MOZAMBIQUE - GENERAL

1985
The MINISTER OF DEFENCE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Tuesday, 14th May 1985

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE

MADAM Minister, I have to give notice that the opposition in the House of Commons and the opposition to the Government's proposals on defence is growing. We are facing a serious situation where the Government is not able to carry the House with its proposals. We are therefore not in a position to support the Government's proposals in the House of Commons. We are therefore not in a position to support the Government's proposals in the House of Commons.
Mozambique talks on hunger

MBABANE — Mozambique and Swaziland have held talks on the increasing number of refugees fleeing rebel fighting and hunger in Mozambique to this country, Foreign Minister Mhambl Masi said, but gave no details. — Sapa-Reuters.
Four die in rebel attack

MAPUTO—Four people were killed and two others wounded when rebels attacked a lorry on the road between Maputo and the border with Swaziland on Friday, the official news agency AIM reported.

The lorry, carrying sugar, was hit by bazooka shells and set on fire near the border town of Namacha, about 60 km west of Maputo, AIM said.

Last month, rebels kidnapped a Portuguese woman and three children on the same road.

Guerrillas of the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance fighting the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel have demanded direct talks with Portugal to discuss the release of the four Portuguese.

(Sapa-Reuters)
Mugabe in top-level talks on Renamo threat

HARARE — Zimbabwe's Prime Minister Robert Mugabe took a break from election campaigning yesterday for a day of top-level talks here with President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

A major topic of the talks between the three leaders was expected to be joint action against Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) rebels.

They were also expected to discuss the South West African independence deadlock and recent events in Angola, when South African troops were discovered on a raid into the Cabinda oilfields.

Diplomatic sources noted that the meeting — kept secret until yesterday morning — took place 10 days after Mr. Mugabe's Eastern European visit, when support for an all-out anti-Renamo offensive was reportedly canvassed.

The semi-official Zimbabwean news agency, Ziana, said developments arising from the Nkomati Accord were on the agenda and noted Mozambique's claims that S.A. was not honouring its 1983 pledge to cut Renamo support.

When Zimbabwe's state of emergency was renewed last month, Sumbi Mubako, Minister of Home affairs, admitted for the first time that Mugabe's government was worried by the threat to law and order Renamo rebels posed in eastern border areas.

The fall over the past few months in the activities of anti-government rebels in Zimbabwe's western border areas of Matabeleland was broken on Tuesday when two dissidents were killed in a gunbattle with Zimbabwean security forces in the Dendele communal land, 150km south of Bulawayo.

Mubako said special security forces had been deployed for the elections, scheduled on July 1 for 2.9-million black voters and on July 2 for 32,000 whites. When nominations closed on Tuesday, only Mugabe's ruling Zanu (PF) and Joshua Nkomo's had put up candidates in all 80 black constituencies.
Mozambique sugar industry is born again

By ALÂN PEAT

'AN R11m rehabilitation of the Mozambican sugar industry is well under way and will allow the country to meet its R28m premium priced export sugar quota to the US this year and substantially satisfy internal demand.

'This was in some danger with the continuing deterioration of the industry,' said Geoff Walsh, MD of the Durban-based engineering company, Techserve, which is responsible for the rehabilitation programme.

'From its high output of about 330 000-tonnes a year production, the industry steadily collapsed until last year, the country could only produce about 40 000-tonnes.

'As the American quota is 30 000 tonnes it is unlikely the contract could have been met this year without the rehabilitation which should more than double the country's sugar output.'

'Techserve, whose business is confined to the cane sugar industry and is almost 100% export, put forward its plan for an interim rehabilitation in October 1984.

'There were other plans being mooted at that stage,' said Walsh. 'But with Mozambique's strained finances these plans were all too ambitious in my opinion.'
Aid for Frelimo sought

HARARE — Top defence officials from Mozambique accompanied President Samora Machel at his talks in Harare with the leaders of Tanzania and Zimbabwe to reinforce the belief that stepped up military aid for Frelimo was a major topic for discussion at the five-hour meeting.

President Machel and President Nyerere of Tanzania flew home on Wednesday night after discussions at the State Guest House which lasted from midday to five pm.

The talks were officially described as part of a series of on-going consultations taking place within the framework of the leader's collective determination to increase to an even greater extent the level of co-operation between the states of the region.

A communique said the intention was to further the interests of their respective peoples and the peoples of the Southern African Region in general.

Views were exchanged on matters of interest to the entire Southern Africa sub-region.

SAMORA MACHEL, Talks on aid for Frelimo

Zambians taking part in the talks included the Ministers of Defence and Security, Commander of the Army, Lt-General Rex Nhongo, and the Air Force deputy Commander, air vice-marshal Josiah Tungamara.
Detainees link SAP men to Renamo

By JANET WILHELM

A NUMBER of people detained in the Eastern Transvaal in the last few months have signed affidavits that suggest that Renamo, the Mozambican rebel movement, has had the co-operation of members of the SAP Police.

The detainees have alleged that members of the police brought Renamo representatives to the prison, where they interviewed detainees to gather current information on Mozambique and about possible recruitment into Renamo.

The allegations have been made in sworn affidavits drawn up by former detainees who arc considering taking legal action against the police for wrongful arrest and assault.

This would indicate that individual members of the South African Police were assisting Renamo as recently as April this year, more than a year after the Nkomati Accord.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha said in March this year that members of the Defence Force suspected of assisting Renamo had either been sacked or moved away from Mozambique.

