tower, a transcript of which was handed to newsmen last night, said:"I have an important message for you: Tell your military HQ that aircraft are conducting operations in your area. Are you operating against the ANC?"

A small child lies dead in Maputo yesterday — an alleged victim of the South African Air Force raid on ANC bases about 7.30.

More reports on pages 2, 4:

- Le Grange warns ANC to stop attacks
- SA is likely to seek out more ANC targets
- World reacts to raid
- Reports from Parliament

Jets may have failed

From IAN HOBBS

LONDON. — The South African air strike on Maputo yesterday killed only one ANC man and may have been a failure, according to Joseph Hanlon, BBC radio correspondent in the Mozambique capital.

"None of the six targets I saw could possibly be considered ANC. Only three of them were gardens and orchards," he said in a broadcast to London last night.

Hanlon suggested the ANC man killed was beyond the sky as he tried to drive to safety. He was not named.

"I am not sure. The attack on the advertising director's house was very precise."

Also the attack on the jam factory. The (adjacent) creche building was machine-gunned and neighbouring buildings were not attacked.

He said the jets came over at 7.15am, strafing and rocketing the targets in the suburbs of Matola and Liberdade, killing five people and injuring 29.

"Only one of the dead and none of the injured was connected with the ANC," he said.

The main attack was on the jam factory and a man and women were working. The attack on the factory's creche was just before children were due to arrive, he said.

"None of the two other targets hit in the suburb, he said, were the advertising director's house and a lemon orchard. A child playing under the trees was injured.

Then the jets, about 150 metres from the main bridge, the city, died out. The grass hut and four people.

In the nearby bushroad E.34, they made two both on the streets," he said.

"In one they were driven by an ANC man who got out of the car and in the other shots from the killed him."
Maputo seen as Na

WASHINGTON — Though there has been no official American comment on Mozambique’s reported willingness to talk peace with South Africa, the news is clearly pleasing to Washington which has been looking anxiously for signs of progress in its Southern Africa initiative.

The Mozambique position was contained in a news agency report which quoted Maputo’s Information Minister as saying his country was prepared to participate in any effort to bring peace to the region. It comes at a time when there is evidence that the US believes Mozambique could play a role in the wider issues of Southern Africa — including the Namibian question.

In recent months, a series of sensitive discussions between Washington and Maputo seemed to be easing relations between the US and Mozambique. And there has been US support for the growing dialogue between South Africa and Mozambique to find methods of resolving bilateral conflicts.

Something of the significance attached by the Americans to Mozambique’s potential role in Southern Africa emerged yesterday with the disclosure that a senior Mozambique official had recently visited Washington unannounced. The official, Dr. Jacob Chichane, was Minister of Security at the time of the visit. He has recently taken another position in government.

In Washington he discussed the talks between South Africa and Mozambique, but the main purpose of his visit was to join in discussions between US and Angolan officials on the key question of the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Without Americans real ch...
Namibia key

Not a Cuban withdrawal, the Americans maintain, there can be no chance of a Namibia settlement. Awaiting the SA American report yesterday that State Department officials held a "reading" on talks in the last week between Angola's Eduardo dos Santos and South Africa leaders on the Cuban troop issue. Let effect the talks would have Southern Africa situation whatever happened in Moscow, Americans are anxious to keep up diplomatic momentum. Their response to news of the Pretoria bomb blast and the retaliatory SAAF raids on Maputo was to offer to review what further role they could play to renew progress towards peace.

On the American domestic front, the Reagan administration needs to show that its policy of constructive engagement with Southern African countries has brought results - and this need will grow as the 1984 Presidential campaign draws nearer. Constructive engagement has been under increasing fire here, both within and outside the Congress, and critics say it has achieved nothing.

By Donald Knowler,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK - South Africa yesterday warned the United Nations that it would not take terrorist attacks "lying down". The South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schurnding, said his country would defend itself "with all the means at our disposal".

Mr von Schurnding was speaking during a UN Security Council debate on Namibia.

He said an attitude had developed in the international community that Southern Africa's "sacred" and those under its legitimate protection may be attacked across international borders with impunity.

He added: "Let there be no mistake about South Africa's reaction. Those who harbor terrorists, those who attempt to destabilize our society must understand that South Africa will not lie down and be "sacred". We would not have it so, but the choice is theirs."

The tough statement came a day after the South African Air Force attacked ANC targets in Mozambique.

The raid was in retaliation for a massive bomb blast in Pretoria on Friday, for which the ANC claimed responsibility.

The debate has been called as part of an Africa-bloc strategy to have efforts to achieve Namibian independence put back into the hands of the UN.

African countries have rejected an initiative by the United States - a member of the Western Contact Group on Namibia - to link a settlement in the South African-controlled territory with a Cuban troop withdrawal from neighboring Angola.

But yesterday Mr Schurnding reaffirmed that South Africa would not agree to UN plans for Namibia without a Cuban withdrawal.

He described the Cuban issue as the "last major obstacle to the realization of a peaceful settlement." He also warned the Security Council not to try to exert pressure on SA to make a hasty decision.

Such action, he said, might force Southern Africa in the direction of confrontation and an escalation of conflict.

"The world must understand that the South African Government will not bow to threats. We shall not be bound by deadlines or held hostage by intimidation. We shall make our own decisions according to our perception of own responsibilities and interests." he said.

Mozambique's Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano has denied here that there are any ANC bases in his country.

This he told yesterday to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, at a meeting called yesterday after the cease.
The journalists were shown around the scene by Mr. Jose Cubacu, the Aquia's Minister of Information, and they saw little other than an "ordinary" jam factory, damaged houses and grass mats as well as the bodies of two men, two women and two children. Meanwhile South Africa's ambassador to Britain, Mr. Marthin Steyn, has accused the Mozambican authorities of "manipulating" the evidence of the air raid. The Star Bureau in London reports.

Before a BBC TV news interview with Mr. Steyn, footage was shown of several bodies, including a woman and a child, said to be Mozambicans who have been killed in the raid.

"As I commented on the apparent contradiction between the film and SWATP claims, Mr. Steyn said: "We've attacked terrorist bases outside South Africa before and after those attacks, the host countries' actions have followed a definite pattern."

"That pattern is to wait some hours before they take reporters to the area, often only near the area, after they have manipulated the evidence, removed certain bodies and done other things. This all adds up to a completely wrong impression."

"I am satisfied your correspondent told you what he saw, but he saw it after the evidence had been manipulated," Mr. Steyn said.

Brendan Nicholson of The Star's foreign news service reports from Maputo that whatever damage the jets may have done to the ANC's military wing, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

One of the foreign journalists to tour the area, Nicholson said a near miracle saved 18 babies in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

SMASHED TREES

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which smashed down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Mr. Steyn discounted claims that the area had been attacked "indiscriminately" and said the targets were accurately pinpointed.

"We used only missiles and machine guns, so confident were we that we could direct the attack at pinpointed targets."

"If we had done what the ANC did and thrown bombs into the suburbs then you could have criticised us."

"It's interesting that there's hardly any mention here of what happened in Pretoria which led to the this. After repeated warnings from our Government that if they give succour and support to ANC terrorists to kill our people, black or white, and wound indiscriminately, we will react."

render the candidate liable to disqualification and to possible exclusion from the University

Vervierd in Suid Afrika
64 killed in raid, claims SADF

Maputo bans ANC weapons

As the Mozambican Government banned ANC refugees from carrying arms yesterday, uncertainty reigned about the targets and victims of Monday's South African Air Force raid on Matola, near Maputo.

PFP men beat Obie for the TMA's 80th indaba

By JEANETTE MINNIE

TWO Progressive Federal Party opposition councillors were elected at the monthly meeting of the Johannesburg City Council last night as the council's official delegations to the Transvaal Municipal Association's 80th congress will be held in Warmbad in October.

Thus the ruling National Party/Independent Ratepayers' Association coalition won the meeting's elections, with the council chairman, Mr. Francois Oberholzer, and his deputy, Mr. Carol Venster, beat PFP opposition leader Mr. Sam Moss and his second in command, Mr. Max Neppe.

And a bitter Mr. Oberholzer protests the PFP's decision that he would return the item to the agenda of the council for a second time to reverse the coalition's defeat.

The council lost last night that the council had restored the item to the agenda of the council for a second time to reverse the coalition's defeat.

The coalition lost because three NP members were absent from the meeting, with a fourth present and not to know the meeting's division which followed to vote on the PFP amendment proposing Mr. Moss and Mr. Neppe for the TMA's 80th indaba.

Mr. Sam Moss

Mr. Moss, the TMA delegate, the coalition - although supported by the three independent councillors - lost by 20 votes to the PFP's 33.

In a heated address before the voting took place Mr. Oberholzer warned that Johannesburg would become a "laughing stock in the country" because of the consequences of PFP delegates to the TMA would leave the city with a forked tongue. Johannesburg, as the TMA executive becomes members of the TMA's executive committee while one of the delegates automatically becomes the city's representative on the steering committee of the national municipal body - the United Municipal Executive. The TMA, as well as the UME are regularly called upon to deliver evidence to the President's Council and other influential government bodies.

This means that this year the two PFP councillors will serve on the executive of the TMA while Mr. Moss will also serve on the steering committee of the UME.

It can be expected that the views expressed by Mr. Moss and by Mr. Neppe at the TMA and at the UME will be in stark contrast to that of a coalition Johannesburg Management Committee on many local government issues to the House on constitutional reform.

In view of Mr. Oberholzer's "positions" however - to return the matter to the agenda of the council at a later stage to reverse the decision when the NP members will be present in full strength - indications are that the case of Johannesburg's delegates to the TMA congress has not yet been finalised.

Tvl chief stipe cleared of cocaine charge

By JOHAN BUYS

MIE TILLET the Jockey Club's track steward, who was suspended for bringing in possession of cocaine material.

A charge of being in possession of cocaine was withdrawn after state police investigations into Tillet's claim that he had been framed by certain elements in the racing world in an attempt to get back at him.

The magistrate, Mr. Paul Eberle, was told that officials of the Jockey Club which is in the forefront in horse races had received threats.

The charge of being in possession of cocaine withdrawn after state police investigations into Tillet's claim that he was placed in his flat.

The magistrate was told by the Attorney General which clamped to procure and drug charge was a murder.

Information Minister Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco said the government would allow ANC members to live in Maputo but would arrest anyone who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr. Cabaco was speaking as he conducted foreign journalists around the site of Monday's SAAF strike by SAAF jets against ANC bases.

He said Mozambique would continue to allow ANC members and any other refugees to enter the country.

"It's a principle of our constitution," he said. But he added that ANC members would never be allowed to carry arms against South Africa.

Asked what would happen to those who did, he replied: "They would certainly be arrested."

The South African Defence Force, yesterday, said that targets hit in the raid were not linked to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists.

It said that the SADF could find and destroy them whenever they may be hiding. The Defence headquarters in Pretoria said that 41 ANC terrorists and 17 Phlemos died in the attack. In addition, six civilians had died.

As far as could be determined, 40 civilians were injured in the attack.

The SADF said of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was hit by rockets and aircraft cannon fire.

The SADF rejected Mozambican allegations to that effect.

Colden Colli "lassie" is standard eight palt at competition at the SPCA

A SECURITY police officer admitted in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court yesterday that he had added 18 lags into a taxi for a passenger on Tuesday.
Máputo told to explain support for ANC

By JOHN BATTERSBY
Political Correspondent

THE WALT of words between Máputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack hotted up last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pak Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

The South African Government is not satisfied with a statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, that Mozambique will continue supporting the ANC.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from Máputo on Mr Chissano's statement: "The Mozambican response is awaited," he said.

Sources said Mr Botha's request was contained in a reply to a Mozambican diplomatic protest to the SAAF retaliatory strike.

The protest was sent by telex within hours of the SAAF raid on Monday.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Máputo but would act against any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

And in the United Nations, South Africa again warned its neighbours that it would "hit back hard and fast" at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic.

The warning was given by the South African Ambassador to the UN, Mr Kurt von Schirmidis, during a Security Council debate on South West Africa.

He said Friday's "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

"Those who attack us, or assist others to attack us, do so at their direct peril," he warned.
Governments unite to condemn Matola reprisal raid

THE SAAF raid on Matola was roundly condemned throughout the world yesterday.

In Washington, the US State Department condemned both the raid and Friday's car bombing in Pretoria.

Spokesman Mr John Hughes said "The United States deplores the tragic violence in southern Africa. Neither side is justified in taking the action it did."

China called the South African raid a violation of territory and a "crime of barbarous aggression."

The Australian Prime Minister, Mr Bob Hawke, said "The government understands the frustration that can result in the anti-apartheid movements in South Africa and their resort in that extreme of frustration to actions of an extreme kind."

Hungary condemned the South African raid, saying Pretoria's efforts to undermine the order of neighbouring countries had yielded little success.

India called the raid an "unlawful and wanton act" of aggression.

Egypt said the raid was "treacherous aggression" and a threat to peace in Southern Africa.

Sweden called it "a violation of international law." — Saps-Reuters-AP and UPI
SA claims 64 dead in raid

PRETORIA — Latest confirmed intelligence reports indicate that 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike into Maputo.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Frelimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communiqué issued last night stated.

As far as could be ascertained 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added.

"But it is at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of them were civilians. "Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannon," the communiqué read.

CONDEMNATION

The Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media to dismiss this attack as if it were directed against civilians."

"It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value," the statement read.

"There is not one single known case where the SADF acted against terrorists in this way that the propaganda media did not immediately label as a failure, an attack on innocent civilians or a refugee camp or tried to discredit it as a slaughter."

"This was a clinical, finely planned operation directed against proven hiding places of the ANC and was successfully carried out by professional people," it added.

The communiqué stated that the retaliatory action against the ANC should serve as a warning that "terrorists and their organisations which hide in neighbouring states — even in normal residential areas — will be sought out and destroyed.

See Page 3
SA issues warning at UN

Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA last night gave its neighbours another blunt warning that it would hit back hard and fast at those who promoted or supported terrorist attacks in the Republic.

The warning was given by the United Nations Security Council by the South African UN Ambassador, Mr Kurt Schirnding, during a debate on SWA/Namibia.

A copy of Mr Von Schirnding's speech was released in Cape Town.

South Africa sought peace in the region, he said, but would resist "radical, alien and malevolent interference" in its affairs.

"Let there be no doubt: Those who threaten to increase the chances for confrontation and conflict throughout our region," Mr Von Schirnding said the recent "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

The choice was between the benefits of peace and co-operation and the dangers of escalating confrontation.

He accused the UN of helping to foster, through adopting "perverse positions", the attitude that South Africa and those who protected it could be attacked across international borders with impunity.

A WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack intensified last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was not satisfied with the statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, to the effect that his country would continue supporting the ANC.

Speaking after a meeting yesterday with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Chissano said his government would not ask for a Security Council session on South Africa's air attack on suburban Maputo "because we have other ways to respond to provocations".

He said his government would continue to support the ANC.

"We will continue to fight until apartheid is down," the Foreign Minister said. But he denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC attacks inside South Africa.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from the Mozambican Government on Mr Chissano's statement.

"The Mozambican response is awaited," Mr Botha said.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would arrest any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Jam factory and crapeche

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and cremated by the South African Air Force is (above) Mr Cabaco.
South Africa sought peace in the region, he said, but would resist "radical, alien and malevolent interference" in its affairs.

"Let there be no doubt. Those who threaten us increase the chances for confrontation and conflict throughout our region."

Mr. Von Schirnding said the recent "terrorist outrage" in Pretoria and South Africa's subsequent retaliation against ANC targets in Mozambique graphically illustrated the urgency of the choice in Southern Africa.

This choice was between the benefits of peace and co-operation and the dangers of escalating confrontation.

He accused the UN of helping to foster, through adopting "perverse positions", the attitude that South Africa and those it protected could be attacked across international borders with impunity.

A WAR of words between Maputo and Pretoria in the wake of the SAAF attack intensified last night when the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, demanded an explanation from the Mozambican Government on its continued support for the African National Congress.

Mr Botha said the South African Government was not satisfied with the statement by the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, to the effect that his country would continue supporting the ANC.

Speaking after a meeting yesterday with the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, Mr Chissano said his government would not ask for a Security Council session on South Africa's air attack on suburban Maputo "because we have other ways to respond to provocations."

He said his government would continue to support the ANC.

"We will continue to fight until apartheid is down," the Foreign Minister said. But he denied that Mozambique had anything to do with ANC attacks inside South Africa.

Mr Botha confirmed last night that he had requested "clarification" from the Mozambican Government on Mr Chissano's statement.

"The Mozambican response is awaited," Mr Botha said.

However, Mr Botha declined to react to a statement by the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, who said he would allow members of the ANC to live in Maputo but would arrest any ANC members who bore arms against South Africa.

Mr Cabaco spoke as he was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the site of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Jam factory and creche

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr Cabaco shouted: "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory, where three workers died, and a creche, where a six-year-old child was killed, according to Mozambique.

In Pretoria, Defence Force Headquarters said last night that latest confirmed intelligence reports indicated that 64 people - including six civilians - had died in the South African air strike.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC terrorists, while 17 victims were identified as Freilem soldiers, an SADF communique said.

The SADF yesterday warned terrorist organizations that the SADF could find and destroy them "wherever they may be hiding."

"The SADF is satisfied that the places hit were allocated to the ANC and were occupied by terrorists," the statement said.

In Harare, the Herald newspaper reported that both the Mozambique paper Noticias and foreign correspondents in Maputo had denied a South African claim that a Mozambican missile site was destroyed in the attack.

They said anti-aircraft batteries on the Matola bridge had opened fire, driving off the attacking aircraft.

The raid has been condemned by governments across the world.

The Reagan administration, calling Friday's blast in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory
From BRENDAN NICHOLSON
Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — From Pretoria it might have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but, from the ground, it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machinegun fire by South African Airforce jets on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair, it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique's Minister of Information Mr Jose Cabaco, 24 hours after the attacks.

It is possible that he avoided taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that 'scores of ANC terrorists' were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

Grass huts

When we asked to see the 'missile site' the SADF said was neutralised in the raid Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC, or to the Frelimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well pounded too.

The 'surgical precision' with which according to one newspaper the SAAF 'took out' the targets did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerrilla — two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant — and two children, one of whom, aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near-miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola jam and fruit juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

Smashed

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche before one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when two rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by shots going wide of their targets, the home of another political innocent was given a thorough going-over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgadinho, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife had gone to buy a loaf of bread when the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

Other buildings visited included a privately owned road transport company.
SA seeks clarification on Maputo's ANC stance

Poitical Staff

CAPE TOWN — The South African Government has demanded clarification from Mozambique about its attitude to the ANC in the wake of conflicting statements by Mozambican leaders. The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr. Joachim Chissano, has said his Government will continue to support the ANC and will "continue to fight until apartheid is down."

The Minister of Information, Mr. Jose Cabaco, has said that ANC members will be allowed to live in Mozambique but will not be allowed to bear arms against South Africa.

The South African demand for clarity came in an exchange of diplomatic notes.

Mozambique started the exchange with a telegram of protest hours after South Africa's air strike on Monday.

'South Africa's reply asked what precisely Mozambique's attitude was to the ANC.

The detailed contents of the messages have not been disclosed.

Mozambique's response, which is still awaited, could be critical for future relations between the two countries.

Informed sources say more weight is given to Mr. Chissano's statement because of his position as Foreign Minister.

The sources say Mr. Cabaco's comments may have been an attempt at "playing a soft-line" for foreign journalists at a press conference.
Maputo raid death toll is set at 64 by SADF report

Pretoria Bureau

The Defence Force today said intelligence reports indicated 64 people — including six civilians — died in the South African air strike on key African National Congress military targets in Maputo.

Forty-one of those killed were ANC terrorists and 17 victims were identified as Mozambican soldiers, a spokesman said.

In Maputo yesterday the Mozambique Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco, said his country had no intention of stopping ANC members living in Mozambique.

"If we were able to control every inch of our territory we would not allow the (anti-Frelimo) MNR to kill people here," he said.

Mozambique's policy was to maintain peaceful relations with neighbours even if they differed politically.

He said Mozambique was, however, obliged to provide humanitarian aid.

See Page 11, World section.
Press visits SAAF targets

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Journalists visited three of the targets of Monday morning's South African air attack on Maputo yesterday.

The first place visited was Somosal, a fruit-processing factory, in the centre of Maputo. The worst-affected part of the factory was the back of an outbuilding housing the day-care centre for children of the factory's employees.

The back wall of the centre, which cares for 18 children daily, shows extensive damage caused by seemingly large-calibre bullets.

The other part of the factory damaged was the social centre on the opposite side of the factory area, adjoining a corridor where three factory workers were killed.

The second spot visited was the house of Mr and Mrs Francisco Jose Morgadinho in a street called Rua da Escola, also in the centre of Maputo. According to Mr Morgadinho, the house was hit by 13 rockets.

The third house visited belongs to Mr Manuel Jacinto and adjoins the Morgadinhos' household on the north. Mr Jacinto, a transport contractor, lives with his wife and his two daughters.

The Mozambican Minister of Agriculture, Colonel Sergio Vieira, addressed a meeting of the full staff of Somosal about the raid.

He told them he had listened to the declarations of South African military and diplomatic spokesmen.
Durban trawler crew tell of 'ordeal'

-MERCURY CORRESPONDENT

JOHANNESBURG—The crew of a Durban trawler, imprisoned in Maputo Harbour for 21 days, arrived back here yesterday and immediately caught a train home.

"We knew we were going to get out but we didn't know when," said the vessel's captain, Mr Peter Davids.

The 14 men of the trawler had been fishing on April 12 about 12 miles off the Mozambique coast, inside the new 200-mile limit declared by President Samora Machel.

They were forced into Maputo harbour and surrounded by heavily armed guards day and night. Only Mr Davids and his chief were allowed off the boat for business purposes.

Mr Davids told last night how he had tried to make a run for it when two East German vessels approached him.

"But I couldn't get away. They were too big for me,"

Mr Davids said.

Mr Davids and his chief, Mr Ben Ntuli, were taken ashore on a tug, and placed under arrest, guarded by about 30 soldiers.

Mr Ntuli was full of smiles yesterday but said that would be his last visit to Mozambique.

"We had nothing to do once all the books were read. We just had to sit and wait and of course we couldn't do any fishing," he joked.

Mr Aubrey Shooter, the boat's owner, said the boat was insured for R500 000 but he did not know if he would be paid out.

To get back the boat he would have to pay a fine of R107 000.

"I still don't know if we will bring it back. I will first have to see what kind of shape it is in. At least the crew are back, and that is a big burden off my shoulders," he said last night.
SA and Mozambique in talks

Political Staff

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, meets his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today.

The top-level meeting comes against a backdrop of another propaganda war between the two countries.

High on today's agenda is understood to be Mozambican allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel.

The meeting follows secret talks last year between South Africa and Mozambique over ANC incursions into South Africa.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Information today confirmed the meeting was to be held "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said.

ISSUES

Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including his Director General, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the Durban fishing trawler the Morning Star, the Cabora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation, including railways and Maputo harbour.

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique Resistance Movement.

This is the second known meeting to have taken place at this level since the independence of Mozambique.

With no diplomatic exchange, the two countries do, however, regularly communicate on matters of mutual concern through informal channels.

The South Africans are also angry at the appearance on Mozambican television this week of a man calling himself Peter Benjamin Schoeman. He claimed he had links with the South African Defence Force and had been acting on the instructions of the National Intelligence Service to assassinate President Machel.

This matter was expected to be raised almost immediately by Mr Botha.
Schoeman a common criminal, says Botha

PRETORIA — Mr Peter Schoeman who claimed he had South African Defence Force links and had been 
assassinmper Samora Machel nothing more than a 'common criminal

This was stated by the Minister of Foreign Affairs 
Mr Pha Botha, when they flew into Pretoria last night 
after eight hours of talks with top-ranking members 
of the Mozambique Government at Katwijkpoort

Accompanying Mr Botha were the Minister of Law 
and Order Mr Louis le Grange the Director General 
of Foreign Affairs Mr Hans van Daisen and senior 
officials

Mr Botha said following claims made on Mozam 
bique television earlier this week SADF personnel 
had searched their records for Mr Schoeman

LONG CRIMINAL RECORD

When none could be found police checked their 
records and Mr Schoeman, 36, was traced as someone a 
criminal record of 15 to 20 offences, mainly for theft 
housebreaking and impersonating a police officer

Two South African Policemen were allowed to go 
to Maputo to take Mr Schoeman's fingerprints and 
these matched those already held by the SAP

Armed with this evidence Mr Schoeman's finger 
prints and details of his tattoos and the fact that he 
had part of his ring finger amputated Mr Botha con 
fronted the Mozambique team at the talks

Mr Botha said it appeared that Maputo had held 
Mr Schoeman for about a year and should have been 
able to check his claims

He said South Africa would not ask for his extrad 
tion

But South Africa demanded that Mozambique cor 
cet the reports of the alleged plot to kill President

(Turn to Page 3, col 1)

Schoeman is a criminal

(Contd from Page 1)

Machel and of South Af 
ican involvement

'I told them that they 
must report tonight to 
President Machel what 
happened today, or I 
would demand to fly to 
Maputo and tell him my 
self,' he said

While South Africa-Moz 
bique relations could be 
entering a more 
friendly stage Maputo's 
handling of the Schoe 
man affair will be the 
crucial factor

Mr Botha said if Ma 
puto did not right the 
matter then it could seri 
sely harm any chances 
of normalising relations 
between the two coun 
tries

'I am sorry a lot of 
harm was done to this 
country as a result of 
that story and I made it 
quite clear that I was 
prepared at the end of 
the day to break on that

point with them and I 
told them so'

Mr Botha said during 
the discussions the ques 
tions of ANC bases in 
Mozambique had been 
raised. The Mozambique 
representatives said 
whatever the present sit 
uation the two govern 
ments must come to an 
understanding as to the 
future

Mr Botha said they had 
not discussed the Ca 
bora Bassa scheme

National Federation of Workers

General workers unions has been establis 
hed

of All Economic Activities. The full extent of the operation of the following
unions have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification

UNIONS OPERATING IN 1981 GROUPS ACCORDING TO INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Mr Peter Schoeman
... no SADF link.
1. Whether Lt Adriano Bomba was employed by the South African Defence Force at any time, if so: (a) since what date and (b) in what capacity.

2. Whether he is employed by the South African Defence Force at present if so in what capacity.
Border talks wrecked SA Wrecked under neary Macneil's
Border talks

Wrecked SA

Machete’s blunder nearlY

By Nick Hoffman

MAY 1993

12

A SECRET meeting between the South African

Defence Minister and a top government official

was held this week in a rural village near the

South African border with Mozambique.

The meeting was attended by President F.W.

de Klerk and his close adviser, Mr. Walter

Sisulu.

According to sources close to the

government, the purpose of the meeting

was to discuss the situation on the

border with Mozambique. The sources

said that the meeting was

confidential and that only a select few

people were aware of its existence.

The meeting took place in a small

village about 50 miles from the

border with Mozambique.

The sources said that the

discussion focused on the situation in

Mozambique and the possibility of

military action.

The sources added that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s concern about the
continuing violence in Mozambique.

The Mozambican government has

been waging a war against the

Cuban-backed Popular Front for

the Liberation of Mozambique.

The meeting was held on Tuesday

afternoon and lasted for about

two hours.

The sources said that the

discussion was intense and

focused on the need for a

peaceful solution to the

Mozambican conflict.

The sources added that the

government was prepared to

take action if necessary.

However, they said that the

government was unwilling to

engage in a military conflict.

The sources said that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s commitment to

peaceful resolution of the

Mozambican conflict.

The sources added that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s determination to

protect South African interests

in the region.

The sources said that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s resolve to

deal with the Mozambican

situation.

They added that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s commitment to

international cooperation in

dealing with the Mozambican

situation.

The sources said that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s recognition of the

importance of the Mozambican

situation.

They added that the

meeting was a sign of the

government’s commitment to

upholding the principles of

international law.

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meeting was a sign of the

government’s commitment to

upholding the principles of

international law.
eaten your neighbours.

newspaper warns SA

This is proof

HNP

AIDS and the world of AIDS research

Horrendous bomb blast in Church Street West, Pretoria, showing the damage, horror and destruction.

If we don't start taking that kind of action, we're sitting around waiting for an atrocity to happen,' Gen Malan said.

South Africa showed the power of such strikes last December when it launched a dawn invasion on Lesotho's capital, Maseru. South Africa said the raid killed 10 members of the ANC.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha described the explosion as part of a "co-ordinated campaign" and promised that the country's security forces were getting the situation under control.

In an interview with Sapa, when questioned on statements made on possible pre-emptive strikes, the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Le Loa Le Grange, said yesterday: 'I agree with my colleague, General Malan, when he said yesterday that no government of any neighbouring state where members of the ANC are, or whose nationals office or habitate.

The relaxation of unfurl

See page 2

Royal box, love — Ian scores 3h
'Armchair' workers warned

2/5/83

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel and other leaders of Mozambique's ruling Frente Londo party were re-elected last night at the end of the party's fourth congress.

President Machel told the congress that party and government leaders should give up their perks and go to work in the factories and countryside, where they were needed. Those not prepared to make sacrifices should stand up and say so.

"The desertions can start here and now. Let them go. Whether they're Ministers, National Directors, Secretaries of State, or whatever, let them stand up and say so. In my Ministry I can't implement these directives," President Machel said.

"Let's know how we really stand. Better to have a few people, but good ones, rather than a lot of bad ones." President Machel said new government directives would require putting capable people where they were needed. "The best communist should be working in a factory rather than an office," he said.

He added the best agronomists should be in rural areas, working with peasants, not sitting on armchairs in the capital. "General should be in the field. Whoever said running a battalion was work fit only for a major?"

President Machel's speech followed complaints by delegates of widespread hunger and underdevelopment in rural areas. Party officials conceded economic growth had fallen behind expectations. Sapa-AF

UNIONS OPERATING IN THE TRANSVAAL

General and Allied Workers Union

Cement Workers Union

General and Allied Workers Union

Food Reserve and Allied Workers Union

Radio and Allied Workers Union

Diamond Cutters Union of South Africa

Concession Stores & Allied Trades Assistants Union

Chemical Workers Union

Cement Workers Union

Black Metal Workers Union

Black Allied Workers Union

African Traders & Box Workers Union

African Traders Workers Union (Transvaal)

National Union of Bank Employees

Central Industrial Workers Union

Outdated Action Union & Allied Workers Union

National Union of Black & Allied Workers Union

Transvaal Rand & Allied Workers Union

Sugar Industry Employees Union

Sweatshop, Food & Allied Workers Union

Sweatshop Workers Union (Central)

S.A. R & H Indian Hotel Association (Rand Areas)

S.A. Trade Union of Cleaning and Dry Workers Union

S.A. Domestic Workers Association

South African Allied Workers Union

Porters, Food & Allied Workers Union

National Union of Bank Employees

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers

National Federation of Workers
Man still held by SP 2 years after capture

2 MAY 1985

By Jon Qwelane

A man brought back to South Africa more than two years ago after South African Defence Force commando raids on African National Congress bases in Matola, Mozambique, is still being detained by the Security Police.

Mr David Mthobela, a Mozambican national, was captured during the January 1981 raids. He has been in custody since, although he has not been charged.

A spokesman for police headquarters today confirmed Mr Mthobela was still being held in terms of Section 28 of the Internal Security Act. He gave no further details.

Two other men brought back after the raids are also still believed to be in custody.

The men may not be named because one of them gave State evidence in a treason trial and the judge ruled that his identity must not be disclosed.

Another detainee, Mr Modikae Tatsa, who is in his fourth year of detention, is still in the psychiatric ward of the Johannesburg Hospital where he was admitted a month ago for observation.

The district surgeon has granted permission for a private psychiatrist to see him, but lawyers acting for his family said today they would demand Mr Tatsa's release.
Frelimo shifts some authority to local level

At Frelimo’s annual congress, its central committee was doubled to include virtually unknown peasants and military men.

MAPUTO -- All key leaders in Mozambique’s ruling Marxist Frelimo party are still in power after last week’s fourth party congress, but there have been some important developments.

The biggest change is that the congress doubled the size of the central committee to 130 members. Only one of the new members, minister of health Pascual Mocumbi, is in central government.

Fourteen ministers retained their central committee positions.

The majority of the new faces are workers, peasants and military men, mostly unknown outside their home areas, and their inclusion should have an impact at local level. One congress decision was to give power to local bodies because they often wait for orders and directives from central bodies.

Many of the new central committee members strongly criticized the national leadership during the congress. One, Jose Paulo Nehumali, a pre-independence war veteran, and now a sugar plantation manager, accused the central committee and cabinet of being “infiltrated by the enemy.”

President Samora Ma-

ichel seemed at first to agree but the next day, apparently after reflection, said “Our state is not so much infiltrated as corrupted.”

He then generally criticized senior officials who had succumbed to what he termed the comfortable life in Maputo, the country’s capital.

A few popular public figures, including the Ambassador to the United Nations, Jose Carlos Lobo, youth organization leader Zacarias Kupela, university rector Fernando do Ganhao and Gideon Ndobe and Declinda Gue- zmzane, both of whom were sacked soon after independence, were also elected to the central committee.

Ndobe was education minister in the Frelimo-led transitional government before Mozam- que’s full independence from Portugal in 1975 and Declinda Guezmzane had been leader of the national women’s organiza-

The central committee, Mozambique’s top policy-making body, normally meets only twice a year. Day-to-day decisions are made by a political bureau, a secretariat and the Frelimo control com-

mittee. — Reuter
days ago

held 18

sincehoeman

issue hoax, says Army man
Pik meeting
Maputo envoy

CAPE TOWN — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, is meeting his Mozambican counterpart at Komatipoort on the South African border today.

The meeting comes against the backdrop of another propaganda war between the two countries.

It is understood that high on today's agenda are Mozambique allegations that South Africa was involved in a plot to assassinate President Samora Machel.

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman today confirmed that the meeting was to be held. "Matters of mutual interest will be discussed," he said.

Mr Botha is being accompanied by senior members of his department, including the Director-General, Mr Hans van Dalsen.

Other issues likely to be discussed are the recent attachment of the Durban fishing trawler, the Morning Star, the Cahora Bassa scheme and areas of co-operation including railways and Maputo harbour.

The Mozambicans are expected to raise allegations of South African destabilisation of Mozambique and alleged support of the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

This is the second known such meeting to take place at this level. The two countries do communicate regularly on matters of mutual concern through informal channels.
A South African Air Force Harvard aircraft lost in the desert in the Afar region of Ethiopia in 1943.
cross-border violence, because such violence could not help solve the problems of the region.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Cape Town said "We were shocked to hear of the raid by South African forces on targets in Mozambique."

The suffering the raids would have caused were "deeply regretted --- and we deplore this violation of the sovereignty of Mozambique."

"We have repeatedly made it clear that the problems of South Africa cannot be solved by violence. We condemn these actions just as we condemn the violence in Pretoria on Friday which caused the loss of lives and injury."

"The most important thing was to break the vicious circle where violence beggars violence and to seek peaceful solutions to the region's problems."

The Star's Foreign News Service in Paris reports that the French Foreign Ministry is expected to recall its ambassador "for consultations" as a show of displeasure at the raid.

This recall is a low-level diplomatic warning which is only temporary and is usually applied by one government to warn another.

There are two more serious diplomatic steps. Recall of an ambassador while maintaining diplomatic relations --- and of course a complete break in diplomatic relations.

Despite the French Government's horror at the car bomb attack in Pretoria, the ANC office in Paris was still in business yesterday.

The bureau opened last year, and its first representative here, Mr. Leonard Munuzana, told newsmen "We plan to attack symbols of apartheid in order to mobilise the black population against the Government."

He added "We are not making war because we like to go to war, but because apartheid has declared war against us."

Asked whether the Pretoria car bomb heralded a new ANC strategy, he replied "No, it is just an extension of a strategy which is not new."

French television gave wide coverage to the Pretoria attack and the SAAF response.
Sued to him, if so, (a) when and (b) in respect of what kind of work?

The DEPUTY MINISTER OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

(1) and (2) According to the records of the Department of Internal Affairs a temporary permit was issued to Lt Bomba on 5 November 1981 to sojourn in the Republic. This permit was valid until 5 May 1982 and was subsequently extended to 4 February 1983. No further applications for the extension of the validity of this permit or for any other permit were received and no other permit was issued.

(3) The Department of Internal Affairs has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

(4) (a) and (b) The temporary permit issued on 5 November 1981 authorized him to take up employment with the South African Defence Force.
I was sent to kill Samora Machel

MAPUTO — An alleged South African military intelligence officer captured in Mozambique said he was sent to take part in an attempt to assassinate President Samora Machel.

Mr Schoeman, 36, bearded and tattooed, smoking a cigarette, appeared relaxed during the interview.

He said he had joined the South African armed forces in 1964 and had been trained as an infantry instructor, an artillery instructor and a helicopter pilot before being transferred to military intelligence.

The Argus political staff reports that South African Defence Force today denied any complicity in a plot to assassinate President Machel.

A spokesman for the National Intelligence Service refused to comment.

A spokesman for the SADF said: "We are still searching our records but so far we have not been able to trace a man with his claimed qualifications. We are now looking at all our records to find anyone by the name of Peter Benjamin Schoeman. It seems this is a massive hoax and we deny any complicity in or knowledge of any such plot."

President Samora Machel...assassination plot?

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Maputo raid criticized and praised

THE South African Air Force strike into Maputo the second in Mozambique, has drawn sharp criticism both in Pretoria and South Africa's international and overseas yesterday but was supported by opposition parties in Parliament.

In Washington the State Department renewed its call for negotiations between Pretoria and its neighbors providing havens for the African National Congress (ANC).

Calling last Friday's explosion in Pretoria and South Africa's retaliatory raid in Mozambique an escalating cycle of violence the Reagan administration stressed its determination to act as an evenhanded broker in the region.

France said apartheid, by violating human rights, led to an appalling cycle of violence.

The United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Jayper Perez de Cuellar, expressed his 'great regret at the escalation of violence in Southern Africa and the loss of innocent life'.

In Nairobi, President Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya's chairman of the Organization for African Unity, condemned the air raid on Mozambique as 'an act of genocide', the Kenya News Agency reported.

In London, the Anti-Apartheid Movement president, Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, accused South Africa of initiating an undeclared war on Mozambique.

He called the bombing 'an act of international terrorism', and called for suspension of the delivery of a British-built Marconi radar system to South Africa.

Opposition support

In South Africa, the New Republic Party and the Conservative Party supported the government's action.

The NRP's leader, Mr. Vaas Raw, congratulated the air force on carrying out the strike without loss.

The CP leader, Mr. Andrew Treurnicht, associated his party with any retaliatory action. Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Opposition, said while no society could tolerate the indiscriminate terrorist violence witnessed in Friday's bomb blast in Pretoria it was evident that the options for peaceful, and non-violent change in South Africa were narrowing dramatically and there was a very real threat of escalating confrontation.

Act deplored

Criticism came from the Azanian People's Organization which decried the raid 'a destabilizing tactic' and from the General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches. Bishop Desmond Tutu, who said he decried the act as much as he did the Pretoria blast.

The Archbishop of Durban and president of the Southern African 'Catholic Bishops' Conference. Archbishop Denis Hurley, has appealed to the government to 'face up in all honesty to the question why the violence'.

He said the Catholic bishops abhorred violence but they could not abhor ANC violence without abhorring violence 'built into apartheid'.

Responsibility

The Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town and head of the Anglican Church in South Africa, Archbishop Philip Russell said at a time such as this it was the duty of the Christian church to remind the people of South Africa of the words of Jesus Christ: 'All they that take the sword shall perish by the sword'.

All violence was to be condemned.

Mr. Paddy Kearney, director of Diaconia, the Durban-based ecumenical agency, said responsibility for starting the 'terrifying spiral of violence lay firmly with the government.'

The Church Street attack and the raids into Mozambique bear chilling testimony to the escalation of civil war in South Africa, Ms Kate Philip, president of Nu- sat said yesterday — Own Correspondents and Sapa.
MAPUTO — Mozambique would allow members of the African National Congress to live in Mozambique but would arrest any who bore arms against South Africa, the country's Information Minister, Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco, said yesterday.

He was conducting a tour of foreign journalists to the sites of Monday's strike by South African Air Force jets against alleged ANC bases in Maputo.

Standing in front of one of the houses strafed and rocketed by South African Impalas, Mr. Cabaco shouted: "Does this look like the ANC?"

The six sites included a jam factory where three workers died and a creche where a six-year-old child was killed, according to Mozambique.

Mr. Cabaco said Mozambique would continue to allow ANC members and any other genuine refugees to enter the country.

"It is a principle of our constitution," he said. But he added that ANC members would never be allowed to carry arms against South Africa. Asked what would happen to those who did, he replied: "They would certainly be arrested."

At the slightly damaged creche, a 23-year-old woman recalled the attack:

"We were inside changing the clothes of children for them to come out and play. Then we heard such a noise. We thought it was thunder. We felt something hitting the wall and saw smoke. Then we took the children and ran."

The other five targets also appeared to have suffered light damage, with windows blown out and gates smashed but just one thatched-roof hut flattened — Sapa-AP.
**SADF says 64 dead, Mozambique says six killed**

**MAPUTO HORROR**

**LATEST CONFIRMED** intelligence reports indicated that 64 people — including six civilians — had died in the South African air strike on key ANC military targets in Maputo, according to Defence headquarters in Pretoria.

Forty-one of those killed were reported to be ANC members, while 17 were identified as Frelimo soldiers, a South African Defence Force communique said.

As far as could be ascertained, 44 people were injured or wounded in the attack, it added. It is, however, at this stage not possible to determine exactly how many of these were civilians. Some of the civilians who died were in a house next to one of the targets which was shot at from the air with rockets and aircraft cannons," the communique said.

**Propaganda**

Meanwhile the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as "the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media's attempts to dismiss this attack as if it was directed..."
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Propaganda

Meanwhile the Defence Force has condemned what it referred to as “the attempt by the government of Mozambique and the propaganda media to attempt to dismiss this attack as if it was directed against civilians.”

“It is an obvious fact that the area was immediately cordoned off to facilitate proper re-arrangement to gain the highest propaganda value,” the statement added, according to Sapa.

On the contrary, the Mozambique news agency, AIM, reports that the number of deaths in the raid rose to six by yesterday.

A two-year-old child, Luca Azarias, was rushed to Maputo hospital after being gravely wounded. Doctors were unable to save her life. The other six fatalities were all workers at Sampal Jam factory. A six-year-old child and one South African man. The South African was hit by rocket fragments as he was washing a car in a Matola street.

A source at the Maputo Central Hospital told AIM that the number of people admitted to the hospital with injuries has risen to 10. Some of them are in a very serious condition.
ANC lair was actually rather normal factory

Brendon Nicholson reports

MAPUTO — From Pretoria it may have looked like a dangerous nest of ANC terrorists but from the ground it appeared to be a rather ordinary Mozambican jam factory.

For that matter several of the other targets strafed with rockets and machine-gun fire by South African Air Force jets early on Monday morning looked ordinary if you ignored the bullet holes, shattered glass and bloodstains.

To be fair it must be made clear from the outset that I was one of a party of foreign journalists shown around the stricken areas by Mozambique's Minister of Information, Mr Jose Cabaco. 24 hours after the attacks took place.

It is possible that he avoided taking us to the areas where the South African Defence Force declared that "scores of ANC terrorists" were killed in the raid dubbed Operation Shards.

When we asked to see the "missile site" the SADF said was neutralised in the raids, Mr Cabaco denied that any such facility had been attacked, and suggested that a collection of grass huts near the Matola road bridge may have been strafed in error.

It was clear, however, that whatever damage the jets may have done to the military wing of the ANC or to the Frejimo forces, Mozambican civilians were well pounced too.

The "surgical precision" with which, according to at least one newspaper, the SAAF "took out" the targets, did result in the death of two men — one of whom may have been an ANC guerrilla, two women — one of whom was eight months pregnant, and two children — one of whom aged three, lay in agony for hours with a heavy calibre bullet wound in her stomach.

A near miracle appears to have saved 18 infants in the creche of the Matola Jam and Fruit Juice factory which was rocketed in the attack.

A trail of smashed trees and fences marked the path of a salvo of cannon or rocket fire which stitched down the road, smashed through a fence and splattered around the building housing the creche.

INNOCENT VICTIM A young child lies badly wounded after the air attack on Maputo.

Fore one projectile killed three workers in the factory.

Nurse Rita Moamba said seven of the children were in a front room when the rockets smashed into the bottom of an outside wall without penetrating it. As they exploded, the jets screamed low overhead.

The creche quickly filled with smoke as she and her helpers rushed the terrified babies outside.

While such damage was probably caused accidentally by ships going wide of their targets, the home of another political "innocent" was given a thorough going over by the jets.

Mr Francisco Morgado, the white Mozambican director of the national advertising agency, had just left for work and his wife to buy a loaf of bread. When the Impalas screamed in from the sea.

They devastated the house with a deliberation that suggested a belief that it was definitely an ANC base.

The reaction of the civilian population generally was surprisingly calm.

One empuatrue living in Maputo suggested that the population had been psych up by the local media to expect such attacks.

Many Mozambicans apparently thought it was an inevitable part of living next door to the most militarily powerful nation in sub-Saharan Africa, he said.

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Western observers in Maputo said they believed that one of the houses attacked was in fact, used by the ANC to store food and clothing.

The South African refugee, so far unnamed, who was shot dead while washing a car outside the building is believed to be an ANC member.
DEATH FROM ABOVE: One of the victims of the South African Air Force.

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The situation in the Mozambique-Africa conflict zone appears to be deteriorating. The liberation forces are facing serious challenges. The Mozambican government is seeking international support. The South African government has been condemned for its support of the liberation forces.

