MOZAMBIQUE GENERAL

1984

JUNE — DECEMBER
SA may fight the soldiers

By Malcolm Fothergill

Out of the secrecy, lies and propaganda that surround the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), an ugly possibility is emerging: South Africa, acting as a proxy for the MNR, could soon be fighting its battles in the Mozambican bush.

This possibility arose because, on June 2, the Mozambique government announced it had approved logistical support for its military forces. This included providing military equipment such as vehicles, ammunition, and medical supplies.

The Mozambique government's decision was motivated by a need to strengthen its military capabilities against what it perceives as a threat from South African military support to the MNR. This support, according to government sources, includes the provision of military equipment and personnel to the MNR.

The move is expected to increase tensions between South Africa and Mozambique, already unsettled by the continued presence of anti-government forces in the latter country. The Mozambique government has long expressed concern over South African support to the MNR, despite repeated denials by the South African government.

The Mozambique government has previously been critical of South Africa's support to the MNR, accusing it of being a destabilizing force in the region. The government's announcement of logistical support is seen as a direct response to what it considers as a threat from South Africa.

The MNR has a long history of fighting against the Mozambique government. It has been active in the country since the early 1970s, with its roots in the Mozambican resistance against Portuguese colonial rule.

The Mozambique government has warned that it will respond to any further aggression from South Africa. The move to provide logistical support is a clear indication of the government's determination to fight back against what it perceives as a threat.

Although the Mozambique government has not announced any specific military operations, it has warned that it will respond to any aggression from South Africa.

The move is likely to be seen as a significant escalation in the region, with implications for the stability of the area. The Mozambique government's decision is likely to be met with a strong reaction from South Africa, further compounding the already tense relationship between the two countries.

The Future of the MNR

By Malcolm Fothergill

The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) does not resemble a disciplined organisation with a chance of toppling Frelimo — it is more like a loose grouping of bandit gangs.

It was set up in 1976 by late Portuguese millionaire Mr. Jorge Jardim and guerrilla fighter Mr. Orlando Cristina — assassinated last April near Pretoria — with the aid of the Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation.

When Zimbabwe gained independence in April 1980, the MNR moved its headquarters to South Africa.

Africask expert Colin Legum wrote last August that the organisation's first South African base was at Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal, but later moved to nearby Zwaanendal.

Maintaining its policy of denial, the South African Defence Force said Mr. Legum's article was "highly speculative" and "laced with obvious propaganda coming from suspect sources".

But he has not been alone in seeing a South African connection. The US State Department view this year was that the MNR "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa".

Among the many MNR prisoners who have put the finger on South Africa was Lieutenant Carlos Zandemba, who said last October that five white South Africans had been living at an MNR base at Tombo which was overrun by Frelimo in August.

He said South African helicopters regularly flew to the base. Mr. Alberto Vicente of the MNR said guerrillas had been landed in Mozambique from a South African submarine.

Gauging the impact on the MNR of being kicked out of South
The Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) does not resemble a disciplined organisation with a chance of toppling Frelimo — it is more like a loose grouping of bandit gangs.

It was set up in 1976 by late Portuguese millionaire Mr Jorge Jardim and guerrilla fighter Mr Orlando Cristina — assassinated last April near Pretoria — with the aid of the then Rhodesian Central Intelligence Organisation.

When Zimbabwe gained independence in April 1980, the MNR moved its headquarters to South Africa.

Afric a expert Colin Legum wrote last August that the organisation’s first South African base was at Phalaborwa in the Northern Transvaal, but later moved to nearby Zoutboastad.

Maintaining its policy of denial, the South African Defence Force said Mr Legum’s article was “highly speculative” and “laced with obv ious propaganda coming from suspect sources”.

But he has not been alone in seeing a South African connection.

The US State Department view this year was that the MNR “receives the bulk of its support from South Africa”.

Among the many MNR prisoners who have put the finger on South Africa was Lieutenant Carlos Zambaninha, who said last October that five white South Africans had been living at an MNR base at Tete which was overrun by Frelimo in August.

He said South African helicopters regularly flew to the base.

Mr Alber tio Vicente of the MNR said guerrillas had been landed in Mozambique from a South African submarine.

Gauging the impact on the MNR of being kicked out of South Africa in the wake of the Nkomati Accord is difficult.

Not only does the South African Government continue to maintain, in the face of a mountain of evidence from many sources, that it has never had anything to do with the organisation, but MNR supporters among the country’s Portuguese community are jittery about talking to news men.

Assuming that the US State Department’s assessment of South Africa’s importance to the organisation was correct, and that the country has indeed cut the umbilical cord since the Nkomati pact, it would seem that the MNR’s future is bleak, even though it claims to have enough arms and ammunition for another two years.

Deprived of the weapons, training and other support a regional superpower like South Africa could give it, it must either find new supporters, win popular backing, or go under.

Sources say MNR leaders were in West Germany in the weeks before Nkomati trying to drum up support from the right wing there. Whether they succeeded is not known, but enthusiasm in Europe for a war being waged for vague causes in Africa is unlikely to be overwhelming.

As for gaining popular support, the MNR is finding it difficult to feed itself in drought-ravaged Mozambique — where up to 100,000 people face starvation — and is being forced to steal from the people who should be supporting it.

By themselves, acts of theft, murder and rape do not necessarily turn a population against a “liberation” movement. But how popular can such an organisation become if it lacks a political platform?
Maputo gin

NINE years after independence, the People's Republic of Mozambique is opening the door to Western investors.

"It's a buyer's market. They'll do almost anything to get people from abroad to look at propositions," says a diplomat.

In practical terms, what this means is that regulations controlling foreign investment are to be eased and made more welcoming, an application is in hand to join the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (Opic), which provides insurance for United States businesses investing abroad and membership is under consideration of the IMF and the World Bank.

Tourism is also being explored.

Of course, the March 16 signing of the Nkomati Accord goes with the new attitude. One immediate effect is that South African businessmen are making regular visits in search of trade.

Underlying these events is a brutally direct assessment by a leading member of the Mozambican Government: "Our economy has been destroyed," he says.

That startling statement to a visitor is borne out by the sight, as depressing as it has been for the past few years, of empty shops in the capital of Maputo — literally empty, offering for sale little more than bottles of hair oil or per-pet sauce.

 Staples such as flour or rice are available only with ration cards — and even then are in extremely short supply.

The value of the currency, the metical, is debased because there is so little to buy — the black market rate is said to be 360 for a rand, compared with about 30 at the official rate.

Buildings in the city are often seedy and in need of a coat of paint, buses are scarce and taxes even more so, and holes in pavements go on getting bigger.

The state of the economy is also revealed in the plight of hundreds of thousands in the population of 13-million who face starvation because of drought and lack of food.

The national budget is heavily in deficit and this year, for the first time, Mozambique has asked for a rescheduling of its international debts.

An obvious question is whether the Marxist-Leninist policy pursued by the ruling Frelimo party (still taking its name, the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique from its unsuccessful anti-colonial war) is the prime culprit for the country's woes.

The reaction of anti-Mozambicans will be strong, yes. And indeed, that is exactly the way it is seen among many South African whites who nostalgically remember their leisurely visits to Mozambique to enjoy the sun, the sea and the prawns in the days when the Portuguese ruled and blacks were kept in their inferior place.

Thus is not only rejected by a government leader but he argues an entirely contrary standpoint: "We have actually survived because of our controlled and planned economy, he asserts.

"With our problems, no management could have done it any better."

That Frelimo is the author of some of Mozambique's misery cannot be doubted. But the present situation is fundamentally affected by a combination of historical factors. The nearly 500 years of neglect and exploitation by the Portuguese colonialism which ended as recently as 1974, the overnight flight of the majority of the 250,000 Portuguese colonials, taking with them their skills and expertise and leading to the collapse of the internal marketing and agricultural system.

After independence, Mozambique's support for Robert Mugabe in the Rhodesian war drew damaging military retaliation.

Then came drought — which still continues. Early this year, there was Cyclone Domena's disastrous flooding.

And finally, also as a carry-over from Rhodesia days, there is the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) which has been murdering, robbing and kidnapping, destroying rural shops and clinics on a wholesale scale, and attacking railway and power lines.

Although South Africa has always denied complicity with the MNR, in the Nkomati Accord it pledged not to support any cross-border violence. More than two months since signing of the accord, MNR terror continues — but deprived of external support it would wither away over the coming months.

So basic is the MNR's role to the country's wellbeing and even survival that the inescapable conclusion is that the widespread violence showed the last straw in beating Mozambique to its knees, leading to it seeking new friendships with the West and to reach an accommodation with South Africa.

Mozambicans do not, however, admit they have
Ceremonially opens door to the West

BY BENJAMIN POGRUND

After visiting the Mozambican capital

It is by way of a "trivial" characteristic to say that Mozambique and the United States have both signed their attitudes to each other, making the exchange of ambassadors late last year. Others declare it isn't so much that Mozambique has become more ready to deal with Africa or the US, as that these countries have some merit as the US's attitude towards Mozambique was until recently over-simplistic, it is better understood Mozambican leaders say their fraternal relations and trade relations are healthy and to their advantage and they have every intention of seeking growth. At the same time, Mozambican denials that they have shifted are equally suspect. "The rhetoric is changing," a Western diplomat notes. "The government is talking about profit and about investment in the private sector." Domestically, the country is in several far-reaching ways different from what it was even while maintaining itself as a Marxist-Leninist party — with all this means in terms of a one-party state and a blurring of distinction between party and government — Frelimo has shown a high degree of pragmatism and willingness to bend to circumstances.

It is talent that is projecting necessity as a virtue.

Some profound policy changes have occurred over the years in the wake of the settlers' flight, Frelimo declared tens of thousands of houses, apartment blocks and shops as the property of the "people." But with disaster following untrained people made a mess of the shops — Frelimo switched to offering the shops for cooperatives — and for private owners. Similarly with the runs of agriculture Frelimo profound the ideal of large-scale State farms But again, disaster. So Frelimo has gone off on another tack, praising the merits of peasant — that is, individual — farming. The gloss is at its thickest in the handling of the Nkomati Accord. There is repetition of any suggestion that it was a victory for South Africa, that the powerful neighbour's mailed fist, applied through the Mozambique National Resistance movement and through economic pressures, drove Mozambique to make friends and to agree also to clamp down on the African National Congress.

No, it is said Mozambique and South Africa were in contact at the time of independence and the Nkomati Accord simply picks up the thread again. Other government officials go further, to the extent of hating the accord as a triumph for socialism and peace South Africa was forced to sit down and negotiate, they say.

Not everyone subscribes to this sort of euphoria, however. Some accept that circumstances made it impossible to avoid getting into bed with South Africa. Some people are anxious about how business relations with South Africa will work out, those who have spent their lives in emotional opposition to racism find it hard to swallow the sight of eager South African businessmen calling in search of deals, and they recoil from the prospect that greater numbers of white tourists from across the border will follow.

They are also unhappy that Mozambique, through the Nkomati Accord, has conferred a degree of "respectability" on apartheid South Africa. But government leaders dismiss negative talk of this kind. They say it is confined to a few intellectual circles. The mass of people, they say, are enthusiastic about the accord because it means the end of being victims of war and the country can now for the first time devote all its resources to development.

"We don't want to be the liberators of South Africa," they insist — adding that Mozambique's priority must be its own national interests.

The official enthusiastic commitment to the Nkomati Accord will please Pretoria as much as the Reagan Administration officials who played a major part in bringing it about.

For the clear signal from Mozambique is that the accord is not intended as a short-term treaty, to be discarded once better domestic times arrive. Indeed all the indications are that the threat is aimed at entrenching relations with South Africa so that it will become ever more difficult for either country to break from the other. The overriding fact is that Mozambique's "horizons have widened," as a diplomat puts it. How far this might go will be watched with equal interest in Pretoria, Washington and Moscow.
The R.A.N. Daily Mail, Wednesday, June 6, 1990

...benefits of accords...
Nkomati balance sheet — in rands, cents and meticais

BENJAMIN POGRUND reports, after visiting Maputo, on the economics of South Africa's accord with Mozambique

On the South African side, a banker who has made several visits to Mozambique, Mr. Barry Murray of the Hill Samuel Group, says, "My feeling is that we will have to employ innovative financing methods in that Mozambique's main resource at the moment is its future exports. "We have to come up with a scheme to utilise these exports to pay for urgently needed commodities and projects." One illustration he cites is that Mozambique has accepted a devaluation of the currency whereby several South African companies can operate as a consortium. If one or more of them does building or repair work in Maputo harbour, payment can be made by giving other consortium members who use the port for imports or exports a reduction in harbour dues.

It is against this background that officials in Maputo put together a list of their priorities in trade dealings with South Africa:

- First is full South African utilisation of Maputo harbour and the rail system.
- The phrase "geo-economics" is constantly quoted to point to Maputo being the natural harbour for much of the Transvaal.
- Purchase of Cahora Bassa power and at higher rates — which has already been achieved in a special government-to-government agreement.
- Labour. They want South Africa's mines to take in more than the current number of about 45,000 Mozambican men, 60% of whom are remitted directly to Maputo.
- That accounts for an invaluable R50 million or so of foreign currency. The duty is not only for greater numbers but also for rates of exchange which will favour Mozambique as was done for Portugal in colonial times.
- Agricultural co-operation is wanted. It is pointed out that Mozambique's climate is different from South Africa and water is available, at least in some areas. The country could produce year-round crops in some regions, for export to South Africa. "Joint ventures" in agro-business are on offer, whereby South Africans could administer large farms. Investment in industry so that Mozambique can produce manufactured goods is wide open to proposals. But expectations should not be too high. It's sobering to note the deficiencies in Mozambican production such as the fact that the United States already produces more than the biggest buyer of cashew nuts, would buy more — if only Mozambique could produce more. Also, this year the US has given Mozambique a 36,000-ton sugar quota. It's a valuable perk because the price is about double the world price. Unfortunately, it is unlikely that Mozambique will be able to take up the full quota.

Notes of caution are indeed the order of the day.

The Mozambicans stress they are open to business deals — "but always on a careful basis where everything should be clear. The feasibility of projects must be clear. We don't want to lose money."

South African businessmen who have been traveling across the border for discussions have for their part come to realise there is no rushing into quick deals. They speak of their experience that Mozambican "have a very disciplined and conservative financial approach."

A Western diplomat takes this even further. "In spite of the economic difficulties Mozambicans have a very good reputation for honesty and meeting their obligations," he says. "They don't take on things they can't do."

Meanwhile, while proposals and counter-proposals are being studied in Maputo and Johannesburg it all hangs on one major fac- tor — the South African Government has apparently not yet taken a decision about whether to support the proposed new financing arrangements through insurance cover or guarantees.

The immediate priority for Mozambique is food for its people — starvation is a real threat for hundreds of thousands — and animal feed for livestock.

In return, Mozambique would like to pay with products such as bananas, prawns, timber and tea — but over, say, five years. Eventually, it wants South African firms to join in producing the prawns, bananas and timber in "joint ventures."

Hence the risks would be shared so that any delays or problems would be dealt with not as defaults by a debtor, but as problems to be solved by both parties.

The same thinking applies to Maputo harbour and the rail system. "Our policy is to create facilities and to pay the cost from earnings from the facilities," says a government leader. This sort of link creates a common interest in overcoming problems.

He adds, "We would like to have long-term contracts with South African exporters so that we can go ahead with 'developing warhorses'".
MNR claims 467 dead in May attacks

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican rebels claim their forces stepped up attacks against Maputo, three provincial capitals and the Cahora Bassa power lines in May.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said it killed 467 soldiers, wounded "dozens" more, seized "tens of tons" of munitions and destroyed five tanks, six trains and 34 military transport vehicles in fighting in 10 Mozambican provinces.

It acknowledged the loss of 41 of its own men.

Guerillas were "almost daily" striking the capital's roads and rail links and its electricity supply system, causing blackouts "every two days."

Similar strikes—aimed at isolating administrative and economic centres — were under way around the provincial capitals of Sofala (formerly Beira), Zambezia (Quelimane) and Nampula.

It said nine Cahora Bassa pylons had been downed since the May 2 signing of the tripartite Pretoria-Lisbon-Maputo dam accord, despite "South African logistical support for the recuperation, maintenance and security" of the line.

Mozambique Radio said yesterday that 20 guerrillas had been killed and five others captured in operations in Maputo province since the weekend.

On Saturday, the Mozambican army claimed to have scored a major victory when the rebels' provincial base was destroyed near Magude, 160 km north of the capital.

Thirty-seven dead guerrillas were found in the base and large quantities of arms, ammunition, mines, radios and medicines were found.

A Portuguese cattleman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels 12 days ago near Maputo was found dead a few kilometres from his ranch.

The body of Mr. Sebastiao Jose de Carvalho, a resident in Mozambique for 10 years, was discovered near his Sabieh ranch, 50 km from the capital.

Mr. Carvalho's May 24 kidnapping followed the ambush killings of three other Portuguese near Maputo in a three-week period.

NEW DELHI — The Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar yesterday and reliable sources said a fierce hand-to-hand battle was still raging inside this morning.

The sources said Sikh militant leader Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale's order to surrender, and his armed men fought govern forces with mortars, machineguns and hand grenades. Heavy casualties were reported on both sides.

Official sources said that more than 700 Sikhs, including 150 at the Golden Temple, were arrested as the army raided more than 100 temples throughout Punjab in a major sweep to capture rebel weapons and ammunition and also seize ammunition. Rebel forces were alreadyozoing to the army siege, breached an embankment of the Bhakra main channel north of Chandigarh, and river waters submerged Bhaura village.

CHERBOURG — British paratroops to the cornfields of Normandy to mark the start of the anniversary of the invasion of France.

The first time was at about 1944 when Ranville became part of the Normandy invasion. Yesterday it was not the Panzer awaiting them but the Colonel-in-Chief, and hundreds, men who first made the world's symbol of courage.

Prince Charles had flown a scarlet helicopter of the Queen's West as Prince Charles chats with Colonel Remy, a leading French resistance fighter in World War 2, during the Prince's visit to Ranville cemetery yesterday on the 40th anniversary of the invasion of France. The Prince watched as parachutists dropped from the sky as their predecessors did 40 years ago.

Hart tri
Mozambique gets nod from businessmen
KEEPING AN EYE ON THE WORLD BEYOND OUR BORDERS

A REBEL blockade of the Mozambican capital Maputo has forced key members of the marxist government, including President Samora Machel, to move to a safer base 2,000km north of the city, a spokesman in Lisbon for the Renamo guerrilla movement claimed.

Rebel official Jorge Correia said that for the past three weeks Mr Machel and his closest advisers and Ministers had been living in Nampula and flying to Maputo daily to conduct government business.

Mr Correia said that the move had been prompted by a sharp increase in guerrilla attacks on Maputo and an upsurge in sabotage in the capital.

Mr Machel denied the rumours that his government fled Maputo, saying he and his Ministers are making a routine visit to the centre of the country.

Sabotage

Mr Correia agreed that the President frequently made visits to different parts of the country, but claimed that these usually did not extend beyond a week.

"Mr Machel and some of his Ministers have now been living in Nampula for three weeks and we believe it is because they sense the capital is no longer safe from our attacks," he said.

There has been no independent confirmation of the latest guerrilla claims which are difficult to verify at the moment.

Rebel blockade around Maputo

LISBON

KEN POTTINGER on claims that Samora Machel's government has fled Maputo.

Since South Africa and Mozambique signed a peace and security accord at Nkomati in March, the rebels, who previously enjoyed substantial backing from Pretoria, have stepped up their activities in two key areas in a bid to show they can survive without South Africa.

In Maputo yesterday, the official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) reported that anti-government rebels killed 10 people and wounded 19 when they fired on a civilian bus near the border with Swaziland on Wednesday.

AIM said the rebels, members of the Renamo resistance movement, opened fire some 60km west of Maputo as the bus was travelling along the main road from Maputo to the border town of Nhamacha.

Doctors at the central hospital said two survivors, a seven-year-old child and a 29-year-old miner were under intensive care.
Mozambique rebels say anglers are safe

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement (MNR) has condemned Maputo for hosting a South African deep-sea fishing contest, but has acknowledged that its guerrillas lack the means to strike at the island contest site.

"The fishermen will be safe as long as they remain on Inhaca Island and don't come ashore," the MNR said.

The MNR has warned foreigners to leave the country or risk becoming "legitimate military targets."

The MNR spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the fishing competition on Inhaca, about 40 kilometers off Maputo, was cheap propaganda because it aimed to encourage the false idea that Mozambique could re-launch its tourist trade.

Maputo's ban on Mozambican fishermen taking part in the contest because of the anti-South Africa sports boycott by African States was "complete hypocrisy," given its role as host, said Mr Correia. — Sapa-Reuters.
Scepticism about report of Maputo-MINR peace plan
30 MNR men killed - claim

MAPUTO - Thirty Mozambican rebels had been killed and a similar number injured in a recent offensive by government troops, Radio Mozambique said yesterday.

The rebels were killed in the Maganja da Costa district of the northern Zambezia province, while 30 other right-wing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels surrendered in the southern Inhambane province, the report said.

It said those who had surrendered would be given jobs, in line with a government amnesty announced last month.

Another radio Mozambique report broadcast last night said 500 civilians taken captive by the MNR were freed when the army overran an MNR base two weeks ago.

The reports are the latest in a series claiming victories against the MNR since Mozambique and South Africa signed the Nkomati Accord.

The MNR has continued its sabotage attacks, although the government says the number of raids has fallen.

The government's amnesty offer to the rebels seems to have paid off; Army commanders have reported hundreds of MNR defections in the past few weeks.

In the central Sofala province, whose capital, Beira, suffered a series of power cuts because of rebel sabotage, the situation has improved, according to an American doctor there.

Dr Steven Tarzinski, in charge of Beira Central Hospital, said yesterday that there had been no power cuts in the city in the past five months and that patients he treated for rebel attacks had "smaller wounds", which "indicates the MNR is running short of heavy weapons."

But in a statement issued in Lisbon, the MNR said it was "keeping up permanent military pressure."

The statement said MNR guerrillas killed 113 government troops and wounded another 211 in an attack on an army base on June 3.
Mozambique prepares for tourists

Benjamin Pogrund reports on Mozambique after the Nkomati Accord

The country that is eager to see tourists flocking eager to taking advantage of the huge tourist potential that exists. Several new hotels are being constructed, and the tourist industry is receiving a boost with the establishment of the Nkomati Accord between Mozambique and South Africa.

The government is focusing on the development of the tourist industry, with a particular emphasis on improving infrastructure and creating a more welcoming environment for visitors.

For the tourist, the simple problem is to leave the main tourist grounds of the Polana, which is a luxury hotel, and to explore the natural beauty that Mozambique has to offer.

The government is also taking steps to protect the environment, with a focus on sustainable tourism practices.

Businesses are also benefiting from the tourism boom, with a rise in hotel occupancy and an increase in revenue for local businesses.

For the tourist, the main attraction is the natural beauty of the country, with its beaches, National Parks, and wildlife.

While there are still some challenges to overcome, such as infrastructure development and improved transportation, Mozambique is making progress in becoming a more attractive destination for tourists.

The government is also working on improving the safety and security of visitors, with a focus on combating crime and ensuring the well-being of tourists.

Despite the challenges, Mozambique is well-positioned to become a major tourist destination, with its unique culture, natural beauty, and welcoming people.

For the tourist, the main attraction is the natural beauty of the country, with its beaches, National Parks, and wildlife. The government is also working on improving the safety and security of visitors, with a focus on combating crime and ensuring the well-being of tourists. Despite the challenges, Mozambique is well-positioned to become a major tourist destination, with its unique culture, natural beauty, and welcoming people.
No SA troops for Cahora, says Nel

Pretoria Bureau

South African troops would not help to guard the Cahora Bassa power scheme — Mozambique would undertake the task itself, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said yesterday.

He told a Press conference in Pretoria that South Africa had nothing to do with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

And he added that any breakdown in relations between Mozambique and South Africa would be contrary to this country's interests.

He revealed that South Africa earned R1300 million a year in exports to 40 black African states. Anti-South Africa talk was cheap — but did not reflect the true position.

He cited examples of economic co-operation between countries which at times were openly hostile.

Asked about the forced removal of people in South Africa, he said a full picture had not been presented.

Asked why only blacks were moved, he said that under the 1938 Land Act, 46.2 million hectares of land had been bought from whites — who had had to move.
REGIONAL RELATIONS

More accord

The Nkomati Accord seems to be very much on track. According to a senior government spokesman, the Mozambique government has accepted assurances from SA that it has “absolutely nothing” to do with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR), and that it has made “absolutely certain” that no “freelance agents” are aiding the MNR from SA soil.

But the spokesman who gave this information at a press briefing this week, added equally strongly that SA soldiers will “definitely not” go to Mozambique to help the Frelimo government stop MNR terrorists from attacking the Cahora Bassa project or the access roads from SA.

However, he said, “Any attacks on the Mozambique government, or breakdown in law and order in the country, is in conflict with our own interest. The people who attack the roads from Komstipoort are trying to put strains on the Nkomati Accord, and we do not want that.”

In reply to a question as to why no SA aid is going to the famine-stricken areas of Mozambique, the spokesman said government is against “hand-outs” and prefers to get SA businessmen involved in Mozambique in order to get the economy going.

“Aid is highly unlikely,” he said, but added that SA is looking for possible joint projects that will be to both countries’ advantage.

The spokesman said government is not trying to push Botswana into signing a Nkomati-type accord, but is merely attempting to “improve the arrangement between their security forces and ours.” The situation with Lesotho is “a little different,” he said, but would not comment further.
Rebels now playing safe

— report

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement has changed its tactics since the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambique news agency AIM reports.

The rebels were now concerned with keeping their activities in the news with as little cost as possible to themselves in lives and ammunition, the report said.

Their attacks were no longer aimed at large economic targets, it added.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord, the signatories, Mozambique and South Africa, agreed not to support dissident activities against each other.

There had been a noticeable improvement in the security situation in many rural areas, especially in the once badly hit central province of Sofala, the AIM report said.

In an interview yesterday with Radio Mozambique, an American physician, Dr Steven Tarzinski, who has been working for the last two years in Beira, said there had been no power cuts in the vital port city since January.

Mozambique Radio also reported yesterday that another 30 MNR "bandits" had been killed in the central province of Zambezia when Frelimo security forces overran a rebel base.

About 30 rebels who gave themselves up would be released and "integrated in productive activity", the report said.

"This is in terms of a general amnesty to MNR rebels who give themselves up to the Mozambican authorities"
MNR IN SECRET TALKS

By JOAO SANTA RITA

LEADERS of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement have held secret talks with influential Western security officials in a bid to avoid the crippling effects of the Nkomati agreement.

This has been established following intensive investigations by The Star.

A veil of secrecy surrounds the talks as European powers try to avoid undermining the achievements of South Africa with the Nkomati Accord.

But The Star can disclose that members of the MNR hierarchy met in right-wing circles in the industrial heartland of West Germany only days before the signing of the accord.

The meeting took place in the West German city of Cologne just before the agreement was signed on March 16.

"What was discussed in Cologne remains a secret,

Mystery surrounds fate of rebel leaders

Attempts to trace them and other MNR leaders have proved fruitless.

Mozambique Government sources said Mr Boaventura Bomba had been killed.

Sources said this information could not be checked and was not reliable.

Lieutenant Bomba, once tipped to become the movement's secretary-general after the death in Pretoria of Mr Orlando Cristina, has disappeared.

It is understood that another top MNR man, Mr Fumani Nhamuva, has abandoned the movement.

But indications are that the MNR was trying to win material support from right-wing and intelligence elements in West Germany to fill the vacuum left by the South Africa/Mozambique agreement.

"The West Germans and the French always kept a close eye on what has been happening with the MNR in Mozambique," said a source close to the MNR.

"It is only natural that they would like to keep contact with the movement in case things change."

Long before the accord, contacts between the rebels and the West German secret services occurred at regular intervals.

Mr Orlando Cristina, the rebels' secretary-general who was found murdered in Pretoria about a year ago, used to travel to West Germany frequently, sources said.

But, despite the undercover moves, guerrillas in the field are "feeling the pinch" of the peace agreement.

The reduction of guerrilla activity has been particularly noticed in the central provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Sources in Zimbabwe said since April there had been no attacks on the vital Beira-Mutare pipeline.

Dr Steven Tarzam, who has been working at Beira Hospital for two years, said there had been no power cuts in the port city since the accord.

Before, the lines were sabotaged almost every month.

Military sources say the collapse of an elaborate communications network established while South Africa was supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) fragmented guerrilla operations inside the country and left autonomous groups operating independently.

They confirmed reports by the Mozambican authorities that the rebels have been forced to change their tactics.

Their attacks were no longer aimed at large economic targets but rather at keeping their activities in the news.
Machel makes changes to Cabinet

President Samora Machel has reshuffled his Cabinet after dismissing three Ministers yesterday, two of them powerful party politburo members.

The three who were sacked were the Security Minister, General Mariano Matsinhe, the Internal Affairs Minister, General Armand Guebuza, and the Mineral Resources Minister, Mr. Jose Carlos Lobo.

Gen Guebuza and Gen Matsinhe were ranked five and seven respectively in the ruling Frelimo Party hierarchy. Their sackings were linked by officials with criticism by Mr Machel of unspecified abuse of power among security and police officials.

An official announcement said Mr Machel had appointed Colonel Sergio Vieira, previously Deputy Defence Minister and governor of the northern province of Niassa, as Security Minister.

Colonel Jose Oscar Monteiro is transferred from the justice ministry to Internal Affairs.

A newcomer to the Cabinet, Mr Ossumane All Dauto, takes over as Minister of Justice.

The Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr Abdul Magid Osman, was named Minister of Mineral Resources to replace Mr Lobo. — Sapa.
MAPUTO — President Samora Machel reshuffled his cabinet on Saturday after dismissing three ministers, two of them powerful politburo members, on Friday.

The three who were sacked were the Security Minister, General Mariano Matsanhe, the Internal Affairs Minister, General Armand Guebuza, and the Mineral Resources Minister, Mr. Jose Carlos Lobo.

General Guebuza and General Matsanhe were ranked fifth and seventh respectively in the ruling Frelimo Party hierarchy. Their sackings were linked by officials here with criticism by Mr. Machel of unspecified abuse of power among security and police officers.

An official announcement said Mr. Machel had appointed Colonel Sergio Vieira, previously deputy defence minister and governor of the northern province of Niassa, as Security Minister.

The Mozambique-South Africa joint security commission formed after the signing of the Nkomati non-aggression accord in March.

Colonel Jose Oscar de Almeida Monteiro has been transferred from the justice ministry to internal affairs.

Colonel Monteiro, a former minister of state to the presidency, was promoted to the Frelimo Party politburo in April last year.

A newcomer to the cabinet, Mr. Ossumane Ali Dantu, takes over as Justice Minister.

No reasons

The Secretary of State for Coal and Hydrocarbons, Mr. Abdul Magid Osman, was named Minister of Mineral Resources to replace Mr. Lobo, and his secretariat has merged with his new ministry.

No reasons have been given for Mr. Lobo’s dismissal.

Yesterday’s presidential communique said Mr. Matsanhe had been reassigned as political leader of Niassa province.

The communiqué made no mention of Mr. Guebuza.

Mr. Machel also appointed two new deputy ministers of education, Mr. Avelino Paulo Muxanga and Mr. Jose Carlos Beirao; the chairman of the People’s Development Bank, Mr. Eneas da Conceicao Comiche, was named to the new post of Deputy Finance Minister.

A new secretariat of state was also established to deal with all matters concerning former Frelimo guerrillas who fought a 10-year war before Mozambique gained its independence from Portugal in 1975.

The secretariat will be headed by a former guerrilla, General Osvaldo Tzama.

The president also appointed Mr. Eduardo Arao as new governor of the northern province of Niassa.

— Sapa-Reuters.
SAA and LAM sign agreement

JOHANNESBURG — South African Airways and the Mozambique airline, LAM, signed an agreement in Maputo yesterday in terms of which SAA will undertake the overhauling of aircraft engines for LAM.

The chief executive of SAA, Mr Gert van der Veer, said SAA had been making its modern facilities at Jan Smuts Airport available to the airlines of neighbouring countries for more than 10 years.

He said the signing of the contract yesterday put the official stamp on a situation that had existed for a decade.

Mr Van der Veer said that last year SAA and LAM "together have spent about R2 million on the overhauling of aircraft." — Sapa
HARARE — Zimbabwe has protested to the United Nations that South Africa may be sponsoring MNR bandits from Mozambique for attacks on this country.

A foreign affairs spokesman told the Sunday Mail here that while so far the MNR had made no direct attacks on targets inside Zimbabwe, they were being used to destabilise this country by attacking targets inside Mozambique which affect Zimbabwe’s economy.

This had been said in the UN by the Foreign Minister, Dr Witness Mangwende, and the country’s UN representative.

Oversens reports said that with the signing of the Nkomati Accord the MNR might switch its attention to Zimbabwe under the direction of South Africa.

Earlier this year MNR slogans daubed around Harare called for the overthrow of Mr Robert Mugabe’s Government.

The Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and the railway line have been frequent targets of the MNR inside Mozambique and some Zimbabwe troops are helping Frelimo soldiers guard these facilities.
MNR talking as 'final offensive' is launched

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) spokesman Mr Jorge Correia says his forces have launched a "final" offensive and are holding talks with key Mozambican military officers. He said yesterday that guerrilla leaders met "senior, top echelon" Mozambican officers last week to discuss a "near-future solution" for the civil war. Describing the talks as "most secretive," he declined to provide further details.

He did say that the talks were held in one of Mozambique's six neighbouring States on the initiative of the officers from Maputo.
SA driver dies in Mozambique rebel ambush

By Joao Santa Rita

A South African truck driver was killed and two others were seriously injured when trucks travelling in convoy in northern Mozambique were ambushed by rebels.

The ambush occurred in Tete province on Thursday last week when the rebels attacked 35 vehicles which were under Zimbabwean military protection.

The name of the dead driver, from Saselburg, is not yet known. The two injured men are still in hospital in Zimbabwe.

Mr Piet Bosman, managing director of a Vereeniging-based transport company, said five of his trucks were badly damaged in the attack.

“They are still there on the side of the road. I will have to pay someone to go and fetch them. I estimate the damage at about R300 000,” he said.

“It is the last time I will be using that route. I don’t want to send my people to die for nothing,” he said.

The ambush occurred on the vital Tete road which links Zimbabwe to Malawi through Mozambique.

Mr Bosman’s trucks were carrying tea from Malawi for export through South African ports.

Another South Africa-based company, Truck Africa, also had trucks in the convoy but they were not hit.

Mr Kevin Curtis, managing director of Truck Africa, said the Mozambique National Resistance rebels aimed specifically at South African trucks during the ambush.

SOLDIERS KILLED

In Match, two days after the signing of the Nkomati agreement, Mr Curtis’s company lost a truck loaded with tobacco in an ambush in which several Mozambican soldiers were killed and 14 trucks destroyed.

VITAL ROUTE

The route on which the attacks have taken place is vital for Zimbabwe and Malawi. It is mostly used to transport goods from Malawi into Zimbabwe. Some exports, such as tobacco, go from Malawi through Mozambique and Zimbabwe using the same route.
Affirmation of the rebel attack ... Truck driversbed with bullet holes, and a bloody corpse.

Crying

By STEPHEN TERNAN

Fiery rebel battle still

Y'SOYART ARSENAL, England, Feb. 21.9 (T18)
MNR rebels cut power to Maputo

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels have again sabotaged the power lines to Maputo, causing a power cut in the capital at the weekend.

A small group of the anti-government rebels placed explosive charges at the base of a pylon in the Moamba district of Maputo province. The pylon is on the line carrying power from South Africa to supply Maputo.

The Mozambican capital is receiving electricity from a back-up coal-fired power station, but there are still intermittent cuts in supply in some parts of the city — The Star's Foreign News Service.
Machel aims for West to talk to ANC

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique is trying to draw the Western powers, especially Britain, into a dialogue with the African National Congress.

The ultimate outcome could be direct talks between ANC leaders and the South African Government.

An ANC delegation led by its president, Mr Oliver Tambo, is due in Maputo this week for two days of talks with the Mozambican leader.

According to Western diplomatic sources here, President Machel has taken a number of steps to bring Western countries — especially Britain and Portugal — into closer contact with the ANC.

One result was a recent meeting in New York between Portuguese Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama, and Mr Mfanafuthi Makatini, head of the ANC's international department.

It is understood that when Mr Gama was in Maputo at the beginning of May, Mr. Machel urged him to meet the ANC leadership.

Mr Machel is also keen to draw Britain more into the diplomatic process in Southern Africa. As the former, dominant colonial power, he believes it should be playing a more prominent role in the region.
SAAU to visit Maputo

The South African Agricultural Union is to send a four-man committee to Mozambique for talks on agricultural aid and cooperation.

The SAAU president, Mr Jaap Wilkins, said the talks would start on Sunday and would cover South African assistance in setting up production and marketing co-operatives there. — Farming Correspondent.
Maize airlifted into ravaged Mozambique

Workers unload maize from the World Vision aircraft onto a truck at Tete Airport, Mozambique.

370 tons of vital help for drought-stricken Tete

Mail Reporter

MORE than 370 tons of maize has been airlifted to the famine-stricken Tete province in Northern Mozambique since the middle of May by World Vision International, a Christian humanitarian aid agency.

The maize has been donated by the Dutch Government and is transported from Malawi by flights chartered by World Vision which leave twice daily with 12 tons in each aircraft.

According to World Vision's relief coordinator, Mr Stu Willcocks, Tete is one of the most affected areas in the country with about one third of the population of 531,500 in need of immediate assistance.

Mozambique has suffered almost continually from drought for several years. 1998 has been a particularly bad year.

The country has experienced a near complete failure of its main crops, and many seed stocks are exhausted.

In early February, there was an additional tragic loss of standing crops due to Cyclone Domoina's floods.

Most of the inhabitants of the Tete City have been living on 2g of grain per person per month. Tasty to supplement this diet with leaves or whatever else they can find.

Distribution of food aid by road has been hampered by the lack of fuel and the activities of "bandits" groups hostile to the Machel Government.

When World Vision's relief programme began, truck drivers were unwilling to risk the trip from Malawi to Tete because of ambushes they had experienced in previous convoys.

But now the aircraft have been transporting diesel fuel with every load of maize and a dozen trucks are now operating between Tete City and outlying villages to distribute this food to needy communities.

These flights are expected to continue until the entire gift of 1,600 tons has been delivered and distributed.
Pik and Samora discuss the MNR

Political Correspondent

A South African delegation headed by the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Maputo yesterday for talks focusing largely on the rebel MNR forces in the territory.

It is understood the Mozambican Government is concerned by the activities of the rebel organisation, which continue even after aid from South Africa was ended in terms of the Nkomati Accord.

According to news agency reports, the Foreign Minister was accompanied by the head of Military Intelligence, General Pieter van der Westhuizen.

The Mozambican Government apparently does not hold Pretoria responsible for continuing supplies to MNR, but is reportedly fearful that clandestine groups operating out of South Africa might be aiding the rebel forces.

Message

Originally, it was expected the MNR would slowly go into decline. But since the accord the rebels have launched a number of audacious attacks, even on the outskirts of Maputo.

In his three-and-a-half hour meeting with President Machel, Mr Pik Botha conveyed a personal message from the South African Prime Minister.

The contents of the message are not known but it is understood it contained further assurances about South Africa's sincerity in abiding by the terms of the Nkomati Accord.

In a short statement the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed that Mr Botha had been to Maputo.
Members of SAAU hold talks in Maputo

By WIM VANVOLSEM

A GROUP of high-powered representatives from the South African Agricultural Union leaves for Maputo this morning.

The five men left barely three weeks after an appeal by the Mozambican Minister of Agriculture to send a mission "as soon as possible" to investigate areas of agricultural co-operation.

The invitation by the Mozambican Government was described by the President of the SAAU, Mr Jaap Wilkens, this week as yet another direct result of the Nkomati Accord.

Appealed

Speaking at a farmer's day at Komatidraai, near the Mozambique border, Mr Wilkens said after a personal discussion on June 5 between representatives of the SAAU and the Mozambican Minister, the Minister personally appealed to the South Africans to send a mission as soon as possible.

He said the talks would be "of much importance".

Mr Wilkens, who headed the mission on June 5, said it was apparent from these discussions that Mozambique was now turning to a greater extent to the private sector in South Africa to become involved in order to stimulate economic development in that country which will be to the mutual advantage of both parties.
A certain grandeur in Mozambique

ALLISTER SPARKS revisits the Polana Hotel in Maputo

THE Polana Hotel, is not what it used to be. There is no hot water in the bedrooms, no à la carte menu in the dining room, the telephone works only sporadically and the room service is chancy.

Even so, the place still has about it a certain grandeur that has survived anti-colonial revolution and Africa's most serious attempt to establish a system of 'scientific socialism'.

The Polana is Mozambique's best hotel.

Outside the streets are named after Marx and Lenin, Ho Chi Minh and Fidel Castro, Mao Tse-Tung and a strung of African revolutionary heroes. But at the Polana the doorman still weares a grandee's uniform, all tassles and braid and there is still a whiff of the faded glories of the Portuguese Empire which endured for five centuries on this stretch of the East African coast.

The architectural style is grand, the furniture old and heavy and there are marble panels on the walls.

The Polana is also an oasis of relative plenty in the midst of poverty Mozambique's socialist economy is stratified as a result of mismanagement, a series of natural disasters and the ravages of rebels who have been supported in neighbouring South Africa.

There is food rationing in Maputo City and north of here 1000 000 people are said to have died of starvation last year.

But the Polana is a hard currency establishment run for diplomats and other expatriats. Here, the local currency, called Meticals, is not accepted, only dollars and South African Rands.

With that foreign exchange the visitors can buy wines and cigars and imported foods that the average Mozambican last saw nearly a decade ago.

Because of the current restrictions, the hotel has an exclusivity unequalled even in colonial times. No locals come here, apart from the occasional minister or party boss. It is a privileged refuge for rich foreigners.

There is plenty of variety among this privileged clientele, though Russians and Americans, Bulgarians, East Germans, Cubans and more recently since the signing of a "good neighbourliness" treaty, Afrikaans.

Seated at tables on the terrace they cluster together in little national groups, casting furtive glances behind them. It is an ideal setting for a spy thriller.

The hotel is a dazzling white confection of colonnades and little balustraded balconies with two wings that fan out to make an amphitheatre around a palm-fringed swimming pool with deck chairs and parasols.

Beyond is the blue expanse of what Vasco Da Gama called Baia Delagoa when he dropped anchor here in 1498 on his pioneering voyage to the spice-lands of the east. Today it is called simply Maputo Bay.

This used to be a favourite playground for wealthy South Africans to savour something of a continental atmosphere.

Now there is little displacement around the pool deck. The people who are here are serious emissaries from aid and trade missions, a few of them walk stiffly around the pool, in suits, carrying briefcases.

There are more than 200 rooms set along four tiers of long corridors. Some are minite and the bathroom plumbing is bulbous and noisy. The phone is dead, the water cold and there is no air conditioning. But the view is stunning.

The elevator is the pièce de résistance, a gilded cage of brass scrollwork and polished mahogany that travels sedately up and down an open stairwell.

The visitor soon discovers, however, that this splendid conveyance does not always answer the call button. This is because the operator, who drives the thing with a brass handle like an early streetcar, doubles as a porter.

Briefly, on a recent Friday night, the Polana recaptured the gaiety of earlier times. A jazz band arrived to perform in the amphitheatra and all Maputo's expatriate community, together with the new bureaucratic elite, turned out in their finery — London Observer service
Maputo jail attacked by rebels — claim

Mozambican anti-government rebels last week attacked the main prison in Maputo, the Johannesburg Portuguese weekly O Seculo has said.

The newspaper claimed a group of anti-government guerrillas attacked Machava prison on the outskirts of the city.

The attackers withdrew after military reinforcements were sent to the area from nearby military barracks, it added.

The newspaper, which does not quote its sources, says a number of opponents of President Machel's government are detained in Machava.
Farm aid to Maputo— if guaranteed

Farming Correspondent

Mozambique has asked the South African Agricultural Union (SAAU) for assistance.

A SAAU delegation led by Mr. S.J. van Rensburg visited Maputo this week at the invitation of the Mozambican Department of Agriculture.

Mr. van Rensburg said food production was Mozambique's most pressing need.

The country had vast agricultural potential but fertilizer, machinery and above all managers and entrepreneurs were extremely scarce.

The SAAU group was well received and wide-ranging discussions were held with agriculture officials.

Proposals put to the Mozambican authorities included:
- Training Mozambican agriculture in South Africa
- Making suitable land available to South African farmers to start commercial farms
- Suppling farm implements

However, South Africa's suppliers and entrepreneurs would need guarantees covered by inter-government agreements, Mr. van Rensburg said.
Machel boots out Joe Slovo

Nkomati honoured: senior ANC men expelled

By HOWARD BARRELL

THE Frelimo Government in Mozambique has finally succumbed to pressure from Pretoria following the Nkomati Accord and effectively expelled the senior ANC official the South African Government most loves to hate — Joe Slovo.

Well-placed sources in the Frontline States confirmed this week that Slovo had left Mozambique, but they would not name his destination.

They said a number of other senior ANC men had been told they could not stay in Mozambique to staff the small ANC diplomatic mission in Maputo which is allowed by the accord.

The names of these men are not available. It is believed they were previously associated with the revolutionary council of the ANC which oversaw the military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, before a major streamlining of the politico-military structures of the ANC external mission early last year.

The ANC has not responded to a request for comment and details.

Speculation is that Slovo is probably now in London. His wife, Ruth First, was assassinated in a parcel bomb explosion in Mozambique last year for which the ANC and Frelimo blamed Pretoria.

Slovo, a former Johannesburg advocate, is a senior member of the South African Communist Party, which is led by trade unionist Moses Mahida and has a formal alliance with the ANC.

He is believed to hold a senior position in the Umkhonto we Sizwe hierarchy headed by Commander Joe Modise and political Commissar Chris Hani.

Well-placed sources maintain that the South African Government has vastly over-estimated Slovo's importance by naming him as the single "mastermind" behind ANC attacks.

Nonetheless his expulsion is another Nkomati-related setback for Frelimo which indicates Frelimo is keeping its side of the accord.

Although slightly strained, relations between the ANC and Frelimo are still said by sources in both parties to be good.
Machete gets tawchy over Komati

Durni management report: the President’s council

Communal President Somari Macheti underwrites this story over the issue of dependence on South Africa at the end SADC conference in Botswana

African News Agency

By Kipper Komatse

The Star, Pretoria July 1978
Georgina executes death-row inmate

JACKSON - Ivan Ray Stanley (29) was executed in Georgia's electric chair early today, eight years after he was convicted of murdering his insurance salesman wife.

Officials said Stanley was given several powerful electric shocks and pronounced dead after the Supreme Court refused a last-minute stay.

Stanley was sentenced to death in 1976 for killing Mrs. Clifford (46) Floyd, and Mable, by tying him to a tree. Floyd was shot, beaten with a sledgehammer, and hung by the neck. — Reuters.

Tanker was killed in a fiery explosion at the port. — The Star's Foreign News Service.

LISBON — A leading member of President Sarama Machel's government met with President of the Mozambique National Resistance for the first time in Mozambique last week to discuss solutions for the country's escalating guerrilla war. MNR sources claim here.

The sources said the meeting between the President for Economic Affairs, Mr. Taur Matupa, and the MNR's Mr. Jorge Correia, ended in stalemate, but Mr. Machel and Mr. Matupa's team at the peace talks with South Africa, agreed to carry the guerrillas' demands to Mr. Machel and report back, the sources said yesterday.

They said the talks were held in London on July 3 at the initiative of an unidentified British businessman. The sources, who have ready access to MNR leaders, said Mr. Machel's team has the 'reintegration posts and no persecution' if they take down their weapons.

Mr. Correia reportedly replied that the guerrillas held the upper hand in the eight-year-old war. The Mozambican Embassy in Lisbon said yesterday it had no knowledge of the talks and Mr. Correia, who is based in the Portuguese capital, declined to comment.

Mark calls news of rift nonsense

LONDON — A famous Mark Phillips yesterday said reports of a split in his marriage to Princess Anne were "absolutely nonsense. We are very happy."

Mark was upset by a claim in the Sun newspaper that their 10-year marriage was on the rocks because he and Anne planned to stay in separate hotels during the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Captain Phillips said he would be commemorating and would have to stay at the same hotel as the TV crew. He will stay with Princess Anne when working — The Star Bureau.

MNR claims to have met Minister

MNR: We have met with Mr. Taur Matupa of the Mozambique National Resistance for the first time in Mozambique last week to discuss solutions for the country's escalating guerrilla war. MNR sources claim here.

The sources said the meeting between the President for Economic Affairs, Mr. Taur Matupa, and the MNR's Mr. Jorge Correia, ended in stalemate, but Mr. Machel and Mr. Matupa's team at the peace talks with South Africa, agreed to carry the guerrillas' demands to Mr. Machel and report back, the sources said yesterday.

They said the talks were held in London on July 3 at the initiative of an unidentified British businessman. The sources, who have ready access to MNR leaders, said Mr. Machel's team has the 'reintegration posts and no persecution' if they take down their weapons.

Mr. Correia reportedly replied that the guerrillas held the upper hand in the eight-year-old war. The Mozambican Embassy in Lisbon said yesterday it had no knowledge of the talks and Mr. Correia, who is based in the Portuguese capital, declined to comment.

Father of Fleet Sir Caspar John

LONDON — Admiral of the Fleet Sir Caspar John, creator of Britain's World War 2 Fleet Air Arm, was killed in a Mid Air collision with a Japanese warplane in the South Seas, 1916, when he was 72 years old. He was born in Inverness and retired in 1965. From 1964 to 1971 he served on the staff of the Secretary of State for Air. — Sapa Associated Press.

WEATHER

TRANSVAAL — Till 6 pm tomorrow cloudy and rainy, elsewhere it will be cloudy and rainy for the rest of the day. showers may occur today except over South West Veldt and the Eastern Lowveld.

Johannesburg Central — Today: 8° at 7 o'clock, minimum: 1° at 5 o'clock. 6° at 8 o'clock, maximum: 15° at 3 o'clock. 31° at 11 o'clock. 4° at 6 o'clock. 9° at 9 o'clock. 6° at 12 o'clock. 15° at 1 o'clock. 12° at 2 o'clock.

SUNSET today 19° 15" at 5 o'clock, tomorrow 06° 25", tomorrow 10° 32'.

MOONSHINE today 18° 15'.

MORNINGSIDE tomorrow 01° 35'.

ROUND THE WORLD

Max

Abidjan 35° 5°
Amsterdam 20° 11°
Berna 15° 7°
Buenos Aires 25° 17°
Copenhagen 12° 6°
Frankfurt 15° 8°
Hannover 13° 7°
Hamburg 14° 7°
Hong Kong 25° 17°
Loango 24° 16°
Marseilles 19° 11°
Moscow 15° 8°
Pretoria 24° 16°
Rio de Janeiro 15° 10°
Rotterdam 19° 12°
San Francisco 20° 16°
Santander 20° 16°
Stockholm 18° 12°
Tangier 15° 10°
Tokyo 25° 17°
Washington 15° 10°

Max

Abidjan 35° 5°
Amsterdam 20° 11°
Berna 15° 7°
Buenos Aires 25° 17°
Copenhagen 12° 6°
Frankfurt 15° 8°
Hannover 13° 7°
Hamburg 14° 7°
Hong Kong 25° 17°
Loango 24° 16°
Marseilles 19° 11°
Moscow 15° 8°
Pretoria 24° 16°
Rio de Janeiro 15° 10°
Rotterdam 19° 12°
San Francisco 20° 16°
Santander 20° 16°
Stockholm 18° 12°
Tangier 15° 10°
Tokyo 25° 17°
Washington 15° 10°

Temperatures and rainfall for the 24-hour period ended 8 am today.

Johnsengrub

Pretoria

Durban

Expected temperatures for tomorrow:

Johannesburg Central

Pretoria

Durban

Expected temperatures for tomorrow:
SA men flee, but 5 die in rebel ambush

Pretoria Correspondent

Two South African businessmen escaped injury when five other people were killed in a rebel ambush a few kilometers from Maputo on Tuesday.

Mr Munnik Hertzog (27) and Mr Kobus Meiring (28) watched in horror as between 15 and 20 men shot dead the other motorists with AK-47 semi-automatic rifles.

They reversed from the scene at high speed, zig-zagging their car as they withdrew to avoid their attackers' bullets.

Seven shots hit the car.

A man wearing the kakhap was clambering out of the truck's cab as the businessmen reversed. He was shot by a Frelimo guard escorting and traveling with the businessmen, who had leaned out of the back window and was returning the ambushers' fire.

The Frelimo guard, Mr Gomez Sodasse, also escaped injuries.

"The incident felt as though it took an hour to end," Mr Hertzog said in an interview from Nelspruit today. "But it must all have been over in minutes."

Killed in the ambush a few minutes later were Mr Lucas Simbine, a Mozambican passport and visa official based in Nelspruit, his Frelimo guard in the car with him, the driver and a female passenger of a heavy truck and another solo motorist.

Mr Hertzog said Mr. Simbine's car had a Nelspruit registration plate and the other vehicle had a Lebowa plate.

Export contract

Mr Hertzog said he and Mr. Meiring arrived at the Komatipoort border gate at lunch on Tuesday to travel to Maputo to clinch an important export contract.

They were delayed for about 4 hours at the post because of visa problems but were granted temporary visas, and travelled on about 4 pm.

"About 10 km before the incident, we saw a Peugeot at the roadblock. It had burnt out, there was still steam rising from the bonnet," said Mr Hertzog.
LUCKY TO BE ALIVE!

SA men escape ambush — but see their Frelimo escorts perish

A PAIR of cool-headed businessmen reversed out of a hail of bullets when about 20 rebels ambushed them in Mozambique this week.

Kobus Meiring and Munnik Hertzog described how they saw their Mozambique escorts die in the car ahead as the ambushers — thought to be Renamo guerrillas — stopped them.

The Nelspruit businessmen were on their way to Maputo from Nkomati to try and set up business deals. A Mozambican guard travelled with them in their car while the two escorts drove ahead.

About 42 km from Maputo they passed a burnt-out car, still smouldering. Its occupant was dead.

Less than a kilometre further on, they encountered a heavy truck parked across the road and were forced to stop. Two bodies were inside the truck.

"Seconds after the car stopped, 15 to 20 men armed with automatic rifles appeared from behind the truck and opened fire," Mr Hertzog told the Sunday Tribune.

"One of them walked up to our escorts' car, pushed his rifle through the window and just kept on firing."

Mr Meiring, who had been driving, said everything happened in a blur.

"When I realised we were being shot at, I revved the car engine and wanted to speed away."

"But Munnik shouted No, Kobus, don't go forward — reverse and zig-zag the car."

Miraculously the men escaped unscathed. The car was hit by seven shots, one of which punctured the radiator, before Mr Meiring had reversed the car out of sight of the attackers.

Steam pouring from the bonnet, they drove to nearby Moamba and alerted the police. They were given food, a place to sleep and a handgun to protect themselves.

The following day, a vegetable trader from Lebowa arrived at Moamba and offered to take the car and men back to Nelspruit.

The Mozambicans killed in the car ahead of the Transvaal men were Lucas Simbini, chief of the Mozambique Labour Bureau in Nelspruit, and a Frelimo security guard,Geomno Esodzise.

Mr Simbini was to have acted as interpreter for the men in Maputo.

The businessmen were told that the ambushers were probably Renamo members. The rebels have turned to ambushing private vehicles to get food.

Last month two South Africans were killed in a convoy in northern Mozambique. The Renamo Government said the pair had been ambushed by Renamo.
Rebels free SA builders
The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Three black South African technicians employed by the Murray and Roberts construction company were abducted by the Mozambique National Resistance after their minibus was ambushed on the main Komatipoort-Maputo road.

The men who were on their way to help repair cranes in Maputo harbour last Tuesday were marched through the bush for four hours and then released unharmed. The ambush was near the scene where two Nelspruit businessmen had a narrow escape on the same day.

The three men were identified as Mr. Alpheus Sekgopise, Mr. Frank Nyalungu and Mr. Ekeston Nhlanga.
Rebels accused of killing SA farmer

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has claimed that a South African farmer who was killed in the Eastern Transvaal last month was murdered by MNR gunfire.

AIM, the official Mozambique news agency, also said it believed that South African forces with helicopters were in a battle recently against members of the anti-Frelimo rebel movement. The agency said military personnel and residents in the border town of Ressano Garcia heard the fighting.

Though the report did not name the dead farmer, it appears he was Mr. Johannes Davet (39), of Enderick Farm, who was a captain in the Nelspruit Commando.

527 govt casualties — claim

LISBON — Right-wing Mozambican rebels said in a statement here today that they had killed 527 government troops in June operations, for the loss of 28 rebels.

The statement by the Mozambique National Resistance also said 417 government soldiers had been wounded and 159 captured, while the MNR had suffered 67 wounded.

The 164 operations in all 10 provinces last month was described as the start of a major new offensive against President Samora Machel —

Reuters
Trains used after Tete rebels hijack food aid trucks

By Sol Makgabutlane

Air shipments of Dutch maize donated to Mozambique and Malawi have been stopped in the past week, and replaced by larger quantities of grain by rail. The distribution of food is being handled by World Vision International, a relief organisation.

Because food is now reaching the northern Mozambique province of Tete by rail, World Vision has discontinued its airlift service, which began after rebels belonging to the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) ambushed delivery trucks in the province.

In 50 flights from Malawi, the chartered DC-6 aircraft delivered 896 tons of Dutch Government maize. The food is desperately needed because little food reached Tete earlier in the year. Thirteen thousand litres of fuel, needed to distribute the food, and four tons of high protein soup powder for severely malnourished famine victims, were also airlifted to Tete.

The province is inhabited by 831,000 people, and as many as 470,000 of them have been categorised as in severe need of immediate food aid.

World Vision's co-ordinator, Mr Sy Wilcutts, said the situation was most severe in January and February.

"Before the rains in February, people were dying on the roads. About 40 percent of the houses, especially those south of the Zambezi River, are empty. The people are either dead or have left to find food elsewhere." Most of the Dutch maize has been distributed south of the Zambezi where the need is greatest.
work to help make new performances
of the current three performances.

The report shows that the current
performances do not fully capture the
strength of the company's potential.

However, the report also suggests
that there is room for improvement
in the company's performance.

The report recommends that the
company should focus on improving
its current performances and
investing in new ones.

In conclusion, the report
provides valuable insights into the
company's current performances
and offers practical recommendations
for improvement.
SA denies clashing with MNR

A South African Defence Force spokesman has denied that South African forces equipped with helicopters were involved in a battle against the MNR, the Defence Force spokesman said.

Police in Pretoria yesterday denied knowledge of a South African farmer being killed by the MNR last month as reported by AIM.

A police spokesman said the only murder being investigated was of Mr. Johannes Davel (39) of Eindelak farm.
Portugal keen to play major role in providing lifeline to Mozambique

Portugal, former colonial ruler of Mozambique, now desperately trying to rebuild its shattered economy, looms in the distance as one of major players in the Nkomati agreement.

Although most post-accord talk centres on South Africa's contribution to the battered Mozambican economy, some senior bankers in Johannesburg say Portugal could provide the impetus for badly needed foreign investment and financing.

Portugal's previous ties with Mozambique make it a natural trading partner and a valuable source of highly skilled labour.

But, more important, it could be a backdoor to the financially strapped European Economic Community which has cast a covetous eye on Southern Africa's enormous, untapped and rapidly changing market.

Several bankers, touchy about being quoted on an issue they say is too sensitive at the moment, conceded that Portugal could play a formidable role.

Portugal is expected to join the EEC soon, and Lisbon's only contribution may its ability to act as a bridge between Europe and, at first, Angola and Mozambique, says Mr Tony Pereira, general manager of marketing for the Bank of Lisbon.

WORKING TOGETHER

That signal was flashed during Prime Minister PW Botha's recent trip abroad.

During a stop in Lisbon, Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares, a leading world socialist politician, announced that he would visit South Africa. Informed observers see this as a further sign that the two countries are prepared to work closely on Mozambique's economic recovery.

Portugal's role in the distance as a major player in the Nkomati accord, and could play a significant role in Mozambique's economic resurgence. This is the second in a series of reports on post-accord activity by finance writer BILL LEVITT.

Unemployment is rampant, and hundreds of thousands of workers are unpaid and hungry. Inflation is skyrocketing.

The country is saddled with an enormous financial debt, due in part to pensions paid to Portuguese civil servants who returned from Mozambique and Angola during decolonisation that took place in the mid-70s.

Another potentially explosive issue facing Portugal is the large number of Portuguese migrant workers in West Germany and France.

Both recession-hit countries have offered the estimated 1.5 million workers cash settlements as inducements to return home - something the embattled Lisbon government can ill afford.

LINGERING HOSTILITY

Economists, noting the country's agricultural and economic backwardness, also see Lisbon pinning its hopes on former colonies, especially Mozambique, even though there may be some lingering hostility about the way decolonisation was carried out.

Although precise figures are difficult to obtain, pre-independence Mozambique traded briskly with its colonial master.

The exports ranged from cotton, sugar, cashew nuts and tea to copra and fuel oil. Imports ranged from machinery and textiles to iron, steel, cars and accessories, wines and petroleum.

Despite Portugal's renewed interest, Mozambique's ravaged economy and the continuing guerrilla threat will make it hard for Maputo to make measurable gains for some time, bankers noted...
Commission says there's still much to achieve

PRETORIA — The Joint Security Commission established by South Africa and Mozambique agreed at a meeting in Maputo yesterday that, while a generally satisfactory security situation had been achieved between the two states, "further progress has still to be made," according to a brief statement issued after a meeting.

The statement, issued in Pretoria by the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the commission had also agreed on the composition of a permanent joint sub-commission on border matters, but gave no details.


"The commission took note of the effective steps that have been taken by both countries to realise the objectives of the (Nkomati) Accord since its signing four months ago."

"The commission agreed on the composition of the permanent joint sub-commission on border matters, the establishment of which was recommended by the commission at its fourth session and subsequently approved by both Governments," it stated.

Matters relating to the protection of the Cahora-Bassa power lines and the maintenance personnel were also discussed, it said.

The statement added that the next meeting of the commission would take place in South Africa next month. — Sapa
SAP denies Tembisa 'abuses,' in Black Sash dossier
Rebels ‘betrayed’

MAPUTO — A former commander in the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has claimed South Africa “betrayed” the rebel movement at Nkomati.

Mr Octavio Chirindza (26) told the Maputo newspaper Noticias the signing of the accord between Pretoria and Maputo had left the rebels disoriented “because we knew that we would be wiped out”.

Mr Chirindza was in charge of an MNR camp in the Tzane-Tzane area until May when he took advantage of the presidential amnesty offer.

ANC men to be freed

MBABANE — Swaziland is to free all African National Congress (ANC) members being held in jail, the Minister of Justice, Mr David Matse, announced yesterday.

He said that this included ANC members who had already been found guilty of illegal possession of arms or illegal entry into Swaziland. Prison sources have said that more than 20 ANC members are in Swaziland.

— The Star's Foreign News Service

Mozambique and China sign new economic accord

PEKING — China and Mozambique signed an economic and technical co-operation agreement today — the fourth day of a visit to Peking by President Samora Machel.

The official New China News Agency said the accord was signed by Foreign Trade Minister Mr Joaquim Carvalho and the Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Economic Relations, Mr Lu Xuejun.

The agency said Chinese President Li Xiannian told Mr Machel afterwards: “China-Mozambique relations have withstood tests. Your visit has consolidated and promoted these relations.”

Mr Machel, who came to China to press for increased help for his country's battered economy, later left for the eastern city of Hangzhou.

The agency did not give details of the new agreement. A similar accord was signed during Mr Machel’s last visit to China in 1978.

The two sides agreed on Wednesday to explore new ways of co-operation in exploiting natural resources and establishing joint ventures, as well as further developing economic and technical co-operation.

Mozambique has been seeking relief aid and economic assistance from the United States and Western Europe. China has said its economic involvement in Africa will be linked strictly to projects which bring quick results. — Reuters

SABC making do for O

By Ian Gray

The SABC, barred from carrying full television coverage of the Los Angeles Olympic Games beginning at the end of the month, will send two experienced sports commentators to the US to provide audio reports for TV and radio.

Kim Shippey and Friedel Hansen will supplement coverage from the SABC’s external news sources, as well as the corporation’s representative in the US, Fanus Ve.

These reports and television highlights obtained from news agencies will be broadcast daily.

Between the July 28 and August 11, Radio 702 broadcasts a series of news bulletins of the Games' highlights.

GOLD! New way to buy it!

Buy it with your old gold jewellery — the pieces you no longer like and never wear.

Bring them to our new ‘Gold Exchange Bar’ in Killarney. We will weigh them and give you their full value (based on the highest daily gold price) against any piece from our magnificent (and unbelievably priced) new collection.

R15 A GRAM!
Mozambique seeks more SA export traffic

Maputo can cut costs, but port needs revamp

During the South African War, Lourenco Marques and its railway link to the Transvaal stood as a vital access route between the Paul Kruger's Boers and supplies from the outside world.

More than 50 years later, the strategic importance of the port — now called Maputo — remains not only for the Transvaal but for South Africa and the success of the Nkomati Accord.

Maputo is roughly 530 km closer by rail to Transvaal-based industries than Durban or Richards Bay, and transport savings could play an important role by keeping SA exports competitive while increasing profits.

For instance, shipments from the Transvaal could cost R14 a ton less or R280 000 less on a shipment of 20 000 tons of chrome ore or similar mineral shipments. That makes a big difference to exporters battling fierce world competition and shrinking profit margins.

Others exporting citrus, asbestos and chemicals from as far inland as the Witwatersrand could also benefit.

Equally important is the foreign exchange Mozambique would acquire if the port’s resurgence could be assured — money that could be pumped into the economy to rebuild industries, expand industries and provide badly needed jobs.

Maputo, two smaller ports up the eastern coast of Southern Africa and a properly secured road and rail line could provide a gateway to Malawi, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, Zambia and possibly Zambia.

Until the Freimo Government took over in 1975, the Mozambikan port handled more than 6,5 million tons annually. Maputo now handles about 2 million tons — mainly bulk cargo of minerals and agricultural products.

Rennes Shipping Africa, which still operates in Maputo, has mounted a drive to attract SA exporters back to the port, provided it can be reconstituted and its workers are properly trained to handle increased traffic and maintenance.

Mr Brian Reus, in charge of the Rennes Maputo operations, said it could take three to five years before the SA shipping community was confident enough to use Maputo as it once did. But government insistence that economic recovery be tied to exports has forced SA users to explore all options Maputo “cannot be excluded in the face of potential savings if productivity at the port increases”.

Maputo fell on hard times after independence because of the world-wide economic recession and increased maintenance problems incurred after Portuguese managers left. Their departure created a void, and the lack of expertise made it difficult to maintain cranes, locomotives, front-end loaders and rail lines.