The latest revelations took place after March — for the first time — involved allegations levelled at members of the SAP, rather than the Defence Force.

The story emerged after the Black Cash investigated a series of claims by Tembisa residents that young Shangaan men — many of whom had reference books and housing permits to prove they were born in South Africa — were being detained without trial as illegal immigrants and maltreated in order to make them confess they were Mozambicans. Many of these

To page 2
120 MNR rebels killed
— report

MAPUTO — Mozambique’s army killed 120 right-wing guerillas and captured 26 in the central district of Cua between May 1 and June 6, according to a report by the district administrator quoted yesterday by a weekly publication, Domingo.

The same guerilla group, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), on Saturday night sabotaged a bridge on the railway linking the capital, Maputo, with South Africa, the official Mozambique News Agency (AIM) said.

The sabotage halted goods traffic between Maputo and South Africa and between Maputo and Zimbabwe.

AIM did not say when the bridge was expected to be repaired.

The bridge is 3km from the border, in an area where there have been previous MNR attacks on the railway, civilian vehicles and electricity pylons in the past six months, AIM said.

The rebels said yesterday they were holding three Portuguese nuns and two novices, whom they had taken with them “for their own safety”, after an attack earlier this month in northwest Tete province.

The MNR said in a statement in Lisbon that the incident occurred after its forces attacked an army post at the town of Lúfutam on June 3.

The MNR has fought against the Marxist-led Frelimo government almost since independence from Portugal in 1975 — Sapa-Reuters.
Mugabe longs to save Machel from SA clutch

Michael Hartnack
Reports from Harare

Episcopal speech to Mozambicans

Since their five-hour meeting - kept secret until the last minute - President Nyerere has remained uncharacteristically silent. So has Mr Mugabe, who made a protracted and mysterious "working visit" to Eastern Europe at the beginning of the month, reportedly to canvass logistic support for a concerted offensive to crush the Mozambique Resistance Movement before the last of the 1965-66 rains.

But, the day after his return to Maputo, President Machel made an episcopal speech to Mozambicans, telling them to gear themselves for enormous sacrifices in a war to be waged until "the total and complete elimination of all armed bands" (as he terms the MNR) had been achieved.

Some major military developments in Mozambique are obviously in the wind. Zimbabwe has a threefold stake in its eastern neighbour - economics, security and emotional commitment. In the first two respects its interests are very close to those of South Africa.

The first task of the two brigades of Zimbabwean troops already reported to be deployed in the former Portuguese colony is to guard the vital road through Tete province to Malawi, to protect the road and rail links with the port of Beira and the oil pipeline from Beira to the refinery outside Mutare.

Mr Ian Smith's most important import-export route during 14 years of sanctions, the direct rail link to Maputo, has been closed for nearly a year because of rebel activity.

Beira is a shallow-draught port, plagued by inefficiency (consignments may take three months to go through) until Mozambique returns to normality, the Zimbabwean economy is almost wholly dependent on expensive and distant South African ports.

Secondly, just as South Africa fears African National Congress bases on its eastern border, Mr Mugabe must dread the possibility of the MNR offering sanctuary in their bush hideouts to his enemies.

With these two strong reasons for co-operation between Harare and Pretoria, it would have been reasonable in normal diplomatic conditions to expect President F W Botha and his military advisors to join the three other heads of government here last Wednesday and pledge their full backing.

Zimbabwe and South Africa have already collaborated to help President Machel. Last year at least one convoy was handed over by SADF drivers to the Zimbabwean national army at Beit Bridge, to be taken to Mutare's border post for the hard-pressed Mozambican security forces.

After the signing of the Nkomati Accord, which saw Mr Mugabe's closest ally, President Machel, publicly fraternizing with President Botha, such cooperation was possible - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader - despite the leader's internation against apartheid and to allow any minister contact with the South African leader. Given time, goodwill, obvious coincidence - more cooperation was possible - a new era in South Africa's relations with its neighbours.
Robert Mugabe

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President Samora Machel

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dent Botha, such co-operation was
politically possible and respect-
able, despite the Zimbabwean
leader's international stance
against apartheid and his refusal
to allow any minister-to-minister
contact with the South Africans

Given time, goodwill and further
obvious coincidence of interests,
more co-operation might have fol-
lowed, breaking down the belief
that South Africa must always be in
confrontation with the frontline
states

But after Friday's Gaborone
slaughter — described here as
"Boer savagery" — it is totally un-
thinkable that Mr Mugabe could
allow himself to be seen to act in
concert with Pretoria. His third
reason for intervening militarily in
Mozambique — emotional com-
mitment — is thrown into prominence

Mr Mugabe is a highly emotional
man with a very long memory. He
remembers the support President
Machel gave him in his own war to
overthrow Mr Smith and Bishop
Abel Muzorewa; and he yearns to
"save" the Frelimo government
from the clutches of South Africa.

If he succeeds, and the MNR are
crushed with the aid of Zimbab-
wean and Tanzanian troops, the
frontline states will feel immeasur-
ably emboldened about the extent
of their military might. The MNR
loss is a considerable blow to Mo-
zambique could have no reason to preserve the
Nkomati Accord

But if, on the other hand, the
Mozambican civil war is just dragged
on and on (at ruinous cost to the
Zimbabwean economy) one must
expect Zanu (PF) to fall prey to
Marxist war hysteria, which would
be even more damaging to South
Africa's interests.