SA demands clarification

CHARADE: Correspondents touring some of the dead.

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NEW YORK — Mozambique pledged yesterday to morally support the black population of South Africa until apartheid had been abolished.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told the United Nations Security Council that South African black nationalists were waging a "just struggle".

At the same time Mr. Chissano denied that his government was giving anti-South African guerrillas military support.

He described the guerrilla campaign of the ANC as a "domestic matter" for South Africa and neighbouring countries could not be blamed by South Africa for aiding the ANC.

Mr. Chissano pointed out that the ANC was older than the Fretilin Party in Mozambique and was independent of external influence.
The Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr. José Luís Cabaco, tells of the airport tape recording.

Maputo attack warning ‘came after raid’

By JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — The South African Air Force warning of their air raid against Matola on Monday was broadcast to the control tower at Maputo Airport after the attack, not before it, the Mozambican Minister of Information, Mr. José Luís Cabaco, has told a Press conference in Maputo.

Mr. Cabaco was addressing a crowded Press conference in the control tower at the airport on Thursday night.

The Mozambican Minister waved a copy of the Rand Daily Mail to the journalists present and explained he had called the conference to deny aspects of an SADF communiqué given at a Press conference in Pretoria on Monday, which was reported in the Mail.

Mr. Cabaco played to the journalists a tape recording of all conversations between aircraft and the control tower.

He said the warning had come 10 minutes after the attack had finished, and therefore had “only a propaganda value”. He said it was sent “in order to create a certain impact among public opinion in South Africa”.

Mr. Cabaco also said the operation was a clear copybook repeat of a Rhodesian air raid against Lusaka in 1979, known as “Operation Green Leader”, when an identical message had been transmitted to the Lusaka control tower.

The Minister also denied a claim that the SAA flight from Johannesburg to Maputo early on Monday morning had been cancelled because Mozambique had closed its air space.

“The truth is very different,” said Mr. Cabaco. He said SAA had itself cancelled the flight allegedly because of a technical fault before any closure of Mozambique’s air space.

In reply to a question why the Mozambican Defence Force had not taken any action against the attacking force, Mr. Cabaco said Mozambican forces had been unable to use their heaviest anti-aircraft equipment because of the approach of the Mozambican Airlines flight from Paris.

He added that this had allowed the South Africans to speak of “neutralising a Mozambican missile base”.

Meanwhile, the South African Defence Force has refused to comment on the Mozambique Government allegations concerning the SAAF warning. Sapa reports from Pretoria.
SA ‘defector’ left a note on his bed

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - Lieutenant Sarel Andreas Eckert, the South African Permanent Force soldier claimed to have defected to Mozambique, left a note in his room before fleeing the country on Friday.

He failed to turn up for a dinner date with a friend on Sunday night. When his friend, who asked not to be identified, arrived at the room, he found the note written on an envelope lying on a bed.

It read: “Leave everything I have (the little it is) to my former wife. Goodbye everyone and SA. Signed LT G. Eckert.”

In Maputo, the daily Noticias newspaper reported yesterday that the Mozambique Government was considering a request for asylum from him.

The former Eastern Province 800m athlete, aged 24, who was appointed a nurse in the SADF Medical Service, was in the throes of a divorce from his Port Elizabeth wife. He is the father of an 11-month-old daughter and was working at a Military Hospital in Pretoria.

A SADF spokesman said yesterday that Lieutenant Eckert was appointed temporarily on probation. He had approached the SADF for a job after completing a nursing course in November 1990.

Born in West Germany, he received South African citizenship on January 3 this year. He is reported to have told the Mozambican authorities he decided to defect and apply for asylum “to show that there are whites in South Africa who are against the minority regime.”

In a statement released in Pretoria yesterday, the SADF said Eckert was a member of the SADF and had been absent without leave since Friday, but did not say he had defected.

“During his short period of service he had adjustment problems and apparently found it difficult to subject himself to military discipline,” a spokesman said.

‘Problem’

The friend who found the note said: “In my view he had a psychological problem. He never had any sense of responsibility and he found it difficult to submerge himself to any discipline.”

“His moral and political views were very liberal and he was easily influenced.”

Our correspondent reports from Port Elizabeth that his ex-wife, Veronica, 22, received the news of his move after writing a nursing examination.

“I did not know anything I read about it the paper after I had finished writing my exam I was shocked,” she said.

She had not known of her ex-husband’s whereabouts for some months. But he had been a “loving father” to their baby.

“We had been married for a bit more than one year. Then we separated.”

Death plunge

Own Correspondent

DURBAN - Wearing a nightgown, the mother of a six-year-old girl drove to her death over the edge of the Kloof Gorge at 1am yesterday, after a domestic tiff.

Tyre marks at the view site above the Kranzkloof Nature Reserve show Mrs Irene Whitehead, 36 of Queens Crescent, Forest Hills, had driven around the barrier and her car had plunged down the ravine, coming to rest at the bottom.

The jaws of life were used to get an unconscious Mrs Whitehead out of the wrecked car. She died while a doctor, who had climbed down to the wreckage with members of the Kloof Mountain Rescue Squad and the Kloof Protection Services, was attending to her.

Her body was brought up early yesterday.

Police do not suspect foul play. They said Mrs Whitehead learned of her husband’s death when he stopped to question a group of policemen at the top of the gorge.

Westei on SV

WILLIAMSBURG - The five-nation contact group on SWA/Namibia would hold talks on the disputed territory when they meet in Paris next week, West German government sources said yesterday.

They said the Foreign Ministers of Britain, Canada, France, the United States and West Germany would hold talks during the June 9-10 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Foreign Ministers’ meeting.

The contact group had a brief, informal exchange at the seven-nation economic summit here on Monday night and agreed that...
From JOSE CASTRO

MAPUTO - An unidentified aircraft was shot down last night outside Maputo, a leading African nation's capital.

The unidentified aircraft was seen flying near the city's airport and reportedly crashed into a residential area.

Local authorities have not yet released any details about the cause of the crash or any casualties.

The incident is being investigated by the National Defence Force.
shot dead

A service Connections in the back row are, from left, Mr Jan Pikken, president of the Mpumalanga Rugby Union, Mr N. W. C. Mahlangu, deputy president of the Eastern Province Rugby Union, and Mr. A. J. G. van der Berg, general manager of the South African National Rugby Union. The South African National Rugby Union's 1983 tournament against the Springboks.

Yard suspect denies claims

Dublin — A man sought by Scotland Yard in connection with last week's London park bombings and an alleged IRA plot to kill British politicians during the election campaign has denied being in London.

A Dublin news agency said yesterday that Mr. John Downey, 31, phoned from Ballyshannon, in County Donegal, where he said he lived. He said he did not know why Scotland Yard had named him.

Last week the Yard increased pressure on British politicians during the election campaign.

On Sunday, from Tralee, Mr. Sean O'Callaghan denied Yard claims that he was a member of an IRA hit-squad sent to Britain.

Aircraft were flying about 12km from each July's London park bomb attack site, and at an altitude of 1000 metres.

The sources said that, when the aircraft ignored repeated instructions to identify themselves, anti-aircraft members of the Mozambique ground forces opened fire on them, near the busy Maputo suburb of Polana.

Sea search

The stricken aircraft flew northwards for a few kilometres before crashing into the sea opposite the Matrobo sailing club which is on the road linking the capital to the holiday spot of Porto de Sol.

Late last night, helicopters and vessels of the Mozambican air force and navy were combing the sea for survivors and wreckage.

According to eye-witnesses, the aircraft was seen crashing "like a piece of burning paper".

Residences

The official residence of President Samora Machel and the houses of senior government officials and most of the diplomatic residences in the Mozambican capital are in Maputo. The campus of the Eduardo Mondlane University is also there as is the famous hotel known to thousands of South Africans.

Matola was the scene of South Africa's retaliatory attack last week on alleged ANC targets following the Pretoria bomb blast.

Six people were said to have been killed in the South African raid.
Bishop Tutu condemns Maputo raid

"According to a preliminary damage estimate the attacks on five of the targets were very successful," General Malan said.

The attack had been an act against the escalation of the threat to South Africa as evidenced by Friday's bomb attack in Pretoria.

"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood.

"Our enemies must now realise that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilise our country and intimidate our people," General Malan said.

South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves."

He identified the specific targets of yesterday's raid as:

- A place named "Gubuza's House" where plans were hatched for the Transvaal.
- Two logistical headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives, among other things.
- An ANC command headquarters at which the final briefing of insurgents destined for South Africa was done.

- The so-called "man-camp" at which insurgents stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa, and
- The so-called "September House" at which acts were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

"Let me put it bluntly. I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa's Security Forces will avenge every drop of blood spilled by innocents - be they white, black or brown - with all the power at its disposal," General Malan said.

The General-Secretary of the South African Council of Churches, Bishop Desmond Tutu, yesterday "deplored" the SAAF strike into Maputo.

"As I condemn the bomb outrage in Pretoria last Friday, I do so with the retaliatory attack on Mozambique," he said in a statement.

"How can the SADF say they do not care about civilian casualties when the point about terrorist acts is the indiscriminate destruction of innocent civilian lives I weep for my country. We cannot solve this problem this way," he said.
details of Maputo air raid to Parliament

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- A place named “Gubuz’s house”, where terrorists were hatched for the Transvaal.
- Two logistical headquarters, responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives to terrorists.
- An ANC command headquarters at which terrorists destined for South Africa were handled.

The so-called “Main camp” at which terrorists stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa.

- The so-called “September House”, at which acts of terrorism were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

Let me put it bluntly. I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree with me when I say that South Africa’s security forces will avenge every drop of blood of innocents – be they white, black or brown – with all the power at its disposal.

“We are committed to evolutionary change and we reject violence, but if it becomes necessary we will act in accordance with the actions taken against us.”

The bomb attack in Pretoria was a clear example of the influence of Palestine Liberation Organization training on ANC methods and followed several announcements by terrorist leaders in neighbouring countries on the “Year of Violence” – 1983.

“No self-respecting country such as South Africa will allow such cowardly-executed acts of terror to be committed without reacting,” General Malan said.

To eliminate conflict South Africa had, through inter-state negotiations, applied the greatest self-restraint, but this had been abused by neighbouring states such as Angola and Mozambique, which had accommodated terrorists and even assisted them in actions against innocent South Africans – Sapa.
Malan gives details of Maputo air raid

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. - An ANC commando post was one of six ANC targets hit by missile and cannon fire in a SAAF Impala revenge raid on Maputo yesterday morning, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, announced yesterday.

He said at the start of proceedings in the House that the attack had been executed at 7.27am by Impala Mark III aircraft. A missile system which was centrally located to protect ANC positions had been "effectively neutralised".

According to a preliminary damage estimate the attacks on five of the targets were very successful.

The attack had been an act against the escalation of the threat to South Africa as evidenced by Friday's bomb attack in Pretoria.

"The world and our enemies must see this only as an example of our capabilities and what we are prepared to do to protect our territorial integrity and avenge the letting of innocent blood," Malan said.

"Our enemies must now realise that they are dealing with a country that will not let itself be humiliated and that we will act against terrorism that wants to destabilise our country and intimidate our people." South Africa would act against terrorists "wherever they may find themselves".

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- A place named "Guba's house", where terrorist plans were hatched for the Transvaal.
- Two logistical headquarters responsible for the supply of weapons and explosives to terrorists.

An ANC commando briefing of terrorists destined for South Africa was done.

- The so-called "Maincamp" at which terrorists stayed in transit before infiltrating South Africa.
- The so-called "September House", at which acts of terrorism were planned for the rural areas of the Transvaal.

"Let me put it bluntly. I have no doubt that every South African who is proud of his country and who supports evolutionary change will agree that securing our future is as important as securing our present," Malan said.

The Minister of Defence said the raids were just one of several since they started in 1980, but that they represented a different phase. This was the "terrorist war".

"We must be aware that South Africa is in a war with no clear-cut objectives but a war that must be won," Malan said.

He said the ANC's attack on Maputo was a "pre-emptive action" aimed at putting an end to a "series of acts of terrorism".

"The terrorists have been conducting attacks in South Africa with the primary objective of destabilising our country," Malan said.

He added that the ANC had been "preparing for the fight" and had "been fighting" for a long time.

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It 'cost R3m to down the drone'

Spy in the sky came from SA

By CHRIS OLCKERS

THE remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources yesterday told the Rand Daily Mail the small pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire was on an intelligence gathering mission for the South African Defence Force's Military Intelligence Branch.

It is the first time it has become known the SADF uses drone spy planes, and it is believed this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets struck in Matola, near Maputo, last week.

The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African Intelligence-gathering organisations in the past.

Earlier a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was downed.

Making it clear he was only speaking on behalf of the SAAF, the spokesman stated emphatically the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF.

But an SADF spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm the drone was on a mission for SADF military intelligence.

Last night the Progressive Federal Party's defence spokesman, Mr Philip Myburgh, called on the Minister of Defence to acknowledge or deny Mozambican claims that the drone was on a mission for the SADF.

"It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to make use of spy planes to get information," Mr Myburgh said.

"By refusing to comment, the SADF fobs off vulnerability. They must stop beating about the bush," Mr Myburgh said.

Military experts yesterday estimated a total of up to four missiles, costing Mozambique about R4 million, could have been used to down the craft, which costs about R500 000.

Initial reports from Mozambique said two "pods" were sighted over the capital, and when they failed to identify themselves they were fired on by an anti-aircraft battery.

The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew away south.

Military experts said yesterday the claim that there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries.

It is also understood the second aircraft might also have been a drone.

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148km/h, can stay in the air for at least 6 hours, and can be controlled from up to 100km away.

The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150km from Maputo.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft", the highly sophisticated drone is used primarily for reconnaissance, target identification, surveillance, and damage assessment.

The two-cylinder powered drone carries a TV camera with a telephoto lens mounted in the belly -- which can rotate and scan through 360 degrees in azimuth and 90 degrees in pitch.

It can also be fitted with a panoramic camera to scan an area within 60 degrees of its flight path and can carry a laser designator/range-finder and a thermal imaging camera.

The IAI Scout can be launched from the back of a truck or a conventional runway, and it is guided by radio and a two-way data link.

The craft has a wing span of 3.59m and is 2.61m long.
Power will be ours by 1985, says MNR

LONDON - President Samora Machel's decision last week to take personal charge of Mozambique's defence is cited by his enemies as further proof that his Marxist regime is tottering.

The Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is claiming that it will take power by the end of next year. This boast was made by MNR undercover representatives in an African capital.

As the MNR is the continent's most distrusted rebel movement, the men described as a black and a mulatto would talk only if their identities and whereabouts were kept secret.

They said that the movement, conscious of its image as a puppet of Pretoria, was about to appoint a spokesman in New York where it would play the anticommunist card.

"We want the removal from Mozambique of the Cubans who run the army's mechanised battalions," they said. "Also the Russians and the East Germans in charge of security.

These declared aims, and talk of turning Mozambique into a "multiparty democracy", may win over some congressmen but the State Department has already damned the MNR as being "almost certainly supported by South Africa".

The representatives went out of their way to condemn apartheid and played down military help from South Africa. But they agreed to having friendly relations with Malawi which maintains close diplomatic and economic links with Pretoria.

"We have agreed to leave open one railway line to Malawi so that we do not paralyse the country. Of course, we could blow up all the lines if we wished," they said.

By the Government's own admission, the MNR is operating in nine out of 10 Mozambique provinces. It has no intention of making any fraternal concessions to Zimbabwe which now has 1,500 troops guarding the repeatedly attacked p-r line and rail link from the port of Beira to Mutare (formerly Umtali).

"We will continue to destroy all facilities for Zimbabwe," the spokesmen said. "Inside Mozambique we intend to make it impossible for Machel's regime to function.

The president of the MNR is Mr Afonso Dhlakama who was once a commander in the Frelimo liberation movement which fought a long guerrilla war against Portuguese colonial rule. His deputy is Mr Fanele Mahlaza.

Recorded speeches by MNR leaders are beamed regularly into Mozambique by a radio station called "Voice of Free Africa", which is based in the Transvaal. In a New Year address, Mr Dhlakama claimed that many Mozambican intellectuals were coming out in support of his movement.

LOOSE RELATIONS

It seems that the MNR has only the loosest relations with its counterpart on the western side of Africa, the Unita guerrilla movement of Angola, which is led by Dr Jonas Savimbi.

Although Dr Savimbi is also helped by South Africa he has the covert support of several West African countries and is often to be found in Senegal's capital Dakar.

However, this is not the case with the MNR and the spokesmen did go as far as to admit that their movement had scarcely any friends in the entire continent — The Observer News Service.
SADF keeps silent on Mozambique 'drone'

Defence Reporter

A reluctance to furnish any clues which might reveal valued overseas contacts is very probably the reason why the Defence Force is maintaining a death-like silence about the remotely-piloted vehicle shot down over Maputo on Monday.

A straight "no comment" was all SADF spokesmen said yesterday to further inquiries about the origins of the RPV — and it is unlikely this will change, no matter what effects the official silence will have on official credibility.

South Africa is a relative newcomer to the fast-expanding RPV field, and might well depend on foreign expertise and components at this stage.

In the context of the international arms boycott, which has seriously hampered the SADF's aircraft-procurement programme, deployment of RPVs is obviously a matter of great importance to the military.

Not only are the RPVs capable of carrying out a variety of tasks, they are relatively cheap and easy to build in comparison with, say, an Impala Mark II or a Mirage P.1. In addition an RPV does not carry a pilot who has cost hundreds of thousands of rands in training time and money.

Speculation about the drones rages on, with observers agreeing that when factors like terrain, distance, tactical requirements and industrial sophistication are considered there is little doubt it was of RSA origin.

There is still some doubt as to the type of RPV shot down over Mozambique. From photographs and descriptions it now appears to have been similar to the Scout, an RPV originally designed by IAI (Israeli Aircraft Industries) of Haifa and subsequently exported to other countries.

The Scout has a top speed of 148km/h, can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away — and observers have pointed out that Air Force Base Hoedspruit is within that distance of Maputo.

In the meantime the latest edition of Jane's All the World's Aircraft claims South Africa is actually manufacturing one of the world's most sophisticated RPVs, which can not only reconnoitre targets but attack them as well — although it does not match existing descriptions of the Maputo RPV.

Called the "Eyre" and manufactured at Pinetown in Natal, it is an elegant machine with swept wings and a cigar-shaped fuselage 3.45m long, with a maximum speed of 222km/h.

Throttled back to 120km/h, however, it can fly for up to five hours with out-of-sight control through a system which includes a second drone.

According to Jane's, the Eyrie can be fitted with a television camera which relays in-flight pictures to video monitors at its control station, anti-jamming equipment and a laser target designator or four rockets of unspecified type.

- An SADF spokesman also refused to comment about the Eyrie yesterday
- Leading article, page 8
RUSSIANS MIGHT WIN, US EXPERT WARNS

BY ARLENE GETZ

SOUTH Africa's secret support for the Mozambican resistance movement, MNR, is self-destructive and could end in a Russian victory in the region, says a United States expert on Africa.

Mrs Helen Kitchen, director at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies and one of the foremost US authorities on Africa, believes it would be in both South African and American interests to prevent the destabilisation of President Samora Machel's Marxist government in Mozambique.

Failure to do so, she said, could:

- Change Pretoria's 'total onslaught ideology' from fiction to fact.
- Decrease the chances of American policymakers in playing a constructive role on the sub-continent.
- 'Gravely hamper' prospects for reformist change in South Africa if African leaders believed the US had supported South African activities.

Mrs Kitchen, who has visited South Africa many times in the last 30 years, reached these conclusions in a recently-published study, 'US Interests in Africa'.

"However ironic it may seem to argue that US interests in Africa will suffer if Mozambique's Marxist government is overthrown, the reality is that viewing South Africa's problems in East-West terms could be as costly as the no-win situation in which the US found itself when it viewed Angola through those lenses in the mid-1970s," she said.

"The question here is not one of supporting a 'socialist regime' as such, but rather of finding ways of alleviating the insecurity of the leaders of all states of Southern Africa and thus reducing the pressure on them to turn to the Soviet Union as the 'natural ally' against South African hegemony."

However, she was sceptical about whether the US — with its flawed and sometimes incoherent Africa policy — had enough leverage to persuade the South African Government of the ultimate self-destructiveness of its regional actions.

Describing South Africa's growing covert support of the MNR as "one of the world's least-kept secrets", Mrs Kitchen argued that the Soviet Union would find it hard to refuse a request for assistance from a beleaguered President Machel if it wanted to retain Third World credibility.

In these circumstances, the majority of African nations — who supported South Africa's military intervention in Angola in 1975 — would also favour Russian and/or Cuban assistance in Mozambique.

"It has not escaped Soviet notice that two sub-states on which all member states of the Organisation for African Unity can find common ground are opposition to South Africa and to efforts by fellow members to change African hardeners."

She also rejected Pretoria's claims that the Soviet Union was mobilising a "total onslaught" against South Africa.

"The Kremlin's "generalised desires" included furthering the radicalisation of black politics, obtaining access to Africa's minerals and raw materials and nudging the US into closer identification with the white rulers of South Africa, these aims were hardly among Soviet priorities."

The idea that there was a Soviet masterplan to achieve these goals was increasingly discounted, she said.

The record shows that "Africa falls somewhere below Europe, East Asia, the southern rust-belts of the USSR and the Middle East in the hierarchy of Soviet geopolitical and resource allocation priorities."

Within Africa, contrary to the view from Pretoria, the Horn region seemed "to continue to be of more strategic importance to Moscow."

Mrs Kitchen also rejected the argument that the Cape sea route — along which more than half of Western Europe's and a fifth of US oil supplies pass — must remain in anti-Communist hands.

"Nowhere has a close relationship with Moscow resulted in Soviet pressure for a cut-off of economic relations with the West."

She discounted the fear of a blockade of the Cape route by hostile forces on the grounds that the real "choke points" for Western oil supplies were at their source and destination.
Frelimo hit squad was in SA: claim

By Joao Santa Rita

The survival of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement as an effective anti-Frelimo guerrilla organization is being threatened by internal disputes and external pressures, sources close to the movement said today.

The closure of the movement's "Voice of Free Africa" radio station a week ago was one of the signs of the problems facing the movement, the sources said.

The station was the only propaganda link between the movement and the Mozambican people.

"At the time of Zimbabwe's independence, when the movement went through one of its severest crises the radio station did not close for a single day. This was at a time when the movement had to move away from Rhodesia and yet the station continued to work. Now it's gone."

The MNR is however keeping total silence about the reasons for the closure of the station. Although admitting that there had been "big problems" involving the movement's Information Secretary, Lieutenent Adriano Bomba, and his brother, National Political Commissar, Boaventura Bomba, the MNR is refusing to say what the "problems" are.

The sources close to the MNR said the movement's internal crisis coincided with diplomatic efforts aimed at easing the tension in Southern Africa which may have prompted pressures for MNR activities to be curtailed.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Lisbon that a Portuguese national closely connected to the rebel movement claimed yesterday that two Frelimo agents using the cover names "Saboteur" and "Political Commissar" infiltrated the MNR to murder secretary-general Mr Orlando Cristina outside Pretoria in April.

The source, who recently returned from South Africa, said the Frelimo hit team, backed by two accomplices, killed Mr Cristina (55) with a shot in the head "while he made love to his wife" on the farm used by the MNR as its SA headquarters.

"The four killers were immediately seized by guards and continue to be detained by the MNR," he said.

He said the agents had joined the rebels a year ago but were recently recalled to Mr Cristina's farm for "disciplinary reasons."

He said "Political Commissar" had been sentenced to death last August by the MNR for mutiling "racist, anti-white ideas" in a guerrilla unit.

"Cristina wanted to rehabilitate him through re-education."

"Saboteur" was withdrawn from the bush after aborting several missions and escaping while his companions were killed or captured.
What was the task of ill-fated drone?

Defence Reporter

What was the task being carried out by Monday's ill-fated remote-controlled vehicle when Mozambican anti-aircraft gunners destroyed it?

There has been a great deal of vague talk about what the RPV was doing over Maputo — but few of the theories appear to hold water.

**Misconceptions**

This springs from misconceptions about a surveillance RPV's main tasks. It is primarily a conventional tactical weapon for scouting battlefields in order to supply its controllers with up-to-the-minute information on the enemy.

It must be assumed that whatever the task, it was important enough to risk an international incident and the loss of the vehicle.

If so, what was it?

Unsatisfactory theories aired so far include:

- The RPV’s cine and television cameras were gathering photographic or electronic evidence about African National Congress “bases” in Maputo.

This sounds feasible till one realizes that “bases” is a misnomer.

As far as is known, the so-called ANC “bases” would more correctly be described as “safe houses”, “depots” and “headquarters”.

In line with classic modern insurgent thinking, they are inconspicuous civilian buildings enconced in civilian residential areas. Examining such installations from the air would be futile.

- The RPV was spying out missile-launcher and anti-aircraft gun positions. This is more in line with its normal tasks, but it must be asked if such a mission was urgent enough, considering that the ANC-designated targets had already been hit and that the Mozambican air defences would obviously be on the alert.

‘Fatuous claim’

- The RPV was sent over to attract Mozambican missiles so that a following SAAF aircraft could spot any hidden anti-aircraft positions.

This is a fatuous claim if one accepts the SAAF’s claim that it started last week’s air raid by knocking out a threatening Mozambican missile position, it is fair to assume that SADF intelligence has located and mapped Maputo’s anti-aircraft defences using other sources.

- It was assessing the damage the air raid inflicted on ANC installations.

There would appear to be no reason for such a mission. From detailed accounts given by the Minister of Defence in the wake of last week’s air raid it would seem the SADF has an adequate intelligence-gathering apparatus on the ground in Maputo.
WASHINGTON — Mozambique's improved relationship with the United States seems likely to pay off in the form of food aid after the devastating drought.

The former Portuguese colony is one of the worst-hit countries in the widespread African drought, now into its second season.

Ties between the countries sank to a low level after the South African raid on ANC bases two years ago when the Maputo government accused the Americans of complicity.

Now, the expected provision of food to Mozambique highlights the growing friendliness between Washington and Maputo.

While US officials are not willing to talk freely about easing attitudes, it is known that the Reagan Administration feels President Machel could play an important part in the US policy of constructive engagement in Southern Africa.

In April a senior Mozambique official visited Washington to assist in discussions between the US and Angola on the removal of Cuban troops from Angola — without which, the Americans insist, there is no chance of peace in Southern Africa.

One of the reasons the Americans were so upset about the recent SAAF air strike on Matola in retaliation for the Pretoria bomb was their fear that the violence would disturb Mozambique's evolving role.

But it seems to have survived and Mozambique is high on the list of countries that are likely to receive food grants as the US reviews what it can do to stave off starvation for hundreds of thousands of people throughout the continent.

The US is already providing food aid worth R244 million to Africa and a further R18 million worth is likely.

In terms of American law, the aid need not be repaid if it is given in response to a natural disaster such as drought or earthquake.

A State Department official said yesterday there was concern in Washington at the food shortage as a result of the continuing drought and other causes — which are understood to include rebel and terrorist activity in wide areas of the continent.

The US, he said, was reviewing requests from drought-affected countries.
Portuguese probe bribe charges in SA

A TOP-secret Portuguese delegation was in South Africa this week to investigate allegations of corruption against a former Prime Minister of Portugal, Dr Pinto Balsemao, and the present Portuguese Chief of General Staff, General Meio Egidio.

The allegations include the receiving of bribes from Frelimo officials to supply Mozambique with arms and to forge anti-South African propaganda.

They are contained in the "Veloso Report", which created an uproar in Portugal when it was published there this year.

The Deputy Attorney-General of Portugal, Dr Nuno Salgado, is leading the South African leg of the investigation.

The "Veloso Report" was allegedly among many secret papers brought to South Africa by Mozambique's former security chief, Mr Jorge "Death Eyebrow" Costa, when he defected in June, last year.

The report is an alleged memorandum to President Samora Machel by Mozambique's Minister of Security, Joao Veloso, after a trip to Portugal last year.

Mr Veloso was accompanied on the trip by Mr Costa and the chief of the Mozambican Army, General Joaquim Mosapoe.

By NEIL HOOPER

Evidence

The publication of the document led to an outcry in Portugal and calls for the resignation of the Prime Minister and several of his top officials, and counter-claims that the document was a forgery.

This is born out by Dr Salgado's visit to South Africa to try to establish the truth and collect evidence.

Among those from whom he obtained signed statements was the editor of Scope, Mr Russell Kay, who wrote the Costa articles.

Dr Salgado's visit this week, the Portuguese consul-general, Dr Patrisha Fernandes, initially denied there was any investigation.

He said that two "colleagues" were in Johannesburg helping him to "restructure" his office, as the wordspread had become too much for him alone.

He later said he could not comment as the matter was an "internal affair of the Portuguese Government".

Mr Kay said he had been closely questioned about the Veloso document and was asked whether he believed it was genuine.
JOHANNESBURG — Mozambican authorities have arrested a man allegedly sent by South Africa to spy on the ANC in Maputo.

Radio Maputo, monitored by the SABC, said the man had been arrested in April, during what was described as his second mission to spy on ANC exiles.

Radio Maputo said the man, who was not named, had been instructed by South African security forces to gather information on "South African refugees in Maputo."

Reacting to the broadcast, a spokesman for the South African Defence Force said in Pretoria that it was not policy to comment on allegations about intelligence-gathering. — Sapa
LISBON — The chiefs of staff of Mozambique and Zimbabwe met in Mozambique this week to discuss military cooperation between the two Frontline states, reports reaching here say.

A dispatch carried by the Mozambican national news agency, AIM from Maputo, said Mozambican Mr Sebastiao Mabote and Zimbabwean Mr Rex Nhongo held the meeting at Chimolo.

While the report listed no details of the talks, Mr Nhongo was quoted as saying the armed forces of both countries would defeat “the armed bands trained and financed by South Africa in both Zimbabwe and Mozambique.”

Zimbabwean troops, estimated to number between 3,000 and 5,000, have been supporting Mozambique’s army.
Mozambique training site

MAPUTO — Three Portuguese military officers in Mozambique have spent three months designing a military training centre, the Maputo weekly, Domundo, reported yesterday.

Construction would start as soon as the design was approved by the Mozambican Government, it said.

The project is the first result of an agreement on military co-operation signed in April last year, when a Portuguese military delegation visited Mozambique.

Last October, Mozambique's Defence Minister, Lieutenant-General Alberto Chipando, visited Portugal for further talks.

The two countries agreed on technical and military cooperation, including the supply of logistical and field equipment and training — Sapa-Reuters
I still love my...
SOUTH AFRICAN defeor, Lieutenant Gerald Eckert, is a man alone with his conscience this weekend as he anxiously awaits a decision on his application for political asylum in Mozambique.

He cut a lonely figure at Maputo as he faced a barrage of questions from international journalists at his first media conference a week after fleeing South Africa.

"Being a privileged white in South Africa, I could not live with my conscience," he candidly explained to his audience under the glare of television lights.

But the motivation for his bizarre defection — the first from the ranks of the Perma-
tual South African Army — had a hollow ring to many of the journalists at the end of the hour-
long conference.

Vague

For Lie. Eckert, dressed in a neatly pressed uniform of the South African Medical Corps, nothing much was revealed of his depth as he was peppered with leading political questions.

But the young medical officer did not supply the answers that were apparently anticipated by some of the journalists, among them committed Third World journalists and Eastern Bloc television cameramen.

Vague answers that might have come from the conference as an anti-South African propaganda exercise was dispensed somewhat by the relatively mild criticism offered by Lie. Eckert in his carefully worded statement.

A sympathetic Mozambique official bore out the views of Lie. Eckert’s astonished friends in South Africa by privately describing him as "a man who knows very little about politics."

The German-born defector was very circumspect in his criticism of South Africa and the perceived sensitive issues such as the number and nature of South African war casualties.

He made it clear he had no military secrets to give Mozambique.

"He refused to endorse the tactics of the African National Congress, he was reluctant to advocate violent change and was non-committal on a possible future as an anti-apartheid activist."

All he was planning to do at this stage, he said, was to work as a nurse in Mozambique if he was granted political asylum.

Lt. Eckert said the "process" of deciding to flee South Africa began early last year.

He claimed he could not leave earlier because he had signed a contract with the SAPF for three years.

Hate

"It is a privilege to be a white in South Africa and an officer in the defense force, but I could not live with my conscience."

"I hate the South African racist regime," he added.

"Apart from something that will never be fixed up made right in South Africa."

Asked whether he would join the ANC and take part in violent methods to change the system, he replied, "I have not decided on that point yet."".

In reply to a question on whether he approved of the ANC’s armed struggle, he replied, "It’s a very difficult question to answer. There should be peaceful means, but it looks as if there is no other way but to do it forcefully."

But when he was pressed on his feelings about the violent option to change South African policies Lt. Eckert said the Prime Minister, Mr. P W Botha’s objectives were to "come closer to a peaceful solution in South Africa." Despite the counterproductive consequences of his policies.

Lt. Eckert said that even though he felt it was "wrong," the ANC was trying to attract attention to their cause by planting bombs in urban areas.

He was questioned closely about the morale of South African soldiers, which he described as "very strong and one of very high discipline."
If you want it done for it

Marxist slaughters

Five made a million in

Says the ex-writer who owns a nightclub now

Dear

I was surprised to read about the recent events...
Jobless to work on farms

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican Government yesterday gave a two-week deadline to urban unemployed to register for evacuation to the countryside.

The move aims at clearing the jobless from cities and setting them to work on the land.

An official statement said those who accept the offer can apply to return to their places of origin or choose other areas to settle.

Those who do not register, and are discovered after the deadline, will be evacuated "by coercion" if necessary.

"The excessive number of unproductive residents in the cities lies at the root of various sorts of crime and delinquency and poses a threat to public order and tranquility," the statement said.

Over the last year, the authorities have also blamed the influx to Maputo and other cities for an increase in shortages and for a growing black market. — Sapa-Reuters
Dr F. HAKIZENBERG asked the
Minister of Co-operation and Develop-
ment:

How many Black employees from (a)
Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are legally
in the Republic at present?

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION
AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-
operation and Development):

(a) Mozambique—50,144

(b) Zimbabwe—13,201

These people are mainly employed on

the mines and to a lesser degree on farms.
No new Zimbabweans are employed and
as a rule they are repatriated when their
contracts expire.
22 JUNE 1983

The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of Co-operation and Development)

(a) For the period 1 June 1982—31 May 1983

(c) To Mozambique — 77,766

(u) To Zimbabwe — 2,344

(b) The costs were paid for by

(i) The state in respect of 29,481

(ii) The persons themselves — 14

(iii) The employers — 208

*20 Dr. T. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

How many Blacks from (a) Mozambique and (b) Zimbabwe are illegally in the Republic at present?

*The MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING (for the Minister of CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT)

The numbers which have come to notice are as follows —

(a) Mozambique — 1,831

(b) Zimbabwe — 2,958

Attention is, however, drawn to the fact that after proper identification these people are repatriated by the Department of Co-operation and Development.

Blacks repatriated to Mozambique/Zimbabwe

*21 Dr. F. HARTZENBERG asked the Minister of Co-operation and Development

(a) How many Blacks were repatriated to (i) Mozambique and (ii) Zimbabwe in the latest specified period of 12 months for which figures are available and (b) which person or body paid the cost involved in their repatriation?
Mozambique oil search

HOUSTON — Mozambique has signed a $50 million exploration and production contract with subsidiaries of Exxon and Royal Dutch Shell, according to Mr. Abdul Majid Osman, Mozambique’s Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons.

He said the production sharing agreement was the first exploratory contract for Mozambique since it became independent in 1974.

The joint contractors are Deep Exploration Oceanic, the operator, and Shell Petroleum Development Mozambique. Their contract covers a 12,000 sq km area in the Rovuma Basin, south of the border with Tanzania.
Mauer dies at 87

DIANA was SA spy plane — SOURCES

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — The remote-controlled reconnaissance drone shot down over Maputo this week was a South African spy plane.

Intelligence sources said yesterday that the small, pilotless Israeli-designed IAI Scout which was hit by anti-aircraft fire and missiles, was on an intelligence-gathering mission for the SADF's National Intelligence branch of the South African Defence Force.

It is the first time that the SADF's use of drone spy planes has become known, and it is believed that this type of drone furnished the SAAF with its advance intelligence on African National Congress targets attacked in Matola, near Maputo, last Monday.

The SADF drone is said to have been used by other South African intelligence-gathering organizations in the past.

Earlier, a spokesman for the South African Air Force said no SAAF aircraft were in Mozambique air space on Monday when the drone was shot down.

Making it clear that he was only speaking on behalf of the SADF, the spokesman stated emphatically that the downed aircraft did not belong to the SAAF.

But a Defence Force spokesman gave a terse "no comment" when asked to confirm that the drone was on a mission for the SADF.

It is obvious that the drone could only have come from this country. It is natural for any country to use spy planes to get information.

"By refusing to come clean the SADF loses credibility. They must stop beating about the bush," Mr Myburgh said.

Initial reports from Mozambique stated that two "jets" were sighted over the capital and when they failed to identify themselves the aircraft were fired on by anti-aircraft and missile batteries.

The drone was shot down over Maputo Bay and the other turned sharply and flew back to the Transvaal.

Military experts said yesterday that the claim there was a second aircraft could be correct in that the drone was meant to draw fire from hidden and unidentified batteries.

150km

The IAI Scout has a top speed of 148km/h. It can stay in the air for at least 4½ hours and can be controlled from up to 150km away.

The SAAF base at Hoedspruit is less than 150km from Maputo.

According to the latest edition of the authoritative "Jane's All the World's Aircraft", the drone is used primarily for reconnaissance target identification and surveillance.

The drone pulled from Maputo Bay was painted grey and equipped with French camera.
Maputo probes ‘SA spy drone’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambican Air Force technicians were today dismantling a pilotless "drone" aircraft shot down over Maputo on Monday.

Officials in Maputo say they believe the drone aircraft, which was retrieved from shallow water in Maputo Bay by the Mozambican Navy late yesterday, was a South African spy plane.

Radio-controlled aircraft of this type have been used with great success by the Israeli forces in the Lebanon to test the air defences of the Syrian troops there.

The Israeli drones monitored the wavelengths used by Syrian surface-to-air missiles and radar defences and allowed scientists to quickly develop highly effective counter measures. The drones are comparatively inexpensive.

They said the two aircraft were spotted crossing the border from South Africa north of Komati to poort soon after 2 pm on Monday.

Anti-aircraft defences were alerted and when no response was received to calls for the mystery planes to identify themselves, the first was destroyed.

When the first aircraft crashed in flames, the second turned sharply and flew back towards the Transvaal, witnesses said.

When the crashed aircraft was taken from the comparatively shallow water of the bay, it turned out to be a drone made of glass fibre and aluminium alloy. It was light grey, propellor-driven and not a jet as originally thought.
Maputo shows 2m-long radio-controlled drone

Mystery jet was ‘SA spy plane’

By JOSE CAETANO

THE mystery aircraft which was shot down over Maputo and crashed into the sea on Monday afternoon has been identified as an unmanned remote controlled reconnaissance plane generally known as a “drone”.

The remains of the stricken aircraft were recovered from the sea yesterday afternoon by vessels of the Mozambican navy.

According to eyewitnesses who watched the recovery of the wreckage, the aircraft was painted grey:

- It was approximately 2m long and had a wingspan of 4m.
- Among the equipment it was carrying were automatic film and photographic cameras of French origin.
- Mozambican Air Force experts were last night studying the wreckage to determine whether the drone was remote-controlled from another aircraft which was spotted flying about 12km behind it at the time of the strike or whether it was controlled from some remote ground base.
- The Chief of Staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces and Deputy Minister of Defence, Lieutenant-General Sebastiao Mabote, called a Press conference in Maputo last night. During the conference, the commander of the anti-aircraft guns’ embankment which shot down the spy plane, described the sequence of events.

Mozambique has complained repeatedly that reconnaissance aircraft have been spotted on cross-cutting flights over the southern provinces of Maputo and Gaza. However, recently, there had been an apparent decrease in the number of “spy flights”.

The Mozambican government was recently reported to have held a confidential briefing for the diplomatic corps accredited in Maputo to communicate its concerns about these flights.

Meanwhile, Colonel Julius Kriel of the South African Air Force said last night that the plane did not belong to the SAAF.

According to a statement last night from Aim, the official Mozambican news agency, the aircraft was a pilotless South African spy plane.

The plane was first spotted over local time over the district of Moamba, coming from South Africa. Moamba is about 50km northwest of Maputo and borders on Transvaal.

It was followed at a distance of about 11km by a second plane which turned and fled southwards when the first was hit by a salvo from a Mozambican anti-aircraft battery at 3.30pm.

The plane was recovered from Maputo Bay late in the afternoon, close to the beach known as “Costa do Sal” (“Sun coast”).

Examination of the wreckage showed that it was a South African aircraft of the sort used on missions of military espionage, Aim said.

It was propeller-driven and not a jet, as was thought at first.

The plane has the number “391” written in red on the fuselage close to the wings. It also has markings in English – the words “no hand hold” appear on the craft.
South African Air Force plane shot down over Mozambique

The South African Air Force plane was shot down over Mozambique yesterday afternoon, according to preliminary reports. The plane was on a routine mission when it was intercepted by a unidentified aircraft. The attack was carried out by a South African Air Force fighter jet that had been on a training mission.

The fighter jet was identified as an F-16 Fighting Falcon, which is a single-seat, single-engine, all-weather multirole fighter aircraft. The F-16 was operated by the South African Air Force's 32nd Fighter Squadron, based at Waterkloof Air Force Base in Pretoria.

The unidentified aircraft was tracked by radar until it released an anti-aircraft missile that struck the F-16. The pilot of the F-16 managed to eject safely before the plane crashed into the sea.

Investigations into the incident are ongoing.
The buildings are there — somewhat less well-painted and looking more run down, perhaps, the streets are reasonably clean and buses run, even if irregularly and even if heavily crowded because there are so few of them. A taxi is a rare sight. The electricity works and there is water in the taps. The streets are free of crime and safe to walk.

The non-racism, of course, is totally different from the "old days". No part of Maputo, or anywhere else in Mozambique, is classed a people of colour. There is a relaxed feeling in the mingling of people, especially noticeable to someone coming from South Africa.

Also part of the city are the squatters. It starts with the queues for food which is always a way of life in Maputo. Beans and rice, cold and hot, are sold in "cha cha cha" style in Maputo. People queue for hours to buy a small amount of beans and rice. The queues are long and orderly, and the atmosphere is calm.

Queuing for bread... There are few capital cities in the world where the queues are so orderly and efficient. Nor does this happen everywhere because the only food available is beans and rice. There are few capital cities in the world where the queues are so orderly and efficient. Nor does this happen everywhere because the only food available is beans and rice.

The infrastructure and trading economy are so weak that even the most basic products from the countryside within 50km of Maputo do not get to the city. The roads are bad, though the shortages go across the spectrum of the population. High-ranking members of the government who are among the 5% of the population have no troubles in getting what they want. The radio does not work, and hot water is a rare boon.

The telephone service is appalling, and the staff are lazy. A room in the hotel will cost about R36 — which is the monthly wage of an unskilled farm worker. A pair of women's panties, crudely made, is £1. A pair of shorts for a baby boy is £1. A roll of toilet paper is 94p.

Walking down a main street in Maputo one comes across a shock to see a woman's face with a window of expensive French perfume. But a quick check with the shop owner reveals they are all empty boxes.

In the town of Lichinga, in the remote north, a cafe restaurant to a cinema is totally empty. There is not a thing on the shelves which previously would probably have carried sweets. A restaurant serves no more than the ordinary meal of beans and rice.

The currency, South African and US dollars, are said to fetch anywhere from 1000 to 2000 meticais. The official rate is about 36 meticais at the Polana, once a premier hotel in Southern Africa, the graceful facade remains. The view over the sea is as unspoilt as ever. But the rooms in the main section are seedy, akin to a low-class hotel, the radio does not work, and hot water is a rare boon.

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In these situations of shortage, black marketers are to be expected. "Yuppies" and magazinés copies of speeches by Mozambique's President Samora Machel. A few glossy magazines in Portuguese, produced by Soviet Bloc countries, copies of London's works, a few pens and erasers.

IN the town of Lichinga, in the remote north, a cafe restaurant to a cinema is totally empty. There is not a thing on the shelves which previously would probably have carried sweets. A restaurant serves no more than the ordinary meal of beans and rice.

The currency, South African and US dollars, are said to fetch anywhere from 1000 to 2000 meticais. The official rate is about 36 meticais at the Polana, once a premier hotel in Southern Africa, the graceful facade remains. The view over the sea is as unspoilt as ever. But the rooms in the main section are seedy, akin to a low-class hotel, the radio does not work, and hot water is a rare boon.

The telephone service is appalling, and the staff are lazy. A room in the hotel will cost about R36 — which is the monthly wage of an unskilled farm worker. A pair of women's panties, crudely made, is £1. A pair of shorts for a baby boy is £1. A roll of toilet paper is 94p.

The infrastructure and trading economy are so weak that even the most basic products from the countryside within 50km of Maputo do not get to the city. The roads are bad, though the shortages go across the spectrum of the population. High-ranking members of the government who are among the 5% of the population have no troubles in getting what they want. The radio does not work, and hot water is a rare boon.

This in itself tells much of what has happened in Mozambique since independence. A society which was previously governed by a minority who had been largely geared to meeting the needs of 20% of the population and the requirements of metropolitan Portugal, is now having to serve 12.5 million people, whether in food, health or education.