Freight rates rose dramatically, but productivity — measured by the speed with which ships are loaded and unloaded — dropped, forcing ships to remain in port longer than usual at considerable extra cost to shippers and ship owners.

SA users moved to Durban and Richards Bay, especially after South Africa signed a major coal deal with the Japanese, and Maputo’s slide reduced Mozambique’s economic viability.

That doomed port authorities the funds necessary to buy new equipment and spare parts. It is estimated that the tonnage drop may have cost Mozambique’s fragile economy roughly R160 million annually, including fees for cranes, stevedoring, landing or loading, wharfage and foreign exchange.

Since independence, Rennes has filled some of Maputo's needs — for which it is being repaid — and has offered to invest an undetermined amount in new terminals and equipment to bring the port back to international standards. Rennes recently agreed to help run the port as well.

In a major effort to revitalise the port, authorities have engaged the management of the port of Liverpool as consultants to assist training and improve procedures. A team of West Germans will be flying in to repair the shore cranes.

Maputo’s Maitoa facility, one of the first bulk terminals on the southern African coast, is conveniently placed for South African imports and exports — especially to and from mines in the Reef and the north and eastern Transvaal.
Iagher moves against SA’s racist constitution: Sweden

According useless unless citizens get something!

Where is the economic substance to Nkomativa?
A huge South African trade delegation, composed of all races, is preparing to descend on Mozambique. Already 55 businessmen have indicated they want to take part and it is expected about 100 will go.

The group will arrive in Maputo on August 25 and return three days later.

It will be one of the biggest trade trips from this country in years. The plan is to open up trade between Mozambique and South Africa in a big way.

The organiser, Johannesburg business consultant Mr Anthony van Wyk, says the Mozambicans are adopting a new approach to free market policies and this week they initiated a relaxed visa system.

Instead of waiting weeks for visa replies from assorted officials in Maputo, Mozambique has appointed an official in Johannesburg to make almost instant decisions, Mr van Wyk says.

"It's becoming encouraging. The signs from the Mozambicans in the past couple of weeks suggest they want trade links to get under way.

"President Machel is also due to announce within two weeks a code of international trade and investment in Mozambique.

"They are looking to South Africa to solve some of their economic problems through trade and investment. It may be that there will be chances for barter agreements as well."

Mr van Wyk says one thing the Mozambicans desperately want is bilateral trade so they can start building up their foreign exchange strength.

"There will be businessmen of all races going — black, white, Indian and coloured. One of the highlights of the trip is an international trade fair with the main exhibitors being mainly communist nations."

Mr van Wyk is also planning a series of meetings to try to launch a Mozambique-South Africa Trade Association through his firm, Investment Research and Development. The first meeting will be on Tuesday.

"This could be the start of a big trade drive throughout Southern Africa and benefiting all the nations in the region," he adds.

His telephone number is (011) 853-1942.

- The economy dilemma of Nkomati — see Page 14.
FOR LEASES

TWO WORLD-WIDE

Top World

Mozambique offers the opportunities for oil and gas exploration.
Businessmen visiting Mozambique must do their homework thoroughly

South African businessmen rushing into Mozambique with ransacks under their eyes may find themselves bogged down in a quagmire of frustration and red tape unless they plan their trek carefully.

There are a number of prerequisites that must be met, some precautions to be undertaken when travelling and some do's and don'ts to remember once businessmen get there.

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation (SAFTO) warns those interested in taking part in Mozambique's economic recovery to do their homework and be well prepared.

The following outline should be taken seriously:

1. The Johannesburg office of the Mozambique Labour Office issues visas to SA residents. The address is 29 Market Street and the telephone number is 834-2191.
2. But despite published reports that Mr Auguste Manjate, first officer at the labour office — said it will take three to four weeks to process visa applications.
3. Negotiations are under way to have the office authorise visas immediately but that is not expected to happen until the end of the year, Mr Manjate said.

It is absolutely essential that any one going to Mozambique has a valid cholera inoculation certificate showing that the inoculation has been received not less than six days prior to entering Mozambique, the certificate is valid for six months.

There are at present two scheduled weekly return flights:

- Monday via SAA and Saturday via LAM — between Johannesburg and Maputo.

Businessmen can leave early in the morning and be back for dinner.

Maputo has numerous air links with the rest of the world and visits could be co-ordinated with trips to other parts of Africa.

Doing business with Maputo requires careful planning. Proper documentation and attention to the restrictions imposed by the Frelimo government will make all the difference. This is the final article in a series on post-Nkomati accord activity by finance writer Bill Levitt.

Mozambican Motor Vehicle Insurance cover must be taken out at Ressano Garcia and the driver must also have a valid international licence.

The purchase of petrol is restricted. Local residents receive allocations every six months based on the size of the car and whether it is used commercially or privately.

Foreign visitors must obtain coupons — which say how many litres can be bought and at what price — from outlets such as the Banco de Mozambique at Ressano Garcia or in the bank in Conquhers Pedro Street in Maputo.

The tourist can usually get what he needs, including the necessary Mozambican currency to buy the petrol.

The currency unit is the meticais. On arrival, visitors are expected to exchange at least R30 into meticais at the official rate of exchange. There are restrictions on the use of meticais, and the hotels will insist on payment in foreign currency.

Purchases in the Interfrancia shops, where a reasonably wide range of goods can be obtained, must be made in foreign currency. Meticais are not allowed out of Mozambique, and it is virtually impossible to exchange them on the black market.

SAFTO warns that obtaining meticais on the black market is a serious offence and should be avoided.

SA bank notes are acceptable at official foreign exchange outlets and travellers cheques are allowed but they must be endorsed "for discount in Mozambique" by the issuing bank.

International credit cards are not acceptable. It is essential that hotel reservations are confirmed in writing or by telex and SAFTO suggests that it is usual to request that it be made by the person being visited in Maputo.

Recommended hotels in Maputo include the Hotel Polana, telephone 0202-741001 or Telex 6-278 POLAN MO and the Hotel Cardosa, telephone 0202-741071 or Telex 6-237 HOCAR MO.

Although many senior businessmen and government officials in Maputo speak English, SA businessmen should arrange to have interpreters standing by. Arrangements can be made through the Mozambique Chamber of Commerce.

When quoting on supplies to Mozambique, the following are formal invoice requirements which SAFTO says must be strictly adhered to:

- Date and number of pro forma invoice.
- Port, anticipated date of shipment and description.
- Name of supplier's bank.
- Name of supplier's commercial or industrial chamber.
- Exact freight and insurance costs must be stated and the total e.f.f. (for. where applicable) price must be shown.
- Packing details, unit costs, method of payment and country of origin.

Camaras de Comercio de Mozambique — the country's chambers of commerce can be a useful link for SA businessmen. It can be reached at 0202-741967. The official SA representative in Maputo is Colin Paterson who can be reached at 0202-741755 or Telex 6-378 UNION MO.

Business briefs

LONDON — Merrydown Wine, the Sussex wine and cider maker, has made further real progress through the second six months and achieved record results for the full year to March 1984.

NEW YORK — The continued strength of its core consumer, retailing business boosted net earnings at Sears Roebuck, the US retailing and financial services group, by 14.4 percent to $425 million in the first quarter. The share price on the US Stock Exchange.

FACTORIES & WAREHOUSES

We undertake complete project or erection of steel frame and roof only.

Ferrox Construction
PO Box 357, Florida
Tel 762-3510,
after hours 672-4533

Viro strength is your security

Hardened stainless steel roll cage springs provide you with the absolute security you need.
"MNR monster that South Africa created"

Nkomati Accord brings no peace to Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Four months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord Mozambique is still bleeding.

Almost daily attacks on road and rail traffic continue in nine of the country's 10 provinces and officials in Maputo say as many as 8,000 "armed bandits" may still be at large.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas have become increasingly aggressive since the signing of the accord which, Mozambique says, was intended to cut off their supplies and direction from South Africa.

Far from being isolated fugitives waiting to be mopped up, the rebels are operating in groups of 100 or more.

Their attacks have moved southwards to Maputo province with reports that, early this month, a group tried unsuccessfully to free prisoners from a jail on the outskirts of the capital.

MOTORISTS WARNED

Maputo city has been left without power several times lately after the MNR sabotaged power lines from South Africa. Motorists are being warned to use the road between Maputo and the South African border post at Kematipot all only between 9 am and 6 pm.

At least seven South Africans in two parties were ambushed on the road late on the afternoon of June 10 after being delayed at the border.

The official Mozambican news agency, AIM, describes the situation in the north, particularly in Nampula province, as "very serious".

Transport routes, including the vital rail line to Malawi, were virtually closed, the agency said.

Truck convoys using the highway through Mozambique's Tete province from Harare to Blantyre have been attacked despite strong escorts of Zimbabwean troops in armoured trucks.

Tete city relies for the bulk of its supplies on 50-truck convoys which run a gauntlet of ambushes from Beira.

The massive Cahora Bassa power scheme is still producing only a fraction of its potential output because technicians have been unable to repair the power lines to South Africa. These run through western Mozambique, one of the war's "hottest" areas.

AIM said this week that MNR violence had crossed the border into South Africa.

An Eastern Transvaal farmer

The signing of the much-publicised Nkomati Accord gave the Mozambican government hope that, deprived of alleged South African support, the rebel MNR movement would fade away.

But 100-strong rebel bands are still active in nine out of 10 provinces.

One MNR gunman and the SADF had been involved in a shootout with an MNR band in the Eastern Transvaal, the agency said.

The South African Police said subsequently that there was evidence of MNR involvement in the farmer's killing but the SADF flatly denied that any clash involving helicopters had occurred in the border area.

"For years the South African Government helped to create and direct a monster whose day-to-day practice has been the most vicious terrorism," AIM said.

"Today this terrorism is turned against those who created it."

It was possible, said AIM, that "some South African sectors", opposed to the signing of the accord, had maintained links with the MNR and were using these to weaken the positions of Mr. Pak Botha and Mr. PF Botha, who had put their political leadership on the line.

AIM said there were indications that the MNR, once equipped with plenty of automatic rifles, rocket launchers, grenades and mines, was running short of supplies.

The agency said that government forces were moving increasingly on to the offensive and recently captured an MNR base near Magude, killing 37 guerrillas.

"But", said AIM, "it would certainly be a mistake to think that banditry of the MNR type will be quickly or easily eradicated from Mozambique.

"Underdevelopment, economic dislocation and ignorance have proved fertile ground for the seeds of social havoc caused by 10 years of armed destabilisation."

UNEMPLOYMENT

At a recent speech in Nampula, President Samora Machel said that "poverty, unemployment and ignorance" had prompted many young men to join the MNR.

Young men drifted to the cities in search of jobs, he said, but they lacked skills or education.

"In the event they discover that it takes only a few weeks to learn to be a bandit," Mr Machel said.

Tribal and family bonds cut across national loyalty to the extent that "the armed bandits live in the homes of their uncles, their in-laws, their fiancées and their lovers," he added.

Mozambican officials say that more than 4,000 MNR members have been captured in military operations or have surrendered under the terms of an amnesty.

The agency concluded that the effects of the MNR campaign might "live on for decades."
WHERE THE VIOLENCE STILL GOES ON

ZAMBIA
Cahora Bassa

MALAWI
Tete
Blantyre

TANZANIA
TANZANIAN ARMY CAMP

Nacala

MOZAMBIQUE

ZIMBABWE
Harare
Mutare
Beira

SOUTH AFRICA
Komatipoort

SWAZILAND
Inhaca Island (Tourism)

SOUTH AFRICAN FARMER MURDERED
SOUTH AFRICAN TRAINS FIRED ON
SOUTH AFRICAN CARS AMBUSHED
ATTACKS AND AMBUSHES AROUND MAPUTO
ATTACKS/AMBUSHES

PIPELINE
RAILWAY
ROAD
POWER LINES

Star Info-Pak
Race on for oil bonanza

22 companies are now interested in offshore exploration.

African executives hope that oil in Mozambique...
Meanwhile, Zimbabwe is experiencing its own difficulties. According to the government, the country's collapsing economy is due to sanctions imposed by the EU. The lack of foreign exchange is exacerbating the situation. The government is also facing challenges in maintaining public order amidst the economic crisis. The situation has led to widespread protests and unrest.

The country's foreign debt is mounting, and the government is struggling to meet its obligations. The situation is further complicated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which has caused a significant decrease in tourism revenue. The government has implemented various measures to try and stimulate the economy, but the results have been mixed. The situation is likely to remain challenging in the short term.
Zimbabwean army keeps Tete roads free of MNR

HARARE — The north-western Mozambican province of Tete is under siege by guerrillas of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Most roads in the province are impassable or extremely dangerous. The only one in regular use is the main artery from Nyamapanda on Zimbabwe’s north-eastern border with Mozambique, to Zoube on the frontier with Malawi.

Along this 240 km route, Zimbabwean mechanised army units escort vehicles through lonely and unfriendly country. Commanding Zimbabwean troops is Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Heckman, an American Vietnam veteran and one of a few white officers in a high position in the Zimbabwe army. His battalion has the unique distinction of being the only unit of the army with its headquarters outside the country’s borders. They are based at Motopane, a mining town outside the province’s capital, Tete.

Every day, Zimbabwean soldiers escort convoys of up to 100 vehicles carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Malawi. Protection was introduced last April after the MNR ambushed lorries carrying Zimbabwe drought relief food.

ARMoured CARS

The escort is heavily armed, usually consisting of a company of soldiers with heavy sub-machine guns on armoured personnel carriers. And the highly mobile Brazilian-made Cascavel armoured cars were commissioned into the province as back-up last week.

"Things are better since Zimbabwean soldiers came in. Before, we could be ambushed at any time and the Mozambican army was unable to protect us," remarked a trucker.

Zimbabwean soldiers seem hungry for battle with the MNR, but are limited by the agreement between the Mozambican and Zimbabwean governments, which allows them only six miles of hot pursuit either side of the road. Observers believe if the MNR killed a Zimbabwean soldier, that rule could be breached.

The easy way the MNR operates demonstrates the weakness of the Mozambican army.

The Mozambicans are poorly-trained, under-fed and badly-armed. In contrast to the mobile and heavily-armed Zimbabweans, they have no transport, no communications and appear to lack the will to fight.

Last week near Zoube a foot patrol, mostly dressed in what looked like cast-off Russian winter uniforms, with a motley of old weapons, was begging for food from the Zimbabweans. They said they had not eaten for two days.

The road is littered with vehicles destroyed before the Zimbabweans moved in. Most villages have been abandoned, and others are under constant threat of attack.

Last week the MNR, attacking a village near Changanza and burned down 10 huts belonging to Frejimo.

While truckers and villagers may welcome the Zimbabwean presence, relations between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican armies are evidently cold.

The Zimbabweans look on their Mozambican counterparts with arrogant indifference. The Mozambicans look to the Zimbabweans with some envy at their conditions, and grudgingly accept the Zimbabwean presence as an open indictment of their inability to defend their own country. — Observer News Service.
Killing of technicians thwarts exploration

MNR attacks pose threat to Maputo's oil bonanza hopes

By Stephen McQuillan

Mozambican guerillas killed a number of East German oil field technicians in an attack on a scientific group operating south of the Pande gas fields, it has been disclosed.

The attack is expected to send waves of alarm around the world's major oil companies, as they scramble for a stake in Mozambique's expected offshore bonanza.

The guerillas, believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, attacked the group as it carried out seismic tests in an area thought to hold reserves of oil.

News of the attack came from Maputo today, as Mozambique gears up for huge on and offshore exploration to tap potentially "massive" oil and gas reserves.

The oil plans were disclosed exclusively in The Star.

But the attack underlines the world's major oil companies' concerns over the dangers of exploration in a country ruled in part by forces outside the control of Maputo.

An American oil company spokesman based in Maputo said the East German crew, which started operations in April, had to abandon its work south of the Pande gas strikes after guerillas attacked and killed technical staff.

"They have made several onshore gas discoveries in the past, south of Beira, but it is almost impossible to fully develop these areas because of guerilla activities," he told 24 Hours.

Oil companies around the world have been bidding against each other in a scramble to secure plum drilling areas off the Mozambique coast - potentially one of the biggest fields in Africa.

When the drilling starts, it will be the country's first major exploration effort in more than a decade, 34 Hours was told.

Twenty-two exploration companies - including several American giants - have bought bid documents since bidding opened in January 1983, say sources in London.

The tenders for petroleum rights on 17 offshore blocks were opened by London on March 31 this year.

It is understood that there were bids on more than half of them - and all bids entail commitments to exploration and drilling.

An internationally-recognised regional energy expert, who cannot be named for professional reasons, said the country had potentially massive oil reserves.

But as the nation awaits an oil bonanza, several issues threaten the industry.

Oil industry experts say security nightmares, hassles over investment guarantees and logistical problems have held up developments.

Maputo is expected to announce new trade and investment agreements within the next few weeks, but it is not known if the guarantees will go far enough to keep oil companies happy.

Sources in Johannesburg say oil companies were unhappy about guarantees from the Mozambicans on safety from Mozambique National Resistance attacks.

Geophysical investigations over the 17 offshore blocks were carried out between September 1981 and May 1982 by Geco of Norway and Western Geophysical of the USA.

This was the most important step towards a national oil industry since the inconclusive drilling of the 1960s and early 1970s.

● See Page 20, World section.
Rebels claim kills

LISBON — Mozambican rebels said yesterday that they killed 40 government troops and seven policemen in attacks in the cities of Maputo and Nampula earlier this month.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said in a communiqué distributed in Lisbon that it killed 17 troops and captured arms and ammunition in the capital on July 17.

The MNR said it attacked various military buildings at Nampula on July 16, killing 23 soldiers and seven police.

The rebels have been fighting to overthrow the Mozambique Government of President Samora Machel since independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuters
A province of Mozambique is under siege

HARARE. — The north-western Mozambican province of Tete is under siege by guerrillas of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The guerrillas are operating with such impunity that most of the roads in the province are either impassable or extremely dangerous.

The only road in regular use is the main artery from Nyasainza on Zimbabwe's north-eastern border with Mozambique to Zvone on the country's frontier with Malawi.

Along this 240 km route Zimbabwe's mechanised army units escort convoys of trucks and other vehicles.

It is the only route of communication for the rebel army and one of the few white officers in high positions in the Zimbabwe Army.

The battalion is only part of the Mozambique Army with its headquarters outside the country's borders.

Based at Mhutze, a coal-mining town outside the province's capital, Tete, the battalion virtually controls a corridor 20 km wide along the road.

Drought relief

Every day the Zimbabwean soldiers escort convoys of up to 100 vehicles carrying goods between Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

The escort was introduced last April after the MNR had ambushed lorries carrying drought relief food destined for Zimbabwe.

The escort is heavily armed. It usually consists of a company of soldiers with heavy sub-machine-guns mounted on armoured personnel carriers.

The Zimbabwe Army has also deployed the highly mobile and versatile Brabazon-made Cascarvele armoured cars, which were commissioned last week into the province, as back-up.

The Zimbabwean soldiers are limited by the agreement between the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, which allows them only 10 km of hot pursuit on either side of the road.

The case with which the MNR operates demonstrates the weakness of the Mozambican Army. The Mozambicans are poorly trained, under-fed and badly armed.

In contrast to the highly mobile, well-dressed and heavily armed Zimbabweans, the Mozambicans have no transport or communications and appear to lack the will to fight.

Recently, near Zvone, a foot patrol, most of them dressed in what looked like cut-off Russian under uniform and with a motley of old weapons on their backs, were begging for food from the Zimbabweans. They said they had not eaten for two days.

The road is littered with dozens of burnt-out vehicles that were destroyed before the Zimbabweans moved in.

Most of the villages have been abandoned and those that are still inhabited are under constant threat of attack by the MNR.

While the truckers and villagers may welcome the Zimbabwean presence, relations between the Zimbabwean and Mozambican armies are evidently cold.

The Zimbabweans look on their Mozambican counterparts with arrogant indifference and demand to the extent that one old soldier described them as an "occupation force." The Mozambicans, on the other hand, look with envy at the Zimbabweans' conditions.

They grudgingly accept the Zimbabwean presence as an open indictment of their inability to defend their own country.

And there is growing concern that the situation may get worse. — London Observer Service
Broadcasts hostile to Angola, Zimbabwe

Mystery TV & radio stations air propaganda

Propaganda branded hostile to two of South Africa's neighbours: countries being beamed from the Transvaal by mystery radio stations.

Confirmation that the clandestine broadcasts emanated from South Africa came today from the BBC Monitoring Service, which records radio transmissions from around the world.

Two stations were broadcasting political propaganda to Angola and Zimbabwe, the BBC said. The broadcasts to Zimbabwe were heard as recently as last week.

"These stations are broadcasting from the Transvaal," said Mr John Chadwick, assistant editor of news and publications for the BBC Monitoring Service in Reading, England.

"We can't pinpoint the transmitters because we haven't got enough monitoring stations in that part of the world.

"We can give only the approximate locations of these stations -- roughly in terms of the size of a British county."

But sources in Zimbabwe said the transmissions seemed to be coming from Moriah Hill, near Mzamba, for about a month. Before that, the signal was coming from the Louis Trichardt area -- about 90 km away.

"This would suggest that the radio signals are being beamed from a mobile transmitter," said the source.

A third station, transmitting propaganda to Mozambique, ended its broadcasts days after the Nkomati Accord was signed, Mr Chadwick said.

"A magazine, New Africa, reported that the Mozambique signals were coming from the north-eastern Transvaal although we cannot confirm this," he said.

Radio Truth shows SA aggression -- Harare

The Star Bureau

HARARE -- Zimbabwe Information Minister Dr Nathan Shamuyarira has said Harare regards the operation of Radio Truth as an indication of South Africa's aggressive attitude.

He told The Star Bureau earlier this year that Zimbabwe's objections had been made known to the South African authorities through the trade mission in Johannesburg.

He said "We know that a former Rhodesian security officer is running the station. But he is acting under orders from the South African authorities."

Dr Shamuyarira said there was no doubt that the station was operating from the Transvaal.

He said the broadcasts had little political impact and the radio represented a clumsy attempt at subversion.

The Minister said Zimbabwe had criticised the policy of apartheid on its radio service.

"But we have not directed any of our radio programmes at a particular section of the South African public in an attempt to subvert the Government."

"South Africa has an external service which is anti-Zimbabwean and anti-African generally. But it also has this special radio beamed at Zimbabwe."

He said that until the South African Government acted to stop the broadcasts, it was difficult to take seriously its claims that it wanted peace in the region.

SABC fades as broadcasts reach Harare

The Star Bureau

HARARE -- Broadcasts of Radio Truth into Zimbabwe have been monitored at 5015 kHz on the 60 m shortwave band -- very close to the external broadcasts of the SABC.

A Zimbabwe Government source said the transmissions, monitored in Harare, took place six days a week between 6:30 am and 7 am, although the signal appeared weak.

External broadcasts of the SABC have been heard to go off the air at around 6:30 am and resume at just before 7 am -- the time that Radio Truth is transmitting, said the government source.

The cultured English tones of a woman calling herself "Flame Lily" dispense the vitriolic anti-Mugabe commentary, often interspersed with "appropriate" music.

During a long commentary, the commentator is heard to say: "This is Radio Truth."

From Page 1.

armed at whites, asking what they hoped to gain by remaining in a Zimbabwe that was crumbling around them. "Flame Lily" played Elton John's "Goodbye yellow brick road."

The commentators, in English and occasionally delivered by a man, also include jokes demoralising Mr Mugabe and his government.

Government radio technicians in Harare regularly monitor the broadcasts, and transcriptions of the commentaries have been shown to visiting delegates as evidence of South Africa's "destabilisation" campaign against Zimbabwe.

In March this year a Bulawayo man, Derek John Rhodes (64), was given a suspended four-month jail sentence for recording a Radio Truth programme, broadcast in the vernacular, and playing it to his black workmates.

After his arrest, Rhodes was allegedly assaulted by police officers and kept in custody for some time.
as broadcasts reach Harare

The Star

HARARE — Broadcasts of Radio Truth into Zimbabwe have been monitored at 5015 khz on the 50 m shortwave band — very close to the external broadcasts of the SABC.

A Zimbabwe Government source said the transmissions monitored in Harare took place six days a week between 6:30 am and 7 am, although the signal appeared weak.

External broadcasts of the SABC have been heard to go off the air at around 6:25 am and return at just before 7 am, the time that Radio Truth is transmitting, said the government source.

The cultured English tones of a woman calling herself "Flame Lily" dispense the virulent anti-Mugabe commentary, often interspersed with "appropriate" music.

"During a long commentary..." — To Page 3, Col 8

In English

Radio Truth, whose transmissions could be heard in Zimbabwe, was broadcasting in English between 4:30 am and 6 am GMT every day on 4902 khz, said Mr Chadwick.

The broadcasts were resumed in Shona and Ndebele — with occasional announcements in English — between 5 am and 5:30 pm GMT each day on the same frequency, he told 24 Hours.

The BBC recorded a test transmission on March 10 1985 and the first commentary 31 days later. Broadcasts started on 6010 khz but, at the end of the first week, they switched to 4902 khz.

"We would describe Radio Truth's broadcasts as hostile to the government of Zimbabwe," said Mr Chadwick.

He said the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel was beamed to Angola in Portuguese and other commonly spoken Angolan languages. It supported Dr Jonas Savimbi's Unita guerilla movement.

"We would call these transmissions hostile to the Government of Angola."

The broadcasts were on 4902 khz at 4:30 am and 6:30 am and 5:30 pm to 7:30 pm GMT every day. Mr Chadwick said the station was first heard on January 4 1979.

The Voice of Mozambique Resistance was broadcast to Mozambique, also from the Transvaal, but transmissions were stopped a week after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, he said.

SABC fades during broadcasts

- From Page 1, aimed at whites, asking what they hoped to gain by remaining in a Zimbabwe that was crumbling around them, "Flame Lily" played Elton John's "Goodbye yellow brick road."

The commentaries, in English and occasionally delivered by a man, also include jokes denigrating Mr Mugabe and his government.

Government radio technicians in Harare regularly monitor the broadcasts, and transcripts of the commentaries have been shown to visiting delegates as evidence of South Africa's destabilisation campaign in Zimbabwe.

In March this year a lawyer man, Derek Rhodes (64), was given a suspended four-month jail sentence for recording a Truth programme, broadcast the vernacular, and playing it to his black workmates.

After his arrest, Rhodes allegedly assaulted by policemen and kept in custody some time.
Still no sign of Cahora Bassa power

By Joao Santa Rita

One of the major gains from the Nkomati Accord — the resumption of power from Cahora Bassa — has still not materialised.

Three months after signing of the trilateral Cahora Bassa agreement amid a blaze of international publicity, no electricity from the dam has yet reached South Africa.

The agreement, signed in Cape Town on May 2 by the South African and Portuguese Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Mozambique’s Minister of Planning, gave Pretoria and Maputo 90 days to secure the transmission lines.

Failing this, either party would be able to demand an immediate meeting.

But indications are that for the moment the dam will remain a “white elephant”, as it will not be possible to guarantee electricity supplies, despite regular consultations between the parties involved.

“Peace in Mozambique is a prerequisite for reliable supplies from Cahora Bassa,” Escom’s annual report said.

Under the new Cahora Bassa agreement, electricity from the dam would have accounted for nearly nine percent of Escom’s maximum electricity demand during 1993.

An Escom spokesman said the power lines from the dam, sabotaged months ago by Mozambican rebels, had not been repaired.

Portuguese sources said that at least 19 pylons had been down at the time of the agreement, and that the situation had not changed since then.

“We don’t know when power will be resumed,” the spokesman said.

Consultations between top level technicians of the three countries involved took place at regular intervals, the spokesman said.

“A group of technical experts was in South Africa last week to discuss the situation,” he said.

The spokesman would not comment on what measures the South African Government would take to protect the power lines, which pass through some of the “hottest” war zones in Mozambique.

South African electricity technicians have not been to Mozambique to repair any of the damaged lines, and their Portuguese counterparts there refuse to travel to the damaged sites without adequate military protection.

Three months ago, top Portuguese officials were convinced that South Africa would supply Mozambique with logistical support, including helicopters to protect the lines.

But although Mozambique and South Africa have been discussing the issue for several months, it seems no security agreement on Cahora Bassa has yet been reached.

A Portuguese source said the Mozambicans were neither able to guarantee the safety of repair crews nor of the power lines themselves.

“The fact is that the guerrillas do whatever they want in the countryside. Without security, Cahora Bassa is not a financial proposition,” the source said.
‘Tete is getting vital aid from SA’

By Joao Santa Rita and Stephen McQuillan

Vital supplies from South Africa are being channelled via Zimbabwe to Mozambican troops in a complex operation involving helicopters and truck convoys, according to sources in three European capitals.

The hush-hush project was mounted in South Africa in a bid to help beleaguered Frelimo army units struggling to secure the vast Cahora Bassa Dam's power lines.

The claims came today from sources in London, Lisbon, Paris and Johannesburg — but military and political spokesmen in Pretoria have not commented, except in an oblique way by suggesting that the operation is a private one, not Government.

The French magazine, Jeu de Afrique, says that the arms crossed Zimbabwe with the approval of Harare.

Sources told 24 Hours that:

- Several South African helicopters are operating a supply lifeline for Frelimo troops — from the northern Mozambican province of Tete along the nearly 1,000 km-long electricity line link.
- The supplies include food and ammunition.
- South African trucks are being driven to Beira Bridge and handed over to Zimbabwean troops, who drive them to Cahora Bassa.
- The convoys are heavily guarded — particularly along the 185 km stretch of road through Tete, one of the favourite targets for Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas.

Portuguese sources in Johannesburg said Mozambique's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Antonio Franco, told the Lisbon Government that South Africa had already started “logistical supplies” to the Mozambicans.

A source close to the government in Lisbon said: “The first South African column entered Mozambique recently to give logistical support to Frelimo units, charged with protecting the Cahora Bassa Dam's power lines.”

Mr Kurt Campbell, research assistant for Southern Africa at the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, told 24 Hours that there had been several reports that South Africa had moved into Mozambique with supplies.

Mr Jorge Correia, Lisbon spokesman for the MNR, said: “We know South Africa has sent helicopters with food and ammunition to Frelimo troops, but they are not involved in fighting. Trucks leave South Africa, and drivers change at the border with Zimbabwe.”

Zimbabwean troops run the supplies through their country to Tete province. This started last month.

“Mogage has been reported as ...”

MNR still threatening power lines

Disclosures that equipment from South Africa is being supplied to Mozambican troops come after claims that there are more Cahora Bassa electricity lines down now than there were when the new agreement on power supplies was signed.

Electricity was scheduled to reach South Africa last Thursday — three months after the signing ceremony.

Last week a top-level Mozambican delegation was in Lisbon to discuss the Cahora Bassa problem with Portuguese authorities.

The Star's Foreign Service
Convoys going via Zimbabwe

*From Page 1.*

Issuing the official orders for the convoys to proceed

"The helicopters are flown by South African pilots. They lift supplies from a base near the dam and take food and ammunition to Mozambican army units along the power line. Our men often report seeing them."

A spokesman for the South African Defence Force said any matters regarding Cahora Bassa and its power lines would have to be referred to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A department spokesman said inquiries would have to be submitted to the Joint Security Commission between South Africa and Mozambique.

A commission spokesman said only the South African and Mozambican commission chairmen could comment.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Paris that the influential French magazine, *Jeu ne Afrique*, says the delivery of arms to Mozambique was laid down in secret clauses in the Nkomati Accord.

The magazine claimed a convoy crossed Zimbabwe territory but "very nearly failed to reach the destination", because Harare delayed before giving permission.

Harare regarded it as "scandalous" that Pretoria should sell arms to the Mozambican Army to fight the MNR rebels.

"But Samora Machel insisted, and Robert Mugabe finally gave way."

**MNR threat to power lines**

*From Page 1.*

writes that according to latest reports the Mozambican army — built from Frelimo's guerrilla forces — still does not have effective transport and communications necessary to overwhelm the estimated 8,000 MNR guerrillas operating in nine out of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

Small units of Frelimo troops frequently find themselves unable to launch operations against guerrilla bands of a hundred or more men, often moving about in daylight, because they lack transport, fuel and radios.

The small Mozambican airforce, short of fuel and spares, can provide only a fraction of the support required to fight a successful anti-guerrilla war.
SA admits sending ‘support’ for Cahora

By Stephen McQuillan and Joao Santa Rita

South Africa has officially admitted that "logistical support" is being given to the Mozambican Government to protect the Cahora Bassa power lines.

This follows yesterday's disclosures by The Star that vital supplies from South Africa were being taken to the northern Mozambican province of Tete through Zimbabwe.

The Department of Foreign Affairs said part of the logistical support promised to Mozambique to protect the Cahora Bassa power line had been delivered.

A spokesman said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, outlined in Parliament earlier this year the type of support involved.

General Malan had said no weapons or equipment denied to South Africa as a result of the weapons boycott, for example, helicopters, would be supplied to Mozambique.

The Star said yesterday several South African helicopters were operating a supply lifeline for Mozambican troops from Tete along the nearly 1,000 km-long electricity line link.

The move marks a major departure for South Africa which, until the signing of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique on March 16, was widely believed to support the Mozambican National Resistance rebels who keep government troops pinned down in Tete province.

It is the first time South Africa and Zimbabwe have joined hands in an operation to help the Frelimo Government.

South African trucks are driven to Beit Bridge and handed over to Zimbabwean troops, who drive them to Cahora Bassa, according to sources.

From Harare, The Star Bureau reports that the Zimbabwe Government has not yet commented on the reports that supplies for Frelimo were being ferried through Zimbabwe from South Africa.

Mozambican sources in Harare stress the supplies do not include arms or ammunition.

State secrecy ‘an exception’

Pretoria Correspondent

The State will not use secrecy to cover up its mistakes.

This assurance was given today by Mr Louis Nel, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Information, at a seminar on public relations in Pretoria.

Mr Nel said the public had a right to know and the State was responsible for informing them.

But in some instances, to protect State security and the citizens of a country, a government had to protect certain information.

The Government was in the best position to determine what should be protected.

But secrecy was the exception rather than the rule," said Mr Nel.

NRP’s future questioned, options reviewed

By David Braun, Political Staff

A stormy debate is raging within the ranks of the New Republican Party about its future.

On the eve of the new constitutional system there are signs that the highest organs of the party are divided.

The options appear to be to join the National Party en bloc, join as individuals or reconstitute as a new party with a different name and a new leader.

Party leaders are tight-lipped about the discussions and the national leader, Mr Vause Raw, was angry when The Star asked him to comment on reports that senior members were seriously considering "walking over" to the Nats.

"I cannot comment on speculation that is designed to hurt the NRP," he said.

Was the latest rift between the party's Natal leader, Mr Ron Miller, and his MPC, Dr Fred Clarke — on whether to support a Nat or a Prog candidate in a Durban municipal by-election — indicative of a more serious split in the party?

Mr Raw said members were free to support any party they liked when there was no NRP candidate.

Mr Miller is the subject of speculation in Nationalists circles that he is seriously considering joining the NP and taking three or four senior members with him.

When The Star asked Mr Miller if this was true, he laughed and declined to comment.

Viable Policy

Transvaal leader Mr Alex Dudson said today he would join the NP while it reserved top jobs for Broederbonders and had a viable policy for urban blacks.

He said provincial leaders met recently and many were briefed on the views on the future.

Lower down in the Transvaal NRP hierarchy, several members canvassed by The Star pressed their doubts about the future of the NRP. Some thought there was no future for the leadership was changing.

There is a distinct element of the party leaning towards the idea of joining the Nats, particularly since the NRP supports the new Constitution and has commitment to ensure that the works.

Man dies in grenade blast

Natal Correspondent

DURBAN — An unidentified man died in one of two hand-grenade explosions at the Inanda police complex near Durban last night.

Lieutenant Tom Jefferson, Press liaison officer at police headquarters in Pretoria, said the incident took place at about 9.20 pm.

"One hand-grenade was thrown through a window. No one was injured. A second grenade exploded after it ricocheted off a wall. A man suspected of throwing the grenade was killed," he said.

● See page 11, World section
‘Godfather’ visited Maputo

LISBON — Mr Manuel Bulhosa, a Portuguese banker and industrialist — and “godfather” of the Mozambique rebel movement — was recently received in Maputo, it has been disclosed.

His visit coincided with claims by the MNR that it was negotiating a peace settlement “at the highest levels” with the Mozambique Government.

Mr Bulhosa visited Maputo to discuss the relaunching of his nationalised metallurgy and oil interests, according to Portuguese news agency reports from Maputo.

It is not known whom he met or what the results of the talks were. Some sources say he was received by President Samora Machel.

For many years Mr Bulhosa, who now spends more time in Brazil than in Portugal, provided “employment” in Lisbon for the two best-known leaders of the MNR.

They were Mr Evo Fernandes, the MNR secretary-general, and Mr Jorge Correia, the movement’s spokesman in Europe.

Mr Bulhosa, who maintains personal channels with Maputo, has more than once encouraged the government to seek compromise with the rebels.
Donors' offer to Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Government is considering a proposal by Western countries to set up a donors' group to co-ordinate and supervise aid arrangements for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The group would be chaired, at least initially, by Britain.

The Governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr Prakash Rattia, returns from Washington this week after talks with the IBRD about a loan application by Mozambique.

The request is part of a three-pronged initiative to enter the international financial community. The other parts are an application to join the International Monetary Fund and the Lome Three agreement of association with the EEC.

The donors' group would be set up in terms of the IBRD's procedure by which the poorest countries are assisted in their foreign aid arrangements so as to eliminate overlaps and ensure that the funds are used to the best possible effect.

Because of internal security problems the initial loan offer by the IBRD and the associated Development Agency is likely to disappoint the Mozambicans.
Mystery MNR Supply, chain barriers, experts
SA-Malawi supply line being cut by MNR

An essential supply line between South Africa and its staunchest African ally, Malawi, is about to be severed following the intensification of Mozambican rebel activity.

South African truckers running the gauntlet along a 250km "hell run" in the northern Mozambican province of Tete say it is only a matter of weeks before the route is closed to them.

The alternative — necessary if the economic strangulation of Malawi is to be avoided — would be a more expensive, longer route through Zambia.

The truckers are being plagued by repeated attacks from the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) which has already closed railway lines linking Malawi to the Mozambican ports of Nacala and Beira.

Mozambican troops protecting the convoys in Tete are now refusing to guard trucks running supplies between South Africa and Malawi.

But the troops have agreed to continue to protect South African trucks carrying maize from Malawi to Zimbabwe.

The troops are commanded by an American Vietnam veteran, Lieutenant-Colonel Jesse Hickman, one of the few whites with a high rank in the Zimbabwean army.

"The Tete route is about to close for trucks operating from South Africa," said Mr Kevin Curtis, managing director of a major South African haulage company.

"The Zimbabwe army is not happy about the fact that they are protecting South African trucks carrying imports and exports from Malawi. "They are now protecting only maize from Malawi destined for Zimbabwe and are turning back most other cargo."

"The situation has worsened and ambushes in Tete have increased. The rebels are now attacking convoys protected by the Zimbabwean army more often."

The Zimbabwean army's refusal to protect trucks from South Africa follows claims by the Zimbabwean Transport Minister, Dr Herbert Ushewukuruzi, that hauliers were opting to carry goods which gave a higher profit than maize and were flouting their terms of contract.

The Zimbabwean Army moved into Tete several months ago, after a plea for help from Zimbabwean haulage companies which could not rely on assistance from the poorly equipped Rhodesian troops.

Then, ironically, Zimbabwean troops started protecting convoys which included South African trucks.

The route is vital for Harare which is depending on Malawi this year for 50,000 tons of maize, the Zimbabwean staple.

The Malawians use the route to export tea and tobacco through South African ports and to import fertiliser essential to their agricultural operations.

South African trucks carrying valuable Malawi exports have been attacked several times in the past and destroyed.

Last year there were acute shortages of fuel and fertiliser in Malawi because of sabotage of the railway lines linking the country to Mozambican ports.

At one stage it was even considered to launch an airlift operation to bring fertiliser into Malawi.
Repmosa, Mozambique to sign trade agreement

By Clyde Johnson, Lowveld Burea

NELSPRUIT — A cooperation agreement between the Lowveld liaison committee (Repmosa) and the Mozambican Government is to be signed at Inhaka Island, in Mozambique, on Saturday.

The agreement, which will probably cover all aspects of commerce and trade is expected to concentrate mainly on tourism and agriculture.

The historic signing, which will take place only five months after the Nkomati Accord, is a direct result of meetings held between the liaison committee and senior Mozambican officials.

Today another group of top Mozambican officials arrives in the Lowveld where they will spend three days meeting agricultural and financial representatives in the Onderberg area.

Repmosa's chairman, Mr. Johnny Henn, and committee members Mr. Schalk van Schalkwyk and Mr. Peter Rootman will travel to Inhaka Island for the signing of the co-operation agreement.

Mozambique's Minister of Tourism, Mr. Anomo Materula, who played a leading role in Repmosa's talks, will also be present.

Mozambican sources say the agreement will operate on a 50/50 basis with Mozambique providing the infrastructure and South Africa the entrepreneurship.
Maputo harbour
Plan to develop

Good news for Transvaal industries, farmers
**Deadlock Puts Legal Authorities in a Jam**

By PHILIP VAN NIEKERK

LAST-DITCH ATTEMPTS to resolve the pay dispute between the Chamber of Mines and the National Union of Mineworkers have failed, opening the way for the first ever legal strike by black workers on South African gold mines.

The second official conciliation board meeting between the two parties ended in deadlock yesterday when the chamber refused to increase their basic pay offer.

Instead, the "NUM" was offered several fringe benefits improvements and a reduction of overtime working hours for underground workers, which would increase overtime payments.

An NUM statement said they could not accept the chamber's revised offer as it was too far short of their revised demands. The union is now reporting back to its members, who will take a final decision on a course of action.

From Friday, more than 40,000 NUM members at the eight gold mines union is bound by statute to strike in accordance with the Miners' Strike Act.

As an unexpected twist, the NUM is not expected to call a strike ballot. The union could hold a vote on the suspension of the strike.

The affected miners will be paid one month's wages, and the NUM will pay the chamber a 25% cut.

There is a high likelihood the strike will be renewed on Monday, when the chamber will meet with the NUM and the hold up board meeting to discuss the dispute over black coal mine.

Both conciliators were appointed by the chamber, offering 13 to 14% and the NUM, which was unwilling to offer anything.

In spite of the chamber, the union went into dispute.

---

100 motorists

By JOHN MILLER

MORE than 100 motorists appeared in court yesterday after being arrested in connection with drunken driving allegations.

Almost 50 of the motorists appeared in court on the East Rand, with only 8 having been arrested on the West Rand.

More than 30 people appeared in courts in and around Johannesburg, with 23 of them having been arrested on the West Rand.

The two highest arrests were for drunken driving, with 13 being on the West Rand and 12 on the East Rand. Traffic

---

A spectacular fireworks display closes the night. Over 90,000 people attended the fire on parties mandate Dyalor, Mr. Akele Zanzibar, introduce a shock Ob structure, paper for a deposit an

---

Liquor ban

He said the debate was conducted in an extremely positive atmosphere and while the measure of co-operation that the very important combination Accord deserved.

Although South Africa has cooperated with Mozambique in transport fields for some time, the vastly improved political relations between the two governments has opened the way for a more South African private and public sector involvement in Mozambique, according to South African officials.

Included in yesterday's agreement were:

- South African technicians will repair and service Mozambican diesel locomotives.
- Engineers of the SA Transport Services will soon visit Maputo to assess the situation.
- SATS will also evaluate and repair rolling stock for the efficient operation of the Maputo-Mozambique line.
- The agreement includes the possibility of an agreement to extend other services.

The agreement, under which South African Airways and Mozambican technicians service Mozambican aircraft, will be extended to include other technical services.

There will be an exchange of knowhow between the South African and Mozambican railway services.

Mr. Schoeman said the 10-point plan was aimed at "picking up the strings of a business agreement that once existed and that functioned extremely well." He said the agreement was a new start to a great future that would help stabilize the situation in Southern Africa.

Mr. Santos said at a Press conference, Mr. Schoeman returned home last night that it was natural in the wake of the Mozambique accord for the private sector to be interested in Mozambique.

It was therefore essential for the Ministers concerned to co-operate in that regard.

Meanwhile, in Pretoria, government talks between South Africa and Mozambique yesterday focused on the continued security problem in Mozambique.

Afterwards the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Piki Botha, said the two governments expected to meet regularly in the future to sort out the security problem "once and for all." The Mozambican delegation was led by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Jacinto Veloso, and the Deputy Minister of Defence, Mr. Sergio Vieira, who briefed the meeting with Mr. Botha and later met the Prime Minister, Mr. W. P. Botha, at the Union Buildings.

Mr. Piki Botha then held a lengthy working lunch with the Mozambicans and ended the visit with an informal joint press conference.

The SA delegation included the Minister of Defence, Mr. Magnus Malan, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr. D. Steyn, the Minister of Manpower, Mr. P. du Plessis, the Minister of Finance, Mr. Barendse, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Greyling Wenzel, and the head of the National Intelligence Service, Mr. Neul Barnard.

Mr. Botha said the meeting was a continuation of regular talks between the two governments on bilateral matters and the implementation of the Mozambique Accord.

Although the talks were wide-ranging, the security problem posed by the activities of the Mozambican Resistance Movement (MNR) had "naturally" featured, he said.

Solving this problem was a priority and economic, agricultural and other forms of cooperation would follow later.

He added that the Prime Minister had given the assurance that South Africa would adhere to the spirit and letter of the Mozambique Accord and would act without hesitation if it knew of any contraventions.

He could not say how long it would take to solve the security problem.

Although the Mozambique Accord was signed five months ago, Mozambique is known to be concerned about continued MNR activities.

For example, the Mozambican government has been monitoring the movements of two major MNR attacks in the Zambezia Province in the last fortnight.

In one, 14 civilians were killed and 18 wounded when MNR members rounded them up at a tea factory and gunned them down.

Mozambique was in general satisfied with the implementation of the Accord.
Security 'is a problem for Nkomati pact'

Pretoria Correspondent

Security has become a major problem for the future of the Nkomati Accord, with Mozambique convinced that MNR rebels are being supplied through South Africa.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana, who was a member of the Mozambique delegation which came to Pretoria yesterday, said people in South Africa "are still supplying, supporting and directing these bandits".

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha "categorically denied" this claim. However, he told reporters that the South African Government "would act firmly against such people if evidence could be produced.

Both Mr Pik Botha and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, had lengthy talks in Pretoria yesterday with the Mozambique team led by Economic Affairs Minister General Jacinto Veloso.

Mr Botha said afterwards that further meetings were expected over the next few weeks.

General Magnus Malan, who attended the talks, admitted that South Africa was supplying medical equipment and rations to Mozambique. But he repeated that no equipment covered by the United Nations arms embargo could be sent to Mozambique.

Hannie Ferguson, The Star's Farming Correspondent, reports that agricultural cooperation will receive priority in South African/Mozambican relations once the security situation has been cleared up.

At a Press conference after the talks, Mr Botha said that Africa needed food more than anything else. If asked to do so, South Africa would assist in developing the agricultural potential of Mozambique.

Mr Hunguana said agricultural conditions on both sides were very similar and South African agricultural expertise would be appropriate in Mozambique as well.
Rebellion threatens Machel and Nkomati

SA steps in to end war in Mozambique

South Africa today made a dramatic bid for peace in the bloody civil war which is ravaging Mozambique.

High-level Frelimo and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) delegations were talking to South African officials in Pretoria this morning in an attempt to save the Nkomati Accord. The delegations are not expected to meet face-to-face but it is thought the two sides have met unofficially several times outside Mozambique.

The Pretoria meetings are the closest they have come to thrashing out a peace settlement to halt the conflict in Mozambique.

The Mozambique Government team is in Pretoria for the second time this week.

Today's meetings follow intensive diplomatic efforts during the past few weeks, say Portuguese sources in Johannesburg.

"Influential Portuguese personalities from Portugal and South Africa, who have contacts with both sides, have been involved in these meetings," said one source. "The message was clear. Pretoria said the war had to end. The United States is worried about the war leading to the collapse of Nkomati."

When asked if the absence from Lisbon of MNR secretary-general Mr. Fernandes was linked to today's meetings, the source replied "Obviously."

When The Star tried to contact Mr. Fernandes in Lisbon this afternoon it was told that he had been away for some time.

Mr. Kurt Campbell, research assistant for Southern Africa at the Institute of Strategic Studies in London, said there had been reports of meetings between the MNR and the Mozambique Government in Portugal, Mozambique and a third country — possibly Swaziland — during the past two months.

"I understand there have been informal contacts between the MNR and the Mozambican government in Portugal for two years," he said.

On Monday, Economics Minister General Jacinto Veloso told South African Prime Minister Mr. P.W. Botha and Foreign Minister Pik Botha that Mozambique, as convinced the rebels were being supplied by private South African suppliers.

It is understood that the possibility of a pact with the rebels was raised and that South Africa's offer to intervene was accepted by the Mozambicans.

Mozambique's President Samora Machel had previously summoned Western diplomats in Maputo and asked them to convey a message to Pretoria through diplomatic channels.

The thrust of the message was that, unless the civil war was stopped — by peace or by controlling the MNR — President Machel's position could become untenable and the future of the Nkomati Accord would be in danger — Pretoria Correspondent and Staff Reporters.

---

Pik Botha confirms talks with MNR rebel delegation

Pretoria Bureau

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, today confirmed that a delegation from the Mozambican Resistance Movement, the MNR, was in Pretoria.

However, he declined to say whether South Africa planned to act as intermediary between the rebel organisation and the Mozambican Government, which held official talks with his department in the capital today.

"The most we will do is to discuss with them (the MNR) the possibility of implementing the Nkomati Accord.

"We will do nothing that is not cleared beforehand with the Mozambican Government. So far we have not had the opportunity to discuss this with the Mozambican Government."

Mozambican Economics Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, who led the Mozambican delegation, expressed surprise at the news of the MNR's presence in Pretoria. He declined to ask questions regarding allegations that South Africa is supplying arms and equipment to the MNR.
Mozambique rebel leader Mr. Evo Fernandes visited the United States to lay the groundwork for yesterday's gatherings in Pretoria — the first significant step towards peace in the war-torn country.

That was the claim today from Portuguese sources who said that Mr. Fernandes, secretary-general of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), had talks with Senator Jesse Helms a few weeks ago.

Although no details of these contacts were disclosed, sources said Portuguese political circles had been expecting for about a month that a meeting between the rebels and the Mozambican Government would take place in Cape Town.

Mr. Fernandes has been absent from his Lisbon office for weeks. It is thought he might have been one of the MNR representatives in Pretoria yesterday.

It was not clear today if the MNR delegates in Pretoria were representative of the entire movement.

SA may talk to rebel group says Pik Botha

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The South African Government may have talks with a Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) delegation which is in Pretoria, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said.

Their presence has given rise to increasing speculation that moves are afoot to initiate peace talks between the MNR and the Mozambican Government, with South Africa playing the role of mediator.

The resolution of Mozambique's internal conflict is being seen as a vital prelude to the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

The MNR has been the cause of bad relations between Mozambique and South Africa with Mozambican officials remaining convinced that the rebels are being supplied with arms through South Africa.

Various attempts to resolve the conflict between the Mozambican Government and the rebels have ended in failure.

After his talks in Pretoria yesterday with a Mozambican delegation headed by Mozambican Economics Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, Mr. Botha said the most the South African Government could or would do would be to discuss the implementation of the Nkomati Accord with the MNR delegation.

"However, our discussions would in no way contravene the letter and spirit of the accord.

"We will do nothing that has not been cleared beforehand by the Mozambican Government."

General Veloso denied any knowledge of an MNR presence in Pretoria, saying his delegation definitely had no plans to meet with them.

He declined to comment on where he believed the rebel movement was getting arms.

Earlier this week, General Veloso stressed that Mozambique accepted assurances by Prime Minister, Mr. F.W. Botha, that South Africa was sticking to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr. Botha spoke on Monday of his determination to obtain peace in Mozambique "once and for all".

"Security is our first priority. We are going full out to achieve this."

This week's talks also covered economic matters.
SA advises Mozambique on security

By Joao Santa Rita and Stephen McQuillan

Lisbon sources say that South African security advisers are now based in Mozambique, a claim which Pretoria Government spokesmen would neither confirm nor deny.

Twenty-five advisers were stationed in Maputo to offer logistical help to the Mozambican Government and an undisclosed number was near the giant Cahora Bassa hydro-dam. 24 Hours was told the men have been in Maputo since May. They went there to assess Maputo’s defences, a source said.

A Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) spokesman in Lisbon, Mr Jorge Correia, said: “The South Africans are not involved in fighting. They are there to assist in the major task of distributing food and ammunition to Frelimo troops along the Cahora Bassa power line.”

Speculation that South Africa’s aid to Frelimo was being sent after a comment by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday. He said Pretoria and Maputo were expected to meet regularly to sort out the security problem in Mozambique “once and for all.”

A Department of Foreign Affairs spokesman said: “We have nothing to add to the statement by our department on August 8 which said rations, medical supplies and vehicles had been sent.” The spokesman gave the same reply when asked if South African advisers were stationed in Mozambique.

The department issued the earlier statement after disclosures by the Star that aid was being sent to Mozambique from South Africa by truck convoys, travelling via Zimbabwe.

It said General Magnus Malan had outlined in Parliament earlier this year the type of support which would be involved. General Malan had said “no weapons or equipment denied to South Africa as a result of the weapons boycott, like helicopters, would be supplied to Mozambique.”

But South Africa would supply “other logistical support” to help Mozambique guard the Cahora Bassa power lines.

It is understood 5,000 Frelimo troops are involved in the operation. Mr Botha held another round of bilateral talks in Pretoria yesterday with high-ranking Mozambican officials on security matters.

The meeting was the second this week between the two governments. Mr Botha met a high-level Mozambican delegation led by the Mozambican Economics Minister, General Jacinto Veloso, in the capital on Monday.

Maputo in bid to recruit foreign commandos

Claims that South African security advisers are based in Mozambique came after disclosures that Maputo is trying to recruit former Portuguese commandos to train its army in anti-guerilla warfare.

The commandos were the most successful elite unit in Portugal’s fight against Frelimo during Mozambique’s struggle for independence.

Sources in Portugal said two Mozambican journalists had been in Lisbon to establish the recruiting operation. One of them was believed to be Mr Mario Ferro, a former commando. The other is believed to be Mr Alves Gomes.

The men had opened an account of about R10,000 for initial expenses linked with the recruiting operation.

The training will take place in Montepuez in northern Mozambique and in a newly established military camp 40 km outside Maputo, sources in Lisbon have said.

London sources said a base had recently been established in Manheia, near the capital.

President Samora Machel had taken personal responsibility for the training of officers at this camp, where counter-insurgency troops are being trained.

The anti-guerilla training in this camp was in sharp contrast to the Nampula officer’s school where the Soviet Union trains officers in classic warfare.

“Frelimo is not trained or equipped for an effective response to MNR attacks,” said a Western diplomatic source in Maputo.

“The Soviets trained them for military set-pieces — not effective in terms of a guerilla war.”

Portuguese Air Force officers have been asked to help train Mozambican units, a Portuguese news agency has reported.

The air force officers had declined after being offered between R2,500 and R3,000 a month.

At least one former Portuguese commando is already in Montepuez to assess the suitability of the base as a training camp.

Portuguese legislation does not bar serve armed forces officers from serving a foreign state. Left-wing Portuguese ex-officers have been recruited by the Angolan Government in its campaign against the rebel Unita movement.
Hopes of end to civil war as MNR talks

By CHRIS FREIMOND
Political Correspondent

HOPES of an early end to the civil war in Mozambique and the rapid recovery of the country's shattered economy were raised last night after confirmation by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that a Mozambique National Resistance delegation was in Pretoria.

There was immediate speculation that full-scale peace talks between the MNR and Maputo were imminent — possibly in South Africa.

Mr Botha disclosed the MNR presence in reply to a question at a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday after talks with a Mozambique Government delegation led by the Minister of the Economy, General Jacinto Veloso.

Although it was unclear last night if the Mozambicans and the MNR had already met in Pretoria, it was implied in statements by Mr Botha that Mozambique had requested South Africa to act as a peacemaker.

The MNR delegation could not be traced yesterday, but it is understood to include senior representatives.

It is clear that a speedy end to the internal conflict in Mozambique is a key to the successful exploitation of the Nkomati Accord.

South African businessmen are obviously reluctant to invest in Mozambique while the situation is unstable.

In particular, the railway and road routes from the South African border to Maputo are not secure and MNR activity has prevented the resumption of electricity supplies to South Africa from Cahora Bassa.

Yesterday's talks between Gen Veloso and Mr Botha were the second this week.

It seems that after a meeting in Pretoria on Monday, Gen Veloso went home to discuss certain proposals which could have included South African-sponsored peace talks with the MNR.

It now seems clear that Mozambique realises the worsening civil war cannot be crushed militarily and hopes to end it through negotiations.

At yesterday's Press conference Gen Veloso said he was unaware of the Mozambique delegation in Pretoria and said he did not plan to meet with them. Mr Botha appeared surprised that journalists knew of the MNR presence.

However, he confirmed they were in Pretoria but declined to discuss the role the South African Government was playing in the situation.

"I have told you they are here and all I can say is that South Africa will do nothing that does not accord with the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord," he said.

When asked if the Government was acting as a "middleman", Mr Botha said: "The South African Government will not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country."

"We will play no role which does not accord with the wishes of the governments that we recognise."

After yesterday's talks Gen Veloso and the Mozambican Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Veira, toured a Pretoria engineering workshop which specialises in the maintenance and restoration of diesel engines.

Mozambique is understood to have serious problems keeping its diesel-engined vehicles running.

Mr Botha said at the factory that the company had contacted him and expressed interest in doing business with Mozambique.

* Picture — Page 2
by Patrick O'Toole

Renaming and Prelimo
SA aims to get

SA's mining culture needs a name change as much of the mining has been done at the expense of the locals. The mining is often carried out illegally, and the money obtained is often used to finance corruption. The mining companies often exploit the locals, and the government does nothing to stop them. The mining is often carried out in a way that is harmful to the environment.

The mining companies are often called 'mining barons'. These mining barons often have a lot of money and can buy their way out of problems. The mining companies often have a lot of influence with the government, and this makes it difficult to regulate them.

The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them. The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them.

The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them. The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them.

The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them. The mining companies often have a lot of power, and this makes it difficult to regulate them.
It's Indaba for Peace

Mozambique Holidays by Christmas

By STEPHAN TEBANESE

Renamo Talking

Premio and SA aims to get

Inon Government has launched a delicate

The new President of Mozambique

The committee and the participants

The committee and the participants
PIK'S INDABA

THE South African Government has launched a delicately balanced strategy to eliminate an obstacle to the full implementation of the Nkomati Accord.

The spirit of the accord is as strong as it ever was, but in both Maputo and Pretoria it has been recognised that scant progress can be made while Mozambique is torn by an internal conflict which has virtually reached the level of a civil war.

The rebel Renamo movement has displayed a tenacity and an ability to conduct guerrilla war that has rendered much of Mozambique ungovernable and is frightening off foreign investors.

No power is getting through to South Africa from Cahora Bassa, vital convoys from Harare to Beira are attacked almost at will, and it is too dangerous for trains to travel from Nkosi to Maputo at night.

After months of sensitive, clandestine negotiations, the first moves towards Renamo-Frelimo talks emerged into the public domain. It is apparent that the South African Foreign Minister, Pik Botha, has been involved as an intermediary.

Department of Foreign Affairs sources confirmed that the "proximity talks" this week were likely to be only the preliminary round of negotiations aimed at restoring stability in Mozambique and that these are aiming for round table talks between the factions that could lead to a political re-integration of the rebels into Mozambican life.

The high-level discussions are a culmination of months of lower-level negotiations between Mozambique and South African security personnel about the exploits of the rebel Renamo forces. Reports have emerged that the rebels were having on stabilisation in Mozambique.

The president's strength of Renamo - and the comparable weakness of the Frente - has been heavily exploited by the Frente to secure the appointment of a new leader in northern Mozambique.}

SA aims to get Frelimo and Renamo talking

By BRIAN POTTINGER

Political Correspondent

Immediately after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, both military assessments and those of the Maputo Government were that the Renamo rebels - with no apparent logistical support from South Africa - would be wound down.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on track convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create a new investment climate.

Although there is confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa.

Pretoria has made it clear, however, that this would be possible - the Conservative Party has already warned against any military involvement in the gesture of even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

Further rounds of proxy talks are envisaged.

The Botswana Government is concerned at South African efforts to force it to sign a peace agreement similar to an even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on track convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create a new investment climate.

Although there is confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa.

Pretoria has made it clear, however, that this would be possible - the Conservative Party has already warned against any military involvement in the gesture of even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

Further rounds of proxy talks are envisaged.

The Botswana Government is concerned at South African efforts to force it to sign a peace agreement similar to an even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on track convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create a new investment climate.

Although there is confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa.

Pretoria has made it clear, however, that this would be possible - the Conservative Party has already warned against any military involvement in the gesture of even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

Further rounds of proxy talks are envisaged.

The Botswana Government is concerned at South African efforts to force it to sign a peace agreement similar to an even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on track convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.

Desperation

The decision by the Maputo Government to approach Pretoria to act as interlocutor with the rebels is an indication of their desperation to wind down the conflict and create a new investment climate.

Although there is confirmation from South African sources, it is understood the Frelimo Government is pushing for military assistance from South Africa.

Pretoria has made it clear, however, that this would be possible - the Conservative Party has already warned against any military involvement in the gesture of even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

Further rounds of proxy talks are envisaged.

The Botswana Government is concerned at South African efforts to force it to sign a peace agreement similar to an even defending the Cahora Bassa powerlines against Renamo.

But recent daring raids by the Renamo forces on track convoys, power installations, rail and oil links and even towns have convinced the Mozambicans that Renamo's power has increased rather than diminished.
The president has an overwhelming victory in the election and is now facing new challenges. He has pledged to continue his policies of economic reform and social development. The president is expected to meet with various groups to discuss their concerns and to address any issues that may arise. It is a crucial moment for the country, as it moves towards democracy and stability.

By David Thomas, The Star's Foreign News Service

The leader of the opposition party has criticized the government's economic policies, saying they are not working. He has called for new elections to be held as soon as possible. The government has rejected the call, saying it is committed to completing its term. The opposition party has announced plans to hold protests in the coming weeks to demonstrate their dissatisfaction.

MUTAPO VISIT

Mwajulo — The first trip to Maputo for the South African Minister of Transport.

Minister Schoeman's determination may restore one of the Transvaal's major outflows.
Security, finance the obstacles

High hopes for a South African-Mozambican farm deal may be dimmed by security and finance problems

The Lowveld Liaison Committee chaired by Mr John Henn of Komatipoort has promoted a company called Repmosa, which aims at cooperating with the Mozambique Government in rehabilitating Mozambique's agriculture and tourism

According to Mr Henn, Repmosa will encourage South African farmers to start farm production on farms leased from the Mozambique Government, which would guarantee markets and prices. The Mozambique Government would get half the profits.

Efforts would first be concentrated in the area south of the Sabie and Incomati rivers, where there was good soil and abundant water. The Mozambique Government would get half the profits.

He said a declaration of intent had been signed in Maputo last week and detailed further agreements would follow as the scheme proceeded.

At present, internal security was the main problem Mozambique could start to produce for a living only after the present unrest had ended.

The Mozambican Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunguana, said after two decades of civil war the only resource Mozambique had left on which to rebuild its agriculture was manpower.

Plantations in Zambezia province on which Mozambique had hoped to produce high-quality tea for export to South Africa had been severely disrupted by rebels who had killed 18 tea workers recently.

Four people had died and a herd of dairy cattle had been destroyed when a dairying estate in Gaza province north of Maputo had been razed by rebels last month.

The Incomati sugar estate west of Maputo had come to a standstill.

But if South Africa cooperated, the security problem could be solved, Mr Hunguana said.

A senior executive of a large merchant bank in Johannesburg said the rebuilding of Mozambique would cost "billions of rande".

At present, most South African exports to Mozambique were financed by pledging the harbour dues owed to Maputo by the SA Transport Services. But the task of rebuilding the country's agriculture was far too big to be financed in this way.

The SA Government had set aside R10 million for improving Maputo harbour and R2 million for the purchase of South African food. But no provision had been made for financing the production of food in Mozambique.

A spokesman for the Southern African Development Bank said in Pretoria that there was no way in which the bank could assist Mozambique.
PFP: Maputo contact broader

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE Progressive Federal Party believes the prospects for increased contact and co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique politicians, academics and journalists have been significantly broadened by the visit of a PFP delegation to Maputo at the weekend.

This was revealed in an interview yesterday by Mr Colin Eglin, MP for Sea Point, who accompanied Mrs Helen Suzman of Houghton and Mr Ray Swart of Berea on a two-day visit to the Mozambican capital as guests of the Mozambican Organization of Journalists.

During their visit the three MPs held discussions with bankers, academics, journalists and several senior members of the Frelimo government, including the Minister of Security, Mr Sergio Viera, and the Minister of Information, Mr Luis Cohaco.

Mr Eglin said in an interview yesterday that the trip had paved the way for future visits by PFP members to Mozam-

There was great interest in government circles in the political and racial situation in the country, he said.

"Senior officials were particularly interested in the prospects for meaningful peaceful change away from apartheid," Mr Eglin said.

"This interest is based on a realization that long-term stability in the whole of Southern Africa depends very much on whether South Africa is the most powerful country in the region," he said.

Referring to the activities of MNR resistance movement, despite the Nkomati Accord, Mr Eglin said:

"Obviously there are still some problems with the implementation of the accord, but top officials have overwhelming faith in the intentions of the South African government to meet the intentions of the accord.

Indeed, and no puppet of the Soviet Union!"

Government leaders see the accord not as a short-term tactical issue - important as that is - but as a fundamental strategic shift away from increasing confrontation to one of interstate cooperation in the Southern African region, he said.

The Cape Times, Wednesday,
Maputo, 27 Jan
SA to hold talks on agriculture

Farming Correspondent

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Greyling Wentzel, may soon meet his Mozambican counterpart, Mr. Joao Pereira dos Santos.

This was revealed yesterday by the Mozambican Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Rui Gonzales.

He told The Star that preparations for detailed agricultural agreements between the two governments were well advanced.

Mozambique wanted to develop the local production of wheat, meat and milk to supply the capital, Maputo.

ASSISTANCE

For this it needed South African assistance, said Mr. Gonzales.

The Director-General of Agriculture, Dr. D.W. Immelman, confirmed in Pretoria today that private initiatives for cooperation with Mozambique in agriculture had been taken further at an official level.

Earlier, the Mozambican Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. Teodato Hinguane, said that after two decades of civil war the only resource Mozambique had left on which to rebuild its agriculture was unskilled manpower. But continued guerrilla activity hampered progress.

If South Africa cooperated the security problem could be solved, said Mr. Hinguane.
Mozambique puts up guarantees for foreign investment

The Star’s Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has introduced an investment code providing guarantees and incentives for foreign companies.