Botswana, which has by far the
best human rights record in South
ern Africa, presents a moderating
fluence among the frontline
states and an example until now,
what economic co-operation with South Africa can achieve

Co-operating
with Zimbabweans

It is as strategically important to
Zimbabwe as it is to South Africa.
A weakening of President Quett
Masire's authority would be felt far
more in the remote north, where the
Botswana authorities are co-
operating with the Zimbabwean se-
curity forces to prevent Matabele
resident in South Africa from
buriel, etc., and the same

But if Botswana becomes unstable,
the whole relationship between
South Africa and the frontline
states will become infinitely more
volatile and embittered, diplomats
in Harare believe.

Southern Africa can be com-
pared to a giant Rubik's cube, with
an apparently confusing mass of
facts in alignment over some
things, but hopelessly out of kilter
over others

But, as with a Rubik's cube, there
is no magic formula for forcing
the puzzle to come right. It is just
a question of being able to imagine,
a good few moves ahead, what is
going to happen as a result of cer-
tain actions
Plea for aid to famine hit Mozambique

Drought-stricken Mozambique needs urgent aid to prevent it becoming a second Ethiopia, according to a Unicef official.

He said on Wednesday that one in five infants in the country was dying before celebrating its first birthday.

"Mozambique is passing through a tragic phase and will quickly become a second Ethiopia if it does not receive aid," said Mr Nuno Tavares, executive secretary of Unicef's Portuguese branch.

International aid and Maputo officials estimate that more than 100,000 people have died as a result of the prolonged drought and another 4 million have been badly affected.

Mr Tavares said Unicef was launching an international aid campaign for the former Portuguese colony which celebrates the 10th anniversary of its independence next Tuesday.

Meanwhile reports from Maputo underlined another similarity between Mozambique and Ethiopia - civil wars in both Marxist-rulled countries are hampering attempts to ease the famine.

Captured

The reports, citing Maputo's "Domingo" and "Noticias" newspapers, said troops killed or captured 170 Mozambique National Resistance guerrillas in fighting between April and early June in central Sofala province and northern Niassa.

The News Agency said that rebels attacked a farm near Hillstation Mamaacha on Monday, using bayonets to wound the Portuguese farmer and kill his wife. They also destroyed four vehicles.

SOWETAN Foreign Service
Machel's dreams of prosperity now lie in tatters

MAPUTO — The people of Mozambique today mark 10 years of independence from Portugal, wondering what happened to the peace and prosperity that beckoned in 1975.

"The People's Republic of Mozambique will build a prosperous and independent, advanced economy," promised Samora Machel, emerging from a bitter guerrilla war against colonial rule to become his country's first president.

The new government's policy would be to establish "a genuine peace based on justice," he then told cheering crowds.

Today, Mozambique's economy is in ruins, its countryside unsafe because of rebels and its prospects bleak.

Machel told parliament this month the country must adopt a war economy because of the debilitating conflict.

Finance Minister Rui Baltazar told the same session that exports had dropped by 22% in 1984 from the previous year and industrial production declined by 25% in the same period.

Officials admit that policy mistakes, drought, and floods are partly to blame for the dismal state of the economy. But the most obvious factor to residents and visitors alike is the security situation.

The war is an unwanted burden inherited by Machel's Frelimo party for its support of guerrilla movements also fighting for majority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia, now Zimbabwe.

The shadowy rebel movement now called the Mozambique National Resistance (or Renamo), which has ravaged Mozambique with deadly sabotage attacks during the past decade, was originally set up in the late 1970s by the Rhodesian authorities to counter Frelimo's support for the guerrilla army of Robert Mugabe, now Zimbabwe prime minister.

When Mugabe came to power in 1980, Rhodesian intelligence officials disclosed that the Renamo was transferred to South Africa, which by then was concerned about Mozambique's support for guerrillas of the African National Congress (ANC).

Mozambique stopped that support and expelled hundreds of trained ANC members after signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa 15 months ago.

But that accord led to an increase in rebel violence, not an expected decline, and officials and diplomats here alike confess bafflement about who and what now make up Renamo.

While hardships for ordinary people have increased since independence there is no sign of significant discontent nor of popular support for the rebels.

The ebullient Machel remains popular and retains the charisma of guerrilla days, drawing huge crowds wherever he speaks, dressed in military fatigues, pistol on hip, a finger wagging in admonition as he attacks "the enemies of nossa revolucao."

But our revolution is not what it was and pragmatism has taken over from revolutionary fervour. During the past two years, domestic economic policies have distinctly shifted towards private initiative from State enterprises.

The fiery condemnation of Washington, once a hallmark of Machel's speeches, has been notably absent since the US began giving aid to his avowedly Marxist-Leninist government last year.

Price controls on fruit and vegetables were lifted recently, bringing back to market stalls such things as pineapples and lettuce.

This month parliament approved incentives to encourage western investment and Mozambique has just signed its first loan agreement with the World Bank aimed at regenerating industry.

As low-key ceremonies mark Mozambique's first decade of independence, it finds itself in the unusual position of being supported by East and West but having its development blocked by internal strife.

Officials admit that the only way forward is to solve the security problem — Sapa-Reuter.
Machel’s prosperity promise goes sour

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When Mr. Mugabe came to power in 1980, Rhodesian intelligence officials disclosed that the MNR was transferred to South Africa, which by that time was concerned about Mozambique’s support for ANC guerillas.