A Mozambican cafe in the remote northern town of Lichinga
Tangle of problems face Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG — You don't have to be a Marxist to sympathize with the people of Mozambique, even if you are a capitalist. Eight years after independence in 1975, its 12.6 million people are victims of seemingly never-ending disasters, both natural and man-made.

The effects are seen in near-deserted shops, interminable queues for food and clothing, and the shambles of the capital of Maputo in the countryside, life is often crude and depressed.

Less than 5 percent of the population have been able to Economic development has been hindered by a combination of economic policies pursued by the ruling Frelimo party, internal conflict and a lack of foreign help.

But that would be a simpler problem if the government had the necessary resources to overcome its problems.

Now the scene is bleak. Considerable economic development is under way, but with which results and economic policies, it has been unable to overcome its problems.

Beg the world

First, the natural catastrophe. Nearly each year, floods and drought have taken their toll. The current affluence of the company in Mozambique, as with many parts of Africa, is driven by the demand for its agricultural products, in particular, coffee and cotton.

With 83 percent of workers engaged in agriculture, at least a third of the population is dependent on the sector, which is heavily affected Mozambique by drought and floods.

Second, the country has been in a state of political crisis for 19 years, starting with the war against Portuguese colonial rule and going on to the current attacks by the Mozambican National Resistance Movement.

Transferring even these few economic problems, however, is the continuing burden of the 471 years of Portuguese colonization that went before independence.

It’s the white man’s burden in reverse: the 93 percent literacy rate among blacks that was a devourer of colonial rule. More than 40 black students in an enrollment of 3,000 at the local university, the near-total absence of training and skills, for example, are due to the country’s economic policies.

Independence also led to the mass departure of the Portuguese settlers who had most of the country’s skills in their hands. The 200,000 whites in Mozambique there are today have left to return to their homes to days about 10,000 who have made the exiles return.

Not only was Mozambican stripped of skills, but what followed was an economic mess crucial to the present. The collapse of the trading economy. There has been an enormous bankrupted on rural areas owned and staffed by settlers. The historical price for crops, including cotton and sugar, and the lack of infrastructure for the trade in agricultural products.

The traders have moved away in advance of harvests, and the banks (leading to gross inflation) have continued to exist for long periods that times that stores burnt down, with the loss (at least) of the peasants’ cash savings.

Most stores were destroyed in the disturbances, which were not unconnected to the fact that people had simply revolted to subdue farming in the countryside. It was no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no one to whom they could sell their crops.

The government’s agricultural policy has been plagued by devastating effects. Frelimo’s Marxism as the tool for progress. The planned control natural to its outlook was undoubtedly necessary in the aftermath of independence. Other chaos would have been even worse. But it isn’t always clear where the lines are between the government’s control and those of the people.

For example, there was a shortage of corn in Mozambique’s agricultural sector. Many farmers were forced to sell their crops at low prices, which resulted in a severe food crisis.

Two years ago, the government’s efforts to increase the supply of corn were hampered by the drought, which reduced the crop yields.

The drought has caused significant economic losses, including the loss of livestock and crops. The government has been unable to provide adequate relief to the affected areas.

President Machel met with Erich Honecker, chief of the GDR, in Maputo during a visit to East Berlin in 1980. This visit was part of an effort to improve Mozambique’s relations with its socialist neighbors. The visit was seen as a positive step in the relationship between the two countries, as it provided an opportunity for cooperation and mutual assistance.

The visit was also an opportunity to discuss economic issues, such as the export of goods and services. Mozambique was seen as a potential market for GDR products, and the visit was expected to help strengthen trade relations between the two countries.

The visit was widely seen as a success, and it paved the way for further cooperation between Mozambique and the GDR. However, it was not without its challenges, and the visit was not without its critics. Some saw it as an example of the government’s willingness to sacrifice its own interests for the sake of political expediency.

Despite these challenges, the visit was seen as a positive step in the relationship between Mozambique and the GDR. It was a demonstration of the government’s commitment to improving relations with its socialist neighbors, and it helped to set the stage for further cooperation in the future.
The growing threat to Machel

Recent reports suggest that the Mozambique National Resistance (NMR) movement is ready to take over from the crumbling Marxist government of Samora Machel and that the growth of the resistance has reached a stage when 80 percent of the country is dominated, if not controlled by the MNR which can call upon 15,000 trained and armed men and has the support of most of the rural population.

The movement had its beginnings in 1960 when resistance fighters against Portuguese rule had aligned themselves with Joshua Nkomo in Bulawayo but within three years quarrels over ideology caused a split in the ranks and from the original Fretilin a new breakaway group was formed by the more moderate members, Coremo.

Among them was a well-known Mozambican industrialist and landowner Jorge Jardim who had been in close contact with the Zambian president Kenneth Kaunda.

Members of this party received military training in China but when Portugal surrendered its sovereignty over Mozambique to Fretilin and its leader Samora Machel the first act of the Machel government of Fretilin was to place all Coremo members under arrest.

Those who avoided Machel's net formed a new movement that formed the nucleus of the present NMR.

One of the early revolutionary leaders had been Fanwel Mahlala and when he escaped from prison in 1976 he formed a guerrilla group including locally recruited women, near the Malawi border.

Broadcasts

Using the name of Africa Livre the group linked up with the reformed MNR which called itself the 'true Fretilin'.

Operating mainly from what was then Rhodesia the group set up a series of radio stations and these brought not only an awareness of the opposition to President Machel but also considerable popularity. The radio concentrated on providing information to friends and relatives of people arrested by Machel.

One of the stations was based near Umtila on the Mozambique border and the movement itself received reluctant support from the Rhodesian forces then engaged against the armies of Mugabe and Nkomo.

In 1977 the NMR forces could number less than 1,000 men but by 1979 the movement had about 4,500 armed soldiers in its command and was operating successfully in the Sofala and Manica districts with a headquarters in the Gorongosa mountains.

With the independence of Zimbabwe support for the MNR was withdrawn but this setback appears to have strengthened the movement and by January 1980 it was in action in nine of the Mozambique provinces and within a year the strength of the force had risen to 10,000.

Growing activity

President Mugabe then provided assistance to the Machel government which was using MiG 17 and MiG 19 planes with Russian pilots to combat the growing guerrilla activity of the MNR which was concentrating on disrupting communications and in particular the road and rail links from Beira to Zimbabwe and the oil pipeline.

By this time the MRM had opened its first mission in Europe and was issuing regular communiques.

Last year aware of the increasing threat of the MRM to Beira, Machel created an urban civilian militia providing rifles to all registered citizens of the town.

The MNR has avoided direct confrontation with what troops President Machel can muster although these included contingents from Zimbabwe and Tanzania as well as an army of advisers from East European countries — in particular East Germany.

It's tactics have been to disrupt road communications all over the country, preventing food from being taken to the government depots in the town.

Administration

But parallel with its successful guerrilla activities has been the training of a cadre of officials in Portugal and West Germany who would be competent to take over the administration of the country.

Writing in Africa Insight published by the Africa Institute of South Africa Dr Andre Thomsenhagen refers to the emphasis placed on non-military training of these and it can be assumed that the resistance movement has by now a sufficient number of leading personalities to form a transitional government in Mozambique.

A more divisive question however, is related to the amount of international support that the resistance movement may eventually get.

The future of the MNR and of Mozambique will necessarily depend largely upon the attitudes adopted by the Western states and by South Africa.

As in the case of the Angolan FNLA and UNITA in 1975, the MNR may suffer a serious defeat if international support is denied at the crucial moment of the seizure of power. Nevertheless, other states and the West will have to consider whether they want the MRM to continue as a destabilising force in the region or whether it should be given a chance to rule the country.

The MNR's record suggests that it should be no less capable of forming a responsible government than any of the other liberation groups that have assumed power in southern African countries in recent years.
Mozambique: an uneasy neighbour

At a Mozambique border post the message contained in a poster could hardly be more direct. A canvas shows a white colonist figure in safari suit and shorts, swastikas on his lapels, a gun at his side; he is holding a black man by the neck and the black man is broadcasting news aimed at destabilising Mozambique.

Another figure, a white Afrikaner, crouches beneath them. The border is down and he is sitting on a chamberpot. All the characters are labelled as instruments of the South African racist regime.

In the capital of Maputo, a 'journal do povo' — the people's newspaper — which is a blackboard on a pavement with news and comment in chalk — has a white man labelled 'Pretoria' riding a rickshaw being pulled by a black man, an armed bandit. 'Pretoria' dangles a rand note in front of the 'bandit'.

Out in the countryside, 100 km north of Maputo and a long way from anywhere, a slogan is painted across a railway bridge: 'Botha e os seus lacaios irao, para o caxote do lixo da historia.' It means 'Botha and his lackeys will end up in the dustbin of history.'

Dislike

Clearly the dislike of apartheid South Africa's Government for its Marxist-Leninist neighbour is returned in full measure.

Yet there is a great deal more to Mozambique's attitude. It is seen as an involuntary neighbour of South Africa, sharing a 3,000 km border is a dominant and inescapable reality of existence. It sees itself as a victim of South African hostility and aggression, it is trying to distance itself from South Africa but is still eager for improved economic relations.

The current relationship is totally out of balance. South Africa is relatively developed, wealthy and far away, while Mozambique is underdeveloped, struggling to emerge from its nearly 500 years of colonial deprivation, and highly dependent on South Africa.

Its chief port, Maputo, serves South African imports and exports. It is in fact the closest harbour for parts of South Africa, and there is advantage for both parties in using the route. A formal agreement, last updated in 1970, is supposed to guarantee a minimum amount of South African goods for shipment.

The current situation of South Africa's aid to Mozambique.

Another Mozambican dependency is labour — men who go to work on South African mines. Ten years ago about 90,000 were employed at any one time. Now it is down to 4,000 by South Africa's choice.

Although miners' pay is low, the average is about seven times more than an unskilled farm labourer earns in Mozambique — and it's in invariable South African rand. The mines remit 60 percent of the pay to Mozambique, which probably means about R60 million a year — a lot of money when set alongside total other export earnings (in 1981) of 385 million dollars.

MOZAMBIQUE TODAY:

The fourth of a series by Benjamin Pogrund

In addition, having so little, Mozambique needs to get a variety of goods from South Africa, from spare parts for machinery to seeds for crops. It is highly vulnerable — for example, the complaint is made that getting spare parts for machinery can take three to four months, sometimes forcing a factory to shut down — and it is likely to remain so into the foreseeable future.

Mozambique is wide open to military attack. Maputo is three minutes' flying time by jet fighter from the South African border, and an hour and a half drive for an armoured car. South Africa has twice attacked, by road and by air.

Namibia, the reason for South African pressures and attacks lies in the tension between the two countries — for South Africa accuses Mozambique of allowing the Afrikaner National Congress to operate from its territory in launching violent attacks across the border. The last South African Air Force attack in May was, of course, in retaliation for the ANC bomb set off in a Pretoria street. South Africa says that Mozambique has nothing to fear if it ceases to give sanctuary to ANC insurgents.

Refugees

Mozambique, however, rejects the charge. Yes, it says, there are ANC members in the country, but they are refugees. The Minister of Information, José Luis Cabaco, who is also a high-ranking member of the governing Frelimo party, denies claims of ANC military bases as 'completely false'.

The South African Government, he says, has a 'sensibility of frustration' because it cannot control the political situation in its own country and this leads it to transform everything into a confrontation. It repeats what his government has frequently said that South Africa is intention to destabilisation.

Others in the government express their belief that the real reason for the destabilisation is that the South African Government does not want to see Mozambique succeed as a black state because of the 'dangerous example' it would set for the black majority at home.

He believes, however, that in the long term South Africa must lose from confrontation than does Mozambique. If South Africa should invade Mozambique, and takes Maputo and a part of the country — what then? He gives an obvious warning of guerrilla warfare in pointing out that Mozambique is distributing weapons en masse to its people.

'Of course if they cross the border then for us there is no longer a border. We are not going to fight back the invasion by South Africa. We are going to fight Pretoria. That's what we did with the Rhodesians. The moment they crossed the border into our country we crossed the border into Rhodesia.' But he hopes none of this will come about. Instead, Mozambique wants a 'logical relationship' with South Africa. That, too, is the idea made by Mr. Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, in urging commercial and economic relations.

Reading between the lines, it is unlikely that formal diplomatic relations will ever be resumed for the time being. But, unless Mozambique can change its relations with its southern neighbour, it is likely to face an uncertain future.
The Star

Now the Rosebank

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and Chandan Go Live

Fighting between Rebels

Detained Lovers Living Comfortably
A reluctant neighbour's dilemma

At a Mozambique border post the message contained in a poster could hardly be more direct:

"A pavement in Maputo — and an apartheid message."

A curious sight: a white colonialist figure in safari suit and safari, astride his big horse, with a rifle slung across his saddle. The black man is holding a white man by the neck and the black man is broadcasting news aimed at destabilizing Mozambique.

Another figure, a white africaniser, crouches beneath him, his hands tied behind his back. The牌面(Frelimo) reading "retro" is riding a bicycle being palled by a black man, an "armed comrade." "Pretoria" dangles a sign on a post in front of the "bandit."

In the countryside, the railway line running from Maputo to a southern point is a railway bridge. "Botha and his lackeys will end up in the dustbin of history."

Clearly, the dislike of apartheid South Africa's Government is not local to Mozambique. Yet there is a great deal more to Mozambique's attitude to South Africa than an immediate neighbor's response. It is true that Mozambique's stability and prosperity are threatened by the activities of white South Africans, but the root cause of Mozambique's weakness is a country that is not only threatened, but which has been \"in the dustbin of history.\"" The nation is not only threatened, but which has been forced to rely on external support to survive.

In Mozambique, the situation is even worse. The country is a victim of the "African neighbour's dilemma." The government is forced to rely on external support to survive. The lack of support from the international community and the continued presence of white South Africans in Mozambique is a threat to the nation's stability.

Jose Luis Cabaco, Mozambican Minister of Information, Pictures: Benjamin Pogrund

Inside Mozambique: The fourth of a series by Benjamin Pogrund

The government makes its secret known to the world, but its efforts fail. Not because it is weak, but because it is strong. Mozambique will not seek to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs. Its leaders are convinced that South Africa is a "colony" in which Mozambique has no interest.

The government's strategy is clear: to avoid conflict and to maintain its independence. However, the struggle continues. Mozambique has a long history of fighting for its freedom, and it is not one to be taken lightly.

The government's efforts to avoid conflict are in line with its overall strategy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors. This strategy has been successful in keeping the peace, but it is not without its challenges. Mozambique is a small country with a large neighbor, and it is often difficult to maintain a balance between the two.

The government's efforts to maintain its independence are also in line with its overall strategy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors. The government has a clear understanding of the importance of maintaining good relations with its neighbors, and it is committed to doing everything it can to achieve this goal.

The government's efforts to avoid conflict and to maintain its independence are important, and they are likely to continue. However, the struggle continues, and it is a long one. Mozambique is a small country with a large neighbor, and it is often difficult to maintain a balance between the two. The government's strategy is clear: to avoid conflict and to maintain its independence. However, the struggle continues. Mozambique has a long history of fighting for its freedom, and it is not one to be taken lightly.

The government's efforts to maintain its independence are also in line with its overall strategy of peaceful coexistence with its neighbors. The government has a clear understanding of the importance of maintaining good relations with its neighbors, and it is committed to doing everything it can to achieve this goal.
‘Stray’ plane six to be in court soon

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN — The Mozambican Government has appointed a representative to defend in court the six men who allegedly landed illegally at Nampula in the north of the country, according to Mr Peter Clarke.

Mr Clarke is the managing director of the company that chartered the flight and employs Mr David Tooch, one of the six men being held. His company conducts regular business with the Comoro Islands.

He said it seemed the men would appear in court in Nampula next week.

"I don't think it will take a long time. There's not that much to say," Mr Clarke said.

He hoped the men would be back in South Africa soon.

Two of the six men are South Africans — Mr Tooch, a Durban man, the owner of the aircraft, and Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the island of Mayotte in the Comoros. The others are three Frenchmen and a Briton.

A spokesperson from the Department of Foreign Affairs said the department had had no word from Mozambique.
Newton will keep links with golf

SYDNEY — Australian golfer Jack Newton will not end his involvement with the game despite the loss of his right arm and the sight of his right eye, his wife Jackie said yesterday.

Mrs. Newton said she expected her husband would become a golf commentator and she would teach him how to use his electric typewriter with his left hand.

Newton, 33, lost his right arm when he walked into the propeller of a light plane on Sunday night.

Her wife has said he was still very serious ill and would be in intensive care for at least another 10 days.

Mrs. Newton said her husband had taken the news of his eye injury bravely.

"He's showing tremendous spirit. He's even started to give me a hard time," she said.

She said he had received telegrams and letters from fans and friends all over the world, including many from fellow golfers such as Bruce Devlin, Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino — Sapa-AP.

Helen Suzman to visit Mozambique

BY CHRIS FREMONT

Politcal Correspondent

The Progressive Federal Party MP for Houghton, Mrs. Helen Suzman, has accepted an invitation to visit Mozambique as a guest of the National Organisation of Journalists.

She will be the first South African MP to visit the country in an official capacity since Mozambique became independent in 1974.

In an interview with the Rand Daily Mail, Mrs. Suzman said she had been asked to address an audience of local and foreign journalists in Maputo on social and political developments in South Africa.

Her host had also offered to organise a programme of meetings with leaders and other prominent people in Mozambique. It is understood she may have talks with President Samora Machel.

Mrs. Suzman said a date for her visit had not been finalised but it was likely to be towards the end of the year after the short parliament recess which begins on August 6.

She said the invitation had also extended to two other guests of her choice and she would probably take along two of the younger, less experienced PPP MPs.

Bird slams into cockpit

DURBAN — A young South African Air Force pilot narrowly escaped death recently when a seagull smashed through the cockpit of his Impala jet.

The incident occurred when Captain Frans Vivier, 26, was on a tactical flight near Durban. He was flying low over the sea at 300km/h.

"The glass just shattered in front of me and something exploded in my face," he said.

"My face was shattered by the impact and there was blood everywhere. I saw bird feathers and a hole in the back of the cockpit."

He managed to land safely and was taken to hospital where he received treatment for facial cuts — Sapa.

Kusl

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spective of you for it.

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burg Muncip Councilor W. J. terdley deplored describing it as a way of avoiding of perpetual discrimination.

The previous law, passed in this year, was by "... while they were... defined a... as "... and its... descent, who... two years..." said.

It pointed... “progressive”.

No mu Musli

Mail R.

THERE was a jury visit the site — they have to understand the process of... A Muslim C. Abdul C. advised an 'impossible' to the... year had. Since June...
The Tamils burnt

in Sri Lanka

The Star's Foreign News Service

Nine Tamils were burnt yesterday at the railway station here. They were witnessed by guards and later con
dicts. Accusations have ad
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ing of a rampage by the eastern port of
and more killings of
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a repeat of Monday's gruesome spectacle when Singhalese inmates broke into the cells of Tamil political prisoners and killed 35 with iron rods, clubs and knives.

A government statement yesterday said 17 more Tamil de

tainees had been killed. The dead included Dr Somasunderan Rajasundaram secretary-gen

ral of the Sri Lanka Gandhi

ovement.

In a move expected to fur

ther isolate the Tamil minority, President Jayawardene has banned the Tamil separatist

ovement.

Meanwhile, the Indian For

gien Minister, Mr. P. V. Narasim

 Rao flew into Sri Lanka today to assist many of his na
tionals caught up in the ethnic violence who have sought refuge in Indian diplomatic missions.

Officials said Mr. Rao, who

as greeted at the airport by

Sri Lankan Foreign Minister, Mr. Shabul Hameed, is due to meet President Jayawardene later today.

The Tamil community in the north, known as Ceylon Tamils, came to Sri Lanka centuries ago from south India and comprise 1.8 million of the country's 15

million population.

The Bookie's Bet

For tomorrow's first and Best Each Way Bet on ALLIST at the first

Share traditional hospital

klopi

The Bovino's Bet

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The Boovino's Bet

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Caspar sets

orkers free

WASHINGTON — Animal

owers yesterday won another

round against the Pentagon

when Defense Secretary Caspar

Weinberger banned the use of

ogs and goats in the military's

ound research programs.

The animal lovers have al

ready persuaded Mr. Weinberger

to stop the practice of shooting
dogs so that scientists and sur

geons can study the wounds to

find the best way to treat them

— Reuters

Fine old export brandy

Knorrack. Built in 1795 by François Joubert, and rich in architectural features. Symbol of warmth, hospitality — a way of life. Like Kipling Brandy... a matured to a smooth, full-bodied taste of genuine old Cape brandy.
Mozambique may free Nampula five

Two South Africans and three Frenchmen detained in Mozambique after their light aircraft landed without permission in Nampula, Mozambique, last month are about to be released, the SABC reported last night.

The group — all employees of the Durban-based company, Indian Ocean Exports, including South African David Tooch and Lucas Net — was on its way to Durban from the Comoro Islands when the Beechcraft Baron landed at the northern town of Nampula on June 27, allegedly low on fuel.

The passengers, all under house arrest, include Frenchmen Mr J Havard, Mr J Au-ger and Mr Alain de Bahin.

Sunday Times Reporters

Mr Peter Clark of Indian Ocean Exports and a member of the syndicate which owns the aircraft, told the Sunday Times last night that his employees had been on a routine business trip and it was not unusual to refuel at Nampula.

The pilot, Mr Clive Clas-tula, was drawn from a pool operating at Virginia Airport, La Lucia.

"I will consider sending a plane for them tomorrow if our craft is impounded," said Mr Clark.

It is not yet clear whether the British pilot, Mr Clastula, who made the unauthorised landing, will return with them.

Appeal

A Mozambican tribunal yesterday found him guilty of making false statements to officials at Nampula and sentenced him to a fine of R8 000 or six months' imprisonment.

The Mozambican news agency Aim said the prosecution announced it was not satisfied with the sentence on Clastula and would appeal.
Mozambique prepared for SA 'attack'

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces have been on full alert since Saturday because of the alleged possibility of a "South African military attack".

News of the alert came in the form of a terse communiqué issued by the general staff of the Mozambican armed forces in Maputo at the weekend which claimed that South Africa "was preparing for another military attack" on Mozambique.

The communiqué alleged that the "preparations involved the use of mercenaries and of military vehicles painted in the colours of the Mozambican armed forces".

Talks postponed

The communiqué added, "The Mozambican armed forces are determined to defeat any armed provocations against our country."

In spite of these allegations, the situation in Maputo is calm, with no obvious signs of any unusual military activity.

Meanwhile, it has been announced in Maputo that the annual meeting of the Southern Africa Co-ordinating Conference, which was due to start today with a meeting of ministers of member states, will now start on Friday.

Sources close to the Mozambican Government denied last night that the postponement was in any way connected with the fears of an alleged imminent attack.

The sources said the postponement was caused by the "busy schedules" of some of the heads of state of the member nations.

Finance ministers

According to an announcement released here yesterday, the meeting will start on Friday with a gathering of the executive council of the organization which will be followed by a meeting of finance ministers to be held the next day.

The heads of state attending the summit meeting are due to arrive in the Mozambican capital on Sunday afternoon.
Mozambique forces on alert for attack by SA

By JOSE CAETANO

MAPUTO — The Mozambican armed forces have been on full alert since Saturday because of what the country claims is the possibility of a "South African military attack".

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BOYCOTTS COME BOUNCING BACK

HARARE Trade boycotts of South African goods are rebounding on Zimbabwe traders and shippers.

Merchants here are finding, much to their embarrassment, that their consignments are held up at ports because authorities are impounding suspected South African goods.

In the latest incident, at least the third in the last year, Zimbabwe chrome was clamped to be part of the shipment. What alerted customs men was the country of origin, Botswana, which is not known to have any chrome.

What made the incident so awkward was that the Zimbabwe metal was destined for Rome. As part of a barter deal, which became reverse when the consignment failed to arrive on the promised date.

Shippers are trying to avoid using ships carrying South African goods but they are finding it still going.

As many as nine out of 10 ships calling in on southern Africa depend mainly on South African products. Other countries such as Mozambique have very little to export, as the country knows only too well after trying to encourage trade with its eastern neighbour.

But traders are barely able to make use of ships which are stopped at Mozambique, because of continual transport and communication problems.

Repeated attempts to route exports and imports through Beira and Maputo have proved mainly fruitless. The familiar frustrations of derailments, no telegrams, delays, confusion and delay at the ports remain.

The only appeal of Mozambique — cost — is becoming less attractive, that country’s recent 25 percent hike in rail charges has meant that the cost of sending some commodities from Maputo to Zimbabwe is higher than that for the sea journey from Maputo to Europe.

Some hope has emerged through an improvement in efficiency at Beira and there could be an increase in traffic through there if security on the railway line, the target of many sabotage incidents, can be kept up.

This country cannot afford to be choosy about who ships its goods and where they go through. Facing severe competition from other African primary commodity producers at a time of low prices, it knows that one big selling point is quick delivery through South Africa.

Despite other countries having their own ports they are unable to guarantee delivery as soon as Zimbabwe.

Bulk goods will make up most of the exports from Zimbabwe and neighbours for many years to come, but Mozambique mistakenly tries to develop containerisation facilities.

This ignores experiences of high quantities of farm produce, steel and other commodities being forgotten at ports because there is no equipment to load them.

Ironically, with South Africa to some extent taking on the role that Rhodesia had, needing to resort to roundabout trading methods, this country is more dependent on it than ever.

It is anybody’s guess as to when Mozambique will have sorted out its infrastructure to the point where it offers serious competition as a shipping route.
Six men held at Nampula now named

Pretoria Correspondent

Top-level negotiations between the South African and Mozambique governments for the release of six businessmen, two of them South Africans, who landed to refuel their light aircraft in northern Mozambique entered their 18th day today.

The Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today disclosed the names of the six men, the South Africans, three Frenchmen and an Englishman.

A spokesman said they are Mr D Tooch, employed by Indian Ocean Export in Durban, Mr A Nel, an Englishman, Mr C Jello, and Frojych passport holders Mr A Levinham, Mr J Auger and Mr J Harvard.

The men, who were flying in a Beechcraft Baron aircraft, were detained in Nampula when returning from a business trip to the independent Comoro Islands and the French dependent Mayotte Island.

When the South African Government became aware of the detention on June 17 they started investigating at a "high level" said the spokesman.

The men failed to get necessary clearance to land at Nampula from the Mozambican aviation authorities.

The Durban-registered aircraft was bought in Johannesburg's about six weeks ago.

It is owned by Mr Lucas Nel, of Mayotte in the Comores, who owns an import-export business and has family in Nelspruit.

In the past South Africa-based aircraft flying that route to the Comores Islands with the necessary documents have refuelled without incident at Nampula.
Six detained when plane landed to refuel

Frelimo holds two SA men

By NORMAN CHANDLER and GEOFFREY ALLEN

SIX PEOPLE — two each from South Africa, France and Britain — aboard a Durban-registered light plane are in detention at Nampula, in northern Mozambique, after they landed there to refuel 18 days ago.

News of their plight has only now been officially revealed by the South African Department of Foreign Affairs. The British and French Foreign Ministries had no knowledge of the incident until the Rand Daily Mail alerted them to it last night.

The names of the South Africans are given as Mr D Tooch, of 16 Farmore Road, Glenmore, Durban, and a Mr Nel, details of whom have not been revealed by the Department of Foreign Affairs. The names of the French and British subjects are not known.

Last night, a woman — who declined to be identified — said from her home that she had no information which she could release to the Rand Daily Mail.

“The Department of Foreign Affairs is handling the matter Mrs Tooch is in Durban and has full confidence in the South African authorities in this regard,” the woman said.

Mr Tooch, she said, had not been heard from since he returned home after being released.

Earlier, a domestic servant at the home of the Tooches was “oversleep” and did not know when he would be returning.

The man were on a flight from the island of Mayotte in the Comoro islands, to Durban. They were believed to have decided to land to refuel at Nampula, but as they had no clearance for landing nor permission to obtain fuel, they were detained by the Mozambican authorities “for investigation”.

Top-level negotiations are taking place between the South African and Mozambique governments in an effort to have the men and their plane released but so far the talks have been deadlocked.

The Department of Foreign Affairs first learnt of the incident on June 27 — the day after the plane landed but an official could not say how the news was transmitted.

A spokesman for the British Foreign Ministry in London told the Rand Daily Mail last night that the Mail’s inquiry about the fate of the men was the first the British Government had heard of the incident.

Urgent telegrams have been sent from London to the British embassies in Pretoria and Maputo.

The French Foreign Ministry was also advised and were “equally as mystified”, a spokesman said.

The Durban-registered Beechcraft Baron should have had at least 1,400 km range left in its fuel tanks had they been full when it took off from Mayotte.

The plane has a range of 1,800 km while northern Mozambique is only about 600 km away from the Comoro islands located off the east coast of Madagascar.

In the island themselves, yesterday was the last day of the Ramadan religious festival and as such a Holy day with even airport authorities on leave.

In recent months South African business interests have established a massive foothold in the Comoro.

One hotel group will spend over R38 million constructing a hotel chain and, according to a director of the group, Mr Ulrich Rotenberg, at least one of the hotel’s will be managed by the international Sheraton Group.
FAK blow for Nats

Mercury Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG. The National Party was dealt a severe blow yesterday when the general secretary of the party, Dr. Jannie Pieterse, was rejected as a member of the executive council of the Afrikaner cultural organisation, the Federasie van Afrikaanse Kultuurregeringe (FAK).

Dr. Pieterse was rejected in favour of Prof. Carl Boshoff, head of the South African Bureau of Racial Affairs (Sabra).

He recently resigned as chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond because Sabra rejected the Government's constitutional proposals.

His election to the council of the FAK follows what is seen in some Afrikaans circles as a veiled warning by the main speaker at the organisation's annual meeting, former Bantu Affairs Minister Mr. M.C. Botha, to the Government not to turn its back on Afrikaner culture.

Mr. Peter Clarke, the managing director of the Indian Ocean Export Company, said the firm made regular charter flights to the Comores. He said it was just a case of red tape at the moment.

The Department of Foreign Affairs is negotiating with the Mozambique authorities.

Mr. Clarke said that regular flights to the Comores, the Baron normally refuelled at Bintytre on Malawi, or Maputo before landing in Maputo because many South African aircraft used that airport.

No takers for R2 000 a month job

London Bureau

An offer to earn up to R500 a week as a driver for a concrete delivery company in Kent has found no takers, in spite of 3 500 000 unemployed in Britain.

Mr. Peter Bates, who made the offer, said ‘We should have been trampled in the rush, but there haven’t been any takers.

The company is looking for a ‘hard worker’ willing to work six days a week. He must be an experienced heavy goods driver and be prepared to deliver and mix material for concrete on sites within a 30 km radius of the depot.

Mr. Bates said ‘I can’t understand it. I know it’s hard work and in summer our drivers put in a long day, but that’s the reason I pay top wages. All I want is someone who wants to earn big money — and I mean earn it.’

You can reach us on 31931 31 day or night
Mozambique silent on 6 held

Owen Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — The fate of six air passengers — including two South Africans — detained by Mozambique after their aircraft had landed to refuel at Nampula 19 days ago, is still uncertain.

Diplomats from South Africa, France and Britain tried all day yesterday to persuade Mozambique to release the men, who had been flying from the Comores Islands to Durban.

Last night there was still no official comment from Maputo by Mr John Lucas Cahawbo, Minister of Information, and the only authorized Mozambican Government source on the matter, could not be contacted.

However, other sources in the Mozambican capital confirmed that the aircraft was still being "retained" at Nampula. There was no word about the fate of the men.

They are Mr Brian Touch, of Durban, Mr Lucas Nel, formerly of White River and now living in the Comores, Mr Clive Costello, a Briton living in South Africa and pilot of the aircraft, and three Frenchmen — Mr Alain Le Behan, Mr J Havard and Mr J Auger.

Last night, Mr Nel's mother, Mrs Rhona Nel, of White River, said they and other relatives had been instructed by the Department of Foreign Affairs not to speak to the press while negotiations were going on.

Mr Nel, 28, has lived for five years in the Comores, where he is an export-import agent for a Durban company.

Mr Peter Clarke, the firm's managing director, said last night that his firm did regular charter flights to the Comores.

He described the detention of the men and their aircraft as "just a case of red tape."

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said last night that the department had been informed of the detention of the men and their aircraft — a Breechcraft Baron — on June 27, the day after they landed.

A private pilot who flew home from Mayotte, in the Comores, three weeks ago, explained that the flight from the airport there to any main city in South Africa was about 2,500 kilometres. The Beechcraft Baron has a range of 1,500km.

The pilot, who asked not to be named, said: "You can't do it on one tank and the usual course is to refuel either in Harare in Zimbabwe or in Blantyre in Malawi."

"Since the plane was headed for Durban, it is most likely they would have flown to Blantyre, which is in a direct line of flight over Nampula."

"Since the last South African raid into Mozambique they are allowing only overflight rights (except to South African Airways) and you have to keep strictly to the times stipulated on the clearance form."

"If they came back after the clearance had expired, they would be asked to land. If they landed voluntarily in those circumstances, things would become tricky with the authorities," the pilot said.
Released
'SA spies' stay silent

The Star's Foreign News Service

MASERU—Two British men freed by the Lesotho Security Police yesterday will not discuss the reasons for their detention and "have not admitted to being spies", the British High Commission said today.

It was "highly probable" that Mr. Desmond McGonigle and Mr. Patrick Martin would leave Lesotho today, said Mr. Denis Smedley, the First Secretary at the High Commission.

Radio Lesotho has claimed that the two men, detained on June 30, were spying on members of the banned African National Congress for the South African Government.

There was no sign that the men had been ill-treated in detention, Mr. Smedley said. But the men looked tired and strained when they arrived at the commission late yesterday, an observer said.

"We are treating them purely as consular cases. They have come to us as distressed British citizens," Mr. Smedley said.

"We would prefer not to go into speculation on the other aspects of their case."

Asked if they had been permanent residents in South Africa before entering Lesotho earlier this year, Mr. Smedley said: "They came to Lesotho from South Africa, that's all we want to say."

Yesterday, before the men were released, Mr. Smedley said that if they were spies, they had not been spying for Britain. Today he said that still held. The Commission had received no more accusations against the men than were broadcast on Radio Lesotho, he said.
Poor links delay freeing of detained 6

A French diplomat who went to Nampula to see the men this week has not been able to get a flight back to Maputo.

The men are Mr David Toech, of Glenmore, Durban, Mr Lucas Nel, a former White River resident now living in the Comores, Mr Clive Costello, the pilot who is a Briton living in South Africa, and three Frenchmen, Mr Alan le Behan, Mr J Harvard and Mr J Auger.

It is still not known why the six made their unscheduled landing at Nampula while on a flight from the Comores.
Nampula saw boom wax and then wane

By: RUI CAETANO

NAMPULA, the northern Mozambican city where a Durham-registered Beechcraft Baron was reported to have been seized 19 days ago, is Mozambique's third largest city.

During the 10-year guerrilla war, which led to Mozambican independence on June 25, 1975, Nampula experienced something of an artificial boom because the headquarters of the general staff of the Portuguese armed forces in the territory were there.

As the war bogged down, the once sleepy colonial city experienced a property boom as more and more colonial civil servants were moved in.

Towards the end of the war, Nampula had acquired the typical look of a garrison city, with sidewalk cafes and esplanades along the tree-lined streets crowded with Portuguese military personnel.

With the advent of independence and the departure of the military as well as of thousands of its Portuguese residents, the city has, despite its four hotels and five cinemas, reverted to the calmer pace of its earlier days.

Today the city houses the Military Academy of the Popular Forces of Liberation of Mozambique (FPLM).

The mixed military-civilian airport at Nampula, where the Beechcraft Baron, allegedly landed in search of fuel, is one of the biggest in the country.

Air traffic now consists of Boeing 727s and Tupolev 154s of the Mozambican civilian airline (LAM) and MiG-21s of various models belonging to the air force.
TALKS DEADLOCK ON FATE OF SIX

Mail Reports, 15/7/63

NEGOTIATIONS between four countries over the fate of six passengers — including two South Africans — held for 19 days by Mozambique after their plane landed to refuel at Nampula, reached deadlock last night.

Diplomats from South Africa, France and Britain wrangled all day yesterday as they tried to cajole Mozambique into releasing the men, who were flying from the Comores Islands to Durban.

Last night, there was still no official comment from Maputo as Mr. José Luís Cabeco, the Minister of Information and the only government source authorised to speak on the matter, could not be contacted.

But other sources in the Mozambican capital confirmed that the aircraft was still being "retained" at Nampula, in the north of the country. There was no word about the fate of the men.

They are Mr. David Tooch, of Glenmore, Durban; Mr. Lucas Nel, formerly of White River and now living in the Comores; Mr. Clive Costello, a Briton living in South Africa and pilot of the plane; and three Frenchmen, Mr. Alain le Bihan, Mr. J. Havard and Mr. J. Auger.

The Rand Daily Mail has played a central role in the negotiations, acting as a conduit for messages between the British and French on Wednesday night, the Mail informed the French and British governments their subjects were being held.

Last night, Mr. Nel's mother, Mrs. Rhona Nel, of White River, said relatives had been instructed by the Department of Foreign Affairs not to speak to the Press.

"We are unable to talk about the incident while negotiations are going on," Mrs. Nel said.

It was disclosed in Pretoria yesterday that the South African Government had been negotiating for the release of the men for 17 days. The British Government had not been informed last night the French Embassy in Maputo had only heard "rumours", which they had not acted upon as they were unaware French nationals were involved.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman in Pretoria said the department had been informed of the detention of the men and their plane — a Beechcraft Baron, with call sign ZS-PTE — on June 27, the day after they landed.

"We thought the French Embassy in Maputo knew," she said.

See Page 3

MR. DAVID TOOCH
held in Mozambique
Mozambique to charge SA men

By JOSE CAETANO
and GEOFFREY ALLEN

MOZAMBIQUE announced last night it was to bring unspecified criminal charges against the six passengers aboard the South African-registered light plane which landed at Nampula 20 days ago.

An official source said the men, including two South African citizens, were expected to face charges of landing in the country without permission.

The sources claimed that the South African plane, after overflying Mozambique on its way to the Comores had, on the return trip, requested permission to overfly and land at the Nampula airport.

According to the official sources, the aircraft had, despite a refusal to the request, "made a surprise landing and the pilot alleged the aircraft was short of fuel."

But an inspection of the aircraft's fuel tanks revealed, according to the Mozambique sources, that "they were nearly full."

"The civil aviation authorities then ordered the detention of the crew and passengers aboard."

"The case will be judged according to international laws governing these types of offences."

The Rand Daily Mail has obtained confirmation that the French consul and a senior officer of the British Embassy in Maputo have flown to Nampula to investigate the incident.

Meanwhile, sources in Maputo have pointed out that the incident should be seen from the point of view of nervousness in Mozambique due to the fact that the South African Press has published allegations that Nampula "houses terrorist bases."

A spokeswoman for the SA Department of Foreign Affairs said the negotiations with Mozambique for the release of the men had got no further.

The managing director of the Durban-based Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Peter Clarke, who flies regularly with the Comoro Islands, said it was an early-morning flight and the pilot, Mr Clive Costello, would have had plenty of time and fuel to reach the normal stop-over at Blantyre in Malawi.

"Perhaps they were held up because there was some hitch with a landing procedure, or something," he added.

"They had enough light and fuel to reach Blantyre and had no need to land if they were refused permission."

The route from the Comores via Nampula is shorter and more direct than that through Blantyre.

On board the aircraft are two South Africans, the owner, Mr Lucas Nel, who lives on the Comoro island of Mayotte, and Mr David Tosh, a Durban man who is employed by Mr Clarke. The pilot, Mr Costello, is British.

The three other men are French, said Mr Clarke.
Mozambique to charge held six

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique announced last night that it would bring unspecified criminal charges against the passengers, aboard the South African-registered light aircraft which landed at Nampula 28 days ago.

An official source said the men were expected to face charges of landing in the country without permission.

The source claimed that after overflying Mozambique on its way to the Comores, those on the South African aircraft had, on the return trip, requested permission to overfly and land at the Nampula airport.

In spite of the refusal, the aircraft made a surprising landing and the pilot alleged that the aircraft was short of fuel.

However, an inspection of the aircraft’s fuel tanks had disclosed that they were nearly full, the source said.

The managing director of the Durban-based Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr. Peter Clarke, who trades regularly with the Comoro islands, said the pilot, Mr. Clive Costello, would have had plenty of time and fuel to reach the usual stop-over at Blantyre in Malawi.

On board the aircraft were two South Africans — the owner, Mr. Lucas Nel, who lives on the Comoro Island of Mayotte, and Mr. David Teach of Durban. The pilot, Mr. Costello, is British.

The three other men are French — Mr. Alain de Dehan, Mr. J. Auger and Mr. J. Harvard.
High hopes for SA men in Mozambique

By VAL CARTER-JOHNSON

A COMMUNICATIONS breakdown could have led to six men being detained in Mozambique this week, says a director of the company that chartered the aircraft.

It has been reported that the men will appear in court in Mozambique this week. It is not known what charges they will face.

The men — two South Africans, two Britons and two Frenchmen — have been held in Mozambique for the past three weeks after their aircraft, a Beechcraft Baron, landed for refuelling in the Port of Nampula.

But a director of the export company whose marketing manager was on the flight, says the men are safe and should be released shortly.

He said he had had assurances from the "highest level" and added that negotiations were taking place between the South African government and the Mozambican Government.

Mr David Toooh, a father of three from Durban, was returning from a business trip to the Comores Islands for his company.

Talks

"It was a chartered flight," his family said. They did not want to say anything "that might hinder negotiations", but "hope the release will be soon.""We are satisfied with the arrangements and negotiations already taking place," Mrs Toooh said.

The other South African is Mr Lucas Nel, who lives in the Comores.

The director of the Indian Ocean Export Company, Mr Alistair Clarke, said he had no doubt that the men would return to South Africa safely.

"I have made the trip several times myself and know the route," he said.

"People seem to think it is strange that the aircraft landed for refuelling in Nampula and there have been some reports that it was flying directly to Durban without refuelling and was forced down.

"This is absolute nonsense."
Six to stand trial in Mozambique this week

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LUSAKA — The pilot and five passengers aboard a South African-registered light aircraft held in Mozambique will probably be tried this week by the Nampula Provincial People’s Tribunal.

Confirming this today, a Mozambican spokesman said the men were being well looked after.

Their aircraft landed in Nampula on June 27 while the men were flying from the Comores to Durban.

The spokesman said the six men would probably be charged with entering Mozambique without permission.

The men, who were detained three weeks ago, are Mr David Tooch of Durban, Mr Lucas Nel formerly of White River, who now lives in the Comores, a Briton Mr C Costello and a Frenchman Mr A Levingham, Mr J Auger and Mr J Harvard.

The Department of Foreign Affairs and Information has not yet had official confirmation regarding the scheduled appearance in court of the men.
we want peace " says
Maputo's top banker

By BENJAMIN POGRUND
MOZAMBIQUE wants to improve economic and commercial relations with South Africa, says Mr Prakash Ratilal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique.

"All Western ambassadors can confirm this," he said.

Referring to the Mozambican National Resistance movement, which is waging an insurgent war, he said, "there is no doubt that the MNR is South African."

The MNR destroyed about 1,000 shops in rural areas, he said, and killed crops, houses, oil tanks, railways and roads.

Mr Ratilal noted that South Africa and Mozambique share a 900 km border and already have relations with the port of Maputo.

Pumpkin farmer's gifts appeal to Curren's taste

Mail Correspondent

DURBAN - Now living in the United States, tennis star Kevin Curren has hundreds of fans - but Klarkdorp pumpkin farmer Bernard Raubenheimer must rank as one of the most remarkable.

At the recent Sun City tournament, the redoubtable Mr Raubenheimer worked his way through platoons of security men and bodyguards to personally deliver a few carefully-chosen momentos to Curren.

Mr Raubenheimer said he hoped the gifts would be useful, and that a distinctive South African flavour to enhance the scintillating star of his country.

And flavour is what Curren got: Included in the package were two enormous pieces of giraffe biltong - enough to keep him chewing for a month.

The other gifts were a genuine African hunting knife and a specially-designed leather wallet.

Curren was so impressed with the gift, as the farmer approached him after the match, he handed over his prized tennis racquet.

A delighted Mr Raubenheimer, who is 15 years old, son, also named Bernard, was tennis crazy and was ecstatic when he heard the news.

"It is a fabulous American racquet. With that inspiration he is now determined to be a tennis star himself," says Mr Raubenheimer.

Mr Raubenheimer's home-grown "Halloween pumpkins, weighing more than 50 kg, have won international acclaim.
Frelimo struggles against the odds...

YOU don't have to be a Marxist to be sympathetic towards the People's Republic of Mozambique. Eight years after independence from Portugal its 12.6 million people are victims of seemingly never-ending disasters, both natural and man-made.

The effects are seen in near-bare shops, intermittent queues for food and clothing, poor transport and the shabbiness of the capital of Maputo. In the countryside, life is often crude and deprived. Less than 5% of the population have piped water in their homes. Less than 10% live in brick or cement houses. It is tempting — especially for a non-Marxist — to heap blame on the Marxist policy pursued by the ruling Frelimo party (still taking its name, Front for the Liberation of Mozambique, from its anti-colonial struggle).

But that would be oversimplistic. Whether Marxism is helping or hindering is open to argument, in any event the tangle of problems precedes the government's economic and social policy.

Nor is the scene totally bleak. Considerable development is underway. And the determination with which Mozambique is trying to overcome its problems is impressive.

First, the natural catastrophes nearly each year since independence, floods and drought have had their turn. The current affliction, in company with many parts of Africa, is drought — in much of Mozambique, now in its third year.