The code is included in a law approved by the standing commission of the Mozambican People’s Assembly covering foreign investment. It takes effect on September 6 and could prove vital for South African exporters.

Mozambique’s priorities for investment, as laid out in the law, are in areas that will increase exports, replace imports, benefit the balance of payments, promote technological development, improve productivity and efficiency, create jobs and train Mozambican workers.

Foreign investment may include freely convertible foreign exchange, imported equipment, material and machinery and transfer of technology.

The law “guarantees the security and legal protection of the property and rights” of foreign investors, and says that nationalisation or expropriation “will only occur in exceptional circumstances and based on reasons of high national interest, with the guarantee of a just and equitable indemnity and its transfer in freely convertible currency”.

Guarantees are also given for the transfer abroad of exportable profits, re-exportable capital and repayment of capital and interest on loans contracted to finance undertakings in Mozambique.

Goods destined for study or implementation of an investment undertaking, and raw materials for the manufacture of export goods will be free of customs duty.

Foreign technicians employed on projects covered by the foreign investment law will not be liable to pay local income tax.

The law also provides for tax exemption for periods of two to 10 years for certain businesses.

The first to benefit from this exemption will be investors in agriculture and in projects that are labour-intensive or located in poorly developed parts of the country.

Any conflicts arising from interpretation and application of the foreign investment law will be dealt with through arbitration if no other form of settlement is agreed on.

If the two sides fail to agree on an arbitrator, then the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris will be asked to appoint one.

The present law does not apply to the petroleum and mining industries, but Mozambique has left itself the option of applying provisions contained in the present law to these areas.

The National Planning Commission will set up an office to promote foreign investment which will “support initiatives by potential investors, receive and channel investment proposals that have not been presented directly to the organs which supernormal the different economic sectors, and keep track of the negotiation of investment projects”.

The law on foreign investment only applies to new investment made after the law comes into force.

Business briefs

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LONDON — ICI and Rank’s Hovis McDougall, the bakers, are to set up a joint venture in biotechnology to develop and test in the market a new kind of food, mycoprotein, made by industrial fermentation. The substance is seen as a raw material for a great variety of foods.

LONDON — BBA, a Yorkshire-based friction material textile manufacturer, made a further recovery in the first six months of this year, pushing profits up 36.7 percent to £8 million.
Mozambique sets up investment incentives

Argus Foreign Service
MAPUTO — Mozambique has introduced an investment code providing guarantees and incentives for foreign companies. Taking effect on September 6, it could prove vital for South African exporters.

The code is included in a law approved by the standing commission of the Mozambican People’s Assembly covering foreign investment.

Mozambique’s priorities for investment, as laid down in the law, are in areas that will increase exports, replace imports, benefit the balance of payments, promote technological development, improve productivity and efficiency, create jobs and train workers.

Foreign investment may include freely convertible foreign exchange, imported equipment, material and machinery, technology transfer.

LEGAL PROTECTION

The law “guarantees the security and legal protection of the property and rights” of foreign investors, and says that nationalisation or expropriation “will only occur in exceptional circumstances and based on reasons of high national interest, with the guarantee of a just and equitable indemnity and its transfer in freely convertible currency.”

Guarantees are also given for the transfer abroad of exportable profits, re-exportable capital and repayment of capital and interest on loans contracted to finance undertakings in Mozambique.

Goods destined for study or implementation of an investment undertaking, and raw materials for the manufacture of export goods will be free of customs duty. Foreign technicians employed on projects covered by the foreign investment law will not be liable to pay local income tax.

The law also provides for tax exemption for periods of two to 10 years for certain businesses. The first to benefit from this exemption will be investors in agriculture and projects that are labour-intensive or located in poorly developed parts of the country.

Any conflicts arising from interpretation and application of the foreign investment law will be dealt with through arbitration if no other form of settlement is agreed on.

If the two sides fail to agree on an arbitrator, then the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris will be asked to appoint one.

The present law does not apply to the petroleum and mining industries which are already covered by separate legislation. But Mozambique has left itself the option of applying provisions contained in the present law to these areas under special circumstances.

The National Planning Commission will set up an office to promote foreign investment, which will “support initiatives by potential investors, receive and channel investment proposals that have not been presented directly to the organs which superintend the different economic sectors, and keep track of the negotiation of investment projects.”

The law on foreign investment applies only to new investment made after the law comes into force.
Nkomati explained to the East

The Star's Foreign News Service

SOFIA — Mozambique President Samora Machel has returned home from a visit to Eastern Europe during which he was at pains to explain to his communist hosts the agreements he and Angola have reached with South Africa.

Mr Machel visited Romania and Bulgaria during his Bulgarian stay he was reportedly questioned particularly closely by Bulgarian communist leader Mr Todor Zhivkov on the agreements.

At a farewell dinner, Mr Machel sought to dispel doubts about his country’s dealings with South Africa.

"The latest peaceful initiatives of Mozambique and Angola are part and parcel of the struggle for doing away with colonialism and apartheid in Africa," he said.

In the Bulgarian version of President Machel's speech last night, the Mozambique leader appeared to avoid direct criticism of South Africa, unlike his host, Mr Zhivkov, who described South Africa as "the main strike force of imperialism on your continent."

But Mr Machel did pledge his government's continued support for the "African National Congress".

He said the Mozambican people also firmly supported the "just struggle" of the people of Namibia, "led by their only rightful representative, Swapo."

SYMPATHY

The Bulgarian News Agency said Mr Machel also condemned all attempts to "connect Namibia’s independence to the presence of Cuban internationalist forces in Angola."

Mr Zhivkov offered his guest Bulgaria’s sympathy for the "dear losses suffered by the Mozambican people in the struggle with the counter-revolutionary gangs organised and reinforced by the South African republic and international imperialism."

President Machel told him the liquidation of "armed gangs" and dealing with Mozambique’s "economic backwardness" were the main tasks now facing his government.
Frelimo, MNR set to have talks soon

Political Staff

CAPE TOWN — There may soon be direct negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels in that country. Indications of this were given today by sources in Lisbon and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

The meeting would be the result of recent South African mediation between the two groups.

Earlier this month, Mozambican Government and MNR delegations had separate talks with South African officials in Pretoria.

In Lisbon, a rebel spokesman said MNR had made settlement proposals during the talks in South Africa.

He said that, if no consensus was reached by October, the rightwing movement would enter Maputo, already threatened by its forces.

An MNR group was in Pretoria awaiting the response of the Mozambique Government.

Mr. Botha confirmed in Pretoria that South Africa was involved in settlement efforts adding it was "an extremely delicate affair."

"Obviously we would all like to see an end to the strife in Mozambique. I am working towards that end," he said.
Mozambicans in Swaziland tell of terror

MBABANE — Dozens of Mozambican refugees are continuing to pour across the border into Swaziland, speaking about horrendous crimes committed by gangs of armed men, believed to be Mozambique National Resistance members.

The Swazi authorities, the Red Cross and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are today gathering hundreds of Mozambicans from the border areas, and transferring them to a camp in central Swaziland.

Refugees said rebels had been going on the rampage in villages, killing women, children and old people.

In some cases the children's heads were smashed against rocks.

The rebels had accused the villagers of supporting President Samora Machel.

The first influx of about 500 refugees arrived last week, and Red Cross officials said the number had increased dramatically.

"They continue to arrive, and many are still hiding in the bush because they are afraid of being deported back to Mozambique," a Swazi source said.

See Page 17, World section.
Jackson will apply again for a visa to visit SA

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — The Rev Jesse Jackson, whose application for a visa for South Africa has been turned down, yesterday said he would submit another application.

The black politician said he believed the South African Government had refused him entry "because I object to apartheid".

In refusing Mr Jackson a visa, the South African Government said it would be "inopportune" for him to visit the Republic in 1984 but if he applied again "at a later date", his application would be "considered on merit, taking into account the prevailing circumstances".

This indicates that the Government has no intention of allowing him in before the end of this year.

Mr Jackson, who was attend-

Mozambique wants refugees returned home

By Joao Santa Rita,
The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Plans to transfer hundreds of Mozambican refugees from the Swaziland border areas into the interior have been suspended after a demand by Mozambique that they be returned home.

A senior Swazi Government official said that by Monday at least 800 Mozambican refugees had crossed the border into Swaziland.

The source said the government wanted to transfer the refugees from the border area because they would be safer, and it would be easier to provide them with supplies.

"The transfer was suspended after the Mozambican Government protested and asked for their return," the source said.

"The Mozambicans believe that they can provide security for the refugees."

The refugees, who crossed the border in the mountainous area of Lonharska and Stheki, say they were forced to flee after gangs of armed men — thought to belong to the Mozambique National Resistance — went on the rampage killing men, women and children.

The Swazi source said that for political reasons the Mozambican authorities found the refugees embarrassing.

"They think the world will say these people oppose the Government. But they are just poor peasants — they are not opponents of the Maputo Government."

21/8 328 20/8 84
MAPUTO — Portugal's Prime Minister, Dr Mario Soares, says South Africa should be "pressured to fulfil what it agreed to" in signing the Nkomati agreement.

He was speaking in an interview with the Mozambican Press agency (Aim) on the eve of his four-day official visit to Mozambique, which starts today.

"One expects results from the agreement, particularly peace in the Mozambican territory. These results have not happened with the speed which one expected. It is necessary that process should be speeded up."

He said the Nkomati Accord had meant that Mozambique "had made efforts and taken steps, and South Africa must take similar steps."

Dr Soares is leading a 66-member delegation on his Mozambique visit. The delegation includes the Foreign Minister Mr Jaime Gama.
SA may have to act to end MNR impasse

The Star Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The search for an end to the protracted conflict between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement seems to have come to a temporary halt.

A further intervention by South Africa may be needed to end the impasse.

OPPOSES DEMANDS

According to diplomatic sources, President Samora Machel remains firmly opposed to MNR demands for a place in the government and restoration of property and posts held before Mozambique’s independence in 1975.

He is refusing to accept responsibility for MNR members, whether leaders or rank and file, who are outside the country.

Mozambique’s hopes that Pretoria would “deliver” the MNR seem to have been dis-appointed. At the same time, President Machel is said to have accepted South African denials that it had violated the Nkomati Accord.

South Africa is anxious to see the security situation in southern Mozambique improve so that a much-needed export drive can be routed through the Maputo docks.

President Machel’s trust in South Africa places the Mozambican leadership in a difficult position. If not the South Africans, then who is behind the continued MNR offensive?

It is believed that charges against “elements” in Portuguese and even in the Portuguese Government have been revived.

There is not much reason for the MNR to make concessions. Although there has been a significant improvement in security in Sofala province with the opening of the Beira-Moatize railway line, conditions in the north and south have worsened.

Judy makes light of shuttle

The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Astronaut Judy Resnick was inconvenienced but not beaten when the space shuttle Discovery’s toilet broke down.

America’s second woman in orbit simply turned to an old technique — and used plastic bags from the days of the Apollo missions.

Nasa officials in Houston said Judy was making light of the problem.

Like the five male crew members, she now has to return to an area screened off by a thin curtain.

The containers were specially developed for America’s first space woman, Sally Ride.

The trouble with the Discovery’s toilet was caused by a blockage in the waste pipe.

The space tea the crew drank in the ice-free, but Judy and the others at the problem, seriously.

A similar situation.

HÄGAR the Horrible

©

I’M NEVER GONNA DRINK AGAIN! I SWEAR!!

I LOO THIS.
Gen Veloso in UK to push Mozambique investment

From LONDON — A high-powered Mozambican economic delegation, headed by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, arrived in Britain this week for a four-day official visit to promote foreign investment in Mozambique.

General Veloso, a close confidant of President Samora Machel and considered one of the architects of the Nkomati peace accord, was due to have talks with two ministers of state in the British Foreign Office.

Security

They are Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State responsible for Africa, and Mr Timothy Margson, Minister of Overseas Development.

General Veloso will also meet the British Foreign Secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

His official programme includes a series of meetings with top British business executives and bankers and trade and treasury officials.

Although not part of his official programme, General Veloso is also expected to meet Lomhio chief Mr Tiny Rowland to discuss Lomhio's longstanding business interests in Mozambique.

The security situation in Mozambique and the current status of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) are likely to feature in the discussions with Mr Rowland and government ministers.

President Machel's government is currently involved in behind-the-scenes talks with the rebel MNR movement at the insistence of Pretoria.

General Veloso's visit follows the successful visit to Britain by President Machel in October last year which is believed to have played an important role in persuading the Marxist President Machel to enter a closer relationship with the West and to sign a formal economic-security pact with South Africa.
LONDON — Although he was “not satisfied” with the security benefits flowing from the Nkomati Accord, Mozambique’s Minister for Economic Affairs said here yesterday he was convinced the South African Government was determined to make the agreement work.

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso said the security benefits flowing from the agreement had not been that positive so far.

“Nevertheless, I can say the eventual result will be a positive one that will ensure peace and prosperity for the area,” he said.

**STABLE**

He said he would have liked to have seen a more stable situation in Mozambique but there were still areas of instability.

However, the security programme was developing along intended lines. It was moving slowly but progress so far was within the expected parameters.

His government was unhappy because the “armed bands” in the country were still being encouraged from various parts of the world — including certain European capitals.

“This attitude has prejudiced the implementation of the Nkomati Accord. Instead of encouraging these groups, they should be discouraged, they should be dismantled,” he said.

“As far as South Africa is concerned, I can say quite firmly that the South African Government is behind the agreement and is determined to see it work.”

Major General Veloso said the Nkomati Accord provided for a commission to investigate violations — and any information of violations would be put before it.

When he was told that rebel attacks in Mozambique had increased since the signing of the accord, he said he did not feel the two issues were related.

On possible South African mediation between his government and the rebels, he said, “I would welcome any action by any government to stop rebel activity.”

But he did not ever see a situation in which the South African military would be asked to help in the fight against the rebels.

Major General Veloso arrived here on Sunday for a six-day visit.

He has already held discussions with Mr Malcolm Rifkind, Minister of State at the Foreign Office and the Thatcher Government’s expert on Africa, Mr Timothy Radson, Minister for Overseas Development, top government officials, businessmen and bankers.

Today his appointments include a discussion with Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe.
**MNR may sign ceasefire**

Pretoria Correspondent

A ceasefire could be signed between the Mozambique National Resistance movement and the Maputo Government.

This has emerged during an interview with the secretary-general of the MNR, Dr Evo Fernandez, by Italian journalist Giancarlo Coeca.

Dr Fernandez added that the MNR would not sign a ceasefire before September 25, the date given by President Samora Machel as the final date for "crushing" the movement.
In Angola
Korean role grows over confusion

Mozambican refugees flee to cool reception in Swaziland

The Star Friday September 14 1984

2
They were being persecuted.

Across the border were thousands of refugees from Angola, a country in southern Africa. They were fleeing the war and seeking safety in other nations. The refugees were being treated poorly in their new countries, and many had to rely on the kindness of strangers for food and shelter.

The Star Bureau

in Angola

Korean Role

TOWS OVER

Confusion

1984

The Star Reporter News Service

not-up Mozambican Refugees flee to cool reception in Swaziland
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

Sats helps Maputo

Six war-damaged diesel locomotives of the Mozambique Railways arrived at Komatipoort this week for repairs in Sats' Bloemfontein body shops. Once body repairs have been carried out the locomotives will be shipped to either Bellville or Port Elizabeth for mechanical repairs, according to a Sats spokesman.

The arrival of the locomotives — most of which were damaged in terrorist attacks in Mozambique's northern provinces — is a result of the "accord" arrived at in last month's visit to that country by a Sats delegation headed by Transport Minister Hendrik Schoeman.

Among the SA delegates was Sats assistant general manager (operations), Danie Radyn, who told the FM that 14 Mozambique locos were out of action. Originally they wanted eight repaired by SA.

The meeting was followed two weeks ago by a meeting of a working group in which the SA delegation was headed by Sats GM Bart Grové. The Mozambican group was led by Ferreira Mendes, director general of state railways.

Says Radyn: "At this meeting in Johannesurg we came to an agreement to repair six of the less badly-damaged locomotives. Other service work is also to be done.

"All six were at Komatipoort on Tuesday night and are to be taken to Bloemfontein during daylight hours. We have warned the Mozambicans it may take six months to a year to repair the locomotives."

Regional accord

The repair agreement, says Radyn, should "definitely" be seen as part of the "accord" between SA and her neighbours.

He adds "The SA government has given a substantial grant to ensure we receive payment for the repairs. This will also cover additional work — like the servicing of Bulgarian-made locomotives which require major 10 000-hour maintenance services plus work at the Mozambican central (railway) yards."

14/4/94

Q.XH
Frelimo leader dies defending district offices

MAPUTO — A member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party and a Deputy in the Mozambican People's Assembly has been killed in action against the Mozambique National Resistance movement in the province of Sofala.

A communiqué from the Frelimo Central Committee and the standing commission of the People's Assembly published in Maputo yesterday said that Mr. Zacarias Tomas, 51, First Party Secretary and administrator of the Marroneu District in Sofala Province, was killed defending the district headquarters when an MNR group attacked on September 9.

At the first sign of enemy action, the communiqué said, Mr. Tomas organised the people into safe positions and then went to alert the army.

He took up a gun and joined the army in repelling the attack. During the fighting, he was mortally wounded in an explosion.

Mr. Tomas joined Frelimo, the liberation movement fighting to rid Mozambique of Portuguese colonial domination, in 1967. He worked underground in the enemy occupied zones of the country, mobilising young people to join the liberation struggle, but was arrested in 1970 by the Portuguese and imprisoned for two years.

After his release from Macanava Prison near Maputo, Mr. Tomas continued his work for the liberation of Mozambique.

In 1977, two years after independence, he was elected as a delegate to the third congress of Frelimo and as a deputy to the People's Assembly. He was elected to the Central Committee of the party at its fourth congress in April last year.

Mr. Tomas had been living and working in Marroneu district since 1982, first as party secretary for organisation and then as first party secretary for the district.
MAPUTO. A member of Mozambique's ruling Frelimo Party Central Committee, Mr Zezéza Tomas, was killed last Saturday during an attack by rebel forces on the country's largest sugar refinery, the state-run newspaper Noticias reported yesterday.

In an announcement signed by Frelimo's Central Committee and the permanent commission of Mozambique's parliament, the paper reported that Mr Tomas, 51, was killed by an explosion "while giving armed resistance" to the attack at Marromeu in central Zambézia province.

The announcement came a day after the MNR's European spokesman had told the Portuguese news agency in Lisbon that the rebel forces had "attacked and destroyed" the Marromeu refinery on Saturday. — Sapa-AP
Mozambican locos head for Swartkops workshop

THE SA Railways workshops at Swartkops may play a vital role in the new spirit of accord which the Government is pursuing with South Africa's neighbours.

This was revealed to BUSINESS POST this week by Mr Dame Radyn, assistant general manager (operating) of SA Transport Services, who said six diesel locomotives of the Mozambican national railways (DNPCF) were in South Africa for repairs by SATS.

The locomotives arrived at Komatipoort on Tuesday night.

After repairs to badly-damaged bodywork in SAR's Bloemfontein yards (the locomotives are victims of guerrilla sabotage and bombings in Mozambique's northern provinces), the locomotives will be transported to either Bellville or Port Elizabeth for the necessary mechanical repairs.

The SATS agreement to conduct the repairs follows a recent visit to Mozambique by a delegation led by Transport Minister Mr Hendrik Schoeman, and a return visit to South Africa by the director of DNPCF, Mr Ferreira Mendes.

"The agreement should very definitely be seen in the light of the new spirit of accord which the South African Government is pursuing," said Mr Radyn.

"I accompanied the SA delegation to Maputo and went prepared to provide on loan to the Mozambicans a number of locomotives - because although communications are not too good between us it was apparent that they are having trouble, either with staff, locomotives or fuel."

But the offer to lend locomotives (several of which would have been prepared by the PE workshops) was turned down by the Mozambican authorities, who asked instead for their own locomotives to be repaired.

"Since the SA Government has made a large grant available to Mozambique for paying for such work, SATS has agreed to assisting in several ways - including the service of Bulgarian locomotives due for major 10 000-hour maintenance services, and civil works to central marshalling yards in Maputo."
Maputo claims MNR base destroyed, spies captured

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican Armed Forces (FPLM) have destroyed an important base of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the northern province of Nampula, according to the FPLM general staff. The base was used to launch attacks on the road and rail links between Nacala and the provincial capital, Nampula City.

In the attack, carried out on September 11, 13 MNR men were killed and another 50 taken prisoner. Security forces report that they have dismantled a network of MNR informants in Beira.

According to Radio Mozambique, the group acted as MNR spies. Information was passed to rebel bands at meetings in the district of Nhamatanda, about 100 km inland.

Three of those arrested, Mr. Francisco Chieuculu, Mr. Joaquin Muchanga and Mr. Julio Mendonca, told journalists in Beira their task had been to transmit information about the arrival and departure of trains and ships, the type of cargo, and the ports of origin or destination of every ship.
Another 80 flee to Swazis

MBABANE — Eighty Mozambican refugees have crossed the border into northeastern Swaziland and more are on the way, it was said today by a senior official in the Regional Administrator's Office in Siteki in northeastern Swaziland.

In Siteki, more than 20 Mozambican refugees are already camped in tents waiting to go to an established refugee camp. More than 900 Mozambican refugees who fled into the Lomhasha area in northeastern Swaziland last month to escape fighting between Frelimo troops and the MNR were moved last weekend to Malundza Refugee Centre in central Swaziland.

The latest arrivals bring the total of Mozambican refugees involved in the recent influx to well over 1,100.

District Office officials in the Lubombo district say it is now urgent for international and national relief organisations to help the Swaziland Government.
WASHINGTON — Mozambique, which is expected to be accepted as a member of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on Monday, could not have chosen a better time to join the organisation.

The IMF and the World Bank have stated many times in recent months that the sub-Saharan region of Africa has become its first priority and as a result the country can expect its requests for assistance to be treated with some urgency.

The World Bank, which ties its lending to project funding, will be looking to whatever expertise is available in the region and it is in this context that the South African delegation at least expects to be consulted.

The Nkomati accord demonstrated South Africa's acceptance of a pragmatic approach to dealing with Mozambique and

South Africa is now ideally placed to help the IMF and the World Bank in any efforts to improve Mozambique's infrastructure.

Any aid and by the World Bank will be aimed at improving the overall economic management of Mozambique, to opening the trading system in the surrounding region and to helping the country boost its foreign reserves.

Given the more pragmatic approach to project lending by the World Bank and the IMF these days, it is expected that South Africa will be viewed as having a role to play and that infrastructural development contracts could be granted to South African companies.

The situation is not without some irony. South Africa was divested of its Fund board representation some years ago and now, along with Egypt and Cambodia, suffers the humiliation of being accepted as a member of the Fund, but is withheld from direct board representation.

Now, one of the poorest and hungriest countries in the subcontinent is about to be given full membership and South Africa is likely to be called on to help.

South African Railways is already co-operating with the Mozambique authorities in rebuilding certain Maputo harbour facilities and rail links and any World Bank assistance could be directed towards building-up vital sectors of the economy.

It is not known in which region Mozambique will be placed, among the English or French speaking groups of African countries in the Fund.

The outcome of this decision will probably determine the extent of the role South Africa will be allowed to play in the Bank's efforts to uplift the Mozambique economy.
Terrorism, refugees and the Nkomati Accord

Caught in a bitter struggle between anti-government rebels and Fre
lumo soldiers, hundreds of Swazi
speaking Mozambicans have been
forced into exile since the signing of the Pretoria-Maputo
agreement. David Thomas reports from Mbabane.

Swazi-speaking Mozambicans who have been
forced into exile say MNR activity has escalated
since the signing of the Pretoria-Maputo agreement. David Thomas reports from Mbabane.

Official sources explain the Swazi
attitude as an attempt to stop relations with Maputo from deteriorating
further.

There appears little doubt that the flight of the Mozambicans has strained the neighbours' good working
relationship which has developed despite extreme differences in
ideology.

The Mozambique Government
tersely demanded the return of the refugees. They were not returned
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' representative
in Mbabane, Mr Emmanuel Ouwu, said his organisation opposed any
attempt to return the refugees

Officials stationed at the remote
Swazi border post of Lomahasha,
where most of them crossed,
said that according to their infor
mation the Mozambican Govern-
ment regarded the refugees as trai-
tors and they would not be wel-
comed back even if MNR activity ceased.

For the refugees, their flight to
Swaziland was irreversible. They
left their burnt-out homes at the be-
ninning of the ploughing season and
fled to their already overcrowded
ancestral nation. Their immediate
future, at least, will be spent in a
spartan refugee camp where they
will be dependent on government
and international aid.
Maputo denies peace talks

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government has denied reports of peace talks or any possibility of sharing power with the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), the national news agency AIM has reported.

The denial was made by Mozambique's Information Minister, Mr Jose Luis Cabaco, at a seminar in Washington this week.

"Mozambique's Government never had any meetings with the MNR bandits," Mr Cabaco told the seminar.

He was reacting to growing speculation by the foreign Press that President Samora Machel's Government was having discreet meetings with MNR rebels in neighbouring countries.

He said the widespread speculation was an example of how foreign journalists could be manipulated by lies and disinformation spread by his country's enemies.

RED BRIGADES

He said there was as much likelihood of Maputo sharing power with the MNR "terrorists" as of the Italian Government doing so with the Red Brigades.

"The Red Brigades did have negotiations with the Italian Government and they had talks in the Vatican and they operated in every major Italian city, but the American Press never spoke of the possibility of power-sharing," he said.

Mr Cabaco said MNR bandits committed worse atrocities but were still regarded by the American public as "political figures with whom it would be perfectly natural to have dialogue."

He said the MNR "bandits who gouge out the eyes of children, rip out the wombs of pregnant women" were given visas to visit the United States to make public speeches..."
Mozambique refugee flow to Swaziland has reduced

MBABANE — The flow of refugees from Mozambique into Swaziland has slowed down, a spokesman for the Ministry of the Interior said here.

The number now here after an influx which began about a month ago now stands at 900, with 600 of them now at a central camp near Mpaka and "settling well".

The rest have not yet been moved from the border village of Sitika where they are in temporary accommodation.

The refugees have said they fled their homes in areas of Mozambique bordering Swaziland after being attacked by bands of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

They said children and old people who could not escape the attackers were killed by the attackers, but could not say how many murders there had been.

Mozambique authorities have urged them to return when the security situation has improved, but refugee organisation sources here say there are still no signs of any improvement.
MAPUTO— Mozambican citizens who spied for the CIA are among 53 granted immediate amnesty under a decree on Monday.

AIM, the State information service, quotes a communiqué from the Secretariat of the People's Assembly (parliament) saying the act of clemency is one of the measures taken to mark the 20th anniversary of the start of the armed struggle against Portuguese colonialism on September 25, 1964.

Fourteen of the freed people were arrested on charges of spying for foreign powers.

Most of them, says AIM, were part of a CIA spy ring broken up by Mozambican security early in 1983.

They include Mr. Jose Massinga, formerly the director of research and personnel in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who, at a press conference in March 1981, told journalists how he had supplied information to the CIA on Mozambique's agreements with socialist countries, and had introduced likely recruits to CIA officers in Maputo.

Also freed is Mr. Alberto Sande, formerly chief of the Mozambican Army's Guard Force, in Matola, where South African commandos killed 13 members of the African National Congress in January 1981.

Mr. Sande was said to have passed information on military installations to Mr. Louis Olivier, one of four CIA officers working under diplomatic cover from the United States Embassy who were expelled from Mozambique in March 1981.

Seven officers who were displayed by President Samora Machel at a mass rally in Maputo two weeks after the Matola raid also go free as a result of the new law.

They were described by President Machel as "agents and traitors who contributed by their actions towards the South African racist attack."

They include Mr. Alco Marcos Chivite, formerly a captain, who confessed to dealings with the CIA dating back to 1978, Mr. Constantino Adriano da Costa, also a captain, who was recruited while working as head of administration in the office of the Chief of the General Staff, and Mr. Bernardo Antonio Nyakauka and Mr. Francisco Salumes Vilanculos, the commander and the deputy commander of the Matola Garrison on the night of the South African attack.

They were said to have ordered their unit not to open fire on the South Africans.

Two known CIA agents are specifically excluded from the amnesty, says AIM Mr. Jussias Dlakama and Mr. Fernandes Baptista, both formerly lieutenant-colonels, escaped from custody in mid-1981 while being transferred from one prison to another. They have not been heard of since.

Baptista was a CIA agent on the Front Central Committee itself.

Of other individuals pardoned, eight are former members of the Mozambique Liberation Front who were accused of conspiring against Frelimo leaders during the anti-colonial war, and 15 are alleged traitors and deserters from Frelimo who collaborated with the Portuguese during the war.

Two are former agents of the PIDE Portuguese secret police.
Nkomati Accord in danger of collapsing

By Joao Santa Rita

Mozambican officials have told several Western leaders that the Nkomati agreement could collapse if security in the country did not improve, Mozambican sources disclosed today.

The leaders were told the rebels still received logistical support and their actions were highly co-ordinated.

A senior British official who visited Mozambique last week, Mr Malcolm Rulkind, was told over the activity of the Mozambique National Resistance and the effect the war could have on the accord.

Mr Rulkind later travelled to Malawi where, in the last few weeks, there has been intensified diplomatic activity in an attempt to curtail rebel activity allegedly from Malawian territory.

South Africa's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Puk Botha, and Mozambique's Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr Jacinto Veloso, paid secret visits to Malawi after three meetings in Pretoria and Maputo last month during which South Africa admitted it was mediating between the Mozambique government and the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

"It is true that the rebels are now operating in Cabo Delgado province which borders Tanzania. They could only have come from Malawi," the Mozambican sources said.

"Security has continued to deteriorate in Maputo, Tete, Nampula and Cabo Delgado provinces with a high level of rebel activity in Zambezia," the sources added.

The rebels were also active in Sofala, Manica, Gaza and Inhambane but the situation there had not worsened.

In Lisbon informed sources said 2500 rebels had entered Cabo Delgado Province in northern Mozambique in June, two-and-a-half months after the Nkomati pact.

"They entered from Malawi, crossed Niassa province and headed for Cabo Delgado where, during the war against the Portuguese, Frelimo had its main base of support," the Portuguese sources said.

The disclosure came shortly after Mozambique's Minister of the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Lieutenant-General Jacinto Veloso, arrived in Pretoria after giving a thinly-veiled warning that the rebel activity in his country was threatening the Nkomati Accord.

The AIM Mozambique news agency today quotes "reliable sources" as saying the Mozambican delegation would discuss the South African offer of amnesty announced this year for MNR rebels who, hand themselves over and surrender their weapons.

Also for discussion are the means by which MNR bandits can be integrated into Mozambican society.

Mozambique-SA-Renamo talks: officials tight-lipped

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Discussions between the South African and Mozambican governments on the one hand, and South Africa and the Mozambique Resistance Movement, Renamo, on the other, continued in Pretoria today.

Foreign Affairs officials were tight-lipped about the progress of the talks, which started yesterday, but posed for photographs with the separate delegations.

It is believed the South African Government is keen to resolve the Renamo problem to the satisfaction of Mozambique, so that the Nkomati Accord can be seen to deliver what it promised.

A major treaty success would boost South Africa's prestige in Africa, opening the way for similar pacts with other neighbouring territories and improving the chances of a tour of African countries by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

Mr Botha's African trip, on the cards earlier this year, now appears to have been postponed indefinitely. The Government hopes a new diplomatic coup in Southern Africa will again create a climate conducive to such a tour.
Bishops accuse MNR of ‘horrific’ atrocities

Reports of atrocities committed by the Mozambican National Resistance Movement had risen to "an horrific level" since the signing of the Nkomati Accord between South Africa and the Maputo government, the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference said yesterday.

In a statement issued in Pretoria, the SACBC said Mozambicans fleeing into the Republic in fear of the MNR were being "hounded down" by South Africa and some homeland authorities before being sent back across the border.

INTERVIEWS

The activities of the Mozambican guerrilla movement had increased "dramatically" since the signing of the Nkomati pact.

Interviews with refugees showed that many of them, including women and children, were escaping from Mozambique on foot, "climbing border fences and often being shot at."

The SACBC said refugees had told its representatives that MNR guerrillas, carrying R-1 rifles, "terrorised" the villages of the southern Mozambique region of Mapulanganene.

According to the SACBC, tactics used by the MNR included the plundering of villages, the cutting off of old people's heads and the killing of the children of those who refused to co-operate. The children were often boiled alive, it alleged.

MNR guerrillas also resorted to raping women and using them as bearers, forcing young men to join the movement and capturing teachers, who were made to work as clerks for the MNR, the SACBC said.

"The Mapulanganene region appears to be completely ruled by the MNR."

The SACBC said it had decided to ask the State President, Mr PW Botha, to grant refuge to those fleeing the MNR, and to call on the Minister of Law and Order, Mr Louis le Grange, to set up a judicial inquiry into the recent unrest in South Africa, as a matter of urgency — Sapa
Talks end on positive note

David Braun, Political Correspondent

A breakthrough in current Mozambican security negotiations will give prestige to South Africa in the region and may open doors to a tour of Africa by the State President, Mr P W Botha.

The latest round of security talks between the South African and Mozambican governments and between South Africa and the Mozambican Resistance Movement (Renamo) ended on a positive note in Pretoria yesterday.

All three parties expressed their satisfaction at progress which had been made, although they declined to be specific about discussions.

Major-General Jacinto Veloso, the Mozambican Minister of Internal Affairs and the leader of his government’s delegation, said before his departure from Maputo on Thursday that the Nkomati Accord still had to yield practical results and that the continued violence in his country seriously threatened the agreement.

General Veloso said yesterday that since the accord was signed Mozambique and South Africa had held regular meetings to “find good neighbourliness, peace and stability in the region.

“We are satisfied and we think we are making good progress,” he said yesterday.

Mr Botha said there was no plan to bring General Veloso face to face with representatives from Renamo.

He would continue to act as mediator and conduct separate negotiations with the resistance movement, he said.

It is understood from South African sources that the South African Government is keen to resolve the Renamo problem to demonstrate the value to Mozambique of the Nkomati Accord.

If Mr Botha manages to pull off a settlement between Renamo and Frelimo, he will provide a powerful incentive to other regional countries to sign similar pacts with South Africa.

The Government also believes that diplomatic success of such magnitude will open the doors to a tour of African countries by the State-President, Mr P W Botha, possibly next year.
Forging Peace in Foreign Affairs: Diplomatic Talks with the Candidates

BY BRAN POTTINGER

Pik Bursn the Midnight

SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVES

The negotiations to boost peace talks

218 S. 2/18
UN told SA is 'cheating' on Nkomati

By Andrew Walker,
The Star Bureau

NEW YORK — Zimbabwe and Mozambique have both used United Nations platforms to accuse South Africa of "arming bandits".

They have also called for aid for "liberation movements", and insisted that South Africa negotiate with the African National Congress (ANC).

Speaking at a UN Press conference yesterday, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, accused South Africa of having "cheated" over the Nkomati Accord, and of sending armed bandits into Mozambique to carry out sabotage attacks at a greater intensity than before the pact.

The Mozambique Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told the General Assembly that his country was putting its hopes on the "full implementation" of the Nkomati Accord, but joined Mr Mugabe in blaming South Africa for conflicts in the region.

Mr Mugabe said the Nkomati agreement had been a "creature of necessity" to bring peace to Mozambique and open transport routes. But South Africa had reneged on its undertakings.

"We have to protect the pipeline that brings our oil from Beira. So we are able to see that the situation is no better."

ISOLATION

"In fact, it has worsened since Nkomati, which means that South Africa has not complied with its side of the agreement," said Mr Mugabe.

Mr Chissano urged the UN to continue efforts to isolate South Africa, and asked that the world body force the country to negotiate with the ANC.

He said the Nkomati Accord heralded a new attitude from South Africa, but "it should in no way be used as a pretext to shy away from duty".
ceasefire delayed

By Jose Santa Rita

Last-minute hitch prevented a ceasefire from being signed yesterday between Mozambican rebels and the Maputo authorities, informed sources said.

The ceasefire was to have been announced yesterday afternoon during a press conference in Pretoria.

A Mozambique National Resistance delegation, headed by its president, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, is still in Pretoria and the Foreign Minister, Mr. P.W. Botha, spent yesterday shuttling between the Maputo Government and rebel representatives.

The talks resumed early this morning after a late-night session.

The Mozambican Government delegation headed by the Minister for the Economy in the Presidency, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, arrived back in Pretoria yesterday with a message from President Sámoa Machel to President P.W. Botha. Mr. Veloso was in Pretoria last week for a second round of talks in the current initiative of "proximity" talks.
SA to police troops to Mozambique ceasefire

S African Government and rebels sign peace accord
Shoot-out in Swazi camp

The Star's Foreign News Service

MBABANE — Mozambican rebels chased a group of Frelimo soldiers across the border and into a Swazi army camp where a shoot-out took place at the weekend, it was reported today.

The Times of Swaziland, quoting an army source, said the skirmish occurred on Saturday night at a Swazi army camp near the border town of Lomahasha.

The source said he was about to go to sleep in his tent when he heard machine gun fire. He went out to find about 25 Frelimo soldiers defending themselves against a group of attackers, believed to be members of the Mozambique National Resistance movement, which has been active in the area for some time.

Swazi soldiers helped beat off the attack, he said, and the shooting went on for some time before the rebels retreated across the border.

The source said two Swazi soldiers had been injured and yesterday a Manzim hospital spokesman confirmed one soldier was being treated for a shot in the head and another for a leg wound.

The spokesman described their condition as very weak.

It was not made clear in the report what had happened to the Frelimo soldiers who had been chased into the camp. There was no comment from the Swazi Defence Force.
Mozambicans sent back, kaNgwane told

The Chief Minister of kaNgwane, Mr Enos Mabhazi, has expressed concern over reports that police in the Tonga and Komatipoort areas had apprehended certain refugees and deported them to Mozambique.

Mozambicans are streaming into kaNgwane to escape being caught in crossfire between Frelimo and Renamo.

Tired, hungry and frightened, they were being accommodated by private individuals, he said.

Referring to the deportation reports he added, "This was not the case when thousands of Portuguese fled from Mozambique 10 years ago and I intend taking this up with the South African Government."
I once agreed that may encounter snags.
No date yet for peace in Mozambique

By Joao Santa Rita and The Star’s Foreign Service

Peace in Mozambique is unlikely to be immediate. Though the rebels and the Government have agreed to stop fighting, no date has been set for a ceasefire.

And there is confusion over what role South Africa will play.

The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the Maputo authorities say they have not discussed the possibility of South African troops being sent into their country to monitor a ceasefire. The Mozambican delegation to the Pretoria talks, said at a press conference in Maputo that he had not discussed the subject.

“This was not discussed, and therefore the only comment I can make is that if Mr Botha (Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pw Botha) said this, then it is prepared for such an eventuality — but we did not discuss the matter,” he said.

The MNR secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, said: “The MNR never accepted the idea of sending South African troops into Mozambique.”

SOURCES: close to the movement said the accord statement mentioned only the request that South Africa should consider playing a role in implementing the agreement.

After yesterday’s formal announcement that both sides had agreed to end violence, Mr Botha said South African troops would be sent in. Apart from monitoring the ceasefire, they could be used in an emergency role to tackle social and economic problems.

MNR leaders

Informed sources said a commission will start work in Pretoria immediately to try to put an end to the fighting.

It will discuss the role to be played by South Africa and the number of troops that might have to be sent into Mozambique.

Though the Maputo Government and MNR leaders agreed yesterday to end hostilities, conditions have to be worked out before fighting ends.

MNR leaders living in exile will arrive in Pretoria in the next few days to take part in the work of the commission.

Informed Portuguese sources said that under the accord, both sides have agreed to discuss the integration of rebel fighters and leaders in the “military and administrative structures of Mozambique”.

Commitment

Yesterday Mr Botha said Mr. Samora Machel had been acknowledged by the rebels as President of Mozambique.

But shortly afterwards Mr. Fernandes said: “There is no commitment from our side to keep Machel in power in future. We are simply recognising the present reality.”

He said the agreement amounted to recognition of his movement by the Maputo Government and was designed to produce political results.

General Veloso said the MNR had recognised the legitimate authority of the Mozambique state and government.

Mr Koos van der Merwe, Conservative Party MP and defence spokesman, said today that the possibility of South African troops becoming involved in Mozambique had serious political, military and economic implications “I am deeply concerned that the SADF may be drawn into military operations to assist the communist regime in Mozambique”.

See Page 11, World section.
Irony in disclose of Moapato Prisoners
Army prepares MINR show as war continues, statement rocks ceasefire

Yesterday's declaration of a cease-fire by the National Resistance Movement (NRM) was welcomed as a major achievement in the implementation of the declaration. The National Resistance Movement said that the implementation of the declaration would continue as planned.

The declaration is expected to come into effect on 1 April, but there are concerns about its enforcement.

The declaration was announced by the President of the NRM, Col. Samora Machel, and was widely hailed as a significant step towards peace in the region. However, some have expressed doubts about its feasibility.

The declaration is intended to bring an end to the armed conflict that has been raging in the region for the past decade. It was signed by all the parties involved, including the South African government, the Mozambican government, and the rebel movements.

The declaration calls for the withdrawal of foreign forces from the region, the release of political prisoners, and the restoration of civilian rule.

Despite these promises, there are concerns about the declaration's ability to bring about lasting peace. Many fear that the declaration may be used as a means to gain international support without addressing the root causes of the conflict.

The declaration has been met with mixed reactions. While many have expressed hope that it will lead to a new era of peace, others are skeptical about its prospects.

The declaration is expected to be closely monitored by international organizations and the international community.
Mozambique's government is being swamped by the critical food needs of its population. Its response is limited to ad hoc crisis management, writes an FM staffer who has just returned from a visit to Maputo.

Although the basic food situation in the urban areas has improved marginally, the rural areas remain devastated. There are reports of four to five people dying daily in some areas. Recent small harvests in the areas surrounding the towns have reduced the food queues. But supplies seem set to run out again and the immediate future looks bleak.

The security situation which, if anything, has deteriorated since Nkomati is central to Mozambique's problems. What has happened since Nkomati is that the insurgents have moved into the urban areas — particularly Maputo — and into Nampula province.

Although this has taken some of the pressure off Inhambane and Gaza provinces, it has created a siege psychosis in the capital. The tense atmosphere seems to be undermining Frelimo's support.

The impression that rebel activity is gaining popular support is heightened by the government's lack of success in containing MNR activities. Continuing destabilisation has drained the people's confidence in Maputo. At the same time, it has enhanced the attractions of an alternative government.

As one Maputo resident put it, "No, the rebels are the government's problem. Our problem is to make sure we get enough food for our families."

Although local support for the rebels provides some clue to the continuing high level of MNR activity, this is not the only explanation. Official response to the question whether SA has honoured the Nkomati agreement are guarded and diplomatic: "We think so," is the furthest official sources are prepared to go.

It is increasingly clear that the insurgents have seemingly unlimited supplies, some of which must be assumed to have been obtained after Nkomati, although the most likely explanation is that SA helped the rebels to stock up with arms and supplies before signing the accord.

It has been suggested that SA's security agencies perceived far greater long-term gains in maintaining proxy pressure on Maputo to get rid of its pro-Soviet hardliners than the doubtful short-run economic advantages that would flow from Nkomati.

Relief organisations operating in the rural areas claim there is evidence of airdrops to insurgent forces, but these may have come from Malawi.

Says the United Nations Development Programme representative in Maputo, "Somebody knows something which is not being revealed. There are some areas we can no longer fly into because other planes are flying in. There is also evidence of direct funding from ex-colonial businessmen."

Maputo believes that SA has other aims in attempting to settle conflict in Mozambique quite apart from the proclaimed one of protecting Nkomati. Officials theorise that Pretoria wants the MNR integrated into the political system — at least partially — to set a precedent for the settling of the Uinta/MPLA conflict in Angola along similar lines.
MAPUTO — The following report is by the Mozambique information agency AIM.

"The real builders of peace in Mozambique are our soldiers," declares an editorial carried on the front page of today's issue of the Mozambican daily Noticias.

The editorial, entitled "Speed up the surrender of the bandits," notes that the Nkomati non-aggression accord between Mozambique and South Africa was in danger of becoming a "dead letter" due to the continued acts of violence of the self-styled "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR).

"Six months after the signing of the accord, no practical results could be seen," remarked Noticias.

As a result, the editor continues, the paper, a Mozambican delegation travelled to Pretoria to warn the South African authorities that continued banditry threatened the very survival of the accord.

The ensuing negotiations reached "a positive conclusion," and the South African Government "publicly accepted an obligation to play an active role in the implementation of the Nkomati accord.

But Noticias warns that yesterday's declaration in Pretoria is merely one step forward in the process of winning peace.

CLEMENCY

The paper says President Samora Machel's words shortly after the signing of the Nkomati Accord remain valid.

These were "We must step up our actions. Bandits who reject our policy of clemency, those who persist in treason and crime, in murder and destruction, those who try to camouflage themselves by disappearing amongst the people, these are the final obstacles to the peace we seek to build."

"It is a priority to unite and organise ourselves to eliminate this obstacle," Noticias concludes that "this important step forward" must be consolidated "by force of arms, by the operational unity between our people and our army in the defence of tranquillity and in the definite removal of this last obstacle standing in the way of peace".

Noticias also interviewed several Mozambicans, asking them their reactions to yesterday's declaration.

They generally felt happy, but were concerned that there should be no relaxation of vigilance.

Restaurant worker Mr Francisco Sito said that only yesterday afternoon he finally convinced the negotiations with South Africa "were not a joke".

"Peace is good for all of us," said Mr Sito, "even for the bandits themselves."

"If the talks are going in this direction, it means that the bandits are recognising that the Mozambican people are already independent and don't want any more wars."

"They are seeing that the only way out is for them to surrender."

But he said the struggle would have to continue "until all the bandits surrender, and we have no more wars in this country."

Civil servant Mrs Maria Sefane said: "I hope this declaration is put into practice quickly."

"I want to go to Inhambane, but I can't because I'm afraid of the bandits."

"We are tired of this war. I want this all resolved by December."

Mr Abel Meque dos Santos, a soldier, told Noticias: "If the idea is to get rid of the bandits, then I think it's very good, because apart from being tired of war, we don't want to remain in poverty."

DISASTROUS

Banditry, he said, bad caused "a disastrous economic setback."

As a soldier, he added: "I am not going to sit back and cross my arms. We must maintain our vigilance."

Prisioner Mr Antonio Agostinho said he was pleased with the news.

"I think it means peace is nearer, despite difficulties."

He hoped the result would be that "the bandits still in the bush will surrender en masse."

SA has a glittering prize within reach

LONDON — There's a glittering prize for South Africa if it can help bring peace and prosperity to embattled Mozambique.

That prize is recognition from the superpowers, and perhaps black Africa, that even apartheid South Africa can be a force for peace and prosperity in Southern Africa.

The news this week that Mozambique's Marxist-oriented government and the Mozambique National Resistance movement had signed a commitment to working for a cease-fire, caught most of the world by surprise.

TROOPS

However, more surprising was South Africa's role in the agreement, and the fact that it was prepared to commit troops to monitoring a cease-fire and helping restore Mozambique's devastated infrastructure.

The Financial Times said on its front page this week "South Africa's unexpected step of committing forces to aid a Marxist-oriented government has been greeted with expressions of considerable surprise from elsewhere on the continent and beyond."

Even The Guardian, long an outspoken opponent of the Pretoria Government, saw the agreement as a significant example of what diametrically opposed ideologies could achieve when they managed to perceive a common interest.

If it could be made to work, the ceasefire would be the salvation of the Nkomati Accord, it said.

There has been widespread scepticism about the South African Government's ability to deliver its side of the accord.

In some cases, there has been a refusal to accept that South Africa ever intended fulfilling its promise. If South Africa can follow this promising start with action that will bring peace to Mozambique and if the undertaking to use South African troops to help restore the country's infrastructure is kept, the gains for the Botha Government will be significant.

It will have achieved something the superpowers have been unable to do, one way or another.

ANGOLA

Clearly it will have set the stage for possible intervention in Angola, where the MPLA Government and the Unita rebel movement remain locked in a bloody, no-win battle.

The Angolans will be much more reluctant than their Mozambican brethren to bring in the South Africans, but the temptation will be there.

After all, South Africa might just succeed where Russian arms and Cuban troops have failed.

And then there is the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) which has been struggling to prove the region is capable of achieving regional co-operation and coherent economic development without "racist" South Africa.

The real prize is a situation in which South Africa can play a key role in the region's affairs.
leader 'has grave doubts on ceasefire'

Own Correspondent

AMSTERDAM — A Mozambique National Resistance leader, Mr Edo Fernandes, has grave doubts about the implementation of the ceasefire agreement with the Mozambique Government, say Dutch newspapers.

The newspapers, which published reports about the ceasefire agreement on their front pages, pointed this out in their headlines. Typical examples were: "No recognition of truce by resistance leader of Renamo," and "Mozambique, no peace."

COMMENTARY:

Radio news bulletins also carried news of the treaty as one of the main items. Television news showed part of the Press conference at which Mr P W Botha made his statement about the agreement. But then carried a short background commentary from an African writer, who pointed out that black African leaders were still very suspicious of South Africa's intentions.

He added that there was still much doubt whether this latest diplomatic move would lead to a lasting peace on the sub-continent.
MOZAMBIQUE

Ceasefire — kind of

Prospects for peace in Mozambique moved a giant step forward this week when representatives of the Maputo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) approved the Pretoria Declaration on ending their war. But, as President P W Botha says, the road to a total cessation of hostilities “will be rocky and fraught with danger.”

The Declaration is not a “ceasefire” in the ordinary sense of the word. But it may be more than just a declaration of intent. There are still many questions about the exact status of the agreement — none of which was answered at this week’s ceremony because the government pressmen were not permitted to put them.

The declaration was made by SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha in the presence of Frelimo and MNR representatives. However, neither side signed the document or made any statement whatsoever.

The declaration reads in part: “We have here today representatives of the government of the People’s Republic of Mozambique and of the MNR. This declaration is made with their approval and their presence here signifies their assent thereto.”

The essence of the declaration — what Pik Botha calls the “basis for peace” in Mozambique — is contained in four points:

1. “Samora Moses Machel is acknowledged as the president of the People’s Republic of Mozambique.”
2. “Armed activity and conflict within Mozambique from whatever quarter or source must stop.”
3. “The SA Government is requested to consider playing a role in the implementation of this declaration.”
4. “A commission will be established immediately to work towards an early implementation of this declaration.”

More questions

The absence of MNR leader, Alfonso Dhlakama, who was in Pretoria but did not attend the ceremony, also raised some questions. The MNR was represented by its secretary-general, Enoa Fernandes, and two lesser officials. Mozambique was represented by Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso, Security Minister Victoria, Deputy Interior Minister T liberation and Air Force Chief Hamza Tha.

The SA delegation consisted of Foreign Minister Pik Botha, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel, National Intelligence chief Niel Barnard, Police Commissioner Johann Coetzee, Military Intelligence chief P W van der Westhuizen and several senior officials.

After reading the declaration, Botha expressed himself “to report to the State President.” After a few minutes P W Botha emerged and read a prepared speech, before shaking hands with the two Mozambican delegations — each of whom ignored the other’s existence.

P W Botha’s speech was notably stronger than the declaration itself or the speech by Pik Botha. He called it “A declaration on a cessation of armed activity and conflict in Mozambique.” Pik Botha referred to it as a “process” saying “I believe, if we can follow this process through, there will be no losers, only winners.”

The question arises why MNR agreed to the declaration while seemingly in such a favourable position on the ground north of the Save River in Mozambique. There was

SA’s declaration, Mozambique’s silent presence (above) Maputo’s Veloso (left) and MNR’s Fernandes (right) with SA Ministers
no immediate indication that they will get much out of the deal — certainly not the ministerial posts they demanded when the negotiating process began.

A Pretoria official told the FM after the ceremony that the declaration was "a diplomatic way to grant amnesty to the MNR — a nice way to accept the MNR's surrender." This may incorporate an element of bravado (see story above).

The answer could lie in Pretoria's attitude — and in its determination to force peace on the combatants.

In the declaration SA undertakes "to play a role in the implementation of this declaration and to participate in the work of the commission." No details of SA's envisaged role were given, and immediate speculation that it would involve some sort of military participation is unlikely to prove correct.

Both the Bothas made it clear that they did not expect immediate peace. As P W Botha put it: "The path that lies ahead will be rocky and fraught with danger. At times the going will be difficult. There will be many obstacles along that path — some placed there maliciously by those who do not, for their own selfish reasons, want the peoples of southern Africa to reach their destination. But through determined effort and inspired leadership, temporary setbacks will be overcome."
The Economist

The far says

most done

Economist

Survey

10000

The Economist, 2018

From Page One
After Nkomati, a new step to peace

THE Pretoria agreement is the latest — albeit unforeseen — step in a South African Government programme of "peace by commission" for Southern Africa.

This is the third commission to be set up since the beginning of the year aimed at regulating security relations between and within the countries of the region.

One of the commissions is making heavy weather, a second has survived storms and the third — launched out in Pretoria over the last three weeks — has had a shaky start.

A sketch of the various peace commissions at work:

- The first and most dramatic was the joint monitoring commission agreed to between South Africa, Angola and the United States at Lusaka on February 16.
- The JMC — comprising joint South African and Angolan forces — was established to monitor the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola and to ensure that SWAPO guerrillas did not take advantage of the rolled-up cordon sanitaire that South Africa has maintained in southern Angola since 1980.
- Originally the withdrawal was to have been completed by March, but South African concerns about increased SWAPO activity had halted the withdrawal of the JMC about 45km north of the Namibian-Angolan border.

Substantial strides have apparently been made in negotiating a permanent security commission on the border once the withdrawal is completed.

- A second major leg of the programme was launched early this year when Mozambique and South Africa established a joint security commission.
- This was later embodied in the historic Nkomati Accord which has weathered ups and downs in relations between Pretoria and Maputo.
- The commission operates mainly with security officials from both countries.

In its efforts to "normalize" relations between South Africa and other neighbouring states, Pretoria has sought to reach various levels of agreements. It has a good-neighbourliness agreement with Swaziland that was signed some two years ago but kept under wraps for a while.

Even in its always prickly relations with Zimbabwe there are arrangements for discussions on security issues at departmental level.

Perhaps the only major failure in South Africa's hopes of establishing binding and structured peace commissions has been in its relations with the tiny mountain kingdom of Lesotho.

Although itself battered by internal guerrilla activity — allegedly assisted by South Africa — the Jonathan government has refused to sign a non-aggression pact on the Nkomati lines.

Even when threatened with a shelving of the massive Lesotho highlands water scheme, Maseru refused to sign a non-aggression pact.

They claimed they had no aggressive intentions towards South Africa.

Civil war

When Nkomati was signed it was not envisaged there would be such difficulty in winding down the Renamo forces and such an internal commission aimed at ending the civil war — with South African support — was not on the cards.

But the chances of establishing that ceasefire still appear slim given the deep antagonism between the Mozambican government and the Renamo forces, who were supported by South Africa until Nkomati.
Guerrilla leaders head for Pretoria

TOUGH bush-commanders of the Renamo rebel movement are expected to attend the second — and vital — meeting tomorrow of the recently established Mozambican "peace commission".

The guerrilla fighters — some of whom have been waging war against the Frelimo government for nearly 10 years — are to be part of the negotiating team that will meet under South African auspices in Pretoria.

The tripartite commission will be chaired by Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Louis Nel, and comprises top-level representatives of Frelimo and Renamo.

It is a major breakthrough in that it brings together sworn enemies in the quest for peace.

Amnesty

But the chances of a genuine ceasefire in the war-torn country are still unsure — and have hardly been given a boost by the barrage of counter claims that followed the announcement of the commission.

It is understood the chief items on the agenda will be the amnesty and repatriation of the Renamo rebels into the national army.

It is likely that the talks will move on to issues such as coalition govern-

ment — strongly rejected by Maputo — or elections.

The groundwork for the bombshell announcement of the commission this week has been done in exhaustive talks over the last three weeks.

Setback

But the real breakthrough came in late-night talks last weekend at which South Africa offered to monitor a ceasefire.

The plans, including the creation of a proposed "peace commission" which will work towards bringing about conditions for a ceasefire, was put to the Renamo men earlier this week and accepted.

But from the moment of announcement the peace initiative suffered a setback.

The agreement was widely interpreted as meaning that a ceasefire had already been accepted by the warring parties. But in fact they had only agreed to establish a commission to look at the possibility of a ceasefire.

Both sides promptly decided there was a ceasefire and pledged they would in fact step up their respective military campaigns.

South African foreign affairs sources remained confident, however, that the commission would get off the ground.

They interpreted the statements by the two parties as predictable given the force antagonism that exists between them.

Bandits

The establishment of the commission is a first major step towards normalising conditions in Mozambique which is presently beset by up to 10,000 armed rebels who were originally supported by South Africa.

There now appears to be a real fear that many of the guerrillas are bandits who will not heed ceasefire agreements.

The dramatic South African peacekeeping role as seen to reflect South African concerns about the momentum of the Nkomati Accord.

It is understood the Maputo government has on several occasions voiced concern privately at Renamo's continuing vitality despite being deprived of South African aid.

Rebels

Although the Mozambicans have never accused Pretoria of breaking the non-aggression terms of the Nkomati Accord, it has suggested some "institutions" might still be operating from South Africa in support of the rebels.

Foreign affairs sources indicated this week the new commission for securing internal peace — perhaps with South African troops acting as monitors — would not detract from the works of the existing security commission established in terms of Nkomati to monitor cross-border violations by one or the other side.
LONDON — Splits within the government of President Samora Machel and in the rebel Mozambique National Resistance have left South Africa well placed to exploit its involvement in the ceasefire negotiations.

At issue is Pretoria's proposal to use South African troops to monitor a ceasefire.

One faction in the rebel leadership is demanding a four-nation force, which it also wants to see supervise general elections.

"South African troops alone are unacceptable," said Mr Jorge Correia, the MNR spokesman in Europe. "The supervisory brigade must include troops from Zimbabwe and Malawi as well as South Africa," added Mr Correia before leaving Lisbon to join in the talks in Pretoria.

The prospect of a South African occupation force has also been played down by Mozambique's chief negotiator, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

But President Machel is also suffering from MNR attacks near Maputo that he is likely to agree.

Electricity supplies to Maputo were cut by rebel sabotage less than an hour after the ceasefire plans were broadcast.

The MNR guerrilla leader, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, has been excluded from the Pretoria talks so far. His close supporters say he is being sold out.

Mr Efo Fernandes, the white Portuguese secretary-general of the MNR, is known to have close links with South Africa.

It is known that the first talks between the rebels and President Machel's representatives took place in Malawi in May.

Shortly afterwards, three of the most hardline Mozambique Ministers were sacked.

They included Lieutenant-General Armando Guebuza, Minister of the Interior and political commissar of the armed forces.

General Guebuza and other dissidents are unhappy at the course President Machel has been taking since the Njomati peace accord with South Africa.

Before the Njomati deal, the MNR was believed to have South African logistical support.

But since March all logistical support has been withdrawn, the MNR having served its purpose.

This has effectively isolated Mr Dhlakama and his 20,000 guerrillas, whose main base is in the Gorongosa mountains.

And it has allowed Mr Fernandes, to mastermind the MNR ceasefire policies, to take over with South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha.

The immediate challenge for the South Africans will be to move in their peace brigades before any elements in the rival Mozambique forces can organise effective opposition.

If Mr Botha pulls it off, he will have moved a long way forward from his Njomati triumph — The Observer News Service
SA took over the MNR — report

WASHINGTON — South African Government support for the Mozambique National Resistance began under the then Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, says a report yesterday in the Washington Post.

The report, from Harare by a staff correspondent of the newspaper, Glenn Frankel, says the South African Government under Prime Minister Mr John Vorster opposed the establishment of the MNR by Rhodesia.

Part of Frankel's report is attributed to information given him by a former senior Rhodesian intelligence officer who played a major role in establishing the movement in the 1970s.

The official agreed to discuss the formation of the MNR on condition he was not named.

OPERATIONS

Frankel does not say specifically whether he has information about the roles played by Mr Vorster and Mr Botha.

"The South African Government under Prime Minister John Vorster disapproved of Rhodesian clandestine operations and had warned Ian Smith against setting up the guerrilla movement," says Frankel.

"It was only in 1978, after Vorster's forced retirement and the rise of then Defence Minister Pieter W Botha to the prime ministership, that Pretoria began to express interest in the movement."

In Frankel's report the former Rhodesian intelligence official describes how the Rhodesian Central Intelligence organisation set up the MNR in the 1970s as a means of getting information about Frelimo and about the Rhodesian black nationalist movements who were preparing to launch their guerrilla war against the Smith Government.

A training base was established on a farm near Umfula (now Mutare).

"Because of dissatisfaction in Mozambique recruits were easy to get, the official said.

The Rhodesians stepped up their support of the MNR after Samora Machel took power in Mozambique in 1975.

Only a few of the many white Portuguese who asked to join the MNR were taken on because Rhodesia's director of intelligence, Ken Flower, insisted on keeping the movement small, manageable, clandestine and African.

"It never exceeded 500 and that was done purposely," Frankel's source said.

"We weren't interested in mercenaries and we didn't want anyone to be able to say this thing had been created by us."

"So we kept it small."

The Rhodesians did agree to take on Orlando Chirwa, the white Portuguese who had been an aide to Jorge Jardim, the wealthy former Mozambique businessman who reportedly provided funds to the MNR to help keep it alive after the Rhodesians pulled out.

THREE OPTIONS

Frankel's source said that after the Lancaster House agreement that led to Rhodesia becoming Zimbabwe the MNR guerrillas were offered three options:

- Bury their arms and return home
- Leave Mozambique through Rhodesia and settle elsewhere
- Go to work for the South Africans, who were now eager to take over the operation.

"The majority chose to accept South African control," the source said.

Within days of the election that brought Robert Mugabe to power the operation was handed over to South Africa, says Frankel's report.

The South Africans expanded the force with former Portuguese secret police and military personnel who had fled to South Africa after independence in Mozambique.

Alfonso Dhlakama became the MNR field commander.

"According to apparently authentic documents captured in December, 1981, the South Africans set up a training base at Zoutboad (sic) in the Transvaal and sent specialists and instructors into Mozambique to train the guerrillas and participate in raids by the rebel group," says Frankel.

Frankel says the Mozambique Government has vigorously fulfilled its end of the bargain made in the Nkomati Accord by expelling most of the South African black nationalists operating from its territory.

But the South African-backed group has continued to function without apparent impediment.

One reason offered for this, says Frankel, is that South African military operatives, aware that their government was making a deal with Frelimo, rushed in enough supplies and arms to maintain the rebels for at least a year.

"It is clear that the movement is receiving funding independently of Pretoria from Portuguese businessmen in South Africa and Lisbon," he adds.

South African officials, says Frankel, are eager to see Frelimo and the MNR sign an accord that will end the war.

"Ultimately, however, the group's officials appear to be seeking an agreement that will grant them a role in a new, non-Marxist Mozambican government, a concession Pretoria officials insist they will never make," he goes on.
Optimism at new Mozambique peace negotiations

Pretoria Correspondent

The Mozambique peace talks are continuing in Pretoria today, with both sides apparently satisfied with the progress made so far by the commission established to thrash out ceasefire details.

The commission, convened by the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, resumed meeting yesterday in strict secrecy.

It was some hours later before South African officials confirmed that the parties were meeting.

The leader of the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNRR) delegation, Mr. Eloy Fernandez, broke the silence last night to say "If the meetings continue like this, we will achieve agreement much sooner than everyone expects."

He characterised the talks as "very warm and positive."

Mr. Fernandez did not give any details of the negotiations.

Nor would he say if he was talking directly to the Mozambique Government team, led by the Minister of Economic Affairs, Major-General Jacinto Veloso.

General Veloso had two sessions of talks with Mr. Nel yesterday, and Mozambique observers saw this as a positive indication of progress.

AMR, the official Mozambique news agency, reported in Lusaka yesterday that Mozambique troops had destroyed an important rebel base close to the South African border, killing 66 anti-government guerrillas and capturing a large quantity of arms.

AMR said more than 100 light arms, with ammunition, radio equipment and an anti-tank gun were seized in an attack on the camp at Matongomane, in the capital province of Maputo, 20 km from the South African border.

The report did not give the date of the attack, but said operations against the rebels were continuing - Sapa

14-hour blackout of shuttle link

CAPE CANAVERAL - Space officials said they were baffled by the cause of a 14-hour blackout of the shuttle Challenger's main communication link.

The shuttle's seven astronauts, the biggest crew sent into space, spent most of yesterday without a satellite link to Earth.

This limited the amount of work they could accomplish on the first "scientific" shuttle flight in a year.

At first officials said intense radiation from a sunspot eruption knocked and two women also had to cope with temperatures reaching 35 deg C yesterday because of a fault in Challenger's cooling system.

As part of their efforts to fix the cooling system, the crew had to jettison surplus water which Challenger's radiators would normally dispose of.

The dumping was time-consuming because the astronauts had to prevent ice building up on the spacecraft's water ejection nozzle. On the last mission ice clogged the nozzle and an emer-

Smugglers and Kruger rands held

The Star Bureau

HARARE - Police are holding two Indians after customs officials at Harare Airport found a suitcase bound for Bombay containing Kruger rands worth more than R300.

An alert X-ray machine operator called officials when he saw round spots on his screen.

It is not known if the find is connected with the thriving Mandrax smuggling operation which uses Harare.

Much of the Mandrax smuggled to addicts in South Africa comes from Bombay into Zimbabwe before being routed through Botswana.

When the suitcase was searched, 20 Kruger rands were found glued to the back of a plaque of a mosque, and another 10 in
MNR claims SA troops serve in Tete province

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambican rebel movement MNR has repeated its charge that South African troops have been stationed in north-western Tete province for several months to aid the Maputo Government in protecting the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex.

Representatives of the Cahora Bassa company in Lisbon and of the Portuguese Government reacted tersely to the claim, declining confirmation or denial.

The dam’s high-tension lines have been kept down constantly by MNR saboteurs since October 1983.

In the aftermath of the Nkomati agreement, Pretoria, Lisbon and Maputo signed a tripartite accord in Cape Town in May aimed at launching the complex again, reinforcing its security and increasing South African payments for Cahora Bassa electricity.

DAM REPAIRS

The rebels first claimed in June that South African personnel and troops were involved directly in repairing the lines and guarding the dam.

Questioned on the rebel claim, an administrative secretary for Cahora Bassa said the company had "no knowledge of the subject." "As it is a military question, it is an issue between the three governments involved," Mrs Berenice Fernandes said.

Mr Miguel Almeida Fernandes, spokesman for the Foreign Ministry, said the Portuguese Government had no comment to make.

The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said after the signing of the Pretoria Declaration last week that South Africa would send troops into Mozambique to help monitor the Mozambique/MNR ceasefire.

Optimism at Mozambique peace talks

Negotiations between the Frelimo Government, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and the South African Government are in their fourth consecutive day in Pretoria, a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs has confirmed.