Mozambique stopped that support and expelled hundreds of trained ANC members after signing a non-aggression pact with South Africa 15 months ago.

But that accord led to an increase in rebel violence, not an expected decline, and officials and diplomats here alike confess bafflement as to who and what the MNR now are.

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Officials admit that the only way forward is to solve the security problem.

"We cannot save our economy without defeating violence for good."

Foreign Minister Mr. Joaquim Chissano told reporters in an interview earlier this year. "We cannot decline any further."

— Sapa-Reuters
MNR has no backing from SA, says Nel

THE government was now convinced the country had been completely sealed off as a means of support for the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR), Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Louis Nel says. He was reacting to a reported charge by Mozambique's President Samora Machel that SA was continuing to support the rebels.

"The whole matter of possible support for the rebels from SA territory has been investigated in depth," Nel said.

"I want to say positively that SA is in no way supporting Renamo (MNR) directly or indirectly. We are also convinced that no support for Renamo from whatever source emanates from SA territory."

Nel said he was not responding directly to Machel's reported remarks made in a speech on the eve of Mozambique's 10th anniversary of independence. He was awaiting a full text of that speech.

He pointed out the SA-Mozambican Joint Security Commission, of which he is chairman, meets regularly and met last month.

"No evidence of any contravention from SA territory of the Nkomati Accord was submitted to us then," he said.

He noted that "co-operation between South Africa and Mozambique following the Nkomati Accord is not limited only to the political level. There is also co-operation on a security level."

Nel recalled that old allegations against SA were investigated last year and dispensed with.

In this regard he mentioned the transfer or discharge of SA security force members, alleged to be MNR supporters. Also, as a result of investigations, SA authorities had cracked a MNR propaganda printing operation in SA. It was printing counterfeit SA rand and American dollar notes. —Sapa
Prospects are bleak years on Mozambique's border
'30,000 Mozambican refugees in SA'

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — Between 30,000 and 50,000 Mozambican refugees have filtered into Northern and Eastern Transvaal and desperately need food, clothing, shelter and medical care, according to the South African Council of Churches' division of refugee ministries.

Most of the refugees are rural people fleeing from the atrocities committed by the Mozambique Resistance Movement, said the Rev Sol Jacob, director of the refugee ministries division, in his report to the SACC national conference.

The Mozambicans started coming to South Africa in 1983 and took refuge with people in Gazankulu and Lebowa.

"They have been constantly harassed by police from the homelands," Mr Jacob said in his report.

LESOTHO

In addition there were some 50,000 Angolan refugees in SWA/Namibia and about 2,000 refugees from Lesotho in the Transkei and Qwaqwa.

The division for refugee ministries did not, however, have any funding to respond to the needs of refugees. The refugee committee decided to launch a refugee aid fund.

Well over 250,000 South African and SWA/Namibian people have fled the country, according to estimates by the SACC division of refugee ministries.
Zimbabwe preparing to send more troops to Mozambique?

HARARE: A new and huge deployment of Zimbabwe and Tanzanian forces into Mozambique - it is estimated that 5,000 are already there - is expected after the July elections, according to informed sources in the Zimbabwe capital.

A representative of the National Resistance Movement (MNR) said in Lisbon recently that Zimbabwe had already sent 10 regiments amounting to more than 7,000 men in addition to the contingent of 5,000 which has been responsible for the past four years for guarding rail and road links in the country. This statement has been dismissed by a government spokesman in Harare as 'false and pure imagination.'

Last April Prime Minister Mugabe announced that Zimbabwe would increase the number of troops guarding the communication links in Mozambique that are so vital to the economy of Zimbabwe. When he was asked for more details on this matter he replied: 'When there is an increase we will make an announcement on that effect.'

Informed sources state that Zimbabwe has already sent reinforcements since the April announcement and that the total number of Zimbabwe troops now stationed in Mozambique is considerably more than the four regiments that make up the 5,000 men who guard the 200km of oil pipeline and the railway line between Beira and Mutare (formerly Umtali) on the Zimbabwe frontier as well as about 100 km of line between Tete and the Malawi frontier.

The contingent guarding the Beira corridor since the end of 1982 is part of the 3rd Brigade based at Mutare.

According to reports from Harare, President Machel asked Prime Minister Mugabe and President Nyerere of Tanzania for addition security assistance at the tripartite conference in Harare earlier this month.

'It both Zimbabwe and Tanzania are concerned at the apparent inability of Frelimo to control the MNR which has, in recent weeks, stepped up its attacks against communications in Mozambique.

According to reports that have not been confirmed Zimbabwe expects to be able to send 9,000 men to Mozambique with a similar number from Tanzania. There are feelings, however, that while Zimbabwe 'comparatively rich in army personnel' might be able to meet such a commitment, the same would not be the same with Tanzania.

It is also stressed that the pre-occupation of President Mugabe is the maintenance of order in his own country both before and after the elections, particularly in Matabeleland.

In May President Mugabe visited Yugoslavia and Romania on an arms-buying expedition and as a result of this journey it appears, according to informed sources in Harare, that Belgrade has shown more inclination to meet his requirements than Bucharest.

At the same time President Nyerere visited several Eastern Bloc countries and Sweden looking for military instructors (AFT).
Mozambique makes overtures to US

Weekend Argus
Foreign Service

JOHANNESBURG — After 10 years in a Marxist tunnel, Mozambique is starting to see some capitalistic light at the end of it. And nobody is more pleased about this than the Reagan administration in Washington.