With 83% of workers involved in agriculture, at least a third of the population is directly and seriously affected. Mozambique has had to beg the world for food. Second, the country has been in a state of war for most of the past 19 years, starting with the war against Portuguese colonial rule and going on to the current attacks by the Mozambique National Resistance movement.

Transcending even these fearsome problems, however, is the continuing burden of the 471 years of Portuguese colonialism that went before independence. It's the white man's burden in reverse: the 93% illiteracy among blacks at independence that was a leftover of colonial rule, a mere 40 black students in an enrolment of 3,800 at the local university, the near-total absence of training and skills whether for running government or repairing trucks.

Independence also led to the mass departure of the Portuguese settlers who had

Three peasants at a State farm in the remote Niassa province. They work on the farm for cash wages and also run their own small farms.

BENJAMIN POGRUND writes the first of a series of reports after visiting Mozambique.

It is said that 47% of Mozambican families now live in a lavatory or a latrine compared with 3% at the start of the Seventies. In education, the 93% illiteracy has been reduced to 75%. Several hundred thousand children and adults attend free classes in schools. Primary school enrolment has increased from 672,000 at independence to 1,383,000. Thousands more are attending the new secondary schools.
you do." "Frelimo men say passionately "I do so because of our experiences under colonialism. We know what it is to be oppressed and we will not allow it."

None of this, however, alters the fact that Mozambique officially describes itself as a Marxist-Leninist state and that it contains much of the structures and trappings of such societies.

It starts with Frelimo being the only political party allowed, and the blurring of distinctions between the party and the government. Criticism lays a person open to being "denounced" for "systematic counter-revolutionary attitudes" - which can mean arrest and worse.

It continues in the high degree of centralised control of the economy, whenever the moves towards decentralisation. Even though the government says it wants private investment, red tape stifles growth in the private sector.

A system of large state farms has not been successful.

Also typical are the exhortations in paintings and posters on walls warnings to be on guard against the imperious enemy or urging international worker solidarity or calls to produce more.

But it is not always certain that Marxism is specifically to blame for all the burdensome bureaucracy. Thus the immigration officials at the border-who kept this writer and his wife waiting for seven and a half hours before allowing them entry because of a backlog over her visa-clearly, it wasn't so much totalitarianism at work but unskilled, inexperienced officials scared of doing the wrong thing and not knowing how to deal with the situation.

Adding to this the country's inheritance included traditional heavy Portuguese bureaucracy.

Eventually, however, when all the arguments are done it is not so much a matter of how a visitor sees it - especially with constraints of time and language - but the extent to which the people of Mozambique are benefiting.

Its official statistics point to solid achievements...in health, up to 1979, some 95% of the population were vaccinated against measles, tuberculosis, tetanus and smallpox. Infant mortality in the towns has dropped from 156 per 10,000 in 1975 to 80 per 1,000 in 1983, nurses and health workers have been trained in their

In food production, the catch for Japanese and Russian sailors who have made the country their home.

Not only was Mozambique stripped of its wealth, but what followed remains crucial to the present collapse of the trading economy. This had been in great measure dependent on rural stores owned and staffed by settlers. The stores collected harvests including cotton and cashew nuts from peasants who formed - and still form - 90% of the agricultural workforce, and offered them in return for items ranging from clothing, radios and batteries to salt, sugar and candles. The traders lent money in advance of harvests, and acted as banks (leading to graft stories of the number of times the prices per kilogramm were raised with each money order, with the loss - at least to the peasants - of cash savings.

Most stores were abandoned. With the Inhambane area, when the authorities sold, there were no one to whom they could sell their crops, and no reason to grow surplus crops.

The departure of skilled people, either by the back of the truck, to work in South Africa, or by the back of the bus, to work in South Africa, or by the back of the bus, to work in Portuguese speaking countries.

Mozambican agricultural production plunged devastatingly.

Frelimo is using Marxism as the tool for progress. The centralised control natural to its outlook was undoubtedly necessary in the aftermath of independence otherwise, the change would have been even worse than it was. But it isn't always clear where sheer necessity is elevated into ideology.

For example, the government had little choice but to take over shops when the owners fled. "People's shops" became the socialist rage. It didn't last. Lack of trained staff and administrators, and an absence of capital and goods, finally exposed the drawbacks.

Two years ago the government started quitting the shops, desperately offering them for private control again - and even inviting departed colonists to return. "People's shops" now exist only in a narrower sense as co-operatives, their chief function in Maputo being to act as distributors for food rations. Decentralisation is the curse of progress...
Jobless being forced out of Maputo

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Thousands of people are being expelled from Maputo as part of a campaign to send the “unproductive” to rural areas to grow food.

They are apparently not being sent to drought-affected areas in the south, unless they specifically request it because they have families there.

Most are being sent to Cabo Delgado and Niasse provinces in the north, which are unaffected by drought and have food surpluses.

The campaign began four weeks ago when it was announced that no one could remain in the capital unless he had a job or other legitimate means of support.

The unemployed had two weeks to register “voluntarily”, but in Maputo only 2,000 did.

For the past two weeks, police have been conducting house-to-house searches and stopping people in the streets.

Those without documents, including a work card to show they are employed, are sent to special “verification pools”. Their cases are heard by a panel headed by a judge.

It gives particular weight to evidence from the head of the city block where the person lives.

Heads of blocks have been given time off work to participate. They are expected to know their neighbours and thus able to say who are productively employed and who support themselves through black marketing, petty crime and prostitution.

No statistics have been published, but it is clear that tens of thousands of people have appeared in the verification centres in the past two weeks.

Most have been released.

But several thousand have been declared unemployed and sent to “evacuation centres”.

Children

There are several centres for men, one for women with children and one for women without children.

Housewives are considered employed even if their husbands are away.

De facto marriages are accepted, which is important as few couples go through civil ceremonies even when they are married in a traditional ceremony.

Machel slates SA ‘military fanatics’

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The mainstay of apartheid consisted of “military fanatics who are trying to block the course of history”, President Samora Machel told the Romanian communist chief, Mr Nicolae Ceausescu, at a banquet in the visitor’s honour.

Mozambique desired peace for “without peace there is no development”, President Machel said.

The “exemplary” co-operation between Romania and Mozambique helped his Government fight the main enemymes of the Mozambican people; hunger, illiteracy and underdevelopment, said Mr Machel.
ANC: Officials were suspicious

By Brendan Nicholson

Foreign Service

MAPUTO Mozambican officials are believed to have been suspicious about the South African registered light aircraft which made an unauthorized landing at Nampula five weeks ago because a large group of ANC members had just been moved into the area.

Sources in Mozambique said the bulk of the ANC personnel in Mozambique had been moved from the Maputo suburb of Matola to Triumph, just north of the city, and then on to Nampula. This follows negotiations involving the Mozambican, South African and US and were designed to take the ANC out of range of South African attacks.

The pilot of the aircraft, Mr Clive Cautula, has been fined R5 400 or six months' jail after he had apparently said that he was running low on fuel but an inspection revealed the tanks were nearly full.

No charges have been laid against the passengers, South Africans David Tooch and Lucas Net, and Frenchmen Alain le Bahen, J Harvard and J Auger.
SA accused of wrecking power plants

MAPUTO — South Africa was attacking energy installations in neighbouring black states in an effort to increase their dependence on Pretoria, the Angolan Energy and Oil Minister, Mr Pedro van Dunem said yesterday.

Mr van Dunem, speaking at a meeting of Energy Ministers of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, said South African commandos or their surrogates had attacked energy installations in Angola, Lesotho and Mozambique.

He also said a study of the region’s oil supplies had shown that the problem was more complex than originally believed. Member countries needed to increase their refining capacity, but would not be able to stop importing expensive refined petroleum.

Mr van Dunem urged the other Ministers to speed up the development of hydro-electric power, study the possible exploitation of coal reserves and increase re-forestation projects to replace rapidly depleting woodfuel sources.

Several conference members, including Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho have accused South Africa of supporting guerillas seeking to topple their Governments because of their opposition to apartheid — Associated Press.

Kidnapped girl

ROME — The kidnapping of a Vatican worker was a call to their demand for the return of a terrorist who tried to blow up a mosque.

The Vatican city, where she works as a palace nuns.

Yesterday a Vatican worker revealed that a call was received on a 30-year-old woman of a terrorist who tried to blow up a mosque.

The Vatican city, where she works as a palace nuns.

For days it was feared she was just another victim.

HAGAR the Horrible

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Double
Silence on MNR leader's killing

by CATHY STAGG

POLICE this week described as "sensitive" the investigation into the murder of Pretoria in April of Mozambique National Resistance Movement leader Orlando Cristina.

Mr Cristina, 46, was the secretary-general of the MNR, which he helped found, and there has been speculation that he was killed as a result of a power struggle in the movement. He died on April 17 after being shot in the neck at close range, according to reports at the time in a Lisbon newspaper.

It has been revealed in Parliament that Mr Cristina was granted permanent residence in South Africa in March last year.

When Mr Colin Eglin, chief opposition spokesman on foreign affairs, asked if the Department of Internal Affairs had taken into consideration reports that Mr Cristina was a "prominent and leading" member of a guerrilla movement, he was told "confidential" information had been passed to all opposition leaders.
MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL
1983

AUG. — DEC.
Maputo may free Durban man soon

DURBAN — Durban businessman Mr David Tooch is expected to return home this week after being held in Mozambique for more than a month.

Mr Tooch was one of a party of six who were detained by Mozambican authorities after landing at Nampula on June 28 in a South African-registered Beechcraft Baron aircraft.

His wife, Mrs Helene Tooch, said today she had been told her husband would be returning home this week.

Mr Tooch and the other five men, Mr Clive Clastula, Mr Lucas Nel, Mr Alun le Bheun, Mr J Harvor and Mr J Auger, are under house arrest in Nampula.

Last week Mr Castula, who piloted the aircraft was fined R5 000 (or six months) for making false statements to the Mozambican authorities.

He had told them he was forced to land because the aircraft was low on fuel. The Mozambican authorities, however, insisted the tanks of the aircraft were almost full.

No charges were laid against the other men.
Men held by Maputo due to arrive in SA today

Five of the six men held in Mozambique since their aircraft was impounded more than a month ago will probably return to Durban today.

They were now in Maputo, the managing director of the company chartering the flight, Mr. Peter Clarke, said in Durban today. An aircraft is waiting at Durban's Virginia airport to fetch them.

The five are Mr. David Touche from Durban, Mr. Lucas Nel from Mayotte Island in the Comoros and three Frenchmen, Mr. Alain le Bahn, Mr. J. Havard and Mr. J. Auger.

The pilot, Briton Mr. Clive Costello, was sentenced last week by a Nampula provincial people's tribunal to six months' imprisonment or a fine of R33 for each day of the sentence for giving incorrect information.

The fate of the South-African registered aircraft is not clear.

The men were on a routine business trip late in June from the Comoros to South Africa when the pilot requested permission to land at Nampula, saying he was short of fuel.

Mr. Clarke said he did not know how far negotiations by the British Embassy in Maputo had progressed on the payment of Mr. Costello's fine.

"We will put up the money if it is required, and have guaranteed this," Mr. Clarke said.

Mr. Costello had remained with his aircraft in Nampula and when negotiations for his release were finalised he would fly here, Mr. Clarke said.

It has been alleged that the men arrived in Nampula while ANC officials were moving into the area and that this made Maputo suspicious. — Sapa
Detained men back after 37 days ‘jail’

By Greg Pearce

FIVE of six men detained in the Mozambican town of Nampula arrived back in Durban yesterday after being confined in a small flat for 37 days.

The men landed at Louis Botha Airport aboard a chartered Beechcraft King Air, and described the cause of their four-week detention as a misunderstanding.

The sixth, pilot of a twin-engined Beechcraft Baron that has been impounded, is still in Nampula after being found guilty of giving incorrect information to authorities.

According to Mr David Tocoh, the original charge brought against the pilot, Mr Clive Clastala, had been withdrawn, but in spite of this the Nampula Popular Tribunal judge went ahead and pronounced him guilty of having 74,000 Mozambican escudos (M$4,000 or six months).

Mr Tocoh said the public prosecutor had taken the matter on appeal to a higher Court in Maputo.

In the meantime, Mr Peter Clarke, the man who had chartered the Baron, had guaranteed to pay the fine.

Mr Tocoh and another South African, Mr Lucas Nel, who now lives on the Comores island of Mayotte, were met by relatives. Mr Nel owns the impounded aircraft.

Mr Tocoh said, ‘When we landed being South African didn’t do us any good. It wasn’t very pleasant, but considering the circumstances we were treated reasonably well. It is no fun being kept in a confined space for four weeks.’

The men, including three Frenchmen, Mr Jean-Marie Auger, Mr Alain le Bahain and Mr Michel Haverd, had been on a business trip from the Comores Islands on June 27 when they were detained.

Mr le Bahain described how they had been driven from the airport. ‘The worst moment was when the car drove past the hotel. Then I was really afraid for our safety.’

Well treated

He said that in Nampula, which had a population of about 20,000, they had seen men armed with Kalishnikov rifles wandering about on the streets.

The men had been well treated and fed on pork and rice every day, but only for the past two weeks had they been allowed on to the balcony of the flat, said Mr le Bahain.

Parisian businessman Mr Auger said those who had looked after them had always treated them well and were always pleasant.

‘But they kept telling us we would be released the next day. Had it not been for the constant telexes, we would still be there. It was quite an experience.’

Mr Tocoh declared, ‘The best of all is to get back and see your family.’
SA-Mozambique border remains an inescapable reality

INSIDE MOZAMBIQUE: The fourth and final article in the series by BENJAMIN POGRUND

Mozambique's Minister of Information, Jose Luis Cabaco — quick sense of humour

Mozambique, however, rejects the charge. Yes, it says, there are ANC members in the country, but they are refugees. The Minister of Information, Jose Luis Cabaco — who is also a high-ranking member of the governing Frelimo party — denies any operations of ANC guerrillas in Mozambique as "completely false." Mr. Cabaco's forcefulness and ideological commitment is evidenced by his succinct sense of humour and only too willing to examine the details of Mozambique's position so that an interview with him turns into an hours-long discussion.

The South African Government, however, has been frequently said, does Mozambique concern itself with South Africa's position on de-stabilization. Others in the government express their belief that the real mission for the destabilization is that the South African Government does not want to see Mozambique succeed as a black state because of the "dangerous example" it would set to the black majority in South Africa.

Of course if they cross the border then they are longer a border. We are going to fight back the invasion by South Africa. They are going to fight Pretoria. That's what we did with the Rhodesians. And if they crossed the border into our country we crossed the border into Rhodesia. That's why it happened. But he hopes none of this will come about. Instead, Mozambique would like to have a "friendly relationship" with South Africa. That, too, is the idea held by Frantz Ratulal, the Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, in urging closer economic and social relations.

Not for export

The government makes no secret of its intentions. Mr. Lou-Me Nito, the leader of Mozambique, has publically said that, as a matter of principle, Mozambique will not seek to interfere in South Africa's internal affairs. This theme is repeatedly stressed in conversations with government leaders. Their explanation is that Mozambique does not view South Africa as a "colonialist" situation. South Africa is an independent country with its own government, however. Therefore, the nature of the government might be disliked.

Nor, it is frequently said, does Mozambique concern itself with South Africa's choice of government. Mozambique is aware of the fact that South Africa is a new, young state in the world. It is therefore making every effort to establish friendly relations with South Africa. The most recent evidence of this is the fact that the Mozambican Government has invited the South African Government to send a delegation to the Mozambican capital to discuss matters of mutual interest. This delegation is expected to arrive in the near future.
the insurgent war waged by the “bandits” — the Mozambique National Resistance movement. Maputo accuses South Africa of being behind them, South Africa denies it.

**Mastermind**

South Africa is also openly blamed for the death in Maputo last year, from a letter bomb, of an exiled member of the South African Communist Party, Ruth First. Her husband, Joe Slovo, is viewed by it is also suggested that “South Africa prefers a destabilized enemy to a stabilized friend — it’s cheaper because a friend would have to be helped”.

Mr. Cabaca is frank in admitting to being worried about “the nonsense of this (South African) regime which can put peace in the region into danger. Peace is very important for us so that we can use our human and financial resources for our economic development. We fear that this illogical, unpredictable regime can at any moment jeopardize the situation.”

He believes, however, that in the long term South Africa has more to lose from confrontation than does Mozambique. If South Africa Transport is a technocrat, unconcerned with ideological conflicts, until three years ago, when he was appointed to the cabinet, he was director of the railways.

He has strong personal feelings because he concluded the 1979 commercial agreement with South Africa guaranteeing the flow of goods through Maputo. He says now that cooperation between railwaymen, South African and Mozambican, continues. They get on together.

But South Africa is not adhering to the agreement — although “in my humble opinion, the diversion of goods away from Maputo is against the economic interests of South Africa”.

He adds: “I am losing trust more and more in South Africa.”

The growing reality is that Mozambique is increasing relations with Zimbabwe and other countries in Southern Africa, and decreasing its relations with South Africa...
Mozambique today

Sir — I am puzzled by your pompous and strangely intemperate attack on the Rand Daily Mail's Benjamin Pogrand and his series on Mozambique (FM July 22). Surely it is important to SA to read an objective analysis of the Mozambique situation as a result of one of the rare times a South African journalist has been permitted to travel there in recent years.

And make no mistake. Speaking as an American foreign correspondent who has travelled to Mozambique, the series reflects the situation today. It may be a shame that the reality does not reflect your leader writer's preconceived notions, but you do your readers a disservice in attacking it on those grounds.

Does your leader writer seriously believe, for example, that the Mozambique society was once a viable economy run for the benefit of its indigenous population? Nonsense. Does your leader writer seriously believe that a reduction in infant mortality accompanied by a rise in literacy and sanitation is irrelevant? Again, nonsense. Does he really believe millions prospered under Portuguese administration? My response to that is an even stronger expletive than my earlier use of the word nonsense.

A steps up aid for rebels

Mozambican Minister

Speaking on his arrival for a week-long visit, Mr. Chief
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AUGUST 1994

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described as "very worrying" by the foreign minister.
Rumanian
4 flee to
SA seeking
freedom

Own Correspondent

A family from Rumania is being cared for in South Africa after making a daring escape from Mozambique.

The wet and bedraggled family of four was met on the beach at Kosi Bay, northern Natal, about 10 days ago by a fishing party from Durban which included a judge from the Supreme Court in Durban, Mr Justice Mark Kumileben.

Mr Justice Kumileben saw to it that the family was brought into contact with the proper authorities, but last night he refused to discuss the plight of the husband and his wife and two sons because he felt at this stage a newspaper story could affect the family adversely.

"It might make matters more difficult for the family," said Mr Justice Kumileben.

It is believed the Rumanian man, a veterinary surgeon, planned his escape from Communism for five years without telling his family.

After he worked long enough to qualify for leave, he flew out his wife and two sons from Rumania and took them on holiday to Ponta do Ouro, just across the border from Kosi Bay.

He paid for their accommodation for a week and then they made their bid for freedom.

The family walked down the coast and in places, where the beach was impassable, waded into the sea.

During one of these forced swims the man's wife was nearly swept out to sea and he and one of his sons had to rescue her.

Safe on the beach at Kosi Bay they were met by the fishing party.

One of the sons, a 13 year-old, was the only one who could speak English well enough to be understood.

A Durban friend of Mr Grant Lewis, one of Mr Justice Kumileben's guests on the fishing trip, said the judge immediately started moves to help the family.

"Can you help us? Are we in South Africa?" The first words spoken by one of the fleeing sons.

Mr Lewis was walking along the beach when he saw the family sitting under a bush.

He thought they were campers and as he passed them he heard them whispering to each other in a language he did not recognize.

"Something made him walk up to them," the source, his friend said today.

Mr Lewis took them back to the Kumileben fishing camp and the police were informed immediately by two-way radio.

"Apparently the family had only one change of clothes with them but they had a lot of American dollars," the friend said.

"While they were waiting for the police the boys said their father was a vet and had been given permission by the Rumanian Government to work in a Third World Communist country.

"Their father was not allowed to bring his wife, but last year she was granted permission to visit him in Mozambique and this year she came with their two children.

"They left Mozambique very early in the morning with a few possessions and a lot of dollars. He was apparently paid in American dollars during his contract period.

"They walked along the beach and at one stage, when the beach was cut off by sheer rock, the waves washed away some of their clothes.

"Eventually they sat down on the beach to rest and this is where Mr Lewis found them."

A spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said a statement on the matter would be issued later today.

It is understood that although the family has not yet being granted political asylum in South Africa, the matter is receiving urgent attention at the highest level.

The family's flight has been kept secret up to now as the authorities regarded it as a sensitive matter.
Mozambique to get tough with rebels

By JOSE CAETANO

PRESIDENT Samora Machel of Mozambique said this week that a major military offensive led by veteran Frelimo guerrilla veterans, will soon be launched against the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNRR) in the strategically important province of Zambezia.

The Mozambican President made the announcement at a mass rally in Quelimane, capital of Zambezia province, on Monday. He also gave details of a shake-up of the local military leadership.

The new provincial military commander and the man who will lead the offensive, announced by President Machel is Brigadier José Ajaque, who commanded Frelimo forces that fought alongside Zanla guerrillas in the Rhodesian war.

His second-in-command is Joaquim Maquavalo, who is political commissar for the province.

The third senior military figure in the province is Col. António Cachoeira. He was the commander of the Mozambican artillery unit which fought with the Tanzanian troops during the war between Tanzania and the Idi Amin-led Ugandan Army, which resulted in the overthrow of the Ugandan dictator in 1979.

The strategically important Zambezia province, which has a population of about 800,000 inhabitants, is the most populous in Mozambique, has been badly affected by the activities of MNRR rebels.

Zambezia as a major producer of tea, sugar and coconuts and generates about half of all the foreign exchange earned by Mozambique.

It is also through that province that the powerline runs carrying electricity from the Cabo Delgado Dam to South Africa. The vital railway links the southern provinces to the north of the country, at present under construction, also runs through the province.

In his speech President Machel said the military situation in Zambezia was delaying the major industrial project in the province, the construction of a giant textile mill at Mocuba.

The largest textile factory in the country, it should have come into operation this year, but will now not be completed until 1986.

President Machel said MNRR activities had also endangered transport in the province, making it difficult to move consumer goods from Quelimane. And without those consumer goods, their wages and being fed by the army.

He said the officers had been demoted and were being handed over to Frelimo's Political Bureau in the province.

They would be sent to do productive work in agriculture and industry.

The President also ordered that members of the army and police force should vacate apartment blocks in Quelimane which they had taken over for accommodation.

Instead, they should restore the old Portuguese military installations that had fallen into decay and use them as quarters for troops and policemen. This should be done by September 30.

He also called for the weeding out of the "nepotism, the corrupt and the incompetent" from the state apparatus, and attacked "bureaucratic and paternalism" in government departments.

President Machel said the army's guns should be turned not just against the bandits, but also against "those reactionary clients who rob the population and give food to the bandits."

He added "We shall turn this situation on its head. As from now, the consolidation of the revolution in Mozambique will be made with the blood of the reactionaries."
Family's roads

We thank the L saved us, but no. stranded here. Ford has broken - we don't have the money to fix her.

Halfway down the highway to Pretoria, matters went awry.
"The Ford choked in the wet about half a kilometer from the Lanseria Airport over ramp and crashed over the bridge," said Mr. Krige. "It ended up in the mud about 15m from the road.
The Krige family — Willem, Piet, Jan, and W. J. van der Walt and Mr. Johan Scholtz — survived with a few cuts and bruises.

Somewhat an understatement.
The family of six have not eaten since Monday. Mud-splattered, hungry and broke, they have been waiting for much-needed help.

On Monday the Army arrived with

Hunt for cop turned

Threat to lives of top policeman and NIS agent

FORMER police captain Andre Stander, sentenced to 75 years for armed robbery, was still at large late last night — and may be giving the top policeman and an intelligence agent who put him behind bars three years ago.

Stander, armed with four pistols, is with a habitual criminal, Peter McCall, and police warned that the men were "extremely dangerous".

A country-wide search for them is under way.

Stander, 35, the son of a retired police general, and McCall, 34, overpowered three prison warders at the consulting rooms of a Cullinan physiotherapist yesterday morning and took their service pistols and ammunition.

Both were serving prison terms at the Sonderwater Prison near Cullinan and were among seven prisoners who were taken to the consulting rooms for treatment.

After attacking the warders the two fugitives

• Stole the therapist's car.

• Took to Ficksburg, about 10km south of Cullinan, and

Maputo raid man is freed

By ANTON HARBER

Political Reporter

Mr. David Mthobela, a Mozambican citizen held by the South African Police since being captured during a Defence Force raid on Maputo early last year, has been released and returned to Maputo.

A police spokesman said yesterday that Mr. Mthobela was released from Modderbee prison and flown back to Maputo on Monday at his own request.

He has been held by the South Africans for over 8 months. He has faced no charges.

Mr. Mthobela, 28, was held by the SADF during their raid on African National Congress houses in Mozambique in January 1984.
Soviet missiles now on SA borders

THE Soviet Union has deployed Sam-8 surface-to-air missiles in Angola and Mozambique in a military build-up along South African borders.

Mr Pietert Marais, chairman of Armcor, said yesterday the presence of two Sam-8 missile sites in Angola and one in Mozambique were confirmed three weeks ago through information received from "people in those countries".

He said Soviet personnel were in Angola and Mozambique to operate the missiles.

The newly-developed Sam-8 is a descendant of the Sam-6, which proved effective against Israel's American and French-made assault jets in the 1973 Middle East war.

The Sam-8 climbs as fast as any plane below the speed of sound and flies at altitudes of up to 10,000m. It has a range of 20km, and uses heat-seeking and radar devices to find its target.

It has not been fired in combat, according to Nato handbooks. — Sapa-AP.
Mozambique resistance force threatening strategic region

By Joao Santa Rita

The Mozambique National Resistance offensive in the northern province of Zambezia is aimed at disrupting one of Mozambique's most important economic regions, sources close to the MNR said.

Operations in the province started in April when a group of MNR rebels sabotaged the railway line between Mocuba and the coastal town of Quelimane, the sources said.

In the same month an Italian citizen working on a development project was kidnapped by the MNR. He was released two months later.

The sources pointed out that besides the province's economic importance — it is one of the most important foreign exchange earners for the country — it is also the home of the largest single tribe in Mozambique, the Macuas.

Numbering more than 2.5 million, the Macuas are mainly Muslims.

During the Portuguese colonial era the military authorities tried to transform them into a buffer against the expanding independence war being waged by Frelimo.

At the time President Samora Machel's guerillas managed to expand southwards towards Macuac and Sofala provinces through Tete, a Mozambican province bordering on Zambian, but were never active in Zambezia.

A few years ago — shortly after Mozambique's independence — another anti-Frelimo organisation, Fumo, tried to set up its centre of activity in Zambezia province with no success.

Last week President Machel said Zambezia was now the province most affected by the MNR war and announced that an offensive against the guerillas would soon be launched.

The sources said there were also plans to expand the war further north to Nampula province where the Macuas are also found.

Road traffic in Zambezia to the rich agricultural areas is now possible only by army convoy.

The sources said that although Malawi borders Zambezia the MNR had not been operating from that country.

Malawi cannot afford to antagonise Mozambique, which controls its routes to the sea.

The sources disclosed that the late secretary general of the Mozambique National Resistance, Mr Orlando Cristina, who was shot dead near Pretoria this year, had been imprisoned for a short time by the Malawian authorities when he visited the country at the time of Mozambique's independence.

This is not the first time the MNR has tried to extend the war to Zambezia.

Attempts last year failed after Mozambican government forces captured a main base in the province, releasing a number of Bulgarian agricultural experts kidnapped by the guerillas.
MAPUTO—Two Mozambican ports have been re-opened for cargo vessels after 15 years' disuse, the National Maritime and River Transport Board said yesterday.

They are Moma, in the northern province of Nampula, and Chinde in central Zambeza province about 20 km from the mouth of the Zambezi River.

Moma began operating on August 11, when a Mozambican ship collected 1,000 tons of copra, and Chinde on July 31.

Moma had been used only by small fishing boats since 1963 because of difficulties of access, resolved by a hydrographical survey and a new system of marker buoys.

Chinde will be used mainly to ship out sugar from plantations at Luabo and to supply inland farmers with consumer goods.

The reopening of Moma was marred by fragility on August 10, when a patrol boat, carrying five men for a final survey of the approach channels, sank in heavy seas with the loss of all hands, the board said.

(Sapa-Reuters)
SA blamed for deaths of two Russians

MAPUTO — Mozambique has blamed South Africa for the deaths of two Russian geologists slain by anti-Frelimo MNR rebels and the kidnapping of 24 others.

A Ministry of Defence communique issued in Maputo described the Sunday morning attack as "barbarous" and said the choice of foreign workers as targets was South African Government strategy, implemented by the MNR.

The communique said the two Russians did not have a chance to defend themselves when the Mozambique National Resistance guerillas stormed the mining complex at Morrua, about 800 km north of Zambezia's provincial capital, Quelimane.

Mozambican security forces were making "every effort" to free the 24 other Russian geologists and four Mozambicans kidnapped in the attack.
Rebel attack on mine described

MAPUTO—Mozambique soldiers held off attacking rebels for two hours, allowing many civilians to escape, before the attackers fought through and killed two Soviet workers, witnesses said yesterday.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, carried the witnesses' account of the attack last Sunday at the Morro mining complex in central Zambezia province.

Authorities said the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance also killed two guards and kidnapped 24 Soviet geologists and four Mozambican citizens in the assault.

Mr. Jose Mario Valente Ernesto, an adviser at the complex, said the attack began at 4:30 a.m. and the mineworkers' militia kept the attackers at bay until 6:30 a.m.

In that time most of the workers and their families escaped into the bush.

Mr. Mario Dinis de Deus, an engineer, told AIM he believed the attack was designed to kidnap the foreign workers to draw international publicity.

He said the rebels had headed straight for the Soviets' quarters when they penetrated the complex and opened fire, killing two Soviets. He said the intention was to terrorize the others and prevent attempts at escape.

'They smashed all the windows of the houses. They smashed up the laboratory and the guest house.

'They stole everything they could—clothes, food, even spectacles. They stole all the medicines from the health post and then destroyed it,' Mr. Dinis said. —(Sapa-AP)
Students in Aquino protests

MANILA — About 4000 students demonstrated yesterday in protest against the murder of Filippino opposition leader Mr Benigno Aquino. The police commander investigating the slaying said he had drawn "only blank leads" in finding the identity and motive of the killer.

A special commission ordered by President Ferdinand Marcos into the assassination also ran into problems when one member signalled he would not be able to take part.

Demonstrators at the state-run University of the Philippines carried signs denouncing the government as "fascist" and accusing it of violating human rights.

A brother and two daughters of the murdered former senator joined the protesters who held a prayer rally on the steps of the university building.

Mr Aquino was shot by an unidentified gunman as he left an aircraft which had brought him back to Manila after his three years of self-imposed exile in America.

2 Soviets killed in MNR attack

MAPUTO — Militia defenders held off attacking Mozambique rebels for two hours before the bandits killed two Soviet workers, witnesses said yesterday.

The Mozambican News Agency, which carried the witnesses' account of last Sunday's attack in central Zambezia province, said Mozambique National Resistance rebels also killed two guards and kidnapped 24 Soviet geologists and four Mozambican citizens in the assault.

An adviser, Mr Jose Manuel Valente Ernesto, said the attack began at 4.30 am and the miners' militia kept the attackers at bay until 6.30 am. During that time several civilians escaped into the bush.

An engineer, Mr Mário Dumas de Deus, said he believed the attack was designed to drive Mozambicans who work in foreign factories to get international publicity. The rebels headed straight for the Soviets quarters when they penetrated the complex and opened fire, killing two Soviets.

"It is very positive and it is unusual if he is present of assistance. Previously was that the did not want involve.

Although, Ma-lar told W., "I was met by Angolan: Jose Eduard when he went yesterday.

The issue of draw is not of the So.
Frelimo man's pledge to rebels

MAPUTO.—A leading Mozambican official has promised clemency for members of the Mozambique National Resistance (RNL) who voluntarily surrender to the authorities.

The governor of Inhambane province, Mr. Jose Pascual Zondze, said at the weekend: "Those who hand themselves over to our army will always be well treated."

To those who persisted in rebellion, he said: "The struggle continues, and the people will always emerge victorious."—Sapa-Reuters
Mozambique rediscovers an unlikely ally in US

Third World Diary: DAVID COWELL

The recent Senate confirmation of career diplomat Peter Jon de Vos as US Ambassador to Mozambique caps an unlikely warming of ties between Washington and one of Moscow's firmest allies in Africa.

Relations between the Reagan administration and President Samora Machel's Marxist government all but froze after the expulsion from Mozambique in March 1981 of four US diplomats accused of spying for the CIA.

The ambassador was withdrawn and the American embassy staff cut to a minimum.

Since then the United States has been stung by widespread accusations that, through its policy of "constructive engagement" with white-rulled South Africa, it has aligned itself with Pretoria while ignoring black Africa.

Last November Vice President George Bush toured Africa to mend fences, offering what he called a new partnership with black nations.

In December Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Corder visited Maputo and met Mr Machel.

The United States signalled its growing apprehension with black Africa in other ways — recting South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation as "morally wrong" and acknowledging South Africa became anti-government rebels in Mozambique.

Closer ties with the United States stand to bring Mozambique the type of badly needed help the Soviet bloc cannot provide.

A 1985 US Congressional ban on development aid to Mozambique could well be lifted by Washington, which has been supplying Maputo with emergency food assistance for several years.

The Mozambicans welcome the fact that Mr De Vos, confirmed by the US Senate earlier this month, is a professional diplomat and not a political appointee.

Also in his favor is that he speaks fluent Portuguese, an important asset in his new post as ambassador to other former Portuguese colonies, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

IN TEL AVIV, Israeli scientists say they have created a hybrid animal from two species in a laboratory, and the result is a creature that can run faster and jump higher than a normal rabbit.

The Hebrew word for ibex is "Yaal." The word for desert goat is "Ezr." The animal created after 10 years of experimentation has been named the "Yaal.

Dr Dan Ratner, director of the Agricultural Research Institute on Rubabi, Lahav, cooperation farming settlement in Israel's Negev desert, said the animal is seen as a new source of meat.

The meat lacks the strong flavors of ibex or goat meat, but it is said to have a more delicate flavor.

"Yaal meat has been served on a test basis at the Tel Aviv Hilton. The hotel wanted 250 kilos a year, but the herd was too small. Ratner said.

The herd has now grown to more than 200 head, with some 200 kilos a year. And the herd is expected to increase to 300 by next year.

In the Dominican Republic, a government spokesman says the now-defunct government would continue to refuse Cuban scholarships if Ntssression had "no bearing on the needs of Dominicans."

Cuban Ambassador to Trinidad Ivan Cesar Martinez visited the Dominican Republic last week and said the disagreement was "not something that should keep a barrier" between the two Caribbean countries.

Dominicans and Cubans currently have no diplomatic relations.
Mercury Reporter

MR JOSSIAS Lumene, the Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique, might be allowed to stay in South Africa.

Mr Richard Lister, of the Legal Resources Centre, said yesterday he had been informed by the Pinetown commissioner for the Department of Co-operation and Development that there was a possibility of Mr Lumene's case being reviewed.

Mr Lumene contacted the Legal Resources Centre yesterday morning in a last-ditch attempt to get an extension to his work permit.

Mr Lister said he had spoken to the commissioner who had asked for a message to be conveyed to Mr Lumene.

'I was asked to tell Mr Lumene to report to their office as soon as possible,' he said.

Apparently the story of Mr Lumene's plight has reached the ear of the minister, Dr Piet Koornhof.

'There appear to be indications that the minister is favourably disposed towards a review of Mr Lumene's case,' he said.

If Mr Lumene were granted an extension it would mean he would be able to remain with his wife and two children in the country where he has lived for the past 20 years.

Mr Lister said he expected to hear the outcome of the issue from the commissioner within the next few days.

'Until we hear what the results are, we won't be doing anything,' he said.

Comment was not available from the Department of Co-operation and Development yesterday.
The MNR and the Pretoria connection

By Anne Sacks

Dr Fernandes' presence in Mozambique indicates the rebels could be resolving the internal power struggle in their movement, which culminated in the death in April this year of their flamboyant secretary-general Orlando Cristina. Cristina, who helped found the MNR in cooperation with millionaire Portuguese businessman Mr Jorge Jardim, died in what police described as a 'shooting incident' on a secluded farm in Pretoria. Intelligence sources believe Cristina was the victim of a power struggle.

Mr Legum bases his claims on four sources:

The first is a book published in South Africa in 1982 by Colonel Ron Red-Daly, former commander of Rhodesia's Selous Scouts, which recounts the Scouts' role in training the MNR.

The others include documents captured by the Mozambique army when an important MNR base at Garagu was overrun by the Mozambique army in 1981, and conversations with Ken Flower, former chief of Rhodesia's Central Intelligence Organisation (CIO), and reports from former CIO members now working for Zimbabwe intelligence.

Mr Legum asks how much of the credit for the MNR's tally of successes in the past 20 months belongs to the MNR and how much to 'clandestine' South African military forces.

"Some of the operations are clearly so sophisticated as to be beyond the capacity of the MNR," he says.

The MNR has swept up a third of the southern portion of Mozambique since independence in 1975, and has been acknowledged as a serious challenge to the Frelimo leadership.

Mr Legum's claims are made in the latest issue of Africa Notes, published by the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies.
Machel help on Cubans?

By ROBERT WELLER in Maputo

TWO years after Mozambique expelled four American diplomats on spy charges, a pro-Soviet nation and the United States are finding new ways to unfreeze their relations and cooperate on issues in Southern Africa.

Interviews with both American and Mozambican officials disclose a growing awareness of shared interests and mutual dependency in affairs of the region, which is dominated by record-breaking drought and jittery from conflict between white-ruled South Africa and its black neighbours. For example:

- Western diplomats say that Mozambique is quietly backing US efforts to persuade Angola to send home more than 26,000 Cubans, mostly soldiers, and that President Samora Machel has rejected Cuban offers to increase its 680-man military advisory group in Mozambique.

- Diplomats say the US, taking advantage of its closer South African ties under President Reagan's constructive engagement policy, has put pressure on South Africa to curb its support for anti-Government guerrillas in Mozambique.

Such joint back-scratching, according to diplomats who declined to be identified, stems from Mozambique's acknowledgement that the United States can bring more economic and political muscle to bear on Southern Africa's problems than any other nation.

It also reflects American awareness that the overall US goal in the area — reducing Soviet influence — cannot be achieved unless some of the Soviet Union's closest allies, like Mozambique, decide to cooperate.

Help from Mozambique could be particularly valuable to the US on the Cuban issue.

The Cubans' presence in Angola is considered by the US as a Soviet foreign policy triumph. They have become the main obstacle to US-led efforts to negotiate an end to fighting in SWA/Namibia, because South Africa refuses to yield control of the territory until the Cubans leave.

Western and Mozambican officials say Maputo-Washington relations have improved dramatically in recent months. Last year, the US Congress blocked $5 million (R54m) in road and port-development aid because of Mozambique's anti-American attitude.

Steveoreaux have just unloaded 11,000 tons of US maize — part of 43,000 tons of grain earmarked to help four million Mozambicans suffering in the drought.

A high-ranking Mozambican Government official acknowledged US political help against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement, the guerrillas whom Mr. Machel's army has been unable to defeat.

A Western diplomat said: "Pretoria has been told it should not support people trying to overthrow this government." A current thickening in the guerrilla war suggests South Africa has reduced its aid to the rebels.

Another sign of improving relations came when President Reagan announced he had nominated Mr. Peter de Vos, a Portuguese-speaking career diplomat, as ambassador to Mozambique. The post has been vacant since before the four diplomats were expelled in March, 1981, when food aid was cut off.

Western sources suggested that South Africa, too, was getting something out of the US-Mozambican agreements — fresh guarantees against the African National Congress.

"Mozambique has been told, in its turn, that it shouldn't allow itself to be used by people seeking to attack South Africa," a diplomat said.

Some Western diplomats say Mr. Machel's government has shifted ANC cadres to the north, away from border areas. The reports could not be confirmed but, if true, they would mean a major gain for South Africa in securing its borders.
Worker ‘does not qualify to live in S A’

Mercury Reporter

The Pinetown factory worker ordered out of the country by the Department of Co-operation and Development after living here for the past 20 years is a ‘prohibited immigrant’ and has to return to Mozambique.

The Natal Chief Commissioners’ office yesterday issued a statement saying that in terms of the Immigration Act, Mr Jonas Rafael Lumene — who is married to a Zulu and has two school-going children — did not qualify to be in South Africa and had to leave.

Only after he had left the country could he apply to return.

His employer should apply to employ him and the application will be considered by the commissioner on merit,’ the statement said.

The stand taken by the department means Mr Lumene will be forced to leave his wife, children, his home and his job to return as a stranger to his country of birth.

Visibly distressed, Mr Lumene expressed his fear of being repatriated. ‘I don’t know anyone there anymore.’

He said he had never had any problems with work permits and could not understand why his latest application had been turned down.

He added he could not take his wife and children with him because of language and cultural differences.

A spokesman for his employers of the past three years said they had already been informed of the position by the department and had initiated steps to apply for him to be re-employed.

‘We are waiting for the application forms to arrive but the application can only be made once Mr Lumene has left the country,’ the spokesman said.

The Mercury yesterday received a number of calls from members of the public about Mr Lumene’s plight.

Mrs Beatrice Levy said ‘It’s just too terrible. How can a man be forcibly separated from his family? After all this time he should be entitled to become a citizen’.

Another caller, Mrs Joy Walker, said she would be writing to Mrs Helen Suman, FPF MP for Houghton on the matter.

The chairman of the Natal branch of the Black Sash organisation, Mrs Solveigh Piper, said she was horrified.

‘I can’t comment from a legal point of view, but on humanitarian grounds I disagree totally with this,’ she said.

Mr Chris Nicholson, from the Legal Resources Centre, urged that Mr Lumene contact them as soon as possible. They would be prepared to take up his case.

The FPF MP for Berea, Mr Ray Swart, said he would take the matter up with the department.

● See Editorial Opinion.
Thrown out after 20 years

Mercury Reporter 26/8/83

A PINETOWN factory labourer who has lived in South Africa for 20 years, has until Monday to leave the country and return to Mozambique after several attempts to have a repatriation order rescinded have failed.

A desperate and heartbroken Mr Jossias Rafael Lumene, 44, who has been employed at a large assembly plant for the past three years, said yesterday he was being forced to leave his wife and family and his job.

'But what can I do? I've tried everything to get my visa renewed but the authorities have refused to let me stay here any longer.'

'I just have to go. If I stay here without a permit, I'll be put in jail,' he said.

Mr Lumene said he could not take his Zulu wife and two children, who live at Emolweni, back to Mozambique with him.

'They speak a different language there and my children wouldn't be able to carry on with their schooling, so I just couldn't take them with me.'

**Granted extension**

'I don't want to go back. I don't know anyone there anymore and I'm worried and very afraid,' he said.

He said he had not experienced any problems with previous applications to renew his visa and could not understand why the authorities had suddenly turned down his latest application made in July.

His visa expired in December 1982 but he was granted an extension until July 25. A further application for another extension made to the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pinetown was refused.

Mr Lumene said that his company's personnel department had also made representations to the Department on his behalf, but to no avail.

'They have also tried, but I'm told I have to leave here and then once I am back in Mozambique the company will try to get me back as a contract labourer.'

Letters written by the Department of Co-operation and Development to the company's personnel department indicate that because Mr Lumene cannot prove he entered the country before 1 July, 1966, he does not qualify to have his repatriation order suspended.

MR Jossias Lumene — thrown out after 20 years.

Mr Lumene said he was first registered as a worker in South Africa in 1969 but had in fact arrived in the country in 1963.

'But I haven't got anything to prove it.'

He said he had already resigned from his job and, unless something could be done before Monday, he would be leaving his home at the weekend.

A spokesman for the Department of Co-operation and Development in Pietermaritzburg yesterday said she could not comment on the case and would have to investigate the matter before issuing a statement.
1983

September.
Mozambique turns to West

JACK FOISIE of the Los Angeles Times reports from Maputo

EIGHT years after winning independence from Portugal, Mozambique is still committed to Marxism, and the Soviet Union is its principal ally.

But President Samora Machel is diluting the Marxism with what he calls African pragmatism.

Need for food

The change is taking place primarily on the economic front, in the hope that a more capitalistic approach to farming will provide enough food where socialism has failed.

There is a desperate need for food, and for other forms of aid as well, and Machel is delighted that full diplomatic relations have been restored with the United States.

An Ambassador is due to arrive from Washington this month, filling a post that has been vacant since March, 1981, when six US diplomats were accused of spying and expelled.

Machel's willingness to restore relations with the West is also reflected in his decision to welcome back Portuguese citizens who wish to resettle here.

Most of the 250,000 Portuguese who were here left at the time of independence, on June 25, 1975.

The skills of the departed Portuguese have been missed. There has been much mismanagement, and the economy is in trouble, a situation which has not been helped by the process of converting capitalism to socialism.

Security measures

The anti-Government rebels, members of the Mozambique National Resistance, have made it necessary for the Government to adopt strenuous security measures. Maputo does not appear to be in any danger, but there are checkpoints on all the roads leading to it.

In the city, which has more than 850,000 people, there is a daily struggle to get enough to eat. Essentials are rationed, and people have to queue for hours. The stores have little to offer.
MNR offers exchange for Soviet pilot

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambique's anti-Communist rebels have offered to exchange 24 Soviet civilian hostages held captive for 13 days for the Soviet pilot who shot down a South Korean Boeing 747 with 269 people aboard.