The talks, being held in terms of last week’s Pretoria Declaration, began on Monday and are aimed at ending Mozambique’s eight-year-old civil war.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that the trilateral negotiations were continuing behind closed doors today with the South African Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, and representatives of the State President’s Office and the Defence Department.

On Monday, after the first round of what were expected to be “tough” talks, the MNR secretary-general, Dr Evo Fernandes, expressed optimism, saying agreement could be reached “much sooner than everyone expected” if the talks continued in the same “warm and positive manner.”

While good progress appears to have been made, hard bargaining between Frelimo and the MNR is expected to continue on Mozambique’s amnesty offer which is a central issue at the talks.

South Africa sees peace and stability in Mozambique as a prerequisite for the successful implementation of the Nkomati Accord — Sapa.
The bargaining starts

Senior representatives of the Mozambique government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) faced each other for the first time across a table this week in Pretoria — and started hard bargaining on terms for peace.

Despite intensification of the civil war — and the hostile rhetoric — after last week's Pretoria Declaration, the trilateral commission established by that declaration showed some signs of progress. “If the meetings continue like this, we will achieve agreement much sooner than everyone expects,” said MNR secretary general Evó Fernandes after the first day of talks. An SA official connected with the talks would not say more than: “At least no one has stormed out of the room.”

The FM understands that senior MNR bushfighters were included in the MNR delegation led by Fernandes. But there is still no sign of MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama.

The Mozambique government delegation is led by Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso, with Foreign Minister Louie Nel as chairman of the commission. Representatives of the SA Defence Force (SADF) and the State President’s Office also serve on the commission.

Portuguese ploy

The peace talks were boosted by a statement by Portuguese FM Mario Soares giving his support to the commission. Portugal is closely connected to the peace effort in Mozambique.

After the Pretoria Declaration, the MNR repeated its earlier demands — the establishment of a government of national unity and political and economic reform — but this time in much more temperate language. The MNR’s Lisbon spokesman, Jorge Correia, also repeated the rejection of intervention by SA soldiers in Mozambique, but significantly added that it would accept a joint role by Portugal, Swaziland, Zimbabwe, Malawi and SA in the peace process. That could form the basis of an MNR proposal for a peacekeeping force.

Correia’s claim that four companies of SA soldiers and helicopters are already in Mozambique as part of the Nkomati Accord was rejected by the SA Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) “There are no SA soldiers or helicopters in Mozambique,” a DFA spokesman told the FM.

It is understood that this week’s talks centred on the terms of amnesty for MNR guerrillas and their integration into the national army. Questions about a coalition government, political reform and elections will apparently be tackled later.

This week’s talks are not only of crucial importance to the two Mozambique parties, but also to SA. Failure could put the much-valued Nkomati Accord on jeopardy, but equally important is the fact that SA desperately wants success, because settlement could serve as model for a possible mediating role between the Angolan government and the Unita rebels.

SA already serves in a Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) with the Angolan army in southern Angola, while at the same time maintaining cordial relations with Unita’s Jonas Savimbi, who attended the inauguration of the SA State President last month.

The MNR and Fremho leaders have a deep-seated resentment for each other, but were forced by necessity to sit at one table this week. The Maputo government is in dire straits because of the collapse of the country’s economy and the resultant critical food shortage. It may well be in some danger of overthrow, with some 15 000 MNR rebels active in all 10 provinces and virtually laying siege to the capital.

But there are limits to the supplies MNR received immediately before the signing of Nkomati, and it is highly unlikely that SA and Malawi would risk resupplying the movement, since that would be in breach of the Nkomati undertaking.

In any case, MNR (originally a white Rhodesian creation with no ideological base and a political leadership of dubious strength) risks breaking up into scattered groups of bandits if it is deprived of foreign organisational and logistical support. In some provinces, it is already acting in small, mobile groups of about six and no longer from its traditional base camps.

Neutral Western observers have noticed that their attacks in rural areas have become progressively more ruthless and indiscriminate. Indications are that there is very little control over them by the leadership, and their loyalty to the external leadership is seriously questioned.

For MNR to retain political influence in Mozambique, it will have to remain part of the peace process.

The United States

Reagan stumbles

In the end it came down to this — Ronald Reagan was shaky. Before a television audience of 120m people, the president provided an uncomfortable reminder that he is a man of 73 who is struggling under the combined burdens of the presidency and having to campaign for re-election.

Most of the post-debate opinion polls gave challenger Walter Mondale a razor-thin margin over the president in their first face-to-face debate of the 1984 campaign. But while Mondale may have bested the president in rhetoric, he did not noticeably improve his lagging campaign. There were fewer Mondale gains than presidential losses.

Reagan was obviously over-coached and so his answers had the aura of carefully rehearsed set pieces that were as flat and unimpressive as they were thorough.

But most of all, it was the visible tremor of age, the quiver in the voice that reminded the American public that their president was in fact far older than his image with many Americans.

By contrast, the 58-year-old Mondale was relaxed and surprisingly cheerful for a man trailing so far behind the Reagan campaign juggernaut. He even went so far as to express admiration for Ronald Reagan.

“I think the president has done some things to raise the sense of spirit, morale and good feeling in this country, and he’s entitled to credit for that,” he said.

The result, in effect, was to send a num-
Pik is an ally of Maputo, says MNR

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) charged South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha yesterday with being an "unconditional ally" of Maputo, and said Pretoria-mediated talks were dead.

"They have reached a dead end, without any advantage to the MNR in continuing," said spokesman Mr Jorge Correa.

The Pretoria declaration — a ceasefire and tripartite negotiating commission — had "come to its end without legs to walk on", he added.

"Mr Pik Botha, who has always shown himself an unconditional ally of Frelimo's Marxist-Leninist regime, does not deserve our confidence," he said.
Stop MNR
or Nkomati
is off, says
Mozambique

The Star Bureau

HARARE — Mozambique has told Pretoria that if there is no progress in halting the violence of Mozambique National Resistance rebels, the Nkomati Accord is in danger of falling apart, says Mozambique Information Minister Mr. Jose Luis Cabaco.

Interviewed by the Sunday Mail in Harare, he said: "We think Nkomati was an exercise in the interests of both governments, but now we think that if there is no result then there is no reason for us to keep this agreement." That is the view we have expressed to South Africa. They showed no interest in implementing their part of the Nkomati agreement."

Since the conclusion of the agreement in March, South Africa had merely stopped what Mr. Cabaco called its "official" intervention. Thus he described as the violation of airspace and coastal and territorial waters. South Africa had also "ceased communication from the Phalaborwa base to command the bandits and stopped the broadcast of anti-Premho propaganda."

Mr. Cabaco said that South Africa had not implemented the principle of dismantling, the rebel groups and exerting pressure to stop their activities.
**Maputo farmers in land battle**

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO. — Food producers in and around Maputo are engaged in a contentious battle for land which family producers say is being stolen from them by private farmers.

At the weekend, dozens of family farmers, mostly women working less than a hectare of land, complained publicly to Frelimo representatives. They said people were behaving like armed bandits and ordering them off their land.

**HEATED**

The weekend newspaper, *Domingo*, said there were heated complaints from both sides at the meeting.

The city council has issued documents allowing private farmers the use of land that has been used by people growing food for their families for years.

Private farmers said some of the land being claimed by the family sector was not being used.

A woman told the meeting, "I fed my son who is now in university. I feed my son who is in the fourth grade."

**ARRIVES**

"My husband doesn't eat at his workplace, but when he arrives home he has food." And she provides the food by working the land someone is now trying to take from her.

Land was nationalised in 1975 and family farmers have been moving on to land abandoned by Portuguese food producers.

Recently, the State has increased support for people who take over larger parcels of land and grow food for the market.
SA, Mozambique discuss MNR

The Star's Foreign News Service

Talks resumed in Pretoria yesterday between South African and Mozambican delegations on South Africa's pledge actively to help dismantle the rebel Mozambique National Resistance movement.

The visiting delegation is the same as that which last week attended the second session of the implementation commission set up under the Pretoria Declaration of October 3.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs issued a communiqué this week saying that talks would continue regardless of statements made by the MNR in Lisbon.

MNR spokesman Mr Evo Fernandes told a French radio station that he would not return to Pretoria until Mozambique satisfied several "conditions".

Nkomati could be SA's bull point at the IMF

WASHINGTON — The Nkomati Accord continues to have positive spin-offs for South Africa in international politics, and this is likely to be reflected at the current annual meetings of the IMF and the World Bank, say SA representatives at the IMF.

South Africa, a curious anomaly at the International Monetary Fund where it is the only country not to have direct board representation, is not expected to be an issue at next week's annual meeting of the fund.

South Africa's continued membership of the fund has not been put on the agenda, and if the subject does come up in open debate it is unlikely to lead to any significant discussion.

They say the seven-nations summit in London in June adopted a very pragmatic line on economic problems.

The final economic declaration from Lancaster House urged all trading countries, industrialised and developing alike, "to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalise and expand international trade in manufacturers and commodities services."

The Nkomati Accord demonstrated South Africa and Mozambique were willing to concentrate on dealing with each other on a trade basis rather than purely a political basis.

The declaration also said the debtor nations are expected to be highly critical of the current high interest rates and the necessarily high level of the dollar at the meeting.

However, other than possibly France, the major industrial powers are unlikely to be too critical of US policies, ahead of the US presidential election.

Apart from the question of whether there should be a new issue of SDRs the need for a major overhaul of the international monetary system will also command attention, but this is expected to be held over until the release of an IMF study early next year.

Seven were greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and drought in Africa.

South African sources say the country is clearly in the position to play a very positive role in Southern Africa, and could be of major help to the World Bank in the implementation of realistic aid programmes in the region.

The summit declaration also stressed the central role of the IMF and the need for improved co-operation between the Fund and the World Bank.

Foreign exchange dealers say the dollar's overpowering strength is widely credited to opinion polls that show President Reagan as having a pro-business outlook and have led to his big lead over Democratic challenger Mr Walter Mondale in the presidential race.

It is the predominance of this "business" approach that is so satisfying to the South Africa officials attending the annual meeting.
Peace talks continue without the MNR

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa and Mozambique yesterday held another round of talks aimed at implementing the Pretoria declaration to end hostilities in war-torn Mozambique — without the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

A joint statement released yesterday by the leader of the Mozambican delegation, General Jacinto Veloso, and the leader of the South African delegation, Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Mr Louis Nel, said the two men had met yesterday, but did not give any details.

The statement said Mr Nel, chairman of the tri-lateral peace-seeking commission, would convene a meeting of the full commission in "the near future".

The meeting yesterday took place without the leader of the third party of the commission, Mr Evo Fernandez — secretary-general of the MNR.
Maputo deal excites US oil men

By Stephen McQuillen and
The Star's Foreign
News Service

Observers expect news of a similar deal with British Petroleum soon.

The Amoco deal is the first agreement to be signed since bidding for offshore blocks closed last March.

A US oil industry analyst said, "When things get hot like this in the oil business, you can be pretty sure they all believe they are on to a good thing."

"With the identity of the bidders kept secret, no one but the bidders really knows who has tossed their hat in the ring."

"But it is no secret that the fascination the waters off Mozambique hold for the US oil companies is not based on romantic notions."

"They are a hard-headed bunch. They're hunting for oil. Real oil. And they think it's there."

The analyst believed that British and French oil companies were, as he put it, pushing President Samora Machel as hard as they can.

"It's all a sign of something in the wind," he added, "and what's in the wind has a strong smell of oil."

The Amoco contract is the second to be signed for oil exploration in Mozambique since independence in 1975.

Esso and Shell signed a contract in May 1983 to explore for oil in the Rovuma basin in the northern province of Cabo Delgado.

After independence, seismic surveys were made of the areas off Mozambique's 2,600 km coast.

When survey results were analysed, the offshore area was divided into blocks and bids were invited for exploration contracts.

Amoco was involved in the search for oil in Mozambique in 1958 when it entered into a joint concession with Gulf Oil for more than 100,000 sq km, stretching from Quelimane in the north to Inhambane in the south.

All chance of further oil prospecting ended with the guerilla conflict.

East German oil-field technicians, attacked by Mozambican guerillas earlier this year, were told to continue their seismic surveys, said an oil industry representative in Maputo.

The attack, in which two technicians were killed, happened as the scientific team was working south of the Pande gas fields.

The team abandoned expensive equipment, including heavy earth-moving machinery, as it fled the rebel attack.

But the East German team's leader, Mr Gert Bonk, of Lmex Ltd, was told to return to the site.

The attack sent waves of alarm around the world's major oil companies, now lining up for a stake in Mozambique's expected offshore oil bonanza.
MNR returns to negotiations

PRETORIA — Mozambique peace talks are expected to resume in Pretoria early this week, with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) back at the table.

Mr. Evaro Fernandes, secretary-general of the movement, who stayed away from the talks last week, is expected back in South Africa today.

He has softened his line that the MNR will not participate in the ceasefire negotiation until it is recognised by the Frelimo government.

Mr. Fernandes said on Sunday: "The Marxist (Mozambican) government does not know what it wants. It is confused and adrift, so it might be better to topple it than to negotiate."

On October 3, South Africa announced that it had mediated a ceasefire "in principle" in the eight-year-old civil war that has paralysed its north-eastern neighbour, bringing drought-stricken Mozambique to the verge of bankruptcy.

Two tripartite negotiating sessions in Pretoria followed the announcement before the guerrillas refused further participation last week.

Mozambique's major Indian Ocean coastal cities and ports, which service six hinterland countries, have been virtually under siege for the past five months.

South Africa, generally considered to have been the logistical backbone of the MNR, signed a non-aggression accord with Mozambique on March 16.

But the war has escalated since then and Pretoria now is seeking to play what some Western diplomats call a "face-lifting, peacemaker role" by mediating a ceasefire.

President Samora Machel's government has insisted it was negotiating only with South Africa and that any ceasefire would be "unilateral" by the guerrillas. — Sapa and UPI.
Rail Link to Malawi Reopened

The Star's Foreign News Service
BLANTYRE — The first train to reach Malawi from the Mozambican port of Beira for almost two years arrived last night, according to a report from here by the Mozambican news agency. The announcement was made by the general director of Malawi Railways, Mr. J.B.L. Malange, during the signing ceremony of the first rail agreement between Malawi and Mozambique since Mozambican independence in 1975. The new accord envisages using the existing facilities in the two countries to maximum capacity for the transport of Malawi's imports and exports, thus reducing its dependence on much longer and more expensive routes through South Africa.

Machel's Malawi Visit Ends

The Star's Foreign News Service
MAPUTO — President Samora Machel and Malawi's President Hastings Banda are expected to reach an agreement today to co-ordinate activities that will curb MNR rebels who are operating on both sides of their common border. Today is the final day of President Machel's five-day visit to Malawi. He is said to have told President Banda that there were Malawians in the Government, army, and security and police forces who were dedicated to creating difficulties in relations with Mozambique.

President Machel also said that the different political systems in Malawi and Mozambique did not preclude harmonious relations.
MNR kill 27 in merciless bus ambush

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Twenty-seven people were killed and eight wounded when MNR rebels ambushed a bus about 50 km north of Maputo, says AIM, the official Mozambique news agency.

Bus driver Mr Luis Ferrao, who was wounded, told AIM the attack took place on Thursday.

There were about 70 passengers on the bus.

Mr Ferrao said a hail of bullets smashed into the windscreen and windows.

PANIC

"I put my head down, but continued to steer," he said. "The bus swerved, but I kept control. It came to a stop just off the road."

Two bullets had already hit Mr Ferrao in his right leg.

Panicking passengers left the bus, but the rebels kept firing as they stumbled out of the door.

"I saved my life by not trying to get out," said Mr Ferrao. "Those who did were killed."

When the shooting stopped, the rebels approached the bus and ordered the survivors out.

As the rebels looted the baggage, Mr Ferrao and the rest of the passengers fled into the bush.

In another incident, MNR rebels attacked the village of Genga, 16 km from Tete in the northwest.

Survivors were not able to say exactly how many people were killed, but most of those to whom AIM spoke had lost family members.

Mr Americo Bruno (25) said his brother, sister, nephew and cousin were murdered. Three of his neighbours had also lost their lives.

Mr Lourenco Fosa (34) said the rebels used an axe to murder his wife.

"They used the same rope to tie me and her together," he said. "They killed her with axe blows and struck me in the neck."

"I pretended to be dead and they left me to go and kill others who were trying to flee."

An old man named Navaisson told AIM that he was now left on his own because the rebels had killed his wife and son.

Military sources in Tete confirmed the attack.

Survivors said the rebels did not use any guns, only weapons such as axes.
Talks continue without MNR

By Joao Santa Rita

Diplomatic efforts to achieve peace in Mozambique are continuing in Pretoria this afternoon but indications are that the Mozambique National Resistance is still not taking part in them.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said peace talks would continue today, but that a full meeting of the recently formed tripartite peace commission was not envisaged.

"We do not know when a full meeting will take place," the spokesman said.

He said today's talks were bilateral, an indication that only Mozambique and South Africa were taking part.

Last week the Mozambican rebels' secretary-general, Mr. Evo Fernandes, boycotted talks in Pretoria in protest against statements made by Mozambican leaders that they were not negotiating with "armed bandits".

Mr. Fernandes said Mozambique would have to acknowledge it was dealing with the MNR before the negotiations which had started on October 8 could resume.

It is understood that South Africa's deputy minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, paid a secret visit to Maputo last week to try and solve the problem.

Sources close to the rebels said Mr. Fernandes returned to Pretoria on Monday after a trip to Switzerland and West Germany.

It is not known who is representing Mozambique at the Pretoria talks.
REGIONAL AFFAIRS

The wars continue

SA diplomacy went into top gear this week to save the Mozambique peace talks from collapse and to get the Maputo government and the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) to sign a formal ceasefire before their civil war gets totally out of hand.

And in Angola, US diplomacy began to show signs of progress towards a more pragmatic stance by the Luanda regime on a Cuban withdrawal when President Jose Eduardos dos Santos fired Marxist hardliner Paulo Jorge as Foreign Minister.

He will probably be replaced by a leader of the "nationalist" faction and the top negotiator with SA, deputy Interior Minister and Politburo member Alexandre "Kito" Rodrigues.

US negotiator Frank Wisner, who was in Luanda when Jorge was fired, went home this week with a "concrete offer" from Dos Santos for a phased Cuban withdrawal under certain conditions.

But there still seems little chance of lasting peace in either of the former Portuguese colonies. In Mozambique, serious questions are being asked about the ability of the MNR leaders negotiating with Frelimo to control their guerrillas in the bush and on the real motivations behind the movement.

In Angola there can be little progress before the MPLA government has settled its differences with UNITA's Jonas Savimbi — and there are no signs of that happening.

The trilateral peace commission for Mozambique, created by the Pretoria declaration, ran into serious problems two weeks ago. The MNR delegation apparently wants to discuss demands for political changes and participation in government, while the government delegation wishes to conclude a ceasefire first.

To get the talks back on the rails, deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel made a quick trip to Maputo last week and Foreign Minister Pik Botha put off an important speech on regional relations at a Federated Chamber of Industries (FCI) seminar. He was busy talking to Mozambican Economics Minister Jacinto Veloso in Pretoria.

MNR secretary general Evo Fernandes was meanwhile making threatening statements from Lisbon saying his movement would only take part in the commission's proceedings after their demands had been met. He left for Pretoria this week after strong pressure from the Portuguese government.

A spokesman for commission chairman Louis Nel told the FMT that there was "no indication" when the commission would meet again. The FMT learnt from other sources that the next session was scheduled for early next week.

The peace efforts did get one boost this week: Malawi President Hastings Banda publicly undertook to help Maputo crush the MNR rebels operating from northern Malawi. The MNR has made extensive use of bases in Malawi, had a major communications centre there and reportedly also received substantial logistical aid from Malawian soil.

Another positive sign was that Mozambican security chief and member of its negotiating team Sergio Vieira warned his countrymen that they must accept returning rebels back into national life.

Not happy

Diplomats and analysts say that a surprising statement by a senior SA military intelligence officer, Major-General H Roux, at last week's FCI seminar were a possible indication that not everybody in the SADF is happy with SA's peace moves in Mozambique and Angola. The general said:

☐ The MNR has at least 60% to 80% popular support in Mozambique. "We are not just saying this — we're very sure of our facts. Whatever they are called, they are a factor. If I can't tell you that they are angels, but war is war. In the propaganda they may be called bandits, but that is not correct."

☐ "After the Nkomati Accord, whether the Mozambican government likes it or not and whether the public of the world likes it or not, Renamo has been able to increase its conflict, increase the number of incidents with the Mozambique government. Furthermore it has been able to shift the emphasis or the main thrust down to Maputo province. It is a fact that about 50% of the incidents are taking place in Maputo province at the moment."

☐ "The number of ships carrying arms to Angola has doubled since Nkomati. I think you will agree we cannot just sit back and look at sophistication and at numbers of weapons pouring in and knowing that the Soviet principle is one of establishing revolution and then at a certain stage, when it seems fit that the rest of the world will not react too much if it plays a little game, it has the weaponry here. We cannot allow that either; and"

☐ "The MPLA government will definitely have to talk to Unita in the end. There is no question about it. There are splits in Dos Santos's government. There are indications that discussions have already taken place elsewhere. But it will not lead to moonlight and roses overnight."

45
Maputo gets loan relief

PARIS — The Paris Club of Western creditor countries has agreed to reschedule about $200 million of Mozambique’s official debt.

A participant at the negotiations said the 12 governments represented at the meeting in Paris last week agreed to enter bilateral rescheduling talks with Mozambique.

The rescheduling would cover all the country’s official debt service arrears at January 1, 1984 and about 55 percent of the interest and principal payments coming due to lenders.

Mozambique initially sought reschedule of its arrears, plus interest and principal payments coming due in 1984, 1985 and 1986. But creditors rejected the proposal, apparently because Mozambique does not have a mandate from the IMF. Mozambique joined the IMF about a month ago, but has not asked for IMF loans. — AP.
'Portuguese connection' accused of sabotage bid

The furore in Maputo comes amid growing anger of President Samora Machel's Government over the Portuguese Government's continued tolerance of MNR representatives who use Lisbon as a base.

At the end of the latest round of talks last night the South African Foreign Ministry said in a statement that Pretoria remained "committed to playing a constructive role in the implementation of the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October".

The declaration called for an end to violence in Mozambique and established a technical commission to implement this.

The statement said the talks had involved "bilateral meetings" between Pretoria and Maputo and Pretoria and the MNR.

Mozambican peace talks end quietly

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Further talks between South Africa and both sides in the Mozambican civil war — Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance — ended in Pretoria yesterday.

According to the Department of Foreign Affairs, this new round was under the leadership of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P. Botha, and included the Minister of Defence, General Magnús Málan, and the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel.

Government sources were tight-lipped about what was discussed, but said the outcome was regarded as a better understanding of the positions of the various parties.
MNR Press conference off

By Joso Santa Riva

The South African Government today ordered the Mozambique National Resistance to cancel a Press conference which was to be held in Pretoria this morning.

A top level rebel delegation is now expected to leave South Africa within the next few days.

Foreign and national newsmen had gathered in Pretoria hotel for the conference during which senior members of the movement were expected to explain the present situation in the peace talks involving the Mozambican government.

"Last night we were told there would be no problems in holding a conference," Mr. Jorge Correia, a spokesman for the movement said. "However at the last minute this morning we were told the Press conference could not be held."

One hour before the conference was to be held Mr. Eino Fernandes, the MNR's secretary-general, telephoned The Star to confirm it.

Mr. Correia said the MNR delegation would soon be leaving Pretoria. He said there was a possibility that they would return at a later stage.

SA’s super-rich

South African high finance supplied Ian Fleming with the plots to write at least two of the best 007 thrillers—“Goldfinger” and “Diamonds are Forever.”
PRETORIA — South Africa yesterday banned a press conference called by leaders of right-wing rebels fighting to topple the Maputo government.

Reporters invited to the conference were told on arrival that a South African Foreign Ministry official had told the guerrilla chiefs they must call the meeting off.

"Being the guests of the government here, we must respect the order," said Mr. Vincent Zacarias Ululu, a member of the supreme council of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR). He said the delegates would travel overseas to air their views.

South African Government officials were not immediately available to explain their move and Mr. Ululu said the government, which last month announced it had negotiated a ceasefire in principle between the MNR and Maputo, had given no reason for its unusual step.

The MNR—delegates stayed away from several negotiating sessions here in protest against hostile statements from Maputo. They returned this week and South African officials have held separate talks with rebel and government leaders but there have been no joint meetings.

The peace process ran into difficulties soon after Pretoria's announcement of a ceasefire as Maputo continued insisting that military action against the rebels remained a priority.

Maputo government sources said they were putting pressure on South Africa to stop supporting the MNH in compliance with the Nkomati peace accord signed last March.

Pretoria has never confirmed it was assisting the MNR — SAPA-RNS
Revolutionary dove

Major General Jacinto Soares Veloso has become a familiar face on SABC TV screens in recent months.

As Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs and a member of Frelimo's 11-man Political Bureau, Veloso led the Mozambican delegation to negotiate the Nkomati Accord and the current Pretoria security talks involving the Renamo rebel movement.

Though a reserved, almost shy man, Veloso (45) has nevertheless acquired a reputation for determination and shrewdness at the negotiating table.

He was born in Maputo, then Lourenço Marques, where he attended primary school and later the Liceum — ironically, named after Salazar, the dictator whose policies he soon learned to despise.

As a teenager, one of his closest friends was João Ferreira, present Mozambican Minister of Agriculture.

After completing his studies at the Liceum, the young Veloso was sent to Portugal to study medicine as there was no university in the Mozambique colony at the time.

There he met numerous other young Mozambican students.

In Lisbon, students from Mozambique, Angola, Cape Verde and other Portuguese colonies formed an association, Casa dos Estudantes do Imperio, and began debating the common dream of independence for their distant fatherlands — despite increased attention from the dreaded PIDE secret police.

Military conscription forced Veloso to interrupt his medical studies.

As a result of his powerful physique, he was drafted into the Portuguese Air Force and won the coveted wings of a fighter pilot.

Towards the end of 1962 he was posted to Mozambique as an air force lieutenant.

It was here that he renewed acquaintance with Ferreira who, having served a six months' jail term for political activities, was working as a medical representative.

Ferreira was a personal friend of Samora Machel. The two had met in the course of Ferreira's many professional calls to the capital's general hospital where Machel worked as a male nurse.

However, in early 1963, Machel escaped from Mozambique's political pressures through SA and Botswana, to join Frelimo in Tanzania.

One day, in March of 1963, Veloso and Ferreira met at a barbeque in the town of Mocumbo da Praia, in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, sponsored by the local district commissioner. It was the break they needed.

After taking the district commissioner for a "spin" aboard a Portuguese Air Force plane, Veloso called his friend aboard and the two flew across the Rovuma river into Tanzania.

They landed at Dar-es-Salaam airport and announced to suspicious local officials that they wanted to join Frelimo in fighting the Salazar regime.

Promptly detained on suspicion of being Portuguese agents, the two friends spent some months in jail before convincing their captors that they were genuine defectors.

In 1964, Veloso was sent by Frelimo to Algeria where he met his wife and served for some years as the organisation's diplomatic representative. The couple have three young boys aged between four and 10.

Military training

Meanwhile, Ferreira was sent to Cuba to study agricultural engineering and later, after qualifying, received political and military training at Frelimo's base in Nachingwea in southern Tanzania.

With his sharp intellect and military background, Veloso made quick progress in Frelimo.

Veloso was also a member of the Frelimo delegation which negotiated the 1974 Luanda Agreement with Portugal granting full independence to Mozambique.

During the transitional period leading up to independence, Veloso was one of Frelimo's three representatives on the joint military commission which supervised the withdrawal of the Portuguese forces from the country.

Shortly after independence he was named first chief of Mozambique's security services, SNEP.

In 1980, he was appointed first Minister of Security and in 1982 he assumed his present portfolio. He has been a member of Frelimo's Political Bureau since 1977.

The central role he played in the Nkomati Accord and the Pretoria Declaration suggests that he is not only a good politician and militarist, but a clever negotiator.

His senior position in Frelimo also suggests that there is little room for racism in Machel's government.
**Critical food shortage grips African states**

_London_ — Sixteen African countries, apart from Ethiopia, are in the grip of continuing or worsening food crisis.

And more nations have joined the critical list for the first time as drought spreads and tightens its hold across the continent.

Two other countries are about to join the list of those suffering famine or serious food shortages and needing an estimated total of well over five million tons of emergency food aid next year, against 2.6 million tons in 1984.

The pitiful picture of human suffering caused by drought, neglect of agriculture, debt-burdened economies, civil war and delays in distribution of food aid stretches north-south and east-west from Morocco to Mozambique and Somalia to Senegal.

The three most critical countries outside Ethiopia are Chad, Malawi and Mauritania in the Sahel belt below the Sahara, Senegal and Burkina Faso, in the same zone, are also ravaged by drought.

Niger and the Sudan are about to be added to the 27-nation list compiled by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) because of a rapidly worsening situation in both states.

Somalia faces a continuing crisis, aggravated by an influx of 700,000 refugees from Ethiopia.

As the drought spreads, Kenya, a food exporter last year, has joined the critical list for the first time, because of a serious failure in its cereal crop.

**Fourth year of drought**

The West African coastal states of Guinea and Guinea-Bissau and the island republic of Sao Tome and Principe in the Atlantic also face food shortages.

In Southern Africa, seven countries are suffering their third and fourth year of drought. They have now been joined by two new countries on the critical list.

Mozambique, with a 12.5-million population, has the continent's biggest emergency food aid requirements of 575,000 tons for the 12 months ending next May because of devastation of its agriculture by drought, cyclones, floods and civil war against its
Mozambique blames MNR for murder

MAPUTO — A Portuguese citizen has been murdered by anti-Government rebels in Southern Mozambique, the Armed Forces General Staff announced here today.

Mr. Arnaldo San Nunes dos Santos was killed last Monday in the Moamba district on the road to Maputo from the border post Ressano Garcia.

The army said Mr. Dós Santos was killed by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

He was travelling alone in his truck on the way to Maputo, according to the official news agency Acim, when the daylight attack took place.

The MNR regularly threatens Portuguese lives and business interests in Mozambique and has declared Portuguese citizens in Mozambique to be legitimate targets for attack.
Maputo - Government forces attacked a rebel camp in the Nacala area of Mozambique last week, killing three officers and capturing a British man of Portuguese origin. A cordon was set up last night. (Reuters)
MAPUTO — Mozambiquan National Resistance rebels operating in the southern province of Inhambane were resupplied with arms, food and clothing by air in September, according to a captured rebel interviewed by the Mozambiquan news agency Aim.

Simao Fernando, a 16-year-old schoolboy who claims he was kidnapped by the MNR in August, said he was taken to a base in the Inhambane district where he received six weeks' training and participated in three attacks against local peasants. On the third occasion he was captured.

Fernando told Aim he saw an aircraft make three late-night parachute drops in September. He said he participated in the recovery of the material and helped carry it inside the base.

MORTAR SHELLS

He said the supplies consisted of mines, mortar shells, boxes of ammunition, green uniforms, boots and food.

He said he did not know where the aircraft had come from, but that rebel commanders told him it had also brought three Boers.

Fernando admitted he had not seen the three Base commander Henrique Inguane said they were parachutists and had stayed in the base for three or four days.

The Inhambane provincial military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, told Aim there had been an airdrop in September.

However, he thought the Pretoria Declaration of October 3, in which the South African Government pledged to play an active role in dismantling the MNR, would eventually help put a stop to such airdrops.
MAPUTO — Since the signing of the Mozambican National Resistance and South African Agreements in March, rebel atrocities had increased substantially, says a Mozambican news agency. The Mozambican military and civilian sources say Mozambican National Resistance and South African Agreements now extend beyond the mutinies of units, the mutinies of units, which had always characterized its activities.

MNR rebels attacked a Zambian village on October 25 and massacred 40 people. One victim, a three-month-old child, was thrown over a fire. When the baby's father tried to rescue it, the rebels hacked off both his arms. When the baby was burned, the completely burnt bodies were left behind.

Similar atrocities have also been reported in the Kitwe province, particularly in the Manica and Moamba districts.

MASSACRED

On October 17, MNR rebels in a Manica village, although they carried their victims with axes, knives, and machetes, killed 17 people. The dead were two children and five women. On October 25, also in Manica district, a man and a woman died after stepping on a mine placed on paths between huts and used daily by local peasants.

A military spokesman said the rebels were trying to kill all those who left their villages for refuge in areas controlled by Mozambican troops. He said it was now a constant practice of the rebels to rape nine or 10-year-old girls. There had also been cases where seven-year-olds were raped.

MNR rebels had been burning villages and murdering their victims.
If arms, money and other help had been available, the Mozambique National Resistance movement could have overthrown President Samora Machel's regime in Mozambique in the late 1970s, says a new book on the Rhodesian war. And, the book adds, it could have installed a sympathetic government, presumably to South Africa.

The book is "The elite, the story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service", by former Rhodesian journalist Ms. Barbara Cole. It says the concept of the MNR was the product of the innovative Rhodesian military command. "Faced by a hostile Mozambique which washosting increasing numbers of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army, the Rhodesians came up with the idea in 1976 of establishing a black anti-Machel resistance movement in Mozambique."

"Organisation was given the brief, with the task of setting up a body which would challenge the existing authority in Mozambique and at the same time help the Rhodesian forces in its actions against Mr Mugabe's army. The idea that Mr Machel might eventually be overthrown and a sympathetic government installed never became more than an idea. It was always a fairly low-level effort, given meagre assistance, but nevertheless remarkably successful in many ways. Though Rhodesia to the end denied officially that it was linked to the MNR, it was responsible for the conception, the birth and the formative early years of the movement, says the book."

The first move was the establishment of an undercover radio station, The Voice of Free Africa, using a huge, old-fashioned 400 kw transmitter nicknamed Big Bertha and sited at Gwelo (now Gwanda) in the Rhodesian Midlands. So successful was The Voice, says the book, that the Central Intelligence Organisation was faced with the embarrassing situation of having countless Frelimo deserting to join the resistance, but being unable to find it because it existed in name only. The book says several countries around the world, watching the Mozambican situation closely, then came up with enough finance to arm the handful of recruits who had so far gathered. The training of recruits began at a secret isolated farm at Odzi, near Umvuto (now Mutare). Once the rebel leadership had been established the MNR began launching offensives, with often amazing success, and the response to recruiting became overwhelming, the book says.

Soon the MNR was providing the Rhodesians with a wealth of intelligence on Robert Mugabe's army movements and camps. By the beginning of 1979, the SAS was operating with the MNR, at first in a training and advisory role and later in joint actions. The MNR proved invaluable, both in guiding troops to the targets and in gathering intelligence. The next step was the establishment, with SAS help, of MNR bases inside Mozambique, at which anti-Machel elements could rally. The MNR, often with the SAS alongside, met with growing success as its campaigns spread. But on the Rhodesian side political peace was being worked out, with the ceasefire and all-party, British-supervised elections on the horizon. Mr Machel, says the book, had saved the Lancaster House talks by persuading Mr Mugabe to stay talking at the conference table. To repay the favour, the British put a stop to the rebels' Rhodesian-based radio station. The Voice of Free Africa went off the air in February 1980. The rebels' training camp inside Rhodesia was quietly closed down and the Central Intelligence Organisation and SAS connection with the rebel army came to an end as Zimbabwe came into being. It was, however, the end of the MNR, now 5 000-strong, and it carried on its campaign against Mr Machel with help from other sources. "While the MNR had provided an excellent intelligence network, the plan to overthrow Machel and install a government sympathetic to Rhodesia had been overtaken by time and events," says the book. "And yet, say Central Intelligence Organisation officers, it might well have been different."

"Had the necessary arms, money and other resources been available when the idea was first mooted and a definite timetable set, they feel they would have been able to accomplish the aim."

The book, to be launched on Sunday, the anniversary of Rhodesia's UDI, is being published by Three Knights Publishing, in conjunction with CNA, which has exclusive rights in South Africa on the book for six months. The initial print order is a high 15 000.

Barbara Cole spent four years researching the book, tracking down former SAS men living in 15 countries, as well as Special Branch and Central Intelligence Organisation officers and politicians.

The book documents the history of the SAS through the early days in the Western Desert to the formation of the Rhodesian SAS for service in Malaya through the Federation, the UDI era and finally the decolonisation of Rhodesia by the British in 1980 and the end of the regiment. The MNR experience is just one small part. —Sapa
NEW YORK—Famine, as severe as that which killed at least 100,000 people in Mozambique less than a year ago, is now virtually unavoidable, the New York Times said in a report from Maputo.

Reporter Henry Kamm says this is the view of United Nations relief officials in the Mozambican capital.

He writes, 'The major reason for a desperate shortage of food relief, according to the (UN) officials, is that the intense international focus on the famine in Ethiopia has diverted attention and dramatically diminished the shipments of emergency food relief to this drought-stricken, rebellion-ridden and bankrupt country of 14 million people.'

Kamm quotes a United Nations official as saying that, in the second half of this year, less than half of the amount of international relief grain has been committed to Mozambique than in the same half of last year.

'Ve get the feeling the UN is not really interested in Mozambique,' said one aid worker.

This is all the more dramatic, the official told Kamm, because the need between now and next April or May will be even greater than in the same period of 1983-84.

Kamm says that, after three years of drought, most Mozambicans are living on relief food.

Listless people

He says that even in Maputo, which is the 'best-supplied place in Mozambique', the population is rationed to 26 kg of staple cornmeal and rice a month, with bread occasionally available.

'The rations arrive later every month than the month before,' writes Kamm, a veteran correspondent.

'Maputo is a city of many tired and listless people and silent, patient food lines.'

'Meat is almost non-existent and fish rare, except in the shops for foreigners and high officials of the Government and Frelimo, the single party.'

'Some legumes and vegetables shelter the people of Maputo against the misery of much of the countryside.'

Kamm says that hunger is already widespread in three provinces, Tete, Sofala and Manica, and that food shortages are acute almost everywhere else.

He says that the crisis resulting from minimal harvests, dwindling reserves and diminished aid has been made much more acute than last year by 'the intensification of the rebellion against the Marxist regime of President Samora Machel.'

'No road or rail link beyond the limits of Mozambique's cities and towns is safe from mining and ambush, no government installation in the countryside, school, clinic, shop or administrative building, is immune to hit-and-run raids.'

The New York Times reporter says that, in Mozambique, the rebels are thought to number 15,000, roughly the number of combat soldiers in Mozambique's army.

Kamm says that Mozambique itself is 'virtually without means.'

The lack of foreign exchange and foreign debt of $3.2 billion precludes almost all commercial imports of foods, fuel, textiles and necessities and puts the country at the mercy of the international community.

---

*See also Page 9.*
LONDON — If the African National Congress (ANC) was prepared to cease its "violent objectives" there was no reason why its members could not return and participate in the constitutional political process in South Africa, the Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, said in Munich at the weekend.

Speaking at a press conference after his return from a meeting on Saturday with the West German Foreign Minister, Mr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr Botha said the South African Government had no objection in principle to the ANC becoming a legitimate organization in South Africa in participating in the constitutional process.

Mr Botha had been asked whether he had not set a precedent for the return of the ANC by mediating between the Frelimo government in Mozambique and the leadership of the armed guerrilla movement, the MNR, to negotiate the safe return of MNR members.

Mr Botha said the difference in Mozambique was that there was a "lack of amnesty" for MNR members.
How Could the XNR Be Operating That...

- The original plan was to operate the XNR just like a regular boat.
- However, the XNR had unique features that enabled it to operate in a different manner.
- The XNR could be used for various purposes, including transportation, reconnaissance, and communications.

Bill Melton in Johnsons' years a book that describes the

Different Phases

How could the XNR be operating that...

- The XNR had a sophisticated navigation system that allowed it to operate in various conditions.
- The XNR had a unique communication system that enabled it to transmit data in real-time.
- The XNR had a powerful engine that allowed it to travel long distances.

- The XNR had a specialized hull that enabled it to operate in shallow waters.
- The XNR had a unique propulsion system that allowed it to move quietly in water.

- The XNR had a specialized armor that protected it from enemy fire.
- The XNR had a powerful gun that could be used for defense.

- The XNR had a specialized sensor system that enabled it to detect enemy movements.
- The XNR had a powerful radar system that allowed it to detect enemy ships.

- The XNR had a specialized propulsion system that allowed it to move quickly in water.
- The XNR had a powerful engine that allowed it to travel long distances.

- The XNR had a unique communication system that enabled it to transmit data in real-time.
- The XNR had a powerful navigation system that allowed it to operate in various conditions.

- The XNR had a specialized hull that enabled it to operate in shallow waters.
- The XNR had a unique propulsion system that allowed it to move quietly in water.

- The XNR had a powerful gun that could be used for defense.
- The XNR had a specialized sensor system that enabled it to detect enemy movements.

- The XNR had a powerful radar system that allowed it to detect enemy ships.
- The XNR had a specialized propulsion system that allowed it to move quickly in water.

- The XNR had a powerful engine that allowed it to travel long distances.
- The XNR had a unique communication system that enabled it to transmit data in real-time.
The first joint-venture company between the Mozambican government and a local private entrepreneur was established in Pretoria yesterday.

The signing ceremony was attended by the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel.

Signatories to the agreement creating the National Tourist Company of Mozambique were its director, Mr George Welch, and a Komati poort businessman, Mr Johnny Henn.

Mr Henn said the company, in which he has a 50% shareholding, would spend $1.5m by mid-1989 to develop a hotel and facilities on Inhaca Island, near Maputo.

However, he added, the first tour group would be taken to Inhaca next month.

Mr Henn said at the ceremony, which was attended by the Mozambican Secretary of State for Tourism, Mr Antonio Materula, and other government officials, that the company was an indication of the private sector's willingness to get involved in Mozambique.

"I hope this will be the start of economic co-operation between the two countries," he said.

Referring to the possibility of guerrilla action in Mozambique deterring potential tourists, Mr Henn said that making a success of the Mozambican economy was a way of halting dissatisfaction and the military conflict.

"However, I don't think one must put too much emphasis on the so-called terrorist activity," he said — Sapa.
17 killed, huts burnt by MNR, Maputo reports

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A gruesome massacre of 17 villagers by Mozambique National Resistance rebels in the central province of Manica has been reported by the Mozambique news agency AIM.

The attack took place shortly after midnight on October 15 against the village of Mugerenge, about 20 km from the provincial capital of Chimoio. In the raid the rebels burnt down 126 huts.

Villagers told AIM they had not been able to count the number of attackers, but thought there were over 50.

The raiders fired bazookas and mortars, as well as incendiary bullets used to set fire to the huts.

Mr. Jose Araujo (52) said, "While some did the shooting the muj lbs (collaborators) entered the houses and stole everything they could carry."

Mr. Araujo said the rebels had also looted a warehouse belonging to Agronom, the State agricultural marketing body.

"There they stole a box of machetes; sacks of maize and salt and items of clothing," he said. "Then they set it on fire."

The village primary school was also burnt down by the rebels.

Mr. António, also in Chimoio Hospital, said, "I was sleeping and I awoke to the sound of shots. I tried to flee with my wife, but she was shot dead."

"Two of my children were also killed. My mother, two of my sisters and a niece were killed in my mother's house which is a few metres from mine."

Mr. Coelho (40) told AIM that an elderly couple were burnt alive in their house when it was set on fire by the rebels.
Mozambican rebels claim that Maputo is surrounded

LISBON — Anti-communist rebels in Mozambique claimed yesterday that they had surrounded the capital, Maputo, and were preventing road and rail traffic from travelling more than 4 km outside the city. "The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR)" said in a statement in Lisbon that it had destroyed seven railroad locomotives on lines leading out of Maputo this month.

A spokesman for the official news agency, AIM, denied the claim — "Sapo-Associated Press."
Maputo congress agrees to punish seducers

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Greater emancipation has been promised for Mozambican women. A five-day conference of the Frelimo Party has agreed to punish men who seduce young women, and to step up mobilisation and education campaigns to promote greater emancipation for women.

The conference, held in Maputo recently, gathered nearly 600 delegates and guests from all over the country to discuss social issues and traditional practices that maintain women's inferior status.

Discussions centred on tribal practices like lobola, polygamy and initiation rites. Also examined were what was seen as a clash between those practices and the development of a modern society — increasing problems between children and parents, marriage breakdown and prostitution.

But moral issues emerged as the most important theme at the Organisation of Mozambican Women (OMM) conference. The conference's final resolution, approved unanimously by participants including a number of members of the powerful Frelimo Party Political Bureau, recommended that young women who become pregnant before marriage should receive guidance and support from the family and from the OMM.

REQUIRED

The men who seduce them, should meet with "severe legal punishment" and be required to contribute to the financial support of the children.

The resolution was an attempt to cover all points of view on a subject that created considerable tension between the delegates and some members of the Frelimo Party.

President Samora Machel, who presided over the five-day conference, told delegates on the second day that the problems of single mothers resulted from too much sexual freedom among young people.

He promised a survey to assess the extent of their corrupting influence, and suggested that single mothers would be kicked out of their jobs.

His comments were received with mixed feelings by delegates, who expressed genuine concern about the problem, but who appeared to be looking for a more sympathetic approach to dealing with it.

President Machel recovered ground later when he promised the survey would include single fathers "who have three or four wives and three or four children".

Without resolving this problem, the problem of single mothers would not be resolved, he admitted.

The men's guilt with regard to prostitution should also be recognised, the delegates insisted, and the final resolution agreed that "instigators" of prostitution should be punished.

PROSTITUTES

The resolution also agreed that prostitutes themselves should be sent for education if they "persisted in their way of life."

There was little discussion of encouraging men to assume some domestic responsibilities. However, it was agreed that state structures would make greater efforts to provide more creches, wells and health posts for rural women — as well as more child care centres, and eating places for women workers.

Early marriages, which were condemned by the conference, were a "great oppressive force" against women, and a full-scale campaign was recommended to reinforce the idea that young girls should complete their education before marrying.

Other traditional practices like lobola and marriages where a widow is inherited by a male relative of the deceased husband, were also roundly condemned, but the final resolution admitted that only greater education of the youth was likely to stop the practice.

The Ministry of Health and the OMM are to carry out a study of the negative aspects of initiation rites so that Frelimo can use the findings in development policies to minimise the negative aspects.

Polygamy will only disappear through the continuing development of the country, the final resolution said, and President Machel reiterated party policy that established polygamous marriages would not be interfered with by the state.
President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister

President Toronto

Prime Minister

Prime Minister
MAPUTO — Rebel forces of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement have put out of action the prestigious Mueda water scheme in the northern Caga Delgado Province.

The rebels have blown up one of the seven pumping stations that are part of the scheme which was initiated by Freiho just after independence as a reward for the people of Mueda for their support in the anti-Portuguese war.

But claims by the rebels to have taken the town are reported to be false.

In the central provinces of Manica and Sofala, the Beira-Monte railway has been put out of action again after the MNR blew up two bridges on the line.

Hundreds of tons of food relief supplies are piling up in Beira port because they cannot be moved up-country to the hungry areas.

The Beira-Mutara line, guarded by Zimbabwean troops, remains open.

And, in the south, rebel activities are having a severe effect on Maputo's building programme.

Building co-operatives in the capital have been stalled for two months due to a lack of cement.

The cement is made from lime that comes from Salamanga in the Matutume district south of Maputo. But the area has been infested with MNR bands since the beginning of September.

Trucks bringing lime from Salamanga have been unable to get through.

As a result, only priority building schemes are going ahead, with black market cement. The black market price of cement has shot up from R6 a sack to around R400.

There is a shortage of charcoal which is produced in the same areas of Matutume as the lime.

According to Press reports, this is due to the high prices being asked by charcoal producers.
Locals starve as fish exported

Mercury Reporter

THOUSANDS of Mozambicans are starving while Russian trawlers and a factory ship export the country's entire fishing catch, according to a retired Zululand farmer who recently returned from Maputo.

Mr Jimmy Havemann went to Maputo to get news of his property at Inhambane, about 480 km north of Maputo. He spent four days in the port.

Many people resent the Russian presence in the country and saw the Russians as partly responsible for the famine there, he said.

There is a large Russian factory ship moored in Maputo harbour. It loads fish from trawlers around the clock. Three gunboats protect the trawlers so that no one else, even Mozambicans, can go out and fish.

'If only one group of tourists would go just to open the door more would go, and the money they spend would do a tremendous amount of good,' he said.

He confirmed a report in yesterday's Mercury that Maputo was 'a city of many tired and listless people and silent, patient food lines.'

'They are just absolutely sick and tired of war,' Mr Havemann said.

'But hardly a dish can be bought anywhere in Maputo. Thousands of tons are exported while the people are starving.'

The locals used to be scared of the Russians, but not anymore. They pointed at the Russian ship and said those were the people taking their food.

Mr Havemann said it took four days to unload 1500 tons of food, including 500 tons of ground nuts. The workers said they were unwilling to work when they could buy nothing with the money they earned.

'Whenever there was some spillage of the ground nuts, they scrambled to pick it up for themselves. They have money but there is nothing to buy with it. There are queues for bread, when there is bread. Food, such as bread made in Swaziland, is available at the international shop, but that only accepts rands and dollars.

'They are desperate for rands. With a rand a person can go and buy potatoes,' he said.

'But hardly a dish can be bought anywhere in Maputo. Thousands of tons are exported while the people are starving.'

Mr Havemann spoke to pleaded with him to persuade South African tourists to visit Maputo. They were also desperate for help to get their beaches and tourist facilities upgraded.

'It is a big operation. There is even a floating dock to service the trawlers,' said Mr Havemann.

'But hardly a dish can be bought anywhere in Maputo. Thousands of tons are exported while the people are starving.'

He confirmed a report in yesterday's Mercury that Maputo was 'a city of many tired and listless people and silent, patient food lines.'

'But the people are open, friendly and helpful,' he experienced no hostility at all.

'They are just absolutely sick and tired of war,' Mr Havemann said.

'While in Maputo, Mr Havemann was told that the property he had left at Inhambane eight years ago had been left untouched.

'It was impossible for Mr Havemann to visit Inhambane because of rebel activity in the area and along the way.'
COPS FACE ASSAULT CHARGE

A FRIEND of Samuel Ngomane — the alleged Mozambican who claimed he was held for more than a year without trial and used as slave farm labour — has laid a charge of assault against the SA police.

He is Petrus Mkhabela 20, who was arrested by Sgt Desmond Drake as an illegal immigrant — 24 hours after Mr Ngomane was put across the border without trial.

Mr Mkhabela, a Barberton welder, will defend the charge against him that he is an illegal immigrant.

It was Mr Mkhabela who instructed Nelspruit attorney Phoenix Mojapel to send a letter to the police, demanding that they produce Mr Ngomane in court after he had allegedly been held on farms as a labourer.

Mr Ngomane claimed he was paid only R30 a month to work on the farms — far less than he had been earning as a muneworker at Barberton.

A police spokesman denied that they were holding Mr Ngomane. They said he had been released after three weeks.

However, on the same day, Sgt Drake — who had arrested Mr Ngomane a year before — telephoned Mr Mojapel’s office to say he was holding Mr Ngomane on a farm as an informant.

The following day police told Mr Mojapel that Mr Ngomane had been repatriated to Mozambique.

His wife Betty and their 18-month-old son have not heard from him since Mr Mkhabela was arrested at work at Barberton 24 hours later.

Several days later he appeared in court on a charge under the Immigration Act and was remanded in custody.

A few days later he was released on bail of R300, which was paid by his employer.

After his release, Mr Mkhabela laid a charge of assault against the police. He has been examined by the Barberton District Surgeon.
Tight border security in Malawi to stop MNR infiltration

By Joao Santa Ruta

Malawi has been tightening its border security to prevent Mozambican rebels from using Malawian territory to infiltrate Mozambique, say rebel sources.

This follows an agreement between President Samora Machel and President Hastings Banda under which both countries promised not to allow their territories to be used for attacks against each other.

The rebels, however, say that despite the agreement they are still able to get large quantities of arms into Mozambique.

Meanwhile it has been disclosed that the South African-sponsored peace talks on Mozambique had already reached agreement on a ceasefire monitoring commission when they broke down earlier this month.

The commission, say informed sources, would have been made up of South Africans, Mozambicans and members of the Mozambican National Resistance.

VIOLATIONS

It would have been charged with investigating all violations or suspected violations of a ceasefire between Mozambique and the MNR.

The proposed peace agreement stated that a ceasefire would come into effect 45 days after the signing ceremony.

Paragraph 10 of the document called for the social, economic, political and military "accommodation" of the rebel forces.

The sources said it was over the interpretation of this paragraph that the talks reached a deadlock.

The peace talks were interrupted after the South African Government prohibited the MNR holding a Press conference in Pretoria on November 1.
See Page 4, World Section.
MOZAMBIQUE

Nkomati under strain

Pressures mounting on Mozambique's President Samora Machel to abrogate the Nkomati Accord with SA and to call on Eastern bloc troops to help combat Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) insurgents. The army, in particular, is unhappy that nine months after the accord the war has not slowed, let alone ended.

MNR insurgents are stepping up their attacks in all 10 provinces. In the past few weeks, they have made spectacular gains in Maputo province, Mozambique. The main town in the northern province of Cabo Delgado, a traditional Freiismo stronghold. The main roads, including the road between Maputo and Komatipoort and the road to Swaziland, are totally unsafe.

There are persistent claims in Maputo that the SA Defence Force (SADF), or at least elements of it, continues to provide clandestine support to the MNR. Accounts of helicopter flights and supplies being dropped by parachute in the southeast of the country are heard in the capital every day. While government spokesmen are reluctant to accuse SA of aiding the rebels, they do express disappointment in SA's "apparent inability" to curb MNR activity.

Become clear

However, it has become clear that the main support base for the MNR is now the Islamic Republic of Comores, the island group off the Mozambique north coast. According to an intelligence source in Maputo, supplies from Saudi Arab and Oman are flown from the Comores to secret airstrips in northern Mozambique and the south of Malawi and Tanzania. Asked why Arab countries would support the MNR, the official said there are also supporting Savimbi's Unita in Angola. But a lot of it is just making money out of arms and supplies.

A Mozambique government source also named Portuguese deputy PM Moto Pinto as a supporter of the MNR and the man behind the two external leaders of the MNR, secretary general Elevo Fernandes and Lisbon spokesman Jorge Correia Pinto. And a number of high officials in Lisbon are accused of being on the payroll of wealthy Portuguese ex-colonials who want to see the downfall of Freiismo, the source told the FM. He said relations between Pinto and Lisbon are "severely strained" at the moment, and added that it was Pinto who told the MNR to leave the recent peace negotiations in Pretoria.

When the talks broke down in the first week of November, with the MNR calling SA Foreign Minister Pik Botha "an ally of the Maputo Marxist regime," Botha said mysteriously "There are indications that foreign interests are working against our efforts to establish peace in our region." He refuses to be drawn on what "foreign interests" he was referring to.

Although there are indications of frantic behind-the-scenes contacts between Pretoria and Maputo, and a new US diplomatic interest in Mozambique, the peace talks have not been resumed.

A Mozambique government source believes the MNR is getting money from Franz Josef Strauss' ultra-conservative Christian Social Union (CSU) in Bavaria. The CSU also supports Unita, which even has a special representative with an office in Munich. The money, says the FM's source, is channelled through SA, "and you can do a lot with one rand in Mozambique."

The Mozambique army, which was strongly opposed to Nkomati, is unhappy with the fact that the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord. Disaffection is now filtering through government ranks and some senior Freiismo leaders have been heard to remark that Nkomati must be given only six months more.

Mozambique Central Bank governor Parkash Rutail told senior SA business- men during a recent visit "There is no substance to Nkomati without a peace agreement. It is hollow unless we see a dismantling of apparatus and disarmament of bands. We have never had foreign troops, but that could be our last line of defence. They will obviously come from the East."

A top SA industrialist, whose company was one of the first to move into Mozambique, told the FM this week that SA business has a unique opportunity to use Mozambique as a conduit to the outside world. Much, in the way of imports and exports, is possible for companies operating from Mozambique that are blocked to SA enterprises. He said he had assurances from the Maputo government that this could be done.

But he warns that if the security situation in Mozambique does not improve markedly in the next few to six months, "Nkomati will fall into the wobwob and all these opportunities will be lost. And Africa will never trust us again. In signing Nkomati, Mozambique sacrificed a lot but so far has gained very little."

The industrialist believes that SA troops should start patrolling the Komatipoort-Maputo road and the Cahora Bassa power line and assist Maputo with military transport. He also believes that the US should start giving Mozambique direct military aid before they again have to go to the Soviet bloc. "It is in no one's interest that the MNR takes over the government. They have very weak leadership, no clear ideological direction and absolutely no administration. With them in power and Freiismo in opposition, Mozambique will be in greater chaos than ever before. And we will be the first to feel it."

The MNR's leader is indeed in disarray. None of the rebels who have accepted amnesty or who have been captured seem to know of the existence of Fernandes or Correia. The two leaders leading the MNR delegation in the peace talks. MNR president Alfonso Dhikalam accessed by all accounts a weak and unsophisticated man. The two most talented leaders were the Bomha brothers, information secretary Adriano and political commissar Boaventura Adriano fled to SA with a Mozambique Air Force MiG 17 and was briefly employed by the SADF before going back to help lead the MNR.

According to information the FM received from Pretoria and Maputo, the two brothers were involved in the murder of former MNR secretary general Orlando Cristina Cristina was murdered on a farm outside Pretoria in April last year. The murderer(s) "evaded" two sets of SA guards and an MNR guard to get to where Cristina was sleeping.

According to one source, the Bomha were later executed by the MNR when they went back to Mozambique. Another source believes they were captured by SA security forces after the murder and then disappeared off the face of the earth.
Body of MNR victim found

MAPUTO — The body of a second Italian technician murdered by Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels has been discovered by troops 90 km north-west of here.

The corpse of Mr Alvise Toni (26) was found close to the MNR camp where Mr Toni and his companion, Mr Leonardo del Vescovo (29), were taken after they had been kidnapped.

Mr del Vescovo's body was discovered in the same area on October 13.

Both men worked for Cobeco, the consortium building a major dam in the Mozambo district. — The Star's Foreign News Service
It pays to be redundant

Machiel Peace Pipe

Mozambique's dream of peace has not materialised

Nearby to problems the economic sector has been slow to recover from the shocks of the past decade due to ongoing political and social instability. The country's ambitious peace process remains in limbo, with peace talks stalled and the prospect of a lasting resolution uncertain. The damaged infrastructure and divided communities continue to hinder progress towards reconciliation and development.

The Namibian Accord signed in 1994:

Machiel Peace Pipe

Mozambique's dream of peace has not materialised

Nearby to problems the economic sector has been slow to recover from the shocks of the past decade due to ongoing political and social instability. The country's ambitious peace process remains in limbo, with peace talks stalled and the prospect of a lasting resolution uncertain. The damaged infrastructure and divided communities continue to hinder progress towards reconciliation and development.
Maputo, 12/7/8

sabotaged

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Electricity transmission lines carrying power from South Africa to Maputo were sabotaged at the weekend.

Mr. Fernando Juliao, director of the Mozambican State Electricity Company, said the lines were sabotaged in Maputo province near the South African border. The saboteurs used specialised techniques, Mr. Juliao told the Mozambique News Agency.

The general staff of the Mozambican Armed Forces said that the saboteurs were recently infiltrated into the country after receiving specialist training.

The power lines were also sabotaged on April 5, after the Nkomati Accord was signed, and again on October 3.
Supplies were cut last week-end after Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas blew up an electric pylon near the South African border. Mozambique is also facing acute water shortages due to drought.

The sources said an electrical pylon was downed on Saturday several miles of cable were cut by saboteurs on the outskirts of Maputo. An electrical pumping station at a coal power plant cannot operate without electricity.

"There is a shortage of electricity. At least six days to repair the damage. The sources said the cuts have been deliberate against the government of Maputo."

By Jeanetta Ribeiro
Mozambique peace talks may resume soon in SA

By Joao Santa Rita

The Mozambican rebel leader, Mr. Evo Fernandes, was due to arrive in South Africa today amid indications that the peace negotiations on Mozambique are about to resume.

The South African authorities are, however, mum on the matter.

"No comment," said a spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs when asked if Mr. Fernandes's arrival was linked to a possible resumption of negotiations next week.

The department has also refused to confirm or deny a report that a top-level Mozambican government delegation was in Pretoria last week.

But informed sources said the negotiations, which broke down last month, would probably resume next week. The South African Government was putting enormous pressure on the rebels to accept a deal with the Maputo authorities, the sources said.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Lisbon that Mr. Fernandes left the Portuguese capital last night on a flight to South Africa. Last week he travelled to an unknown destination and returned to Portugal at the weekend.
MNR rebels renew attacks on convoys

By Brendan Seery, The Star Bureau

HARARE — After a lull of about four months, MNR rebels appear to have stepped up their attacks on trucks using the main Zimbabwe-Malawi road through the "Tete corridor" in Mozambique.

Two Zimbabwean-owned heavy trucks carrying cargo for Malawi detonated landmines buried under the tarmac surface of the road.

Although there were no casualties in the explosions, one truck, valued at more than R150,000, had to be written off.

A former Rhodesian army armoured "Pookie" mine-sweeping vehicle was then used to clear the road of mines and a number of mines were lifted by army engineers.

However, it has since been reported that the bandits are now employing sophisticated plastic-covered mines, which are difficult to detect with the "Pookie's" equipment.

A source said that a group of British army engineers has been deployed with more up-to-date equipment, to help counter the new menace.

In two recent ambushes, a driver and his assistant, who were employed by a Malawi freight company, were killed when the cab of their vehicle received a direct hit by an RPG rocket.

A Zimbabwean truck was also hit by a rocket and badly damaged, although the crew escaped unhurt.

Courage acclaim...
Nyerere tries to undermine Nkomati pact

By Henry Reuter

NAIROBI — President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is believed to have attempted to get President Samora Machel of Mozambique to have second thoughts about the Nkomati Accord in private tripartite talks in Arusha, Tanzania, yesterday.

Third party to the talks was interim OAU Secretary-General Mr Peter Onu.

Sources in Arusha say the talks were arranged on the eve of today’s talks of the six African frontline heads of state at the request of President Nyerere, now also chairman of the OAU, in a bid to persuade President Machel to change his mind.

In an interview in his Government’s Sunday News last Sunday, President Nyerere said the OAU believed the Nkomati Accord was a humiliation. “We don’t want any more Nkomatis because it really is the success of the South African policy of destabilising the Frontline states and they are assisted in this by the United States.”

“It is proper that Africa should view this frankly as a defeat on our part,” President Nyerere said.

FIRE FANNED BY APARTHEID

Nyerere added in the interview that the Nkomati Accord had helped neither Mozambique nor South Africa. “The fire against apartheid is fanned by apartheid itself inside South Africa. They have some kind of make-believe idea that it comes from outside South Africa. It is not true. It is a form of self-deception,” he said.

Nambian independence tops the agenda for today’s heads-of-state meeting which will be chaired by President Nyerere.

In the same Sunday News interview, President Nyerere said Africa was “stuck” on the question of Nambian independence.

The Americans were insisting on no Nambian independence until Cubans had been withdrawn from Angola and had agreed to withdraw. “It is an American condition. It is not a South African condition.”

“The South Africans are very good to the Americans. Sometimes they pretend that it is their condition because it is useful to the Americans, and South Africans want to help the Americans as much as they can. So there is a condition attached to the independence of Namibia which Angola cannot accept unless it wants to commit suicide.”
A monster, a monster, that has gone out of control.
Mozambique Gains Links With EEC

Business Day/FOREIGN

By WIKI JENSEN
Mozambique joins a Europe-backed pact

Hard-up Machel, rebuff by the East, goes West

LONDON - Mozambique is now looking to the West, not the East, to pull her from her economic quagmire. She has become the 65th country to join the European Economic Community-supported Lomé Trade and Aid Convention. But there are fears that her entry will severely strain the financial resources of Lomé, capital of Togo, which lies in the armpit of Africa, and she is bound to remain strapped for cash.

The third Lomé pact, valued at more than S13 billion, was signed at the weekend. But many signatories fear it will not provide enough cash to meet Third World needs and especially not Mozambique's. Britain is largely blamed. She instead should be administered more carefully rather than increased.

The 65 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries had argued for a 50 percent increase in Lomé development funds. They got a 40 percent increase, which does little more than update the previous S8 billion to cover inflation.

And African, Caribbean and Pacific countries say Mozambique will place extra strain on Convention resources because Mozambique has enormous development needs. They also complain that Lomé Mk 111 ignores Africa's famine and economic conditions.

Mozambique and Angola, two of Africa's Russian-influenced countries, had both applied to join the Convention. Mozambique, but Angola didn't. Making it the only independent black African country not to be a member. There are hopes that Angola will join next year.

If she does, European diplomats predict that a solution to the prickly question of Namibian independence could follow. It could also lead to withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The fact that Mozambique has joined is further evidence of Mozambican President Samora Machel's step towards the west. Mozambique has had observer status on Lomé, the communist economic grouping. Shortly before signing the Nkomati Accord Mozambique applied to become a full Lomé Convention member, but the request was denied.

It is said to have been that which forced Machel's Government to look for aid towards the West and South Africa. It remains to be seen how useful Mozambique's entry to the Convention proves, for Lomé is beset with problems, although it was welcomed at the weekend as a pact of solidarity and hope between Europe and her Third World partners.

Among the problems:

· HUMAN RIGHTS: the European Commission and Parliament wanted to include a declaration on human rights in the new convention. This would have meant that countries with a poor human rights record would have found themselves cut off from aid.

African, Caribbean and Pacific countries were appalled, saying the European Economic Community should first put its own house in order, not least in trading links with South Africa. Now human rights appear only in the preamble of the Convention, without conditions.

· ACCESS TO EUROPEAN MARKETS: African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are demanding duty-free access to European Economic Community markets for their exports of agricultural and manufactured goods. The Community has agreed to look at each request. It is responding to fears among European countries, particularly Italy and Greece.

that a flood of African, Caribbean and Pacific goods would damage their markets.

· STABEX: This was a system set up by the European Economic Community to stabilise export incomes in commodity-based developing countries.

STABEX, once regarded as a model scheme, is now in trouble. Payments from the Community to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries are triggering when a country's normal export receipts drop below a certain percentage of their level over the preceding four years. But when commodity prices plunged in the 1980s there was an enormous acceleration in demand for Community funds. In 1987 only 25 percent of the demands could be met.
The rebuilding of economic links between Pretoria and Maputo has gone a step ahead with the signing of a clearing account agreement between Hill Samuel and the Bank of Mozambique.

By its own reckoning, Mozambique is virtually bankrupt. Despite significant changes to its fiscal policy since the Nkomati Accord, recent on-the-spot evaluations have highlighted that there is no "quick fix" for the country's shattered economy.

"Innovative financing methods are needed to pay for urgently required commodities and projects in Mozambique," says Hill Samuel's deputy MD Barry Mason.