Maputo’s tentative emergence from the hard-line socialism it plunged into at independence in 1975 has come remarkably conveniently for the United States.

It fits in very well with the new philosophy in Washington that sees America’s economic power as a strong lever for getting Soviet influence out of Africa and replacing it with Western influence and, to some extent, prosperity.

Big changes

An essential element of the Reagan administration approach is that US aid should be channelled mainly to those countries in Africa that are prepared to move away from the impracticable socialist concepts that have blighted much of the continent in the era of post-colonial independence.

By opening their economies to capitalism the countries would not only qualify for official American aid but could attract private American investment. The vast economic power of the US private and public sectors gives the concept enormous potential for engineering big changes in recipient countries.

The signing of the Nkomati accord, for which the Reagan administration likes to take much credit, opened the way for American aid and investment.

But the potential US investors found a strange situation, as is made plain by a recently circulated account of a meeting last April between Mozambique Government officials and a group of American businessmen led by former Secretary of Defence Melvin Laird.

The Americans, looking into investment possibilities, were presumably taken aback when, according to the Mozambican account, Maputo’s officials advised they could not guarantee exportable profits and suggested that a barter system of payment be used initially.

The Mozambicans acknowledged that barter was “not the preferred method” in modern times but pointed out that “co-operation must start somewhere.”

They were able, however, to offer the Americans new laws guaranteeing the repatriation of both capital and profits and safeguarding property against expropriation.

President Samora Machel

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Rebels kill 37 in Maputo ambush

RENAMO rebels ambushed a convoy of civilian buses near Maputo on Friday, killing 37 passengers and wounding 67 others, reports the official Mozambique AIM news agency.

The attack took place 60 km north of Maputo, in the region of Patique, near the scene of a similar massacre on Tuesday when rebels killed 24 people.

AIM said few details were available about the ambush, other than that the bandits opened fire with machine-guns on five passenger buses travelling from Maputo to Gaza Province.

Guerrillas of the Mozambiquan National Resistance (Renamo) have kept up a steady series of ambushes, kidnappings and sabotage attacks since Mozambique's independence from Portugal in 1975.

The rebels were backed initially by the white-minority Rhodesian Government, but after Zimbabwe's independence the attacks continued, and Mozambique claimed SA had assumed the role of supplying the rebels.

Then came the Nkomati Accord in which both Mozambique and SA pledged not to aid guerrillas fighting the other government. But still the attacks continue — Sapa-AP.
40 dead after MNR bus ambush

LISBON — A further four passengers died yesterday after their civilian bus convoy was attacked by Mozambican rebels on Saturday, bringing the death toll in the ambush to 40, reports reaching Lisbon said.

In a dispatch monitored in Lisbon, the Mozambican national news agency, AIM, quoted officials at Maputo's Central Hospital as saying the number of wounded in the attack had risen to 95.

First reports following the ambush by guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) listed 36 killed and 67 wounded.

Hospital authorities said the death toll could rise even further as more victims were brought into Maputo, the agency said.

The rebels, who are seeking to overthrow President Samora Machel's Marxist Frelimo government, opened fire with machine-guns on a convoy of 108 civilian vehicles, including five buses, in the Pateque region, 50 km north of Maputo.

AIM reported that the MNR staged a similar attack on civilian vehicles in the area last Tuesday, killing 25.

Originally backed by the white-minority government of what was then Rhodesia, MNR support was taken over by South Africa when black majority rule was achieved in independent Zimbabwe in 1980.

In terms of the Nkomati Accord signed last year, Mozambique and South Africa pledged to halt all aid to each other's rebels — Sapa-AP.
UK to help train army

The Star Bureau

LONDON — Britain is to help train members of the Mozambican armed forces. It has been disclosed here.

The training will be carried out in Zimbabwe, and will start next year. A Foreign Office official said on Saturday night:

"It is at the request of President Machel and with the agreement of the Zimbabwe Government," said the official.

"We have offered to send six additional instructors to the British Military Training Team in Zimbabwe to give the training.

"What we envisage is that groups of perhaps 30 officers and NCOs will attend a series of short courses in tactical training.

"Training is likely to take place at the Zimbabwe Army facilities at Nyanga which is near the Mozambican border."

The official added: "We have made these offers in support of the Government of Mozambique to promote peace and security in accordance with the Nkomati Accord."

The present British military team in Zimbabwe consists of 55 officers and men.
UK to help train Mozambique Army

London Bureau

The British Government is to accept an urgent plea for the British military training team in Zimbabwe to retrain the Mozambique Army.

Initially, groups of about 150 officers will be retrained.

The work will be done by the British military team in Zimbabwe, supplemented by Portuguese-speaking personnel.

The team, which consists of 55 officers and instructors, has been retraining elements of the Zimbabwean army.

In particular, it was called on to retrain the Zimbabwean Fifth Brigade, which had committed atrocities while searching for 'disidents' in Matabeleland. The brigade was originally trained by North Koreans who were subsequently sent home.

Morale in the Soviet-trained Mozambique Army is at an all-time low, with many troops in the rural areas abandoning their units or defecting to the rebels.

The number of Soviet military advisers in Mozambique, which reached a peak of 500 about five years ago, is now down to between 50 and 100.

In response to the Mozambique Government's approach, Britain has offered to send six additional military instructors to augment the team in Zimbabwe. They are likely to take up their duties early next year and will stay 12 months.