In telephone calls to reporters yesterday, the secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said the guerrillas would free their Soviet hostages "immediately" if Moscow "hands over to South Korean authorities the pilot responsible for downing the jetliner".

Rebel chief Mr. Afonso Dhlakama was "profoundly shocked at the cold-blooded Soviet attack" and made the exchange offer in "good faith," MNR secretary-general, Mr. Eyo Fernandes, said.

MNR forces killed two Soviet mining technicians and captured 24 others on August 21 in a strike on a mine complex in central Zambezia province.

Mr. Fernandes said guerrillas had taken the Sofala province town of Maringue on September 4 after four days of "intense fighting."
Fears of a growing Soviet hand in Maputo

MAPUTO — Fears of growing Soviet involvement in Mozambique have been expressed by Western diplomats after the reported death of some Russian hostages captured by guerrillas last month.

Diplomatic sources say Soviet warships have been deployed along the coast since the incident.

The Soviets are understood to have offered to be directly involved in the search for their citizens, but this has been declined by the Mozambicans for the time being.

Western diplomats fear that such involvement would affect the already precarious balance of East-West forces in this part of Southern Africa.

Twenty thousand government troops have joined the search in the northern province of Zambezia for the Russian geologists and four Mozambicans.

Sources in Maputo say the army believes it knows the general area where the captives are being held.

The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement has threatened in a broadcast on its clandestine radio to kill the prisoners if government troops try to release them. It has not set any conditions for their freedom.

American concern was expressed at a recent meeting between Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and US diplomats.

The Americans are reported to have condemned the abduction and to have accepted the Mozambican contention that all MNR activity against Mozambique is prodded by South Africa, which the Republic denies.

Informed sources say Washington may have already contacted Pretoria to intercede with the MNR.

The geologists were captured in an evidently well-planned attack on the remote mining station of Morrua in central Zambezia. According to witnesses, 40 heavily armed attackers fought a two-hour battle with local militia guards, killing four.

The incident seems to confirm the extent to which the MNR has undermined the authority of the government in Zambezia.

The province's three million people, hard hit by acute shortages of basic foodstuffs and other essentials, have a long-standing aversion to the Marxist government of President Machel, and are readily receptive to MNR promises of a better life.

The Mozambicans themselves are resigned to prolonged conflict with the MNR. "We will develop our country with a hoe in one hand and an AK in the other," said a senior official — The Observer News Service
Maputo warns SA about war

Own Correspondent

LISBON — The Mozambican Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, who is seen as President Machel’s right-hand man, has warned South Africa not to start a war with Mozambique.

In an exclusive interview published in yesterday’s edition of the independent weekly “O Jornal”, he said “There is the threat that South Africa could start a war against Mozambique, above all from the more extremist elements of the South African Army. They could, out of despair, start a war with Mozambique.”

Mr Veloso said that while diplomatic relations did not exist between the two countries, Mozambique was ready to talk with certain sectors of South Africa.
Hope plans to be space comic

"Bob Hope's Salute to NASA 25 Years of Reaching for the Stars" They were Neil Armstrong first man on the moon, Sally Ride, first American woman in space, Bob Crumpletwi -

Two-time shuttle pilot, Alan Shepard, first American in space, and Guy Bluford, America's first black astronaut.

Hope, who comes up with fresh themes for his shows time and again, has long been associated with America's space program, including a 1969 show from the Apollo 7 flight, with astronauts Wally Schirra, Walt Cunningham and Don Eisele.

He recounts the day at NASA in the weightlessness capsule simulator when he maintained his balance by using his ever-present golf club as a prop.

"It inspired Alan Shepard to take a collapsible six-iron on his next flight." Hope said, "He became the first man in history to swing a golf club on the moon. I think he made a crater in one."

Talking about his new show, he said, "In addition to the five astronauts, we'll have footage of 36 of the 67 astronauts who have been in orbit. We also show film of the eight female astronauts in training. They are put through some tough stuff."

"We also have a lot of fun with astronauts demonstrating some of the weird stuff that is done in the weightless atmosphere of space capsules."

The comedian, dispatching a chocolate sundae at his San Fernando Valley home, said he was saddened by the low-ranking comedy shows these days on American television. —UPI

Acquited Trial to Repeat

Mozambican gets R72,000 after police shooting

The Mozambican man had shot and killed Mr. Khosa, who had been in self-defense.

He was then charged with attempted murder and the illegal possession of a firearm, but charges were later withdrawn because of insufficient evidence.
Mozambican gets R72,000 after police shooting

AN ILLEGAL immigrant from Mozambique was awarded R72,000 damages in the Rand Supreme Court yesterday following a shooting incident early last year which has left him "100% physically handicapped".

However, Mr Joseph Khoza, 26, now faces arrest and possible deportation.

He became a paraplegic on February 22 last year, when he was shot in the back by an unknown policeman.

The Minister of Law and Order admitted in papers that a policeman had shot and injured Mr Khoza. He alleged Mr Khoza had fired at a policeman who had retaliated in self-defence.

He alternatively said the policeman was entitled to shoot at Mr Khoza to stop him escaping arrest.

Mr Khoza was charged with attempted murder and the illegal possession of a firearm, but charges were later withdrawn because of insufficient evidence.
Police shooting victim to be deported
Major MNR base destroyed — claim

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Two Portuguese prisoners who escaped from their Mozambican guerrilla captors have described the destruction of a major rebel base by Fre-limo troops.

The two, Mr Eduardo Ribeiro (45) and Mr Nananader Shaya (28), claimed at a press conference that the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tume, 450 km north-east of Maputo, was overrun by army units in August.

Mr Ribeiro was captured on December 27, less than 100 km north of Maputo, and his mother was captured in a guerrilla ambush on Mozambique's main north-south highway in January.

The two men claimed supplies were regularly air-dropped to the Tume camp. They said they sometimes ate meals with the MNR provincial military commander, identified as Mr Joaquim Mapula, and the Tume base intelligence officer who was known as Malinga.

The two men alleged the officers talked freely about the support they received from South Africa.

When the camp was attacked last month the guerrillas abandoned nine tons of arms, ammunition and clothing.

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In addition to an atmosphere of sheer sophistication, you will find the world's most exclusive designer names all exclusively only at Levisons.

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SA will be given TV time in UK to deny torture claims

LONDON — South African authorities will deny allegations of torture in Namibia. A special television programme next month, after the screening here of two controversial documentaries.

The South African Embassy in London confirmed last night that agreement had been reached on a third programme.

The first documentary, shown last night on Channel Four, centred on the attitudes of South African draft dodgers living in London. It was estimated that more than a million viewers had watched the programme.

The second programme, scheduled to be shown next Wednesday, was filmed secretly because its makers entered Namibia as tourists after being refused permission to operate as a camera team.

The producers have said they received interviews with people who claim to have been tortured.

Last night's programme, entitled "South Africa — Resisting Apartheid", focused on two teenage brothers, Steve and Paul Annegarn, who left the country as "war resisters" — Sapa.

Pakistan poll unrest hits Sind province

ISLAMABAD — Demonstrators burned railway tracks and blocked roads today in a strike shut down central areas of Pakistan's restive Sind province.

The unrest is in protest at controversial local council elections, opposition sources said.

Towns and villages throughout central Sind, scene of violent anti-Government protests for the past six weeks, obeyed the Opposition's call for a general strike against what they consider a farce.

Troops and para-military personnel patrolled towns in the province while police guarded polling booths. Only a few people had voted so far, the sources said.

The provincial government declared today a holiday, apparently to try to mask the effects of the strike.

Weather

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow. Fine and hot but very hot north of the Soutpansberg. It will become somewhat cooler over the southern parts of the Lowveld tomorrow.

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JOHANNESBURG CENTRAL — Wind direction was N yesterday. Max min 18 deg C. ch 36 km/h for G-7 Nos. 2.1 km/h Average.
Temporary reprieve for 'illegal immigrant' worker

THE Pinetown factory worker threatened with repatriation to Mozambique has been granted a temporary reprieve.

A statement issued yesterday by the Department of Co-operation and Development's Chief Commissioner in Pietermaritzburg said Mr Jossias Lumene had been granted a temporary work permit while his case was being reconsidered.

Mr Lumene was to have left the country on Monday after being ordered out as, in terms of the Immigration Act, he was a 'prohibited immigrant'.

He could not prove he entered South Africa before July 1, 1965, although he has lived here for the past 20 years. He is married to a Zulu woman and has two school-going children.

Complexion

Mr Lumene's employers of the past three years managed, however, to locate a previous employer who has signed an affidavit confirming he was in their employ during 1964.

The Chief Commissioner said this information had put a 'new complexion on the whole issue'.

He said that Mr Lumene had stated in his own affidavit that he was first employed in the Republic on December 12, 1966.

Because of the new information, the Pinetown Commissioner has authorised Mr Lumene's continued employment with his present employers while the matter is being reconsidered by the department.

A spokesman for Mr Lumene's employers said although he had not yet returned to work, he would be doing so.
Poisoned to Maputo's children

MAPUTO - Several children have died from eating poison handed out in the streets of Maputo in plastic bags containing food.

The official news agency, AIM, quoted a hospital official as saying the poisoning appeared to be "a clearly criminal and premeditated act".

No figures were released on the number of deaths or cases treated.

Police said initial laboratory tests indicated the white powder distributed to children was "a highly toxic chemical, probably a pesticide or rat poison.

Several children were admitted to the emergency ward of Maputo Central Hospital on Friday afternoon. City radio immediately broadcast warning against eating food acquired outside normal channels and to be particularly careful with anything similar to white powder.

Police called on city residents to report anyone seen handing out bags of food containing powder that looked like white flour.

Police also warned residents to "be aware of rumours the enemy will try to spread in order to create panic", a reference to South-African-backed Mozambican rebels.

However, there was no evidence that the poisonings were politically motivated.

Raps-AP
Trade trials in a Marxist state

It's hardly news to local businessmen that Mozambique is no place to make a fast buck. And the reason is not only that Maputo is a member of the Southern African Development and Coordination Conference (SADCC) which aims to reduce economic dependence on SA.

Despite the SADCC's rhetoric, Maputo officials privately admit that they are keen to attract investment from SA. The real deterrents to investment, however, are a vast, cumbersome bureaucracy and a crippling shortage of foreign exchange. This seriously limits remittance of profits, imports of equipment and raw materials and payment of expatriate workers.

Almost all legitimate business in this Marxist state has to be done through some government agency. As one businessman puts it, dealing with bureaucrats is bad at the best of times, but when they are relatively untrained and inexperienced, it is a lot worse.

Most government posts are now filled by locals and a few expatriates following the departure of 250,000 Portuguese, who left the country on independence.

"The loss of so many skilled people would collapse any infrastructure," says Piet Steyn, of Rennies Shipping, which has been operating in Mozambique for 50 years. "It's easy for us to sit in SA and be overly critical, but Mozambique's problems are immense and not all of her own making."

Says another businessman, "The upper echelons of the bureaucracy try to be helpful, but they are often reluctant to take decisions for fear of making a politically unacceptable move. There are a lot of 'Dr Yes' types who will promise you the world and never deliver. At the lower levels, there is a critical shortage of competent clerical staff."

Would-be investors are subjected to a lengthy screening, and to get official approval, new projects must generate foreign exchange and create jobs and training opportunities for local labour. Decisions sometimes take up to two years.

But even with the final go-ahead, the prospective entrepreneur faces obstacles. If foreign skills are needed, he must get approval from the interested ministries, such as labour, finance and foreign affairs, which often have conflicting interpretations of the rules.

There is a desperate shortage of skills, but it has been decreed that expatriates cannot make up more than 10% of the labour force of any given organisation.

Foreigners must have work permits related to their specific projects and may not change jobs without government permission. Workers' permits sometimes expire before the completion of the projects, but are not automatically renewed. Wage remittances overseas must be negotiated individually.

"The country is virtually bankrupt and operates on a dollar economy," says one frequent visitor to Maputo. "If you have foreign exchange, most things are possible, but ordinary people are forced to haggle."

The lack of foreign exchange has spawned a thriving black market. One rand, for example, is officially worth about 35 Mozambique Meticas, but unofficially it can fetch as much as M1 000.

In an attempt to increase foreign exchange reserves, the government has introduced special shops called Loja Franca, which sell hard-to-get consumer goods for hard currency. Foreign companies and aid agencies are also being asked to pay their water and electricity bills in foreign currency.

The money shortage has led to a dearth of goods and services, and companies on contracts in Mozambique often find it easier to import everything, from food to cement, than to shop around locally.

If a company needs housing, transportation or foreign exchange, it must run the ministerial gauntlet each time.

Travel is difficult and limited. Visas can take up to a month to obtain, are usually restricted to one city or area and must be renewed with every entry. Permission must be obtained to travel between centres and there are frequent road controls.

There are no private apartment blocks, and although private homes still exist, they can be sold only through the government. Rents are controlled and quite reasonable, but accommodation is scarce.

Hospital and dental facilities are inexpensive, but primitive and people badly in need of medical care are sent to SA or Zimbabwe.

There are frequent breakdowns in essential services such as water and electricity. Says one businessman, "During the whole time I was in Maputo I never came across a lift that worked."

Entertainment is practically non-existent. In Maputo, a city of 500,000 people, there is one nightclub, although there are cinemas and restaurants.

"If you are looking for canned entertainment, Mozambique is not for you," says Hanhills Industries MD Oliver Hill, who makes frequent trips to Mozambique. "But the fishing and boating is still excellent."

The Mozambique Resistance Movement (M RM) limits business activity further. It was originally set up by the Rhodesians to harass the Frelimo government, but some businessmen believe it is now gaining more popular support.

"All it needs is a charismatic leader and Machel would be in big trouble," says one.

Another suggests that, although the rebels are active in at least two thirds of the country, they have so far been unable to establish permanent control of any area.

Despite the problems and the uncertain future, SA businessmen have nothing but praise for the helpfulness and sincerity of the population and government officials.

Hill says he detects a greater flexibility on the part of the government. Other businessmen feel some officials are trying to distance themselves from doctrinaire Marxism.

All emphasise the total absence of racial tension or corruption. Says Hill: "It is one of the most racially relaxed countries I have ever seen and I feel safer in Maputo at night than I do in Johannesburg."

Adds Steyn: "I've been going down there for six years and I have never been harassed or abused. They object to SA's political system, but have nothing against individual South Africans."

Financial Mail September 9 1983
United Press International correspondent ALEXANDER SLOOP is the first journalist to enter Mozambique with rebels who have battled against the country's Marxist regime for six years. In 28 days he marched 400km with guerrilla fighters, sharing their hardships, danger and food.

The chugging sound of the train caught the guerrillas by surprise and brought the column to a halt in the man-tall grass.

"Johnny" yelled rebel chief Afonso Dhlakama to a commander, "run with half the men and mount an ambush."

In two hours, the impromptu ambush left another locomotive burned, another railroad blocked, men and women dead and the path for the obscure conflict more than "just another African war."

The Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) guerrillas say they fight a "new kind of African war, an ideological battle against communism."

Despite growing Soviet support for Mozambique's Renamo leader Samora Machel's regime, the rebels advanced north, south during the past two years, from traditional strongholds in the centre of the country.

Independent sources confirm they are operating in 11 of Mozambique's 19 provinces, preferring to strike at the country's vital transportation network.

The fighting affects the whole of Southern Africa. Most states in the region charge that Renamo's struggle is simply an extension of South Africa's battle to maintain white rule at home.

Mozambique and its 13 million people stretch northwards along almost a third of the East African coast. It is crossed by five international railways linking land-locked countries, including Zimbabwe, to its three deep-water ports - their only alternative to South African harbours.

Zimbabwe and its neighbours dismiss the guerrillas as "casual". They say Pretoria backs Renamo to assist Machel and end its support for anti-apartheid Africans in the National Congress of South African "insurgents" than to paralyse Mozambique and increase the world's dependence on South African outlets to the sea.

South Africa and Renamo deny the charges. But 30-year-old Dhlakama, Renamo's boyish-looking "President and Supreme Commander," and his men had other worries. They were not expecting to hear a train as they marched towards the Trans-Zambian railroad linking hinterland Malawi to Beira, Mozambique's second-largest port. Sabotage had put the railroad out of action for almost two months.

But as the guerrilla column climbed from a gully the train was almost upon it, advancing slowly toward Beira, some 130km to the south-east.

Forgetting his sabotage column, Dhlakama and his back-clothed men sprinted toward the track.

The supplies were shattered as some 70 guerrillas blasted away with AK47 rifles, two 8cm mortars, two light machine-guns and a bazooka, all Soviet-built or Chinese made.

The 15-carriage freight train halted instantly and troops in armoured railway carriages returned fire with heavy machine-guns, mortars and small arms. For nearly two hours the out-manned, out-gunned guerrillas kept up an intense fire. Then, from the north, the chugging of a second train penetrated the roar of the ambush. A small plane appeared and circled, and the second train unleashed a poorly aimed mortar barrage from a distance.

Dhlakama, worried about straying ammunition supplies and the possibility the spotted plane might call in MiG-17 jet fighters stationed at Beira, ordered a quick assault "and burn the locomotive."" The train halted instantly and troops in armoured railway carriages returned fire with heavy machine-guns, mortars and small arms. For nearly two hours the out-manned, out-gunned guerrillas kept up an intense fire. Then, from the north, the chugging of a second train penetrated the roar of the ambush. A small plane appeared and circled, and the second train unleashed a poorly aimed mortar barrage from a distance.

Dhlakama, worried about straying ammunition supplies and the possibility the spotted plane might call in MiG-17 jet fighters stationed at Beira, ordered a quick assault "and burn the locomotive."

They burned it. Then the guerrillas withdrew slowly, carrying captured weapons - a heavy Chinese machine-gunned MG6 machine-guns and three AK47 submachine-guns - and two dead.

There were also three wounded, including Johnny Kupenga, the regional commander. Two vesting southern regional commanders were wounded but walking. Dhlakama had bullet holes in the back of his shirt and ammunition belt but was unscathed.

Three days and 120 blistering kilometres later, at his central base below the towering Serra da Gorongosa mountains, Dhlakama read an intercepted government radio message:

"It said 27 soldiers, including two Cuban gunners, had died and there were "many wounded, including the wives of some officers."

Dhlakama claims two-fifths of the country as "liberated areas" and another two-fifths as operational zones. But he said only 11,000 of his 15,000 men were armed.

At the central base, men and women nurses extracted bullets from the wounded without anaesthetics in a one-and-a-half-hour operating theatre.

Johannes Soares, once a nurse in the Portuguese colonial army, was nursing more medics in a daily class for 35 teenage boys.

Food was plentiful for the 300 guerrillas at the base. Rebel "mahambas" (farms) provide rice, sorghum, vegetables and fruit. A hunting camp in the Gorongosa game reserve supplies fresh or dried meat.

Hardly a day passed without Soviet-built Antonov transport planes dropping over the "How I wish I had ground-to-air missiles." Dhlakama often growled.

His forces have cut off many roads and railroads - only one of the international lines still lies outside striking distance - that Antenoes by everything from grain to cancers from coastal cities to the interior.

Early this year, Zimbabwe imposed severe fuel rationing for a month after saboteurs severed its oil pipeline to Beira. The third time in a year Dhlakama said he would continue cutting it "until Zimbabwe withdraws its troops from Mozambique."

Several thousand troops from Zimbabwe and Tanzania, plus several hundred...
Cubans and 'East Germans' have bolstered Maché's forces during the last two years.

Rhodesian incursions into Renamo in 1976-77 during its own guerrilla war failed because of a serious threat to Renamo once on UN-supervised elections eroded Rhodesian support. Richard Zambian and Renamo's headquarters staff left hurriedly for South Africa.

"It was the best thing that ever happened to us," said one Renamo official who fled to South Africa.

He said a "highly secret 'frontier wars section'" in Pretoria co-ordinates "spare"

freed by government troops.

On August 21, the guerrillas killed two Soviet mining technicians and captured 24 others in an attack on a mine 35 miles northeast of Serra da Garengesa.

"Guerrilla raids have traditionally been like prostitutes," said one Renamo official who fled to South Africa.

"What's important is whether or not we have our people's support.

"Look at what you have seen. This is a peasant revolt. Our people have traditional chiefs again instead of political commissioners.

If Dhlakama is right, Maché has little time left.

"We are in a crisis, it is over," he said.

"All we have to do is shake the tree and it will fall. It probably will take another two years" — UPI

Approached yesterday, UPI declined to reveal how their correspondent Alexander Stoop entered and left Mozambique.

Leader who doesn't want to rule

He wanted to be a mechanic — "to work on airplanes and cars" — but Afonso Dhlakama became a guerrilla chief.

From his central base in the savanna beneath the Serra da Garengesa mountains, he leads 30,000 Renamo rebels in an escalating, six-year-old fight against President Samora Maché's Marxist regime. He still longs for machines.

Dhlakama looks like anything but a rugged bush rebel. He certainly is not enamoured with the spartan life of a guerrilla.

"What I miss most are movies, any kind, and Coca-Cola," said Renamo's non-smoking, teetotal commander.

He almost became a priest, but left a Franciscan seminary after two years to study plumbing and soldering.

But a barked command invariably brings a foot-stomping salute and a "yes, your excellency" from craggy-looking rebel officers, many of whom he has taught to read and write.

Dhlakama joined Maché's Mozambique Liberation Front (Frelimo) guerrillas in 1974, after Portuguese officers toppled Europe's oldest dictatorship and promised Mozambique independence.

After a brief stint as a provincial Frelimo quartermaster, he had enough of Maché's sweeping programmes to create a new socialist party and deserted to join a fledgling rebel movement.

"Frelimo is worse than the Portuguese ever were," Dhlakama said. "The colonists exploited us, but at least they didn't try to wipe out our traditional values because they are so-called 'reactionary.'"

On the death in combat of guerrilla leader Andre Matos Lynaia in 1979, Dhlakama assumed the leadership of Renamo. He is untroubled by constant charges, which he emphatically denies, that his prime support comes from neighbouring South Africa.

"I am a nationalist, not a Marxist internationalist," he said, "and my only responsibility is to rid my people of communist oppression.

"South Africans, black and white, will have to resolve their own problems."

He feels he is close to seizing power in Maputo, Mozambique's capital, but beyond the vaguest talk of introducing "elections, real democracy and a mixed economy, he readily admits he does not know how to rule. "I need a crash course in almost everything except fighting," he said.

"My forces will win the war and guarantee peace, but we will let the intellectuals and civilians govern" — UPI
South African, exiled
Maputo holds armed
"[in quotes]"
"p Holmes, gauntlet"
1983

October
Bid to form trades unions

MAPUTO — More than 300 Mozambican workers meet here today in another effort to form trades unions in the marxist state. Guests from unions in more than 30 countries have been invited for "the founding conference of Mozambican trades unions" indicating that this time the bid is expected to succeed.

Mozambique's workers are at present grouped in production councils, set up in 1976, a year after independence from Portugal.

The councils, described at the time as embryo unions, have had a longer period of gestation than most anticipated.

President Samora Machel told the councils in 1979 to press on towards the creation of unions.

A meeting was held the following year to do just that but failed, with delegates blaming irresponsibility on the part of some of their leaders and the lack of a tradition of unionism among workers.

Three years later, the councils are trying again.

The executive secretary of their national commission, Mr Augusto Macamo, said in a newspaper interview last week that "the political consciousness of Mozambican workers today bears on comparison to that of seven years ago, when the councils were created."

The ruling Freimo party summoned this week's meeting, saying unions have a role to play in production planning, workers' training, the raising of living standards, organising social security and improving workplaces — SAPA-RNS.
MAPUTO's grand Polana Hotel boasts a huge map of Africa that seemed conspicuously at odds with what took place in Mozambique's coastal capital this week.

Fired by political fervour, the cartographer has left South Africa off the map so that the Indian Ocean washes Botswana's dusty southern border.

Less than a kilometre from the hotel, however, there were ample and stark reminders that South Africa is alive, strong and using its "iron fist" at will on the subcontinent.

At the three-storey building housing the offices of the African National Congress in Mao Tse-Tung Street, rubble only partly covered the bloodstained floors and beds beneath gaping holes in the roof where saboteurs planted three bombs early on Monday.

It was South Africa's third raid on Maputo since 1981 and the second since May.

According to a statement by Defence Headquarters in Pretoria the raid was carried out by a "small task force" and was mounted to prevent sabotage attacks like the recent ANC bombing of fuel installations in Warmbaths.

The result of the single explosion that rocked central Maputo presented an increasingly familiar scene to reporters who visited the devastated offices some 30 hours after the attack.

It is a scene that is becoming common in South Africa and the handful of dependent neighbouring states.

Rubble lay in piles around the building, shattered glass littered the pavement and inside the offices posters of Nelson Mandela as well as ANC propaganda leaflets lay scattered over the floor.

In the nearby hospital four South Africans, described as "ANC militants" by Mozambican information authorities, were being treated for multiple injuries.

The ANC members refused to give their names but an ANC spokesman said they were not high-ranking members of the organisation. A Mozambican was lightly injured.

Two questions remain unanswered in the subject of an ongoing war of words between ANC headquarters in Lusaka and the South African Government — Exactly who executed the raid and what was the office used for?

That the South African Defence Force was intimately involved is without doubt. The SADF statement was made available hours after the blast but it was conspicuously lacking in detail. It described the target as a "planning office" but apart from saying the attack was carried out by a "task force," it said nothing about how it was conducted. It also said no further information about the operation would be released.

The Mozambicans in turn insist that local South African-paid saboteurs were responsible and maintain, probably incorrectly, that their tightened security could not be penetrated as easily as the SADF suggests.

The ANC believes it was infiltrated by saboteurs who had spent months gaining the confidence of Maputo activists.

An inspection of the battle scene suggested the bombers had considerably detailed knowledge of their target.

They entered the building at about 11pm on Sunday night, climbed up a drainpipe and broke into an office before breaking out on the far side of the building where they planted what seemed to be landmines on the balcony above rooms and offices.

The ANC described the victims as civilians while Mozambican authorities said they were party militants.

There was no attempt to cover up the obvious fact that it was an ANC centre but whether it was used to plan operations is in doubt. Mozambican information officials and the ANI insist the office was used for political purposes and "processing refugees." It seems likely that South African refugees arriving in Maputo met the ANC at the office and were sent either to universities or guerrilla training camps. But it is unlikely that guerrillas returning from camp would pass through the office en route to targets in South Africa.

Ironically the blast comes at a time when President Samora Machel is making overtures towards the West and has completed a successful six-nation European tour.

The attack is likely to put him under even greater pressure to discourage the ANC from operating from Mozambican soil.

Until the South African Government is satisfied that he has done that the pattern of retaliatory raids in Maputo is likely to continue.
Who really carried out the raid?

Unanswered questions remain after attack on ANC offices in Maputo.
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**Political**

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One of the rooms hit by the bomb blasts. It is believed ANC members were inside the room at the time of the explosions.
Has SA’s Maputo raid helped Machel’s move to the West?

From JOHN BATTERSBY in London

The assassination of three-day official visit to Britain could mark the turning point in Britain’s strategy for promoting regional stability in Southern Africa.

The shift is a somewhat belated response to the evolution of South Africa’s military-dominated carrot-and-stick diplomacy towards its neighbouring states—a policy which carries the tag of destabilization.

Western diplomatic observers in South Africa have been quick to acknowledge the devastating short-term effectiveness of South Africa’s formula for survival in a hostile sub-continent.

While they have pointed to its potential for the “Liberation” of Southern Africa and intensified East/West conflict in the region, they have not really formulated a response in terms of their own interests in the area.

The evolution of South Africa’s policy of selective destabilization—for lack of another word—has been a gradual process which has accompanied the abandonment of the old-style diplomacy of the Vorster era and the subsequent rise of the generals and their political chief, Mr P.W. Botha.

This week’s bombing of a diplomatic office of the African National Congress in Maputo was a vivid illustration of this policy.

In response, the chief victims of destabilization—Angola, Mozambique and Lesotho—are struggling to reconcile their commitment (in spirit at least) to the “liberation movements” on the one hand and their increasing economic need for good neighbourliness with South Africa on the other hand.

Preparations for a military action against South Africa to change its internal policies

While Britain’s motive for closer ties with Mozambique is not directed against any of President Machel’s neighbours, its potential effect on Anglo-South African relations cannot be overlooked.

South Africa’s extreme sensitivity to anything that could construed as having been provoked by Western countries with its interests cannot be underestimated.

While this is clearly not Britain’s intention, the potential for misinterpretation by Pretoria is unlimited.

Anglo-South African relations have always rested on a tense undercurrent of uneasiness even at their most cordial. The possibility of British military assistance to Mozambique, which South Africa sees as—at the very least—a logistic backer of the ANC’s military wing, will undoubtedly anger Pretoria.

But there is a much more fundamental question to be answered—why did Machel send a strong message to Pretoria?

An observer could well ask why South Africa should be prepared by a shift in British foreign policy which promises to draw the socialist President Machel out of the Soviet sphere of influence and into the Western one?

This highlights the whole dilemma of destabilization. Once you have destabilized your neighbours and weakened their governments, what next?

To install and keep in power a government of South Africa’s choice would not only be exorbitantly expensive—as Namibia is proving—and a drain on South Africa’s military resources, but the citizen force contingent of the military machine would almost certainly rebel against it.

It would also not suit Pretoria to have a thriving, pro-Western, non-racial state on its borders and would pull the carpet from its bottom-line position at the rest of negotiations.

At the same time, a pro-Western state would be far more difficult to destabilize for diplomatic rather than military reasons.

Questions must therefore be asked about destabilization of this week’s raid in Maputo and the rationale behind it. It is almost certain to backfire on Pretoria and consolidate the Western shift, which is understandably under way.

It provided President Machel with a dramatic illustration of his claims which no amount of public relations could have achieved.

It would be a bizarre twist if Pretoria’s destabilization tactics were to drive Mozambique into the Western camp.
President Samora Machel deeper into the Western Government will try hard to draw Mozambique's attack on the country of the African National Congress. It will also try to persuade him to withdraw the activities in his country of the African National Congress. Machel arrived in London yesterday for an official visit which has already included a private discussion with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary. The British team will include officials of the Mozambican government have been refused entry to London. Mr. Robert Mugabe, the Prime Minister, made a protest against the visit which has already included a private discussion with Mrs. Margaret Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe. The visit has been refused by the British Foreign Secretary. The visit has been refused by the British Government. The visit has been refused by the British Government.
Document indicates
Maputo aid to ANC

By Patrick Bulger,
The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — A Mozambi-
que government document
which identified two Afri-
can National Congress
members as "soldiers" was
found by journalists in the
ruddle of the wrecked ANC
office in Maputo yester-
day.

The Ministry of Health
document, which suggested
African National Congress
guerrillas are known and
aunted by the Mozambican
government, sparked a row during a Press tour of
the bombed offices.

It listed two South African exiles as "soldiers"
and "full-time ANC workers" and suggested the hus-
band and wife guerrilla team had applied for per-
mission for their two-year-old child to stay at a
creche while they fought.

Journalists, who were ordered into a bus after
the incident, were delayed at the airport for more
than an hour after being accused of planting the
document.

Information ministry officials, when pressed for
an explanation, said at first they believed it to be
genuine. They later said it was a forgery. An ANC
spokesman said "soldiers" referred to "party milit-
ants".

No full explanation was given but it appeared the
wrecked ANC office may have been far more than
an information office.

The document bore no official stamp.

See Page 11, World section.
UK military aid offer to Machel?

LONDON. — The British Government is prepared to offer military assistance to President Samora Machel, the Mozambican head of State who arrives here today on a three-day official visit.

According to reliable sources, if President Machel asks for British assistance in training the Mozambican army, as he is widely expected to do, he will receive a positive response.

He is due to meet the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, for talks tomorrow.

Mr Machel is on a six-nation European tour to seek much-needed military and economic aid for his ailing country, gripped by a crippling drought and strangled by mismanagement of the economy.

President Machel is also looking to the West to use its influence with Pretoria to persuade the South African Government to stop its across-the-border raids which, he says, are destabilizing the whole sub-continent.

Significantly, President Machel is to spend one full day of his official visit visiting the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst where Britain’s army top-brass are trained.

The British readiness to provide military assistance to a socialist State still squarely within the influence of the Soviet bloc is regarded by informed observers here as a significant shift in British thinking on Southern Africa.
ANC portraits ‘witnessed’ bombing of Maputo office

By Patrick Bolger

MAPUTO -- Framed portraits of African National Congress leaders Oliver Tambo and Nelson Mandela were mute yet symbolic witnesses when South African saboteurs entered and virtually demolished a strategic ANC office in Maputo this week.

The portraits were on a short list of items left undamaged as three bombs reduced the organisation’s administrative offices to a chaotic tangle of bloodstained bedding, splintered furniture and rubble in a single explosion that rocked Mozambique’s coastal capital early on Monday.

Observers believe the successful operation will add to the growing pressure on the Mozambican Government to loosen its close ties with the ANC.

When the reporters yesterday visited the scene of South Africa’s third acknowledged military foray into the country in the past three years, Marxist literature and ANC propaganda leaflets were strewn over the dust-covered floor.

Four South Africans — all of them ANC workers — and a Mozambican living nearby were injured in the attack which the SADF said was carried out by a “small task force.” Two ANC members are still in hospital.

Concrete balconies surrounding the rooftop servants’ quarters were blasted to the pavement where huge piles of glass were growing as workers used brooms to smash out the remains of shattered windowspanes from nearby shops and houses.

Three gaping 1 m wide cavities in the rooftop marked where explosives, possibly landmines, were detonated at the three-storey building in Mao Tse-tung Street.

A trail of blood leading down a concrete stairway pinpointed the stark reality of a subcontinent gripped by mounting political violence in the tit-for-tat war being waged between South African forces and Umkhonto we Sizwe, the ANC’s military wing.

But while the battle scene bore all the marks of a highly successful commando operation, Mozambican officials remained dubious about South African claims of a task force entering the country.

The ANC suspects the sabotage was the work of invaders and an ANC spokesman yesterday openly admitted the movement may have been infiltrated by South African Government agents who could still be in the city.

It appears the bombs knew their quarry well. They climbed several flights of stairs, scaled a drainpipe, broke into an office and broke out on the far side of the building to reach the rooftop and place the bombs.

A nightwatchman was on duty, fueling speculation that the saboteurs wasted the building.

But with the reinforced concrete roof, the occupants would almost certainly have been killed.

In each case the bulk of the falling rubble narrowly missed the sleeping ANC members who had apparently bedded down in the office to prevent barglass.

According to government officials, the building was widely known as a public office in Maputo and was visited occasionally by Western diplomats.

The official denied it was a base for planning operations, saying it was used for “political purposes and processing refugees.”

There was no sign of maps or other military documents and no back the SADF claim that it was a planning centre although journalists were only allowed in 31 hours after the blast.
slated by US and Britain

By Neil Lurssen, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — News of South Africa’s latest raid into Mozambique has been received with dismay by the Reagan Administration as well as in Britain which “deplored” the border violation. One of the immediate consequences has been a plea for a more rapid and trau...
Seeking to overthrow the present illegal government, MNLF guerrillas have been responsible for the repeated sabotage of both the country's major railway lines, as well as bridges and power lines. President Machel will be spending most of today at the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, looking at British military training techniques, and he is expected to ask for some British military training involvement in Mozambique. He is also known to be interested in purchasing both military communications equipment and vehicles.

British officials say any military training involvement would be very limited, but could allow Mozambican officers to attend courses in the UK.

In South Africa, the attack has been denounced by the Azanian People's Organisation and the United Democratic Front. Azapo secretary, Mr Muntu Myeza, said in Johannesburg yesterday that the raid was a calculated show of force.

"The intention is obviously to demonstrate to the white electorate that despite the Government's so-called constitutional proposals, it still has 'guts' and is as 'kradadig' as ever."

"This act should show to those who are deluded into believing that there is change in South Africa, that in spite of the murmurings from the white community, the objective of the SA rulers remains the same — that of maintaining themselves in a position of military, social, economic and political superiority over black people," Mr Myeza said.

UDF publicity secretary, Mr Terror Lekota, said the UDF "condemns any form of violence as the solution to South Africa's problems. The South African Government in particular must be reminded that its racial policies are the direct cause of growing instability both inside and beyond the borders of our country."

"The South Africans in exile in Mozambique are there because of our rulers' unacceptable system of apartheid. These exiles now carry weapons against a Government they find insensitive and repressive."

"We repeat our demand for this government to allow all the people of South Africa, black and white, to sit together as equals and thrash out an acceptable constitution," Mr Lekota said.
LONDON — President Machel deserves encouragement, but Western assistance must be modest so long as Mozambique suffers the blight of a Soviet-inspired military and economic system.

This is the advice offered by The Times today in an editorial on the Mozambique leader’s imminent visit to Britain.

The paper adds that it has taken Mr Machel eight years to recognize the failure of policies which have been evidently inadequate to any visitor to Maputo.

“Moreover,” the paper says, “even allowing for the insurrection which threatens his regime, there are still enough incidents of arbitrary detention to serve as reminders that, for all its fine words, Frelimo is a dictatorship.”

Looking at the wider issues, The Times notes that South Africa is incomparably the most dominant military and industrial power south of the Sahara, yet shares that endemic sense of insecurity which seems to afflict her black neighbours.

South Africa lives just as uneasily with its power as they do without it, says the paper.

“Yesterday’s South African raid into the Mozambican capital perfectly illustrates that paradox.”
World outrage over Maputo raid

GOVERNMENTS in many parts of the world yesterday condemned the South African Defence Force attack on an African National Congress office in Maputo — an act described by President Samora Machel of Mozambique as "terrorism".

Britain and the United States deplored what they termed a "violation of Mozambique's sovereignty". France and Portugal also condemned the attack.

A statement from the British Foreign Office said: "We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violence.

"We do not believe the problems of South Africa can be resolved by violence. We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week." "

JOHN BATTERSBY reports that Western diplomatic observers in London have been stunned by the timing of the attack. It illustrates for Western leaders President Machel's determination to liberate Mozambique, held firm to its belief that the incident was part of a "cycle of violence." "We deplore this latest incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambican sovereignty," said a statement from the United Nations in New York.

The matter is being discussed at the Stockholm charter conference for the next Security Council session on SWA/Namibia scheduled to begin tomorrow.

The incident is the latest in a series of attacks on ANC offices in Mozambique. "We condemn the raid and are expected to raise the matter during a Security Council session on SWA/Namibia scheduled to begin tomorrow."
over Maputo raid

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"Cycle of violence" President Machel is due to arrive in Britain on a three-day State visit in two days.

SIMON BARBER reports from Washington that the State Department, while condemning the SADF raid into Mozambique, held firm to its belief that the incident was part of a "cycle of violence."

"We deplore the latest incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambique sovereignty," a guidance prepared for the department's regular noon briefing reads.

"In whatever directions cross-border raids go, they are disruptive of the sort of political climate needed to resolve regional problems."

At the United Nations in New York, African nations have discussed the raid and are expected to raise the matter during a Security Council session on SWA/Namibia, scheduled to begin tomorrow.

"Solidarity"

In Portugal, where President Machel has just spent six days, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaime Gama, condemned the raid and expressed "the solidarity of the Portuguese people with the people of Mozambique."

In Paris a French spokesman said: "We condemn this attack against a sovereign country as we have condemned all similar acts in the past."

THE Lalter, sa ity wou be a vo Refor blluded nterite. The "and they say they 'yes' vol cy of se of Dr. Saula the rem for the Populat and the herstone. A new c use its of loud app panced." "If yo National then the new con A succ ment to intiating a new pack."
Machel: France 'pledged arms'

PARIS — Mozambique's President Samora Machel said he had received a pledge of French military aid and said the French air force would provide his country with "all kinds of military support for the defense of his country." A French presidential spokesman confirmed that the French had discussed "all kinds of military support" with Mr. Machel.

Mr. Machel has been visiting several countries in eastern and northern Europe. He is due to visit France next week.

Warning by Malan on SA's 'iron fist'

EDENVALE — South Africa had not yet used its "iron fist" against those threatening its Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said here last night.

He said that the country's military leaders had conducted operations in neighboring countries and "it is our policy to deal with the enemy in our region."

He said that, if necessary, "we would never be necessary for South Africa to show its true military might."

"countries like Mozambique would take note and act accordingly."

General Malan said South Africa had shown "remarkable restraint in its retaliatory actions against the ANC."

Commenting on Saturday's massive military parade in Pretoria, the minister said he had "not been able to understand the nature of the demonstration displayed at the event — Sapa."

(Report by G. Smith, Mutak Ali, Ongolo, Victor St. Johannesberg.)

41 held in Karoo violence

FORTY-ONE male residents of a small Karoo town, Vanwyksville, were arrested on charges of riotous behavior at the weekend following indications that police in the town were to be attacked and a police vehicle stoned.

The men had been arrested in follow-up operations after incidents on Saturday afternoon, Major Eddie Smoker, police liaison officer for the South Western Districts, said yesterday.

The violence started when a constable tried to detain a man and was attacked by four men. When a constable and two reservists, by which time a large crowd had gathered, Stones were thrown and the police vehicle was damaged. The 41 men arrested will appear in the Vanwyksville Police Station Court soon.

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Mozambique sources last night denied that a South African Defence Force strike intruders blamed as blasts rock ANC office.

SADF did not attack Maputo.

National Congress offices in Maputo were reportedly hit yesterday.
South Africa has not yet used its "iron fist" against those threatening it, says the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan.

In Edenvale last night General Malan said that, so far, South Africa had conducted operations such as that in Maputo yesterday morning "clinically", and with only small task groups.

He said he hoped it would never be necessary for South Africa to show its true military might.

"I hope that, in the interests of peace and stability, countries such as Mozambique will take note and act accordingly. This is in the interests of the whole sub-continent."

General Malan said South Africa was tired of its people being exposed to, and threatened by, sabotage and terror "for which the African National Congress later claims responsibility from some obscure office in some or other Southern African state".

General Malan said South Africa had shown remarkable restraint in Government attacks on the ANC, but that, when the country did strike back, "all these terrorists and their hangers-on suddenly turn into refugees and oppressed people who have fled from South Africa."

"Limpet mines and other bombs which explode inside South Africa do not just fall from the sky. They come here with the knowledge and co-operation of some of our neighbouring states."

Peace with neighbours desired

South Africa desires peace with its neighbours, the general said. The best way to counter terrorism and revolution was to satisfy the aspirations of the people.

"The whites in South Africa are, through the new constitution, satisfying these aspirations without losing any of their own right to self-determination," he said.

Commenting on Saturday's massive military parade in Pretoria, General Malan said he hoped the country's enemies and those who harboured them would take note of the "ironclad determination" of South Africa which had been displayed.

There has been widespread concern and condemnation over the raid on Maputo. An immediate consequence was a plea for more military aid and training for his officers from Mozambique's President Samora Machel who is visiting Europe.

The Mozambican government has conveyed its disappointment to both Pretoria and Maputo.

But a statement from the US State Department was careful not to lay the blame at South African's door only.

It said: "This event and others in recent weeks underscore the continuing necessity to reduce tensions in the region and to halt the cycle of violence. These attacks resolve nothing."

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said: "We deplore the raid. We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violations. We do not believe the problems of Southern Africa can be resolved by violence."

"We condemn this raid by South African forces, just as we condemn the bombing incidents in South Africa last week."

President Machel said in London yesterday that he had asked President Francois Mitterrand of France for military assistance and a spokesman for the French President indicated such a request would be "sympathetically considered".

Mozambique accuses South Africa, not only of overt cross-border raids on suspected ANC targets but also of covert support for the Mozambique National Resistance, which is seeking to overthrow the present Frelimo Government - Sapa-Reuters (Reported by Greg Smid, 6th Floor, Mutual Bldg, Harrington St, Johannesburg)
SA blasts ANC headquarters in Maputo

President Machel arrived in Paris today from Belgrade for a two-day official visit, but made no comment on the incident.

However, officials in Maputo said they doubted that a commando raid had taken place, and added that the attack appeared to have consisted of one large explosion.

But a Western diplomat said "there was a series of explosions, perhaps three or four, about 12.30 pm (SAST) ago, 10 minutes after it could have been rockets, but more likely mines. It damaged a building on Mao Tsetung Avenue. All the windows were blown out."

The diplomat said "there was a general soirée with no unusual security activity, although a few East Germans are scurrying around."

The explosion was heard over the area around the shattered building today and reporters were not allowed access.

Mozambicans who had visited the ANC office said it was on the top floor and appeared to be an information centre. People went there to borrow books about South Africa, they said.

As is common in many parts of Maputo, the building was designed by the Portuguese as a block of flats, but it is now a mixture of offices and flats.

The normal size for an apartment such as that turned into an office by the ANC would be about three or four rooms.

The building is on the edge of an area in the capital known as the military zone. It houses an army barracks.

The map shows the area of Maputo where the SADF raid attack took place.

The Argus political correspondent reports that opposition spokesmen were informed of the raid early today.

Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, who is the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said a Defence Force spokesman had told him the raid was a reaction to last week's Warmbaths bomb attack.

The map shows the area of Maputo where the SADF raid attack took place.

SA ask to deny help for rebels

The government was asked today, "if it were true, to categorically" that the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) was helping the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNRM) to the rebel's advantage.

The Mozambican armed forces took over the oldest building in the country soon after independence. The building, near the target attacked by the SADF, is not about 500 metres from President Machel's official residence.

Mozambican security personnel are also known to live in the area.

The British Government today condemned the raid and said Mozambican's sovereignty has been seriously violated.

It was proposed by past president the Most Hon. Simon Gqobule and will be debated later this week.

We want to destroy apartheid

"Problems"

"If the Mozambican..."
PRETORIA. — A small SADF task group today carried out a successful pre-emptive operation on an African National Congress planning office in Maputo, the Minister of Defence announced.