Mozambique's major problem is that it has no substantial reserves of immediately exportable goods Mason adds that the country's main potential lies in future exports such as energy, agricultural products and tourism.

Non-traditional trading methods, such as offset agreements and countertrade, effectively bypass conventional methods of cash payment — something the country can still afford. However, such "payment techniques" are unlikely to generate the finance needed to reach pre-independence levels.

Although the terms of agreement are confidential, the package is basically a "revolving fund" that offsets imports and exports with a "swing" or imbalance up to a given ceiling. The account is already in use.

For a start the agreement applies only to essential basic commodities, although arrangements for some capital items are already in the pipeline. The account was primarily set up for Premier International, with Hill Samuel acting as intermediaries.

"It's basically a reciprocal trading package aimed at creating foreign currency for Mozambique and opening up a market for our products," says Premier's CE Albert Nelissen.

Mozambique needs massive foreign investment to fulfil the ideals of the Nkomati Accord, but this is unlikely until the security situation is settled.

"Private sector involvement is vital to help counteract serious delays in settling the security issue. Their immediate input is a concrete demonstration of the mutual benefits of links with SA," says John Barratt, director of the SA Institute for International Affairs.

"The long-term benefits to be gained from trade with Mozambique are considerable," says Barratt. "A few calculated risks taken now could be very rewarding in the future."
MNR killing may end Swedish aid to Maputo

One of the vehicles ambushed by MNR fighters on Friday.

MAPUTO — Sweden is considering withdrawing its aid personnel from Mozambique following an ambush by rebels in which a Swede and 12 other people were killed.

Swedish agriculturist Mr Per Martinsson died when his vehicle and three others were attacked by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) on Friday afternoon.

The death of the Swede brought to 10 the number of foreigners who have been killed in Mozambique this month.

The latest attack was directed against four civilian vehicles travelling on the road which links Maputo to the town of Namaacha, situated near the border with both South Africa and Swaziland.

Another foreigner, a Portuguese citizen, died in the same vehicle as the Swede.

A spokesman for the Swedish aid agency for which Mr Martinsson was working said the incident could well mean the end of Swedish aid for Mozambique.

Swedish cabinet secretary Mr Pierre Schori, said at the weekend that there were more than 260 Swedes in Mozambique and annual Swedish aid contributions to that country amounted to R55-million.

"An act of terrorism must not be allowed to deflect us from our development aid objectives, but the personal security of our workers must be given priority," he added.

People living in the area where the attack occurred told the Mozambique News Agency (AIM) that they believed the target of the MNR men had been a bus which leaves Namaacha for Maputo during the mid-afternoon.

Local people also told AIM that they believed the MNR rebels were operating out of South African territory.

After carrying out ambushes, the MNR men crossed back into South Africa, they said.
MNR 'backed from SA' 2/8

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — No major advances are expected in the South African-sponsored Mozambique peace initiative before early next year according to sources in Pretoria.

But two weekend developments again illustrated the extent of Mozambique's troubles and the urgent need for a settlement.

It was reported that:

- Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels had killed 11 people in attacks on civilian vehicles near the Swaziland border.

- Mozambique's chief peace negotiator, Major-General Jacinto Veloso, said in an interview with a Portuguese news magazine that details of support for the MNR from "individuals and organizations" in South Africa would be published soon.

It is understood that those killed in the MNR attacks included a Swede and a Portuguese national. The other nine were Mozambicans.

According to Sapa-Reuter, a reporter of Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, said local civilians at the scene of the attack about 60km west of Maputo had told him that the killers entered Mozambique from South Africa and later returned to South Africa.

In Lisbon, according to Sapa-AP, an MNR spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, could not confirm MNR responsibility for the killings. But he said the rebels were surrounding Maputo and attacking all road traffic.

In his interview with "O Jornal", General Veloso said his government was satisfied that the South African Government was fulfilling its side of the Nkomati Accord.

But it was possible that the South African Government was having "some difficulties" in ensuring that non-official individuals and organizations honoured the commitment to peace.

It is understood that concern is being expressed increasingly at government level in Mozambique that the South African border with Mozambique is being repeatedly violated by supporters of the MNR.

Separate talks between the South African Government and representatives of the MNR and Mozambique are continuing in an effort to achieve peace.
MNR Rebels, Claims Machiel

Clementine

This conclusion is drawn by the appeals of some...
SA OVER Nkomati

Machiel Stams

LISBON-Mozambique has publicly accused South Africa of breaking the Nkomati accord and of keeping it.

An article in yesterday's edition of the state-owned newspaper, Newsday, claimed that the two nations' common border still existing.

The article accused Machiel Stams, a South African Foreign Minister, of violating the accord.
A new agreement between the South African and Mozambican governments has been reached, according to government spokesmen in Maputo and Pretoria.

The agreement, which was announced on Monday, will bring an end to the long-standing conflict between the two countries. Under the terms of the agreement, both governments will establish a joint commission to oversee the implementation of the agreement and to resolve any future disputes.

The agreement was reached after months of negotiations between the two governments. It was said that the agreement was the result of a willingness on both sides to work together for the benefit of their citizens.

The agreement includes provisions for the exchange of prisoners and the restoration of diplomatic relations. It also includes provisions for cooperation in the fields of trade, investment, and tourism.

The agreement was welcomed by both governments, who expressed hope that it would bring peace and stability to the region.

The agreement was also welcomed by international organizations, who expressed hope that it would be a step towards a more peaceful and prosperous region.

The agreement is expected to come into effect within the next few days.
SA holds fire on reaction to Machel claim

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

The Government remained tight-lipped today on accusations by President Samora Machel of Mozambique that South Africa was supporting and infiltrating rebels into his country.

Senior South African Foreign Affairs sources said there would be no reaction until the full text of Mr Machel's statement had been studied. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has asked Mozambique for a full text of the speech.

This is an indication of the delicacy of the situation between the two countries.

South African Government continued to "sustain," develop, equip, infiltrate (into Mozambique) and supply the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) movement.

His claims come a month after the breakdown of South African-brokered negotiations between Maputo and the MNR.

New attempts by South Africa to bring the two sides together have, ironically, been thwarted by MNR accusations that Pretoria favours Maputo.

The Star's Foreign News Service reports from Maputo that the government-owned Notícias newspaper is claiming that Mozambique journalists have been told by a National Party MP that supporters of Dr Andreia Treurnicht and his Conservative Party were responsible for breaches of the Nkomati Accord.

The unnamed MP said that right-wing elements in the South African armed forces were supporting MNR rebels.

Notícias said the MP openly blamed Treurnicht's party supporters for backing the MNR.

Today a CP spokesman said it was not prepared to comment on unconfirmed reports. "If the report is true, then we view it in a very serious light...but will only comment once... if confirmation is forthcoming..."

Obligations

The Portuguese news agency reports said Mr Machel told the rally near Maputo this week, "The key to the problem of terrorism in Mozambique lies with South Africa. That is why we signed the Nkomati Accord."

Notícias quoted from Article 3 of the accord which, it said, clearly set out the obligation of each signatory to ensure that its territory, territorial waters and air space were not used for launching acts of violence against the other signatory.

The newspaper then listed alleged violations of this part of the accord, saying the most recent involved the case of a former MNR member, named as Arnaldo Martins.

Mr Martins, captured two weeks ago, was displayed at the rally. He said he was arrested as an illegal alien in South Africa in October.

Although this was six months after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, he claimed he was handed over immediately to the MNR who gave him two weeks' basic military training before sending him back over the border into Mozambique.

MNR claim of power cuts denied

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A news agency report that water and electricity have been cut off to the Mozambique capital has been denied here.

The official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said today that people living in Maputo were not experiencing any undue difficulties with either water or electricity supplies.

The Reuters news agency said in a report from Lisbon yesterday that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) had cut off supplies and transport links to Maputo.

In a statement to Portuguese news agencies, an MNR spokesman in Lisbon said that rebel forces were operating as close as 4 km to Maputo and had severed road and rail routes.

Reacting today, AIM said such claims were "a lie."

AIM said the MNR had made similar claims a few weeks ago and the Government had proven these to be false.
Machel defends peace treaty signed with S A

MAPUTO—Mozambican President Samora Machel has defended a peace treaty he signed with South Africa earlier this year but has said there is a foreign conspiracy against his Government.

In a new year's message broadcast last night, Mr Machel said the Nkomati non-aggression accord signed with Pretoria in March was a vital element ensuring Mozambique's independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty.

The treaty, under which each country is bound not to support rebels attacking the other, marked a new qualitative development in southern African politics by showing that two countries with different political systems could coexist, he said.

But the Mozambican leader attacked what he said were individuals and organisations that continued to infiltrate 'terrorists, saboteurs and mercenaries' into his country.

He said these elements were in southern Africa and were colluding with 'the real architects of the conspiracy' based in certain western European capitals. He did not name any country or those he accused of collusion.

The semi-official weekly Domingo yesterday published an article by its editor, Mario Ferro, saying the Rebel Mozambique National Resistance group fighting Mr Machel recently received a secret airlift of arms from Oman and Saudi Arabia.

The same allegation was made a few weeks ago by the London Observer newspaper. (Sapa-Reuter)
MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL - 1985

JANUARY — MAY
MNR recruiting ‘mercenaries’

MAPUTO — Mercenaries are being recruited in Portugal to fight for the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR, against the Mozambican Government, according to a front page article in yesterday’s daily newspaper Notícias.

The writer of the article, Mozambican journalist Mr Mario Ferro described how a friend had been approached to become a mercenary and fight in Mozambique.

The proposal had been to join a group of former Portuguese Army commandos and paratroopers who would be infiltrated into Mozambique from South Africa. He had been offered a monthly salary of about R5,000 to be deposited in a Portuguese bank.

Mr Ferro met the mercenary recruiter in a Lisbon bar. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had become a mercenary in 1981 when he had been contracted in Lisbon to fight for the South Africans in SWA/Namibia. There were several other Portuguese serving alongside him, he recalled — former commandos, marines and paratroopers. Some had been unemployed and eagerly snatched at the chance of returning to a military life.

Recruitment is also taking place in the southern Portuguese city of Setubal.

Mr Ferro was introduced to several other mercenaries. One, calling himself “Chico Gatinho”, spoke of raids from SWA/Namibia into Angola.

He told Mr Ferro that after his recruitment his combat readiness was tested at a farm near the casino town of Cacauas. Giving the test were serving officers and seniority of the Portuguese army based in Amadora and Tancos.

He was then sent to South Africa via Spain. In Johannesburg he stayed for a while at an hotel before being taken to military quarters.

He said that mercenary contacts were also made through an extreme right-wing Portuguese political party led by General Kaulitz de Arraia, the former commander-in-chief of the Portuguese Colonial Army in Mozambique and by Professor Jorge Morais Barbosa, a university professor in colonial Mozambique and one-time chairman of the only legal political party under Portuguese fascism, Dr Anímodo Salazar’s ANP (People’s National Action).

Associate

Another associate of General Arriaga and Professor Barbosa is Mr. Manuel Bulhosa, the former owner of the Maputo Oil Refinery.

Another former MNR fighter described the MNR leaders in Lisbon, Mr. Ego Fernandes and Mr. Jorge Correia, as “functionaries of South Africa”, and remarked on Mr. Fernandes frequent trips to Johannesburg and Pretoria.
JOHANNESBURG — Mercenaries are being recruited in Portugal to fight for the bandits of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the Mozambican Government, according to a front page article in yesterday's issue of the daily paper, Noticias.

The writer of the article, Mozambican journalist Mario Ferro, explains how he met an old friend in Lisbon, whom he had known in colonial times when they had both been in the Portuguese Army. Mr Ferro's friend said that he had been approached to become a mercenary and fight in Mozambique, but had refused.

The proposal had been to join a group of former commandos and paratroopers from the Portuguese Army.

He had been offered a monthly salary of 2,000 US dollars to be deposited in a Portuguese bank account.

The friend, whom the paper does not name, later introduced Mr Ferro to the mercenary recruiter in a Lisbon bar. The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had become a mercenary in 1981 when he had been contracted in Lisbon to fight in Namibia as part of the "Buffalo battalion".

There were several other Portuguese serving alongside him, he recalled — former commandos, marines and paratroopers. Some had been unemployed in Lisbon and eagerly snatchcd at the chance of returning to a military life.

The recruiter told Mr Ferro that he had been given the task of hiring mercenaries for the MNR by a certain Vasco Leitao. Recruitment was also taking place in the southern Portuguese city of Setubal, where a man called Correia Umbelina was looking for likely mercenaries.

Mr Ferro was introduced to several other mercenaries, all of whom used pseudonyms rather than their real names. A man who called himself "Chico Galinho" also spoke of fighting in Namibia and going on raids into Angola.

He said that mercenary contacts were also made through an extremist wing of the Portuguese political party, MNR (Independent Movement for National Reconstruction). MNR is led by General Kaula da Arriaga, the former commander-in-chief of the Portuguese colonial army in Mozambique, and by Jorge Morais Barbosa, a university professor in colonial Mozambique.

Both Arriaga and Barbosa were good friends of the late Jorge Jardim, colonial Mozambique’s most notorious businessman. Jardim’s closest collaborator, Orlando Cristina, became the first general secretary of the MNR. Evar Fernandez, the MNR’s current general secretary, used to work for Jardim in his newspaper, Notícias da Beira.

Another Portuguese, who had become disillusioned with the MNR’s banditry and dropped out of the organisation, told Mr Ferro that the MNR has many friends inside the Portuguese army and state apparatus, and inside Portuguese political parties.

These contacts are used to protect MNR activities in Portugal, he claimed — DDC.
in Western Europe capitals

Machel hits at 'conspirators'

Argus Africa News Service

11.PTUO — The real architects of the conspiracy against Mozambique are based in certain Western European capitals,
Maputo steps up campaign to ‘wipe out’ anti-govt rebels

LISBON — The Mozambican armed forces chief, General Sebastiao Mabote, has announced an intensification of the military campaign to “wipe out” rebels fighting the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel.

The new measures were reported yesterday at the same time as the official news agency AIM said Maputo had again been partially blacked out. The agency said the cause of the power cut, which has deprived parts of the city of electricity since early on Thursday, had not yet been determined.

AIM said residential areas and factories in Maputo were being supplied with power on a rotating basis until full power was restored.

In a separate report, the agency quoted General Mabote as saying defence chiefs had held a series of meetings in the past few months to co-ordinate strategy for “wiping out” the rebels.

“1985 should be considered the year in which a fatal blow will be delivered to Mozambique’s armed bandits,” General Mabote was quoted as saying. — Sapa-Associated Press
Saying goodbye to André du Plessis, 21, of Bellville, who started his national service today, are Gigi Starke, left, and Janet Miller. There were many tearful farewells at SAS Wingfield as families and friends saw off thousands of young men — including immigrants for the first time — leaving for their two-year service.

First immigrants report for national service

Defence Reporter

AMONG thousands of young men arriving at military bases throughout the country to begin two years of national service are the first immigrants liable for military service in terms of the Citizenship Amendment Act.

Commandant Ian Buck of Defence Force Public Relations in Pretoria, said many immigrants had reported for service.

“‘In early December we disclosed that a number of vacancies existed for the January 1985 intake and it was surprising how many young men applied to do their service voluntarily,’” he said.

Among those who applied for service are the immigrants, many of who do not understand or speak Afrikaans.

“This will not be a problem for them as most of their instruction will be given in English — the defence force realises the language problem,” said Commandant Buck.

At Wingfield base, thousands of new troopers were given their first taste of army life today when they arrived for transfer to training bases in the Cape.
27 killed in attacks on buses by Maputo rebels

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — At least 27 people have died in attacks on buses by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The attacks, in Manhica, in Maputo province at the weekend, were confirmed yesterday by a spokesman of the Mozambican armed forces. Six MNR men were killed in follow-up operations.

The buses were attacked on the main north-south road. The first incident took place between Tannina and the Ximavane crossroads, about 120km north of Maputo. The bus, belonging to a private company, Oliveira, was travelling from Maputo to Chitembene in the neighbouring province of Gaza. It was full.

Set alight

The MNR group stopped the bus with bazookas and machine-gun fire. They then set fire to it.

At least four passengers died, but many more are unaccounted for, according to the bus company.

The second attack took place near Maluane, about 80km north of Maputo. The bus, also full and also belonging to Oliveira, was travelling from Maputo to Mapacane in Gaza.

In this attack, the MNR murdered 25 people, said the Mozambique news agency Aim. Some were shot, while others were hacked to death. Another 20 passengers were wounded, some critically.
Air drops supply Mozambique rebels

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) in the central province of Sofala were resupplied by air in December, according to today's issue of the daily paper Noticias.

According to the local military commanders, last month fresh military equipment was dropped by parachute to groups operating in the district of Chibabava in the south of the province, and in the districts of Chembu, Mariquz, Gorongosa and Cheringoma in northern Sofala. One of the largest MNR bases inside Mozambique is located in Gorongosa.

The planes which dropped the equipment have not been identified.
27 civilians murdered in two MNR attacks

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — At least 27 people died in two separate attacks on buses by Mozambique National Resistance rebels at the weekend, according to the Mozambique News Agency, AIM.

The attacks, both of which took place in the district of Manhaca, in Maputo province, were confirmed yesterday by a spokesman for the Mozambican Armed Forces.

'These attacks were on the main North-South road. The first attack took place at 11:00 am between Taninga and the Xina-vane crossroads. This is about 120 km north of Maputo. The bus, belonging to the private company Oliveira's, was travelling from Maputo to Chilumbane in the neighbouring province of Gaza.

'The MNR group brought the bus to a halt with bazooka and machine-gun fire. They then set fire to the vehicle and burnt it out.

'At least four passengers died but many more are still unaccounted for. Troops intercepted the guerrillas and killed six MNR members.'
27 killed as MNLA ambushes 2 buses

LISBON — Mozambique rebels ambushed two passenger buses, shooting and stabbing to death at least 27 civilians before setting the vehicles ablaze, apparently with some passengers still inside. The official news agency Aim said yesterday.

Aim said in a report monitored in Lisbon that rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance had attacked the buses on a main north-south highway north of Maputo on Saturday morning.

The agency said the provisional death toll was 27, but others were feared to have been burned to death in one of the buses or to have died from their wounds after fleeing into the bush.

The agency said that in the first attack the rebels opened fire with machine-guns, killing four people, before setting fire to the bus, which was travelling to Chitembe.

In a second ambush 30 minutes later, Aim said rebels attacked another crowded bus travelling to the capital from Manica.

It said 26 other passengers were critically wounded — Sapa-AP.
US willing to give military aid to Maputo

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — In a major policy shift, the Reagan Administration proposes to provide military aid to the Marxist government of Mozambique, apparently to help it fight the Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

A State Department spokesman yesterday confirmed that the US would seek "a limited military assistance relationship" with Mozambique.

Subject to congressional approval, the United States would provide "non-lethal" military equipment.

The move is seen by analysts as having two main objectives:

1. To protect the Machel Government and its Nkomati Accord with South Africa, which the Reagan Administration regards as an important achievement in the regional application of its constructive engagement policy.

2. To draw Maputo away from its close ties with the Soviet Union and into a more non-aligned position.

A spokesman for the State Department's Africa Bureau said today: "We have seen a major improvement in our bilateral relations with Mozambique over the past two years."

See Page 2.
MNR cuts off power to Maputo

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Maputo is suffering again from power cuts caused by an act of sabotage near the South African border early yesterday.

A spokesman for the State electricity company said MNR rebels sabotaged the transmission lines that carry power from South Africa to Maputo.

The sabotage took place about 5 km from the South African border town of Komatiport and about 80 km north-west of Maputo.

Power is being supplied to the city from a coal-fired station, but this does not have the capacity to meet anywhere near Maputo's full needs.

A system of rotating power cuts is in force.

Thus is the fifth time that the line has been sabotaged since October.

MNR rebels have claimed that they killed or captured more than 150 soldiers, including five Cubans, and destroyed 101 military vehicles in fighting between January 1 and 10.

A MNR statement issued in Lisbon made no reference to the sabotage, but said that recent rebel operations in Sofala, Tete and Nampula provinces underlined the isolation of Mozambique's cities — "islands in an ocean dominated by the MNR.'

The MNR described five guerrilla attacks between January 1 and 10 and acknowledged casualties — 17 dead and 43 wounded.

SA accused of breaking peace accord

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — President Josè Eduardo dos Santos of Angola has accused South Africa of breaking its non-aggression pact with Mozambique, but reiterated Luanda's readiness to negotiate with Pretoria and Washington.

Mr. dos Santos, speaking at a conference of the ruling MPLA party, charged South Africa with "premeditated incapacity" to keep its Nkomati peace accord with Mozambique and demanded that Pretoria live up to its agreement to stop "the big...
Reluctant striker bids wife goodbye and kills himself

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Richard Green’s striking miner son John was a “happy, contented young man” with a wife and baby boy when the pit dispute started. 10 months ago — now he is dead. On New Year’s day John (23), said goodbye to his wife Beverly, and 18-month-old son Barry, drove into the country and killed himself by inhaling car exhaust fumes. The reluctant striker was plunged into “misery” because of the on-going dispute.

Now, in an open letter, his father has urged Coal Board chief Ian MacGregor and miners’ leader Arthur Scargill to settle the strike.

In all mining areas there are reports of couples seeking help for stress and worry-related illnesses. One doctor in south Yorkshire believes at least two of his patients have died from heart attacks brought on by the strike, and literally hundreds of marriages are on the rocks because of painful financial pressures.

Crumbling pit heads may be restored one day, but in Mr Green’s own words “nothing or anything can bring our son, who loved his job, back to us. It was a terrible waste of a young life, and no industrial dispute can ever be worth it.”

• More than 3,000 miners went back to work yesterday — the biggest one-day return to work since November. Over 180,000 men were defying union orders according to the Coal Board, which is now confident the strike will be beaten.

forces to quit Lebanon

It was primarily to destroy these bases that Israel launched its invasion towards Beirut in June 1982. The Israeli Cabinet decided yesterday on a three-phase withdrawal stage one is to be implemented within five weeks, but stages two and three will require separate Cabinet decisions before being carried out.

The Government has not decided yet on a timetable for the latter stages but Prime Minister Mr. Sharon

Reds drop strongest

Moscow — The world’s strongest man and his main rival were sacked from the national weightlifting team after both were convicted last year of drug charges in Canada. Soviet sports officials confirmed yesterday that coach Konstantin Serebryakov (28) and Alexander Kuralov (23) were working, but not in sport.

Arm loss wins boy

NEW YORK — A 13-year-old New York boy won in a Supreme Court arm in a friendly accident trial. He was awarded $500 for his right arm two years ago after an accident at the Amtrak station.

Jesus wasn’t white

ABIDJAN — Churches should remove the erroneous impression that Jesus Christ, an African professor has been quoted as saying. Botswana, director of the African Human Values, was quoted in the office urging African religious organisations to forget about the issue.

SA literature course

AMSTERDAM — A South African course at the University of Amsterdam because of pressure to offer access to publications are currently part of the unique collection in Holland, but a government group seized a number of them, destroying the catalogue — The Star's.

Monopoly — the ultimatum

LONDON — The board game Monopoly was used by MI5 to help British prisoners of war escape during World War 2, it has been revealed. Three of John Waddington's most trusted employees worked in a special section of the firm's Leeds factory to produce specially doctored sets including escape maps, currency and codes — The Star's.

Martin Luther King

NEW YORK — Seventeen years after Martin Luther King junior, the minister of the United States, was assassinated, Congress officially recognised the martyr leader who would have turned 44.

Olympic hero

PEOPLE

NEW YORK — Olympic hero Edwin Moses one of the most respected athletes in the United States was awarded a film yesterday at the Hollywood Bowl.
Legacy of terror: MNR attacks claim more lives

Since the beginning of the year there has been an intensification of attacks on all roads leading to the Mozambican capital. In indiscriminate attacks dozens of civilians have been brutally killed on the main road leading to the north of country and Sunday's murder of two British citizens indicates a rebel intention to isolate the capital.

- January 2 — Power lines to Maputo blown up near the South African border
- January 2 — Six Mozambicans killed and nine injured when rebels ambushed cars near Mankheta, 80 km north of Maputo. The victims were all Indians returning home from a New Year holiday.

BUS IS AMBUSHED

- January 5 — 27 civilians killed and 20 seriously injured when rebels ambushed two buses in two attacks near Mankheta. Survivors were robbed of valuables by the anti-government guerrillas.
- January 11 — Four civilians killed and 34 seriously injured in an attack on a crowded bus 70 km north of Maputo. The ambush took place at a bus station near the town of Mankheta as the bus was returning to the capital.
- January 12 — Maputo Hospital reported a serious shortage of blood due to the sudden influx of dozens of people wounded in MNR attacks.
- January 13 — Two British citizens murdered two kilometres from the South African border.
- January 13 — Power lines and pylons blown up. Maputo without electricity for the fifth time in three months.
MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels were resupplied in late 1984, the Gorongosa district military chief, Commander Jorge Luis Mabjeka, said.

Commander Mabjeka said the resupplying took place after the Pretoria declaration of October 3, in which the South African Government pledged to play an active role in dismantling the MNR.

Commander Mabjeka said that, despite receiving fresh equipment, the MNR in Gorongosa had remained on the defensive.

The MNR has its largest base inside Mozambique in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, near the famous Gorongosa game reserve.
US aid may not help Machel much

By WILSON STERNKAMP

2 Cape Times, Wednesday, January 16, 1986 + 2:18
US aid team expected to reach Maputo soon

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — An American aid team is expected in Maputo soon to finalise details of US military aid to Mozambique.

The US Ambassador in Maputo, Mr Peter John de Vos, told the Mozambique news agency AIM that the assistance would take the form of "military training."

This follows the announcement in Washington this week that the Reagan Administration had decided to develop a limited military assistance relationship with Mozambique.

A member of the Mozambican Government told AIM "all assistance is welcome as long as it does not hamper our sovereignty."

He recalled Frelimo's worldwide appeal for military aid since independence.

At a New Year's reception for the diplomatic corps, President Samora Machel praised the Soviet Union and China for their military support and called on America to do the same.
MNR killings add to strain on Accord

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The murder of two British businessmen by Mozambique National Resistance rebels has placed fresh strain on the Nkomati Accord.

The shooting at the weekend of father and son Peter and Christopher Hunt just inside the Mozambique border adds to a growing chorus of criticism of South Africa's failure to implement the accord.

Mozambique alleges that the rebel gang crossed back into South Africa after ambushing the Hunts' car near Komatipoort.

An editorial in the main Maputo daily newspaper Noticias yesterday said the MNR sanctuaries in South Africa were a clear violation of the Nkomati Accord signed in March last year.

The editorial says that Article Three of the accord obliges the signatories, South Africa and Mozambique, among other things, to control 'elements' in their territories which might commit acts of violence against the other.

Training camps and places of accommodation for these elements must also be eliminated.

"The South African Government should rethink its attitude towards the undertaking."

BRIEF SKIRMISH

Reports from Mozambique say that a similar incident to the Hunt ambush follow-up operation happened last week when a unit of the Mozambique army chased an MNR group to the South African border where a brief skirmish took place.

The administrator of the Moamba district, where the killings took place, Mr Alberto Bila, said that immediately after the Hunts were shot dead, Frelimo soldiers had followed a "clear track" which the bandits had left to the South African border.

Mr Bila said he believed the same gang had re-entered Mozambique at the same place on the following day to sabotage power lines carrying electricity from South Africa to Maputo.

* The wife of Mr Peter Gerald Hunt heard about the killings only yesterday morning from a newspaper report.

She then received a telegram from her brother in England, who had heard about it on the radio.

A friend said Mrs Pat Hunt, who lives in Northcliff, was very upset and angry that she had not been contacted sooner by the authorities.

The friend said Mrs Hunt was contacted by the British Consulate yesterday about having the bodies brought from Maputo.

The Hunts have lived in South Africa for about four years.
MNR silent over murder of Britons

Own Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — The Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) have not claimed responsibility for killing two Britons near the South African border on Sunday night despite widespread reports that they were responsible.

The Mozambican news agency AIM yesterday said no statement had been issued by the MNR.

A Mozambique Government spokesman said footprints followed from the scene showed that the murderers crossed into South Africa.

Mr Alberto Bila, administrator of Moamba District, said Mozambican troops, alerted by the shooting, had hurried to the scene where they found the bodies and the men's burnt Jaguar — and a clear track through the bush to the South African border.

Sabotage

He told the daily paper Notícias he believed the same group re-entered Mozambique the following day to sabotage the transmission line carrying electricity to Maputo — one kilometre from the murder scene.

A British Consulate spokeswoman said the family of the dead men, Mr Peter Gerald Hunt, 49, and his son Christopher, 24, were yesterday notified of the deaths. Mr Peter Hunt's wife and mother are living in Johannesburg at an undisclosed address.

The men were killed about 8km from the Res- sano Garcia border post with South Africa on Sunday after turning down a request from border guards to wait for a convoy to form.

The two men — shoplifters believed to be going to Maputo to look for jobs — had been living in Johannesburg since 1981 when the Hunt family emigrated to South Africa.

● JOHN BATTERSBY reports from London that the British Government is to warn all British citizens, through the visa application process by British consulates and travel agents, that it is not safe to travel in Mozambique.

A British Government spokesman disclosed that the ambassador, Mr. Eric Vines, wrote to the 200 British nationals living in Mozambique on December 19 last year warning that no-one could consider themselves safe while traveling outside the urban areas.
Drought stalks 2.5-million in Mozambique

MAPUTO — Widespread rains have broken the drought in many parts of Mozambique but the situation remains critical for 2.5 million of the country's 13 million people.

According to the official news agency, Aim, this is a significant improvement over this time last year when 4.5 million Mozambicans were drought-affected.

The only region which has deteriorated in the past 12 months is Tete, the north-western province wedged between Malawi, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

UNTIL END OF APRIL

In spite of the general improvement, Mozambique needs 339,000 tons of grains to tide the country over until the end of April, the earliest its own harvest can be expected.

Mozambique has 65,900 tons of grains in stock and a further 116,900 tons pledged in international aid.

There is concern that the shortfall of 83,200 tons and the frequent delays in delivery of promised food will lead to an increase in hunger in the months before the harvest.

Flinging in the rain

Staff Reporter

CAPE Town fire brigade gave an artificial boost to a damp atmosphere when a Johannesburg-based film crew needed heavy showers for a film they were shooting in the city.

A small crowd gathered at the intersection of Longmarket and Parliament streets to watch immaculately made-up male models being subjected to repeated dousings from a fire hose.

A make-up artist was on hand to restore immediate order to the damp but smiling faces.

The commercial is to be ready when a fashion chain flags its winter collection on the market.
MNR spurns call for peace talks

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LISBON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) today spurned President Botha’s call for a resumption of Mozambican ceasefire talks and reaffirmed its demand for a settlement which includes presidential elections.

Rebel spokesman Mr Jorge Correia also rejected Mr Botha’s claim that the MNR was “a thorn in the side of regional stability.”

POWERS

“The threat to peace and development does not come from our struggle but from the Marxist-Leninist monopoly on political power in Mozambique,” he said.

He said the MNR was not interested in Pretoria’s efforts to revive the talks, which broke down on October 17.

“We want peace, global peace. But that can be obtained only after Maputo admits publicly that it wants to talk to us politically and agrees to elections for the presidency, and to scrapping its dictatorial Marxist constitution.”

In a telephone interview, Mr Correia applauded Mr Botha’s warning yesterday that South Africa would not tolerate the MNR’s alleged use of South African territory for strikes against Mozambique.

“Pretoria signed a pact with Maputo and it should keep its word.”

He added that Mr Botha seemed to have forgotten that the MNR’s struggle was an internal problem and the organisation did not use and did not need South Africa.
Botha warns MNR on SA ‘link’

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

AMID signs of a rapidly deteriorating security situation in Mozambique, the State President, Mr P W Botha, last night warned that the government would not tolerate violent action against its embattled neighbour from South African territory.

The government would not hesitate to act “efficiently” against persons who planned or perpetrated violence against Mozambique from South Africa or who fled to South Africa after violent action in Mozambique.

Mr Botha was reacting to allegations that the tracks of suspected murderers who killed two British citizens at the weekend less than three kilometres from the border led towards South Africa.

The President’s strongly-worded statement follows growing expressions of concern both within Southern Africa and abroad at the manner in which the South African Government has been implementing its side of the Nkomati Accord.

Good faith

The statement was viewed in some quarters as a bid to reaffirm the government’s good faith in implementing the peace pact, which has done little to restore peace or stability to South Africa’s war-torn neighbour since it was signed in March last year.

Some observers interpreted the President’s remarks as a signal that the government could be planning to take actions against individuals and groups in South Africa that have been linked with the rebel MNR movement.

Mr Botha appealed to the rebel leaders, who are fighting to overthrow the ruling Frelimo Government, “to reflect on the destructive consequences to all the people of Mozambique of Renamo’s (MNR) continued campaign of violence”.

Stability

The State President said the South African Government “deplores most strongly” acts of violence in Mozambique and regarded their continuation to be a threat to the stability and orderly development of all countries of Southern Africa.

Mr Botha noted that the Mozambican Government had told South Africa during recent talks that there were indications that assistance was being granted to Renamo by certain individuals from a number of countries, including South Africa.

However, the South African Government had by no means been accused of breaking the Nkomati Accord.

Mozambique had also informed South Africa during recent discussions that there were indications that supplies were being delivered to the MNR by various means, including aircraft “from various directions and from certain countries in Africa and other regions”.

SA's Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) is desperate to plug the holes of support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) and save the Nkomati Accord from collapse. The latest moves include a visit by Foreign Minister Pik Botha to the Islamic Republic of Comores from whose soil the MNR has received substantial support since the signing of the accord in March last year.

The FM understands that Botha — whose determination that Nkomati succeeds borders on the obsessive, according to his colleagues — is about to launch a new initiative to stop the civil war in Mozambique. However, the FM was assured that use of SA troops to crush the MNR is not under consideration.

There are also unconfirmed reports that the Security Police have been ordered to look into the activities of certain expatriate Portuguese-speaking businessmen in Johannesburg (the so-called retornados) who are known to have close links with the MNR.

Botha has also had talks with the old friend of the SA government, Bavarian PM Franz Josef Strauss, whose Christian Social Union has been active in its support for the MNR, and the Angolan rebel movement Unita, and with representatives from the governments of Portugal and Malawi. According to the Mozambique government, elements in these two countries support the MNR.

According to the FM's information, Botha met with Comores president Abdallah and French mercenary leader Bob Denard during his secret trip to East Africa, which also took him to Somalia. It is understood that Abdallah denied any involvement on his government's side. It is not clear what Denard's role in the affair is.

The new urgency in isolating the MNR came after a tough speech in December last year by Mozambique president Samora Machel at Manhica saying that Nkomati is failing because the MNR still gets support from SA and other countries.

Botha immediately asked for the text of Machel's speech and had urgent discussions with Mozambique representatives. He then declared that Machel was not referring to the SA government, but to external support launched from SA soil and from the soil of other states. "These allegations will be investigated urgently," Botha said.

Last week Machel met with the ambassadors of the permanent members of the UN Security Council to tell them of the strains on Nkomati and the continued support for the MNR.

After Nkomati, the Comores, the island group off the Mozambique north coast, became the main support base for the MNR. (Current Affairs, November 30) According to intelligence sources, supplies from Saudi Arabia and Oman are flown from the Comores to secret airstrips in northern Mozambique and the south of Tanzania and Malawi.

Meanwhile, there are no signs that the civil war in Mozambique is abating. This week MNR terrorists sabotaged the power lines near the SA border and blacked out Maputo for more than a day. It is the fifth time since October that the lines have been sabotaged. The MNR claims to have killed or captured more than 150 soldiers, including five Cubans, and destroyed 101 military vehicles since January.

In another important development that could speed up the peace process, the Reagan administration has proposed, in the words of State Department spokesman Robert Bruce, "to seek to develop a limited military assistance relationship with Mozambique." Subject to congressional approval, the US would provide "non-lethal" equipment, which is understood to include training and equipment other than weapons.
Botha's appeal

MNR rejects
Mr Botha’s statement, following the first session of the Cabinet in Cape Town, was soon rebuffed by an MNR spokesman in Lisbon.

"Dictatorial"

The spokesman, Mr Jorge Correia, said the threat to peace and development in Southern Africa did not come from the MNR’s struggle but from the Marxist-Leninist monopoly on political power in the territory.

He said the MNR was not interested in Pretoria’s efforts to revive the ceasefire talks between the Mozambican Government and the movement, which broke down in October. The South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, acted as go-between on several occasions.

Their MNR now insists on the Maputo regime publicly admitting that it wants to talk on a political arrangement involving elections for the presidency of Mozambique and the scrapping of the "dictatorial Marxist constitution.”

The MNR says it "does not use and does not need South Africa.” There have for several years been allegations that South Africa supported the movement but latest indications are that it is being supplied from other parts of Africa.

The MNR’s latest statement was submitted to the Department of Foreign Affairs which said it stood by the President’s statement. The matter could again be considered on the second day of this year’s first Cabinet meeting.

In his statement, President Botha also mentions allegations by the Mozambican Government that the MNR is being supplied from other parts of Africa.

"Certain people”

Mr Pik Botha recently undertook a trip to some of these countries and conveyed their assurances that they would not allow this.

The Comoros Islands, off the east coast of Mozambique, has been mentioned as one of the sources of supplies to the MNR.

President Botha said the Mozambican Government had informed the South African Government that it did not in any way accuse South Africa of breaking the Nkomati Accord. However, it alleged that there were indications that the MNR was being helped by certain individuals from a number of countries, including South Africa.

"These matters are being urgently investigated because the Government will not allow South African territory to be used for the planning or perpetration of acts of violence against neighbouring states by any individual or organisation," Mr Botha said.
Freelimo killed Britons — MNR

Own Correspondent
LISBON — Rebels opposing the Mozambican regime yesterday accused special government forces of the brutal murder of two British tourists near the South African border.

Mr Peter Gerald Hunt and his 19-year-old son Christopher died near the main South African crossing into Mozambique on Sunday morning.

The Mozambique news agency Aim claimed that rebels of the MNR movement had ambushed the tourists' car, dragging the two men into the bush and bayoneting them.

Yesterday Jorge Correia, a rebel spokesman based in Lisbon, said the MNR condemned such acts, which in their most primary and bloody form had been institutionalized by the Freeland government.

'In rebel hands'

He emphasized, however, that the main highway linking the capital, Maputo, to South Africa was firmly in rebel hands, and that all travellers along it were in danger of attack.

Sapa-Reuters reports from Maputo that the MNR received supplies from foreign aircraft on at least two occasions last month.

According to a report yesterday in the semi-official Maputo daily Notícias, army reconnaissance units reported a DC-9 aircraft dropping parachutes when it flew over the central Gorongosa area on December 3.

A captured member of the MNR had said later that the aircraft had dropped military supplies, Notícias added.

The newspaper also said helicopters had dropped armed men and supplies last month in the southern province of Maputo, but gave no date or details.

The bodies of the two Britons murdered last Sunday would be flown to Britain via Johannesburg next week for burial, the British Embassy said yesterday.

The spokesman said it was not known why the two were driving from Komatipoort to Maputo, a road known to be dangerous because of activity by Mozambican guerrillas.

A post-mortem report published by Notícias yesterday said the two had been shot in the back.
Mozambique:

Prospects for peace ‘grim’

Political Staff

The prospects for an early end to the conflict in Mozambique remained grim last night in spite of the resumption of peace negotiations involving Frelimo, the MNR rebels and South Africa.

In Cape Town yesterday, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, confirmed that the Lisbon-based secretary-general of the MNR, Mr Evaristo Fernandes, was in South Africa at the weekend for talks.

Mr Botha said he had invited Mr Fernandes to consult with “interested parties” to break the deadlock in talks which began in Pretoria in October last year.

Mr Botha added that until he held further talks with the Mozambican Government, he could not say whether progress towards peace had been made.

It was not immediately clear from Mr Botha’s statement who the “interested parties” were, or whether Mr Fernandes came to have talks with.

In its efforts to secure peace in Mozambique, the South African Government, through Mr Botha, has been in contact with a number of foreign states in Africa and Europe from where, it is alleged by Mozambique, support has been coming for the MNR.

Action

A clear indication that South Africa is losing patience with the MNR came last week when the State President, Mr P W Botha, warned the movement that action would be taken if the MNR involved South Africa in its anti-Frelimo war.

The statement was clearly timed to coincide with Mr Fernandes’ arrival in South Africa last Friday and he is understood to have been angered by it.

Sapa-Reuters reported from Maputo that Mozambique said its armed forces had killed 80 MNR rebels in recent operations.

The semi-official Notícias daily yesterday said troops had killed 35 and captured eight guerrillas of the MNR in the last two weeks of December in north-western Tete province.

In south-eastern Inhambane province, the army killed 42 rebels in the second week of this month, the report said.
Nkomati Accord threatened as Mozambique peace hopes fade

Diplomatic sources say the conflict in Mozambique is becoming internationalised, making the chances of a peaceful solution more difficult.

The rebel movement, Renamo, has been stepping up its demands since signing the Pretoria Declaration on October 3 last year.

The declaration was optimistically greeted and it was felt at the time it could lead to the end of the conflict.

Hit-and-run

But since then Renamo has stepped up its hit-and-run tactics in Mozambique and has increased its demands for a ceasefire.

South Africa has been attempting to act as go-between but it is understood South Africa has little influence now on Renamo.

The statement last week by President P W Botha was a clear indication that South Africa is fast losing patience with Renamo.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mr Ebo Fernandes, secretary-general of Renamo in Cape Town yesterday.

The tenor of Mr Botha's statement indicated little progress was made at the talks.

New demands

It is understood that Renamo has changed its demands and may now be seeking assistance and there is now increasing speculation that large sums of money are coming from Arab countries because of the large Muslim population in Mozambique.
WASHINGTON — Six Democratic Party politicians have returned from a visit to Africa claiming that South Africa is continuing to support guerrillas in Mozambique in violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Senator Paul Sarbanes and Mr Howard Wolpe say the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas threaten to disrupt relief efforts which are near to being able to stave off widespread starvation.

He added that, considering the smaller population, the situation in Mozambique was just as serious as the famine in Ethiopia.

The senator, who visited Mozambique with Mr Wolpe and four other Democratic Party members of the House of Representatives, said their tours of famine relief camps were curtailed because of fears that they might be attacked by the MNR.

"These armed bandits, by everyone's reckoning, are receiving support from South Africa," the senator said.

He added that Mozambique had "lived up to its part of that arrangement (Nkomati)" by barring the African National Congress from using bases on Mozambican soil.

In Maputo, the AIM news agency quotes Notícias as questioning South Africa's good faith in signing Nkomati, and listed violations of the accord — allegedly from South African soil.

It said President Botha had made soothing statements because "it's necessary to show a willingness to abide by an agreement which might serve as a springboard for greater international recognition."

Rail traffic between South Africa and Mozambique has been disrupted severely by the recent sabotage of the railway line between Rossano Garcia and Maputo. But a South African Transport Services spokesman said it should be open again by Friday — The Star's Foreign News Service, Sapa-AP
MNR — a Frankenstein monster?

By ROBIN HALLETT

Author and specialist on Southern African affairs who lives in Oxfordshire, England

"THS success of the Nkomati Accord," Mr Collin Patterson, newly appointed Southern African trade commissioner to Maputo, told a visiting journalist last June, "is crucial to our whole policy. The most important thing to realize is that the economic success of the Nkomati Accord would lay the foundation for a prosperous Mozambique that would have a positive attitude towards South Africa and its role in southern Africa."

"Thafs said in the euphoric weeks after the signature of an agreement on non-aggression and good neighbourliness between two countries that had lived in tension for many years will be a turning point between two countries that had grown apart."

As South African entrepreneurs packed their bags and moved north to Zambia and Tanzania, it seemed as if the accord was really working. But there was always a fly in the ointment, and it did not take much to stir it up again.

"In building up and supporting the anti-Frelimo MNR, I myself wrote a few days before the Nkomati Accord, "SOUTH Africa has created a Frankenstein monster over which it has no control."

Eight months after the accord Mr Louis Nel, the deputy Foreign Minister, admitted to a visiting journalist that his government had "over-estimated its capacity to control the MNR."

"To assume that the MNR (or Renamo, as its spokesman in Lisbon prefers to call it) is a totally autonomous movement is to take for too simple a view of a complex and still obscurely documented organization."

"In essence, the MNR was the creation of the Rhodesian intelligence service at a time when it was vital to secure local agents to report on the activities of Zanu guerillas in their bases in Mozambique."

South African involvement

With the emergence of an independent Zimbabwe, the MNR moved south and came under the direction of South African military intelligence. For years the government in Pretoria issued categorical denials that it had anything to do with the MNR but steady evidence of South African involvement began to pile up — captured documents, eyewitness accounts and so on — and to be reported in the overseas press.

"Estimates had at times put the number of MNR supporters in camps in South Africa as high as 18,000. Gradually, the MNR began to attract other supporters. 200,000 Portuguese had left Mozambique after independence. Some of these returned to Portugal with contact with the MNR, and this group was prominent in the "returnees," others to find homes in South Africa."

Memories of previous experiences of abandonment and livelihoods lost may make many of these emigrants passionately hostile to the Frech regime. In Mozambique itself, mounting economic hardship has served to erode much of the support for Frelimo. The MNR has captured the public by carrying on a propaganda war in defense of the new government."

No one likes to see friends and comrades being sold down the river. So, in the weeks before the accord, every effort was made to bolster the rebel movement in Mozambique.

Reports from Maputo speak of 1,500 heavily armed men being moved from their training camps in South Africa back into Mozambique, while MNR spokesmen openly boasted of having enough arms to enable the to carry on the war for the next two years.

Under these circumstances it was hardly surprising that the months after the accord should have seen not a diminution but an increase in MNR activity.

Two developments were particularly significant. One was the extension of the war to Capo Delgado, the country's most northerly province and a vital part of the only one of the 10 provinces unaffected by rebel actions.

The province has a long tradition of popular resistance. Its people, the Makonde, are the countryside's fighters against the Portuguese in the war of liberation, are now reported to be deeply dissatisfied with Frelimo. The other development, even more serous for President Machel's government, has been the increasing guerilla activity in the vicinity of Maputo.

Prominent names

In the months after the accord the authorities in Maputo began increasingly aware that the MNR was receiving more support from Portuguese."
US grain for Maputo

MAPUTO, September 4 - Washington stepped up its support for Mozambique yesterday with the signing here of an agreement to give the drought-hit country R34 million worth of grain.

The accord was signed by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Mr. Frank Wisner and the Mozambican Economics Minister, Mr. Jaenio Veloso.

A US embassy statement said 110,000 tons of maize would be shipped to Mozambique from March to September.

Mr. Wisner has been in Mozambique since Monday and has had talks with the Finance Minister and Central Bank Governor Mr. Prakash Rathilal. — Sapa-Reuter.

Deadly spill

WASHINGTON — A Union Carbide pesticide plant in the US last year spilled 360 kg of methyl isocyanate, the chemical that killed more than 2,000 people in Bhopal, India, a government agency said yesterday.

The material was recovered and "returned to production. "Actual MIC losses (to the environment) cannot be estimated," said the US Environmental Protection Agency. — Sapa-Reuter.
Portugal to get tough with MNR

LISBON — The Socialist-led Portuguese Government, apparently in response to cues from Pretoria and Washington, is to take "strong action" against leaders of the Mozambique National Resistance who are currently operating from Lisbon.

A Government source revealed last night that the Prime Minister, Mr Mario Soares, convened a "crisis Cabinet" — the Ministers of the Interior, Justice and Foreign Affairs — on Tuesday to discuss steps to be taken against Mozambican rebel officials based here.

The source, who refused to be named, would not say what the measures would be but said they would be put into effect "soon".

The decision of the crisis Cabinet to take action was not unanimous, he added.

- Reports from Maputo say that a line carrying electricity from South Africa to the Mozambican capital was sabotaged by rebels on Tuesday night. Several similar attacks in recent months have been officially blamed on rebels of the MNR.

- The South African Government is flooding the Nkomati Accord and has not ceased its destabilization operations in Southern Africa, Zimbabwe Prime Minister Robert Mugabe told Parliament in Harare yesterday.

"WAR MONGERS DOWN SOUTH"

Mr Mugabe said the Frontline states would have to work together to "evolve some mechanism" of defending themselves against what he called "the war mongers down south".

- In Washington yesterday, the US administration reaffirmed its support for the Nkomati Accord and appealed to all of Mozambique's neighbours to co-operate in bringing peace to the region.

Asked about a report here that anti-government rebels in Mozambique continued to receive arms and supplies from South African sources, a State Department spokesman said the US was aware of such allegations, adding that "the resupply issue is a matter of concern to leaders of both the South African and Mozambican Governments".

- One of the main backers of the Mozambique National Resistance, Portuguese millionaire Mr Manuel Bulbosa, often referred to as the MNR's "Godfather" — visited Pretoria 10 days ago for talks on the situation in Mozambique, Portuguese sources say. No details of the talks are known. — The Star's Foreign News Service / The Star Bureau, Sapa-Reuters
recent affairs, January 18), launched his new initiative which includes talks with Fernandes followed by talks with Maputo and then hopefully tripartite talks. But first indications are that the MNR has not abandoned its rigid attitude and excessive demands that have been standing in the way of an agreement with Frelimo until now.

Wisner’s visit to Maputo is also seen as significant. He was the man whose hard work and bargaining helped make Nkomati possible. He is again in Mozambique to act as a broker, this time with the carrot of limited US military aid in his hand.

The president’s tough statement supporting President Samora Machel and strongly warning the MNR that SA “will not hesitate to act decisively against people who plan or perpetrate violence against Mozambique” could mean the end of the fundamental differences between the DFA and the SADF on Mozambique.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha feels strongly that SA should stick to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, not only for Mozambique’s sake, but because of SA’s credibility in the rest of Africa. Elements in the SADF, however, seem to believe that Machel should be pushed further for more concessions.

Late last year, more than six months after the signing of Nkomati, the Frelimo delegation to the peace talks in Pretoria presented Foreign Minister Botha with incontrovertible evidence that the SADF support for MNR was continuing. According to the FM’s information, Botha was shocked. The SADF has consistently denied all reports of submarines off-loading weapons in northern Mozambique and helicopters dropping supplies.

The Foreign Minister undertook to talk to all parties and the countries from whose soil the MNR received support. That included the governments of Portugal, Malawi, the Islamic Republic of Comores, and Bavarian PM Franz-Josef Strauss.

Botha then, as the FM predicted (Cur-
Split in Frelimo says MNR

Own Correspondent
LONDON — South Africa's historic Nkomati agreement with Marxist Mozambique is on the rocks and is the cause of a major rift in Maputo's ruling Frelimo party, according to the rebel MNR movement.

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the MNR, said this yesterday, ten months after the accord was signed.

The MNR is known for making exaggerated claims, but Mr Correia's views are shared partially by independent African observers and diplomats here who fear that President Samora Machel is being pushed into an untenable position by the escalating guerrilla war which Nkomati was designed to end.

Two important developments tend to confirm the thesis. The first was the unprecedented pleading tone of President P W Botha's call to the rebels to halt their fight. His message came as Pretoria prepared for yet another round of talks aimed at getting the MNR and Frelimo to agree on cease-fire conditions.

Secondly, Mr Frank Wisner, US Assistant Under-Secretary of State for African Affairs, announced in Maputo that Washington would ship large amounts of "non-lethal" aid to the struggling Mozambican regime.

In Lisbon these two events are seen as a desperate Western effort to prop up President Machel and to safeguard Pretoria's wider strategy for ending tensions with its black neighbours in Southern Africa.

Mr Correia, who returned recently from talks with guerrilla leader Alfonso Dhlakama inside Mozambique, said there was a growing conviction among the rebels that Frelimo would soon face a serious split.

\textbf{Crucial}

"The anniversary on March 16 of the Nkomati accord will be the crucial moment Machel will be obliged to assess the benefits of the deal and if he does not renounce it, he could find himself with a military uprising on his hands," Mr Correia said.

He said that Frelimo's radical wing, led by General Armando Quebaza and Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano, were openly calling for a return to the guerrilla war which first brought them to power after the collapse of Portugal's colonial rule.

\textbf{Measures}

The respected Lisbon paper 'African Journal' yesterday said that as far as its promises of peace in Mozambique went, Nkomati had failed, and South Africa was turning Mozambique into a "bantustan."

Meanwhile Sapa-Reuters reports from Lisbon that the Portuguese Government will take measures against the activities in Portugal of the MNR. A spokesman for the Prime Minister said that measures directed against the MNR were being studied.
Botswana defends dieldrin

The Star's Foreign News Service

GABORONE — The Botswana Government has defended the use of the controversial insecticide dieldrin in the wildlife sanctuary along the Chobe River.

A statement by the Ministry of Agriculture said it was necessary to use dieldrin because it was the only tested insecticide to prevent the invasion of tsetse-fly.

The statement said the spraying was done along the Linyati River with limited quantities and under strict supervision.

Alternatives to dieldrin were being tested, it added.

Meanwhile, the Kalahari Conservation Society has taken soil samples for testing. A spokesman said fish eggs and other bird species had not been affected.

He added that dieldrin, a non-degradable poison, had been used for more than 20 years in Botswana.

An informed source said the wildlife control division in the Ministry of Agriculture put dieldrin on the base of the trees to eliminate the dreaded flies from the Chobe park.

Dieldrin is sold in Botswana by South Africa (Pty) Ltd.
Nkomati: What is there to celebrate?

Six weeks to go to the first Mozambique-South Africa Birthday
Mystery aid for rebels

Weekend Argus Foreign Service

MAPUTO. — With indications that peace negotiations may resume soon between Mozambique and the MNR with South Africa as the intermediary, the rebel organisation has strengthened its bargaining position.

It has shown that it is able to escalate the bush war to an all-time high and sustain it over a long period despite Pretoria's "official" withdrawal of support under the conditions of the Nkomati Accord.

Evidence has emerged that the rebels have been resupplied regularly in the past six months.

Earlier this month Frelimo troops fired at two aircraft which flew into northern Mozambique from the direction of Malawi. It is understood they were dropping supplies to the rebels.

The continuing support for the MNR has been a source of mystery as the Mozambique Government appears to believe that South Africa is officially not supplying the rebels — as far as the Pretoria leadership is concerned.

The Maputo authorities believe, however, that some sort of right-wing element in South Africa along with conservative groups in Portugal are backing the MNR.

This week the Socialist-led Portuguese Government promised to take strong action against the leaders of the MNR who use Lisbon as their base.

But this decision, made at a crisis Cabinet meeting called to discuss the issue, was not unanimous, giving credence to allegations made in Maputo that top officials in the Portuguese Government were involved with the MNR.

The Malawi connection is also puzzling as last year President Ka-muzu Banda signed a non-aggression pact similar to the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique's President Samora Machel.
Mozambique — to disaster and the Nkomati Accord — and Man who could be propelling

BY BRAIN POTWILLER IN CAPE TOWN

\[\text{THIS IS MANO}]

0's Mister Big
Swazi diplomat held at gunpoint

MBABANE — A Swazi diplomat based in Maputo, Mozambique, was held at gunpoint today. Mr. Aaron Diamin, a commercial attaché, was taken to a house where he was kept overnight before being released.

Sources at the Swazi embassy in Maputo confirmed that Mr. Diamin was taken from his home by armed men who entered his house in the early hours of the morning. The embassy sources said that Mr. Diamin's family had been threatened in the past by armed men who entered their home.

The Swazi government has expressed its concern over the incident and has called for the immediate release of Mr. Diamin. The government has also called for international support to help investigate the incident.

The incident is the latest in a series of attacks on foreign diplomats in the region. Last month, another diplomat was held at gunpoint in nearby Manzini.

The government has said it is taking all necessary steps to ensure the safety of its citizens and will not tolerate such incidents.
No SADF help for Renamo

From GENERAl CONSTAND VIJOEN, Chief of the SADF (Cape Town):

I WISH to comment on certain remarks made by your political analyst with regard to the South African Defence Force in the Cape Times of January 20, 1985.

Any student of governmental policy-making in South Africa should have a better knowledge of the system of government instituted by the present State President. The functioning of the cabinet committee system is common knowledge, as is the fact that all decisions of national importance, such as the strategy with regard to neighbouring states and the Nkomati Accord in particular, are co-ordinated decisions, and the execution thereof a team effort under the direct control of the State President.

The suggestion that "the Department of Foreign Affairs and the chiefs of the Defence Force are at cross purposes and increasingly at odds in their aims and objectives in our region" is not only grossly untrue, but tends to question the integrity of dedicated and well-trained soldiers.

We soldiers have only one aim in mind, and that is to serve this country. In doing so, we are dedicated instruments in the hands of the elected State President, and regard any effort not to completely execute his command as nothing but treason.

I wish to state clearly and categorically that the Defence Forces, and all sections of the force individually, support and adhere to the terms of the Accord of Nkomati, and that in terms thereof, no part or member of the Defence Force is supporting the Renamo movement in any way whatsoever. We are well-informed of government policy and aims in this regard, and whole-heartedly support the action and work with fellow departments in pursuance of this aim.

I want to place on record that as a soldier I regard any suggestion to the contrary to be a direct insult to my integrity and that of the officers I command. Allegations of this nature may, however, be made to serve some or other mysterious political purposes of various interests.

I sincerely hope that your newspaper, which I hold in high esteem, will consider publishing this letter in reply to the column by Mr. Gerald Shaw.
Rail link with Maputo reopens after sabotage

Transport Reporter

A bridge on the South Africa-Maputo rail route, blown up by Mozambique National Resistance rebels at the beginning of January, was repaired at the weekend and rail traffic between the two countries is running again.

The first trains went through on Monday.

South African Transport Services (SATS) officials said the last traffic to Maputo before the sabotage was dispatched on January 4.

It has been reported that a South African construction crew helped engineers from the Mozambique Railways repair the bridge between Rossano Garcia and Maputo.

South African import and export traffic through Maputo harbour was severely disrupted by the sabotage and coal bound for Maputo was diverted to East London and Port Elizabeth.

The disruption deprived Mozambique of one of its only sources of external revenue.

A SATS spokesman today said 24,000 tons of coal were being loaded on to a ship in Port Elizabeth harbour and another 10,600 tons would be loaded on to a ship expected to arrive in East London on Saturday.

"This was a temporary arrangement. Now that rail traffic has been normalised, we will be sending the coal there."

The Star's Foreign News Service reports that rail traffic between Swaziland and Mozambique has been suspended after a freight train was attacked just inside the Mozambique border on Sunday.

A Swazi railways spokesman said imports and exports were piling up on both sides of the border.
Defence Force, MNR link denied

Defence Correspondent

MOZAMBIQUE'S MNR insurgent movement is not being supported "in any way" by the South African Defence Force or any of its individual members, according to General Constand Viljoen, the Chief of the SADF.

Reacting to last Saturday morning's political survey by the Chief Assistant Editor of the Cape Times, Mr Gerald Shaw, General Viljoen said he wished to state this "categorically".

He described as "grossly untrue" and a reflection on "the integrity of dedicated and well-trained soldiers" a suggestion that Mr Pik Botha's Department of Foreign Affairs, and the country's military chiefs were increasingly at odds about aims and objectives in the region.

All decisions of national importance, such as the strategy on neighbouring states and the Nkomati Accord in particular, were "co-ordinated decisions".

- General Viljoen's reply, page 10
Maputo power again disrupted

MAPUTO — Maputo rationed electricity for the fourth time this month yesterday after sabotage blamed on anti-Marxist guerrillas knocked down power lines running into the city.

Government officials blamed the outage on the Mozambique National Resistance (MNRF), which has paralyzed Mozambique’s rural economy with attacks on villages and rail and truck convoys, and over the past two months has begun exploding power lines.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Industry and Energy said the latest sabotage took place on Monday night.

Attacks

Most of the attacks have been in the Mozambican district about 90km north-west of Maputo and about 20km from the border with South Africa.

The rebels have also mounted attacks on travellers using the road from South Africa to Maputo, forcing the few motorists who still risk making the trip to travel in convoys, or with cover from government troops.

In Maputo, the ministry ordered restrictions — no use of air conditioners, no use of electrified outdoor advertising, and only one light per room is allowed to be on.

The ministry said violators would have their power cut off, but bureaucrats in President Samora Machel’s government have refused to turn off air conditioners in government offices, and lights in those offices are seen burning through the night.

Capacity

A government spokesman also yesterday that Mozambique was taking steps to cut the dependence of Maputo on power supplies from South Africa, following attacks on cross-border power lines.

He said in a statement the state power company was preparing to expand local generating capacity and convert distribution systems “so that the minimum needs of the capital can be met”.

In a related development, a spokesman for the national railways in Swaziland said train services between the countries had been temporarily suspended after Mozambican guerrillas attacked a Swazi train heading into Mozambique last Sunday.

The news came as 300 delegates prepared yesterday for annual two-day annual meeting of the Southern African Development Co-operation Council (SADCC) starting in Mbabane today.

Dependence

The Swazi decision, made after a Swazi Railways train was attacked by gunmen on Sunday, highlights one of the key problems faced by the SADCC’s members: disruption of their economies by continuing civil war and rebellion.

One of SADCC’s key objectives is to lessen the economic dependence of its members — Angola, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland — on South Africa.

To achieve that, upgrading of Mozambique’s rail and road network and its ports is vital. As long as Mozambique’s stability is threatened by rebels of the CNRF, fulfillment of that quest remains elusive.

Apart, however, from civil wars, for which South Africa’s alleged policy of destabilization has been blamed, SADCC countries have faced immense economic problems, a report prepared by the SADCC secretariat said.

‘Appalling’

The problems include a devastating three-year drought, cyclones and depressed world markets for exports.

“The human cost of these crises can only be described as appalling. Malnutrition was endemic in many member states before the drought. It (now) ranges from serious to tragic”.

South Africa’s alleged policy of “economic aggression, sabotage and destabilization” is listed as another obstacle to recovery — Sapa-Reuters-AP and Own Correspondent.
Govt can't trace aid to MNR from inside SA

CAPE TOWN — The Government had not been able to verify allegations made by Mozambique concerning support for the MNR from South African soil, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said yesterday.

Other inquiries initiated by the South African Government were continuing.

Responding to a speech by Mr. Cohn Eglise (FFP, Sea Point) during the No-Confidence debate in Parliament, Mr. Botha said the Government had repeatedly stated that it would respect the letter and the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr. Eglise said in his speech that the Mozambican National Resistance movement, 'which this Government strengthened and supported and used for its purpose in Mozambique in the pre-Nkomati days, has slipped out of the South African Government's grip and is now a threat to the accord'.

Mr. Botha said the Government had on numerous occasions stated publicly that it was not giving any assistance to the MNR.

He said Mr. Eglise should be aware that President Samora Machel of Mozambique had stated that his Government did not accuse the Republic of breaking the accord.

"South Africa has, on the basis of certain information provided by Mozambique authorities, conducted certain specific inquiries but has not to date been able to verify the allegations made regarding certain individuals."

"The South African Government has moreover initiated certain inquiries of its own and these are continuing," Mr. Botha said.

Mr. Eglise said Mr. Eglise had also spoken of violence in more general terms.

"I wish to repeat that the Government deplores most strongly acts of violence in Mozambique and considers continued violence in that country to be a threat to the orderly development of all the countries of Southern Africa,“ the Minister said. — Sapa
Botha: Phone call ended talks

A TELEPHONE call from abroad led to the collapse of ceasefire talks in Pretoria aimed at ending the civil war in Mozambique, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in Cape Town yesterday.

In a briefing with foreign correspondents, Mr Botha said the two sides were unable to reach an agreement in November that would have set a date for a ceasefire in the eighty-year-old war.

Since the foreign interference, there had been no progress toward an accord and negotiations were at a "low point in ideas on how to proceed", Mr Botha added.

Hostilities

South Africa has acted as mediator between the Marxist government of Mozambique and the Mozambique National Resistance since signing a peace accord with Mozambique in March.

The November talks followed an agreement in October that both Mozambican parties would work toward a halt in hostilities. Mr Evo Fernandes, a Portuguese citizen, headed the delegation for the rebel movement, and a Mozambican Cabinet minister, Mr Jacinto Veloso, represented the Mozambican Government.

"We came very close to an agreement on a document that would have established a date for a ceasefire and a rough framework on what we would do after the ceasefire," Mr Botha said.

He said the rebels had hardened their stance. He had refused even to forward to President Samora Machel the latest rebel proposals, calling them "unreasonable".

Mr Botha restated South Africa's commitment to block support for the rebels from South African soil. The minister said Mozambique lived up to its duty to stop support for ANC guerrillas.

"Winning"

Mozambican officials have said in recent weeks that arms and other aid still seem to be arriving for the rebels from South Africa and other neighboring countries although Mr Botha said police had not found evidence of such support in South Africa.

He explained the rebels' position — "They've told me, 'Why should we work for peace if we are on the verge of winning?'" — "It seems to me you'll be on the verge of winning for the next 10 years, and destroy your country in the process.'"

— Sapa-AP
Move to
protect
foreign aid
workers

MAPUTO — Foreign aid workers in Mozambique are being pulled back into five regional centres following attacks on foreigners by MNR rebels.

About 40 Soviet non-essential staff have returned home because the Mozambican military authorities could not guarantee them adequate protection.

Danish, Canadian, Dutch and Swedish expatriates who work on agricultural and other aid projects in exposed rural situations are being instructed to move to the provincial centres of Maputo, Beira, Quelimane, Nampula, or, in some instances, Torre because conditions in the countryside are considered too dangerous.

The Soviet staff who have been withdrawn were working mainly in the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado and Tete. Most of the group were family members but included interpreters and other staff.

**DECISION**

The decision to withdraw was taken following the death of eight East German technicians in December near Lichinga on the Malawi border.

It was stressed that the withdrawal took place with the agreement of the Mozambican authorities after requests for guaranteed protection could not be met.

An interdepartmental committee has been set up in Maputo to review the security of foreign aid projects on a case-by-case basis. It is chaired by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano.

Spokesmen for Western embassies say the step does not mean a reduction in assistance to Mozambique, but is intended to prevent further deaths.

In September last year MNR Secretary-General Evo Fernandes said expatriates in Mozambique would be viewed as targets. Since then, about a dozen have been killed.

Guardian News Service
Government sections and politics

Flem: SA aid to MNR boomering

Parliament and Politics
Rebels survive without help from the outside

By Gary Dixon

Renamo is a rebel group that lives by its wits. It receives little, if any, help from outside Mozambique.

Even exhaustive independent investigations of these allegations had also turned up nothing.

Allegations that individual members of the South African Defence Force sympathetic to Renamo might be acting independently were similarly dismissed.

Strong emphasis was placed on the unequivocal statements by both the State President and the Chief of the Defence Force that any member indulging in such clandestine operations would be guilty of treason.

As for supplies from elsewhere, the sources said they were fully aware of Renamo’s overseas contacts and these were not nearly as impressive as certain Renamo elements tried to make out.

“This is the logistical nightmare of getting bulky armaments into the country through alert and hostile neighbouring countries without detection and you have an almost impossible situation,” the sources said.