It is proposed that men of the Mozambican Army will be sent across to the Zimbabwe border for training at Nyanga.

Mr Rifkind, British Minister of State, visited Maputo after President Samora Machel's trip to Britain in 1983. Britain has agreed to recent diplomatic contacts that there is an urgent need to help re-establish peace and stability in Mozambique.
Maputo preparing for big push — MNR

The Star's Foreign News Service

LISBON - The Mozambican National Resistance has claimed Maputo is preparing a 24,000-man force of Zimbabweans, Tanzanians and Cubans from Ethiopia for a major two-pronged offensive in the southern and central provinces.

In a communiqué Monday, the rebels said President Samora Machel's forces planned to use tactical, limited range chemical and biological weapons against insurgent strongholds in Gaza province and the central triangle of Tete, Manica and Sofala.

The MNR also said an unidentified "big English financier" was aiding Maputo in paying for the planned offensive, apparently the largest since 1983.

Rebel spokesman Mr Jorge Correia, who distributed the communiqué in Lisbon, told reporters his forces would not attempt to defend their positions.

"We will disappear into the bush and strike as the attackers enter and withdraw from our liberated zones," he said. "We can rebuild a base in 24 hours."

The rebel statement seemed to confirm recent media reports from Maputo saying that a 15,000-man force — including large contingents from Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Ethiopia — was preparing a massive offensive.

The unsourced radio and news agency reports said Maputo was gearing up for push along the southern border with South Africa and Swaziland and against MNR headquarters in Sofala's Gorongosa mountains.

WARNING

Both Mr Correia and the reports said government radio had been warning peasants in the targeted areas to evacuate villages for about two weeks.

Last month in Harare Mr Machel met Prime Minister Mr Robert Mugabe and Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, who reportedly pledged more military support.

Official Mozambican journalists recently reported that Ethiopia was also providing Maputo with soldiers and weapons for the first time in the eight-year-old civil war.

Many observers in Portugal Mozambique's former colonial ruler, expected the offensive to begin once Zimbabwe's current parliamentary elections end.

The rebel communiqué said the Ethiopian force numbered 8,000 men and was part of Haua's expeditionary force "who have become naturalized Ethiopian citizens."

Diplomats in Lisbon said the offensive aimed to relieve pressure on Maputo where the guerrillas have intensified attacks during the past six months.

Mr Machel's last big offensive against Gorongosa rebel chief Mr Afoxo Ditakama's headquarters, took place in the autumn of 1983.
Swiss consortium linked to Renamo

LONDON — A Swiss-based consortium, Zug, representing Dutch, Italian and German business interests, has been named as a clandestine backer of the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo.

A London-based newsletter, the Sampson Letter, also names the Sultan of Oman, operating through the Islamic Republic of the Comoros, as one of Renamo’s backers.

The newsletter, edited by author and journalist Anthony Sampson, says one theory for the sultan’s backing of Renamo is the establishment of an Islamic republic in northern Mozambique.

Under the headline “Mysterious paymasters of Mozambique’s rebel army,” the newsletter notes Oman’s long record of clandestine support for South Africa but questions the motives of the Swiss or Germans in supporting Renamo.

Other links in a “bizarre international network” backing the rebels include Portuguese exiles in South Africa and right-wing Portuguese businessmen.

“What makes the international conspiracy less credible is that many of the leaks have emanated from Foreign Minister Pik Botha who, having promised Washington to stop supporting the rebels, naturally wants to shift the blame,” the report says.

“The powers in Pretoria appear to be increasingly divided, to the point of sometimes pursuing opposite policies.

“It would be relatively easy for one faction to help the rebels with its own privatised diplomacy,” the newsletter adds.

“What is clear is that to destabilise the Mozambique government, just when it is trying to move away from Moscow, is against the interests of western governments.”
Oman backing Renamo, says Sampson

From JOHN BATTERSBY

LONDON.—A newsletter here has claimed that a Swiss-based consortium, Zuz, is one of the secret backers of the Mozambican rebel group, Renamo.

The consortium, representing Dutch, Italian and German business interests, was named by the Sampson Letter. It also named the Sultan of Oman as one of the rebel supporters. It said that he operated through the Islamic Republic of the Comoros Islands.

The newsletter is edited by a former editor of Drum magazine, Mr. Anthony Sampson. It said that one theory for the Sultan’s backing of Renamo was that he wanted to establish an Islamic republic in northern Mozambique.

The newsletter noted Oman’s “long record of clandestine support for South Africa”, but questioned the motives of the Swiss or Germans in supporting Renamo.

“What is clear is that to destabilize the Mozambique government, just when it is trying to move away from Moscow, is against the interests of Western governments,” it said.
LISBON — Mr. Tiny Rowlands, the head of Britain's giant Lonrho African holding company, has been accused of financing Mozambique's plans to launch a major counter-insurgency offensive.

"Rowlands has put up millions of dollars to subsidise the offensive — especially to help pay for Zimbabwean troops and to buy chemical and biological weapons," said Mr. Jorge Correia, the spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR or Renamo) rebels.

Mr. Correia said Lonrho was stepping up its support for President Samora Machel's government in a "desperate bid" to "consolidate the company's substantial investments in the country."

He said Mr. Rowlands' commitment to Maputo grew after he failed in attempts last year to broker a settlement in the eight-year-old civil war.

The financier, Mr. Correia claimed, footed the bill for an alleged purchase by Maputo last March of R4-million worth of "limited-range" chemical and biological weapons, including outlawed mustard gas, in Austria.