The official Mozambique news agency, AIM, reported that three ANC members — two men and a woman — and two Mozambicans were injured in an explosion at an apartment block.

General Magnus Malan said the target was an ANC headquarters on the fourth floor of a building near the Prelimo Armed Forces headquarters.

His statement did not mention casualties, but said the task group had returned safely.

**“Much damage”**

AIM said three explosive charges were detonated simultaneously at 3am on the roof of a building less than 1km from the well-known Polana Hotel. The blast caused extensive damage to the block and neighbouring buildings.

The agency said five people were taken to hospital with injuries from glass. One was discharged soon afterwards. The three ANC members refused to give their names. Several others were slightly injured.

It said the blast destroyed much of the wall edging the roof of the building and badly damaged rooms on two floors.

**Confirmed**

AIM denied that the wrecked premises were an ANC planning office. It said part was used as a medical treatment centre, and part as a distribution office for magazines.

However, people in the neighbourhood confirmed today that the building, on the corner of General Pereira de Eca Street and Mao Tse-tung Avenue, housed ANC personnel.

General Malan’s statement did not say how the attackers infiltrated one of the Mozambique capital’s most sensitive and heavily defended areas.

Observers say the operation was a result of the terrorist attack on fuel tanks at Warmbaths last week.

**Further attacks**

General Malan said in a statement it had been known for some time that the ANC was planning a further series of attacks on South Africa. Some had been planned in the premise against which the operation was carried out.

It was also known that many trained terrorists had been “processed” there in the past few weeks.

South Africa had warned the Mozambican authorities repeatedly not to grant facilities for terrorists or harbour them, thereby permitting them to launch and plan attacks and aggression against South Africa.

**Pact offered**

“In fact,” General Malan said, “the South African Government has offered to enter into non-aggression pacts with neighbouring states. In that regard the Mozambican Government has been specially warned to get rid of the ANC.”

However, the Mozambican Government was clearly not prepared to heed these warnings.

“As long as they continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts and continue to harbour and provide facilities to the ANC, the SADF will conduct operations in that country.”

**President’s home**

He said the headquarters attacked were in a penthouse and a flat in a residential area, in which Mozambique’s President Samora Machel lived. It was one of the ANC’s planning offices in Maputo.

“From offices like this acts of terror like the one last week in Warmbaths were planned, controlled and supported,” he added.

“It is known that for a long time (Turn to p.7, top 2, col 3)

P. T. O.
Machel may get British aid

LONDON

RAY JOSEPH on British aid for Mozambique

BRITAIN'S Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, is expected to announce a new aid scheme for Mozambique when President Samora Machel arrives in London on Wednesday on the last leg of a six-nation European tour.

The trip has been undertaken to elicit aid and improve his country's relations with the West.

It is now widely accepted that Mr Machel is prepared to swing his Marxist country to some extent away from the Soviet bloc in exchange for an injection of cash and aid from the West.

"The British Government is expecting a request for aid from Mr Machel and will respond favourably," a Whitehall official said.

Some observers even believe that, in the longer term, Mr Machel could be prepared to seek some sort of peace with Pretoria in exchange for an end to rebel actions in his country which are responsible for draining off much needed cash from his ailing economy.

Mr Machel is believed to have asked Western government heads of the countries he has visited to use whatever pressure they can bring to bear against South Africa towards bringing about the end of guerrilla activities in his country.

During his tour, which has taken in Brussels, the Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia and France, Mr Machel, besides asking for aid for his drought-ravaged and economically troubled country, has also set out to convince the countries he has visited that the alleged destabilisation campaign by South Africa in the sub-continent could lead to a major conflict in the area.

Although Mr Machel has been warmly received in the countries he has visited, no precise details have yet emerged on any aid he may have been promised.

Another pointer to British aid to Mozambique that observers see as significant is the recent statement by Mrs Thatcher in reply to a letter from a Tory backbencher on Anglo-South African relations.

She said that countries close to South Africa felt threatened by the Republic, and would continue to seek support and military assistance from whoever they could—a situation which the Soviets and their allies had been quick to exploit.

Assistance by Britain and other Western governments to Mozambique are seen as an attempt to redress the situation and limit the growing Soviet influence in the region.
Govt killed 500 rebels

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas accused the government this week of having killed about 500 peasants and burning hundreds of huts and farms in a “scorched-earth offensive” in the central Zambeze River valley.

A spokesman for the rebels also denied government claims that a recent three-month offensive in the south and centre routed the guerrillas, killing and capturing about 700 of them.

The MNR spokesman claimed the alleged week-old “scorched-earth offensive” aimed to turn a 200km swath along the Zambeze “into a desert.”

There was no independent confirmation of the claims.

The spokesman claimed the operation involved “the indiscriminate killing of peasants, burning of huts and crops and poisoning of wells and streams” to obstruct rebel infiltration routes north into economically strategic Zambeze province.

Last week, the official Mozambican news agency, AMANU, said “about 700 ‘bandits’ either had been killed or captured in an ongoing offensive in six provinces.”

Meanwhile, President Samora Machel flew to Yugoslavia this week after signing a treaty of “friendship and co-operation” with Yugoslavia’s former colonial ruler.

Portugal and Mozambique have overcome the scars of an unjust (colonial) war,” said the Marxist Southern African leader on his departure for Belgrade, the fourth stop on his six-country, three-week European tour.

High-ranking sources said some treaty clauses would remain undisclosed, including a possible military aid agreement. For six years, the Tanzanian regime, claims, it has suffered from an escalating South African-backed insurgency. — DFI
Machel urges more investment

OWN CORRESPONDENT

LISBON — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has urged Portuguese businessmen to invest further in Mozambique.

He was addressing about 300 businessmen at a luncheon given yesterday by the Portuguese Industrial Association in his honour.

Also present were Portugal's President Ramalho Eanes, Prime Minister Mario Soares, Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Mota Pinto and other government figures.

President Machel praised those Portuguese companies already working in Mozambique, and assured his audience that Mozambique was not hostile to private investment, and that a foreign investment code was in the process of being drawn up. This would respect the interests of investors.

"For our part," he continued, "we are engaged in a battle against under-development, and in this battle we count on the participation of Portuguese companies which are also fighting against under-development in their own country.

He emphasized the significance of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference in the fight to reduce the dependence of the independent countries of the region on South Africa.

Earlier in the day, President Machel had visited the Lisbon City Council, where he was awarded the keys to the city.

This was followed by a ceremony at the Jeronimos Monastery, where President Machel laid a wreath on the tomb of Portugal's greatest poet, Luis de Camoes.

Outside the monastery, a friendly crowd gathered to greet the President — a phenomenon that has occurred at almost all President Machel's engagements in Lisbon.

President Machel then held a private meeting with Mr. Soares, at which he invited the Portuguese Prime Minister to visit Mozambique.

Leaving the meeting, Mr. Soares said their discussion had been "a very happy one, full of emotion.'

President Machel's visit dominated the Portuguese press yesterday. The paper with the largest circulation in the country, "Jornal de Noticias", published in Oporto, used President Machel's words, "I bring an embrace from the Mozambican people," for its headline.

"Emotion and joy instead of protocol" was how the afternoon paper "Diario Popular" headlined its story, while "Diario de Lisboa's" report was headlined "Between friends there is no protocol" — its front page was almost completely occupied with pictures of President Machel meeting Mr. Soares.

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City host to meeting of top businessmen

STAFF REPORTER

CAPE TOWN is to be host to more than 160 of North America's richest and most influential businessmen this week for a conference devoted to "studying South Africa's economic, social and political affairs".

The jet-set executives are all members of the World Business Council (WBC), an international business leadership organisation which holds the conferences on an annual basis.

Other local speakers will include the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert, the KwaZulu Chief Minister, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, and the president of the Cape Teachers' Professional Association, Mr. Frank Sonn.

Secrecy

The chairman of Cape Town as a venue for the conference which has been

Boy Scout tells of tragedy

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SNAPPY SERVICE!
Changing face of Machel

HARARE
NORMAN ELLIS backgrunds Comrade Machel's trip to Europe

IN South African eyes, Comrade President Samora Mouses Machel may appear as a radical and a revolutionary. But increasingly in the West European and American view he is emerging as a realist and a pragmatist.

Before he left Maputo for his current European tour — during which, among other events, he will be received by Britain's Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace — he put away his favourite Fidel Castro-style jungle greens. Instead, he packed his smartly-tailored dark business suits which have set the tone for his visit to some of the citadels of Mammon.

For President Machel, it seems, is changing.

Moderate

Maybe it is hard for Pretoria to accept, but the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary who seized power in 1975 is demonstrably more moderate than he used to be.

If Western diplomatic reports are to be believed, the single world leader that Mr Machel admires above all others is none other than true blue Tory Margaret Thatcher.

He is outspoken in his admiration he reads all her speeches, follows her every move. And in some respects, is said to want to model himself on her own "pragmatism."

To most outsiders, Machel's a radical and a revolutionary," a Harare-based diplomat formerly stationed in Maputo observes. "But those close to him see him mostly as a realist."

The realities of Mozambique — a mounting war against anti-Mozambican rebels, a growing confrontation with white-racial South Africa and an economy based on casheh nuts, prawns and sugar in ruins — are seen to lie behind Mr Machel's current foray into the West.

His vast 763,000 sq km nation is an aid pariah with the Soviet Union and other East Bloc countries as its pushers. He is currently on a three-week, six-nation tour of Europe in a bid to drum up Western aid, trade and investment.

Anxious

African diplomats believe Machel is anxious to break the East Bloc stranglehold of influence over his nation — a strategic chunk of Africa with 2,600 km of coastline overlooking Indian Ocean sea lanes — by wooing Western support.

If support from the West — aid to blunt the devastating effects of two years of drought, investment to revive factories and businesses closed down by fleeing Portuguese and technology to exploit a suspected vast reservoir of oil — that Machel most wants.

But he will find critics hundreds — from black marketers to captured guerrillas — have been executed by firing squads in Mozambique, often after public kangaroo courts where thousands of spectators howl for the death penalty.

Thousands of political detainees, drunks, drug addicts, prostitutes, thieves and others have also been thrown into re-education and labour camps.
THE THIRD WORLD THIS WEEK

Mozambique battles a two-headed monster

As Mozambique's Frelimo Government struggles through its worst crisis since independence, President Samora Machel is preparing to visits Europe looking for more foreign aid.

Southern Mozambique has been ravaged by a terrible drought for almost two years.

Nearly two million people are completely dependent on famine relief sent by foreign aid donors. Anti-government guerrillas are roaming much of the countryside, disrupting roads and railways.

The cities are short of food, and the country's coffers are empty.

The drought, which is affecting 4 million people on peasant farms - a third of the total population - in provinces south of the Zambezi, is the worst for decades.

Local United Nations experts say 70 percent of the normal cereal harvest in the south was lost in 1982 and 90 percent this year.

Water is dangerously short in Maputo, the capital, and if rain does not fall soon, the city's supply could dry up.

With emergency foreign aid, 80 deep wells are being drilled now in the city.

Relief in the rural areas is being hampered by anti-Frelimo guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). They were once backed by the Smith regime in Rhodesia and operated mainly in areas near the Rhodesian border.

When white rule ended in Zimbabwe, the MNR's leader moved to South Africa. By the end of 1981, guerrilla groups were crossing directly from the Transvaal into the Mozambique provinces of Gaza and Inhambane.

By August 1982, there was yet another front, further north, in the province of Zambézia, bordering southern Malawi.

The MNR's objective, a Western diplomat here said, is to make the country ungovernable. The guerrillas are burning down shops, mining roads and railways, and ambushing traffic, bringing commerce and transport to a halt.

Only a few of the guerrillas appear to have political objectives.

Most, it seems, are hungry rural teenagers who, with guns from MNR, rule like local warlords in regions where government administration has collapsed.

Shaken by the spread of the insurgency, President Machel has assumed personal control of the armed forces. The Frelimo Army, which fought a long guerrilla war against Portugal, is being retrained for bush warfare, and a thousand troops from Zimbabwe have been brought in to guard the vital railway and oil pipeline from the port of Beira to the Zimbabwe border.

Since their arrival, there have been no serious attacks on the railway or pipeline, which were once prime rebel targets.

Frelimo has been organised militias to supplement the regular army.

Troops, for example, are now protected by squads of armed railway workers.

The anarchic tactics of the rebels, or bandos as Frelimo calls them, appear to have dented their popularity in many regions.

This is particularly evident in the southern provinces of Gaza and Inhambane, where village militias have been created following successful counter-insurgency sweeps by the security forces this year, during which hundreds of rebels were captured and several of their leaders executed.

The MNR may also have been weakened by military action.

Last April, its secretary-general, Orlando Crista, was murdered in South Africa, apparently in retaliation for plotting to depose the movement's president, Afonso Dhlakama.

But rebel bands, albeit smaller than before, still operate in the southern provinces, planting mines on roads and the railway from Maputo to Zimbabwe.

And further north, in the rich, densely populated province of Zambézia, the insurgency has spread dramatically this year.

Last month, during a visit to the provincial capital, Quelimane, President Machel acknowledged that, of all Mozambique's 10 provinces, Zambézia is "the most seriously affected by banditry, causing great damage to our economy."

MNR began moving into Zambézia, using bases in Malawi, in August last year. Since then, Mozambican officials have held talks with Malawi, which now officially bars the MNR from its territory.

However, some rebel groups are still thought to be shipping back and forth across the border undetected.

Reinforcements and supplies are apparently reaching the guerrillas by sea from South Africa, arms crates have been discovered on beaches along the province's 400-km coastline.

- The Observer.
Machel may be looking to West for a new deal

The Star Bureau
NEW YORK — Mozambique may be preparing to drop its close ties with Moscow in favour of aid from Western nations, the Christian Science Monitor reported yesterday.

The newspaper said President Samora Machel's current tour of Europe apparently signals that a new relationship with the West is in the offing.

President Machel's trip — to Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, Yugoslavia and Britain — comes at a time when Mozambique faces its most damaging drought on record and a worsening conflict with South African-backed rebels, notes the Monitor.

The Mozambique leader is said to be ready for a frank discussion of his problems during his five-day visit to Portugal — the first since his country obtained independence from Lisbon.

And adds the Monitor, "Portuguese officials suggest he is prepared to shift away from the Soviet bloc in exchange for a large infusion of aid."

"Such a deal could radically alter the balance of forces in Southern Africa."

By Pamela Kleiout

Hospice centre needed for terminal patients — expert

Cancer specialist Dr Selma Browde believes there should be a hospice centre to house terminally ill patients who cannot always die at home.

The centre, she said, would not only save hospital authorities enormous amounts of money but would provide patients with the correct type of care.

"It is un economical to keep patients for long periods of time in acute hospital beds with highly trained medical staff," she said.

And despite the cost of this, she said, patients were not always being given the correct kind of care.

Some only need to be relieved of pain, comforted and counselled, she said.

Dr Browde said the hospice centre, which could be staffed by dedicated semi-skilled nurses, would take the load off hospitals and open up many more beds for patients who require active treatment.

A spokesman for the National Cancer Association of South Africa said one 14-bed Hospice Centre was put into operation in Pretoria this year.

No flies on rubbish-truck hijacker

CAPE TOWN — A Noordhoek man "hijacked" and held a Divisional Council rubbish-collecting truck "to ransom" yesterday after his refuse had not been collected for two weeks.

Mr A Venter of Heldray Road, who moved to Noordhoek two weeks ago, thought desperate measures were needed because of the growing pile of refuse at his front gate.

He had been told he had to enter into an agreement with the Divisional Council before it would touch his rubbish.

After filling the necessary form, his refuse was still not removed, as the form had to be processed at the main office, sitting on Mr Venters's grass verge while he negotiated with a Divisional Council official on the telephone.

"I know I was in the wrong, but I had to do something," he said.

"For two weeks, I have seen them collecting everyone else's rubbish and not touching mine. Flies from the garbage could have caused a health problem. I have young children and there are others in the neighbourhood.

"The problem was solved when the driver, Mr R Trusky was given orders by telephone to accede to Mr Venter's demands."

Breast cancer: a choice

By Pamela Kleiout

Once there was no choice women with breast cancer had to have a breast removed (mampectomy) followed by radiation therapy to the breast.

Although this method was pioneered in France about 20 years ago when Dr Selma Browde, acting head of the department of radiation therapy and oncology (cancer treatment) at the University of the Witwatersrand, most women today can be given the choice as to whether or not they would prefer mastectomy, sometimes with reconstructive surgery, or a lumpectomy and removal of the glands under the arm followed by radiation treatment.

In the past, surgeons removed the tumour and if it was found to be malignant they automatically removed the breast before the patient regained consciousness.

With the French method the patient is given time to discuss the situation after the lump is removed.

Results of trials showed that survival rates were equal for both mastectomy or the method provided patients were given adequate radiation.
Machel wants new deal with SA

OWN CORRESPONDENT
LISBON — The current six-nation European tour by Mozambique's Marxist leader Samora Machel could mark a radical turning point in that state's relations with South Africa and the West, according to well-informed Portuguese sources.

The President arrives in Lisbon today for a five-day state visit, the first since gaining independence from Portugal eight years ago. He is expected to hold frank discussions with Portuguese officials about the problem of apartheid in Southern Africa.

The President's concern about the deteriorating internal situation that Portuguese officials believe he is ready to negotiate a deal which could significantly alter the balance of forces in Southern Africa.

Essentially, the Mozambicans want an end to rebel actions in their country, and are said to be seeking a mutual security agreement with South Africa to this end.

The Mozambican leader is said to be willing to live with South African's troublesome racial policies, accept South African investment in, and development, of his country, and to pledge genuine Mozambican non-alignment in exchange for massive Western economic aid and a halt to guerrilla insurrection.

The South Africans have long insisted that Mozambique end transit access to African National Congress anti-South African guerrillas before tension between the two countries can be reduced.

President Machel is expected to seek Lisbon's help in commencing the West to large-scale injections of cash and other aid, in exchange for his proposed radical swing away from Soviet bloc influence.

The drama facing this former Portuguese territory was spotlighted by Mozambique's Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissana, only hours after the presidential party touched down in Brussels on Monday on the first leg of their three-week trip. The minister called for "massive and immediate Western investment and aid in Mozambique," and warned that the current drought was devastating the country.

Earlier, Mozambican sources had claimed that thousands were subsisting on leaves and berries, and many faced starvation as the calamity worsened. Food aid, already coming from a number of nations, had been insufficient to deal with the problem.

While the drought and the guerrilla war are undoubtedly major factors in present Mozambican willingness to turn to the West, the Portuguese say that irritation with the Eastern bloc has been growing in Maputo for years. Soviet promises of aid have failed to materialize and other East European co-operation programmes have encountered difficulties.

In a newspaper interview published in Lisbon, President Machel said the Portuguese were welcome to invest in raw material projects and factories in the country, and emphasized that a new page had been turned in bilateral relations.

Lisbon is treating the State visit as the most significant development in its post-colonial relations with Africa.

President Machel's tour began in Brussels, went on to the Netherlands and continues with Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Britain.

Collapse and ruin coming, says Kinnock

BRIGHTON, England — The new Labour Party leader, Mr. Neil Kinnock, used his first major speech to the party yesterday to attack the Prime Minister, Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, accusing her government of "profound economic treachery." He accused Mrs. Thatcher of being "fond of hoping that her place in history will be that vacated by Winston Churchill!"

'More cuts' "It's going to get worse," he said, saying he had taken advantage of the absence of the head of the State Council for

Attempted coup in Niger fails

NIAMEY — An attempt by "a group of armed men" to overthrow the government of Niger had been foiled by the army and order had been re-established, the government said yesterday.

In a message to the nation, the Prime Minister, Mr. Mamane Oumarou, said the men had taken advantage of the absence of the head of State Colonel Seyni...
Machel: We don’t support insurgents

The Star’s Foreign News Service

UTRECHT — President Samora Machel of Mozambique says that while he "politically and morally" supports black nationalist groups inside and outside South Africa, he does not support them materially.

Speaking to Dutch Prime Minister Mr. Ruud Lubbers at a meeting in The Hague yesterday, he said "No-one has the right to interfere in the internal affairs of another country. We don't do this, nor do we offer ourselves as a base for apartheid forces."

He rejected South Africa's policy of making withdrawal of its troops from Namibia conditional on the departure of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Mr. Hans van den Broek, also at the meeting, said the Netherlands shared this view.

Mr. Machel also called on the Netherlands to step up food aid.
Russian plea on 9 to SA Red Cross

By ALAN DOWNING
GENEVA — The Russians have approached the South African Red Cross to help secure the release of eight Soviet Union guerrillas seized in Angola by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

The Russians made a direct appeal to President Jomo Kenyatta Friday to aid in the thousands of Soviet prisoners of war in South Africa.

Dr. Sani of the International Red Cross said that the request was similar to the one made by the International Red Cross to aid in the MNR prisoners of war in Angola.

Dr. Sani said the International Red Cross had received a report from the South African Red Cross on Friday that the MNR guerrillas had been held by the Soviet Union guerrillas in Angola.

He said the International Red Cross would attempt to secure the release of all the Soviet prisoners of war held by the MNR guerrillas in Angola.


discus thro

Bonn — Former world record holder, Wolfgang Schmidt, is being housed in jail for making a false statement about West Germany's involvement in the Cerceron conflict.

He was sentenced to 12 months in jail and fined 100,000 marks for making a false statement about West Germany's involvement in the Cerceron conflict.

The sentence was the result of a false statement by Schmidt about West Germany's involvement in the Cerceron conflict.

Schmidt, 29, who set the world record for the 10,000-meter run in 1981, was convicted of making a false statement about West Germany's involvement in the Cerceron conflict.

The sentence was the result of a false statement by Schmidt about West Germany's involvement in the Cerceron conflict.
Argus Foreign Service

MAPUTO — A captured Mozambican rebel officer has told a Press conference here that South African helicopters made regular trips to his base to drop supplies of weapons, ammunition and other equipment South Africa for more," he said. "Within a few days helicopters would fly in with more material." Zandamela said the guerrillas' radio equipment, uniforms and boots all came from South Africa.

The former schoolteacher said he was kidnapped by MNR guerrillas in February 1982 and given three months' military training.

At Tome he was given a rifle and, apparently, because of his relatively high level of education, an appointed head of logistics for Nhambane province.

He was given the rank of lieutenant at a ceremony presided over by uniformed South Africans. His duties involved visiting isolated homesteads with a party of armed guerrillas to obtain food.

"Propaganda"

Some food was flown in from South Africa, but that was mainly for the instructors and the guerrilla commanders, who ate their meals together.

Shortly before Tome was captured, he left with 200 guerrillas for another camp in the Chibuto district of Gaza province.

Reacting in Pretoria, an SA Defence Force spokesman said Mozambique was apparently engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support the visit by its Prime Minister to Europe, reports Sapa-Reuters.

"This is evident in the churning-out of this kind of propaganda over recent weeks — and more can be expected during President Samora Machel's overseas visit," he added. "This is a typical Marxist pattern — blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems — in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries."
Rebels get aid from SA, man claims

The man, presented by the authorities to foreign journalists, identified himself as Mr Carlos Usse Zandamela, and said he had been a RNM lieutenant.

Mr Zandamela, 41, said he had been kidnapped by the RNM in February 1982 in the Inhambane district, 250 kilometres north of Maputo in the province of Inhambane. He claims he was sympathetic to the RNM but had refused to return with them for 18 months because he was afraid to flee.

After his capture he was given three months military training at a RNM bush camp in Inhambane and was taken to the main RNM base at Tomé, about 200 kilometres north of Zavala.

On the journey, he said, he was accompanied by two white South Africans.

Mr Zandamela said in Tomé he saw five South Africans whom he referred to as "instructors".

Armaments, radio equipment, uniforms and boots were flown in from South Africa by helicopter.

His statements came six days after two Portuguese citizens told reporters they had been held by the RNM at Tomé until the base was captured by the Mozambican army on August 23 this year.

Mr Zandamela said he had left the base shortly before it was attacked. He marched south on the province of Gaza where he was captured at the end of August.

Reacting in Pretoria, a spokesman for the SA Defence Force said Mozambique was apparently engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support the current visit by its Prime Minister to Europe.

"This is evident in the churning out of this kind of propaganda over recent weeks, and more can be expected during President Samora Machel's overseas visit," he said.

"This is a typical Marxist pattern — blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries," Sapa-Reuters.

Register

E Cape u

Post Reporter

SEPTEMBER unemployment figures for whites, coloureds and Indians in the Eastern Province increased to 10,606 this year compared to 7,561 last year.

Figures supplied by the Department of Manpower show that registered unemployment among coloured males dropped from a September high of 2,019 last year to 1,286 this year.

Unemployment among white men increased from 352 last year to 571 this year and among white

Algae with medicinal properties

Seaweed will be collected along the Cape coast

By SHARON LI GREEN

SEAWEED harvesting will soon begin along the Cape’s east and south coast where resources have not been tapped in recent times.

The person behind the project is Mr Joggie van Loggerenberg of Port Elizabeth, who has been contracted by a large chemical company in Butterworth, Transkei, to harvest the algae, which will be used for medicinal and chemical purposes.

Mr Van Loggerenberg said today he felt that exploiting the algae resources would not disturb the ecology, although others felt strongly about it.

"It's good for the seaweed, which is like a lawn of grass. We've picked some a few times after three months.

Although harvesting has taken place for the past 50 years in South Africa, Mr Van Loggerenberg said he felt it was the first time it would be done in such bulk from Port Elizabeth in a long time.

With the help of 50 workers next month, he will collect the red algae, gelidium pristodes, along the coastline from Koi Mouth to Mossel Bay.

From this species of seaweed a chemical called agar is extracted and used for the production of conditioners, sweeteners, preservatives, texturizers (especially in meat and fish processing), medicines and explosives.

Mr Van Loggerenberg, a former fisheries inspector from the Department of Environment and Fisheries in Port Elizabeth, said harvesting would take place eight days a month at low tide.

"We gather two days before and two days after spring tides, which occur twice a month," he said.
Maputo claims S Africa trains and abets insurgents

The Star's Foreign News Service

NEW YORK — Men and equipment are being landed in increasing numbers by South Africa along Mozambique's 2,500-kilometre coastline to bolster right-wing insurgents, the country's Information Minister, Mr. Joselus Cabaco, claims.

Mozambican officials do not know what kind of vessels are being used in the operations, Mr. Cabaco says in an interview published in the New York Times yesterday.

But captured rebels and released hostages have told of landings by small barges that are used to deposit men and equipment from larger ships and remove fresh recruits for training.

"It's a remarkable military effort," the Minister told Mr. Joseph Lelwedj in Maputo.

The correspondent says evidence presented to support the charges is "essentially second-hand."

He writes that captured Portuguese nationals released from captivity with the rebels last month after more than eight months in custody, said they had been told of the coastal landings but had never witnessed them.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said this was another absurd statement from Mozambique.

"It is a rehash of the same old monotonous story which has been trotted out over the last few years," the spokesman said.
Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO. — Mozambique's relationship with the African National Congress became the focus of attention when reporters visited the bombed offices this week.

Members of the foreign Press corps found a document, pictured, in which two African National Congress members referred to themselves as "soldiers".

The Ministry of Health document, in which two "full-time ANC members" had applied for permission for their child to stay at a Mozambican creche, bore no official stamp.

The document, and its possible implications, became the subject of heated debate between journalists and security officials. It suggested that the Government of Mozambique may know the identity of ANC guerrillas living in Maputo and was prepared to provide them with humanitarian assistance.

Information Ministry officials said at first the document was genuine. They later said it was a forgery and then accused journalists of planting it in the wrecked offices.

The Mozambique Government has repeatedly stated that it supports the aims of the ANC, but that it stops short of providing direct military assistance.

In the most recent statement on the issue, Mozambican Information Minister Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco said: "We give them humanitarian, political and diplomatic support, as we have often stated openly because we support their just struggle. We deny there are any ANC training bases or transit camps in Mozambique."

The Mozambicans — as well as the ANC — argue that ANC bases are situated in South Africa itself, a charge hotly denied by the South Africans.

The South African Government insists Mozambique gives direct military assistance to the ANC. An SADF statement this week quoted the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, as saying: "As long as they (Mozambique) continue to help the ANC with the planning of terrorist acts, the SADF will continue operations in that country."

Some observers believe the document says nothing about Mozambique-ANC relations that is not already known, but the Mozambican Government is clearly embarrassed by its discovery.

It suggests that people who may be active guerrillas are known to the Mozambican Government and receive aid, albeit of a humanitarian nature, from various Government departments.

It did not, as some observers suggest, provide proof that Mozambique gives direct military assistance to the ANC.
UK waives R36m loan for Machel

President Samora Machel returned to Mozambique yesterday after a six-nation European tour and an aide said his last stop in Britain was a "brilliant success."

The 18-day tour of Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Yugoslavia, France and Britain was aimed at securing more economic aid and investment and at winning support for the Marxist government’s battle against rebels it says are backed by South Africa.

The aide, Mr Fernando Honwana, said President Machel’s stay in London was a "brilliant success" and helped consolidate existing economic relations with Britain and boost mutual political understanding.

Talks with the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, had gone extremely well, he said.

Red carpet

"We believe that as a result of her talks with President Machel she is going to re-examine some of her views on SWA/Namibia, South Africa itself and southern Africa in general," Mr Honwana said.

As President Machel flew home — after red carpet treatment during his tour — Britain said it would waive loan repayments totalling R36-million, spend R1.5-million rebuilding a school house from Mozambique to Zimbabwe and give 11 500 tons of cereal to help combat a severe drought.

Asked if there was a possibility of closer co-operation with Britain, Mr Honwana said only "There is an initial agreement which will eventually be built on in order to increase our co-operation to that level."

The Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in London that none of the five Western countries visited had offered Mozambican arms, but said such a move could not be excluded in the future.

Ray Joseph in London reports that the mission of President Machel and his team was also one to explain the destabilisation role allegedly being played by South Africa in the region, and was an attempt to try to swing opinion in Europe — which they complain has necessarily been on the side of South Africa — in their favour.

"They understood very well our position and we had no trouble convincing them of South Africa’s role in the region," Mr Chissano said.

Mozambique is regarded in the West as of key strategic importance and, unlike other frontline states, Mozambique is respected in the West for at least entering into discussions with South Africa instead of merely hurling insults.

Influence

An added attraction to closer Western ties with President Machel’s government is that he, along with Zimbabwean leader Mr Robert Mugabe, is considered a rising star of black Africa whose policies are having an increasing influence over their colleagues.

Mr Chissano said the trip had been undertaken “better to acquaint ourselves and set up a political base to deepen co-operation with the countries we have visited.”

“Our visit was successful in all the six countries we visited, and we achieved our main objective of creating an atmosphere of political awareness and understanding of the problems we face in Mozambique.”

“We have informed all the countries we have visited about the situation in Mozambique and appealed to them to do anything they can to increase our defence capacity, whether it be in the supplying of weapons, money or food.”
Five wounded as bomb wrecks ANC office in Maputo capital

Three ANC officials — a woman and two Mozambicans — were injured in an early morning blast inside the heart of the Mozambique capital Maputo today.

According to the official Mozambique news agency, AIM, the three wounded ANC members were providing security for the office of the ANC's head of the area in the coveted building in the suburb shortly after Valentine's Day. The building was occupied by the ANC's security forces

The Mozambique News Agency said the attack left four people dead and four people injured.

The attack comes amid tensions between the ANC and the government over the ongoing conflict in the neighboring country, Mozambique.

The ANC has been working closely with Mozambique's government to address the conflict, which has been ongoing for several years. The ANC has been accused of human rights abuses by the government, but the ANC has denied these allegations.

The ANC's security forces are also accused of human rights abuses, but the ANC has denied these allegations.

The ANC has been working closely with Mozambique's government to address the conflict, which has been ongoing for several years. The ANC has been accused of human rights abuses by the government, but the ANC has denied these allegations.

The ANC's security forces are also accused of human rights abuses, but the ANC has denied these allegations.
The Star's Foreign News Service: MAPUTO

"The Defence Force will find their facilities and destroy them wherever they may be."

The SADF was not prepared to reveal more information about the operation itself or about its intelligence sources, the statement said.

The Star's Cape Town correspondent reports that Opposition defence spokesman were informed of the raid early today.

Mr Philip Myburgh, MP for Wynberg, who is the Progressive Federal Party's chief spokesman on defence matters, said a defence force spokesman had told him that the raid had been a reaction to last week's bomb attack in Warmbaths.

He said he had been told the attack had been aimed only at ANC members and that casualties had been suffered by them.

Professor Deon Fourie, professor of Strategic Studies in the Department of Political Sciences at Unisa, said today that unless South Africa "discerns a winding down" of ANC attacks, raids like this morning's one on Maputo would continue.

Professor Fourie said a "police state like Mozambique" should have no difficulty cracking down on ANC activities within its borders.

Professor Fourie said if the task force responsible for today's Maputo raid brought back documentary proof of ANC activities, it would be difficult for anyone to criticize South Africa.

He said while western countries, who were friendly towards South Africa, had "a degree of sympathy for us, they take the one-sided point of view that raids like this cause more difficulties between the countries concerned."

3rd raid on record

By Fiona Macleod

Today's strike into Maputo is the third acknowledged South African Defence Force raid into Mozambique since January 1981.

The first raid was on January 30, 1981, when SADF troops attacked three ANC houses in Matala, about 15 km from the centre of Maputo.

Several ANC members, a Portuguese technician, and a SADF soldier were killed in the attack.

On May 23 this year SADF Impala Mark III jets bombed and strafed the Mozambican capital in retaliation for the Pretoria bomb which injured 17 lives and injured more than 200.

Sixty-four were killed.
International outcry over Maputo raid

S.A.D.F. UNDER FIRE

THERE has been world-wide condemnation of yesterday's SADF attack on an office in Mozambique, when five people, including three ANC members were injured in a bomb explosion.

The condemnation of the attack, which took place at 3 am, came from the British, Portuguese and French governments and local black leaders.

In a statement released from Pretoria, the SADF said a small task group which carried out the pre-emptive strike on an ANC planning office in the heart of Maputo returned safely after the attack.

Mozambique's State-run news agency, AIM, confirmed that an ANC office in which three members were sleeping was blown up and two Mozambican women who were in a next door flat which was also rocked by the bomb explosion were injured.

General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, was yesterday reported as saying Mozambique had been warned not to harbour "terrorists" who plan attacks on South African targets like last week's attack on fuel tanks at Warmbaths.

By SAM MABE

PRESIDENT Machel

He also warned that similar pre-emptive strikes would be carried out again as long as Mozambique continued to provide the ANC with facilities.

Yesterday's attack was the third allegedly aimed at ANC targets in neighbouring countries.

The first was in Maputo in December 1981 and the second was in Maseru, Lesotho in January this year.

The British Government said the raid into Maputo was a violation of Mozambique's sovereignty.

We deplore this. We have in the past made clear our strong opposition to cross-border violations. We do not believe the problems of southern Africa can be resolved by violence, said the British Government's statement.

The Portuguese Government pledged solidarity with the people of Mozambique and the French Government also expressed its condemnation of the raid.

Bishop Desmond Tutu of the SACC said the attack was contrary to what was once said by General Magnus Malan that South Africa's problems were 80 percent political and only 20 percent military.

He said he did not believe that violence was the best way of solving the country's problems which, he added, could be solved by sitting round a conference table with legitimate leaders of the black people.

Bishop Tutu also said that South Africa would not at any stage contemplate attacking Britain for offering offices to the ANC in London. He said Mozambique was being attacked simply because South Africa had the military power to carry out such attacks.

Mr. Lybon Mahasa, president of Azapo and the attack was aimed at destabilising South Africa's neighbours and that it was a reflection of the violent nature of the South African system.
THE CURRENT six-
nation European tour by
Mozambique's Marxist
leader, President Samora
Machael, could mark a
radical turning point in
that state's relations with
the West and with its giant
neighbour South Africa,
according to well in-
formed Portuguese
sources.

The President arrives in
Lisbon today for a five-day
state visit — the first since
gaining independence from
Portugal eight years ago —
and is expected to hold frank
discussions with Portuguese
officials about the problems
plaguing his country.

These include a disastrous
drought said to be affecting
600,000 people, and a wors-
ening guerrilla conflict with
South African-backed rebels
of the Mozambican National
Resistence, known by its Por-
tuguese acronym as REN-
AMO.

Such is President Machael's
career about the deteriorat-
ing internal situation that
Portuguese officials believe
he is ready to negotiate a deal
which could significantly al-
ter the balance of force in
Southern Africa.

Essentially the Mozambi-
cans want an end to rebel ac-
tions in their country and to
this end are said to be seeking
a mutual security agreement
with Pretoria.

The Mozambican leader is
said to be willing to live with
South Africa's troublesome
racial policies, accept South
African investment in and de-
velopment of his country and
pledge genuine Mozambican
non-alignment in exchange
for massive Western economic
aid and a halt to guerrilla
insurgency.

The South Africans have
long insisted that Mosa-
bique end transit access to
anti-South African guerrillas
of the Frelimo National
Congress, before tensions can be
reduced between the two
countries.

President Machael is ex-
pected to seek Lisbon's help
in combating the West to
large scale injections of cash
and other aid in exchange for
his proposed radical swing
away from the influence of
the Soviet Bloc.

The drama facing this for-
mer Portuguese territory
was spotlighted by Mozam-
bique's Foreign Minister, Mr
Joaquim Chissano, only hours
after the presidential party
touched down in Brussels on
Monday on the first leg of
their three week long trip.

The Maniere called for
'massive and immediate
Western investment and aid in
Mozambique' and warned
that the current drought was
devastating the country.

Earlier Mozambican
sources had claimed that
thousands were subsisting on
leaves and berries, and many
faced starvation as the ca-
lamity worsened.

Food aid, already forth-
coming from a number of na-
tions, had been insufficient to
deal with the problem.

While the drought and the
guerrilla war are un-
doubtedly major factors in present
Mozambican willingness to
return to the West, the Portu-
guese say irritation with the
East Bloc has been growing
for years in Maputo.

Soviet and promises have
failed to materialise and oth-
er East European co-opera-
tion programmes have en-
countered difficulties.

In an eve-of-departure
newspaper interview pub-
lished in Lisbon, President
Machael said the Portuguese
were welcome to invest in
raw material projects and
factories in the country and
stressed that a new page had
been turned in bilateral rela-
tions.

Lisbon is treating the state
visit as the most significant
development in its post-colo-
nal relations with Africa,
and is determined to get
maximum mileage from it.

President Machael's tour
started in Brussels, went on
to the Netherlands and con-
tinues with Portugal, Yugo-
slavia, France and Great Bri-
tain.
Maputo captive is SA fugitive, says Pik

Staff Reporters

A South African citizen currently being held in Maputo was nothing but a fugitive from the South African Police, the Minister of Internal Affairs, Mr Pik Botha revealed last night.

Speaking in Roosevelt Park in Johannesburg, Mr Botha made public the text of a telegram he sent to Mozambique authorities.

The subject of the telegram was Mr Deon van Rensburg, captured in Mozambique on August 23 allegedly carrying explosives.

Mr Botha has warned Mozambique that any attempt to hand Mr van Rensburg over to the South African Government and to parole him as anything other than a fugitive from justice, would further erode progress towards co-operation between the two governments.

Hot weekend ahead

Higvelders can expect a hot, dry weekend with no prospect of rain.

"The cooler air which has brought cold and rain to the Cape is not expected to reach the Highveld until late on Sunday - if at all," a Weather Bureau spokesman said.

Johannesburg's expected maximum is 30 deg C.

Public speak out against robbers

By Joao Santa Rita and Zenaide Vendeiro

Bank and building society robbers would soon become an endangered species if some of the suggestions made last night by Star readers were taken seriously.

People were invited to SPEAKOUT on what should be done to ensure security of life and property in them.

People were invited to SPEAKOUT on what should be done to ensure security of life and property in them.

Mr H C Lombard of Rustenburg felt snipers with telescopic sights should guard the bank by sitting in cubicles above the entrances: "If the sniper sees any robbers inside the bank, he should ask no questions and blow their brains out."

Trapdoors should be installed in front of the counters, said Mrs J Jarvis of Roodepoort: "If a teller sees a robber, she presses a button and the robber falls into the cash counter."

Other ideas included metal detectors and the "frisking" of customers.

Men called up for army camp should volunteer for buildings in their suburbs. "After all those lads are to tears and they should do something useful,"

Cull of Johannesburg.

Most readers were in favour of lesser security double doors. "A customer walks right up to the door, it closes between him and a security guard the second door."

The final word goes to Mr M O Sahabodi, who said he too had "innovative inventions" but he robbers but would not say what they were wanted "patent or copyright the ideas."

D B Nuaral, a school student, asked: "Why don't they issue the Argentina mark and the world will still inARG.

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Whom to fight in\n
The new August issue of the magazine, which is due to be published next week, will be available at all newsagents and bookstores.
Machel likely to cash-in in Britain

MOZAMBIQUE'S President Samora Machel is expected to come away from a meeting with Britain's Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Wednesday with an impressive package which will not please Pretoria.

Western observers here are cautiously optimistic that the Machel-Thatcher meeting could weaken Maputo's present reliance on Moscow and draw Mozambique closer into the Western camp.

London Bureau

The three-day State visit is regarded here as of considerable significance for future political developments in southern Africa.

The relationship between Mrs Thatcher and Mr Machel is one of mutual respect.

He has publicly called her Britain's best Prime Minister for 15 years and has praised her for her 'strong and decisive leadership.'

Mrs Thatcher, in turn, regards Mr Machel as a pragmatic socialist leader in an area where Britain has considerable commercial interests and a number of Commonwealth partners.

Mrs Thatcher will be told by President Machel of South Africa's destabilizing activities in his country and its support for the Mozambique Resistance Movement and its wider activities in the sub-continent.

The British Prime Minister is likely to use the occasion to repeat her forthright views on apartheid and to voice concern about South Africa's alleged activities in the region.

Military assistance in the form of sophisticated military software and British help in the training of the Mozambican army is likely to feature high on the agenda.

A strengthening of ties between Britain and Mozambique at a time when relations with Zimbabwe are at an all-time low following the re-detention of six acquitted white air force officers, could upstage the Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

Britain has given some £40-million in aid and grants but this is likely to be dramatically increased after this week's meeting.

British companies have more than £170-million invested in Mozambique while trade between the two countries is valued at £70 million a year.
rs in Maputo

Strike zone populated by key personnel

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - The Maputo suburb attacked this morning by a SADF task force in one of the most sensitive areas in the capital.

Former Mozambican residents said the Sommerscheid suburb houses most of the foreign embassies accredited to Maputo.

All Mozambican Cabinet Ministers, as well as senior members of the ruling Frelimo party, live in the suburb.

The Mozambican armed forces took over the tallest building in the suburb soon after independence. The building near the target attacked by the SADF, is only about 500 metres from President Machel's official residence.

A motion condemning the raid was put to the South African Methodist conference being held in Durban.

It was proposed by past president the most Rev Simon Gqubule and will be debated later this week.

SA asked to deny help for rebels

Staff Reporter

The Government was asked today to "deny categorically" that it was helping the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

Professor John Barrett, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, who delivered the opening address at the seventh quinquennial convention of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers in Cape Town, emphasised the need for South Africa to exert a greater stabilising influence in Southern Africa.

"The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambican Government, not only by its actual and threatened military strikes, but also by the military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR."

"Problems"

"If the Mozambican Government's claims are true — and they are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and in the West — then South African support for the MNR is contributing not only to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique, but also to the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and, to a lesser extent, of Malawi."

"If they are not true, then there is a need for a categorical denial at the highest level from the South African Government."

He said there was also a need for South Africa to make it known that it was willing to help, as soon as circumstances permitted, in the reconstruction of Mozambique, for the mutual benefit of all neighbouring countries.

We want to destroy apartheid

— Curry

KIMBERLEY — The Labour Party has rejected the proposed new constitution but would participate in it only to destroy apartheid. Mr. David Curry, president of the Association of Management Committees, said:"

"We are taking part in the system not because we think it is right, but because we want to change it." Mr. Curry told a crowd of about 2,000 at the Catholic Hall in Pescod, Kimberley.

The Labour Party's policies supported integration but realised this could not be achieved overnight, he said.

Mr. Curry criticised those who practised "boycott politics" and who rejected the Labour...
The Mozambican armed forces took over the tallest building in the suburb soon after independence. The building, near the target attacked by the SADF, is only about 300 metres from President Machel’s official residence.

Cuban security personnel are also known to live in the area.

- The British Government today condemned the raid and said Mozambique’s sovereignty “has once again been seriously violated.”
- The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambican Government, not only by its actual and threatened military strikes, but also by the military support it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR.

**Problems**

“If the Mozambican Government’s claims are true and they are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and in the West - then South African support for the MNR is contributing not only to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique, but also to the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and, to a lesser extent, of Malawi.”

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Mr. Curry criticised those who practised “boycott politics” and who rejected the Labour Party as a puppet of the Government.

**Children grab dad’s car at knifepoint**

Durban Correspondent

**FOOD IS FUN**

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- Magimix
- Defy Corporation
- Sara-Lee Cakes

**FOOD FOR THOUGHT**
US dismay at raid on Maputo

“They plan murder and mayhem there”

Mr Marais Steyn

Argus Foreign Service WASHINGTON

News of South Africa’s latest raid into Mozambique has been received with dismay by the Reagan Administration.

It came within days of the arrival in Maputo of the first American Ambassador to Mozambique.

The Ambassador, Mr. Peter Jon de Vos, will try to convince the Maputo Government that the American policy of constructive engagement does not encourage South Africa to feel free to take military action against its neighbours.

“Violation”

In an official reaction today, the US State Department deplored “the incident of cross-border violence in Southern Africa, including the violation of Mozambique’s sovereignty.”