By gaining good intelligence on arms shipments and intercepting them (a goods train destined for Zimbabwe was ambushed and provided Renamo with six tons of arms and ammunition and a valuable supply of food),

By carefully reorganising their combat tactics so as to gain the maximum possible impact with the least expenditure of ammunition.

For example, Renamo has apparently forbidden its fighters to expend their ammunition indiscriminately in ineffective long-distance exchanges of fire.

They get close in to the enemy before opening fire — usually with devastating effects on the poorly motivated government forces, the sources said.

“In this way Renamo can carry on the war indefinitely, at its present pace without supplies from outside,” they added.

Despite recent setbacks in South African attempts to bring about reconciliation between Frelimo and Renamo, intelligence quarters this week still held out high hopes of a ceasefire before the end of the year.

No-win

They said both President Machel’s government and Renamo confront a no-win situation with an economy ravaged by civil war, mismanagement and drought that total collapse is imminent.

It was also pointed out that allegations of continued South African support to Renamo took no account of the obvious folly of such moves.

Such backing would simply have led to the toppling of the fragile Machel regime, which, in turn, would have driven him and his followers into the reverse role of guerrillas operating out of Zimbabwe or Tanzania — and leaving Pretoria to pump millions of rand into props up a hopeless Communist Renamo government in Mozambique.

It was also pointed out that unsuccessful appeals had been made to the Mozambique authorities to supply proof of allegations that South Africa was aiding Renamo, or that it was allowing Renamo elements supportive of Renamo to use the Republic as a base.

Dismissed
SA-mediated talks floundering

According to a report yesterday in the leading weekly newspaper Expresso, the talks in Pretoria are floundering because the rebels are convinced that victory is around the corner.

They are stalling on a deal with the Frelimo government in spite of intense South African Government pressure, the report adds.

The paper cites Foreign Minister Pik Botha as saying: "They (Renamo) have made a series of proposals which are so unrealistic that I haven't even bothered to transmit them to President Machel. They keep telling me victory is round the corner. I have explained that they could be saying the same thing 10 years hence while their country is being destroyed."

Claim

The paper's correspondent in Maputo adds that diplomatic circles there are convinced that part of the reason for Renamo's stepped-up confidence is the result of activity by para-military forces under the control of South African military intelligence.

Mr Botha reportedly repeated long-standing accusations that groups in Portugal, including the Portuguese Government, were responsi-
The mysterious forces behind Renamo’s war

LEON MARSHALL, Political Editor, examines some of the unanswered questions about the continuing civil strife in Mozambique and those who are said to be behind it all.

BETWEEN Pretoria, Maputo, Lisbon and somewhere in the bush is Mozambique something has gone seriously wrong with the peace initiatives undertaken as a result of the Nkomati accord.

The South African Government’s mediating role between Renamo and Frelimo has seen it drawn into increasingly bitter exchanges with the rebel movement, while at the same time having to contend with undeclared charges of foul play from Maputo.

Many of the problems have now been attributed to a telephone call from abroad that was received by Renamo’s negotiator at ceasefire negotiations in Pretoria in November.

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha has claimed that the call came when the parties were in sight of a ceasefire agreement. Since the foreign interference, which resulted in an adjournment of the talks, there had been no progress in the ceasefire negotiations. He knew the source of the call but would not identify it.

Renamo has responded angrily to the suggestion that telephone instructions from outside South Africa led to the breakdown, blaming it on bad faith and hostile propaganda from Maputo.

The basic allegation about the telephone call has, however, not been denied, leaving the question: Who was the mystery caller and what were the motives?

Vague references have been made to a “Portuguese connection” and suggestions have also been made that Maputo has become somewhat suspicious of Lisbon.

How this affects South African dealings with Lisbon isn’t clear. It is known that Mr F W Botha struck up a good relationship with Portuguese Prime Minister Dr Mario Soares when he visited Europe last year.

Also, the general belief is that the Portuguese socialist government played a key role in initiating the Nkomati accord.

Portuguese observers have added a different slant to the increasingly precarious Nkomati accord, the peace expectations attach to it and the role of Renamo.

They insist that the influence wielded by Renamo is largely the “South African Government’s baby”.

They insistently recall the initial perception that it was the South African authorities which added Renamo as a destabilising tactic to drive the ANC out of Mozambique.

In the process, they say, Renamo has gained considerable strength to the point where it is no longer merely a rebel movement but a very real force in Mozambique today.

The South African Defence Force and Foreign Affairs Department have recently repeatedly denied aiding Renamo in any way. Yet, Portuguese observers insist it is coming through, be it from elements in or outside South Africa.

In the same vein mention is made of the grievances against Frelimo from influential groups in Portugal. “Many Portuguese people lost everything they built up over decades in Mozambique and Angola,” an observer noted.

Renamo’s armaments access routes pose a major question. From the rebel movement’s successes it is clearly having little difficulty obtaining arms, even of a sophisticated kind.

In a reply to charges in Parliament, Mr Pik Botha last week said in a statement the Government considered continued violence in Mozambique a threat to the stability and orderly development of all the countries of Southern Africa.

It is to this end that he has been in contact with various governments in Africa and elsewhere. Towards the same end the Government has continued efforts to bring peace to Mozambique.

But the intrigue of the Mozambican civil strife goes further.

There has been considerable speculation that President Machel might have problems within his Frelimo government, with Soviet-inclined elements being against the Nkomati accord and any peace with Renamo.

Charmatic figure that he is, President Machel might have lost some popular appeal, the collapse of the economy being the main reason.

It is suggested that Moscow sympathisers in Frelimo believe that, in spite of American non-lethal military aid, Renamo’s war of attrition might eventually drive President Machel back into the Soviet camp.
By David Graun
Political Correspondent

the signing of the Accord
And Mozambique's
President Samora
Machel had himself
expressed satisfaction
that South Africa was
observing the Accord's
letter and spirit
Mr Botha said that last
month the State
President, Mr P W Botha,
had publicly deplored
the violence in Mozambique
and had urged the
Mozambique National
Resistance to reflect on
the destructive
consequences to all the
people of Mozambique of
its continued campaign
of violence
"The South African
Government is of the
opinion that a reasonable
bass for a ceasefire in
Mozambique exists," said
Mr Pik Botha, "and that
the economic and
political reconstruction
of that country should
now receive the highest
priority"
Mr Pik Botha's latest
pronouncements on this
subject reflect the
growing impatience and
concern of President
Botha that the
Government should be
constantly harangued for
allegedly not doing all
that it could to uphold its
side of the Nkomati
Accord and even end the
Mozambique civil war

From Zambia  President Kaunda
In Mozambique  President Machel

CaPe town — The
Government's reaction to
accusations by Zambia's
President Kenneth
Kaunda that the Nkomati
Accord was an obvious
one-sided agreement has
again highlighted general
frustration at the
apparent inability to end
the Mozambican civil
war
President Kaunda this
week told certain South
African newspapers that,
while the African
National Congress had
been stopped, the war in
Mozambique was getting
worse
Foreign Minister Mr Pik
Botha replied yesterday
that all the countries of
the region would benefit
from peace and economic
progress in Mozambique
Investors and other
businessmen were
already displaying active
interest in Mozambique
and that the country would
experience a substantial
increase in economic
activity as soon as peace
was achieved, he added
Mr Botha said that,
though it might be true
that in some quarters
there were exaggerated
expectations of the
benefits of the Nkomati
Accord, results were still
the product of hard work
He said the South African
and Mozambican
Governments had
co-operated closely in a
number of fields since
Senior Government
officials regard it as
important and signify
that President Botha
should have added the
weight of his personal
prestige by making it
clear in his January
statement that South
Africa would not toler-
any support for the MNR
from South African
territory
The Mozambican
Government and
southern African leaders
such as President
Kaunda are frustrated
that the civil war in
Mozambique is getting
worse, and this is
reflected in the constant
accusation that the
Nkomati Accord is not
working
South Africa feels it is
upholding the Accord —
is in fact doing far more
than is required of it in
terms of the agreement.
It is therefore frustrated
that the collapse of the
peace talks between the
MNR and the
Mozambican
Government and the
resultant escalation of
hostilities in Mozan-
should be laid at the door
of the Nkomati Accord.
In terms of the Accord,
South Africa and
Mozambique are obliged
to ensure that their
territories are not used
by harbour elements
dedicated to subversion
and the violen
Botha's frustration

It does not require South Africa to snuff out insurrection in Mozambique itself. Nonetheless, say Government officials, South Africa has done its utmost to bring the two sides in the Mozambican war to the negotiating table.

Mr Botha has personally brokered such talks on numerous occasions and has undertaken several foreign journeys to establish where and how the MNR is getting its logistical support.

South Africa insists that no Government department or agency under its jurisdiction supports the rebels actively, and it has taken steps to ensure that individuals in this country do not do so either.

Officials say South Africa has done what it can to end support for the MNR in other countries, including maintaining diplomatic representatives in certain African countries and even Portugal.

They point out, however, that little can be done to follow up allegations of rebel support by Arab countries and within Mozambique itself.

South Africa banks at sending in troops to control the Mozambican violence, believing that this will not be acceptable either at home or to the Mozambican Government.

What South Africa can do, and has been trying to do, is to build the Mozambican economy by way of a low-key action plan which would get off the ground a rudimentary business sector, agricultural programme and tourist industry.

South African health teams have been sent to reopen clinics in Mozambique and technical advice and assistance have been rendered in a number of vital areas.

"Our aim is to enable the Mozambican Government to say that 10 years of Soviet friendship produced only famine, hardship and destruction. One year of Western support has given real benefits," says one senior Government official.

South Africa would also dearly like to take delivery of Cabo Bassa power, not only to pump foreign exchange into Mozambique but also to provide relatively inexpensive electricity to the depressed South African economy.

The problem is that recent sabotage and violence by the MNR have prevented re-establishment of the electricity supply and severely limited the benefits of the action programme.

The MNR apparently remains convinced it is on the brink of total victory in Mozambique and sees no reason to make a deal with the Mozambican Government except on the most unrealistic terms.

South Africa apparently believes the MNR has no hope of winning the war and that, worse, if the rebels continue destroying Mozambican stability the Machel Government will have no choice but to rely on massive Soviet support to keep it in power at least the Mozambican cities.

Such a scenario would obviously mean the tearing up of the Nkomati Accord and the loss of a chance to bring stability and prosperity to the region as a whole.

Talking point: is South Africa failing to honour the Nkomati Accord?

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia yesterday held talks centreing on what was described as South Africa's failure to comply with the Nkomati non-aggression pact it signed with Maputo last year, says Mozambican Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano.

He added after the meeting that the two presidents had agreed to strengthen unity and co-operation in face of South Africa's "continuing attacks against the sovereignty of the countries in the region."

Mr Chissano gave no details of South Africa's alleged failure to fulfil the Nkomati pact, which binds South Africa and Mozambique to halt aggression by forces opposed to each other.

He said only that the talks had centred on non-fulfilment of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa.

Since the pact was signed last March right-wing rebels, once widely believed to have had South African backing, have stepped up operations in Mozambique.

Earlier this year President Machel charged that the rebels were still receiving support from unnamed organisations and individuals in South Africa.

But Mr Chissano's statement was the first direct accusation by Mozambique that South Africa was not honouring the peace pact.

President Kaunda met President Machel in Blantyre, where he is on holiday.

Mr Chissano said the two Presidents emphasized during the talks that South Africa's destabilisation of black neighbouring states was directed at the Southern African Development Co-operation Conference, a nine-nation regional economic group to which Mozambique and Zambia belong.

Mr Chissano added that the presidents agreed that South Africa's apartheid racial segregation policy was a destabilizing factor in southern Africa — Sapa.
Machel blames SA for ongoing bush war

The Star's Foreign News Service 71287

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has blamed "ultra-rightist" South African forces and Portuguese neo-colonialists for the bush war which continues to devastate Mozambique, report AIM, the official news agency.

Speaking at Bissau to journalists accompanying French Cabinet Minister Mr Christian Nucci, who is on an official visit to Mozambique, President Machel denounced South Africa for its failure to implement the Nkomati Accord, signed nearly a year ago.

Asked by French reporters why the war was continuing, President Machel said he did not know if South Africa was "unwilling or unable" to keep to its pledge to stop support for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

The president demanded that Pretoria be asked for the reasons for South Africa's "failure to fulfil it".

Portuguese sources say the MNR is running out of cash. Rebel leaders recently approached European arms dealers to buy land-to-air missiles, but found the prices prohibitive, they said.
Maputo in talks with SA

Political Staff

SOUTH Africa and Mozambique are to hold a top-level meeting in Pretoria today at which the South Africans are expected to refute allegations that they have reneged on the Nkomati Accord.

It takes place against a background of increasing charges, denied by South Africa, that it is not carrying out the terms of the accord, and recent suggestions by the United States that it would increase military aid to the Machel regime to bolster it against the MNR rebels.

Today's meeting has taken on increased significance with the surprise arrival last night at Jan Smuts Airport of Dr Chester Crocker, US Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, only a week after his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, visited Cape Town.

Ruled out

US diplomatic sources have ruled out the possibility of Dr Crocker becoming involved in the talks with Mozambique, explaining his presence here as part of the 'ongoing process of negotiation on Nambia'.

South Africa is expected to confront the Mozambicans with a long series of points — including that it has stopped any form of military aid to the MNR — to refute claims that it has reneged on the Nkomati Accord.

Apart from stopping military aid to the MNR and stopping pro-MNR broadcasts, South Africa could cite its active role and participation in arranging ceasefire talks between the Machel government and the MNR.

It is known that South Africa arranged to bring MNR army commanders out of the bush to the conference table and that Mr Pik Botha undertook a tour of certain African countries recently to attempt to stop their aid to the MNR.

SA's intervention

Other points which could be raised are South Africa's intervention with private individuals to stop their support for the MNR, attempts to get other government's involved in development projects in Mozambique, a renegotiation of the Cahora Bassa, tariff agreements, and attempts to promote tourism in Mozambique.

South Africa is also known to have promised aid, military if necessary, to protect the power lines from Cahora Bassa to South Africa.

On the other hand, Mozambique has expelled a large number of ANC terrorists and has confiscated a large quantity of arms.

However, South Africa could complain that Mozambique is still giving diplomatic and moral support to the ANC.

- Machel attacks SA on accord, page 2.
By BRUCE CAMERON, Political Staff
A MAJOR attempt will be made today to bolster the Nkomati Accord, which is coming under increasing attack in Mozambique.

South African and Mozambican delegations are to discuss the growing discontent of the Mozambican side at a meeting of the joint security commission in Pretoria today.

At the same time the American Under-Secretary of State, Mr Chester Crocker, who arrived in South Africa last night, is expected to be drawn into the talks.

South African and American sources say that Dr Crocker is in South Africa to discuss the South West African issue, but both South Africa and Mozambique have indicated that they are not satisfied with how much the US has done to support the Nkomati Accord.

**Declined**

Against the background of an increasing number of accusations that South Africa is fuelling the accord, the Department of Foreign Affairs is expected to spell out what South Africa has done in return for the expulsion from Mozambique of ANC insurgents

A spokesman for the department today declined to confirm the meeting of the joint security commission and referred questions on Mr Crocker’s visit to the United States Embassy.

United States spokesmen said that Dr Crocker was here to discuss the SWA-Angolan issue.

Neither South Africa nor the United States expect to make any significant announcements following talks today and tomorrow.

Dr Crocker’s visit follows the visit a week ago by his deputy, Mr Frank Wisner, who also spent a number of days in Mozambique.

Mozambique is understood to be dissatisfied with aid offers from the United States.

**Significance**

Dr Crocker is expected to visit other Southern African countries on this trip, but details have not been released.

He visited South Africa at the end of last year and his quick return is not being given any major significance:

He will be meeting Mr Botha at the President’s in Pretoria today and at the De Wildt Nature Reserve tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Argus Foreign Service reports from Maputo that President Samora Machel’s Government has threatened to take South Africa to the World Court or to the UN Security Council in a bid to force Pretoria into strong action against its “client” rebel movement, the Mozambique National Resistance.

**Mozambique’s chief negotiator, Mr Jacinto Veloso, said yesterday at a meeting of Portuguese-speaking African countries in Sao Tome there was no doubt that South Africa was violating the Nkomati non-aggression pact signed in March last year**

**Support**

Mr Veloso told reporters that the matter might be taken before the International Court of Justice in the Hague and/or the UN Security Council.

He pointed out, however, that support for the MNR “does not come only from South Africa but also by other routes, from other countries and other forces.”

“It is a complex of forces that is now acting against us, and it is against this complex that we must now act,” Mr Veloso said.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, today declined to comment on the accusations that South Africa was breaking the Nkomati Accord.

He said he could not comment until he had read the full text of the statement by Mozambique.

He pointed out that in November last year similar claims had been made and Mozambique had explained that it was not referring to the South African Government but rather to individuals.
Key talks on Nkomati

By PATRICK LAURENCE
Political Editor

THE Joint SA-Mozambique security commission met in Pretoria yesterday for talks of critical importance to the future of the Nkomati Accord.

No formal statement was issued on the talks by the Department of Foreign Affairs, except to confirm that they took place and to repudiate speculation that the US Secretary of State, Mr. Chester Crocker, would attend as an observer.

The arrival of Dr Crocker in South Africa on the eve of the talks was nevertheless seen as evidence of American concern about the ongoing civil war in Mozambique, despite official US descriptions of his presence as a "routine visit" concerning the US role as mediator in the South West Africa dispute.

Continued and even escalating attacks by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) have put the existence of the Nkomati Accord in jeopardy, with Mozambique Government officials accusing South Africa of not fulfilling its treaty obligation to curb the MNR.

The latest accusation came from President Samora Machel, who is reported to have charged Pretoria with being "unable or unwilling" to enforce the accord.

Dr Crocker's visit to South Africa comes in the wake of talks last month in Mozambique between his deputy, Mr. Frank Wisner, and Mr. Machel, which resulted in an American agreement to assist Mr. Machel's besieged regime militarily.

Dr Crocker will formally meet the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, today. It is certain that Mr. Botha will brief Dr Crocker fully on developments at yesterday's talks.

According to well-placed observers, the South African delegation planned to use yesterday's security commission meeting to assure the Mozambique team that Pretoria was, and is, committed to making the Nkomati Accord work.

Among the points due to have been stressed were the cessation of all military aid from South Africa to the MNR since Nkomati, the termination of all MNR activity from SA soil, including the broadcasting of propaganda, the concerted effort by Pretoria to bring an end to the civil war by acting as a mediator, and the attempt by Mr. Botha to dissuade African countries suspected of assisting the MNR to desist from doing so.

But the Mozambique delegation is believed to have had some tough questions on its agenda for the meeting.

* Mozambican troops killed or captured 35 MNR rebels in operations near Maputo between January 20 and February 5, the state-run Mozambican AIM news agency said in a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, yesterday, reports UPI.

AIM said two rebel camps were destroyed in the operations near the towns of Namancha and Manezi in southern Maputo province.
'Cops beat us up'

DERRICK LUTHI

SERIOUS allegations of police assaults on detentionees have been made by a Nelspruit firm of attorneys.

The allegations are contained in a 40-page memorandum addressed to Mozambique president Samora Machel, the Minister of Justice and Law and Order, the International Red Cross, Human Rights lawyers, Black Sash, SA Council of Churches and PFP's Helen Suzman.

The memorandum calls for a commission of inquiry, "because the situation must not be left to continue unabated." "We are calling all the movements concerned about human rights to address themselves to this situation."

"We are calling upon the legal profession to be involved and the Government to do something about this situation."

"Most of the detentionees are deported - especially to Mozambique."

The memorandum highlights the plight of more than 20 detentionees languishing in jails at Eastern Lowveld police stations since December last year.

The memorandum, drawn up by attorney Pheneas Mojaepelo, draws attention to the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights of civilian freedom and liberty.

It states that police officers known as passport control officers assault detentionees to force them to admit they are foreigners in South Africa. Mr Mojaepelo says he was in court when a detentionee told the presiding officer, a Mr Bakkes, that he had been beaten by police to admit that he was a prohibited immigrant and to deny his real mother.

Mr Mojaepelo says he saw the detentionee in court after his face was swollen and police were allegedly involved in the assault.

Many of the detentionees were arrested next to the borders of South Africa and Mozambique, apparently on allegations that they are prohibited persons in terms of the Admission of Persons to SA Act 59 of 1972.

Several were arrested on the Reef and, for some unknown reasons, were brought to Eastern Transvaal.

The period of detention seems to always be the guess of the officers who detain them.

One of the detentionees, Samuel Ziva Ngomane, was dumped across the border of Mozambique - only a few days after City Press published allegations that he and other suspected immigrants were being used as slave farm labour.
MAPUTO. — KwaZulu leader Chief Gatsha Buthelezi was becoming the "Muzorewa of South Africa," South African church leader Dr Alan Boesak said in Maputo yesterday.

Speaking at a Press conference, Dr Boesak, the president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, warned the West "not to make the same mistake with South Africa that they did in Zimbabwe:"

"You can't pick a leader in Washington or London and then thrust him down the peoples' throats," Dr Boesak said.

South Africa's new three-chamber Parliament was a "cruel joke" which was already coming under pressure and it was likely that the Government would start talking about a fourth chamber for blacks, he said.

But to make a fourth chamber work the South African Government would turn to Chief Buthelezi.

"On all the major issues Buthelezi finds himself more on the side of the South African Government than on the side of the South African people."

"No one who is willing to work within the South African system can be a legitimate representative of the South African people," said Dr Boesak.

Asked if there were any grounds for belief that Pretoria would honour agreements signed with neighbouring states, Dr Boesak said that "history shows that the South African Government cannot be trusted."

"It is a government based on injustice. They cannot be trusted to keep any promises — except the promise to maintain white minority rule."

Dr Boesak said that while in Mozambique he would seek ways and means whereby Mozambican churches can show their solidarity with churches in South Africa.

He said that Pretoria would not succeed in its attempts to drive a wedge between the people of Mozambique and the people of South Africa.

Dr Boesak also scorned the idea of a conditional release of ANC prisoners.
Mozambique in vain
mine labour bid

By Arntt Manga

MOZAMBIQUE wants to more than double its quota of miners in South Africa and is negotiating a deal for payment of deferred wages.

Lesotho, Mozambique and Botswana lost considerable revenue when South Africa stepped paying deferred wages in gold at ruling market prices.

Exchange rate

Maputo is seeking a return to some kind of favourable rate of exchange to recoup part of that loss.

But an agreement is likely to lead to a cut in its labour quota instead of raising it to more than 80,000.

The most recent in a series of meetings between mining officials and Mozambique regarding labour issues took place in Pretoria this week.

About 45,000 Mozambicans are employed on SA mines down from the pre-independence peak of 115,000.

South Africa reduced its quota of all foreign workers to 40% of the total in 1970, but as unemployment in South Africa reaches new peaks, imported labour poses a problem. The white mineworkers union has called on the Chamber of Mines to halt recruitment of foreign labour.

Because of the unemployment problem, South Africa is unlikely to change its policy of reducing its dependence on foreign labour.

Burden

A mining industry spokesman says "All 450,000 jobs on the mines are filled and there is no possibility in the short term of increasing the complement."

The only relief for Mozambique would be a reduction in labour imports from Lesotho and Botswana. But that could place a great burden on the Lesotho economy.

Lesotho depends to great extent on revenue from 100,000 of its nationals working in South African mines.
Lawyers unhappy over border arrests

By Jon Swelane

Police have been accused of arresting many blacks near the border of South Africa and Mozambique and then repatriating them under immigration laws.

The charge is levelled in a memo sent to the Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs.

The memo was sent by a group of South African black lawyers and the charge, if true, could have far-reaching implications.

The group, the Black Lawyers’ Association, bitterly complains about what it calls the appalling erosion of the basic and fundamental rights to civilian freedom and liberty, and the great injustice with impunity in Nelspruit and surrounding areas.

The South African Police say people believed to be illegal immigrants are detained on a warrant.

If investigations show the people to be illegally resident in the country, a court issues repatriation orders.

But the lawyers say blacks are arrested and kept at police stations for unreasonably long periods without access to the courts.

The practice, say the lawyers, is contrary to any claim of civilised administration of justice and constitutes a harbinger and blatant undermining of the universal and fundamental human rights to freedom and liberty.

The lawyers tell Justice Ministers Mr Kobie Coetzee and Home Affairs Minister Mr F W de Klerk that a special immigration squad of police officers has been formed, certainly from Nelspruit police station, which goes around on a hunt for prohibited immigrants.

The squad is said to bring into Eastern Lowveld police stations even innocent people from Reef townships.

The police are criticised for allegedly refusing to allow visits to detainees by relatives and lawyers, except in the presence of the officers who arrested them.

The usual story is said to be that the officers are away in Johannesburg or on the Reef.

The lawyers’ memo states “There is, to the extent that we have established, no basis in law (the Admission of Persons to the Republic Act) for denying these people access to families, relatives and legal representatives.

“It may very well be easy to dismiss the matter by saying that in such an event the courts of law are open to detainees to enforce rights.

“The fact is that there are at least two major and insurmountable hurdles”.

“You should be ashamed of yourselves for the conduct of your officers”.

The first hurdle is that the police are black and very poor.

In contrast, say the lawyers, not a white person has to date been detained in the Lowveld police stations as an illegal immigrant, leading to the conclusion that the law is therefore pertinently being used here as an instrument for the perpetration of racial injustice.

The second hurdle is that law drastically curtails the powers of the court to interfere with passport control officers.

To prove their point, the lawyers have supplied the two Cabinet Ministers with copies of letters they wrote to police stations in the Lowveld concerning the detention of many people.

Some of them have already been repatriated to Mozambique, despite having pointed out their homes and relatives to the South African Police.

Some are said to be still in detention.

• Mr Samuel Ziva Ngomane, suspected of being in South Africa illegally, was arrested at a hostel in Barberton by Sergeant Drake in October 1983.

He was said to have been detained at Barberton for some days and the following month taken to a farm to work.

Mr Ngomane, a miner at the time of his arrest and holder of a South African reference book, was later transferred to another farm where he earned less than half his mine wages.

He has since been repatriated to Mozambique.

• Mr James Qhisi is said to be held at Kanyamane police station near Nelspruit in the KaNgwane homeland.

He was detained in January and family and lawyers have repeatedly been refused permission to see him.

He has not been taken to court to face charges.

• Mr Joseph Khonywa was said to have been arrested at Komatiport early in December 1984 and is now said to be detained at Nelspruit police station in the cells.

He has not been charged.

The lawyers say police have tried to ward off all legal representation for the detainees, and have actually opened a docket against a lawyer said to have interfered with officials by trying to help detainees.

The lawyers are asking the Government for a commission of inquiry.

They call on all human rights movements to address themselves to the plight of the illegals.
Commission meets to discuss migrant workers

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — A meeting of African delegations began in Maputo today to discuss the problems of Mozambican migrant workers in the South African agricultural sector, AIM reports.

This was the first meeting of the technical commission on agricultural labour set up after the meeting between the South African Labour Minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr Aguar Mazula, late last year.

MINING

A second commission dealing with migrant workers in the mining sector met on February 6.

The commission has proposed that an office be opened in Nelspruit where Mozambican workers could renew their contracts.

It also proposed that the contracting of new workers for the farms should be carried out in Mozambique by a Mozambican State agency.

The fees paid by South Africa for this service, which have remained unchanged for 20 years, should be raised.

The Mozambican side, explained a spokesman, would like Mozambican migrants to receive professional training, and return to Mozambique with a training certificate, or at least a declaration of the activities they have undertaken during their stay in South Africa.

This would facilitate their employment in Mozambique, he said.

The South Africans invited the Mozambican side of the commission to visit training centres in South Africa.

Compensation and pensions were also discussed, and Mozambique is studying relevant South African legislation.

Other questions on the agenda included deferred pay, health matters, and the repatriation of the bodies of migrants who die in South Africa.

The meeting is scheduled to end later today.

The next meeting of the commission is due to take place in Nelspruit in March.

A further meeting between Mr Mazula and Mr du Plessis is scheduled for May in Cape Town.

The total number of Mozambican workers in South African farms is not known since many of them are working in South Africa illegally.
The danger facing Nkomati

Unless something is done soon, the Nkomati Accord will collapse with disastrous consequences for the South African and Mozambique governments, says Dr Robert Jaster, an authority on the Frontline States in Southern Africa.

Dr Jaster, author of a variety of books including one on the security role of the Frontline States, was speaking at a meeting of the South African Institute of International Affairs at Wits University last night.

He said South Africa's State President, Mr P W Botha, and Mozambique's President Samora Machel, had much to lose if the Accord collapsed.

"Machel will be in serious trouble," he went on.

"There was undoubtedly opposition to his signing the document in the first place and if anything goes wrong it would have very serious consequences for Mr Machel."

"His opposition would point out that it was obviously impossible to trust South Africa and he should never have done so in the first place."

Dr Jaster said that for South Africa, Nkomati was supposed to be the model for similar pacts in the region.
Shultz urges military aid for Maputo

From SIMON BARBER
WASHINGTON — The US Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz, yesterday
pleaded with a sceptical Senate foreign relations committee to approve
the Reagan administration's request for limited
military assistance to Mozambique.

The State Department has proposed sending
the Maputo government US$1-million (R2-m)
worth of "non-lethal" military equipment this
year, and wants to help
train a small number of
Mozambican officers

"In Southern Africa we intend to thwart the
destabilizing influence of the Soviet Union and
East Bloc by providing
economic assistance,
and by offering an alter-
native to Soviet and East
Bloc military assistance
and training," Mr. Shultz
told the committee yest-

day.

"Mozambique has
demonstrated a real in-
tent to move away from
heavy dependence upon
the Soviet Union, and to-
ward a position of true
non-alignment. The
small programmes for
Mozambique are of par-
ticular importance in en-
couraging this process."

Opposition

Senate opposition to
the plan is partly ide-
ological — conservatives
believe the US should
not be helping to prop up
a Marxist government
that is already receiving
military support on the
ground from the Soviet
Union, East Germany
and Cuba.

Moderates contend
that Frelimo's security is
South Africa's problem
and Washington should
not be doing Pretoria's
work for it.

Dr. Chester Crocker
the Assistant Secretary
of State for Africa, is con-
vincing that President Sa-
more Machiel's survival
in the aftermath of the
Nkomati Accord is criti-
cal to the entire US re-
gional peace effort.
Troops pledged against rebels

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Three former Portuguese colonies will send troops to aid Maputo and Luanda in their fight against "escalating insurgencies", says Portugal's state-run Radio Comercial.

In a special African affairs programme, the radio claimed yesterday that Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome undertook to send troops to Mozambique and Angola at a summit meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African states two weeks ago.

AGREEMENT

Radio Comercial, citing unidentified sources at the five-nation summit, said agreement on the military aid was reached at the Sao Tome meeting but had been removed from the official announcement.

The radio did not say how many soldiers were involved or when they would be sent. But sources at the radio station said the allied troops would be a "symbolic number of about 2,000" and would be on their way soon.

The sources suggested the move was aimed more at international public opinion than at making any real difference to Angola's fight with UNITA and Mozambique's battle against the MNR.
SA not backing rebels — Malan

By TOS WENTZEL
Political Correspondent

THE Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, today rejected all suggestions that elements in the Defence Force could still be supporting the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique in spite of the Nkomati Accord.

He also strongly objected to what he said were aspersions being cast on unnamed heads of the SADF by allegations that they were deliberately obstructing the Government’s peace initiatives.

Opening the Cape Show, at Goodwood today, General Malan said there should be no uncertainty that the SADF held itself to the spirit and letter of the agreement.

Although General Malan did not refer directly to suggestions that there may still be some South African military help to Renamo, his remarks were a clear refutation of these allegations.

One of the provisions of the Nkomati Accord is that Mozambique and South Africa will not support rebel movements in the other country from their own territory.

New horizons

The Minister said the peace initiatives had opened new horizons for the entire southern African region and the SADF supported these wholeheartedly because peace was its overriding objective.

Although the accord was a severe blow to the South African Communist Party and its chief instrument the African National Congress, there should be no illusions that South Africa’s enemies had ceased their campaigns. These were economic, physical and psychological.

“There is therefore no reason to be complacent. Bearing in mind the objectives of our enemies it would be premature to scale down a strong military power equipped and orientated to defending South African people against aggression and unrighteousness.

“Ours is not aggressive war machine, no tool of an imperialist or colonist regime, it is purely a prepared defence force.”

In the new dispensation the Defence Force could in fact be a binding force running through all levels of society, General Malan said.
Bomba Reported Dead

From Page 1

Detected Bomb is Dead, Says MNR

Lieutenant General

J.M. Alvarado

Chief of Staff

Philippine Army

The war was executed in the
Philippine Insurrection. We were
a small force fighting against a
large army. We had to rely on our
strategy and tactics to gain our
independence. The war was long
and difficult, but we finally
succeeded in achieving our
independence.

We were able to

achieve our

independence

because

of the

Philippine

Army's

hard work and
determination.

We

were

able to

defeat the

Spanish

forces and

establish a

free and

independent

Philippine

Republic.

We

are

proud

of the

Philippine

Army and

its contributions

to the

Philippine

Republic.
Mozambique National Resistance sources said Lt. Col. Pedro Mamede, a Mozambican fighter pilot who defected to South Africa in 1981, has been executed in a MUR, according to AFP. A radio station in South Africa, Radio Zambezi, confirmed the report.

Lt. Col. Mamede was reportedly shot down over Mozambique by a South African fighter jet in 1981. He had previously served in the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) and was known for his skillful piloting.

His disappearance and death were significant events in the context of the conflict in southern Africa during the 1980s, marking a turning point in the region's struggle for independence.

This information was relayed by Radio Zambezi, a South African radio station that broadcasts in the Portuguese language, widely used in southern Africa.

Radio Zambezi's report was corroborated by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) sources, who confirmed the execution of Lt. Col. Mamede.

It is important to note that the conflict in southern Africa during this period was characterized by intense military and political rivalries, with various groups vying for control and independence.

The execution of Lt. Col. Mamede is a poignant reminder of the brutal nature of the conflict and the human toll it took on those who served and fought on both sides of the conflict.

Radio Zambezi's report, along with the confirmation by MNR sources, highlights the ongoing vigilance and efforts to keep the memory of those who have been lost in the fight for freedom.
‘MNR bandits’
kill 18 villagers

MAPUTO – Mozambique National Resistance fighters have massacred 18 villagers near the Zambezi River, Radio Mozambique said here.

It said the attack took place last Monday at Caoxe. The MNR unit arrived there at about 4 am and opened fire indiscriminately, killing 18 villagers and wounding 16, the radio said.

“The bandits” stole all their victims’ belongings, and drove about 1,200 head of cattle into the bush.

“Bandits” had attacked Caoxe last month but were beaten off by Mozambican troops, the radio said. — The Star’s Foreign News Service.
Machel now says Nkomati failed claim

LUSAKA — President Samora Machel of Mozambique has told other African leaders that he now considers the Nkomati non-aggression pact a failure. African diplomatic sources here said.

The sources said Mr Machel gave detailed accounts of alleged South African violations of the agreement at last Friday's Lusaka summit of leaders of Frontline states.

At a previous Frontline summit in December, Mozambique urged that more time be given for the Nkomati Accord to prove itself, but sources close to Friday's meeting said the agreement was now unanimously viewed as a failure.

On Friday, Foreign Minister Mr Joaquim Chissano said the Nkomati Accord was under serious threat. If internal security continued to deteriorate, Mozambique would fight back "together with others", he said.

GETTING WORSE:

Sources said the Frontline summit had agreed that diplomatic efforts to end the conflict in Mozambique were getting nowhere and that more emphasis should be put on finding a military solution.

"The situation all over Mozambique is much worse than when the agreement was signed," a year ago. Renamo is pressurising the government militarily and this has to be countered militarily," one diplomat said.

"The initiative was with the West because of the influence Western countries can have on South Africa, but this has now been lost. "Initiative now rests in Soviet hands and we shouldn't be surprised to see a rapid rise of Soviet influence, including the supply of weapons," he added — Sapa-Reuters.
Atrocities in Mozambique

LISBON — Mozambique’s Roman Catholic bishops have accused the country’s Marxist regime and right-wing guerrillas of committing "authentic massacres," according to a church document disclosed yesterday.

The country’s nine bishops, in a recent pastoral letter, also urged the government of President Samora Machel and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels to declare an "immediate cease-fire" and resume peace talks.

"Though it pains us, we must say that one side and the other have committed unheard-of violence, authentic massacres, some of them with refined cynicism, cruelty and barbarity," said the letter, entitled "Peace is Possible."

It said the atrocities had victimized "tens, perhaps hundreds, of people — men and women, the elderly and children, some innocent, others suspect and others, perhaps, guilty."

Issued in Maputo, February 14, the bishops’ letter was passed to journalists in Lisbon by a highly placed Mozambican Catholic Church official.

The official, who asked to remain unidentified, said the church’s repeated denunciations of atrocities and pleas for peace had not been reported in the state-controlled Mozambican press and received no official public reply.

‘No reply’

The four-page document underlined the responsibility of the armed forces.

"The military forces have no right to commit excesses against innocent and helpless populations, even when fulfilling their obligation to defend the nation and making a generous effort to maintain order," the bishops’ letter said.

Without detailing specific incidences, it said massacres had been carried out on both sides by "stonings, bayonetings, amputations, beatings, humiliations and torture." — UPI
SA accused of betraying Mozambique

JOHANNESBURG — Mozambique's state-owned AIM news agency yesterday strongly condemned South Africa's implementation of the year-old Nkomati non-aggression accord, and a senior Mozambican official said Maputo had been "betrayed" by Pretoria.

The accord, signed on March 16 last year, obliged Mozambique to withdraw support for African National Congress guerrillas operating across the border against white rule in South Africa.

In return, South Africa undertook not to support rebels opposed to the Maputo government, and analysts interpreted this as a promise to break the power of pro-Western Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas in the country.

'Deep anger and resentment'

Johannesburg's Sunday Star newspaper said an unidentified senior aide to Mozambican President Samora Machel spoke of deep anger and resentment in the country as MNR raids against road, rail and power links continue and in some areas, escalate.

"It seems to some of us as if President Samora Machel has been betrayed by President Pieter W. Botha on the Nkomati Accord," the aide said.

The aide said Mozambicans were coming to believe President Botha was not "in full control of his country" and "cannot force through his will".

The Sunday Star report coincided with a lengthy denunciation, published by AIM in Maputo, of South Africa's implementation of the accord.

'Very little to celebrate'

"One year after the signing of the agreement, there is very little to celebrate," the news agency said, according to UPI.

Though Mozambique's anti-Marxist guerilla movement was not specifically mentioned in the accord, AIM said it was the clear intention of the agreement that South Africa should withdraw its support for the rebels.

"Mozambican workers and peasants are still being killed and maimed, foreign citizens working on development projects are gunned down or kidnapped, vehicles are still ambushed and burnt out and economic installations destroyed," the agency said.

Anthony Johnson reports that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that he was aware of the allegations concerning non-implementation of the accord.

He said the Republic's problem was that "conflicting elements" were initially opposed to the accord and this continued to be the case. Mr Botha did not specify the nature or origin of these "elements.

He said South Africa had gone out of its way to meet the conditions of the accord and in addition had planned and encouraged economic co-operation with Mozambique.

"South Africa will continue to do this and try to convince Renamo (MNR) that it is not in their interests to continue the struggle," said Mr Botha.
Mozambique gripped by MNR vice of terror

ONE year ago South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord. In a three-part series beginning today, BENJAMIN POGRUND reports after a visit to Maputo.

A particular problem is the quality of the army's training. Parts of it are said to be very good. The Consplar army and the men are often poorly motivated and unwilling to fight.

More, the government cannot always get sufficient food to units in outlying areas, and this has a devastating effect on morale and fighting ability.

It can also turn government soldiers into brigands preying on local people for food.

The main issue of the army's capability was aired by President Samora Machel last year when he noted that Frelimo had forgotten the lesson of its own fight for independence against the Portuguese army.

It won through guerrilla tactics but was not coping with the same sort of strategies being used against it.

Despite President Machel's reminder of recent history, the army has not thus far been able to adjust its tactics to cope with the MNR.

It seems that a state of stalemate has been reached. Frelimo is not strong enough to destroy the MNR, the MNR is not strong enough to bring down the government.

But there is no sign in government circles of panic or anxiety.

A vital point is that it does not seem that the MNR is in a position to create an alternative government in the rural areas in which it operates.

Nor is it entirely clear whether the MNR is a single cohesive group or rather made up of one or two major groups in different parts of the country with smaller numbers engaged in straightforward criminal plundering with no political pretensions whatsoever.

Certainly some statements issued by the MNR in Lisbon are wildly exaggerated — such as its claims about shelling Maputo. It has done nothing of the sort.

Indeed the city is calm and there is no discernible evidence of any growth in tension since the last visit in mid-year. There are as few soldiers as ever patrolling the streets, although at night civil defence units are on duty.

TOMORROW What's life like in Maputo?
Machel’s second war — against deprivation

MAPUTO continues to survive. It looks rundown and many buildings are more than ever in need of paint. But the main streets are being maintained, and despite continuing holes and cracks in pavements there is evidence of repair work.

A taxi is a rare sight and buses are scarce. But the streets are reasonably clean, the sewerage system works, the water flows and the electricity is maintained — when that is, the MNR does not knock out the supplies which are fed from Escom in South Africa.

It seems the MNR can and does, blow up pylons at will. Maputo has a back-up plant, but it cannot cope with the city’s full needs so coal has to be shed when the Escom supply is halted.

Food, however, continues to be short in an acute difficulty for anyone who hasn’t been there to comprehend. A German journalist says that in his experience of visiting 110 countries, he has never been in a city where the shops were as bare as they are in Maputo today.

In 1977, during a civil war, was the worst, he says, until he went to Maputo last month.

Go into a fair-sized supermarket and literally all that is found are bottles — dumpy — of periyar sauce, bottles of hair oil and packets of beans, plus a few rationed foods like mealie meal, rice and sugar.

On each visit by this writer over the past few years there has also been one particular product in abundant supply at that time a couple of years ago it was tum of rapeseeds. Last year it was tins of Bulgarian sausages (on ration), this time it is rolls of poor-quality toilet paper.

Some people say that the queues at shops are now fewer and smaller and rationing has eased — because there is less food available.

On the other hand, there is evidence of rather more food on offer than a year ago, mainly because the drought has broken and some fruit and vegetables are coming from the “green zone” around the city, with its agricultural co-ops and smallholdings.

But these additional supplies are being sold on a growing black market. Thus at a market in Maputo, where lemons and spinach — at R1.50 a kilo — and a few other greens can be bought. Even bread — for the equivalent of R$0.50 and R7 for small loaves.

The fact is that the local currency — the metical — is virtually useless because there is little to buy, but unless you want a handful of items such as a small tube of Ponds Vaseline for R12 or a pair of (poorly cut) boy’s shorts for R19.

By way of comparison, the lowest wage for labourers and domestic workers, is about R140 a month, office workers get between R180 to R340, professionals earn from R170 upwards to around R1,000.

The government is worried about the black market, juicing the local newspaper, Noticias, recently published a page one editorial warning against “corruption.”

Where the black market is not enough then old-fashioned barter has taken over you have six lemons for a fish and I have a packet of food so we do a swap.

At the same time, and at least in Maputo, there is no visible starvation. The food is dainty and in short supply but somehow people are managing.

An aspect of Mozambique which is again flourishing, as in Laurence Marques of colonial times, is the pavement cafes — with the difference that blacks are going to them. It has taken time for people to grow accustomed to their right to go there.

The food in the cafes is not plentiful, and it is anything but gourmet class. But dishes of fish and chicken can be bought, and at present both coffee and milk are available. It’s a lot better than a year ago when people sat around for an evening with nothing more than a glass of water or, possibly, a cup of coffee.

Now the cafes are packed with people enjoying themselves — and many wait patiently in queues until late at night for a table.

One place where food, even butter and meat, continues to be available is the Polans Hotel. But the insistence on payment in foreign currency limits the numbers who can eat there.

The local currency is maintained at an artificial level and for a South African this has the distressing — and bizarre — effect of meaning that rands have declined sharply in relation to metacuh.

The Polans still presents itself as a five-star establishment and charges accordingly, with R33 for a lunch or dinner. But rooms are not only threadbare but dirty. And there’s no hot water.

The gardens are as graceful and well kept as ever, with a stunning view over the sparkling Indian Ocean and in place of the wealthy white South Africans who once lazed in the sun, now there are North Korean men, carefully keeping to themselves, Russians carefully keeping to themselves, and a babel of languages from English through French and Portuguese and Italian — drawn from the many nations trying to help Mozambique get on its feet.

TOMORROW The stores about South Africa and the MNR.
The Star's Foreign News Service

MADRID — In an unusual move, Mr. Elio Fernandes, the MNR's chief diplomatic strategist, conferred secretly here with his Lisbon-based delegation.

Diplomatic sources said the choice of a Madrid venue for the meeting might indicate the Portuguese authorities have warned Mr. Fernandes, who normally lives in Lisbon, that he is no longer welcome.

Rumours have been circulating Lisbon that Mr. Fernandes might be detained or have his Portuguese passport confiscated if he returns.

Although unconfirmed, diplomatic sources said this meeting venue could indicate Mr. Fernandes had been forewarned.
Pik leads mission in bid to save Nkomati

Political Correspondent

A SENIOR South African mission flew to Maputo today for urgent discussions to save the tattered Nkomati Accord between South Africa and Mozambique.

The Department of Foreign Affairs today confirmed the one-day visit.

In the South African party are the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and his Deputy Minister, Mr Louis Nel, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, his Deputy Minister, Mr Adriaan Viok and high-ranking officials.

MACHEL THERE?

It was not clear whether President Samora Machel would be included in the talks as he might not be back from Moscow, where he has been attending the funeral of President Konstantin Chernenko.

The hastily arranged meeting is an indication of the serious problems that have arisen in relations between the two countries because of Mozambique's dissatisfaction about the way in which the accord has been implemented.

The continuing activities of the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique is the main bone of contention.

While the South African Government recently again emphasised its commitment to the fulfilment of the accord, Mozambique has grave misgivings, especially about Renamo's activities and it has made accusations that Renamo is still receiving aid from South Africa.
SOUTH Africa and Mozambique have patched up their differences over the Nkomati Accord but the security position in Mozambique remains serious.

This emerges from yesterday's meeting in Maputo between high-ranking delegations from the two countries.

The security position in Mozambique was the main point of discussion.

Allegations that the MNR rebel movement is getting help from South Africa was the main bone of contention between the two countries, and the reason for bitter complaints from Mozambique that the accord was not working.

South Africa has given renewed assurances that it will take decisive action against individuals or organisations supplying the rebels in Mozambique.

**Other sources**

Among these are said to be Portuguese organisations in Johannesburg.

Mozambique is not accusing the South African Government of helping the MNR but feels South Africa is not acting strongly enough against other sources of aid to the rebels.

At the talks, South Africa gave renewed assurances of its commitment to the Accord and Mozambique did the same.

It is understood South Africa is taking steps to monitor the Mozambique border more carefully, especially the movement of private aircraft from Transvaal airfields.

There is also the possibility of low-level radar surveillance at the border.

A statement issued after the talks said both governments were concerned about the increase in violence in Mozambique and proposals to end it were discussed.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, who led the South African delegation, said today the security situation in Mozambique was "a very sensitive and a very serious matter."

He said neither government thought the matter could be resolved immediately. Mr Botha did not want to say what methods of controlling the MNR were discussed.

Today Mr Botha reported back to the State President, Mr F W Botha, and tomorrow he will address a Press conference in Pretoria on the first anniversary of the Nkomati Accord.

- The restoration by South Africa and Mozambique of their faith in the Nkomati Accord was received with shock in Tanzania today, reports the Argus Africa New Service.

Six days ago the Government news media carried headlines declaring "Nkomati is a failure" and quoting President Nyerere as indicating that this had been the conclusion of the leaders of seven frontline states who had met in Lusaka to discuss the issue.

- Nkomati Accord one year old, Page 10.
One year old, but now fading fast?

On the eve of its first anniversary, TOS WENTZEL, Political Correspondent, analyses the problems of the Nkomati accord

ON the eve of its first anniversary, the Nkomati accord is in severe trouble. The seriousness of the crisis is clearly illustrated by yesterday's harried visit to Maputo by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

Of the wide range of issues covered in the accord — signed at a sumptuous ceremony on South Africa's border with Mozambique a year ago tomorrow — it was the speculation surrounding Frelimo's battle against Renamo that were causing the greatest concern.

The latest crisis was preceded by reports from Luanda that President Samora Machel had told his South African front-line leaders that the accord had failed. This came amid growing indications that Renamo rebels were relentlessly increasing pressure on the Frelimo government, with the latter having considerable difficulty in coping.

The bone of contention threatening the accord is Maputo's charges that Renamo is still getting help from South African territory. The South African Government has repeatedly rejected these allegations, pointing out that it has tried to bring the two sides together.

Three political scientists who have monitored developments since the signing of the accord share the view that it is Renamo's activities that pose the greatest danger to the agreement.

Professor Robert Schrire, head of the department of political studies at the University of Cape Town, says the essential problem with the implementation of the accord is that it was created to create a monster than to get it to behave.

In the African context it did not take a great deal to disrupt society. Renamo was therefore still able to operate effectively although it had been cut off from official support from South Africa.

Unless South Africa was prepared to involve itself militarily it was unlikely the Mozambican government could itself contain the situation effectively.

Referring to suggestions that President Machel, who attended the Chernobyl funeral in Moscow this week, may turn to Russia, Professor Schrire said this was unlikely for two reasons:

□ Russia had been unable to 'deliver the goods' in the past because of its own economic problems, and
□ The new Russian regime was unlikely to take any rapid foreign policy decisions, with the result that Mozambique may at the start be only one of the footnotes on its list of priorities.

In spite of the difficulties there were still considerable prestige and possible advantages involved for South Africa as well as Mozambique, he said.

Professor Deon Geldenhuys of the department of political science at the Rand Afrikaans University said it was clear Mozambique was disappointed and disillusioned as it had expected more from the accord.

South Africa had fared better than Mozambique. While the latter had acted against the African National Congress, Renamo was continuing its attacks.

There had been an unequal sharing of the possible benefits of the accord.

The Frelimo government could become so desperate that it might decide to accept help from Russia. On the other hand Russia was not performing very well in Angola.

Also, it could not simply supply military hardware to Mozambique without servicing it.

Professor Geldenhuys predicted that South Africa may have to 'jump off the fence' by agreeing to lend President Machel military assistance against Renamo.

Professor John Barratt, of the SA Institute of International Affairs, said it was clear that the accord was threatened.

Should President Machel decide not to continue with it, it would affect South Africa's credibility badly internationally.

Many developments, including President P W Botha's European tour, had stemmed from the accord and it was supposed to form the basis for stability in Southern Africa.

On the other hand, there would be disadvantages for Mozambique as there had been increased interest in Washington and in the private sector in the United States in efforts to assist Mozambique.

There were also investment and tourist possibilities from South Africa along with harbour development.

While Mozambique was not accusing the South African Government of continuing to support Renamo, South Africa appeared to be unable to say that all help to the rebels through its territory had been stopped. South Africa would have to act decisively in this, Professor Barratt said.

It was understood today that South Africa would make renewed efforts to stop aid to Renamo from passing through its territory. Portuguese groups in Johannesburg were said to be involved in this.

The Mozambicans have also said that more aid reaches the rebels from Portugal and Brazil. The South African Government itself is concerned about the role some elements in the Portuguese government are playing.

South Africa maintains that it has stuck to the letter of the agreement.

At meetings of the Joint Monitoring Commission (JMC) of the two countries South Africa says it has always been able to disprove allegations about Renamo incursions said to have started from the Republic's territory.

South Africa maintains the two countries have co-operated closely since the signing of the accord but that it is not South Africa's duty to help police a situation in its neighbour's territory.

Mr Botha travelled to some East African countries, among them apparently Somaliland and the Camara Islands, in December, and extracted promises from them that they would not allow arms to Renamo to pass through their countries.
Nkomati Accord ‘still on the rails’

THE Nkomati Accord is still on the rails and South Africa and Mozambique have reaffirmed their full commitment to and support for the accord — which will be one year old tomorrow.

This was disclosed in a joint statement yesterday by the South African and Mozambian delegations to top-level talks in Maputo — seen earlier as a last-ditch attempt by Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha to save the accord. Last night’s statement coincides with a statement by the European representative of the MNR rebels that they would not participate in any further talks set up by South Africa and that President Machel’s government was “doomed.”

Among the South African delegation were Mr Pik Botha, General Magnus Malan, Minister of Defence, Mr Louis Nel, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Adriaan Vlok, Deputy Minister of Defence, and Dr Niel Barnard, head of the National Intelligence Service.

Included in the Mozambican delegation were Colonel S Vieira, Minister of Security Affairs, Dr T Hunguana, Deputy Minister of Interior, Lieutenant-Colonel F Houwana, Special Assistant to the President, Mr A J N Chisano, Director of the Presidency, Mr P Comiti, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Mr G Nhongo, Chief of Staff, Border Guards.

The official statement said both delegations agreed that it was essential for the development of the whole Southern African region that the Nkomati Accord should be fully implemented.

Both governments are concerned at the increase in violence in Mozambique and proposals were discussed as to ways and means of bringing it to an end.

The opportunity was used to review progress made in areas of cooperation and certain proposals were made which will have to be considered by both governments.

“Both delegations reiterated their governments’ continued commitment to, and full support of, the Nkomati Accord.”

Mr Botha is expected to brief journalists on the talks in Pretoria tomorrow morning.

The Nkomati Accord was signed amid much pomp and ceremony in the bush on the Mozambican border on March 18 last year, but since then continued resistance by MNR rebels has delayed its implementation.
Nkomati: UK paper plans 39,000 job cuts, in the process of taking over Vodafone’s media business

Two-thirds of UK’s print and online newspapers are at risk of closure under its recent merger with rivals, with 39,000 jobs set to be axed, the company said yesterday.

The cutbacks, which will hit men’s and women’s titles alike, are part of the group’s major restructuring following their acquisition of rival IPC Media last year.

The merged company, which is owned by News Corporation, said it was already working on closures of 200 titles, with plans to cut up to 39,000 jobs in the UK and Ireland.

A spokesman for the company said: "As we have said previously, our plans for the merger with IPC are going well. We are making good progress on the integration of the two businesses and are already working on closures of 200 titles."

"Our focus remains on delivering a strong, sustainable and profitable business. We are confident that this restructuring will enable us to achieve our objectives."
STORIES alleging South African involvement with the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) abound in Maputo.

But how true are they? That the MNR remains a force is obvious. At the time of Nkomati it was thought that the MNR would wither away within about six months because its arms and food supplies had ended.

But two years later it appears to be a greater threat than ever to the Pretoria government.

With the first anniversary of the signing of the Nkomati Accord on Saturday this is a source of intense disappointment and anger to Mozambicans.

They carried out their side of the accord with their utmost, rough eviction of African National Congress members, leaving the organisation with only a token presence in Maputo.

That gave Pretoria what it wanted.

But the Mozambicans say they have not gained in return. The MNR has not been exhausted, and the hoped-for economic benefits have not materialised.

There is a sense of shame among some about what they did to the ANC. "And for what, they ask?

Among Mozambicans generally it is an article of faith that South Africa is still responsible for the MNR, and this is regularly referred to in the monthly bulletin published by the official news agency, AIM.

Thus its latest February issue notes that the Nkomati Accord "moved a few more degrees towards freezing point with an upsurge in January of terrorist activity by MNR bands in the country".

The bulletin lists a series of episodes. Such as After two Britons from Johannesburg were murdered near Komatipoort in January, "Mozambican soldiers followed the bandits' trail which led to the South African border."

And referring to sabotage of electricity pylons in January, "Peasants living in the area where the sabotage took place had told of seeing armed white men entering Mozambique from South Africa at night."

Counter-arguments that it is totally contrary to Pretoria's current interests to keep the MNR going and that President P W Botha has since Nkomati repeatedly distanced himself from the organisation, are met with the response that there is a split inside the South African ruling establishment and that some "elements" are still giving it.

Alternatively it is said that, even if the South African Government is not directly helping the MNR, it is not doing enough to police its own borders to keep the MNR from getting into and out of Mozambique.

"If an ANC man crosses from Mozambique into South Africa your police and army will know about it within an hour and an hour later he will be captured or shot," is how a Mozambican puts it.

"How can you ask me to believe they cannot stop the bandits who are coming across to kill our people?"

The passion is such that it does not allow for any doughts about South Africa's ability to control its borders, despite evidence to the contrary.

A particular widely circulatiing story of the moment is that a South African army lieutenant was caught inside Mozambique on December 31. A linked story is that three other soldiers have been caught since then.

But no substantiating evidence has been made available, not even privately to Western diplomats.

 Asked about the alleged captures, a South African Defence Force spokesman in Pretoria says that "un-

less it is a draft dodger or someone similar, it is impossible that Mozambicans can have or could have captured any South African soldiers, because no South African soldiers are deployed in Mozambique."

But after noting the various accusations and denials, the fact remains that the MNR is going strong. AIM even reports an air drop in the interior of the country and landings on the coast.

Who in Southern Africa has the means and the motivation to keep up supplies on what must be quite a scale?"

Other interests are also named in Maputo as helping the MNR in one form or another. They range from Portuguese (in Portugal, South Africa and South America) through Malawians to Saudi Arabians and wealthy princes in the Gulf States.

Why the Gulf States and Saudi Arabia?

Some suggest that various Arab princes have believed allegations made to them about persecution of the large number of Muslims in Mozambique and are putting money and arms into the MNR.

Others say the Saudis are worried that oil might be found in Mozambique one of these years and they are intent on damaging the country now.

Unlike as these stories sound, they are the stuff of earnest debate in Maputo.

What it finally comes down to is that there is no certainty about who is chiefly responsible for the MNR continuing to be so potent a force. The secret is being well-kept.

But the effects of the violence are clear. Relations between Mozambique and South Africa have progressed little since the first post-Nkomati contacts.

Nor has business increased much — nor can it until Mozambique is secure. Only the most limited tourism is possible.

The MNR attacks are all the more serious because they compound Mozambique's existing problems.

The first 10 years of independence are to be celebrated in June but the country is still struggling under giant burdens of the colonial failure to train and educate blacks, the flight of most of the skilled people a decade ago, the economic mismanagement, and mistakes some because of over-expansion, others because of Marxist dogmas.

And, of course, the drought which has scoured the continent.

Nor is there much light in the tunnel. Many, if not most, government ministers have only a bare handful of people who are competent and able to do their work with confidence.

The outlook for 1985 will take years to produce numbers of people to the levels the country needs, one statistic, for example, reveals that of every 1,600 girls entering school, only 260 complete the four years of primary education.

Another illustration of the country's problems is given in a government report about grain needs for the first four months of the year, there is a projected shortfall of nearly 25% in the total required 339,000 tons, "causing concern about possible increased malnutrition in the months before the next harvest."

A large proportion of the grain comes from abroad, much of it as gifts.

Otherwise Mozambique would be even worse off than it already is.

And yet it is not entirely unrelieved bleakness. Some foreign aid workers speak enthusiastically about progress they see, about a factory that is now making the parts to keep the generators going in other factories, or about a rural area where peasants are showing themselves responsive to new techniques.

Again and again, however, it comes back to the war - whether growth, slow and small as it is, will continue or whether the destruction and deterioration will spread.

The great imponderable is the extent to which the MNR can intensify its violence.

As against this, the government weathering the willingness of the West to recognise it and to provide it with aid — vital food aid, as now planned by the Reagan Administration, also military training.
Maputo calm, but danger lurks outside city

ONLY the brave or the foolish now drive outside Mozambique without armed escort.
The danger of ambush and death at the hands of the Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR) has become too great.

It's a grim commentary on the Nkomati Accord - the first birthday of the signing is tomorrow - that security situation appears to have deteriorated sharply since December, when an upsurge in MNR activity began.

This is the picture pieced together from a range of sources in Maputo and Johannesburg.

Maputo is in a state of effective siege as far as its residents are concerned. They can travel without fear to the 'green belt' which surrounds the city, but not beyond it. Even to drive half an hour out of Maputo to one-time popular beaches up the coast means risking your life. So people don't do it.

The same with the drives to the border - whether the 90km to Komatipoort or the shorter 45-minute run to Swaziland.

During January, the government reported that at least 35 people died in attacks on civilian vehicles.

However grave the security situation, it does not mean that the MNR is in control. Far from it. What the MNR has succeeded in doing is creating fear in many parts of the country so that no one can be sure where next it might strike.

It seems that a state of stalemate has been reached. Machel is not strong enough to destroy the MNR, the MNR is not strong enough to bring down the government. But there is no sign in government circles of panic or anxiety.

TAXI IS A RARE SIGHT

A vital point is that it does not seem that the MNR has in a position to create an alternative government in the rural areas in which it operates.

Mozambique is calm and there is no discernable evidence of any growth in tension since a last visit in mid-December. The city looks rundown and many buildings are more than ever in need of paint. But the main streets are being maintained, and in spite of continuing holes and cracks in pavements there is evidence of repair work.

A taxi is a rare sight and buses are scarce. But the streets are reasonably clean, the sewerage system works, the water flows and the electricity is maintained - when that is, the MNR does not knock out the supplies which are fed from South Africa.

It seems the MNR can, and does, blow up pylons at will. Maputo has a back up plant but it cannot cope with the city's full needs so load has to be shed when the Escom supply is halted.

Food, however, continues to be short to an extent difficult to comprehend for anyone who has not been there.

Go into into a fair-sized supermarket and literally all that is found are bottles - dumpyums - of priã-priã sauce, bottles of hair oil and packets of beans, plus a few rationed foods like maize meal, rice and sugar.

On each visit by this writer over the past few years there has also been one particular product in abundant supply at that time: a couple of years ago it was tins of rat poison, last year it was tins of Bulgarian sausages (on ration), this time it is rolls of poor-quality toilet paper.

There is evidence of rather more food on offer than a year ago, mainly because the drought has broken and some fruit and vegetables are coming from the 'green zone' around the city, with its agricultural co-ops and smallholdings.

LOCAL CURRENCY USELESS

But these additional supplies are being sold on a growing black market. This can be seen at the old market in Maputo where lemons and spinach - at R1 a kilo - and a few other greens can be bought. Bread sells for the equivalent of R5,60 and R7 for small loaves, compared with the official price of R3,60.

The fact is that the local currency - the metical - is virtually useless because there is little to buy, not unless you want a handful of items such as a small tube of Pond's Baseine for R12 or a pair of (poorly cut) boy's shorts for R19.

By way of comparison, the lowest wage for labourers and domestic workers is about R19 a month, office workers get between R120 to R340, professionals earn from R570 upwards to around R1,000.

The government is worried about the black marketeering. Where the black market is not enough then coming backland barter has taken over. You have six lemons or a fish and I have a packet of blades so we do a swap.

At the same time, and at least in Maputo, there is no viable starvation. The food is drowsy and in short supply but somehow people are managing.

An aspect of Mozambique which is again flourishing, as in Lourenco Marques of colonial times, are the pavement cafes - with the difference that blacks are going to them. It has taken time for people to grow accustomed to their right to go there.

The food in the cafes is plentiful, and it is anything but gourmet class. But dishes of fish and chicken can be bought, and at present both coffee and milk are available. It's a lot better than a year ago when people sat around for an evening with nothing more than a glass of water or, possibly, a cup of coffee.

(To be continued)

Rébel raids are at all-time high

Nkomati cheers of last year now just a whisper

— by ——
David Thomas,
The Star’s Foreign News Service

A year ago today thousands of Mozambicans took to the streets to dance and sing praise to the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

The people of Mozambique and the government of President Samora Machel genuinely thought that they were on the threshold of a new era of peace and prosperity.

A whole generation of Mozambicans had never known peace. Twenty years of war - Frelimo’s struggle against Portuguese followed by the Mozambique National Resistance conflict - had almost brought Mozambique to its knees.

Now it was all over, they thought “President Samora”, as the Mozambican leader is popularly called, had just returned from the banks of the Nkomati River. He was clutching a document which he waved to the cheering crowds.

“We want to see it,” the crowds shouted. Till the last minute there had been widespread doubt in Mozambique that President Botha — then Prime Minister Mr P W Botha — would sign the non-aggression pact.

A grinning President Machel told the crowds that South Africa had cut off its support for the MNR which had been devastating the rural areas.

“We can now concentrate all our energies on economic development in peace and tranquillity.”

Peacemaker image

Today, a year later, the smiles are gone as President Machel grimly admits that the Nkomati Accord has been a failure for Mozambique.

There is no peace in Mozambique. Instead, the MNR has increased its devastation. Without peace, the Western aid pledged as a direct consequence of the accord cannot be used to build up the envisaged development projects and destroyed transport networks.

But for South Africa the accord has been a boon. Though the initial Southern Africa peacemaker image Pretoria had won has worn off, the security situation in South Africa has improved dramatically.

The South African Commissioner of Police, General P J Coetzee, said in his annual report this month that there had been a clear decline in intimidation incidents as a result of the accord.

Maputo adhered strictly to its side of the bargain. Immediate steps were taken to stop the African National Congress from using Mozambique as a military base and infiltration route.

For reasons not been made clear, South Africa has been unable or unwilling - or both - to carry out its commitment concerning the MNR, which it took over from the Rhodesian Government at the time of Zimbabwe independence.

Reports of increasing cross-border incidents back the Mozambican belief that the MNR is still receiving support in South Africa.

Till recently, President Machel preferred to believe that help was coming from right-wing political and military elements in South Africa opposed to the Pretoria leaders’ agreement with Maputo.

But now President Machel and the Frelimo pragmatists who supported the rapprochement with “apartheid-ridden South Africa” are openly questioning Pretoria’s commitment to the accord.

Many even feel, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM, that “there has been bad faith on the part of the South African Government right from the start.”

They cannot believe that the MNR can have such obvious support from South Africa without the knowledge of Pretoria.

The belief is fuelled by widespread rumours that the South African Government is now convinced that it backed the wrong horse in President Machel.

Rebels’ activity has reached an all-time high.

They now operate in all 10 of Mozambique’s vast provinces.

It is thought in Maputo now that the South African Government has decided on an attitude of benign neglect towards the situation in Mozambique, with the possibility that the MNR will either topple the government or at least come to some sort of power-sharing agreement. Such a situation would be preferable for Pretoria, which remains distrustful of the Marxist influence in Mozambique.

To all appearances, the accord is washed up, despite the reiteration of support for it by the Mozambican and South African delegations in Maputo this week.

What is puzzling Southern Africa observers is President Machel’s continued commitment. He is said to be under strong pressure from more radical Frelimo leadership members to abrogate the accord and allow the ANC to return.

President Machel has already hinted that he may be forced to turn to Russia again for increased military help against the MNR, a subject almost certainly broached when he met the Soviet leaders in Moscow this week after the funeral of President Chernikin.
Pik says crooks funding the rebels

Weekend Argus Correspondent

PRETORIA. — International smugglers and counterfeiters have been funding the highly successful Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), says the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha.