"These weapons are already in Mozambique and Maputo plans to use them against us and our civilian-populations in its planned offensive," Mr. Correia said.

He said the unconfirmed arms purchase in Vienna was carried out by two officials of Mozambique's Hidromoc company, Mr. Marco Paulo and Mr. Lucio Ibrahim, under the guise of buying explosives for the state-owned water resources firm.

Mr. Correia, who says he met Mr. Rowlands in London in June 1984, to discuss a settlement for the conflict, was also paying "many millions of dollars" for a Zimbabwean expeditionary force to aid Maputo in a planned two-front campaign in southern and central provinces.

He said his information on Mr. Rowlands' involvement with Maputo came from "reliable sources within Frelimo", Mozambique's ruling Marxist party.

Mr. Correia said the rebel movement has had no contact with Mr. Rowlands since the rebel official's aborted meeting with the financier one year ago.
Britain to train some troops for Maputo

By JOHN BATTERSBY
London Bureau

LONDON — The British Government has confirmed it will train Mozambican troops to help President Samora Machel crush the rebel Renamo movement.

The decision comes against the background of growing Western concern about Mozambique's deteriorating internal security situation and the apparent inability of South Africa to curb Renamo.

TACTICAL TRAINING

A British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that groups of 30 Mozambican officers and NCOs would attend a series of short courses in tactical training in Zimbabwe.

The courses, which are likely to begin in January 1983, will be run by the team that has been training small groups of Zimbabwean officers since independence. Six British instructors are being sent to supplement the team to help train the Mozambican officers.

The spokesman said it was the first time Britain had offered military assistance to Mozambique on such a scale.

When President Machel visited Britain in October 1982, he said he was impressed by his two-day visit to the Sandhurst military training centre.

Since then, some Mozambican officers have been to Sandhurst for further training.

The spokesman said the details of the training courses were being negotiated by the Defence Ministry and the governments of Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

He would not comment on the total number of troops to be trained under the agreement, but the number is believed to be about 500 at a total cost to Britain of R1,25m.

SECURITY, PROSPERITY

The spokesman said the assistance was being offered in the context of security and prosperity in the region. In addition, Britain would provide uniforms and radio equipment costing R500,000 to the Mozambican military, he said.

It is understood that a British officer will arrive in Maputo soon to coordinate the scheme.

The agreement is a departure from normal British practice not to give aid to non-Commonwealth countries and is an indication of the growing ties between Mozambique and the West. However, it will not exclude considerable Eastern Bloc involvement.

The Russians already aid Mozambique militarily and have offered to send Soviet NCOs to help with tactical training.

The offer is in response to a general appeal by President Machel for military aid.

An additional 7,000 Zimbabwean troops are expected to arrive in Mozambique soon to assist in the war against Renamo — bringing the number of Zimbabwean troops already there...
Mozambique enlists aid of Lehman Bros

Financial Staff

In yet another reversal of its socialist policies the Mozambican Government has enlisted the services of a Western firm to act as its financial and economic advisers.

Banking sources said the Maputo authorities had signed a contract with the United States-based Lehman Brothers company. The amount involved was not available.

Lehman Brothers is operating in at least 11 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Contracts have also been signed with Western firms based in London and Paris which will try to get Western investments in Mozambique. These include agreements with Maeson, Lazard and Co, Lazard, Frere and Co and SG Warburg and Co which specialise in investments in Third World countries.

President Samora Machel is expected to officially visit the United States before the end of the year, thus completing his rapprochement with the West.

Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord Mozambique has been slowly changing its economic policies and has joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

But efforts to attract foreign investors have failed due to the security situation.

Earlier this year the multinational Lonrho, which has huge investments in Africa, signed a wide-ranging agreement with the Maputo authorities, making it the biggest foreign investor in the country.

The agreement includes investments in tourism and mining. Lonrho is also to manage farms in the rich Limpopo valley which were nationalized soon after the country’s independence in 1975.
WASHINGTON — The US House of Representatives yesterday refused to eliminate President Reagan's request for military aid for Mozambique, despite arguments that it is a member of the Soviet Bloc. The House, in a voice vote, tentatively approved foreign aid plans for 1986-1987. — Sapa
Appeal by ambassador after thousands flee to Swaziland

Argus Africa News Service
MBABANE — Mozambique's Ambassador, Mr Daniel Magana, has appealed to Swazis to report the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland.

He told a local newspaper the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year because of the operations of rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr Magana said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages — only food and accommodation.

However, some of the illegal workers are reported by a Swaziland newspaper to have found a way to turn the tables on their employers.

They are said to work only long enough to seize up the property and security arrangements.

Then they steal as much as they can and get work on another farm.

The farmers cannot report the thefts without disclosing that they were illegally employing the Mozambicans.
Mozambique seeks more military help from the West

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — After obtaining military co-operation from Britain and the United States, the Mozambican government now wants to ensure military aid from Portugal.

Mozambican sources said the country's Deputy Minister of Defence and Army Chief of Staff, General Sebastião Mabote, would arrive in Lisbon soon for talks on defence matters.

Although Portugal and Mozambique have signed an agreement on military co-operation, this has not been implemented because of Portugal's reluctance to send military advisers to Africa.

Supported

The sources said Portugal's top military men, including President Ramalho Eanes, an army general, supported Mozambique's request for military aid.