Britain’s condemnation is a measure of the South African Government’s concern over cross-border violence in Southern Africa, reports the Argus News Service.

Although the Mozambican Government has slammed the raid as an act of South African aggression, the feeling in official circles is that it was not the work of a South African raiding party as such.

Call to end race barriers

Staff Reporter

A SOUNDS technical education system with no racial discrimination is one of the most important guarantees for the country’s health and stability, according to the chairman of the South African Institute of Civil Engineers (SAICE), Mr. C.M. McMillan.

He told delegates at the SAICE’s seventh quadrennial convention in the city today that science, technology, and engineering were the foundations on which a modern, growing economy had to stand and that barriers to advancement or access to facilities purely on the basis of race must be eliminated — admission on merit should determine policy.

He said the “enormous deficiencies” in education — particularly for blacks and coloureds — had been clearly identified.

He urged the Government “to eliminate all vestiges of unfair racial discrimination from the education system.”

Comoros invasion — three charged

Argus Correspondent MELBOURNE — Three men, including a pensioner with a wooden leg, were committed for trial here today charged with preparing to invade the Islamic Republic of Comoros off the coast of East Africa.

William Lug, 31, a pensioner, John George Meyer, 23, and Dieter Burogevic, 36, are alleged to have been sailing to Comoros to help Prince Kimumal on the throne when they were arrested.

TH’S
SA equipped rebel base, says captive

MAPUTO — A captured Mozambican rebel officer has told a Press conference in Maputo that South African helicopters made regular trips to his base to drop supplies of weapons, ammunition and other equipment.

Lieutenant Carlos Eusse Zandamela (41) said five white South African instructors lived in the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tomé which was overrun by Frelimo forces in August.

He said equipment for the base was flown from South Africa.

"When stocks were running low they radioed South Africa for more," he said, "and, within a few days, helicopters would fly in more material."

Asked for comment, an SADF spokesman in Pretoria said Mozambique was actively engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign against South Africa to support President Samora Machel's visit to Europe.

"This is evident in the churning out of this sort of propaganda over recent weeks and more can be expected."

"This is a typical Marxist pattern, blaming South Africa for Mozambique's internal problems in an ill-conceived effort to gain assistance from other countries," the spokesman said.

At the Press conference Lieutenant Zandamela, a former teacher, said he was kidnapped by MNR guerrillas in February 1982 and was given three months' military training.

At Tomé base he was given a rifle and, apparently because of his relatively high level of education, became head of logistics for Inhambane province.

Lieutenant Zandamela said he was given the rank of lieutenant at a ceremony presided over by uniformed South Africans.

He said his duties involved visiting isolated homesteads with a party of armed guerrillas to obtain food.

Some food was flown in from South Africa but that was mainly for the instructors and the guerrilla commanders who ate their meals together.

Shortly before Tomé base was captured he left with a party of 200 guerrillas for another camp in the Chibuto District of Gaza province.

He left the camp to look for someone to help carry equipment and spent a night with a "peasant" family who claimed to be MNR supporters.

But they tied him up and handed him to the authorities.

Frelimo takes MNR base

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Two Portuguese prisoners who escaped from their Mozambican guerrilla captors have described the destruction of a major rebel base by Frelimo troops.

The two, Mr Eduardo Ribeiro (43) and Mr Nvanadra Blay (29), told a Maputo Press conference that the Mozambique National Resistance base at Tomé, 450 km north-east of Maputo, was overrun by army units on August 23.

They said the base had served as the MNR command centre in Inhambane Province.

Mr Ribeiro was captured on December 27, less than 100 km north of Maputo. Mr Blay and his mother were captured in an ambush on Mozambique's main north-south highway in January.

When the camp was attacked last month the guerrillas abandoned nine tons of arms, ammunition and clothing, said to have been dropped to them two weeks earlier.

The rebels took the three Portuguese with them as they fled. The party was on the run and under Frelimo attack until September 13 when the two men were able to escape into the bush.

Observers say that the capture of the Tomé base and the fact that it was now safe to drive on Inhambane roads indicated that the MNR had suffered major reverses.

Ride the Char of Fire
1983
November
LONDON — Reports are reaching Oxfam from Mozambique that the food crisis caused by drought is developing into a full-scale famine threat in the country’s southern provinces.

The crisis follows disruption of relief supplies and widespread destruction of the district’s infrastructure by guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR).

Hundreds of thousands of people in the provinces of Gaza and Inhambane have been displaced from their homes, but only a limited amount of food aid and emergency supplies have been made available for their relief.

Oxfam is concerned that conditions will deteriorate seriously unless a big international aid effort is launched.

Oxfam’s field director, Mr. Michael Behr, who last week visited a centre for 12,000 displaced people in Gaza, said: “It is my strong impression that there exists a disaster of major proportions, the gravity of which has only recently become apparent to the outside world.”

About four million people living south of the Zambezi, half of them in Gaza and Inhambane, are affected by what the UN’s Food and Agricultural Organisation calls “the worst drought in many decades.”

The three-year drought has been aggravated by poor farming methods.

The FAO reports almost complete failure of the main crops in the centre and south of the country. The losses include 300,000 tons of grain, 70% of the normal annual production.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said this week that the security situation in Mozambique was one of the most important topics discussed during the talks he had just had with Portuguese leaders.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees has granted emergency supplies of food and medicine to the Zambian Government to help it cope with an influx of refugees from Angola.

The refugees, apparently fleeing from the fighting between UNITA rebels and Government forces in eastern Angola, began crossing the border in the remote north-western tip of Zambia last week.

Local relief workers reported that about 1,000 refugees crossed during a two-day period.

The UNHCR immediately flew a team of specialists into the area. They are now in Lusaka briefing UN officials on the extent of the problem, but it appears that initial fears of a much bigger exodus have not been realised.

Many of the refugees came through an official immigration post at the border town of Jembe before being taken to one of the main refugee camps at Mahoba, about 320 km from the Angolan border.

Among the first group were three Angolan district governors, who will be repatriated to Luanda by the United Nations.
Mozambique fugitive tells of life of hell in the army

MBABANE. - Mozambique has resorted to forced conscription and subjects youngsters to appalling army treatment, according to a fugitive who escaped to Swaziland.

A Press report in Mbabane yesterday describes how the former Freimo soldier fled after surviving an ambush in Mozambique by members of the National Resistance Movement.

The man, whose name is not mentioned, said he and other young Mozambicans had been "arrested" in April this year and forcibly recruited into the army.

He described conditions at the Boane Mavene training camp, which housed about 300 recruits, and the treatment by the officers as "very poor indeed." Identity cards were taken away and recruits were made to shave their heads with pieces of broken bottles as there were no scissors. There were also no beds or blankets, he said. - Sapa
Professor warns SA of Mozambique 'whirlwind'  

Staff Reporter

SOUTH Africa should demonstrate a more positive and realistic attitude towards Mozambique to contribute to the stability of states in Southern Africa, the director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, said last night.

Addressing the institute's annual meeting, Professor Barratt said South Africa would "keep a whirlwind" in the sub-continent unless it indicated a willingness to help in the reconstruction and redevelopment of Mozambique.

Next to South Africa, Mozambique, with its 2700km coastline, was strategically the second-most important country in the region, and its most important source of instability.

CIVIL STRIFE

The collapse of the Mozambican economy and the civil strife caused by the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) had serious long-term effects for the region.

Four landlocked countries — Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Swaziland — were unable to use the shortest rail routes to the seaports of Beira and Maputo because of constant MNR sabotage, and had to depend on South African routes.

Zimbabwe was the most seriously affected, and remained as dependent on South Africa as benighted Rhodesia had been.

RESENTMENT

Professor Barratt said this was an unhealthy political situation, as it always caused resentment towards the country in the strong position.

This was proved by these countries looking for ways to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

He said there were strange ironies in the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique. In spite of the fact that Mozambique allowed the ANC to operate from its territory and South Africa had conducted three strikes against the ANC inside Mozambique, the main economic links established by the Portuguese with South Africa still continued, although on a smaller scale. Labour for South African mines was also still recruited in Mozambique.
Mozambicans cannot escape from hunger

Many Mozambicans have brought goats and other livestock with them, which they sell to buy food. Others sell furniture and baskets to raise money.

The influx has put a considerable strain on the local people in the Rushinga border area, which has also been severely affected by two years of drought.

Drought relief supplies from the Zimbabwe Government, which came into the area regularly, have stopped, and there is starvation in parts of the district.

One mother sent a note to the local school saying her children were so weak from hunger they could not walk to class.

An old man was reported to have died after hunger caused him to eat rolled-up newspaper, plastic and unripe fruit.

Some residents in the area have been surviving on the cream of tartar fruit of the baobab tree.

Schoolteachers have handed out raw meal and water to the hungry Mozambicans.

The Mozambicans interviewed by Ziana maintained they had fled their country because of hunger, and not because of the guerrilla activities of the Mozambique National Resistance forces.

A representative of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees said in Harare recently that the commission could help only if it was approached by the Zimbabwe Government.

He added that it might be difficult to regard people fleeing from hunger rather than persecution as "refugees"
MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has appointed Mr Daniel Saul Mhame as Deputy Foreign Minister, the semi-official daily newspaper Noticias reported in Maputo yesterday.

He was previously Deputy Interior Minister, then in the first independent government of Mozambique in 1975 he became Deputy Governor of Nampula Province.

Then in 1980 he was appointed Ambassador to Zambia — Sapa-Reuters
**Barratt calls for SA denial of MNR links**

**Staff Reporter**

If the South African Government was covertly supporting the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), it would be contributing to the political and economic disintegration of Mozambique and the severe economic problems of Zimbabwe and Malawi.

This was said by the Director-General of the South African Institute of International Affairs, Professor John Barratt, at the annual meeting of the institute's Cape Town branch last night.

"Claims that South Africa is supporting the MNR are believed throughout the rest of Southern Africa and the West," Professor Barratt said. "If the allegation is not true then there is a need for a specific, categorical and detailed denial at the highest level from the South African Government, because at the negative effect the reported intervention is having on attitudes towards South Africa." Professor Barratt said Mozambique's economy, which had never been strong, had deteriorated since independence in addition the MNR's attempt to overthrow the Frelimo government of President Samora Machel was 'ravaging' the area of the central region.

"The South African Government has been putting pressure to bear on the government of Mozambique not only by its actual and threatened military support but also by covert military support as it is widely believed to have been giving to the MNR." Professor Barratt added.

**Leading article, page 12**

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**Fast action**

The views expressed by Cape Times readers in Teleletters, on the experimental use of speed bumps in White Road, Rondebosch, have been noted by the chairman of the City Council's Utilities and Works Committee, Mr. Duck Eland.

Today's Teleletters, on page 13, carries Mr. Eland's view of the matter. He telephoned the Cape Times yesterday to reassure readers and to explain the proposed experiment.
Macnel appeals to US to join us to end apartheid

MAPUTO — Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday appealed to the United States to join Africa in working to end apartheid in South Africa.

"We want to join forces with the Americans so that South Africa can become like the United States — not a collection of races but a union of equal human beings," President Machel said at the ceremony at which the head of the US ambassador to Mozambique for three years presented his credentials.

Mr Machel said apartheid was the source of instability and violence in Southern Africa.

"The United States has a great responsibility as a power and as a country which respects human rights. It cannot ignore this case," he said.

The new ambassador, career diplomat Mr Peter John de Vos, said the United States and Mozambique were interested in making immediate efforts to secure conditions for lasting peace in Southern Africa.

In a rare US tribute to Mozambique's Marxist leader, Mr de Vos said both President Ronald Reagan and the US Secretary of State Mr George Shultz, were aware of the "outstanding role as a statesman in this important region of the world."

Relations between the US and Mozambique have improved greatly over the last year, after hitting rock-bottom in March 1981 over the expulsion by Mozambique of four US diplomats on charges of recruiting for the Central Intelligence Agency.

In October last year the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, met Mr Shultz in New York and said there was "growing understanding and dialogue" between the two countries.

Since then, a State Department envoy Mr Frank Wisner and assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker, have visited Maputo for talks on bilateral issues and South Africa.

Washington has been represented in Mozambique at various levels, since June 1980 when the last ambassador finished his assignment.

Two months ago Mozambique appointed Mr Richard Ferraro as its first ambassador to Washington.

Sapa—Reuter

Loans for building or buying

BATTLE to get a loan to buy or build a house

BY LIN MENCE

Don't forget that individuals of any race who are unable, for some reason, to obtain building society loans, may apply to the department of community development for a 90% loan.

The loan cannot be used for home improvement, only for house purchase. The value of the house must not exceed R35 000.

The interest is lower than building society rates, being equivalent to the economic interest rate of the National Housing Corporation.

A spokesman for the department of community development told HOMER-FONT.

This new loan scheme has been especially popular among coloureds in Cape Town, where private building contractors often help prospective housebuyers negotiate a loan with the department.

Applicants must produce proof that they are unable to get building society loans. They should apply for such loans to the regional office of the department of community development for the region in which they live.

The department also subsidises building society interest rates on loans to first-time buyers of brand-new homes, provided the new houses or flats do not cost more than R40 000, excluding the cost of the land.

The effect of the subsidy is to reduce monthly bond repayments for up to five years. Building societies which apply the subsidy are refunded by the Government.

Ask your building society for details.

R10 000 catch for angler

CAPE TOWN — Milnerton angler David Unite reeled in R10 000 for catching a specially-marked black bass in the Clanwilliam Black Bass Classic water fishing competition yesterday morning.

He noticed the banana prize tag attached to the fish only after dumping it in a bucket, although he had single-handedly reeled in the bass.

He set off at 5am yesterday morning, left the Clanwilliam Dam and got to the point just after her first journey. He got to the dam on Apr 5 and is due in Cape April 19.

The Black Bass Classic — with prizes totalling R10 000 — got off to a good start with hundreds of entrants in boats and on the banks competing for up to five years the crest of the crown.

The R10 000 black bass hooked anglers from South Africa, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

The R10 000 catch was awarded to Milnerton angler David Unite yesterday morning.

Trip on the sea

SAILING schedules for Saldanha's new liner, MS Astor, have been released. Booking for all voyages opens on March 1st at Saldanha offices in Saldanha Bay, as well as at travel agents.

The 19 000 ton luxury liner is to be sent after her first voyage. She sails from Cape Town on April 5 and is due in Cape Town April 19.

Following a subsequent coastal voyage and from Durban, she will then sail, first voyage from Cape Town to Saldanha Bay.

DURING her first year under the Saldanha flag, she will complete seven return voyages between Cape Town and Saldanha Bay, two cruises from Durban to Saldanha Bay and three cruises from Durban to Seychelles.

Depending on the type of vessel, the trip will take between five and seven days.
By Brendan Nicholson, The Star's Foreign News Service

Portugal's request to South Africa to help maintain the financial viability and security of the Cahora Bassa power scheme appears to be a veiled plea for Pretoria to rescue the guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance.

After talks in Portugal with South Africa's Foreign Minister Mr R.P. (Pik) Botha said in an interview that the Lisbon government was "very concerned" about the Mozambican economy, particularly over financial and security issues.

The Portuguese have good reason to be worried. They still own most of the dam and owe loan repayments estimated at R740 million to international financing organisations. Assuming that these debts could be paid off within 15 years or so, Lisbon undertook to hand over the project to Mozambique by the end of the century.

Unfortunately South Africa at Cahora Bassa's only customer and the high tension power lines running from Mozambique power had been cut down, the River Tete, have, since 1979, been frequently sabotaged by anti-Frelimo guerillas of the Mozambique National Resistance.

The scheme's Mozambique-regulated holding company, Cahora Bassa Hydro (ICB), of which 10 percent is owned by the Mozambican Government, had a contract with the Electricity Supply Commission to provide South Africa with 1370 megawatts of power but this was suspended last year because the supply was intermittent.

While the Cahora Bassa contribution represents only about eight percent of South Africa's demand, its hydro power is generally cheaper than that generated by South African coal-powdered stations.

In the full 1370 megawatts were delivered on form, reliable basis it would be worth between R145 million and R156 million to ESKOM.

Although ESKOM has developed alternative power sources to replace the erratic Cahora Bassa system as industry source confirmed that a reliable Mozambican supply would be welcomed as requirements would inevitably grow.

Maputo claims that South Africa trains, arms, directs and provides logistical support for the MNR guerillas but these allegations are routinely rejected by the South African Defence Force.

But, in February, the US State Department said: "The MNR appears to be basically a military organisation with none but the most general political programme, apart from trying to replace the Government of Mozambique."

"It receives the bulk of its support from South Africa's coffers," Western diplomats have suggested that Pretoria simply wants to "keep the pot boiling" in Mozambique to force President Samora MACHEL to withdraw support from the African National Congress.

And, as long as the massive dam, once a monument to the potential of Southern Africa's energy sector, is "out of operation", it will become a giant pawn in the giant 20 regional power politics.

The co-operation dream turned sour as the MNR stepped up its anti-Frelimo campaign and began sabotaging the virtually undefendable power lines.

Ironically, because of the guerilla attacks, ESKOM was unable to meet peak demands for power in South Africa in the winter of 1981.

Despite Mozambican attempts to extract the system, so that power could be exported to Zimbabwe and Malawi, South Africa remains Cahora Bassa's sole customer at this stage.

Although the sabotage instigated caused power shortages in South Africa, ESKOM has developed alternative resources to replace the Cahora Bassa in terms of local requirements. Cahora Bassa once provided.

As long as the Mozambican rebels are permitted to keep the southwest lines cut the dam is likely to remain a massive white elephant.
Cahora Bassa tripped out since October 28

By David Braun, Political Reporter

Top-level discussions have been held by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and the Portuguese Government on problems relating to the crippled Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs in Pretoria today said the department was unable to comment on the nature of the talks as progress had been made on a "minute-to-minute basis".

But an Electricity Supply Commission spokesman confirmed that there had been no power from the giant scheme since October 28.

"We have had problems over the last few years with the reliability of the supply. We received some power intermittently over winter," he said.

Cahora Bassa — a white elephant?

The Star's Foreign News Service

The guerrilla war being waged by the anti-Frelimo rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, allegedly backed by Pretoria, has turned the massive Cahora Bassa dam from a Southern African dream into a massive white elephant.

In 1976, the Frelimo government estimated that with two stages of the $436 million project completed, it would earn nearly R25 million a year from South Africa in desperately needed foreign exchange.

However, an Escom spokesman said that over the past two years the South African grid had received only intermittent supplies from Cahora Bassa.

Nothing had been received since October 28 this year.

The project which created the second largest man-made lake in the world was intended to provide most of its power for South Africa though any one of the dam's five massive turbines would be capable of providing all the power needs of Zambia, Mozambique and Tanzania.

An international consortium battled to tame both the unpredictable Zambezi and terrible climatic conditions.

The project survived Frelimo threats to blow up the dam during its construction and the political upheavals that followed the 1974 Lisbon coup. It finally began producing power for South Africa in March 1977.

While the dam appears to be functioning well, the project's weak point has proved to be the 1,416 km of high tension cables crossing through Mozambique and the Transvaal.

The vulnerable pylons have been sabotaged repeatedly by MNR guerrillas and the lines have become impossible for the Mozambican security forces to guard along their length.

ALTERNATIVE

Though the sabotage initially caused power shortages in South Africa, Escom has developed alternative resources to replace the eight percent of local requirements Cahora Bassa once provided.

South Africa has repeatedly denied claims that it provided the MNR with weapons, training and logistical assistance.
More Maputo contacts mooted

By MICHAEL ACOTT
Political Correspondent

FURTHER contacts between the South African and Mozambique governments over regional security have been promised by the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

The government is also clearly giving top-level attention to the prospects for a settlement of the SWA/Namibian dispute and Cuban military presence in Angola.

Mr Botha yesterday took the unusual step of issuing a statement following a meeting of the State Security Council.

He said the meeting in Cape Town was attended by regular members of the State Security Council and “a considerable number” of cabinet ministers.

According to the statement, the meeting was largely confined to a report by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on his recent European visit and “the most important events in Southern Africa” over the past few weeks.

Attention was also given to proposals which emerged from this week’s meeting in Swaziland between South African cabinet ministers and Mozambique representatives.

“Certain decisions were taken in this regard and will be conveyed to the Mozambique Government,” Mr Botha stated.

His announcement of a large cabinet presence at the State Security Council meeting is seen as indicative of the importance of developments over SWA/Namibia and Mozambique.

Mr Pik Botha’s European tour — during which he met members of the Western contact group — seems to have concentrated on the stalled SWA/Namibia settlement initiative.

Mr Botha also travelled to Rome for a special meeting with the top United States negotiator on the issue, Mr Chester Crocker.

The Mozambique issue came to the fore during this visit, with Portugal pressing for less hostility between South Africa and Mozambique and offering to host a meeting between the two governments.

In the end Swaziland was chosen as neutral territory where Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis de Grange, met Mozambique cabinet ministers.

Their discussions followed South African military raids into Mozambique against what were described as ANC bases there and Mozambique accusations that South Africa gave active support to the rebel RNM (Renamo) movement.

Mr Pik Botha was expected to repeat the offer of a non-aggression pact with Mozambique, in terms of which the two countries would undertake not to harbour rebel groups seeking to attack the other.

Yesterday’s statement gave no clues as to whether such a pact is in the offing.
PORTUGAL AS BRIDGE FOR SA

JOHN D’OLIVEIRA, Argus Foreign Service, Lisbon, analyses SA-Portuguese relations

MR Pk Botha’s official visit to Portugal Monday underlines an international relationship that has changed dramatically in the past decade.

Ten years ago Mr John Vorster’s South Africa and Dr Marcello Caetano’s Portugal were right-wing allies. Together with Mr Ian Smith’s Rhodesia, they opposed the march of one-man-one-vote black nationalism. Relations between the three countries were close, as were the links between their military establishments and their secret police.

But the Caetano regime was overthrown and Portugal pulled out of its African provinces. Portugal had its own revolution and, since Caetano, has had no fewer than 15 different governments.

With Portugal and South Africa no longer “allies”, Lisbon and Pretoria had very little to say to each other despite the fact that there are more than 600,000 people in South Africa who look on themselves as Portuguese.

Apart from these people, the two countries had little more than history to draw them together.

In a sense it was South Africa’s problematical relationship with Mozambique and Angola, together with Portugal’s desire to play a more active role in Southern African affairs, that provided the foundation for a new relationship.

Portugal, whether under a right-wing dictatorship or successive left-wing governments, has always wanted to be seen to lead the Portuguese-speaking world. It is handicapped by its poverty and its continuing economic crisis. But this has not put reims on its ambitions.

Portugal would now like to be seen as a bridge between the industrialised north and the under-developed south, a bridge between Europe and Africa — and, just possibly, a bridge between South Africa and its troubled and troublesome black neighbours.

It has worked hard recently at its contacts with its former colonies and already South Africa and the Americans have found Portugal useful in exploiting and developing contacts with Mozambique and Angola.

On Thursday last week, for instance, Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Jamimo Gama met his Angolan counterpart, Mr Paulo Jorge, in Paris. Few people believe that this discussion did not feature prominently in Mr Gama’s discussions Monday with Mr Botha. And few believe that elements of Monday’s discussions will not be passed on to Mr Jorge.

Quite clearly Portugal would like to play a role — and be seen to have played a role — in helping Southern Africa towards peace and stability.

There also appears to be a belief here that peace and stability in Southern Africa will help the economic development of both Angola and Mozambique, and that this will help Portugal economically.

But there is one issue that will have been raised pointedly Monday because of Portugal’s very direct interest in Cabo Bassa.

When the massive dam was planned and built in the “Good old days”, Portugal guaranteed the loans. Now the dam is run by a company in which Portugal and Mozambique are equal partners, but Portugal still carries the financial responsibility — and it is Portugal that suffers directly when the Mozambique Resistance Movement cuts the Cabo Bassa powerline to its only real customer, South Africa.

Thus it is that, apart from the issue of Cabo Bassa, the real reason for Mr Botha’s visit to Portugal appears to be the hope on both sides that improved communications with Portugal will help resolve the dangerous situation in Southern Africa.
Pik in parley over Cabura Bassa dam

LISBON — Portugal and South Africa have held "long and various discussions" on the security situation in Mozambique with special emphasis on the Cabora Bassa hydroelectric dam, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told newsmen at the end of his three-day official visit to Lisbon yesterday.

Mr Botha, who is to hold talks in Beira, London and other undisclosed European capitals during his two-weeks tour, said: "South Africa is sympathetic to Portugal's problems with Cabora Bassa."

"Although I can make no commitments on the subject, I have told the government here that we will give very serious consideration to their requests over the dam and will set up a team of South African experts to study the matter which is very complex."

Mr Botha would not elaborate on whether any increase in electricity tariffs would be granted to the Portuguese state company which runs the dam and earns its income from sales of power to South Africa.

He said the Portuguese Government had made it very clear their financial difficulties over the dam, which cost them R47-million last year, were a heavy burden to bear.

The Minister said this and the security problem in Mozambique had featured strongly in the day-long talks he had held with his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Jaime Gama, and in his meetings with socialists Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares.

Portugal, which is financially responsible for debts incurred during the construction of Cabora Bassa and for its running costs until these are paid off, has complained bitterly that sabotage of powerlines by anti-government rebels in Mozambique has reduced income from power sales to a trickle, causing great strain on Lisbon's weakened economy.

Mr Botha confirmed that the central theme of his discussions in Lisbon had been the relations between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola and their effects on Portugal's links to its former colonies.

He said Lisbon was greatly concerned about the security problems facing Mozambique, because it would like to offer manpower and technical assistance to Maputo, but feared sending its citizens into a country where their safety could not be guaranteed.

Although he had discussed these problems at length with the Portuguese, Mr Botha declined to reveal details of any solutions that may have been found.

South Africa is widely reported to be backing anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance fighting the Marxist government in Mozambique.

Mr Botha said South Africa's biggest difficulty in relations with Portugal, speaking neighbours was "the degree of Moscow's control there. The truth is that we do not trust these governments, and while I admit that they probably do not trust us, it is not clear to me how confidence can be built to avoid an escalation of misunderstanding between us."

Earlier Mr Gama, at a dinner in honour of the Foreign Minister's visit, had offered to help in any way possible in overcoming the problems plaguing the regions.

He said Lisbon would spare no effort if asked to get dialogue moving again between South Africa and Mozambique and Angola. He stressed that only in this way could all the states in the region co-exist successfully.
Ironies in SA-Mozambique relations

This is the first of two extracts from a survey of South Africa’s relations with its neighbours by Professor JOHN BARRATT, director-general of the South African Institute of International Affairs. The final extract will be published tomorrow.

The Mozambique economy was not in any way healthy when the Portuguese gave up control in the mid-70s and the country was largely undeveloped. Since then, it has gone from bad to worse if the stories of food shortages, the collapse of even small agricultural industries and the widespread breakdown in effective administration are anything to go by.

In addition, Mozambique is ravaged by subversion and violence across large areas of the centre of the country as the National Resistance Movement (MNR) attempts to cause disruption and bring the Frelimo government of Samora Machel to its knees.

Landlocked

This situation becomes all the more serious when one looks at the effects on the whole region. Mozambique’s geographic location, with more than 2,700 km of coastline (compared to South Africa’s 2,900 km), makes it strategically the most important country of the region, next to South Africa.

Four landlocked neighbours - Malawi, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Swaziland - are effectively unable now to use their shortest routes to the sea, which the Mozambican ports of Nacala, Beira and Maputo should provide. These ports all have railways leading inland to the landlocked countries, as essential parts of the infra-structure designed to promote the development of the region as a whole, and cannot at present be productively used, either because of the economic disintegration or sabotage and disruption by the MNR.

Problems

Zimbabwe has been especially badly affected and has had to remain as dependent on South African transport routes as Rhodesia was during the final years of the war in that country. The transport and communications problems which all these countries face have been a major motivating factor in the establishment of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), of which African states are members, including eight of Southern Africa (as normally defined), plus Tanzania.

Outside

South Africa is, of course, not a member, neither are the four states granted independence by the South African Government Namibia will probably also become a member of SADCC.

The aim of this organization, which has its small headquarters and secretariat in Botswana, is to co-ordinate the planning of development in various fields throughout the region, including the use of development assistance from outside.

Unavoidable

This assistance is, by the way, coming mainly from the West, particularly the United States and the European Economic Community, and none from the Soviet Union.

While hopes for significant results, at least in the short-term, from the creation of SADCC cannot be rated very high, given the powerless state of the economies of the member countries, the efforts to co-ordinate the planning of development in the region on a rational basis must be considered as a positive approach.

Unfortunately, the main political motivation behind SADCC is the desire to reduce in the long term the dependence most of these countries have, to a greater or lesser degree, on South Africa. It is their unavoidable need to use South African railways and harbours that have made them feel this dependence most acutely.

If it had been possible for them also to use effectively the routes through Mozambique, their dependence would have been reduced. Mozambique would have gained economically and anti-South African political motivation would not have been as strong.

This serves to illustrate that a relationship of dependence is not an easy or healthy one politically, the dependent states will always seek ways of trying to assert its independence of the stronger power.

A more balanced relationship is potentially much more stable so we should hope that SADCC does have some success in reducing the dependence of its member states on South Africa, in the interests of better relationships in the longer term.

Ultimately, one must hope that South Africa itself will become a member of SADCC or of a similar economic and technical organization. This situation also serves to demonstrate the significance of Mozambique’s position. Its weakness is an important source of instability for the whole region, and it would clearly seem to be in South Africa’s interests that Mozambique should be able to reconstruct its economy gradually and be able to play its proper part in the development of the whole region.

Strikes

Yet there are strange ironies in the relationship between South Africa and Mozambique. Despite the fact that the ANC has been able to use Mozambican territory to infiltrate South Africa, and the fact that there have been three South African military strikes into Mozambique, the main elements in the economic link between the two countries, which were established when the Portuguese

Continued on Page 13

Community v/s not public property
The South African Government has brought pressure to bear on the Mozambican Government, not only by actual and threatened military strikes, but also by covert military support it is widely believed to have been giving the MNR. The rationale for this alleged covert intervention is not clearly stated, but it may be intended to create internal unrest in Mozambique, leading to a government collapse. However, the Mozambican Government has not been completely destabilized, and the ANC is still active in the region.

In the face of these developments, the South African Government has sought to influence events in Mozambique to its advantage. By providing support to the MNR, it hopes to weaken the government and create instability. This strategy is based on the belief that the ANC is active in Mozambique and that it will be affected by any changes in the region.

The United States and other Western governments are also watching the situation closely. They are concerned about the potential for instability and the possible implications for their own interests in the region. They are likely to continue supporting efforts to destabilize the Mozambican government, as long as it remains in power.

The future of Southern Africa remains uncertain, with various factions vying for power and influence in the region. The situation is complex, and any sudden change could have significant implications for the political and ideological complexion of the region. It is essential to monitor developments closely and to be prepared to respond to any changes that may occur.
1983

December.
Botha, Machel may meet

Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA.—A summit meeting between Prime Minister P W Botha and Mozambique’s President Samora Machel is on the cards for early next year as part of a new diplomatic initiative to bring Mozambique back into the Western fold.

This became clear today as the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, back home after two weeks in Europe, looked at the results of his trip.

The new initiative, with Portugal in the driving seat and the United States possibly providing financial backing, is aimed at wooing Mozambique away from Moscow’s already-faltering grip.

It would bring stability to that country and perhaps see South African tourists flocking back there.

Portuguese workers might also return to Mozambique to shore up its economy and accelerate its prosperity.

The initiative is still at a delicate stage. Portugal, South Africa and the United States are assessing its viability.

Mr Pik Botha will brief the Prime Minister on the prospects of a summit meeting with Mr Machel as soon as possible, perhaps within the next few days.

Mr P W Botha has said he will meet any neighbour-state leader as long as South Africa’s internal affairs were not meddled with.

President Machel is said to be amenable because he is disillusioned by Moscow’s level of sympathy for Mozambique’s problems.

Meetings between the South African and Mozambique governments are nothing new, but the proposed summit would be a “first”.

Venue

A possible venue for the summit has not been settled. If the meeting comes about, it is unlikely to be in South African or Mozambique.

The Portuguese are understood to have suggested Ilha do Sal, the Cape Verde island used in the past for SA-Angola meetings.

Crucial to the new initiative would be America’s backing. Mr Pik Botha is thought to have discussed this with Dr Chester Crocker, the US government’s top man on Africa, in Rome last week.
**Portugal in peace move**

The Portuguese Government is poised to launch a dramatic peace initiative in war-torn southern Africa.

Tentative steps to create the circumstances which could lead to a rapprochement between South Africa and Mozambique are underway.

A Portuguese envoy has already visited Maputo to relay the substance of talks held between the Portuguese Government and Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The initiative by Lisbon's socialist Government comes at a time of increasing tension in the Western Contact Group and an ominous escalation in fighting in the former Portuguese colonies.

Mr Pik Botha, just returned from a two-week European trip, confirmed yesterday the contribution the Portuguese in an area of traditional influence could be significant and far-reaching.

**Indications**

And indications are that the United States - involved in its own intense Maputo-Luanda-Pretoria shuttle diplomacy - would welcome the Portuguese involvement.

**By BRIAN POTTINGER**

**Political Correspondent**

The Portuguese-US political and economic efforts to offer post-war development aid could persuade President Samora Machel to become more amenable to Pretoria's demands for action against ANC bases.

In public statements during Mr Botha's two visits to Portugal during his European tour, the Portuguese Government made it clear it was prepared to help seek a resolution to the region's political turmoil.

Privately, Portuguese representatives expressed keen interest in stabilising the situation, in particular Mozambique, to allow further economic development in the country.

However, the possibilities of a Pretoria-Maputo summit are still slim and the initiative is extremely complex and uncertain.

Dependence

This may also persuade him to reduce his dependence on the Soviet Union and scale down the Mozambican civil war, widely held to be aggravated by South African support of the Mozambican Resistance Movement.

With a reduced dependence on the Soviet Union and suitable qualifications about ANC activities from its territories, the presently Pretoria-Maputo relations could thaw with a reduction of conflict in Mozambican territory.

**Dismissed**

Suggestions that the Portuguese Government might become a de facto member of the Western Contact Group, especially in the wake of the French Government's withdrawal - have been largely dismissed in diplomatic circles.

The Western Contact Group was composed of the five Western countries serving on the Security Council in 1977 and 1978 when United Nations Resolution 425 was adopted.

**Motive**

Meanwhile France's withdrawal from further meetings of the contact group has drawn little response in Pretoria, where the general impression is that it will have little effect on settlement efforts in SWA-Namibia.

One possible motive for the French actions is that they wish to initiate their own diplomatic efforts to resolve the Angolan civil war in view of the increasingly cordial relations that have sprung up between the socialist French Government and Luanda.

France has long been a strong opponent of the US's linkage of a Cuban withdrawal in Angola to a settlement in SWA-Namibia.

**Mr Pik Botha**

**Influence coi**

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**Mugabe warning to maize millers**

ZIMBABWE'S Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has warned that the government would take over the milling companies if it found that they were responsible for the present maize famine.

Addressing a rally near Gutsa, about 80km from Masvingo, Mr Mugabe said maize supplies to the country were cut off. He said if the country were going to have a bad harvest, they would use the shortage as a tactic to force the government to accept proper prices, as was the case with cotton.

Political independence had been achieved, Mr Mugabe added, but economic power was still in the hands of whites, some of whom were expressing their disapproval of the black government by subscription," Eddie Barlow - for the Springbok team - and Rowe and Gregory Armstrong, manager of the West Indian squad, had approved the deal on Thursday night in Johannesburg before the Cape Town fans left for Bloemfontein for yesterday's match against Free State.

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**WEATHER AND TIDES**

**TRANSVAAL** Partly cloudy and warm with scattered showers.

**FREE STATE** Fine and hot with isolated thunderstorms.

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**Proof**

In reply, King Moshoeshoe II said: "The exchange of visits between our peoples and the growing number of people from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea who live and work here, are evidence of our strengthening relationship."
SA, Mozambique summit talks likely

By KEN POTTINGER
Mail Correspondent

LISBON. — Preparations for a summit meeting between South African Prime Minister Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel appeared to be well under way yesterday as Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and his party flew out of Lisbon en-route to Johannesburg.

In the two weeks since Mr Pik Botha paid an official three-day visit to Lisbon to discuss the situation in Southern Africa, Portugal has actively intervened in arranging the summit — a role confirmed yesterday by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

Mr Pik Botha's departure was delayed 18 hours by a blanket of thick fog at Lisbon Airport, giving him time to sound out senior Portuguese Foreign Ministry officials about Maputo's attitude to the mooted summit.

According to reliable sources in Lisbon, a top Portuguese diplomat was in Mozambique last week to convey the gist of Mr Botha's talks in Lisbon during his visit and discuss a possible top-level meeting between the two neighbouring states.

Nevertheless Mr Pik Botha was carefully non-committal about the matter when he spoke to newsmen moments before take-off at Lisbon Airport.

Taking refuge in the formula that "diplomacy is best carried out in private", the Minister avoided confirming or denying that Portugal had been playing a role in getting the two neighbours together.

But he said: "My Government has always been in favour of discussion at the highest possible level — I believe that is the area where solutions are bound to be found."

"My Prime Minister has often stated publicly that he is prepared to talk on condition that his colleagues in our neighbouring country display the same seriousness and sincerity in wishing to resolve problems."

Pressed about possible talks Mr Botha said: "This is a matter between us, the Mozambican Government and perhaps the Portuguese Government."

Lisbon is very interested in developments in Mozambique for two reasons:

South African-backed anti-government rebels of the Mozambican National Resistance have made Portuguese nationals working in the country a prime target for attacks and kidnappings.

Secondly, the sabotage plagues Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme administered by the Portuguese.

Lisbon a fortune every time it is attacked by guerrillas.
Russia cuts off aid to Machel

Argus Foreign Service

PARIS — The Soviet Union, angered by President Samora Machel's recent visit to Western Europe, has cut off vital oil and food shipments, precipitating Mozambique's worst crisis since independence in 1975.

President Francois Mitterrand has received an urgent appeal for help from Mr Machel, who has also contacted Britain, West Germany and the European Common Market.

"President Machel has told us that his country is in desperate need of oil as the shortage has created a catastrophic transport problem. Lorries and aircraft have ground to a standstill," a French presidential adviser said.

"Meanwhile, we are sending immediately a shipload of 4,000 tons of wheat as the country is facing famine.

The Soviet Union, which produced 512 million tons of oil in 1982 — compared with 480 million tons by the United States — uses this production as a strategic political weapon.

Soviet oil is supplied often at less than world market prices to the East European bloc as well as such African client satellites such as Mozambique.

Moscow was displeased both by Mr Machel's Western European tour in October and by recent signs in Maputo that he was dropping communist projects like state-run farms.

"In other words, communism is not working in Mozambique and it has taken Mr Machel seven years to find out — the usual seven-years itch by Red client states," an African ambassador commented in Paris.

"The Kremlin is tightening the screws and the hope things will get so bad in Mozambique that Mr Machel will crawl back."

"But the West could take advantage of the situation by giving massive aid to Mozambique and bringing it into the Western sphere."

Struggle

A French official said this week, "The East-West fight for Mr Machel's soul is bound to be bitter and could even end with his being liquidated in a power struggle."

"But if he does survive and moves into the Western camp there could be enormous benefits for South Africa."

"His example could also be followed by Angola."

The official said the Angolan Government was known to be uneasy about its "dependence on Havana and Moscow."
Russia cuts crucial oil and food to Maputo

PARIS — Russia, apparently angered by President Samora Machel's recent visit to Western Europe, has cut off crucial oil and food shipments to force Mozambique into its worst crisis since independence in 1975.

President Francois Mitterrand this week received an urgent appeal for help from Mr. Machel, who has also been in touch with Britain, West Germany, and the Common Market.

"President Machel told us that his country is in desperate need of oil and the shortage has created a huge transport problem. Trucks and aircraft have ground to a standstill," a French presidential adviser said.

CONCERTED

"We are sending immediately a shipload of 4,000 tons of wheat as the country is facing famine."

The Mozambique rescue operation and the shock French decision to withdraw from the contact group on Namibia appears to mark intense diplomatic activity throughout Europe on Southern Africa.

Political observers believe that France might be at the centre of a concerted effort to bring Marxist states in the region into the Western fold, even at the expense of relations with former contact group allies.

DISPLEASSED

The wide-ranging initiative has been launched to concide with a 10-nation tour by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

Moscow is reported to be displeased by Mr. Machel's Western European tour last October and by recent signs in Maputo that he is dropping Communist projects like state farms.

An African diplomat based in Paris commented: "The Kremlin is tightening the screws in the hope things will go so bad in Mozambique that Mr. Machel will crawl back. The West could take advantage of the situation by giving massive aid to Mozambique and bring it into the Western sphere."

A French official said: "The East-West fight for Mr. Machel's soul is bound to be bitter and could even end with his being liquidated in a power struggle.

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To Page 2, col 6.
Famine in Mozambique

"If he does survive and move into the Western camp, there could be enormous benefits for South Africa."

"His example could also be followed by Angola, known to be uneasy about its dependence on Havana and Moscow."

Reports of a planned summit meeting between the Prime Minister of South Africa, Mr. PW Botha, and Mr. Machel were denied in Lourenco Marques yesterday by the three countries that were reported to be involved in the effort.

A spokesman at the Mozambican Embassy, first secretary Mr. Francisco Zura, said he had heard that the meeting was being sponsored by the Portuguese Government but that he knew nothing about the efforts.

A spokesman at the South African embassy said "It's the first we've heard of it."

Portugal's Foreign Minister Mr. Jaime Gama said "Portugal is not preparing any summit meeting between any other two countries whatsoever, because bilateral ties between any two countries are the business of those countries."

Diplomatic sources have been quoted as saying that Mr. Machel expressed a desire to meet Mr. Botha during an official visit to Portugal two months ago.

"The Star's Foreign News Service, Reuters, Associated Press"
Kaunda's pledge to Frelimo

Mail Africa Bureau

LUSAKA. — President Kenneth Kaunda has assured the people of Mozambique of Zambia's full support in the difficult situation she is facing as a result of her stand in the liberation struggle of Southern Africa.

President Kaunda said this when he received Mozambique's Foreign Affairs Minister, Mr. Joachim Chissano, at State House on Wednesday night.

Mr. Chissano is in Zambia to deliver a special message to President Kaunda from President Samora Machel.

"We in Zambia appreciate greatly the role that Frelimo is playing in this very difficult situation in Southern Africa," President Kaunda said when he welcomed Mr. Chissano.

He said Zambia supported Mozambique's stand because she realised that victory for the down-trodden will be victory for the entire progressive mankind and the world as a whole.

In reply, Mr. Chissano condemned the reaction of the United States to the communique issued by the Commonwealth summit recently held in New Delhi, saying it indicated that the US was not ready to consider independence for South West Africa.
Way for Maputo talks. How to Lisbon to pave reversed to be traffic. Hour Str...
SA's neighbours 'can't curb ANC''

From NEIL LURSSEN
Argus Foreign Service

WASHINGTON. — An American expert on security says that, even if they want to, Mozambique and Zimbabwe would find it very difficult to meet South African demands that they curb the activities of African National Congress activists.

Professor Michael Clough, of the US Naval Postgraduate School in Monterey, California, was speaking at a seminar held by the Centre for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University.

Professor Clough, a specialist on Mozambique and Zimbabwe, said South Africa was making demands on those countries in return for reducing "SA support for their insurgents" and reducing "destabilisation".

"Little problem over bases"

One was that Mozambique and Zimbabwe give no active support for ANC guerrillas, such as permitting bases and helping logistically.

There was little problem in reaching an agreement here; Zimbabwe had never provided such support, and it was clear that Mozambique was complying, too.

Sabotage carried out in South Africa did not require large-scale bases.

But South Africa was also demanding efforts to ensure that ANC activities did not extend through Mozambique and Zimbabwe into South Africa.

In almost all the talks between the countries, South Africa had demanded direct communication between its security officials and security officials of Mozambique and Zimbabwe on ANC activities.

"It is going to be very difficult for Mozambique and Zimbabwe to ever fully meet the South African demands at this level — even if they make the commitment," Professor Clough said.

"Border request is naive"

It was not a question of closing down bases. It was naive to think that Mozambique and Zimbabwe could control their long, porous borders with the Republic.

Also, South Africa was asking them to prevent what they saw as the liberation of South Africa, and this caused them severe political problems.

Yet another serious problem was compliance with an agreement "If a bomb explodes in South Africa, how do you demonstrate that there has not been a violation of the agreement?"

Another South African desire could not be met by either country — that they reduce their level of anti-South African rhetoric.

"For these reasons, there was a very serious problem in trying to achieve "rules of the game" between the countries in the region, as envisaged in US policy towards Southern Africa," Professor Clough said.
Suspected Frelimo desertsers kill labourer

Pretoria Bureau

Two suspected Frelimo deserters have killed a farm labourer and terrorised local villagers near Komatipoort, two kms from the Mozambique border.

Mr Jose Mike Ontho Chavann, was shot dead with an AK47 rifle near the Nordergate road last Friday. He was a former worker of the farm, Lebombo, near Komatipoort.

Mr Chavann and a companion had been visiting friends on an adjacent farm.

On the way back to Lebombo they were confronted by two men, one of whom was armed with an automatic rifle.

They demanded the farmhands' identity documents, which they apparently did not have with them.

Mr Chavann was shot, but his companion managed to escape.

The two intruders robbed the inhabitants of a nearby compound of R20 and a radio.

Mr van Rooyen said Mr Chavann was a Mozambican.
Mozambicans badly hit by starvation

MAPUTO — Thousands of Mozambicans have starved to death and about 700,000 are suffering acute malnutrition because of Mozambique's worst drought in 50 years, officials in Maputo have said.