Two men have fled, several have been arrested and a ring of diamond, emerald, ivory and prawn smugglers has been uncovered.

Displaying counterfeit R50 and $100 notes at a Press conference in Pretoria, Mr. Botha challenged reporters to tell the difference between real R50 notes and the fake ones.

The fake dollar notes — $12 million worth to a remain of paper — were of even better quality.

Disclosing police investigations to counter claims that the rebel movement was funded by South Africa, Mr. Botha said a further source of finance for the MNR "has been shown to be an international network of bankers, financiers and businessmen with large economic interests in Africa, Latin America and Europe."

The South African Police have uncovered an MNR-connected gang based in Johannesburg. It was counterfeiting rands and dollars and printing anti-Frelimo propaganda.

Two of the top suspects had fled to Europe, but several others had been arrested and would soon be brought to court. Extradition treaties were being studied with a view to getting the two main suspects back to South Africa.

Mr. Botha said the SAP also uncovered evidence indicating that individuals connected with the MNR were responsible for large-scale smuggling of ivory, emeralds, diamonds and prawns from Mozambique.

Goods

In some cases the smugglers paid for goods with counterfeit cash. Indications were that aircraft, including at least one with United States registration, were used in these operations.

Of the web of bankers, financiers and businessmen, Mr. Botha said they were apparently determined to try to turn Mozambique into their own private economic preserve.
Botha: Aid ‘on merit’

Political Staff

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, said in an interview last night that South Africa would be prepared to consider military intervention in Mozambique "on merit" and if asked publicly to do so by the West and President Samora Machel’s government.

He was reacting to reports from London that both the United States and Britain favoured South African intervention in Mozambique to prop up President Machel’s government against MNR rebels and to rescue the Nkomati Accord.

"When approached last night, Mr Botha said "My reaction is that if we are approached publicly by Western sources to deal with the military situation we will consider it on merit."

- UK wants SADF aid for Maputo, page 4
LISBON — The Mozambique News Agency reported that the Renamo (Renamo) yesterday denied any suggestion that it was being funded by an international network of smugglers and couriers.

The allegations were made by South Africa's Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, at a press conference on Saturday to mark the first anniversary of a non-aggression accord signed with Mozambique.

"Renamo is obliged to deny such ignoble accusations," a statement issued by Renamo said.

It said the eight-year-old insurgency was carried out by a "nationalist organization" fighting against "Soviet imperialism" and "regional expansionism," and that "already demonstrated by South Africa.

Renamo said Mr Botha revealed "profound irresponsibility" in alleging that Renamo was being backed by an "international web" of financiers, including smugglers and currency forgers, in its war against the Mozambican Government — UPI.

---

BECOME MORE VALUABLE TO YOUR COMPANY!

(IT COULD SAVE YOUR JOB)

HOW? PLEASE BE OUR GUEST (ALL RACES — NO OBLIGATION) WHILE WE EXPLAIN HOW AT ANY OF THE FREE PREVIEWS

of the

DALE CARNEGIE COURSE

• Greater self-confidence
• Make decisions easily
• Make more money
• Think and act positively
• Handle people problems
• A happier home life
• Control worry and tension
• Progress at work
• Speak effectively
• A better social life
• Develop leadership

PLEASE BE OUR GUESTS

NEWLANDS 7:30pm. WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE, Newlands Hotel, Main Road, Newlands (opposite Pearls Hotel) CAPE TOWN: 7:30pm. WEDNESDAY 12 JUNE, Newlands Hotel, Main Road, Newlands (opposite Pearls Hotel)

FORWARDED BY LEN STEVENS & ASSOCIATES

---

RUSH TO

DO AT THE GST INC.

NOW AND

---
SA warned to stay out of Mozambique struggle

Political Correspondent
DR Frederik van Zyl Slabbert, leader of the Progressive Federal Party, today warned that it would be disastrous for South Africa to become militarily involved in the struggle between Frelimo and Renamo.

But he had no objection to a security force being provided to protect Cahora Bassa and power supply lines, as provided for in the Nkomati Accord.

"Only when military and other involvements are conducted in terms of formal agreements for the whole world to observe, can misunderstanding, scapegoating and false accusations be avoided."

Meanwhile Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha has confirmed that no request had been received from either Britain or the United States that South Africa give military assistance to Mozambique to bring Renamo to heel.

He said, however, "if Western governments and President Machel make requests in precise terms in the present situation it would be considered."

Pretoria moves to cut Renamo supply lines

As South African Foreign Minister Mr Pj Botha delivered a message to Mozambique President Samora Machel yesterday about the Bkomati Accord, measures to prevent support reaching Mozambican rebels from South Africa were being prepared in Pretoria.

An SADF spokesman said last night the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had declared the South Africa/Mozambique border area in the Eastern Transvaal a special restricted airspace.

The space stretches from Limpopo in the north to Swaziland in the south.

The measure, which should help prevent private interests from giving logistic support to Mozambique rebels, will also curb smuggling in the area.

Mr Machel said after the meeting with Mr Botha that the accord had not met the objectives that had led to its signing.

He said peace had not come to Mozambique because the South African authorities had failed to take strong measures to put an end to the activities of bandits operating from South African territory.

In London, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere accused South Africa of breaking the accord even before it started because it wanted a puppet regime in Maputo.

He said Africa understood Mr Machel's need for a security agreement with South Africa but that the continent had not expected that much would come out of it. — Sapa, The Star Bureau
Nkomati Accord. However, it seems the accord has been salvaged.

Bloodshed and chaos in Mozambique will not cease overnight. Western intelligence sources say the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR) is better off today than a year ago. But diplomatic and Mozambican sources believe the SA's commitment is now firmer and more categorical. This could make things much more difficult for the MNR.

Machel, back in Maputo after attending Konstantin Chernenko's Moscow funeral, now faces a tough decision whether to ask SA for military or quasi-military support to safeguard Mozambique's strategic areas. That seems to be the only quick way to put Mozambique on the road to peace and prosperity.

 Pretoria and Maputo have discussed the formation of a corps of private security guards for this purpose, but it is clear that such a force will have to be made up of professional soldiers who would need fairly sophisticated military equipment and air support. Equipment would almost certainly come from SA, and most of the manpower would also have to be recruited (or seconded) from the SA security forces.

The suggestion has been made that SA should be directly involved militarily, and State President PW Botha says the suggestion will be considered "on merit" if Machel asks for it publicly. The idea has been mooted that SA's 32 Battalion, made up of black Portuguese-speaking ex-FNLA soldiers (with a motley bunch of white professional soldiers as the leader element) should be used. The battalion has been operating successfully in Angola for a number of years.

Ironically, immediately after the signing of Nkomati, Frelimo was prepared to accept direct military aid, but SA was not prepared to render it then. Frelimo is now less sure on the venue.

SA is hoping that diplomatic efforts to persuade countries like Malawi, the Comoro Islands and Portugal to stop aid to the MNR will be successful. Machel has apparently also been asked to give public assurances that Muslims in his country won't be harassed, since the alleged harassment is the main reason for strong MNR support from some Arab states.

Last week's tête-à-tête between senior SA and Mozambican cabinet ministers in Maputo involved some straight talk from Frelimo, who achieved some satisfaction on two important issues:

1. Their claim that elements in the SA Defence Force (SADF) were still supporting the MNR. Defence Minister Magnus Malan is said to have agreed that several SADF members had been found to have MNR connections, that he had to transfer or dismiss Mozambican members of the SADF from bases near the Mozambique border, and that an interpreter at the SADF headquarters, with active MNR connections, was dismissed, and that reactionaries ex-Mozambican colonials in Johannesburg were still active in supporting the MNR. Foreign Minister Pik Botha told Maputo that a police crackdown on these people produced evidence that they were engaged in printing MNR propaganda and counterfeit money to fund the movement.

The question being asked is why Botha and Malan waited so long before taking action and telling Maputo the facts. Since the signing of Nkomati more than a year ago, it has been an open secret that some Portuguese businessmen in Johannesburg were actively supporting the MNR and that they were based at a one-star hotel near the CBD. The FM reported months ago (Current Affairs January 18) that the security police had been asked by the Department of Foreign Affairs to investigate these elements.

Frelimo has also repeatedly complained that elements in the SADF were still supporting the MNR, and on more than one occasion presented Malan with evidence to this effect.
M'bique paralysed by conflict and fear

By PETER GRESON in Maputo

HAND-WRITTEN posters on the windows of the main office of Mozambique's national airline, LAM, state that reservations and ticket sales for all domestic flights have been suspended until further notice.

"Right now, you can't even buy an aspirin in Maputo," said Canadian aid worker Mr Don Langford.

"One wonders how far a country can go down, but there is no bottom," commented the head of an international relief agency who asked not to be named. "Sometimes you feel that everything has come to a halt."

Only three months short of its 10th anniversary of independence, Mozambique is a country paralysed by hunger and shortages ranging from medicines to fuel.

"It is a bit hard for us," Mr Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy at the Ministry of Internal Trade, said in an interview. "Local industrial activity has almost collapsed."

An official government report issued this month appealed for immediate international assistance to avert further disaster in a country ranked by the United Nations as the fourth-worst of 21 African countries affected by famine.

Mr Carvalho estimated that despite current good crop prospects and food pledges from international donors, Mozambique would still be short of nearly 300,000 tons of maize, wheat and rice this year.

Like the rest of Southern Africa, this former Portuguese colony was blighted by a three-year drought which only ended late last year.

"Tens of thousands of people died," Mr Carvalho said, "at least 100,000 from starvation or related diseases in Gaza and Inhambane from 1982 to 1984. These are only two of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

About 2.5 million of Mozambique's 15 million population are officially estimated to be currently affected by food shortage."

President MACHEL ... many problems

... But relief efforts are proving ineffective due to a lack of fuel, trucks and other equipment and security problems which have escalated sharply in the past year.

Despite the Nkomati Accord signed by Mozambique and South Africa a year ago, Mozambique is still plagued by Renamo guerrillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Marxist Government. They continue to create mayhem across the country, slaughtering villagers and foreign aid workers, sabotaging power lines and severely disrupting transport and internal trade.

Aid worker Mr Langford, a 38-year-old from London, Ontario, spent six weeks in Mozambique supervising the distribution of a 40,000-tonne donation of maize in Inhambane province north of here.

"In southern Inhambane, farmers have not had salt for two years, yet it is produced in the northern part of the province.

"Until last June, the rebels stopped the salt from moving. Then the army moved in and flushed them out. But now there is no fuel, so they still can't get salt," he said.

Mr Carvalho and relief agency workers acknowledged that some of the food aid bought in neighbouring Malawi was grown by peasants in the northwestern province of Tete who crossed the border to barter their crops rather than sell them to the State because they regard the Mozambican currency as worthless.

"That's nonsense," the Mozambican official said. "What we need is a programme to bring food from the north to the south. But how can we do that when we are at war?"

The Mozambican metical (mt, plural meticais) officially trades at 45 to the US dollar. On the black market the going rate is more than 1 000mt to the dollar but there are few takers and Maputo's only well-stocked store in a hard currency shop which takes only dollars and South African rand.

Travellers arriving in the country are obliged to exchange the equivalent of $25 to ensure that they buy some meticais with their foreign exchange.

In the "people's market" there are only small amounts of fish for sale each day in a place once renowned for its prawns. There are no eggs and no meat and the only vegetable available in any quantity is watercress.

"The black market rate is terrible," Mr Carvalho said, "but you will have a black market so long as you have no consumer goods and no commodities you can buy with meticais."

He added that the State was now planning to supply peasants with consumer goods as an incentive to produce surplus's.

"I just went out into the country and asked a farmer if he had good crops. He said he had enough to eat.

"I said 'Couldn't you produce more?' He asked me 'What for? Why should I produce more?' There is stuff stolen or I sell it. What do I do with the money? There's nothing to buy."

— Sapa-Reuter
For Mozambique there is no bottom

PETER GRESSON reports from Maputo

Like the rest of Southern Africa, this former Portuguese colony was hit by a three-year drought which only ended late last year. "Tens of thousands of human beings lost their lives," Mr Carvalho said. "At least 100 000 people died from starvation or related diseases in Gaza and Inhambane from 1982 to 1984," he added, referring to only two of Mozambique's 10 provinces.

About 2.5 million of Mozambique's 13 million population are officially estimated to be currently affected by food shortages. But relief efforts are proving ineffective because of a lack of fuel, trucks and other equipment, and security problems which have escalated sharply in the past year.

Guerrillas opposed to President Samora Machel's Marxist government have created mayhem across the country, slaughtering villagers and foreign aid workers, sabotaging power lines and severely disrupting transport and internal trade.

Mr Carvalho estimated that despite current good crop prospects and food pledges from international donors, Mozambique would still be short of nearly 300 000 tons of maize, wheat and rice this year.

well-stocked store is a hard currency shop which takes only South African rand and dollars. Travellers arriving in the country are obliged to exchange the equivalent of 25 dollars to ensure that they buy some maticas with their foreign exchange.

"The black market rate is terrible," Mr Carvalho said. "But you will have a black market so long as you have no consumer goods and no commodities you can buy with maticas."

He added that the state was now planning to supply peasants with consumer goods as an incentive to produce surpluses.

Asked how this fitted in with the official policy of Marxism, he replied: "It's not a question of Marxism; it's a question of a disrupted economy."

"I just went out into the country and asked a farmer if he had good crops. He said he had enough to eat, but I said 'Could you produce more?'. He asked me what for, why should I produce more. Then it's stolen or I sell it. What do I do with the money? There's nothing to buy.

— SAPA-RNS"
Lisbon — Mozambican rebels claimed yesterday in a
communique distributed here that they had killed 431
Government troops and wounded 729 others in raids
across six provinces over the past two weeks.

The Mozambican national resistance movement
Renamo said in a statement issued in Lisbon it had
captured 47 Government soldiers and large quantities
of arms and ammunition. Rebel casualties were given
as 19 killed and 47 wounded.

Renamo claimed it knocked out 31 high-tension cable
posts on March 27, blacking out the capital, Maputo, for
what the rebels said was a “long period.”

The rebels said they had attacked and occupied
Government positions all over the country in recent
rains, destroying trains and road bridges.

Renamo said 453 civilians had been killed and
about 1,000 wounded in bombardments of towns and
villages as a “last resort” by Government helicopters
and planes.

Renamo said its forces had carried out several suc-
cessful ambushes of Government troops between
March 13 and March 28, and claimed that more than 20
military barracks were occupied by its forces.

It added that its guerrillas blew up nine road bridges
in the provinces of Maputo and Gaza and destroyed five
trains in Nampula province on the rail line to Malawi.

The group said it destroyed 13 Government
armoured cars, five tanks and 239 other vehicles and
that the arms and ammunition seized included heavy
artillery, mortars and anti-aircraft guns.
We’ve captured Govt buildings and killed 400, claims Renamo

LISBON—Mozambican rebels said yesterday they had attacked and occupied government positions all over the country in recent raids, killing more than 400 soldiers and destroying trains and road bridges.

In a communiqué distributed in Lisbon, the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), also said 453 civilians had been killed and about 1000 wounded in bombardments of towns and villages as a 'last resort' by government helicopters and planes.

Renamo said its forces wounded more than 700 government troops and took 27 prisoners in attacks on army barracks and ambushes on convoys in seven provinces between March 13 and March 28.

It claimed more than 20 military barracks were occupied by its forces and that it sabotaged power lines in moputo and attacked positions 10 km from the city.

Renamo put its own casualties in the raids at 10 killed and 47 wounded and said 275 government soldiers had surrendered.

It added its guerrillas blew up nine road bridges in the province of moputo and gaza and destroyed five trains in nampula province on the rail line to malawi.

The group said it destroyed 13 government armoured cars, five tanks and 239 other vehicles and that its forces seized arms and ammunition, including heavy artillery, mortars and anti-aircraft guns. (Sapa-Regis)
MNR claims civilians being bombed

Argus Foreign Service
LISBON — Mozambican MNR rebels have claimed they have seized 26 garrison posts, blacked out Maputo twice and demolished nine southern road bridges in intensified attacks between March 13 and 20.

The MNR, in a written communiqué issued yesterday, accused Maputo of "paranoid destruction" air-attack defensive strategy striking civilian zones controlled by the MNR.

They said Pretoria was following a shortsighted "constructive engagement" policy towards Mozambique.

"In objective terms, Freixo has clearly been defeated militarily, but Pinochet is incapable of perceiving this truth," the communiqué said. "His policy of constructive engagement has obviously been abortive."

Indiscriminate

The two-page communiqué, distributed in the Portuguese capital by MNR spokesman Mr. Jorge Correia, said the Mozambican Air Force recently began launching indiscriminate bombing and strafing strikes against civilian targets in rebel-held zones in the southern and central provinces of Maputo, Gaza and Sofala.

During the past two weeks air strikes by Moscow-supplied — and sometimes Soviet-piloted — MiG-17 jets and Mi-24 helicopters killed 453 civilians and wounded about 1,000, the communiqué said.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the rebel war claims.
MNR Rebels Claim Several Victories and Sake SA Policy

218

The Star Monday April 1 1985
More MiGs for Machel, reports Pentagon

Argus Foreign Service
WASHINGTON. — The Soviet Union has delivered at least 44 MiG-21 fighter aircraft to Mozambique, according to a Pentagon report to be made public later today.

The report says Mozambique has had some of the 1,250km-an-hour jet fighters for some time, and that deliveries in 1984 raised the total to at least 44.

It does not say whether the fighters are being flown and maintained by Soviet military personnel.

The MiG-21 is roughly on a par with the delta-winged Mirage fighters of the SA Air Force, although it is not as well equipped.

Angola last year took delivery of more modern fighter aircraft — the MiG-23 Flogger and the Su-22 Fitter.

"The most important instrument for the spread of Soviet influence in Sub-Saharan Africa continues to be military aid," the report says.

In return, the Soviets have access to military facilities that enable them to deploy their forces where Western forces do not operate in strength — such as the eastern South Atlantic.

The Mozambique Government is putting the economy on a war footing, reports the Argus Africa News Service.

Emphasising the army's main role, that of combating the MNR rebels, Maputo has given it priority in the allocation of food and consumer goods.
Mozambique now has 44 Red Jets

Russia sending in still more fighter aircraft — report

WASHINGTON — Moscow has

8/17/20

May 18, 2012

812
Maputo plans war economy

BY JOSÉ CAETANO

THE Mozambican Government yesterday issued a major policy
communique announcing the
"building of a war economy" that will allocate a larger slice of the national resources to
the fight against the
Mozambique National Resis-
tance (MNR) rebels.

The government also intends to increase revenue-generating
exports, as well as to improve
economic management.

The communique, containing a
planned series of wide-ranging
measures, was issued after meetings — under the chair-
manship of President Samora
Machel — of the Mozambican
Cabinet, the Permanent
Commission of the National Assem-
bly and the 11-man Political Bu-
reau of Frelimo.

It said 1985 "must be a funda-
mental year for the building of a
war economy" and added that a
number of as yet unspecified
measures were to be taken to
ensure a significant increase in
the production of agri-
cultural goods.

The steps to intensify the fight
against MNR rebels operating
in Mozambique — and the fact
that no reference was made to
the Nkomati Accord — are seen
as clear indication that the Mo-
zambican Government has har-
dened its stance towards the
rebels and that it no longer sees
the accord as the main factor in
its fight against the rebels.

Well-informed sources in
Maputo pointed out yesterday that
all Mozambique expected from
South Africa with regard to se-
curity was that MNR fighters
received no aid from South Afri-
can territory.

Among the special measures
to be taken to strengthen the
Mozambican armed forces will be
"the transfer of skilled man-
power and other resources to
the military and an increase in
the supplying of goods for the
army."

This is understood to mean that
civilians with "special skills"
will be seconded to the various branches of the coun-
try's defence force.

"The training and equipping of
defence force" will also be speeded up.

Explaining these steps, the
communique said: "The eco-

omy and the military are inter-

nately linked."

"The fight against the bandits
and the guaranteed security of
economic installations will con-
tribute towards increased pro-
duction and strengthen our
strategic advantage."

"This is the decisive condi-
tion for restoring peace and
tranquility to our peo-
ple, as well as for the recon-
struction and development of the
national economy."

Mozambique recently re-
cived pledges of military
aid from a variety of West-
ern countries, including the
United States.

Referring to sources of fi-
ncial support for the
MNR, the communique
said: "The mentors of the
rebels and those who
finance them are for-
gotten causes of colonialism,
enemies of our indi-

pendence and freedom.

These individualists are
former settler capitalists in
Mozambique. They are
those who, at independence,
loot their ability to repress,
exploit and pillage the Mo-
zambican people."

They are the former
owners of the sugar, tea,
cement factories, of the
oil refinery and the banks.
They are the former owners
of plantations and of mines,
of landholdings and apart-
ment blocks.

"The aim of such people is
to recover their former
privileges. They want to
return to the past, they live on
the illusion that it is pos-
ible to turn the clock back."

"The final aim of the ag-
gression we face is to re-
conciliation Mozambique and the
main instrument for this is
the MNR."

Maputo's new plans
to fight MNR rebels

On the subject of the
planned intensified fight,
the communique said: "The
war against the MNR is the
continuation of the armed
struggle for national liber-
ation and not a civil war."

Turning to economic
matters, the communique
said an important objective
would be to increase the
supply of "basic consumer
goods to the people" — de-
scribed as "a fundamental
priority for 1985."

While placing the main
blame for Mozambique's
economic problems on ex-
ternal factors like the war,
natural disasters, and the
"unfavourable economic
conjuncture", the commu-
nique emphasised that
"weakness in management
and lack of control contrib-
uted significantly to the failure to meet planned tar-
gets."

The communique said it
was now necessary to re-
launch the "political
and administrative offensive"
against bureaucracy, ineffi-
ciency, carelessness, negligi-
gen and corruption, an
defensive started by Presi-
dent Machel in 1980.

The document called on
state officials at all levels to
"look to the people for
strength and inspiration,
and to take heed of what the
people are thinking."

The communique said
measures were underway to
rectify current work
methods and to establish
more adequate methods of
state administration and
economic management...
Machel the one bar to anarchy

TEN years after independence, Mozambique has an illiteracy rate officially estimated at 98%. The main block of the central hospital in Maputo is closed for lack of staff and medicines and an adult's ration in urban areas of cereals — maize, wheat or rice — is 1.5 kg a month.

In 1975, President Samora Machel's Marxist Government inherited one of the most backward and brutalised states in Africa. Today it is still battling against the odds to overcome centuries of under-development and 20 years of civil war.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, said in an interview "We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good. We cannot decline any further, because we'll not allow it to happen."

Mr Chissano spoke bravely of strong measures to reverse the trend of the past decade, but declined to say what they would entail and acknowledged that Mozambique could not make economic and social progress while it was still ravaged by war.

The decline of Mozambique's economy to a point where it is almost non-existent has been due to the combined effects of a weak infrastructure inherited from Portugal, failed policies of centralisation and co-operative farms and human and natural calamities like drought, famine, cyclones, floods and war.

Mr Chissano and other officials readily accept that the security problem is the key to the distant prospect of peace and prosperity for Mozambique.

"Maybe we will get some peace this year.

By PETER GREGSON in Maputo

but if that is so it will be the result of our own military effort," said Mr Carlos Carvalho, Director of the National Economy in the Ministry of Internal Trade.

Just over a year ago, Mozambique signed a non-aggression accord with South Africa which it hoped would bring a quick end to rebel activity which has blighted development efforts. In the pact, South Africa pledged not to allow its territory to be used as a base for aggression against its ideologically divergent neighbour.

Mr Chissano said the Nkomati accord had not borne the fruits expected at the time.

"We have achieved one thing: the South African Government and its army have ceased to attack Mozambique directly, crossing the border with their troops, or by air, and also have ceased to supply massively the armed bands.

"However, the banditry and violence continue in Mozambique and the arm of speedup up the defeat of banditry has not been attained," Mr Chissano added.

Since the escalation of violence in recent months, Pretoria has offered to send troops to help control the rebels if once backed Mr Chissano said Mozambique did not understand South Africa's motive in making such an offer.

"They should control the bandits in their own country and this control should be effective," he added, charging that "individuals or groups other than the government in South Africa were still aiding the rebels.

Asked about talks with neighbouring black states on them sending forces to help end the fighting, Mr Chissano said:

"We will not exclude the possibility of asking for support from our friends in case the threat to our sovereignty requires it. Whom we would address for help would depend on what we want to do with the forces."

About 1,000 Zimbabwean troops guard the oil pipeline from Beira to eastern Zimbabwe and road convoys from Zimbabwe through northwestern Tete province to Malawi.

Mr Chissano stressed that Mozambique wanted to make it clear to South Africa and others who had backed or were backing the Mozambique National Resistance rebels that it was not prepared to negotiate with a force regarded here only as bandits.

"We don't have a political opposition. We are not going to undertake any political negotiations or talks with the bandits who represent nothing of Mozambique's opinion," he added.

Diplomats and aid workers here agree that, while the ruling Frelimo party may not be as popular as it used to be following a decade of hardship, the rebels were not a viable alternative and President Samora Machel was still personally popular.

"It's a bit of a case of a plague on both your houses for the ordinary people," a Western diplomat said. "But Machel is not replaceable at this point.

"He's the glue that holds what there still is together. Without him there would just be anarchy." — Sapa-Reuters
Renamo just short of delivering the crucial blow

VEHICLES began to assemble at Marracuene, a village on an inlet from the Indian Ocean 30 km north of Maputo at about 7am.

By nine o'clock when they moved off on the 90-minute drive to Beira, further north in Gaza province, they were a motley file of 94 trucks, buses and cars, some of them so old and battered it seemed impossible they were still running.

The daily convoy began in February after rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR, also known as Renamo), who have escalated their attacks around the capital Maputo in the past six months, attacked buses along the route, wrecking them and slaughtering the passengers.

But the protection the army can offer the travelers and trucks loaded with food, cement and logs is slim. There are no escort vehicles. Instead small groups of soldiers with automatic rifles and grenade launchers clamber on the back of trucks where there is space or take empty seats in cars.

The commander, a sergeant, summoned one of the newer cars to lead the way, climbed into the front passenger seat and the string of vehicles lumbered off

The convoy runs about 100 km into Gaza province, which with neighboring Inhambane are the two of Mozambique's 10 provinces least affected by rebel activities at present.

"Where are the bandits (bandits)" I asked a soldier. He waved into the distance "How far?" He shrugged.

"Around Maputo, soldiers man checkpoints on all roads at intervals from 2 km to 10 km, some of them no more than a piece of string stretched across the road and a few troops in tattered camouflage outfits lying at the side.

The soldiers have no transport and flag down cars to get lifts from one control post to another."

But few of the roads are safe to travel. "Every time you stick your head out on the road you take risks," a United Nations relief official said.

"The MNR operate at will! A year ago you could drive to South Africa and back in a day, now you cannot go at all," a Western diplomat said.

Mozambique and South Africa, hitherto bitter and long-time foes, last March signed the unprecedented non-aggression accord on their joint border, only 60 km west of Maputo.

Despite a promise in the pact by Pretoria to end direct assistance to the MNR, Mozambique's security problems in the past year have worsened instead of improving as expected.

Early in January, following the killings of at least nine foreign aid workers, the Government warned diplomatic missions it could no longer guarantee the security of foreign nationals.

Wide areas of the pock-marked capital, a ghost of its former glory as an Indian Ocean playground, suffer day after day of blackouts as rebels knock out electricity pylons as quickly as they can be repaired.

"Renamo has surprised both sides," a European diplomat said. "But they can't win. They're not that sort of an organisation."

"--They have no political base. They have never been very unified or centrally ruled. Renamo is against the government, but who knows what they are for?" he said.

Officials and diplomats are hard-pressed to explain why the MNR, which they estimate has about 15,000 men, was able to step up its actions so sharply in the past year, particularly around Maputo which previously had been barely touched by war.

Most diplomats agreed that before signing the Nkomati non-aggression accord, South Africa had handed over large amounts of supplies to the MNR to enable it to operate for a long time yet.

Pretoria has acknowledged that it used to back the rebels, but now says that support has ended. Last week it declared its border with Mozambique a restricted air space to counter harsh Mozambican criticism that the MNR was still being supplied from South African soil, whether by the Government or privately.

Diplomats also said there was undoubtedly backing for the MNR from the "Portuguese connection", former settlers who fled mainly to South Africa and Portugal at independence in 1975, losing their property and belongings, and who now want revenge.

"Renamo is an awful lot of different things. They have created a Frankenstein, a monster that's now out of control," the diplomat added. -- Sapa-Reporter
Mozambique's Future

Security: the Key to Prosperity

From Peter

...
It is impossible to predict when
may occur when the weather

The Minister of Water Affairs

The Minister of Development and Education

The Government Service Pension

The Ministry of Communication

The Ministry of Finance

1985, 4 APRIL 1985

1985, 4 APRIL 1985
MNR deny holding two SA soldiers

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Senior MNR officers here have emphatically denied reports that Mozambican troops captured two South African soldiers accompanying anti-Marxist rebels operating inside the country.

But sources in Maputo insist the details of the capture are broadly correct.

In Lisbon, MNR spokesman Jorge Correia said: "South African troops have never entered the country in support of our forces. We don't need them. The reports are absurd."

However, State-run Portuguese radio has carried reports quoting Western diplomats in Maputo, claiming the arrest of the South Africans, one of whom is said to be an officer — was verified.
Zimbabwe to send more troops to Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service
HARARE — The Zimbabwean Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Mugabe, has pledged to deploy more of his country's troops in Mozambique to protect "installations vital to Zimbabwe's economy."

Addressing a passing-out parade of paramilitary units of the people's militia, Mr. Mugabe accused South Africa of using "MNR bandits" to sabotage Zimbabwe's road and rail links to Mozambican ports with the aim of diverting Zimbabwe's exports through South African routes and ports.

The Prime Minister told more than 3,000 officers and men at the parade that they "would be deployed throughout the country to provide additional security during the coming general election.

The militiamen were trained by instructors who received their training from a detachment of North Koreans.

Zimbabwe has had units of its national army in Mozambique since late 1981, following sabotage attacks on the Beira-Mutare oil pipeline and the Beira-Mutare road.

It is generally believed that at least 2,000 men have been deployed inside Mozambique to help hard-pressed Frelimo forces.

A mechanised infantry battalion is operating in the Tete area and is responsible for escorting convoys of lorries through the "Tete corridor" to and from Malawi.

MNR rebels have hit the convoys on a number of occasions and Zimbabwean troops are understood to have carried out successful limited follow-up operations after the ambushes, resulting in a number of MNR casualties.

Zimbabwean army units are also deployed along the pipeline and guarding bridges and other installations.
Mozambican officials confirm SA ‘soldiers’ held

The Star’s Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican officials have confirmed that authorities in Maputo are holding two alleged South African soldiers seized in February near a sabotaged bridge close to the capital, it is reported here.

In a dispatch from Maputo, the Notícias de Portugal news agency yesterday quoted unnamed military and security ministry sources as saying investigations were under way to clarify the incident, which presented some questions and doubts.

DEserters

They said Mozambican authorities had informed Pretoria immediately after the capture of the two white men in mid-February and the incident was being discussed in the joint security commission set up under the Nkomati Accord.

The agency quoted its sources, who asked not to be identified, as saying the men identified themselves as a lieutenant and a soldier of unspecified rank who deserted the SADF and crossed into Mozambique to join the African National Congress.

The identities of the two men, who are being held under “special house arrest,” have not been disclosed, the agency said.

It quoted one source as saying the alleged lieutenant appeared to be “mentally deranged.”

Authorities in Pretoria have denied the two men are members of the SADF.

The agency’s sources, who did not give precise details of the incident, said the South Africans were seized with a Mozambican guide near Moamba, about 25 km from the border.

“As far as Mozambique’s military authorities are concerned, the three men were apprehended while on a sabotage mission against the railway,” the agency said.

Asked to comment on the claims, the Defence Force said that unless the men were draft dodgers or similar fugitives, Mozambique could not have captured any South African soldiers because no South Africans were deployed in Mozambique.
Island linked to supply of MNR weapons

By Joao Santa Rita

Supply flights to the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) are departing from the island of Anjouan in the Indian Ocean, informed sources said today.

Anjouan, also known asليماني, is part of the Comoro Islamic Republic, which was recently accused of allowing planes with arms and supplies for the MNR to depart from its territory.

The sources said that France, as the former colonial power with close relations with the Comoros, had been asked to put pressure on President Ahmed Abdallah to end these flights.

PROPAGANDA

In Portugal, business concerns have come out in support of government moves to curtail the propaganda activities of the MNR from Portuguese territory.

Portuguese sources said a consortium of banks had told the right-wing daily O Dia that it faced the cancellation of advertisements if it continued to give "undue publicity" to the MNR.
ESCOM has announced it is to provide 40 transmission towers to Mozambique, at a cost of approximately R300,000, to replace those damaged by storms last month.
Eskom to aid Mozambique

Eskom will supply the Mozambique's electricity supplier with 40 transmission towers to replace those damaged by storms. Eskom announced yesterday.

Mr IC Macrae, senior general manager, said shipment of the R600 000 towers would start this week.

"It is normal practice for Eskom to co-operate with electricity suppliers in neighbouring states."
Two national servicemen who disappeared mysteriously four-and-a-half years ago might be under arrest in Mozambique after inadvertently crossing the border with that country.

Mr Percy Lew of the Randburg Round Table who has been personally involved in the search for the two men said that recent reports stating that Mozambique was holding two South African soldiers could be a link with the two missing men.

"I realise that this is grabbing at straws but there is always the possibility that the two soldiers referred to in the article are the missing men," he said.

The two men, Lance Corporal A Coetzee and Lance Corporal GJ Dreyer, were on a private flight from Wonderboom in Pretoria to Graskop in the Eastern Transvaal when they disappeared on October 31, 1980.

Despite intensive searches involving the South African Air Force and Civil Aviation authorities, the two men were never found.

Telefaxes were sent to all southern African countries but none reported signs of the blue-and-white Piper 180 with registration number ZS-VVK.

"They simply disappeared into thin air," said Mr Lew.

He added however that 18 months after their disappearance an eyewitness said an aircraft, identified as the missing one, had landed on the road between Burgersfort and Lu- denburg to obtain directions to Graskop.

The occupants of the plane, recognised as the missing Lance Corporals, were given the information and were seen taking off in the direction of Graskop about 20 minutes away.

"Taking into account the weather conditions known to have prevailed that day we came up with the very serious possibility that they crossed the border between Mozambique and South Africa," said Mr Lew.

The Mozambican authorities have so far not officially and publicly acknowledged that they are holding two South African soldiers.

But "security sources said the story emanated from people linked with the Mozambican security services. These sources stated that one of the men was a mentally disturbed officer."

Both the South African Department of Foreign Affairs and the SADF have denied that any defence force personnel is under arrest in Mozambique.

The Star's Foreign News Service contacted the Mozambican authorities with details of the Lance Corporals who disappeared in the Eastern Transvaal but has received no reply to its inquiries.
Maputo renew hope for accord

23/4/85

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Recent statements by South African officials have given the Mozambique Government new hope that the Nkomati Accord would be applied "seriously and unequivocally", the Mozambique news agency AIM says.

It added "expectations were strengthened last week" by a "peace" statement made by the SA Army Chief, Lieutenant-General J J Geldenhuys.

He said "The final withdrawal of South African troops from Angola is perhaps the best demonstration of our eagerness to promote peace."

Earlier, Foreign Minister Mr Pk Botha said new measures had been taken to prevent anti-Frelimo rebels from operating from South Africa.

RADAR SYSTEMS

Among these measures was the establishment of radar systems along the SA-Mozambique border to prevent aircraft from flying supplies to the rebels.

Then Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel said the SA Government had changed its attitude towards the accord's application.

AIM said that although expectations prompted by those statements remained high, "time is passing" for such declarations of goodwill and seriousness to be put into action.
A route for Maputo aid

A relief agency, World Vision, is distributing 17,000 tons of maize to starving Mozambicans after shipping it to Harare via South Africa. It was disclosed in Maputo yesterday.
Machel to visit U.S.

Political Correspondent
MOZAMBIQUE'S slow shift away from the Soviet sphere of influence is likely to be sealed with an official visit by President Samora Machel to the White House.

United States diplomatic sources are secretive about the prospects of the visit, but it is understood a tentative date in September or October is being considered.

South Africa-Mozambique relations are reportedly also on the mend after some tense moments in recent months which arose from Mozambique's suspensions that SA was "not diligent enough in adhering to the spirit of Nkomati." President Samora Machel's proposed visit to Washington is seen as part of a major US initiative to woo the government of the war-torn country away from its traditional Soviet allies.
Rebels accused

MAPUTO — NNR rebels ambushed a government vehicle 60km north of the Mozambican capital and killed four officials of President Samora Machel's Frelimo party, the government news agency, AIM, reported yesterday. The attack reportedly took place last Friday.
Troops claim MNR base hit

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Mozambican troops destroyed a rebel base in the southern Inhambane province last week, inflicting heavy casualties, it has been claimed here.

It was acknowledged that in a guerilla ambush near Maputo, five senior provincial officials had been killed.

Authorities in Maputo, quoted by the Noticias de Portugal news agency, said army units overran a Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) base in the coastal Masungu district last Wednesday, killing 21 guerrillas.

MNR guerillas have threatened to advance on the capital in what they call a "final offensive" at the beginning of the dry season next month.
New bid to save Nkomati Accord

By CHRIS FREEMAN
Political Correspondent

PARLIAMENT — In a new initiative to save the ailing Nkomati Accord, the governments of South Africa and Mozambique have established a permanent joint operational centre on the border to promote closer co-operation between the two countries.

The announcement was made yesterday by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pirk Botha, during a debate on his budget vote in the House of Delegates.

The new development was seen as significant in that it seemed to indicate a fresh commitment by the Mozambique Government to saving the Accord.

The centre will be based at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post and will start functioning on May 1.

Mr Botha said the agreement to establish the centre represented 'a practical manifestation of both countries' desire not only to re-affirm the Accord but to implement its provisions fully'.

He said the centre would have both practical and symbolic significance.

Permanent accommodation was being planned and would soon be built on the border between the two countries, Mr Botha said.

It is understood that the centre will be staffed by representatives of the two countries' departments of foreign affairs, police, transport, water affairs, agriculture, electricity supply organisations and customs.

The representatives are likely to meet daily to discuss problems or other matters of mutual concern.

It was not clear yesterday whether the Joint Security Commission established in terms of the Accord would continue to function.

Statements by Mozambican Government leaders in recent months have indicated a growing disillusionment with the Accord and increased fears that it was on the verge of collapse.
Joint border centre for SA, Mozambique

Parliamentary Staff

A JOINT operational centre was to be established on the South Africa-Mozambique border to fully implement the provisions of the Nkomati Accord, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said in the House of Delegates yesterday.

Mr Botha announced during the Foreign Affairs vote debate that the governments of Mozambique and South Africa had decided to establish a joint operational centre at the Lebombo Ressano Garcia border post.

The centre, to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre, would start functioning on May 1 and would for the time being use existing facilities at the border.

Mr Botha said the centre was a practical manifestation of both countries' desire to reaffirm the Nkomati Accord, and to implement its provisions fully.

The centre would straddle the Mozambique-South Africa border and consist of offices and conference facilities to be used jointly by the two countries to deal with security questions and other matters of mutual concern.

The centre is expected to be permanently staffed by senior officials of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the SAP, Escom, SA Transport Services, the Department of Water Affairs and the Department of Home Affairs.

The PFP spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Egdun, said in the House of Assembly that he welcomed Mr Botha's announcement.

A permanent centre would "cement the cooperation born out of the Nkomati Accord."
SA, Maputo to establish joint centre

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

THE governments of South Africa and Mozambique are to establish a “joint operational centre” on the border between the two countries, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, announced yesterday.

The new initiative was interpreted in political circles as an attempt to prop up the faltering Nkomati Accord, as well as a bid by Pretoria to lay the groundwork for the eventual establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of several departments of both governments, will start functioning on May 1 this year at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post close to where the Nkomati Accord was signed last year.

Investigations

Officials from the departments of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture and Water Affairs, the SA Police and Escom will hold regular meetings with their Mozambican counterparts at what is to be called the Nkomati Operational Centre.

The centre will launch joint investigations into border problems and violations of the Nkomati Accord and will allow for on-the-spot investigations and communication on a daily basis.

However, it is understood that the SA Defence Force will not be part of the centre at this stage to avoid the politically sensitive issue of joint military operations between the two countries.

In announcing the formation of the Centre in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr Botha described it as “a practical manifestation” of both countries’ desire to reaffirm the accord (of Nkomati) and to implement its provisions fully.

The accord has come under severe strain in recent months as war waged by the rebel MNR movement — sponsored by South Africa in pre-Nkomati days — has threatened to bring the country to its knees.

The SA Government clearly hopes that the new centre will breathe new life into the shaky accord. Mr Botha yesterday emphasized the “symbolic and practical significance” of the latest move.

New life

The centre will be used as a hub to co-ordinate with the existing facilities at the Lebombo-Ressano Garcia border post, but officials from the two countries are planning suitable permanent buildings for the centre.

These will be constructed close to the spot on the Nkomati River where the accord was signed and will consist of offices and conference facilities.

During a later debate in the House of Assembly, the PFZ chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eghina, welcomed the establishment of the joint operating centre “to the extent that is cements the relationship and intentions born out of the Nkomati Accord.”

However, he wanted to know whether the new initiative implied joint security operations by the SADF and Frelimo troops inside Mozambique.

Hints

He noted that both Mr Botha and President PW Botha had hinted in the past that South African troops might be sent to assist the government of President Samora Machal.

Mr Eghina warned of the “grave risks” of becoming directly involved in a civil war “however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war.”

Mr Eghina also wanted to know what was to become of the Joint Security Commission that was set up after the accord to follow up violations of its provisions.

Rebels ‘down 3 planes’, page 6

A visit to Cape Town, Atherton, 13, Brei visited the South
Missiles hit 3 aircraft says MNR

LISBON — The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) claims it shot down three military aircraft, two MiG fighters and a helicopter, last week in the guerrillas' first use of ground-to-air missiles.

There was no immediate independent confirmation of the insurgent claim, made here yesterday. But a diplomatic source said the introduction of missiles in the eight-year-old war could "completely alter" the military balance of forces.

MNR spokesman Mr. Jorge Correia told journalists the inclusion of ground-to-air missiles for the first time in the rebel arsenal gave the guerrillas "what we've always lacked".

Mozambique's Armed Forces Chief of Staff, General Sebastião Mabote, reacting in Maputo to the rebel claim, said the MNR statement was "a pure lie".

The Notícias de Portugal News Agency quoted him as denying any helicopter had been shot down and saying the Air Force had no MiG-19 fighters.
Mozambique and S A to establish operational centre

The centre will launch joint investigations of border problems and violations of the Nkomati Accord and will allow for on-the-spot investigations and communication on a daily basis.

However, it is understood the SADF will not be part of the centre at this stage to avoid the politically sensitive issue of joint military operations.

In announcing the formation of the centre in the House of Delegates yesterday, Mr Botha described it as 'a practical manifestation' of the two countries' desire to reaffirm the Accord of 1985 and to implement its provisions fully.

The Accord has come under severe strain in recent months as war waged by the rebel Renamo movement - sponsored by South Africa - in pre-Nkomati days - has threatened to bring the country to its knees.

The S A Government clearly hopes the new centre will breathe new life into the shaky Accord and Mr Botha yesterday emphasised its 'symbolic and practical significance'.

**Extent**

The centre will for the time being use the existing facilities at the Lebombo-Hessano Garcia border post but officials from the two countries were currently planning suitable permanent buildings for the centre.

During a later debate in the House of Assembly, the PFPI chief spokesman on Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, welcomed the establishment of the joint operating centre 'to the extent that it cements the relationships and intentions born out of the Nkomati Accord'.

However, he wanted to know whether the new initiative implied joint security operations by the SADF and Fretilin troops inside Mozambique.

He noted both Mr Botha and President Botha had hinted in the past that South African troops might be sent to assist the Government of President Samora Machel.

Mr Eglin warned of the grave risks' of becoming directly involved in a civil war 'however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war'.

Mr Eglin also wanted to know what was to become of the Joint Security Commission that was set up after the Accord.
Mozambique: Eglin warns of involvement

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The announcement of a joint operation centre to be set up on the border between South Africa and Mozambique has raised the question of possible combined security operations between the two countries.

Mr. Colm Eglin, Progressive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, asked in the House of Assembly yesterday whether the new initiative to prop up the shaky Nkomati Accord implied joint operations by the South African Defence Force and Frelimo inside Mozambique.

He referred to hints by the State President, Mr. P.W. Botha, and the Foreign Minister, Mr. Pik Botha, that South African troops might be sent to assist Mozambique's ailing regime.

Mr. Eglin warned that becoming directly involved in a civil war held grave risks.

Mr. Pik Botha announced in the House of Delegates yesterday that the joint operational centre, which will be permanently staffed by senior officials of both countries, will start functioning on May 1.

It is understood that officials from the Department of Foreign Affairs, the South African Police, Escom, South African Transport Services, the Department of Water Affairs, the Department of Home Affairs and Customs and Excise will meet their Mozambican counterparts on a regular basis at the centre.

The centre will thus function almost as an embassy for both sides, providing a formal mechanism of communication between the two governments.

The centre will not be used by the South African Defence Force, so avoiding charges that South African troops are involved inside Mozambique.

There is, however, a definite prospect that the two governments will have to make some security arrangement for the defence of certain Mozambican installations which affect both South Africa and Mozambique.

These include the powerlines between Cahora Bassa and the Transvaal, and the road and railway between Komaport and Maputo.

South Africa has already provided security on an ad hoc basis for technicians who have been sent to Mozambique to work on the powerlines.

A possible way to avoid sending South African troops into Mozambique could be the creation of a joint guard specifically to protect certain key points.
Pik admits SA aided rebels

Political Staff
PARLIAMENT — The South African Government yesterday publicly admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo — the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government in Mozambique.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his budget vote that there was "naturally" a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again "in similar circumstances".

Mr Botha was immediately condemned for his "frank and forceful admission" by the PFP's chief spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin, who accused him of making a "farse" of Parliament by denying Opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilising its neighbours and then admitting to this.

Mr Eglin said South Africa had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979 and warned that "the very organisation you helped and nurtured" could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and pave the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area.

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief canal of ANC terrorists".

He said the Conservative Party had criticised the Government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord.

"They call our withdrawing our help from Renamo susceptible, but we believe our interests come first."

Mr Eglin had earlier warned against becoming directly involved in the Mozambique civil war.
New plans to put vigour into Nkomati Centre

THE announcement yesterday of the establishment of a Nkomati Operational Centre by South Africa and Mozambique, is expected to introduce new vigour into the frequently denigrated Nkomati Accord signed last year.

Although the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Fik Botha, made no direct references to details, it is understood there has been agreement that the new centre will be manned full-time with senior officials representing departments controlling insecurity forces, electricity supply bodies—(E-

...for military operations against the Renamo rebels could be firmly discounted.

Arrangements for the security of the Cahora Bassa powerlines and road and rail links to Maputo, were being treated separately and, it was understood, negotiations were advanced.

The Nkomati operational centre is expected to play a major role in eliminating problems which give rise to accusations that either party is failing to meet its obligations—Sapa
CAPE TOWN—The South African Government yesterday admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo, the rebel movement fighting to overthrow Frelimo in Mozambique.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his Budget vote that there was "naturally a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again in similar circumstances."

Mr Botha was immediately condemned for his "frank and forcible admission" by the PFAP's chief spokesman of Foreign Affairs, Mr Colin Eglit, who accused him of making a "farcical" of Parliament by denying opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilising its neighbours and then admitting to this.

Mr Eglit said South Africa's had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979 and warned that "the very organisation you helped and nurtured could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and pave the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area.

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief channel of ANC terrorists."

He said the Conservative Party had criticised the Government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord.

"They call our withdrawing our help from Renamo desirable, but we believe our interests come first."

Earlier, Mr Botha said the establishment of the 'joint operational centre' between South Africa and Mozambique next month did not mean that there would be joint operations between the security forces of the two countries.

"However, in terms of agreements already reached last year, the two governments were negotiating the manner and form in which they could act together to protect the Cahora Bassa power lines and the South African Transport Services in Mozambique against sabotage.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the Cahora Bassa Agreement, South Africa and Mozambique had pledged to act together to protect the power lines and share the costs of doing so according to a determined formula: 'What we are doing now in terms of the agreement and mutual assurances is negotiating with Mozambique to provide a protection force to protect these lines against subversion and violence.'

Protection

Mr Botha said it had already been agreed that entities and organisations within Mozambique would take care of protecting the power lines and that the SATS—which had a direct interest in the rail line—'has in principle to provide help to protect it.'

"The form and manner of this protection is at present being negotiated."

Although motivating the need for bilateral action to be taken, Mr Botha said that this should not be seen as meaning that the SADF would be deployed in Mozambique.

However, Mr Botha's statements have raised renewed fears in Opposition circles that South Africa might be considering some form of military involvement in the territory, albeit short of actual SADF deployment.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Eglit warned of the 'grave risks' involved in South Africa becoming directly involved in the Mozambique civil war 'however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war.'
SA admits: We helped Renamo

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

The South African Government yesterday publicly admitted for the first time that it had trained and supported Renamo, the rebel movement fighting to overthrow the Frelimo government in Mozambique.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, told Parliament during the debate on his budget vote that there was "naturally" a time when South Africa had aided Renamo and it would do so again "in similar circumstances." Mr Botha was immediately condemned for his admission by the Progresive Federal Party spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglinton, who accused him of making a "farce" of Parliament by denying Opposition charges over the years that South Africa was destabilising its neighbours and now admitting it.

Mr Eglinton said South Africa had taken over Renamo from the Rhodesians in 1979. He warned that "the very organisation you helped and nurtured" could end up destroying the Nkomati Accord and paving the way for the entry of the Soviet Union into the area.

Mr Botha justified South Africa's aid to the rebel group in the past by saying that Mozambique had become "the chief canal of ANC terrorists." He said the Conservative Party had criticized the government for leaving Renamo in the lurch by signing the Nkomati Accord.

Earlier, Mr Botha said the establishment of the "joint operational centre" between South Africa and Mozambique was popular with the people of both countries.

Tutu granted a passport

JOHANNESBURG - A passport valid until the end of the year has been granted to the Anglican Bishop of Johannesburg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, a spokeswoman for his office said yesterday.

The Department of Home Affairs issued the passport enabling him to travel to all countries.

It followed a letter Bishop Tutu wrote to the Minister of Home Affairs and National Education, Mr F W de Klerk, in which he indicated the "unsatisfactory situation of his having to travel on a travel document," she said. — Sapa

next month did not mean that there would be joint operations between the security forces of the two countries.

However, in terms of agreements already reached last year, the two governments were negotiating the manner and form in which they could act together to protect the Cahora Bassa powerlines and the railways in Mozambique against sabotage.

Mr Botha said that in terms of the Cahora Bassa agreement, South Africa and Mozambique had pledged to act together to protect the powerlines and share the costs of doing so according to a determined formula.

"What we are doing now in terms of the agreement and mutual assurances is negotiating with Mozambique to provide a protection force to protect these lines against subversion and violence.

Mr Botha said it had already been agreed that entities and organisations within Mozambique would take care of protecting the powerlines and this meant that the SATS, which had a direct interest in the railway, "was in principle to provide help to protect it." "Risks"

Although he motivated the need for bilateral action, Mr Botha said that this should not be seen as meaning that the SADF would be deployed in Mozambique.

However, Mr Botha's statements have raised renewed fears in Opposition circles that South Africa might be considering some form of military involvement in the territory.

Earlier in the debate, Mr Eglinton warned of the "grave risks" of South African involvement in the Mozambique civil war "however sympathetic one may be to one party in that war..."
LISBON — Renamo guerrillas have warned Pretoria "to keep its nose" out of Mozambique's growing internal conflict as an independent report said the rebels had struck a military target within 20 kilometres of Maputo.

"This is our last warning to Pak (Botha) to keep his nose out of our affairs," a Renamo spokesman told journalists in Lisbon.

He also threatened that rebel forces would strike "any foreign forces" intervening in support of President Samora Machel in Mozambique's eight-year-old civil war.
Exclusive!

This is the first part of an exclusive interview given to the Morning Group of South African newspapers by President Samora Machel of Mozambique. The second part will be published tomorrow.

We take this point and ask in turn South Africa, with so many resources, and its high level of technological development, is unable to arrest these individuals violating the Nkomati Accord?

You are South Africans. Is the South African Government ready to comply with the Accord?

But the South African Government has since said that it is trying to put a stop to the violations. WELL, that's progress, but the excess of the matter is that inside my country the violence is still going on. And so long as violence continues I find it difficult to believe.

As long as they (the bandits) continue to assassinate defenceless old men and women, the Nkomati Accord is not working properly. As long as they continue to assassinate children and to destroy the infrastructure the Accord is not functioning.

The Nkomati Accord has clear objectives: stability, good neighbourliness, non-aggression. This is the essence of the Accord.

The People's Republic of Mozambique has complied fully, with all the provisions of the Accord. Clearly so.

How do you define the present military and security situation in the country? Is the MNR a threat to the security of your government?

First, I want to make something very clear. To the Mozambicans the armed bandits represent only two things: an instrument of aggression which is utilised by foreign forces against our country, and terrorism.

They are fought wherever they are in our country just like another calamity. They are dealt with by a reaction, famine, brutality and hate.

President Machel in animated mood during the interview.

South Africa's views on Machel's policies, MNR and his views on policies. MNR

There are no other possible alternatives. Do you mean that Mozambique has hardened its attitude in relation to the MNR rebels, and no longer sees the Nkomati Accord as the main factor in the fight against them?

Our position is always, yes, like now, a position of intransigent defence of our independence and sovereignty, against foreign intervention in any of its forms and against terrorism and violence.

There are various types of armed bands. Those who act in the exterior of the country and those who are infiltrated and who, in groups, spread violence and destruction.

Among the objectives of the Nkomati Accord is the neutralisation of the external groups and the ending of logistical support for, and the manipulation of, the groups acting in the interior.

At the time of the signature of the Accord we were conscious that, in itself and certainly not immediately, it would not have ended the activities of the armed bandits in our country. But it is clear that they cannot survive without support and leadership from the outside. In your opinion, who is responsible for the continuing support given to the MNR?

The armed bandits acting against Mozambique continue, today, to be supported by forces who aim at preserving racism and colonialism in southern Africa. These forces exist not only in the region but are also represented in many capitals of Western countries of these parts of Southern Africa. These countries just like they were taken against European terrorism and against those supporting it, then a decisive step would have been taken towards the ending of the climate of intransigence and tension in Southern Africa.

Until then, peace will always be threatened.
Machel: NKGMATI has not yet brought peace

BENJAMIN POGRUND and JOSE CAFANTO spoke to President Samora Machel in Maputo last week. This is an edited extract of the interview.

"The Mozambique Accord: Was it worth it? Or do you still regret it?"

"On its own aspect, the Accord has not yet brought peace. This can only be achieved. Nevertheless, the accord constituted an important step towards a political solution."

"In the first place, because it enabled an effective discussion and clearing up the relations between the regions in the Mozambique basin, an area of tension and conflict. Second, because it demonstrated to the international community the futility of the process of regional deal-making, and the way, which tries to preserve colonialism and racism."

"The Accord revealed theseiste underlying forces and natures which they had organized and it made us all realize that these are the forces that are the true interests of all of our region."

"Today it is evident to the world that tensions in the region as well as the threat of aggression against Rhodesia are growing."

"The conditions for the creation of an effective and genuine peace, the conditions necessary for an effective development in Southern Africa, are now starting to become a reality."

"But peace will have to be re- ensured. The threat of a possible war will always be a threat and it is the responsibility of all of us to be on the alert and to be ready."

"In February of this year, the Southern African Development and Foreign Affairs, Mr. Roserel Bie, stated explicitly that there were individuals within our region who were violating the Mozambique accord. So why ask us?"

"We are South Africans, with many resources, with all the financial and technical development, is unable to arrive at the force necessary to defend the Mozambique Accord?"

"Are you prepared to give the South African government ready to comply with the terms of the Accord?"

"I signed the agreement with your government. And now I ask you to inform the South African government to hold or send someone to come and discuss the issue with the MNRM."

"To me this is the best way to ensure it is discussed with the Mozambique government."

"But, it is good that the South African government assumed a position that we now can eliminate, for definite, the misunderstanding."

"The Mozambique accord will only be true if the Accord is not functioning."

"The post-war support and use of the forces of the liberation struggle is the true support given to the MNRM.

"And as long as they (the bands) continue to fulfill their roles and to destroy the infrastructure, the Mozambique accord is not functioning."

"The people’s Republic of Mozambique has complied, fully, with all the terms of the accord."

"HOW do you define the present military and security situation in your country? Is there a threat in the security of your government?"

"To the Mozambicans the armed forces are and will always be more than an instrument of aggression on the part of the racist states or a means of foreign forces against our country."

"The armed bands have no social basis whatsoever in the interior of our country. They, themselves, do not represent and reflect the social structure of the Mozambican government."

"We have undertaken a wide transformation of society in the political, social, cultural and economic aspects."

"In our country, the power, the resources are in the hands of the people. We have power and we exercise it in the form of governmental organs, which are national—national government, national army, national police, and all the institutions of our people."

"We have achieved significant successes in the transformation of the rural areas of our country. We have reduced by 90% the crime rate and the percentage of illiteracy which colonialism bestowed on us."

"We have good populations in our country has quadrupled."

"In the economic field, we have been able to solve the main problems of the country."

"In the economic field, we have the sabotage of the colonial powers, which are traditional enemies and the effect of the international economic environment; there, too, fundamental problems have been solved."

"We increased the use of irrigation, which has always been a great problem."

"We have the electric power, we have the security of the entire country, we have the rural areas, and a created a merchant navy."

"Our economy has evolved."

"We have an imperative need to solve the problems we have.

"We have been able to achieve a situation of effective and defined priorities, we have been able to achieve a projected table of our economy."

"We have achieved the peace agreement with all the other liberation movements in Southern Africa, which is destroying the colonial forces and roads."

"If we need to reinforce armed bands to us, and if it had not been for the agreement, we would have been controlled from the then Southern Rhodesia, and we would have been under the command of South Africa."

"UNTIL when, peace will always be threatened according to the reasons and premises which have been made by the foreign forces against our country, we are finding it very difficult to achieve peace."

"The countries and nations that have had internal problems that we are able to overcome and solve them by dividing the South Africa."

"We are aware of some of these problems by re-organizing and re-constructing the process of their people in ethnic groups."

"This is my message to you for all South Africa, and the world."

"The peoples of every continent have the same wish for peace and security."

"DO you believe that South Africans apartheid and Marxism will be able to co-exist peacefully?"

"I believe that a real co-existence of both apartheid and Marxism is not possible."

"It is a fundamental contradiction of the same Marxist society and the apartheid society."

"Apart from this, the Marxist thought and Marxist society and the apartheid society and the apartheid social and capitalist countries try to co-exist on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in their internal affairs. We support this world effort. We have a policy of actively promoting the process of democratic consolidation in the states of different socio-economic structures."

"This is the way the socialists should think about foreign policies. We should not have a sectional, narrow or special historic interest and we must co-operate with all the countries of the world to achieve peace and security."

"The apartheid whites have a narrow historical vision and we must fight this. We have a policy of working for the development of the international community and to achieve peace and security."

"What do you think the foreign policy of the South African government is? Are they narrow? Are they sectional? Are they historical? Are they not an obstacle for the development of the international community?"

"We think that foreign policies of the South African government are a hindrance to the development of the international community. They have the tendency to narrow the international community and the development of the international community."

"What do you think the foreign policy of the South African government is? Are they narrow? Are they sectional? Are they historical? Are they not an obstacle for the development of the international community?"

"What do you think the foreign policy of the South African government is? Are they narrow? Are they sectional? Are they historical? Are they not an obstacle for the development of the international community?"

"What do you think the foreign policy of the South African government is? Are they narrow? Are they sectional? Are they historical? Are they not an obstacle for the development of the international community?"
Why I talked to the

PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL
began by saying
"The South Africans, the Asians from
Asia, the Africans from Africa and the
Europeans from Europe are going to ask
Why did Machel give an interview to the
South African Press?"

"The answer is no, I have not given an
interview to the South African Press. I
have given an interview to a renowned
newspaper which is called the Rand Daily
Mail."

"Why did I give the interview to the
Rand Daily Mail? It is a newspaper with
strength, positive history, a history of strug-
gle in our region, a struggle for democracy,
for equality and a newspaper that is at
the very root of the anti-apartheid
struggle."

"These are the fundamental characteris-
tics of your newspaper and that's why the
newspaper is admired by the international
community and therefore by all humanity.
For us the newspaper deserves respect
because of its tradition of struggle and its
fight for democracy, its struggle for equal-
ity, its struggle for all South Africans reg-
ardless of their race, the color of their
skins, of their social position and especial-
ly regardless of sex."

"The other reason is that we admire
courageous journalists. Through their
voices they have always denounced in-
justice."

"That's why we have agreed to this in-
terview because you are in the process of
being closed down."

"My question is Who will speak instead
of the Rand Daily Mail from now on?"

"The press
Mail is
of the people
when even
are lost
must end
"They are
victims
of the hom-
"I was there.

Socialist Mozambique
capitalist SA can co-:

THE Nkomati Accord
Was it worth it? Or do
you have any regrets?
"Only in one aspect, the Ac-
cord has not yet brought
peace like it could have
brought. Furthermore, the
signing of the Accord con-
stitutes an important his-
torical happening."

"In the first place because
it initiated an effective pro-
cess of clearing up the rela-
tions between states in
Southern Africa."

"The second place be-
cause it demonstrated to
the international commu-
nity the true nature of the
process of regional de-
colonisation, a process
which tries to preserve coloni-
alisation and colonialism."

"The Accord revealed
these retrograde forces
and the conspiracy which
had organised against our
country. It also made clear
that these are the forces
that are against the true in-
terests of all of our region.

"Today it is evident to the
world that tension in the re-
gion is not the result of any
external threat of aggres-
sion against South Africa."

"The conditions for
the creation of an effective
and lasting peace, the con-
ditions necessary for prog-
and development in Sou-
thern Africa, are now starting
to become a reality."

"But peace will have to be
imposed and defended by
us, because it will always be
threatened so long as these
forces exist in the region
and their internal and ex-
ternal actions are not effec-
tively blocked and stopped."

"What about the present at-
titude of the South African
Government? It is compl-
ing, and the Accord? Could
it do more than it is doing
for the elimination of the
MNR?"

"IN FEBRUARY of this year
the South African Minister
of Foreign Affairs, Mr. de
Klerk, made a state-
ment
"In our country, the power is the people."

forest, where they hide like
wild animals."

This is why their terror-
ific and sabotage actions oc-
cur along the roads and rail-
way lines or outlaws that
they are, and against public
transport, buses, civilian
vehicles, cargo and passen-
ger trains, against bridges,
waterlines, or simply along
the roads."

"These groups have only
two alternatives. Either to
surrender, with their arms,
in terms of the amnesty
which we announced at the
end of 1983, and follow the
same example as that of
hundreds of others during
the last few months, or they
will be annihilated by the
troops of the South African
army and by the people.

There are no other possi-
ble alternatives."

"Doesn't this mean that
"The people..."
"I have not given an interview to the South African Press ... I have given an interview to the Mail".

"With racism there is no possible co-existence".

"The colour of the skin is irrelevant. In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for

Language group or religion

Like any other African nation, like Mozambique, the South African nation is a nation in the building.

This building process is of necessity done against all divisions, against racism against tribalism which was used by colonialism and which apartheid tries to consolidate in the most diverse forms.

The South African nation is the result of the identity which is emerging from this struggle.

It is in this perspective that we see and always saw the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant. In the last population census which we undertook in Mozambique, we did not even identify the members of our population by their races. If you ask me, for
He's got a lot of clout

MY LEFT shoulder was tender after my interview with the ex-South African Foreign Minister, Samora Machel, because of his habit, repeated about six times during the hour-long interview, of jumping up and then sitting back down again a point. For a slender man of medium height, he packs a lot of power.

The venue was conducted in the lush tropical gardens in the grounds of his office building down the road from the Polana Hotel in Maputo, overlooking the warm Indian Ocean.

President Machel sat on a chair, with the two of us representing the Mail & Guardian, with others including Mr. Luis Jose Celeuco, the Minister of Information.

Director of Information.

The President wore freshly pressed battledress with epaulettes on the shoulders.

He has a vital, expressive face. His beard is streaked with gray, but the energy that pours out of him is awesome.

As he speaks his eyes shine like his face
turns to smiles at seriousness, he

gestures with his hand and he constantly uses a pointing forefinger for emphasis.

Every now and again he would jump up, take one or two strides and sit down again. Just as he had told me to move along, Machel started to comment on a point. For a moment.

The first impressions are strong and hold ones attention as the words come flowing from him, sometimes thought, other times measured and unspeakable in Portuguese, with the interpreter struggling to keep up. But he seems to know English at one point he corrected the interpreter’s word.

At the end of the hour, while walking through the garden he stopped to take some red roses from a bed and presented them to Josette Garcia to give to our wives. He also insisted on putting the roses complete with thorns, into my breast pocket before posing for photographs.

It was an unusual interview

Benjamin Pogrund
“With racism there is no possible co-existence”.

You know, time is necessary. Socialism is still a very recent experience. There still exists the arrogance of the former colonisers in the Western mentalitry. They try to adapt to the new world that is rising but do not have the humility and the dignity of admitting that this is how they behave because that would harm the image they have of themselves as the pivots of the globe and as immutable fountains of truth.

MOZAMBIQUE’S attitude towards South Africa is a very special one. How would you define your attitude, especially in relation to white South Africans?

IT IS not a matter of a case of innovation. We were always clear in our analyses of the situation. Our Republic was formed in the time of the armed struggle for national liberation.

For us, for Frelimo, the Republic of South Africa exists, is recognised internationally and is represented in many countries and international organisations.

This conclusion has nothing to do with the fact that we condemn, unconditionally, the practice of apartheid and support morally and politically the legitimate aspirations of the South African people and support the African National Congress.

We distinguish, therefore, three aspects of the South African nation, the state, and its racist ideology:

As far as we are concerned, the South African nation is constituted by men and women of all races, without distinction of whatever kind, of place of origin, of the colour of their skin of the South African reality.

The colour of the skin is irrelevant.

In the last population census here in Mozambique we did not even identify the members of our population by their race or colour, for example, how many whites or blacks there are in Mozambique, we could not know because I don’t know. This kind of information is of no interest to us.

If you are a South African, speak to South African, I would say you are a South African. We are South Africans. We have been here since before 1862. You have no other option. All the countries and nations have had internal problems and solved them. But they did not separate themselves or divide the country. They did not eliminate their problems by separating the races and the people of their people in ethnic groups.

Have you watched cows being milked? How many different colours of cows are there? Some are black, with white spots, others white, and they all produce white milk.

This is my message for you to take to all South Africans. The peoples of every continent have the same aspirations — which are freedom, well-being, peace and justice.