To prevent more deaths, the Government of President Samora Machel last month appealed for 250,000 tons of emergency grain to supplement 124,000 tons already given by the international community.

The Government is looking for seeds, milk, baby foods and medicines to help nearly five million people in five of Mozambique's 10 provinces threatened by the drought, which is ravaging most of Southern Africa.

Government officials told reporters that rebel activity by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) had worsened the drought effects in the southern provinces of Inhambane and Gaza.

Officials said MNR insurgents stole food from or abducted drought-stricken people, worsening their victims' plight.

They said that in areas unaffected by drought, the Government maintained a steady flow of grain aid and few people there had starved to death.

In 11 districts of Gaza and Inhambane, 700,000 people were suffering because of MNR attacks on trading posts and trucks carrying drought relief, the officials said in interviews.

FIRMS

The Ministry of Internal Trade has lost more than 30 trucks and the bandits have destroyed many more belonging to State and private firms,” one official said.

Two hundred trading posts had been destroyed by rebels in Inhambane alone during the past 20 months, he added, and as a result people there were hit by “acute malnutrition”.

The Government has not disclosed the number of people killed by the drought, but officials said thousands had perished, mostly in areas affected by rebel action.

A British nutritionist said deaths were five to 10 times higher than in normal times.

RAIN

During the past month, rain has fallen in some of southern Mozambique's drought-hit areas, according to weather officials.

They said November rainfall figures in the provincial capitals of Maputo and Gaza this year were higher than the seasonal average, but virtually no rain had been recorded in Inhambane and parts of Gaza province.

The Government has said that to avert catastrophe before next April’s harvest, it desperately needs seeds and 250,000 tons of grain.

— Sapa-Reuters
MAPUTO. — Thousands of Mozambicans have starved to death and about 700,000 are suffering acute malnutrition as a result of Mozambique's worst drought in 50 years, Mozambique Government officials have said.

Government officials said this week that rebel activity by the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) had worsened the effects of the drought in the southern provinces of Inhambane and Gaza.

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About 200 trading posts had been destroyed by RNM rebels in Inhambane alone during the past 20 months and as a result people there were hit by "acute malnutrition," he said.

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A British nutritionist said recently that deaths were five to 10 times higher than in normal times.

The government has said that to avert catastrophe before next April's harvest it desperately needs seeds and 250,000 tons of grain.

Successive seasons of fruitless sowing had devastated peasants' seed supplies, drought relief officials said.

"Seeds are the urgent priority to ensure that peasants can profit from the rain which has fallen in some of the drought-affected areas," the official news agency AIM said in a recent dispatch.

"Without seeds even a normal rainy season will not end the hunger," the agency added — Sapa-Reuters.
Thousands are dying in drought-hit Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Thousands of villagers have starved to death in drought-stricken southern Mozambique and dozens more are dying daily, according to the official news agency, Aim.

The agency today quoted an unnamed Government spokesman as saying the figure of 75,000 dead given by an American scientist who visited Mozambique recently was "an exaggeration but the situation is desperate."

No official death toll figure has been given yet but the spokesman said the Government was aware of "several thousand deaths so far."

Aim said the death toll was highest in areas where the anti-Frelimo Mozambique National Resistance movement operates.

An estimated 700,000 villagers in 11 districts of Gaza and Inhambane provinces were suffering from "acute malnutrition," the spokesman said.

The agency said these areas were under MNR control until a series of successful offensives by the Mozambican armed forces against guerrilla camps, including the "central base" for Gaza at Hatu-Hati and the main Inhambane base at Tete.

In the past two years the Government has lost more than 30 trucks in MNR ambushes and landmine blasts as it tried to move emergency supplies into the stricken areas.

The food was either stolen or went up in flames with the lorries, Aim said.

The Mozambican drought is in its third year and President Samora Machel's Government has asked for a total of 374,000 tons of food aid from the international community.

So far, 124,000 tons of food has been pledged.

A French diplomat, Mr Rene Revollier, who visited the stricken areas, said he was appalled by the physical state of the villagers he had seen.

"It is shocking to see tiny babies with next to no flesh on their bones sucking obstinately at the withered and empty breasts of their mothers."
Starvation and disease claim 7 lives a day

The Star's Foreign
News Service

MAPUTO — The famine that has hit four million Mozambicans, about a third of the population, is "a disaster of major proportions", says Oxfam, the British aid organisation.

Harrowing scenes of starving children, dying cattle and orphans wandering aimlessly in the bush shocked British television viewers this week.

People were dying at an average of seven a day, the Independent Television News team reported from a relief camp in Chibuto district in the southern Gaza province.

Within minutes of the ITN film being screened on TV news, Oxfam's 12-line switchboard was jammed with calls from members of the public offering donations.

"We haven't had a response like this for years," said an Oxfam staffer. An 86-year-old pensioner had phoned to pledge her Christmas bonus to Mozambique, and a Polish survivor of the Nazi concentration camps called to say the emaciated Mozambicans reminded him of Dachau.

At one relief centre, Pamburra, outside Vilanculos port, 5000 people were waiting for a daily bowl of mealie meal, the Mozambique newspaper, Noticias, reported this week.

A local doctor said the drought refugees' health was so impaired by malnutrition "that any infection, no matter how slight, kills them". Before food aid arrived, people were dying at the rate of 15 a day in Vilanculos district.

Now the rate is five a day.

But conditions at Pamburra were better than at the more inaccessible towns of the hinterland where food aid is far scarcer.

The drought appears to have been exacerbated by two factors.

First, the extent of hunger seems to have been underestimated by aid donors. Despite warnings in March that Mozambique was short of 1300000 tons of grain, Oxfam's field director, Mr Michael Behr, said this week that "the gravity of the disaster has only recently become apparent to the outside world".

Consequently what aid has arrived has been inadequate. The ITN team reported from the camp of seven deaths a day that the latest food parcel was sufficient for a mere three days.

Second, Mozambique's poor infrastructure and the attacks from the Mozambique National Resistance rebels have severely hindered the distribution of aid.

"Many lorries distributing emergency aid have been destroyed by South African-backed bandits," the official Mozambique news agency AIM has said, although the SADF routinely denies supplying the MNR (Portugal, made "security in Mozambique" a major topic of the discussions between its Prime Minister and South African Foreign Minister Mr P. Botha this week).

Sweden has just donated 21 lorries to Mozambique for relief work. Oxfam is to provide nearly R50000 worth of baby foods and medicines.

Worthy though these gifts are, the problem is far from being cracked and the Inhambane province alone is seeking 490000 tons of cereal to feed its 300000 drought victims over the next six months.
A UN official in Mozambique has said that the country is facing a food crisis due to a severe drought. The official, who is also the representative of the FAO, said that the drought has affected the production of crops and that the country is in need of urgent food aid. The official also warned that the situation could worsen if the rains do not come soon.
Long Kruger inquest is ending today

CAPE TOWN — The inquest into the death of Chief Petty Officer Donald Webb, which started with a brief sitting of the court a year ago on Thursday and the total cost of which is estimated to run to well over R1 million, ends today.

The findings of the court will not be made known until next year.

Tomorrow is the 82nd sitting day of the inquest court with costs running at R10 000 to R25 000 a day.

The Deputy Attorney-General, Mr. Frank Kahn SC, has called for a fully motivated finding by the court.

The naval dramatics personae of the inquest, who have been in court for most of the proceedings, are the commanding officers of the two ships that collided, SAS President Kruger and SAS Tafelberg, and the key officers on duty aboard Kruger when the two vessels collided on February 19 last year.

The collision occurred when Kruger was crossing Tafelberg’s bows a second time after making a virtual U-turn ahead of the oncoming tanker — Sapa.

Mozambique rebels attack over wide area

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — As speculation on a Pretoria-Maputo summit mounts, anti-Frelimo rebels have stepped up their attacks in a wide area of Mozambique.

Zimbabwean troops have been sent into Tete province to help recover a convoy of commercial trucks which was ambushed on Saturday on the main road to Malawi.

At least three drivers were injured and an unconfirmed report said a fourth was killed.

The trucks were bound from Zimbabwe to Blantyre.

It was the first attack on the road for several months and nobody has yet been officially blamed for it.

But the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas have claimed responsibility for most previous attacks in the area.

The MNR is reported to have begun attacking emergency food depots in areas where thousands of Mozambicans have already died of starvation.

The heaviest attack took place two weeks ago when militia guarding the Macavane depot in northern Inhambane province fought off a force of more than 100 rebels.

About 200 such depots were set up to distribute international food aid to several hundred thousand Mozambicans facing starvation in the continuing drought.

Some of the depots, stocked with grain, supplied by such diverse donors as the United States and the Soviet Union, have been attacked several times.

The areas worst hit by the Mozambican famine were those under MNR control until a series of government offensives, which began in August, overwhelmed several rebel bases.

Mozambican officials say the distribution programme is now progressing well despite the MNR activity.
Blast in home of two SA refugees

MAPUTO — A bomb exploded in the Maputo home of two South African refugees yesterday, injuring the men and damaging nearby houses, authorities said.

The explosion, at 3am, occurred in the suburb of Xipamanene while the two residents were asleep.

The men were taken to hospital with extensive burns, according to the official Mozambican news agency, Aim.

The identities of the victims were not immediately available and authorities gave no motive for the blast.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said he had no comment, and the Aim dispatch did not mention South African involvement or suggest that the victims were ANC members.

South Africa has said repeatedly that it will not hesitate to cross borders to hit the ANC.

— Sapa-AP
Mozambique has taken a clampdown on rebels.

MAPUTO — Thousands of bandits have been captured by the Mozambican armed forces following recent offensives against the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR), President Samora Machel announced in Beira yesterday.

Major military operations have been carried out in the areas worst hit by MNR rebels.

Those who had committed the worst crimes would have their fates decided by the people, he said.
Truck convoy ambushed in Mozambique

HARARE — A convoy of trucks travelling from Zimbabwe to Malawi was attacked in Mozambique at the weekend by gunmen thought to be Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

Three drivers who were wounded in the incident were in hospital in Blantyre, Malawi and reports that a fourth man had been killed could not be confirmed, the Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana said yesterday.

According to a hospital spokesman in Malawi, the three wounded men were "out of danger." Zimbabwean soldiers reportedly escorted a group of drivers to recover their companies' heavy duty trucks which were still stranded at the site of the ambush north of the Zambezi River in a stretch of thick bush and virtually without communications links, between Tete and Zobeu.

The Zimbabwean and Malawian trucks had been carrying exports to Malawi. A spokesman for one of the companies whose trucks were attacked said it used the route almost daily and had never had any problems before.

The area has not been as troubled by rebel activity as certain southern and central provinces where sabotage of fuel, transport and communications links are crippling the economy. The road to Malawi through Mozambique is 615 km long compared with the alternative 1,600 km route through Zambia — DDC
PW, Machel set to meet early next year on Ilha do Sal

By Peter Sullivan, Political Correspondent

The hush-hush summit between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister P.W Botha will take place early next year, most probably at Ilha do Sal, if "delicate" negotiations now being channelled through Lisbon are successful.

Portugal's drive for more influence in Southern Africa was high on the agenda yesterday when US Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz met the Portuguese president, foreign and defence ministers in Lisbon.

Last week, Mr Pik Botha held a second round of talks in Lisbon paving the way for the summit next year.

All sides in the negotiations are hoping the summit meeting between Mr P.W Botha, and President Machel will come off.

The diplomatic initiative hopes to get Mozambique back into the Western fold and restore Maputo to the list of African tourist venues where South Africans and their currencies are welcomed.

President Machel is said to be disillusioned with Moscow, as the Soviets have been squeezing the country's Oil and grain pipelines to manipulate the Mozambique economy.
MAPUTO - Twenty Mozambicans are being publicly tried in Maputo's international airport after a series of robberies there. The official Mozambican news agency AIM said the men were allegedly members of a gang which stole goods from the airport cargo terminal.

The prosecution has claimed that the deputy secretary of the Frelimo party's "dynamising committee" at the airport, Mr. Antonio Novela, was a key member of the gang.
PW promises more contact with Maputo

27/12/83

European tour seems to have concentrated on the stalled SWA settlement initiative. He held talks in several European capitals, meeting members of the Western Contact Group.

Mr Botha also travelled to Rome for a special meeting with the top United States negotiator on the issue, Dr Chester Crocker. It is the outcome of these talks which would have been conveyed to the SCC yesterday.

The Mozambique issue came to the fore during this visit, with Portugal pressing for less hostility between South Africa and Mozambique and offering to host a meeting.

In the end, Swaziland was chosen as neutral territory. Mr Pik Botha, accompanied by the Defence Minister, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, met Mozambique Cabinet Ministers.

Their discussions followed South African military raids into Mozambique against SWAPO described as "a considerable" number of Cabinet Ministers who attended the meeting, which was largely confined to a report by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, on his recent European visit and "the most important events in Southern Africa over the past few weeks.

Attention was also given to proposals which emerged from this week's meeting in Swaziland between South African Cabinet Ministers and Mozambique representatives. His announcement that the decision to have a meeting of a large Cabinet presence at the SCC meeting as seen as indicative of the importance of developments.

Mr Pik Botha's recent
Machel says talks crucial and decisive

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—President Samora Machel of Mozambique described Tuesday’s talks with South Africa in Swaziland, as ‘decisive and crucial for life in southern Africa’.

He was speaking to journalists early yesterday before leaving Guinea-Bissau where he attended a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The Mozambican President added: “The South African Government are as conscious of this as is the Western world and the United States.”

Agenda

President Machel also announced that he had received a long message from President of the US the day before the talks.

Tuesday’s meeting in Swaziland between a South African delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha and a Mozambican delegation were the result of two weeks of intensive diplomatic exchanges involving Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique.

The exchanges started with the arrival in Mozambique, two weeks ago, of an envoy of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr. Mario Soares, with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting between Mozambique and South Africa.

The arrival of the Portuguese special envoy followed talks in Lisbon between Mr. Pik Botha and the Portuguese Premier as well as his Foreign Minister, Dr. Jaime Gama.

It is believed the Portuguese envoy was Dr. Matos Proenca, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a close confident of the Portuguese Prime Minister.

Politbureau

On his arrival in Maputo he was flown to Pemba, the capital of the far northern province of Cabo Delgado, for a meeting with President Machel.

President Machel then summoned to Pemba some of his most senior ministers, among them Maj.-Gen. Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister for Economic Affairs, Col. Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Maj.-Gen. Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All three are members of Freiismo’s 11-man Politbureau and have participated in the Mozambican delegations to two previous meetings with South Africa.

The Mozambican delegation to Tuesday’s talks was led by Maj.-Gen. Veloso and included Col. Monteiro and Col. Sergio Vieira, governor of the northern province of Nampula and former Minister of Agriculture.

Both colonels are Mozambican-born Indians.
Envoy's secret mission led to Maputo-SA talks

By JOSÉ CAETANO

Tuesday's sensitive talks between Mozambique and South Africa in Swaziland were given the go-ahead two weeks ago when a Portuguese special envoy was flown secretly to meet President Samora Machel at his holiday cottage.

The diplomatic shuttle led to South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, being told during a second Lisbon stopover that President Machel had agreed to talks.

Yesterday, President Machel told journalists in Guinea-Bissau — where he attended a summit of Portuguese-speaking African countries — that the talks at the Royal Guest House in Ezulwini Valley were "decisive and crucial for life in Southern Africa."

In Maputo, well-informed sources and President Machel was discreet, there must be no "linkage of status" between the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the African National Congress in the negotiations.

Mozambique regards the MNR as "South African-supported bantustans" with no ideology" while maintaining that its support of African National Congress is confined to political, diplomatic and humanitarian aid.

Mozambique has denied repeatedly that there are ANC bases in its territory, despite South African scepticism.

Now, the talks are over the dramatic story of two weeks of intensive behind-the-scenes diplomatic exchanges — involving Portugal. South Africa and Mozambique — can be told. It began when a special envoy of the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, arrived in Maputo with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting.

His arrival followed talks in Lisbon between Mr Pik Botha and the Portuguese premier and his Foreign Minister, Dr Jaime Gama.

Information received in Maputo last week identified the Portuguese envoy as Dr Matos Pioence, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a confidante of Dr Soares.

Dr Pioence was flown to Maputo, the capital of the far northern province of Cabo Delgado, to meet President Machel, who was spending a three-week holiday in a cottage in the city outskirts.

Immediately after the meeting, President Machel summoned some of his most senior ministers, among them Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice and Major-General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All three are members of Frelimo's 11-man Political Bureau and have been part of Mozambican delegations to two previous meetings with South Africa. During the Pemba meeting President Machel is known to have reviewed the results of past meetings with South Africa, drafted position papers for Tuesday's meeting, and named his delegation.

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, the white Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs was chosen to lead the delegation which included Coloreles Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice, and Sergio Vieira, Governor of the northern province of Niassa and former Minister of Agriculture.

The Portuguese envoy then flew back to Lisbon to relay to Mr Pik Botha — on a second stopover after his 11-nation European tour — the message that President Machel had agreed to the talks.

See Page 2
SA ‘not fencing around’ in talks with Maputo

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

SOUTH AFRICA was involved in serious negotiations with Mozambique and not “fencing around marginal issues” as in her discussions with Angola, Mr Michael Spencer, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

“The people involved are serious.” Mr Spencer, the institute’s programme director, said of Tuesday’s talks in Swaziland between senior members of the South African Cabinet and the Mozambique Council of Ministers.

The talks, however, did not hinge on the dismantling of alleged African National Congress military bases in Mozambique, he added.

President Samora Machel has previously insisted that the ANC has no military bases or training camps in Mozambique, a point which he again made when he announced that Mozambique and South Africa were involved in negotiations.

President Machel’s statement has been backed up by independent observers, who have identified Angola and not Mozambique as the territory where most ANC insurgents are trained.

Military bases in the sense of camps where fighters are trained was not an issue in the talks, Mr Spencer said.

“Pretoria is concerned about the ANC office where the planning (for raids into South Africa) is done and where ANC men get their final instructions,” he added.

On the question of whether South Africa would press for an undertaking by President Machel not to allow ANC insurgents to travel through Mozambique, Mr Spencer said Pretoria might have to settle for a reduction in the number of ANC men crossing into South Africa.

He explained “South Africa is not dealing with a strong government which holds sway over the whole of Mozambique. Its control over the country is limited.”

Thus what South Africa could realistically expect was that the hoped-for accord would lead to “progressive disengagement” of the ANC in Mozambique, not a complete and immediate cessation of its activities.

Mr Spencer pointed out that the Swaziland Government offered South Africa “maximum co-operation” on curtailment of the movement of ANC fighters through Swaziland — but that even it was unable to bring it to a halt entirely.

A diplomat commented on the talks “They have to be to the good. Anything which increases dialogue has to be supported. Anything which facilitates peaceful political evolution in South Africa and stability in Southern Africa is to be welcomed.”

According to unconfirmed reports South Africa has told senior members of the anti-Machel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to “pack their bags and leave.”

President Machel has accused South Africa of backing the MNR.
Pik hints at more talks with Maputo leaders

CAPE TOWN: There may be further talks between South Africa and Mozambique after yesterday's meeting in Swaziland.

South African sources attach great importance to the latest efforts to bring about better relations between the two countries.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said today that at stake were "great and extremely important matters" which could make the difference between war or peace in Southern Africa.

The climate for yesterday's meeting was created during the recent European trip by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P F (Pik) Botha, Portugal and the United States seem to have played key roles.

There have been indications recently that President Samora Machel of Mozambique wants to move away from Russia and nearer to the West.

Yesterday's talks took place between Mozambican Ministers, Mr Botha, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

The Mozambican team included the Economics Minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, the former Security Minister, Mr Sergio Vieira; and the Justice Minister, Mr Jose Oscar Monteiro.

Mr Botha said that the discussions had covered a wide field including security. He would not react to speculation that the meeting could pave the way for a meeting between Mr P W Botha and Mr Machel.

Mr Botha said he could say nothing further until he had reported to the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, but he added that the possibility of more talks could not be ruled out.

South Africa has accused Mozambique of harbouring African National Congress members who have committed terrorist bomb attacks and has launched several attacks on ANC bases in Maputo.

In turn, Mozambique has accused South Africa of sponsoring rebels fighting its Government.

The Mozambican and Swazi Governments were silent on yesterday's talks although President Machel said the talks were essential for regional peace.

"The main objective is that no country should attack another," he told newsmen in Guinea Bissau while attending a three-day summit of Portugal's former African territories.
Machel troops 'destroy two rebel bases'

MAPUTO - Government troops have destroyed two guerrilla bases of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in southern Inhambane province, the government news agency AIM said yesterday. AIM said the rebels suffered heavy losses in the attacks in Morrumbene district, which took place last week. Government forces captured 15 guerrillas and a "quantity" of war material. The government launched a major offensive in August against insurgents of the MNR, which is opposed to the government of President Samora Machel. — UPI
Ministers hold talks in Swaziland

Maputo in key talks with Pik

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

IN A development of potentially great importance for the sub-continent, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and senior Cabinet colleagues met top Mozambican Cabinet Ministers yesterday.

Their discussions, on the "neutral ground" of Swaziland, could be the first preliminary move toward an agreement in which both countries would undertake not to support rebels seeking to overthrow their respective governments.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louw le Grange.

Their presence clearly points to the importance of security matters in the discussions.

The Mozambican delegation is said to have been headed by the Minister of State for the Presidency, Mr Jacinto Soares Veiga, who, perhaps significantly, has previously served as Mozambique's Minister of Security.

South Africa has long charged that the Frelimo regime of President Samora Machel allows insurgents of the African National Congress to use its territory to plan attacks in South Africa.

In an effort to persuade Mozambique to neutralise or restrain ANC exiles, South Africa has banned ANC funds on ANC targets in Mozambique in the last two years.

Mozambique has in turn, accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in its rebellion against President Machel's government.

Subcommittee of the MNR, which was originally thought to have been financed by dispossessed Portuguese businessmen, are widely reported to have inflicted crippling blows on the Mozambican economy.

The talks in Swaziland were confirmed by President Machel in a statement yesterday at the end of a two-day meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Gomeau-Busua.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on President Machel's statement, but it had earlier confirmed that Mr Botha would take part in them.
I can't pay, says broached former Deputy Minister

By WIM VANVOLLSEM

The former Deputy Minister of Land Affairs, Mr Henk van der Walt, was prononounced arrested in the Pretoria Supreme Court yesterday.

In a signed note handed into court, the former top Nationalist politician admitted that he had no money left and would be unable to pay any of his debts.

The application was brought by Van den Bosch and Sassenhoffs Hotel owner, Mr Christiaan Servaes Herbst, who claimed Mr Van der Walt had told him he was unable to repay R22,000 owed him.

In another action at the end of last month Mr Van der Walt was ordered by the Supreme Court to repay a total of R137,000 after three Matkotong men Dr Peter Scott, Mr Andries Bloem and Dr Jacob Vorster, had sought two default judgments and one summary judgment against the former minister.

It was claimed that cheques for that amount signed by Mr Van der Walt had bounced.

The Rand Daily Mail was told at the time that several people in the Western Transvaal had been to see lawyers about investments they had made with Mr Van der Walt, who said the standing would keep monthly interests of up to 17% and 15% paid on them.

The investments ranged between R5,000 and R20,000 each.

The investors claimed to the Mail that the scheme seemed to work well for the first six months. However, August this year interest payments and capital refunds started to create problems.

The Transvallei Law Society is Mr Van der Walt's lawyer firm, V Associates and Mr Van's Minister Sapa.

Yesterday's Herbst said before the order Walf had difficulties, exceeding R233,000.

A typical Van der Walt is in the room, kown owing from my mother to 1 shall not have any obligations now or in the future.

Warrning Test teams sh:
hotel — and also the w

By RODNEY HARTMAN

Mail Man on Tour

DURBAN — Both the Springbok and West Indian teams have been booked into the same central city hotel here — perhaps one way of ensuring that all already exists between the warring parties in cricket’s Super Series.

The Caribbean team arrived here yesterday — to spend a day free from any official commitments and the Springboks assemle tomorrow to prepare for the first four-day Test, which starts at Kingsmead on Friday. Meanwhile, opposing captains Peter Kirsten and Lawrence Rowe yesterday agreed that the scene is set for a uncompromising contest in the Christmas Test.

The reason for their unani

Barnards' baring the racecourse is

THE conviction and suspen

By Mr P J Barnard from attending race meetings for a period of six months by the Stewards! Board were confirmed yesterday by the local executive. Mr Barnard, husband of trainer Jean Barnard, was found guilty of conducting himself in a manner which has the effect of discrediting horse racing at a race meeting at the Vaal Racecourse on August 3.

Mr Barnard has the right of appeal to the Head Executive Committee.
SA in talks with Maputo

By: Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — In a development of potentially great importance for the sub-continent, the South African Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha, and senior cabinet colleagues yesterday met top Mozambican cabinet ministers on the “neutral ground” of Swaziland.

Their discussions could be the first preliminary move toward an accord, in which both countries would undertake not to support rebel insurgents seeking the overthrow of established governments in Pretoria and Maputo.

Mr. Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr. Louis le Grange, their presence clearly pointing to the importance of security matters in the discussions.

The Mozambican delegation is said to have been headed by the minister of state for the presidency, Mr. Jaenito Soares Veloso, who has previously served as Mozambique’s Minister of Security.

South Africa has long charged that the Frelimo regime of President Samora Machel allows insurgents of the African National Congress to use its territory to plan attacks in South Africa.

Mozambique has, in turn, accused South Africa of supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) in its guerrilla rebellion against President Machel’s government.

MNR saboteurs are widely reported to have inflicted crippling blows on the Mozambican economy.

The talks in Swaziland were confirmed by President Machel in a statement yesterday at a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Guineau-Bissau.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs yesterday declined to comment on President Machel’s statement, but it had earlier confirmed that Mr. Botha would be in Swaziland for talks with Swazi leaders who, it later transpired, hosted the meeting between the South Africans and the Mozambicans.

In his statement, President Machel emphasized that the meeting did not imply recognition of apartheid or the “bantustans”, or a willingness to destroy the ANC, which he characterized as a movement struggling for the people’s rights, justice and freedom.

President Machel said: “One cannot choose one’s neighbours. The South Africans are as troublesome to us as we are to them. Our principal objective is to ensure that neither country attacks the other.”

Lisbon talks

The meeting almost certainly had its immediate genesis in discussions in Lisbon last month between Mr. Botha and the Portuguese Prime Minister, Mr. Mario Soares, and the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Mr. Jaime Gama.

At the time, Portugal was reported to have offered to set up a meeting on “neutral ground” between South Africa and Mozambique.

Portugal expressed concern over MNR sabotage of the Cabora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique. Portugal is responsible for maintenance of the scheme and is hard hit financially by attacks on it, which make it difficult to sell electricity to offset capital and running costs.
MBABANE — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha met his Mozambican counterpart, Mr. Joachim Chissano in Swaziland today, according to a BBC report monitored in Mbabane this afternoon.

The report followed speculation that the kingdom might be asked to host a summit between South Africa's Prime Minister, Mr. P. W. Botha, and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

It is not known what the ministers discussed today — but the activities of the African National Congress in South Africa and the Mozambique National Resistance in Mozambique were almost certainly high on the agenda.

The meeting follows Mr Pik Botha's recent European tour.
EEC, UN rush drought aid to Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The European Economic Community and the United Nations are sending emergency food and medical supplies to Mozambique where starvation has reached disaster proportions.

The UN's world food programme has pledged more than 30,000 tons of emergency food aid.

The Star's London Bureau says tens of thousands are believed to have died in the worst droughts in the history of Mozambique, according to aid workers who have recently visited the stricken areas.

An American expert said the situation was comparable with that of the Biafra and Ethiopian drought disasters.

A Mozambique official said the country's total grain needs until May were 436,000 tons of which 268,000 were available or promised.

It was too early to make predictions about next year's harvest, but it had rained in many parts in November and early December.

The Star's Foreign News Service in Brussels reports that a charter plane flew into Maputo on Saturday with aid from the EEC which has promised aid worth £125,000 altogether.

EEC officials said the drought was thought to be as serious as the one which devastated Ethiopia in 1974.

The aid is to be distributed by the West German Red Cross.
Mozambican Christians fear Frelimo clampdown

CHRISTIANS in Mozambique will be entering the new year uncertain of their future after recent signs that Frelimo is getting uncomfortable with the strong Christian influence in the Marxist-ruled country, writes Leon Bekker.

The government-controlled newspaper Noticias has carried a number of reports focussing critically on aspects of Christianity, as well as a cartoon which suggested the Bible does not care for common humanity.

A missionary who has worked in Mozambique for many years, Edward Cain, has said in an interview the cartoon indicated a "blind hostility" to Christianity.

Mr Cain has also severely criticised President Samora Machel's investiture as a Knight Grand Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George.

It was "an insult to the Christian figures the order is named after," he said.

However, it is clear Frelimo still finds it necessary to tolerate the presence of Christian churchmen in the country, particularly because of the Catholic Church's support among the majority of the population after centuries of Portuguese rule.

The Catholics have deliberately refrained from criticism of the new order and have adopted a high profile in the current drought conditions the country is experiencing.

The Catholic organisation Caritas has done months of work in Mozambique's cities and countryside distributing food and other necessities to the country's hungry population.

Frelimo is aware of the psychological impact this work has had among the people and knows that to move against the church now would not be good politics.

Over the years, the Christian presence in the country would also not endanger Machel to the British, so soon after his investiture with one of the most respected honours in Christendom.

However, priests in Mozambique are carefully monitoring the government's official statements and religiously reading Noticias, which is the channel used by Frelimo to convey its thinking to the people.

Sometimes the signs are confusing. Within days of the anti-Bible cartoon, a front-page report conveyed the country's thanks to Caritas for its work in relieving the human ravages of the drought.

Father John Coleman, who co-ordinates liaison between the Catholic archbishops in Southern Africa, said he was not aware of increased hostility from the Mozambican government.

"They have their hands too full with the drought and value the assistance of the church in that regard," he said.

He also said the church had made it clear that it saw no purpose in the continuing acts of sabotage the Frelimo regime is experiencing.

The government of Samora Machel was, however, obviously anti-Christian and there were constantly noises from senior Frelimo men against the church, he said.

"The church in Mozambique has the support of the people and Frelimo knows that. They know that if they move against the church they will have trouble from the people of Mozambique." Mr Cain said the Frelimo Government demanded total revolution which included the overthrow of, among other things, the concept of private property, liberty, culture and the legal system.

"They must on a total break with the past," he said.

Criticising the investiture of President Machel, he said the Frelimo leader believed he could attract Western support and his new title would help him in this quest.

"However, Frelimo was clearly irrevocably opposed to Christianity and the Christian way of life," he said.

A white Mozambican, who has settled in Johannesburg, said this week he believed Frelimo and the Catholic Church were "cruel and out for power, against each other like wary enemies."

The man, who asked not to be named, said he thought the church, headed by Archbishop Alexandre Jose Marins dos Santos, was "cleverly playing a waiting game" and doing all the right things to remain in the government's good books.

"Especially in their decision not to say anything in favour of the counter-revolutionary anti-Frelimo forces and indeed to delicately condemn those forces, has ensured that the Catholic Church will have a breathing space for a while."

"But it is obvious they are enemies. Noticias can hardly restrain itself from being anti-church whenever it gets the chance," he said.

"Once the drought had been overcome and the economy improved, Frelimo would not need the support of the churches anymore."

"Then we will see what happens," he said.
Machel tells of fighting

LISBON — Mozambican President Samora Machel has said that in recent fighting troops captured "thousands of armed bandits" backed by South Africa, the official Mozambican news agency, Aim, reported on Thursday.

In a related development, the agency said senior Mozambican and Zimbabwean ministerial delegations met on Wednesday in Beira to discuss the security of the oil pipeline linking the Mozambican port to its landlocked neighbour.

In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, Aim said President Machel told a public rally in Beira on Wednesday that "the most criminal" of the captured guerillas would be "selected for presentation to the people".

"Let the people decide what to do with them," President Machel reportedly said, adding that "thousands of armed bandits" had been seized in recent months.

The Marxist government has sent some 70 people before firing squads after summary "revolutionary tribunal" or mass rally trials in the past three years on charges of economic sabotage or belonging to the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo).

The guerrillas claim to have 15,000 fighters operating in the entire country of 13 million people. Intelligence sources said they are active in nine of 10 provinces and get aid from South Africa.

Senior Mozambican and Zimbabwean ministers met in Beira on Wednesday to discuss protection of their oil pipeline which crosses rebel operational zones.

A strong Zimbabwean military force has supported Mozambican troops during the past 16 months in protecting the pipeline. — UPI

Second arms cache found

MBABANE — Another cache of Russian-made arms and explosives, believed to have been hidden by the African National Congress, has been discovered in Swaziland, this time in an unoccupied farmhouse near Malkerns, 20 km west of Manzini.

A domestic worker said they discovered machine-guns hidden on shelves and an assortment of objects, which turned out to be bomb components and timing devices, in a bucket.

A Swaziland Police spokesman in Mbabane confirmed the find.

Last week, eight limpet mines were found in a bag in the bush in southern Swaziland — Sapa.
Frelimo launches major offensive against MNR

The Star’s Foreign News Service

GORGONOSA (Mozambique) — Frelimo forces have launched an offensive against the main bases inside the country of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which, if successful, could break the back of the rebel movement.

There are three MNR bases around Cavalo in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, 160 km northwest of Beira.

Officials say there are more than 2,000 armed men in the bases, plus many more who are unarméd and untrained.

MNR operations in the central part of Mozambique are run from Cavalo, and it is an ideal location for guerrilla action.

 Guerrillas based near Gorongosa can easily move into four provinces and attack roads and railway lines from Beira and Maputo to Zimbabwe.

The Mozambican army has launched a pincer movement from the small towns of Gorongosa and Maringue.

Dozens of small MNR advance camps have been captured and the three main bases are now surrounded — according to Mauricio Bento, one of the army commanders — and heavy artillery is being moved up.

Gorongosa remains a dangerous area. Supply convoys to the two towns are frequently attacked, and there are daily skirmishes in the bush nearby.

Mozambique’s military chief says the Government’s armed forces are “fully on the offensive” against the MNR, reports the Mozambican news agency AIM.

The forces Chief of Staff, General Sebastiao Mabote, told a Press conference in Maputo yesterday that the army had destroyed many of the MNR’s major bases in five provinces.

He claimed that many of the bases captured had received supplies from South Africa.

More than 3,000 “bandits of the MNR” had either surrendered or had been captured by the army during the offensive so far, General Mabote said.

Many of the MNR’s supply routes had been cut off, he said, and “their general staff in Pretoria will have to embark on a reorganisation if it is to continue supplying the bandits.”

The army’s success this year was a “great improvement” over last year, the general said.

First 25 amnesty prisoners freed

The Star’s Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The first 25 people to benefit from the Mozambican amnesty decreed on December 25 have been released from Maputo’s Machava prison. On leaving custody, each of the former prisoners was given a document to be presented to their local authorities. The document explains clearly that, in the case of a further offence, the amnesty will be immediately withdrawn.

Former prisoners are to be given their old jobs back wherever possible. If they have no job to return to, they must accept any productive work that the local authorities may give them. The authorities must find such work for them within 30 days.
Rebels claim vast gains in Mozambique

LISBON. — Mozambican rebels killed 138 government troops, seized several towns and destroyed communication links in a campaign against the government of President Samora Machel, a guerrilla spokesman said yesterday.

The Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance movement said the new offensive was the biggest since Mozambique won independence from Portugal in 1975.

He said the guerrillas had scored victories along the Zambezi River and along the important railway link from Malawi to the port of Beira.

Guerrillas destroyed the Ponte de Noveulu, 55km from Beira, stopping all rail traffic, and attacked the town of Semacuezza, 56km north-east of Beira, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the campaign began at the start of the rainy season three weeks ago and was still under way.

However, in Maputo, Mozambique's military commander said yesterday that Mozambique was "fully on the offensive" and in a much better position than it had been a year ago against rebels said to be backed by South Africa.

Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-Commander Sebastiao Mambote, said more than 3,000 "bandits" had been captured or surrendered in the past year, and a number of arms caches uncovered.

"Bandita" is the official Mozambican term for guerrillas of the (MNR).

South Africa denies the charges that it gives rebels weapons and tactical support — Sapa-AP
Mall Correspondent
LISBON — The possibility of a summit meeting on neutral ground between South Africa and Mozambique grew stronger yesterday with disclosures in Lisbon of intense efforts to bring about such an encounter.

The national news agency ANOP reported that during his official visit to Portugal last month South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha told the Portuguese the SA Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, was willing to meet with President Samora Machel to discuss the difficulties existing between the two countries.

This followed a similar earlier statement by President Machel during his state visit to Portugal in October in which he emphasised his country's desire for "peaceful co-existence" with South Africa.

The Portuguese dispatched a senior Foreign Ministry official to Maputo hours after Mr Botha's visit, to relay South Africa's position to the Mozambicans — giving rise to current reports that Portugal is mediating between the two countries to help reduce tensions and to improve internal security in Mozambique.

Mr Pik Botha, who returned to Lisbon today en route to Johannesburg, is expected to explore further the proposed summit meeting between the two leaders, in a fresh round of talks with the Portuguese.

Lisbon has offered its good offices to both sides in opening up dialogue because of its traditional links with southern Africa. Lisbon also has two major headaches in Mozambique.

Portugal spent about R6 200 000 last year on the sabotage-prone Cahora Bassa hydro-electric scheme in Mozambique, and finds it difficult to recoup its expenditure from sales of power to South Africa because of guerrilla activity.

Portuguese nationals working in Mozambique have become a prime target for attacks by rebels.
Fate of MNR in balance: say sources

Seven people were injured in the third blast in just over a week. Some of them are in hospital. Mr Piet Tito, Mr George Lakgwane, Mrs Hendriks, Mr Jansen, Mr Botha, Mr Pistorius, and Mr Steyn were injured. The MNR is in balance, according to sources.

Own Correspondent
LISBON — The future of the South African-backed rebel movement in Mozambique — Renamo — appears to be in the balance following preliminary moves to reach a security agreement between Pretoria and Maputo. Portuguese sources believe Renamo, the Portuguese acronym for the Mozambican National Resistance movement, has been responsible for constant and sometimes spectacular sabotage in Mozambique since 1977.

The Portuguese hope that the rebels can be isolated, but they will be able to operate effectively. Diplomatic sources say that since the Rhodesia visit, the rebels' chief co-ordinator in South Africa, Mr E. C. P. Botha, has been under pressure to keep a low profile, while a number of other Renamo officials abroad have been removed from their posts.

The South Africans have long been divided between those who believe Renamo should be an active guerrilla force, harassing Maputo, and those who believe the movement should develop a political programme.

Now, however, in exchange for assurances that Mozambique will severely curtail the activities of ANC groups, South Africa seems to be reconsidering the role of Renamo.

William

Own Correspondent
LONDON — Prince William's walking-talking debut — well he did say "daddy" — has captivated much of the world.

Mr William, 19, who is a speciality book of life, passport, and other documents, was accompanied by his "daddy".
SA deal with Machel can help Reagan in election year

REPORTS are that Mr P W Botha and Mozambique's President Samora Machel, accompanied by their respective foreign ministers, Mr Pik Botha and Mr Joaquim Chissano, may meet to talk about things somewhere in Africa, possibly up in the Cape Verde Islands.

Of course there is a great deal to talk about between the two countries and their governments. But when you get down to the fundamentals, what can South Africa, ruled by the Nationalists, and Mozambique, ruled by people who call themselves Marxists, actually talk about with profit?

For instance, is it possible to strike any sort of bargain between Pretoria and Maputo which will induce the American senators to call off the prohibitions on further International Monetary Fund grants of cash to South Africa in these days of growing cash drought?

But this is obviously true - in moves to institute a world-wide reflux to trade or deal with South Africa that it is backed enthusiastically by every black country in the world. What could dead-broke Mozambique do or say which could go in the teeth of this gathering campaign?

Horse-trading

When South Africa dealt to a former African possession of Portugal, Angola, about some sort of arrangement, there was some sort of obvious horse-trading to be done.

If the Cubans would go home from Angola, South Africa might be able to pull her troops back from parts of Angola and even SWA-Namibia.

However, only recently President Dos Santos of Angola said interviewers in a tired sort of way that the talks Angola had conducted with South Africa had led nowhere and resulted in nothing.

What could be considered a bargain between Mozambique and South Africa today? That South Africa could call off all allegations and support of the "war to resist apartheid," Renamo, which is causing such consternation in Lusaka, 

In return Mozambique could cease harbouring South Africa's guerrillas in the African National Congress.

Mr Chissano would say of the Renamo fighters that they were simply "a band of fascists and criminals recruited by right-wing forces to be used as instruments to destabilize Mozambique."

To which one or other of Mr Botha would retort that the ANC was largely a bunch of Marxist terrorists supported by Russia trying to destabilize South Africa:

Possibly the ANC might give some under-handing to stop using certain routes through Mozambique if the South Africans refused to send the Mozambican guerrilla supplies and reinforcements - but the United States has already impressed on the election year.

Congress

Machel and Mr Chissano have by accounts been something of a success. The efforts to drum up business between Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands, Portugal, France, Yugoslavia and

Black voters

The election in America is not all that cut and dried in Mr Reagan's favour that he can afford to be seen backing outright South African activities on the subcontinent and thus deeply offending the black voters in America.

A large movement in

Conversations between Mr P W Botha and President Machel could be very stilted if they ever face one another across a table.
Mozambique talks 'serious'

Own Correspondent

LONDON — South Africa was involved in serious negotiations with Mozambique and not "fencing around marginal issues" as in her discussions with Angola, Mr Michael Spicer, of the Institute of International Affairs, said yesterday.

"The people involved are serious," said Mr Spicer, the institute's programme director, commenting on Tuesday's talks in Swaziland between senior members of the South African Cabinet and the Mozambique Council of Ministers.

The talks, however, did not hinge on the dismantling of alleged ANC military bases in Mozambique, he added.

President Samora Machel insisted that the ANC has no military bases or training camps in Mozambique.

Military bases, in the sense of camps where fighters are trained, were not at issue in the talks, Mr Spicer said.

"Pretoria is concerned about the ANC office where the planning (for raids into South Africa) is done and where ANC men get their final instructions," he added.

Mr Spicer said Pretoria might have to settle for a reduction of the number of ANC men crossing from Mozambique into South Africa, in place of an undertaking by President Machel not to allow ANC insurgents to transit through Mozambique.

Thus what South Africa could realistically expect was that the hoped-for accord would lead to "progressive disengagement" of the ANC in Mozambique, not an immediate cessation of its activities.

According to unconfirmed reports South Africa has told senior members of the anti-Machel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to "pack their bags and leave."

The reported expulsion of South Africa-based MNR men is cited as evidence of Pretoria's determination to ensure that the negotiations with Mozambique succeed.
Machel: ‘Talks were crucial’

Owen Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG - President Samora Machel of Mozambique has described Tuesday's talks between Mozambique and South Africa, in Swaziland, as "decisive and crucial for life in Southern Africa".

He was speaking to journalists yesterday shortly before his departure from Guinea-Bissau where he attended a summit meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries.

The Mozambican President added "They (the South African Government) are aware of this as is the Western World and the United States".

President Machel also announced that he had received a long message of support from the United States the day before the talks were held.

Tuesday's talks between a South African delegation led by Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, and a high powered Mozambican delegation were the result of two weeks of intensive, behind the scenes, diplomatic exchanges involving Portugal, South Africa and Mozambique.

The exchanges started with the arrival in Mozambique two weeks ago of an envoy of the Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, with a suggested agenda for a possible meeting between Mozambique and South Africa.

The arrival of the Portuguese special envoy followed talks in Lisbon between Mr Pik Botha and the Portuguese Premier as well as his Foreign Minister Dr Jaime Gama.

According to information received in Maputo last week the Portuguese envoy was Dr Manoel Proença, Director-General of Political Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a close confidant of the Portuguese Prime Minister.

On his arrival in Maputo Dr Proença was flown to Pemba for a meeting with President Machel.

Immediately after his meeting with Dr Proença, President Machel summoned to Pemba some of his most senior ministers, among them Major-General Jacinto Soares Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs and Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro, Minister of Justice.

During the meeting with his "inner cabinet", President Machel is known to have reviewed the results of past meetings with South Africa, drafted the position papers for Tuesday's meeting and named the Mozambican delegation to the talks.

By decision of President Machel the Mozambican delegation to Tuesday's talks was led by Major-General Veloso.

The South African delegation to the talks was led by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, who was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan and the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange.

According to well informed sources in Maputo, President Machel is insistent that there should be no "linkage of status" between the so-called Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the ANC in any negotiations with South Africa.
Cahora barrage sabotage blocks power to SA

Mail Reporter

There has been no power to South Africa from the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric dam in Mozambique since October.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday the most recent power outage was due either to "sabotage or a fault, we are not sure which." This break in supply is the latest in a series of frequent cuts since the two lines supplying South Africa from the Cahora Bassa scheme came fully into service in 1979.

After a six-month break when the power lines were knocked out by fighting between Mozambique army and guerrillas, said to be of the Mozambique National Resistance, power to South Africa was resumed in June. Only two months later, in August, guerrillas belonging to the Mozambique National Resistance Movement claimed responsibility for cutting off the power after sabotaging pylons.

The multi-million Cahora Bassa scheme was a major subject in talks held in Portugal this week between Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his Portuguese counterpart, Mr Jaime Gama.

An Escom spokesman said yesterday the dam was able to supply South Africa with some 5% of her total daily electrical needs.

In talks between Mr Pik Botha and Mr Jaime Gama, Portugal complained that revenue from Cahora Bassa had dwindled because of acts of sabotage to the power lines by anti-government rebels in Mozambique.