DO you believe that South Africa is the black and white, brown and red? Mozambique can live side by side in peace?

THE QUESTION should not be this because the essence of the struggle is not between apartheid and Marxism or between apartheid and humanity, but between apartheid and racism.

That’s why we condemn apartheid. Every country in the world condemns apartheid — socialists, capitalists, developed and under-developed countries. With racism and apartheid there is no possible co-existence.

What you should have asked was this: ‘Is the socialist Mozambique and a capitalist South Africa co-existing?’ Yes we can and we must coexist. We can and we should have relations of good neighbourliness. We should not condone apartheid in the socialist and capitalist countries. We should try to co-exist and live side by side in mutual respect and no more involve ourselves in internal affairs. Support this world effort. We have a policy of active promotion of non-confrontation between states of different socio-economic systems.
A guard for the railway

CAPE TOWN — The cutting of the railway between South Africa and Mozambique has lent new urgency to negotiations to establish a joint security guard.

It was reported today that a 600 m section of the railway and a bridge had been destroyed by an explosion, presumably by the Mozambican rebel movement Renamo.

The joint operational centre set up by the two governments is scheduled to meet on the border for the first time tomorrow.

At the top of its agenda will almost certainly be the repair of the railway link.

The severance of the line is holding up transport not only of manufactured goods for export but also perishable foodstuffs which are in danger of going off.

South African sources said today that talks between the two governments on creation of a joint guard to defend certain installations, including the railway, had made substantial progress.

An agreement on the principle of establishing such a guard, which will not involve the use of South African Defence Force troops, is expected soon.

Once this decision has been taken further discussions will be needed to decide on how it should be implemented.

Both South Africa and Mozambique are sensitive about the use of troops in each other’s country.

For this reason the joint operational centre specifically excludes provision for a meeting of the Defence Force with the Mozambican security forces.

The coal is ‘not being delayed’

South African Transport Services today denied claims that it was delaying delivery of vital coal supplies to the Sonefe thermal power station in Maputo, its only source of electricity at present.

A month ago a storm destroyed 31 pylons on the power lines from South Africa that normally supply Maputo with electricity.

With about R500,000 in emergency aid from America, Mozambique bought coal for the power station from a South African supplier.

The coal should have started arriving in Maputo at the beginning of this month, but so far none has been delivered.

On April 23 the coal supplier apparently told the Mozambican State Electricity Company that South African Transport Services had still not sent railway wagons to load the coal.

Transport Services assistant general manager of operations Mr J Radyn today denied this and said 722 railway trucks had been sent to the Belfast coal mine since April 15.

Of these, 560 were loaded with export coal for Port Elizabeth, 56 were loaded with export coal for Maputo, 81 were loaded with inland coal and only 30 were loaded with Sonefe coal.

He said Transport Services were told by the coal supplier that priority was given to coal for South Africa and for export.

Mr Radyn added that claims of a boycott were nonsense and said “We want every ton that we can move.”

“We are sending them more than they can handle.”

“At the beginning of April there was such a backlog at Komatipoort that the Mozambique Railways were forced to place an embargo on the loading of all export coal for a week.”

“They allowed only 200 trucks of export coal in the second week and 300 trucks in the third and fourth week.”

“Last Friday 600 m of the line and part of a bridge were blown up about 8 km inside Mozambique.”

“We have not yet been asked to help repair the damage.”

Mr Radyn said the backlog of traffic at Komatipoort, which had been reduced to 5,000 tons weeks before the attack on the line, would begin to build up again.”
Operation with the city council, invited readers to write in and report danger spots.

A spokesperson for the council said he hoped the listing of the blackest accident spots would increase public awareness and contribute to a lower accident rate at these intersections.

Listed in order of severity, they are:
- Empire Road and Jan Smuts Avenue (found in 1955’s list) with 194 accidents four serious and 106 slight injuries.
- Kimberley Road and Rifle Range Road (first on 1953’s list) with 102 accidents, six serious and five slight injuries.
- Since last week the traffic department had stepped up public awareness and law enforcement at Main Reef Road where three of the blackest accident spots are located and where no accidents occurred between last year, the spokesperson said.

**Prime Time’ producer axed**

By RINA MINERVINI Showpage Editor

MOIRA TUCK, producer of SABC TV’s popular magazine programme, Prime Time, has been given a five-month notice period for two months’ salary — and has been told to leave the programme immediately.

This is the latest move in a row which started with a complaint about Ms Tuck by co-presenters Martin Lock and Dorianne Berry to Robin Knox-Grant, the programme director of English TV.

The issue was reported to be that the co-presenters wanted more involvement in the programme’s content.

Concern has been expressed about Mr Knox-Grant’s involvement as an arbitration, because he married Ms Berry.

Ms Tuck told the Press Daily Mail yesterday that the issue was her role as producer and that she too would definitely be subscribing.

A foreign correspondent and a former editor of the Rand Daily Mail, Mr Allister Sparks, said the Weekly Mail had “a great idea”.

Dr Nicola Mottlaw, chairman of the Soweto Civic Association, congratulated the journalists.

Mr Tony Bloom, chief executive of Premier Milking, said he would subscribe if it produced “serious and intelligent” reading.

The Weekly Mail will be launched during May and will appear on Fridays.

**New paper welcomed**

By JEANETTE MINNIE

THE formation of the Weekly Mail, by a group of Rand Daily Mail journalists, was yesterday welcomed by a broad spectrum of politicians.

A spokesperson for the UDF said the news of The Weekly Mail had come “as a most welcome surprise”.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said he was interested in subscribing.

Mrs Helen Salmun, the Progressive Federal Party’s MP for Houghton and spokesman on law and order, said she too was going to subscribe.

**Miners: USSR the pits for food**

London Bureau

LONDON — Russian doctors served a surprise menu when 150 “starving” British miners and their children went for a holiday behind the Iron Curtain — the families were given cucumber with everything.

The doctors ordered a high protein diet when the families arrived in Moscow on a visit paid for by the Russian Miners’ Union. But the daily mounds of cucumber left many of the visitors groaning and at least one of them with a severe case of “Russian runs.

The first thing the families did when they returned to Yorkshire from their “Red Trades” was to stop at a motorway cafe and order fish and chips all round.

The cucumber with everything holiday was revealed by a striking miners’ son Glyn Brad- ley, 15, of Mexborough.

He lost half a stone during the holiday, mainly because he disliked cucumber.

“I can’t stand the stuff and used to leave mine on the plate. When I got back to Britain I ate four bags of chips one after the other. It was heaven,” he said.

His mate Robert Mellor, 18, of Rotherham, stuck to the diet, but he never got tired of the cucumber again.

**A holiday.... New Off Season Rates**

1 May to 31 August

write or telephone for our tariff card.

Cape Town Information Office
Suite 403, 103 Longmarket Street
Mozambique rail links with SA cut

By Terry van der Walt

Rail links between South Africa and Mozambique have been severed apparently by explosions on two sections.

A spokesman for South African Transport Services said yesterday that unconfirmed reports had been received that the line between Rossano Garcia and Moamba near Komatspoort had been blown up.

The Shankulu bridge, 30 minutes from Rossano Garcia, had also been destroyed, the report said.

The spokesman said SATS had not been approached by the Mozambique authorities for assistance.

According to some sources Mozambique engineers were assessing the damage and the links could be out of commission for between 21 days and a month.

A spokesman for the Durban Port Manager's office said the disruption would not affect Durban harbour dramatically as it would mean only a few ships handling exports through Maputo having to be diverted to Durban.

The assistant general manager for the South African Co-operative Citrus Exchange, Mr Arend Venter said the board had received information that the line would be open in a day or two.

The exchange would not take any action unless the line was closed longer in which case fruit exports would be diverted by rail to Durban.

The official Mozambique news agency AIM reported yesterday that the explosions had stopped vital coal supplies for Mozambique.

AIM said a railway bridge had been destroyed 8 km inside Mozambique and had prevented the delivery of supplies for Maputo's power station bought from South Africa with about R300,000 of emergency aid from the United States.

Power for Maputo had been supplied from a coal-powered station since a storm a month ago damaged electricity pylons which carried power from South Africa.

Italy has pledged about R2,500,000 to repair the pylons.

See also Page 16
You are Africans, Machiel tells SA whites

Johannesburg, Tuesday, April 30, 1985

Businees

With

Latern.
Maputo rail link with SA severed

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. - Rail links between South Africa and Mozambique were severed at the weekend, only days after President Samora Machel blamed South Africa for the continuing violence of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

President Machel told the Cape Times correspondent in an exclusive interview in Maputo that his only regret about signing the Nkomati Accord last year was that it "has not yet brought peace like it could have brought."

He said Mozambique had fully observed the accord and expressed disbelief that South Africa, "with so many resources", was unable to arrest those violating the accord.

The Southern African Transport Services (SATS) yesterday quoted a railway official at the South African border post of Resano Garcia as saying some 600 metres of railway track and a bridge had been destroyed in an explosion in Mozambique.

The explosion apparently occurred between a railroad bridge, located Resano Garcia, and about eight kilometres from the South African border, would critically delay the arrival of coal shipments, the NP agency quoted its Mozambican sources as saying UPI, quoting diplomatic sources, said this was grave because Maputo was in need of coal from South Africa for emergency power generators.

Maputo has had electricity cuts since March 26 when a tropical storm downed 31 electricity pylons supplying the capital with power from South Africa.

MNR threat
Meanwhile, according to a UPI report from Lisbon, NMR spokesman Mr Jorge Correa said the sabotage of the rail link was a "prelude" to a threatened "diagnosis" against Maputo.

"We plan to isolate the city and cut its electricity and water supplies before launching a final offensive against it," he said.

The anti-Marxist guerrillas have threatened repeatedly to advance on the capital after the dry season begins next month.

Since October, the rebels have escalated attacks around the city and against its power lines, highways and railroads.

President Machel said he was confident about his government's ability to eliminate the "armed bands of the MNR."

Plea
He also issued a passionate plea to white South Africans, especially Afrikaners, to think of themselves as Africans and "try to overcome past resentments and grudges."

President Machel, who has previously declined to be interviewed by South African journalists, gave this interview as a tribute to the Rand Daily Mail which he described as a newspaper "at the very root of the anti-apartheid struggle."

President Machel said he believed a socialist Mozambique and a capital South Africa could and should co-exist.

He said Mozambique's achievements in ten years of independence included reducing illiteracy, provision of housing for hundreds of thousands, free medical care, free legal aid and an incorruptible leadership.
Machel's message to S A whites: you are Africans!

The South African territories and the white South African population.

The economic field, we have had to face the grim problem: the White population is an egalitarian society, they have to pay the costs of the economy. And yet, despite this, they have taken decisive steps in the political, cultural and economic field.

The people of the continent, the people of the world, are making a mistake. The problem of the present is how to achieve economic independence.

We have formed the government of Mozambique. We increased the size of the country. We expanded the territory of the country. We expanded the geologica survey of the country. We expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

We are the first important country in the world. Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.

The political and economic situation in Mozambique.

We have taken over the country. We have, with the help of the population, expanded the French linguistics and created a new country.

Our economy is valuable. Our economy is international. Our economy is strong.
MNR guerrillas kill six in ambush near Maputo

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON — Rebels have ambushed a lorry near Maputo, killing six civilians and wounding 10, say reports reaching Lisbon.

This was the fifth confirmed attack near Maputo in a three-week period by the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) which says it is preparing a final strike against the city.

Recent confirmed MNR attacks near Maputo include a similar ambush in which three senior provincial officials were killed.
Lonrho signs accord with Mozambique

Own Correspondent

MAPUTO — Mozambique and Lonrho have signed a wide-ranging accord which places the giant British multinational as the largest foreign investor in the country by far.

In terms of the accord, Lonrho is set to invest in areas as diverse as agriculture, tourism, mining, commerce and sugar production.

The accord, signed on Monday afternoon by the Mozambican Minister of Finance, Mr. Rui Balsez, and Lonrho’s executive managing director, Mr. Tony Rowlands, comes after a year of extensive negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the British multinational.

One of the surprises in the document is the announcement that the company will open a gold mine in a yet unspecified region of Mozambique. Lonrho will develop tourist complexes on the island of Santa Carolina — the prize holiday resort in the country.

Other tourist projects envisaged by Lonrho will be the upgrading and the running of the Polana Hotel in Maputo as well as the Dom Carlos Hotel in the city of Beira.

In addition, it is planned that Lonrho will take over the building operations of the Four Seasons Hotel complex in Maputo.

Among the planned Lonrho agricultural projects is the establishment in the south of the country of a large commercial farm.

Losers

The signing of the accord shows clearly that Lonrho, which also owns the Beira-Mutare pipeline, has stolen the initiative on its competitors.

One of the losers of this latest Lonrho coup was the Portuguese hotelier group Estoril-Sol which has been running the Polana Hotel for the past four years.

Speaking during the signing of the accord, Mr. Rowlands said it did not constitute a beginning “but the continuation of our friendship (with Mozambique) which we wish to maintain.”
Maputo and Lonrho sign wide-ranging accord

MAPUTO—Mozambique and Lonrho have signed a wide-ranging accord which places the giant British multinational as the largest foreign investor in the country by far.

In terms of the accord, Lonrho is set to invest in areas as diverse as agriculture, tourism, mining, commerce and sugar production.

The accord, signed late on Monday by the Mozambican Minister of Finance Rui Banzat and Lonrho's executive managing director Tiny Rowlands, comes after a full year of extensive negotiations between the Mozambique Government and the British multinational.

One of the surprises in the document is the announcement that the company will open a gold mine in a yet unspecified region of Mozambique. This is the first time the existence of gold in viable commercial quantities has been reported in Mozambique.

In the field of tourism, Lonrho will develop complexes on the island of Santa Carolina, known to thousands of South African tourists as 'Paradise Island.'

Building

Other tourist projects envisaged by Lonrho will be the upgrading and the running of both the Polana Hotel in Maputo, as well as the Dom Carlos Hotel in Beira.

In addition, it is also planned that Lonrho will take over the building operations of the Four Seasons Hotel complex, situated in the Marginal Avenida of Maputo, and after its completion will also be responsible for the management of it.

The hotel was abandoned by its original owners at the time of Mozambique independence, in June 1975, while still under construction and had stayed that way until today.

Among the planned Lonrho agricultural projects is the establishment in the south of the country of a large commercial farm with an area of approximately 3,000 ha.
Rebels turn our exporters off Maputo

South African exporters are becoming more and more reluctant to use Maputo port because of the regular attacks on the South African-Mozambican railway line.

Mr. J. Radyn, South African Transport Services' assistant general manager of operations, yesterday said even exporters in the Eastern Transvaal preferred, in the circumstances, to use Port Elizabeth and East London although Maputo was nearer and less expensive.

"We can't get companies in Phalaborwa to send chrome exports to Maputo," he added.

And large coal exporters insisted on using the Port Elizabeth and East London ports.

Mr. Radyn said the Mozambican railway line was deteriorating; there was a shortage of loading equipment at Maputo, and a huge backlog of traffic developed at Komatiport each time the line was disrupted by sabotage.

So far this year the line has been attacked three times by Mozambique National Resistance rebels.

At the beginning of January the line between Ressano Garcia and Maputo was blown up. It took the Mozambique railway authority more than two weeks to repair and they called in South African Transport Services at the last minute to help.

In the first week of February a bridge 26 km from the South African border was blown up. South African Transport Services engineers and work crews, under the protection of Mozambican troops, were sent in to repair the damage.

Last Friday traffic on the line was cut again by sabotage against a bridge 8 km from the South African border.

The Mozambique railway authority have not called in South African Transport Services to help.

Meanwhile traffic has been building up at Komatiport including, it is believed, vital coal supplies for Soelte power station in Maputo.

Associated Press reports from Maputo that Mozambique's power authority says South Africa has held up emergency shipments of coal needed to drive power generators for Maputo in an open boycott of international aid.

However the SATS has described the accusation as "absolute nonsense."
Blast cuts access to 20 000 tons of coal

MORE than 20 000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21 400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station.

This included 1 200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9 200 tons of export coal and 4 000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe.

A decision was taken yesterday to halt goods trains going to Komatipoort, as the marshalling yard was already operating at capacity.

Sapa reports that Mozambique’s power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an “open boycott” of international aid.

Mozambique’s electricity company said the United States had offered $30 000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run a generator, after a storm knocked down power lines from SA.

Sats has denied the accusations.

Meanwhile, an eastern Transvaal coal exporting company may be forced to spend an extra R17 000 to divert coal exports to East London or Port Elizabeth harbours because of the disruptions.

The manager of Belfast Collieries, Mr George Daskalakis, said 1 300 tons of coal had been blocked.

“If it takes a month for the line to open we can either stockpile or go through East London or PE, which will cost an extra R17/ton on railage."

He said 15 000 tons of the low-grade coal consignment had reached Maputo before the line was sabotaged.

Mr Alan Howell, acting marketing general manager of the Transvaal Coal Owners’ Association, said a small amount of their coal had been held up at Komatipoort and that he did not expect a problem in selling it to another customer.

A Johannesburg spokesman for the Mozambican Harbour and Railways said the line would be operational within 10 days.
Portuguese ban
MNR spokesman

MAPUTO - The Lisbon authorities have banned a leader of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) from entering Portugal.

A member of the Portuguese National Assembly, Mr. Joao Gomes, confirmed the ban at a press conference here last night.

"One of the spokesmen of the armed bands active in Mozambique, Evo Fernandes, is prohibited from entering Portugal, and will be arrested if he tries to," Mr. Gomes told said.

Evo Fernandes is a Portuguese citizen, who used to make statements in Lisbon on behalf of the MNR.

Mr. Gomes said the measure by the authorities of his country was part of judicial procedures being taken by the Portuguese authorities against people in Portugal who are carrying out subversive activities against Mozambique.

"If circumstances demand, the government will be obliged to take an even more radical attitude towards these individuals," he added.
Rowland signs investment deal with Mozambique

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambican government and the multinational Lonrho have signed an agreement laying out the general principles for Lonrho's economic activity in Mozambique.

The agreement was signed by Mozambican finance minister Rui Baltazar and by Lonrho chief executive Tony Rowland.

Lonrho, which has been negotiating for the past year with the Mozambican authorities on investment, is interested in food and cash crop farming, hotel development, mining and trade. Lonrho has already appointed a manager for a 2,300 hectare farm in the Limpopo valley in the south of Mozambique.

The farm is likely to grow maize, soya and vegetables and breed livestock for domestic consumption, mainly in the Mozambican capital. The company has already put in a bid for exploitation of a gold find in the central Mozambican province of Manica.

A Lonrho subsidiary mines gold in Zimbabwe on the other side of the border from the Mozambican find.

Design work for rehabilitation of the island tourist resort of Santa Carolina off the coast of Inhambane, province has already been carried out by Lonrho engineers, and the company will also invest in and take over management of the Polana hotel in Maputo and the Dom Carlos hotel in Beira.

If work does not go ahead this year in completing the giant Four Seasons hotel in Maputo, Lonrho may also invest there. The hotel was started before independence 10 years ago, and the tower block seven kilometres from the city centre remains half finished.

Other areas where the British company is interested in investment are in cotton and sugar cultivation. Lonrho's interests in Mozambique already include the majority shareholding in the company owning the pipeline that supplies petroleum products to land-locked Zimbabwe from the port of Beira.
Hope of peace for Southern Africa

‘SA boosted MNR at the time of Nkomati’

LONDON — The respected International Institute for Strategic Studies reports glimmers of hope for peaceful developments in Southern Africa but says South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement around the time the Nkomati Accord between the two countries in March last year.

South Africa made a massive airlift of supplies, it says, and also seems to have allowed more than 1,500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with weapons before it closed MNR camps in the Transvaal.

However, while the institute’s latest strategic survey found there were no signs that either a regional peace settlement or a resolution of the Namibian impasse was imminent, there are areas where future accommodation was possible.

The survey, reviewing South Africa, referred to growing domestic problems accompanied by a sharp deterioration in South Africa’s relations with the West.

Economic and domestic pressures on the Government of the State President, Mr P W Botha, were not yet strong enough to overcome its long-standing opposition to a Swa domi nationed Namibia.

And Swapo was not yet ready to accept the emasculated political role offered.

While Swapo’s faltering guer rilla efforts had suffered a serious blow from the terms of the Lusaka Agreement between South Africa and Angola, the political fortunes of its legal political party in Namibia had been improved markedly.

However, the efforts to break the deadlock in the Southern African region in 1984 revealed that South Africa now recognised that Swapo could not be denied a political role in an independent Namibia.

Both Swapo and the United Nations recently showed willingness to discard the long-standing United Nations peace formula if Swapo could reach accord with South Africa.

The survey said “Future negotiations will therefore focus on ensuring a leading role for Swapo in an independent Namibian Government while guaranteeing to South Africa that her own security interests will not be threatened.”

It was clear, added the survey, that withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South Africans from Angola and Namibia were negotiable issues for both countries.

It went on “In spite of the wide gap that now exists between the two countries’ negotiating positions, recent offers and counter-offers suggest they will eventually find a formula for troop withdrawal.”

Two other issues, however, would continue to obstruct the prospects of regional peace:

— The future of Unita.
— The activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement inside Mozambique.

Of the domestic South African situation, the survey said that, while the country had succeeded in bringing her neighbours to heel in 1984, there were growing troubles and little achievement in the country in the year.

Opposition in Washington and other capitals had been fuelled by the Langa killings.

“Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control,” said the survey, “this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have a considerable effect abroad.”

These developments did not augur well for the American Administration’s policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria or for smooth relations between America and South Africa.

The survey said there were many ways in which the situation in Southern Africa could deteriorate.

It added “But South Africa’s regional diplomacy, exploiting the weakness not only of Angola or Mozambique but also of her other neighbours, has served to consolidate her position and reduce tensions.”

When cautious optimism faded away

LONDON — The cautious optimism apparent in South Africa in 1984 has given way to profound pessimism, says Colonel J Alford, deputy director of the Institute for Strategic Studies.

He told members of the Foreign Press Association he believed Afrikaners would now build the walls higher, pull the wagons closer and behave with even more brutality to preserve themselves.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in South Africa could contain violence with violence, but not indefinitely.

He added: “Unless a way can be found to give black people some hope that there might be a genuinely multi-racial future, then I think the grass-roots opposition we are seeing in the Eastern Cape will slowly grow to the point where very large areas of South Africa become ungovernable.”

Colonel Alford said he gave credit to the State President, Mr P W Botha, for trying to change, but his Government was too weak and it lacked courage.

History would record that its actions were too little and too late.

Colonel Alford said: “Even such moves as one saw a year ago which might have pointed to a different and a better road have now failed.

“And the roads which might have led to a better future for South Africa have been closed off.”

He stressed that he did not believe white South Africa was on the point of collapse.

“It still wields enormous coercive power,” he said.

“White power will end not with a bang but with a whimper, but this will take many years.

“I am thinking in terms of decades, rather than single years.”

The Star Bureau

The survey said “Future negotiations will therefore focus on ensuring a leading role for Swapo in an independent Namibian Government while guaranteeing to South Africa that her own security interests will not be threatened.”

It was clear, added the survey, that withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and South Africans from Angola and Namibia were negotiable issues for both countries.

It went on “In spite of the wide gap that now exists between the two countries’ negotiating positions, recent offers and counter-offers suggest they will eventually find a formula for troop withdrawal.”

Two other issues, however, would continue to obstruct the prospects of regional peace:

— The future of Unita.
— The activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement inside Mozambique.

Of the domestic South African situation, the survey said that, while the country had succeeded in bringing her neighbours to heel in 1984, there were growing troubles and little achievement in the country in the year.

Opposition in Washington and other capitals had been fuelled by the Langa killings.

“Although there seemed little doubt that the authorities would be able to bring the disturbance under control,” said the survey, “this latest manifestation of South African insensitivity was certain to have a considerable effect abroad.”

These developments did not augur well for the American Administration’s policy of constructive engagement with Pretoria or for smooth relations between America and South Africa.

The survey said there were many ways in which the situation in Southern Africa could deteriorate.

It added “But South Africa’s regional diplomacy, exploiting the weakness not only of Angola or Mozambique but also of her other neighbours, has served to consolidate her position and reduce tensions.”

Colonel Alford said that in South Africa could contain violence with violence, but not indefinitely.

He added: “Unless a way can be found to give black people some hope that there might be a genuinely multi-racial future, then I think the grass-roots opposition we are seeing in the Eastern Cape will slowly grow to the point where very large areas of South Africa become ungovernable.”

Colonel Alford said he gave credit to the State President, Mr P W Botha, for trying to change, but his Government was too weak and it lacked courage.

History would record that its actions were too little and too late.

Colonel Alford said: “Even such moves as one saw a year ago which might have pointed to a different and a better road have now failed.

“And the roads which might have led to a better future for South Africa have been closed off.”

He stressed that he did not believe white South Africa was on the point of collapse.

“It still wields enormous coercive power,” he said.

“White power will end not with a bang but with a whimper, but this will take many years.

“I am thinking in terms of decades, rather than single years.”

The Star Bureau

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.

But then everything seemed to go wrong, primarily because of economic factors.

Now, he said, South Africa appeared to be caught up in an appalling spiral of economic decline leading to unrest; unrest leading to repressive action and to the kind of overreaction seen at Uitenhage; leading to further unrest; leading to a situation in the Eastern Cape verging on ungovernability, and ungovernability leading to further economic decline.

Colonel Alford said that in the aftermath of the Nkomati Accord and the Lusaka Agreement and in anticipation of a new constitution there had been a mood of cautious optimism in South Africa.
South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union

ARMSCOR'S G-5 JACKPOT

Armscor has sold 100 of its 155 mm howitzers, called the G-5, to Iraq. *Africa Confidential* reports in its April 10 issue.

According to the publication, the deal is worth about R1 billion, and the payment would presumably be made partly in crude oil deliveries.

*Africa Confidential* says Israel, which maintains close diplomatic and security relations with SA, has already protested strongly to Pretoria about the deal. Armscor chairman Piet Marais was particularly lambasted by the Israelis, who have all along supported Iran in the war with Iraq.

"If the guns can be deployed by the Iraqi army — not an unlikely feat given the present standard of flying in the Iranian Air Force — the war could well turn decisively in Iraq's favour."

On the other hand, Mossad has always been inclined towards intercept-and-destroy missions against unwanted goods."

The publication says that the G-5 was developed in the 1970s by Armscor and the American Space Research Corporation.

It was also reported recently that Armscor has sold a number of G-5s to Somalia, while it is widely rumoured in African diplomatic circles that Morocco has also received a shipment of military hardware from SA that included G-5s.

Approached for comment on the reports, an SA Defence Force spokesman told the FM: "It is not SADF policy to comment in any way whatsoever on the acquisition or sales of arms and equipment."

---

60%, and drop two hours off the flying time to Athens and Rome. It is estimated the alternative route will save SAA up to R60m a year at current prices.

Already a special deal has been concluded with the Comoro Islands by which SAA planes have borne the colours of Air Comoros for flights to Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and other East African countries.

It is believed that highly sensitive negotiations with Egypt, which include discussions on "other matters" being conducted with the help of a third party. It is also rumoured that SAA has been made to Dybouts, bordering on Somalia.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha visited Somalia and the Comoros late last year and it is now becoming clear that the visit was fruitful. The FM's speculation about a military agreement with Somalia (Current Affairs, April 5 1985) was taken up by *The Observer* in London last weekend. According to the paper, a large quantity of military hardware from SA has already arrived in Somalia, while 10 SA Air Force pilots and several technicians are stationed in the country. The report has been vigorously denied.

SA's military pact with Somalia is also being discussed at the individual who set up the initial meeting between a SA Defence Force delegation and Somali president Siad Barre. He is Francois de Villiers, an ex-Congo mercenary turned entrepreneur with offices in Mogadishu and Honolulu. He travels freely in Africa.

De Villiers tells the FM that after a conversation with a senior SADF officer in 1983 he formed a company called Credo Import/Export, with an attorney friend, Harris-based Lou Novell, as a cover for operations in Somalia. After establishing contact with a prominent and influential Somali businessman, he received formal approval from the SADF to proceed with his operation. Soon afterwards he met with the then Defence Minister, General Omar De Villiers claims he was appointed envoy to approach other countries for military aid, but was disappointed when Omar was arrested for alleged complicity in a planned coup.

De Villiers met with President Barre on November 24, 1982, and only then did he reveal his SA identity. Barre agreed to meet with a SA delegation and De Villiers returned to SA to report to the SADF and then Prime Minister PW Botha.

De Villiers claims he was asked to arrange a meeting between President Barre and the SADF Director of Foreign Relations, Brigadier Daan Hamman. The meeting was said to have taken place in Mogadishu on March 27, 1983.

De Villiers alleges he has been denied his just rewards for services rendered. He now claims a fee of R1m from SA Airways for helping to organise landing rights in Somalia. He feels he has become a victim of inter-departmental rivalry between the SADF and the DFA. Foreign Minister Botha has denied that De Villiers helped him set up contact with any country.

The FM was told that the Somali defence minister, General Mohamed Samantar, visited SA in April last year, and the Somali ambassador in Nairobi visited Pretoria in October.
Report says S A helped MNR with 'supply drop'

Mercury Correspondent JOHANNESBURG—A report issued by the London-based International Institute of Strategic Studies, says South Africa supplied the Mozambique National Resistance movement with a 'massive supply drop' about the same time that the two governments were negotiating the Nkomati Accord.

The institute, an independent and respected research organisation, said in London last night that South Africa 'also seems to have allowed more than 1,500 trained MNR personnel to enter Mozambique with their weapons before it closed the movement's camps in the Transvaal.

It says that after Press reports in December that arms were reaching the MNR via Saudi Arabia and the Comoro Islands, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha visited both states to urge them to prevent such flights.

The institute report said that, 'in spite of these efforts in late December President Samora Machel accused South Africa of dishonouring the Nkomati Accord, and the accord looked to be badly frayed.'

The institute said 'For Mozambique the results of Nkomati have already proved politically embarrassing as well as disappointing, since attacks by MNR have actually increased in number and intensity since March 1984.'

'This resurgence was the result of South Africa's decision to provide the MNR with a massive supply drop around the time the Nkomati Accord was signed.'

'Pretoria has made apparently sincere efforts to honour the terms of Nkomati, and even to curb MNR activities in Mozambique.'

Dealing with the South West African situation, the survey says the South African Government decided to release jailed Swapo founder, Mr Andamba Tovia ja Tovia, because it hoped he could be persuaded to join one of the internal parties and perhaps bring about a split in the Swapo leadership.

'Tovia, however, immediately denounced the internal parties and was later made secretary-general of Swapo, which has been strengthened, not weakened, by his return to Namibian politics,' it states.

Asked to comment last night, a South African Defence Force spokesman said Mr Pik Botha had 'recently placed on record the fact that there had been a link between the SADF and Renamo.'

Before trying any shoes on your feet, try W. new Lamb-soft model. your
Mercury Reporter

More than 2000 tons of goods have mounted up at Komatipoort railway yards, including steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe, since the line was sabotaged by the Mozambique National Resistance movement last week.

A spokesman for the South African Transport Services said yesterday 21,400 tons of goods had mounted up at the station.

This included 1,200 tons of coal for the power station which supplies electricity to Maputo, 9,200 tons of export coal and 4,000 tons of steel and asbestos from Zimbabwe.

A decision was taken yesterday to limit goods trains going to Komatipoort as the town's marshalling yard was already operating at capacity with rows of rail trucks waiting to move.

Sapsa reports that Mozambique's power authority has accused South Africa of holding up the emergency shipments of coal in an 'open boycott' of international aid.

Mozambique's electricity company said the United States offered $400,000 in emergency aid to buy coal to run an old coal-fired generator after a storm in March knocked down power lines from South Africa.

The accusations have been denied and referred to as 'absolute nonsense' by Sats.

So far the Mozambican railway authorities have not approached Sats for assistance to get the line operating again.
Massive supply drop to MNR

By SA alleged

Parliament and Politics

28

2/8

3/5/85

LONDON — South Africa supplied
Mozambique plans huge private army

BY BRIAN POTTINGER
Political Correspondent

Mozambique is soon to have the biggest private security force in the region's history.

The South African Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambican equivalent, HCB, will be jointly supplying manpower to protect extensive power installations from the Cahora Bassa project from rebel MNR attacks.

And already there is speculation that some of the men to be recruited to this mun-army in the service of Maputo will be precisely those specialists who once gave assistance to the MNR.

It is understood that various South African departments have been in contact with their Mozambican and Portuguese equivalents during the last week to deal with security issues.

Agreement

It is exactly a year since South Africa, Portugal and Mozambique signed the agreement aimed at returning the giant Cahora Bassa scheme to productivity.

In terms of the agreement South Africa will buy the power, Portugal will assist with technical aid and Mozambique will slowly buy out Portugal's former colonial interests in the hydro-electric scheme.

The terms of the agree-
Reagan military aid plan for Mozambique blocked

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration for the first time has asked Congress for military aid for Mozambique, but a key Republican senator was said by an aide to have blocked the request because it is a communist regime.

Senator Robert Kasten of Wisconsin, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee, criticized the $1.15 million (R2.3 million) aid request at a public hearing today and later his top aide said Mr. Kasten "said no to the request.

Mr. Kasten said it was inconsistent that the administration should declare a sweeping policy of support for anti-communist resistance groups worldwide and then give aid to Mozambique, where a resistance group supported by the United States is active.

To offer the Government they are fighting military aid doesn't make any sense — Sapa-Reuters
Waiting for Tiny

Tiny Rowland will be surprised and, one hopes, pleased to learn that among the population of the small island of Santa Carolina in the Mozambique Channel he has been elevated to a level of godliness denied to mortals other than Lyndon B. Johnson. The former American President, not widely remembered as a saint in his political dealings, was worshipped along with acronyms passing high overhead by a tribe in New Guinea who trusted that their devotion would bring about a visit by the great man and, with luck, lashings of American consumer goods.

The veneration of Rowland on Santa Carolina, impoverished but isolated from the atrocities of the civil war on the mainland, owes as much to Lonrho's money as the boss's perceived qualities as a human being. The islanders wish him to know that no obstacle prevents him from buying the island and, with certain post-Wilberforce guarantees, themselves. For 10 years they have been waiting for Tiny.

Until Mozambique's independence in 1974, when the Portuguese capitulated to the Freiomo guerrillas whose own timetable did not expect victory for another 20 years, Santa Carolina was a popular tourist resort for white South Africans and Rhodesians. The attractions were delicious shellfish, sheep wine, excellent beaches and some of the best big-game fishing in the world. On the way over, many tourists found themselves detained by the congénial girls in the bars and nightclubs of Lourenco Marques, an introduction to a black experience that back in SA would have earned them six months without the option Santa Carolina, a wholesome spot, was popularly known as Paradise Island.

The new Freiomo government, afloat with revolutionary fervour, closed Mozambique's frontiers to the tourist trade. To the distress of merchant seamen who still called at the capital, renamed Maputo, the government also slapped padlocks on the hospitable waterfront establishments. On Santa Carolina, the Portuguese family who ran the hotel there joined the exodus to Lisbon before ever completing an ambitious expansion, designed to offer South Africans another delight denied to them at home, a casino.

While the economy on the mainland nosedived under the government's spectacularly unsuccessful experiments with socialist reform, helped along subsequently by four years of drought and SA's "destabilising" support for the Mozambiquan National Resistance, the hotel staff elected to remain on the island. They were self-sufficient on a diet of fish, including crayfish in quantities unknown on sawing on stratified circumstances, a few goats and cultivated crops.

The staff, perhaps because there was nothing else to do or hope for, adopted the bizarre ritual of keeping beds made up and dining room tables laid in readiness for guests who never arrived. Their futile routine went on for a decade. The hotel bar opened and closed at the appointed times, with nothing to sell to non-existent patrons. Silver floating trophies awarded to fishermen — the last names were engraved in 1973 — were removed from their display case in the hotel reception for a weekly polish. A contemporary newspaper clipping pinned to the wall records that 15 years ago a Mr Andries Maree of the Western Transvaal set a world record by catching in the space of five days black marlin weighing a total of 875 kg.

Waiters arrested the disintegration of their white uniforms under the pressure of regular laundering by sewing on layers of patches made out of any material that came to hand. They replaced broken buttons with substitutes fashioned out of old bottle tops. Their uniforms survived, but around them, corroded by sea spray, the hotel buildings fell apart. The unfinished casino collapsed and was taken over by goats. Cyclones smashed windows and doors, and the salt air, once inside, got to work even on the strings of the piano. In the bathroom. Had the staff received any pay, which they did not, a government decree stipulated that all members of staff, without regard for their theoretical duties, would get the same amount.

Paradise was on its last legs by the time of my unannounced arrival in a light aircraft. The usual bush practice of making a low pass over the hotel brought the staff en masse to the airstrip, dragging behind them an ancient trolley whose wheels had sagged to an angle closer to horizontal than upright. I did not then know that word had reached the island the previous day that Lonrho was negotiating with the Mozambican government to take over the management of defunct state farms and that the concession would be partially offset by the revival of the tourism industry, especially Santa Carolina.

The sight of imposing luggage, which happened to contain television equipment, amazed the reception committee on the airfield. The glimpse of a British passport got their elbows nudging. We set off for the hotel like a religious procession, television equipment stacked high on the trolley to the fore, the faithful in close attendance emitting a rising bubble of Portuguese supplication.

Registration at the hotel involved completing an immensely inquisitive form demanding such details as one's mother's place and date of birth. As I wrote out this information for the third time, the previous two copies were passed excitedly from hand to hand. It took some time for the penny to drop that my name in the eyes of a semi-literate Portuguese speaker bears a superficial resemblance to "Rowland."

Christopher Muununo, the diminutive southern African correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, is perplexed by the frequency with which total strangers in search of inside information inquire whether he is a professional jockey. He detests horses (his background, before journalism, was vaudeville) and his denial always causes disappointment. He has not experienced, however, the darkness that descended over Santa Carolina as the hotel staff reluctantly accepted that I was neither Tiny Rowland nor a relation and was categorically unable to buy the island, the hotel and its contents on Lonrho's behalf.

In 1974, not long before the North Vietnamese and Vietcong took over Vietnam, the Saigon tourist board attempted to lure visitors with the slogan "You've heard about Vietnam, now come see it." Precisely because of what they had heard about Vietnam, the tourists went in an altogether different direction. I hope, for the sake of the staff on Santa Carolina, that Mr Rowland is not as fainthearted.

Rowhouse Carter in The Spectator
MNR cuts off coal production

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The collieries at Moatize that produce most of Mozambique's coal have been brought almost to a standstill by MNR attacks on the railway line to Beira, according to the government news agency, AIM.

The MNR attacks have virtually halted coal exports through Beira port and have held up incoming supplies needed to maintain production, it says.

The agency quoted a spokesman for the state-owned Carbomoc mining company as saying that MNR activities were disrupting transport between Tete province, where the collieries are situated, and Beira.

The agency said that at a time when coal was fetching up to $40 (R80) a ton on international markets, the five pits at Moatize are practically at a standstill and an open-cast mining project has stopped.

Some coal is being mined during maintenance operations. Between April and August 20,000 tons were expected to be produced this way but this was far below the 100,000 tons mined in the same period last year.
Talks today on SA-Mozambique labour relations

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, will hold talks with Mozambique officials in Cape Town today on labour relations between the two countries.

Mr du Plessis, who made the announcement in the Assembly yesterday during the committee stage debate on his Vote, said his Mozambique counterpart, Mr Aquar Mazula, was leading the delegation.

LIAISON

Replying to points raised during the debate on South Africa's labour relations and the importance of liaison with the country's neighbouring states, he said that following the Nkomati Accord, various meetings had taken place between the South African and the Mozambique governments on manpower.

These meetings had taken place in Maputo and various other centres.

"In the course of these talks points of friction were identified and structures for negotiation, consultation and cooperation were created," Mr du Plessis said.

The Republic, he said, was also holding continuous discussions with the leaders of the TBVC states as part of a multilateral system which was created and within which talks could be held on the utilisation of manpower from those States in the Republic.

The Minister said the Government departments concerned were deeply concerned about the position of disabled people.

"I should like to take this opportunity of appealing to the private sector to play a much more prominent role insofar as the employment of disabled persons is concerned — Sapa."
"Special guard" for Cahora Bassa power link likely

An announcement on joint security arrangements to protect the electric power lines between the Cahora Bassa Dam in Mozambique and South Africa and the road and rail links between the two countries can be expected soon.

This has been indicated by South African sources following yesterday's talks between a South African delegation headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and a Mozambican delegation headed by the Minister of the Interior, Mr O Monteiro, in Maputo.

The arrangements are not expected to include the use of troops from either country but may instead take the form of a special "guard" to defend the installations.

BORDER AREAS

In the official statement released in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power lines from South Africa to Maputo.

Other matters discussed included economic and agricultural issues.

"It appears there was much appreciation of each other's standpoints and both sides were satisfied with the progress made," the statement said.

A delegation from Mozambique under the Minister of Labour, Mr Agulha Mzalula, is in Cape Town today for talks with the Department of Manpower, a statement is expected later this afternoon.
Top-level joint talks in Maputo

TOP-LEVEL South African and Mozambican delegations met in Maputo yesterday to discuss the security situation in Mozambique and road, rail and power links between the two countries.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power line from the Republic to Maputo.

Economic, agricultural and "many other matters were discussed."

The statement said there appeared to be mutual appreciation of each other's standpoint and both sides were satisfied with the progress made.

The South African delegation to yesterday's talks comprised the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, his deputy, Mr Louis Nel, the Minister of Defence, Generals Magnus Malan, his deputy, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Mr A.R. Frans, the Deputy Minister of Transport and Industry, Mr Kent Durr.

Senior police and defence officials, a representative of the National Intelligence Service and other trade and agricultural officials were also present.

The Mozambican delegation consisted of the Minister of the Interior, Mr O. Monteiro, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr A. Ferreira, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr T. Hunguana and other senior officials.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Tete that MNR rebels had repeatedly disrupted transport routes, halting deliveries of over 3,000 tons of coal from Gartmore, the official news agency said.

Sapa-Reuters
Top-level joint talks in Maputo

TOP-LEVEL South African and Mozambican delegations met in Maputo yesterday to discuss the security situation in Mozambique and road, rail and power links between the two countries.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power line from the Republic to Maputo.

Economic, agricultural and "many other" matters were discussed.

A joint statement said: "It appeared there was mutual appreciation of each other's standpoints and both sides were satisfied with the progress made."

The South African delegation comprised the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P.W. Botha, his deputy, Mr Louis Nel, the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, his deputy, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the Deputy Minister of Agricultural Economics and of Water Affairs, Mr Gerhard Kotze, the Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry, Mr Kent Durr.

Senior police and defence officials, a representative of the National Intelligence Service and other trade and agricultural officials were also present.

The Mozambican delegation consisted of the Minister of the Interior, Mr O. Monteiro, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. Ferreira, the Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr T. Hunguana, and other senior officials.

Meanwhile, it was reported from Tele that coal production at a state-owned mine had stopped because of rebel activity. SAPA-Reuters.

SAPA-Reuter
SA, Maputo to have joint security

By David Braun

CAPE TOWN — Substantial progress was made on security issues during yesterday's 'top-level' talks between South Africa and Mozambique in Maputo.

According to South African sources, an announcement on joint security arrangements to defend the power lines between Cahora Bassa and South Africa, and the road and rail links between the two countries, can be expected soon.

The arrangements are not expected to include the use of troops from either side, but may instead take the form of a special guard to defend the installations.

In the official statement released in Cape Town last night, the Department of Foreign Affairs said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power lines from South Africa to Maputo.

Other matters discussed included economic and agricultural issues.

A delegation from Mozambique under the Minister of Labour, Mr Aguia Mazula, is in Cape Town today to hold talks with the Department of Manpower. A statement is expected later.
Para-military task force likely for Cahora Bassa line

South Africa hopes to set up a para-military task force to protect transport links and the 900 km Cahora Bassa and Maputo power lines against Mozambican National Resistance attacks.

The proposal is believed to have been the focus of attention in talks in Maputo this week between Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and top Mozambican officials.

South African officials are briefed about how they intend to introduce the "special guard" units, how the guards will be recruited, or who they will be.

The question of South African security assistance to Mozambique is regarded as "extremely delicate" by government officials.

Deputy Foreign Minister

Louis Nel today declined to go into detail about the security proposal, except to say that there was "no chance" of guards being drawn from the Defence Force.

Askerd about protection of the Mozambican power lines, he said the issue would have to be finalised in talks between the Electricity Supply Commission (Escom) and its Mozambican counterparts, EDM and HCB. EDM is the company responsible for that country's power network while HCB is the joint Mozambican-Portuguese interest in the Cahora Bassa scheme.

Escom's senior general manager, Mr Ian McRae, said the commission would be discussing with EDM and HCB the best means of maintaining the Mozambican power lines. Escom may have to send repair teams into that country, but that would have to be decided by the Mozambicans.
SA to legalize Mozambicans

By ANTHONY JOHNSON
Political Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA has agreed to legalize tens of thousands of unregistered Mozambicans working in the Transvaal Lowveld and has given the green light to work-seekers from its Nkomati partner to cross the border provided they seek registration.

The moratorium follows top-level discussions in Cape Town yesterday between the Minister of Manpower, Mr Pietie du Plessis, and the Mozambican Secretary of State for Labour, Mr A Mazula.

According to the temporary agreement — which is to remain in force until a new bilateral labour accord is finalised in October this year — all Mozambicans with identity documents will be treated as legal workers once they have been registered at Nelspruit.

Major benefits are expected to flow from the latest initiative for both Mozambican labour and farmers in the Eastern Transvaal.

In addition, both governments expect the latest move to carry major security benefits in that it will facilitate the close monitoring of all workers crossing the border.

At present there are about 60,000 legal Mozambican workers in South Africa, more than 50,000 of these on the mines. No reliable figures exist for the number of "illegals" in the country, but some government sources estimate that there are as many as 100,000.

The new dispensation will not only pave the way for legalisation of many of these unregistered workers but should allow for a greater flow of work-seekers from Mozambique itself.

Inconvenience

Mr Du Plessis said yesterday that the legalisation of Mozambican workers would "alleviate" inconvenience for farmers, workers and the police, particularly in the Eastern Transvaal.

"We would like to reach the position where every person has an identity document and a valid permit for employment," he said.

Mr Du Plessis said farmers in the area were anxious to employ Mozambican workers particularly in tasks involving hard manual labour which South African workers were loath to tackle.

Mr Du Plessis emphasized that the legalisation carried with it "much greater protection" for workers as they would in future enjoy all the protections afforded South African workers.

For example, workers would enjoy greater protection in the case of accidents or disputes, and would feel free to complain as this would not in future expose them as illegals.

Mr Du Plessis said the latest initiative would also alleviate security problems in both countries.

"Both countries want records and control of workers with a view to security. South Africa does not want the ANC to cross the border and Mozambique does not want Renamo (rebels) to do so."

Mr Mazula said: "This agreement is important because it does not only bring economic advantages but will alleviate security problems on both sides of the border."

"We want to know how many people are crossing the border and what they are doing."
PARIS — The final offensive against Maputo will begin on Wednesday, the secretary general of the rebel Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), Mr. Evio Fernandes, has said.

In an interview with the weekly Indian Ocean News-letter he predicted that the MNR would be governing the whole of the country by the end of the year.

He said MNR guerrillas were already on the outskirts of Maputo.

Mr. Fernandes said there were signs that other governments knew that President Machel was doomed.

"The Cubans have withdrawn 60 of their advisers recently without replacing them and the Soviet Union is reducing its presence at Nacala, Zimbabwe is also withdrawing troops despite recent public statements in Harare that more troops are going in."

He also predicted the next president of Mozambique would be Mr. Alfonso Dhlakama, the MNR chairman.

Meanwhile, MNR rebels killed 12 villagers and wounded seven others in an attack in the south of the country last Tuesday, the official Mozambique news agency AIM reported today, according to Sapa-Reuters.
the responsibility of the Speaker of
the House to maintain the adherence of the Speaker's position in the House of Commons. The Speaker of the House is responsible for ensuring that the
rules and procedures of the House are followed and that the debates and proceedings of the House are conducted in an
orderly manner. The Speaker also has the power to rule on
questions of order and to maintain discipline within the
department and the party. The Speaker of the House is
appointed by the Prime Minister and is responsible for
representing the interests of the House in its dealings with
the government. The Speaker of the House is also
responsible for ensuring that the House is properly
represented in its dealings with the government and other
agencies. The Speaker of the House is an important part
of the democratic process and is responsible for ensuring
that the House operates in an open and transparent
manner.
Maputo rail link reopens

MAPUTO — The railway line between South Africa and Maputo was reopened at the weekend and trains delayed in South Africa for two weeks were once again running to the Mozambican capital.

A senior South African Transport Services spokesman, Mr Japie Radyne, said the line was repaired with the aid of South African equipment.

Saboteurs recently blew up a bridge on the line near Ressano Garcia, about eight kilometres from the South African border.

SAPA
Israel said to be training MNR units

The Star's Foreign News Service 5/84 14/8/85

LISBON — Israel is training some of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) units, says Portugal's state-owned radio.

At a time when there are signs that Maputo is gearing up to intensify the war, Radio Comercial's Maputo correspondent said yesterday that a captured MNR fighter had admitted receiving military training in Israel.

The radio's weekly Cabo da Boa Esperança (Cape of Good Hope) African affairs programme provided no further details of the alleged Israeli support to Renamo, but quoted other sources saying Israeli military advisers in Malawi might also be training the rebels.

Observers in Lisbon noted that Radio Comercial's Maputo correspondent, Fernando Lima, is the news editor of Mozambique's official AIM news agency and that Mozambican officials recently said they would muzzle reported support to the rebels from conservative Arab quarters.

Radio Comercial, owned by the Portuguese Government, also quoted Renamo's secretary-general, Mr Evo Fernandes, saying his forces would advance on Maputo on May 15.

Renamo's spokesman for Europe, Jorge Correia, said the offensive against Maputo would be a gradual affair with rebel forces taking positions "increasingly near the city, accompanied by spectacular urban sabotage strikes."

Reports reaching Lisbon said the Tanzanian leader, Dr Julius Nyerere, had promised his country as a sanctuary if Mr Machel had to flee Maputo to set up a counter coup against a victorious MNR.
Machel hints at a general mobilisation

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique.

He said the ruling Frelimo party would do what was necessary "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war", the news agency AIM said.

Speaking to about 15,000 young Mozambicans at Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country.

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds.

He described the MNR rebels as "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals."

"There is no government with the courage to say it supports the armed bandits. The world is fully on the side of Frelimo."
PARIS — The MNR's "final offensive" against Maputo will begin tomorrow, says MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes.

He predicted in an interview with the weekly Indian Ocean newsletter that "the MNR will be governing the whole of the country by the end of the year."

He said MNR guerrillas were already on the outskirts of Maputo. The rebels' whole military and political strategy was directed towards removing Frelimo and seizing power.

Mr Fernandes has been warning selected journalists here that 4,000 South African troops, mostly black soldiers of the Buffalo regiment, were ready to intervene in Mozambique against the MNR, in line with the Nkomati Agreement.

Regiment

He warned "if South Africa makes the mistake of sending in these Buffalo troops then there will be another Vietnam."

Most of the troops in the Buffalo regiment are of Angolan origin and speak Portuguese.

Mr Fernandes told the Indian Ocean newsletter that "President Samora Machel cannot take the political risk of calling for larger-scale South African action, so any intervention would in fact be limited."

He said there were signs that other governments knew that Machel was "doomed."

"The Cubans have withdrawn 60 of their advisors recently without replacing them and the Soviet Union is reducing its presence at Nacala. Zimbabwe is also withdrawing troops despite recent public statements in Harare that more troops are going in."

He predicted the next president of Mozambique would be Alfonso Dhlakama, the MNR chairman, who would form a government of civilians and soldiers.

US for ceasefire in Mozambique

LISBON — The United States would like to see a ceasefire in war-torn Mozambique and believes peace there would reduce the opportunities for Soviet involvement in the country, a senior US official has been quoted as saying.

"We want to encourage a ceasefire and an end to violence in Mozambique," deputy assistant secretary of state Mr Frank Wisner said in an interview published in a Portuguese newspaper, Oporto's Jornal de Noticias.

During a two-day visit to Portugal, President Reagan held talks last Wednesday with Portuguese President Antono Ramalho Eanes in which they discussed Mozambique, where right-wing rebels are fighting to topple the Marxist-led government.

US for ceasefire in Mozambique

Mr Reagan said the United States believed the Mozambican government was showing signs of moving towards genuine non-alignment and Portugal, and the United States should support this.

Proposals

Mr Wisner told Jornal de Noticias "I believe that the quicker Mozambique achieves a ceasefire, the less opportunities there will be from the point of view of future involvement, of a negative nature by the Soviet Union."

The United States provides food aid to Mozambique and recently announced proposals for limited military assistance, consisting of non-lethal equipment and training of officers.
Machel hints at full mobilisation

Argus Africa News Service

Maputo. — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique.

He said the ruling Frelimo Party would do what was necessary, "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war".

Speaking to about 15 000 young Mozambicans who had gathered for a pop concert at Maputo's Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country.

"There are no clothes because the bandits stop the production of cotton. There is no food because the war prevents production."

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds," he said.

The murder and destruction by the Mozambique National Resistance rebels throughout the country, "cannot be regarded as everyday, as normal."

President Machel said the peasants wanted "to till their land. They don't want to see their homes and storehouses burnt down."

He said the whole world recognised the rebels for what they were — "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals."
SA to protect power lines against MNR
Machel hints on last resort

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel has hinted at the possibility of a general mobilisation and the closure of schools, universities and workplaces, as a last resort to bring a speedy end to the war in Mozambique.

He said the ruling Frelimo Party would do what was necessary "because when the country is threatened by war we must give priority to war," AIM reports.

Speaking to about 15,000 young Mozambicans who had gathered for a pop concert at Maputo's Independence Square, President Machel called on all young people to commit themselves to defending the country.

"There are no clothes because the bandits stop the production of cotton. There is no food because the war prevents production.

"Our economic resources must be invested in war, in buying weapons to defend the revolution instead of being used to build houses, cinemas or sports grounds," he said.

Destruction

The murder and destruction by the Mozambique National Resistance rebels throughout the country, "cannot be regarded as everyday, as normal."

President Machel said the peasants wanted "to till their land. They don't want to see their homes and storehouses burned down, their cattle and produce stolen."

He said the whole world recognised the rebels for what they were "nothing more than terrorists, murderers, common criminals."

"There is no government with the courage to say it supports the armed bandits. The world is fully on the side of Frelimo," the Mozambique leader said.

SFS
SADF fires suspected MNR sympathizers

General Malan’s disclosure follows a statement recently by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, that South Africa had in fact aided the MNR, something the government had persistently denied up to then. An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the SADF were MNR sympathizers.

"Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found," said General Malan.

"In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been MNR sympathizers or are sympathizers. To eliminate any speculation and or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with the MNR, and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of five persons," he said.

"As a result of the reorganization of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique."

"Orders have also been given that labourers in the employ of the SADF at places near the Mozambican border, who may possibly have connections with Mozambican citizens, are either to be discharged or moved elsewhere in an effort to eliminate any suspicion of collaboration with the MNR," he said.
Five SADF men suspected of Renamo sympathy are fired

ORKMANDE POLLOK
Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN—Five members of the Defence Force have been fired on suspicion of being Renamo sympathisers, Defence Minister Gen Magnus Malan disclosed yesterday.

He told Parliament in reply to a question by the Opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin (PFoP Sea Point) that it had been the Government's standpoint since the signing of the Nkomati Accord that no support should be given to the rebel Mozambican movement.

An investigation had been launched since talks with the Mozambican Government on March 14 to check as far as possible whether any members or civilian employees of the Defence Force were Renamo sympathisers.

"Only in one case was adequate evidence of this found," said Gen Malan.

"In four other cases there is a suspicion that as a result of their previous Mozambican connections they may have been Renamo sympathisers or agents of the movement."

It was extremely difficult, he said, to prove a person's sympathy but the investigation was continuing.

"To eliminate any suspicion or suspicion of possible involvement of members or employees of the SADF with Renamo and to reiterate our good intentions with the implementation of the stipulations and spirit of the Nkomati Accord, it has been decided to terminate the service of five persons," he said.

"As a result of the reorganisation of certain units it will be possible to transfer a number of Portuguese-speaking members to another station to prevent any suspicion of contact with Mozambique..."

Gen Malan had nothing to add when asked by Opposition leader Dr E van Zyl Slabbert to say if the SADF had been involved in training Renamo and if a base had been established in South Africa for them.

Surgery exam students diagnose an Irish joke

Mercy Correspondent

DUBLIN—Final exams for 120 trainee doctors here turned into an Irish joke yesterday.

For when they were handed a surgery paper they were also provided with the answers.

The mix-up was diagnosed amidst screams of laughter among the final-year students at University College, Dublin.

Supervisors scrambled to grab back the exam papers and red-faced officials hurriedly rest the examination.

One of the students said: "I could not believe it. The test gave us a series of questions with possible answers included. And next to each one the question "True or false"?"

Officials believe the mix-up occurred at a Dutch firm which printed the exam papers.
The Allied Building Society has announced the appointment of Mr ULLIE KOHNE as regional manager, Eastern Cape and Border (left) to succeed Mr BILL DARLOW (right), who has been appointed general manager (sales and distribution) at the society's Sandton head office.
Mozambique gets $45m loan

MAPUTO — The World Bank and Mozambique have reached agreement on a $45m loan aimed at rebuilding the war-battered country's industry.

It will be Mozambique's first loan from the World Bank since joining the international body last October.

The World Bank vice-president for East and Southern Africa, Mr Edward Jaycox, said the loan would be approved at a meeting of the bank's executive board next month.

The money will be made available over the next 15-18 months, repayable over 50 years including a 10-year grace period, at 0.75 percent interest, he added — (Sapa-Reuters)
Rebels launch Maputo attacks

LISBON — Right-wing guerillas, apparently launching a long-threatened “final offensive” against the Mozambican capital, attacked the suburbs of Maputo four times last week — creating “panic” and damaging the city's waterworks and two major factories, Portuguese news agencies said yesterday.

In Maputo-dated dispatches, two agencies said guerillas sabotaged part of the Indian Ocean coastal city's water system on Wednesday night and “seriously damaged” a steel plant and a match factory on Saturday night.

“There were no casualties as the population of Machava and Matola suburbs fled on hearing the firing of small arms and bazookas,” one of the agencies reported.

They said a fourth rebel attack against the main Texlom textile factory on Friday night was “repulsed by the prompt response of the armed forces.”

The targeted factories and waterworks lie within a 30km radius of the city centre. The steel plant is located only 16km from downtown Maputo.

The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) has threatened for months it would launch a “final offensive” against the capital from the start of the country’s dry season which began last week.

The rebels, who got support from neighbouring South Africa until 14 months ago, have fought President Samora Machel's Marxist regime for eight years.

Pretoria and Maputo signed a non-aggression accord in March, 1984, with South Africa pledging to withdraw support for the MNR. — UPI
Arsonists attack
Maputo factories

MAPUTO—A group of 50 saboteurs set ablaze two factories in Maputo on Saturday, destroying several hundred thousand rands worth of machinery, spokesman said yesterday.

The manager of a match firm, Mr Jose Cabanelas, said he had lost more than R700,000 worth of raw materials and equipment and his factory building had been extensively damaged.

Mr Alexandre Domba, in charge of a nearby plant producing metal pipes and sheets, said it was too early to assess the damage, but a threading machine had been destroyed and another crippled.

Last week Mozambique's main customs office was partly destroyed by a fire which officials said was set by criminals.

No details were available on who might have been behind the latest arson. — (Sapa-Router)
TERRORISTS
frighten off
the sugar
investors

By ALAN PEAT

TERRORIST activity in Moza-
bique is frightening off would-be
South African investors in the
country's ailing sugar industry.
A joint study between C G Smith Su-
gar and consultants E L Bateman
into the industry was started to-
wards the end of last year.
This followed a Cuban report on the
industry and was designed to as-
ess the viability of a shareholding
interest by C G Smith in a signifi-
cant proportion of the Moza-
bique sugar-producing trade.
Mozambique produced about 380 000
tons of sugar a year before the
industry collapsed, and now pro-
duces only 80 000 tons.

Preliminary discussions were held
between representatives of C G
Smith and Mozambican officials
"Our standpoint at this stage was for
us to have a controlling interest in
the company to be set up to oper-
ate the sugar industry," said Glyn
Taylor, MD of C G Smith Sugar.
Attention was focused on two mills
— the state-owned Maragra and
privately-owned Nkomati, respect-
ively 70km and 100km from Ma-
puto.

"Our next move would have been to
take a multi-disciplinary group —
agricultural, financial and techni-
cal — to assess the authenticity of
the reports," said Taylor.
"But at this point civil insurrection
just got too hot and we have had to
put the situation on hold."

Mozambican sugar industry officials
are to visit South Africa soon.
Details of the Bateman report are
not available for scrutiny.

"Everything to do with Mozambique
and its sugar industry is just too
sensitive at the moment," said
Pete Theron, controller of the re-
port.

He conceded, however, that the su-
gar industry there "is very much
worth investing in," despite sabo-
tage damage and the poor state of
the present cane-growing land.

Argentina said yesterday it would
cut sugar exports and encourage
other producers to follow suit in
order to lift world prices from
near-record low levels, reports
Sapa-Reuters.

Argentine Sugar Association chair-
man Jorge Zorreguieta, in London
for two days of International Su-
gar Organisation (ISO) executive
council talks, said domestic pro-
duction would be reduced so that
exports would fall from 500 000 to
100 000 tons in the crop year.

Argentina accounts for only a small
proportion of the 30-million tons a
year world sugar trade and any
move it made would have little
effect on prices.
Deputy Minister Nel: 'No soldiers to Mozambique'

and its Mozambican counterparts on establishing a joint force to guard the Cahora Bassa powerline are far advanced. The unit could be emplaced soon.

Despite progress and a new, cordial relationship between SA and Mozambican negotiators, the internal situation in Mozambique is fast deteriorating. Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) are still active — and very successful — in large parts of the country, and it seems as though the Fretilin administration in areas outside Beira and Maputo is crumbling.

Nel tells the FM that a stage has been reached where Fretilin leaders fully accept that SA has done everything in its power to stop any kind of support for the MNR. "Our all-out efforts to help Mozambique on a number of issues are appreciated by these people and we get on very well." Nel says government is sticking to its decision that there can be no military intervention in Mozambique, but the FM understands that military aid of hardware not under boycott will be given.

Nel adds that government has no objection to Escom and its Mozambican counterpart co-operating to establish a security force. But the rumour that soldiers of the crack 32 Battalion in Namibia are being recruited for this force "is absolute nonsense," he says.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha told a questioner on BBC radio this week "I am trying my best to create peace between the Mozambique government and the rebel force. Unfortunately, the rebel forces think they can win militarily. I do not believe that. I think they are merely destroying the country."
Soon, therefore, the following categories of Mozambican workers will be dealt with at Nelspruit:

- Workers legally employed in SA whose service contracts or identity documents are due to expire shortly.
- Mozambicans who are illegally employed at present because their service contracts or identity documents have expired, and

Workers who have valid identity documents but who do not have labour contracts.

Mozambique, SA and the farming community are making arrangements to implement the decisions taken by the agricultural technical committee. Farmers will be advised in due course when they will be able to take their workers to Nelspruit for documentation.

Ben Hall, deputy-director of the Department of Manpower’s Inter-Service Relations Division, has been accredited as a labour attaché to Mozambique on a part-time basis to promote relations in the labour field between the two countries.

Labouring relations

SA and Mozambique are making good progress in their negotiations for a new agreement to regulate the flow of labour between the two countries. This follows the latest round of talks between a SA delegation headed by Manpower Minister Pietie du Plessis, which included representatives from the Chamber of Mines and organised agriculture, and a Mozambican delegation headed by Secretary of State for Labour Aguilar Mazula.

The talks are a further manifestation of interstate co-operation arising from the Nkomati Accord.

Labour flows between SA and Mozambique are covered at present by an agreement signed with colonial Portugal in Lisbon on May 3, 1965. This is being renegotiated.

Among the problems is the fact that administrative procedures for the re-attestation of labour contracts in Mozambique have not been working well. An inter-governmental technical committee has been appointed, and it is preparing a draft agreement that will be submitted for the consideration of the two countries’ labour ministers at a meeting on October 3. Thereafter it will be submitted to the two governments for approval.

The purpose of the talks that took place in Cape Town recently was to hear reports from the two technical committees — for the mining and agricultural sectors — established after a meeting in Maputo on November 5 last year. The decision to concentrate on these two sectors is obvious, since they employ the majority of Mozambicans working in SA. The FM understands that the request came at the behest of the Mozambican government. In June last year some 60,000 Mozambicans were legally employed in SA. Of those, some 47,850 were employed on mines affiliated to the Chamber of Mines, 4,870 on non-chamber mines, and 3,075 in the agricultural sector.

Mozambican mineworkers employed in SA are governed at present by an agreement that was signed with Portugal in Lisbon on October 13, 1964. This is being renegotiated with Mozambique.

According to a statement issued after the talks, the mining technical committee raised a number of important issues. They include the number of Mozambicans employed on SA mines, administrative procedures, transport of mine workers, deferred pay, modernising facilities at recruitment centres, health assistance to workers, and unclaimed monies and unclaimed compensation.

The statement says consensus has been reached on a revised agreement for mines affiliated to the chamber that has been submitted to Mozambique. If Mozambique accepts, it will probably be incorporated as an annexe to the overall labour agreement between the two countries.

The agricultural technical committee has concentrated on:

- Establishing facilities so that certain categories of workers may have their labour contracts attested to in SA, and
- Administrative procedures for the registration, documentation and legalisation of Mozambicans working in the Lowveld, re-attestation of labour contracts, recruitment of workers in Mozambique and labour contracts.

At the Cape Town meeting it was agreed that, as a temporary measure, the labour contracts of Mozambican workers will be attested to in Nelspruit. This is contrary to the provisions of the present labour agreement, but has resulted from the closure of the labour office at Ressano Garcia, the frontier town near Komatipoort.
LISBON — Suspected Mozambican National Resistance guerillas, who escaped by car, shot and wounded an off-duty militiaman in Maputo yesterday in what appeared to be the rebels' first urban terror action in the capital.

Striking before dawn, the gunmen, firing submachine guns and pistols, seriously wounded an unarmed, off-duty militiaman on the central 25th of September Avenue, and sped off by car, the Portuguese Angop News Agency reported, quoting official sources.

Soldiers and militia at a nearby checkpoint did not give chase, because they had no vehicle.

A Lisbon-based Renamo (or MNR) spokesman claimed responsibility for the shooting.
Radio claim disputed

Mr Nel said that since the signing of the Nkomati Accord he had had three meetings with his Mozambican counterparts and on hearing the allegations Mr Nel had telephoned the Mozambican Foreign Minister, Mr Oscar Monteiro.

He said Mr Monteiro had had no personal knowledge of any government statement "along the lines of the Radio Maputo broadcast"