However, earlier this year the Portuguese Cabinet vetoed a request that military instructors be sent to Mozambique after a close adviser of President Samora Machel's, Mr. Aquino de Braganca, visited Lisbon for talks on military co-operation.

Last week it was announced that Britain would increase its military training programme in Zimbabwe to accommodate about 500 Mozambican troops.

Promise

Britain also announced it would give Mozambique R1,25-million in military aid.

The United States has already promised R3-million in non-lethal military aid to Mozambique.
Teachers told to leave

MAPUTO—Two European schoolteachers freed from detention in Mozambique along with a Dutch doctor at the weekend have been told to leave the country, the official AIM news agency reported on Tuesday night.

It named the teachers as Briton John Wilson and Dutchman Richard Fluit, Dutch Dr Yme van den Berg had been cleared of suspicion and was welcomed to remain in Mozambique, AIM said.

The three, all working on contract for the Government, were detained on May 2 on suspicion of involvement in activities threatening State security — (Sapa-Reuters)
US approves Maputo aid

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives yesterday refused to eliminate President Ronald Reagan's request for military aid to Mozambique despite arguments that it is a member of the Soviet bloc.

The House tentatively approved foreign-aid plans for 1986-1987 after Michigan Republican Mark Siljander proposed deleting $3.1m sought by Reagan for Mozambique.

Siljander said Mozambique was a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship but supporters of the aid request said Mozambique was moving toward non-alignment and argued that US aid would lessen dependency on Moscow. — Sapa-Reuters.
WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives yesterday voted 247-177 to limit aid to Mozambique pending a pull-back of Soviet military advisers from the country.

"The Soviets control the Mozambican economy with an iron fist," said Republican Representative Mr Mark Siljander, "and it is ludicrous for us to contribute $15 million (R30 million) in non-food economic support funds to subsidise the Soviet-based economy."

The amendment to the Foreign Aid Bill would cut off economic aid until President Ronald Reagan certifies that Mozambique has reduced to 55 the number of foreign military advisers and troops there by September 30, 1986.

Mr Siljander said the number was chosen because it is the upper limit the United States has placed on US military advisers in El Salvador.

On Tuesday, Republican Representative Mr Dan Burton said Mozambique is host to 18,000 Cubans, East Germans, Tanzanians, North Koreans, Zimbabweans and Soviet troops and advisers.

Democratic Representative Mr Howard Wolpe, chairman of the House subcommittee on Africa, said he supported the amendment:

"This is one area where the Reagan Administration has made enormous progress in achieving its end of reducing the reliance of the Mozambicans upon the Soviets," he said.

"In the past couple of years, the Mozambican Government has worked with the United States and with other Western countries and has accepted almost every one of the specific requests we have made," he added.

Among the US-requested moves has been Mozambique's joining of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, opening its economy to private investors and signing a non-aggression accord with South Africa, Mr Wolpe said.

The amendment, he added, would be "totally counterproductive." In one six-month period last year some 100,000 people had died in a famine.

"If it's true they want to wean themselves away from Soviet domination, then let that be demonstrated clearly and finally and firmly by reducing to 55 the number of foreign advisers," said Mr Siljander. — Sapa-AP
Lutong's Rowland stakes claim in Mozambique tourism
LISBON — Pressure is growing in Portugal to send military assistance to Mozambique's rebel-plagued regime but Lisbon's socialist-led government is reluctant to comply.

Backing for the idea of sending Portuguese instructors to train the Mozambican army, in its fight against right-wing Renamo guerrillas, has come from President Antonio Ramalho Eanes, top military leaders and right-wing politicians.

A weekend news report revealed, however, that out-going Prime Minister Mario Soares' Cabinet has taken a decision not to send any soldiers to Mozambique. The Cabinet, with general elections due in October, apparently feared a public backlash to any move to send military forces to Mozambique, even in a training capacity.

Instead, the government repeated an invitation to Maputo to send its officers to Lisbon for training.

Last week Christian Democratic leader Lucio Pires said, after meeting President Samora Machel during an official visit to Mozambique, that the time had come for Portugal to defend its interests in the former colony and commit itself to military support for the Mozambican army. His remarks followed shortly after an announcement that Britain was to train Mozambican forces at bases in Zimbabwe.

Pires' concern was primarily for the giant Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme for which Lisbon is financially responsible. The constant guerrilla sabotage of the dam has turned it into a costly white elephant for Portugal.

Meanwhile a Renamo spokesman, citing a statement by guerrilla secretary General Ewe Fernandes, now outside Portugal, labelled SA forces allegedly aiding Mozambique as "dogs of war."

The statement accused SA of trying to create a new Bantustan in Mozambique and said this represented a grave risk of the territorial division of the country.
Mugabe discusses Renamo

By Michael Matlack

Honourable depts.

Likely to

OAU states
Concern over illegal migration

MBABANE — Mozambique's ambassador, Mr. Daniel Magai, has appealed to Swaziland to stop the presence of Mozambicans illegally in Swaziland.

He pointed out in a newspaper interview that the governments of the two countries were working together to solve the problem of illegal migration.

Thousands of people have fled into Swaziland since the beginning of the year from the operations of MNR rebels in western Mozambique.

Mr. Magai said the problem was made worse by Swaziland farmers employing the refugees and giving them no wages, only food and accommodation.

Some of the illegal workers are reported by a local newspaper to have found a way to turn the tables on the farmers, however.

They are said to work only long enough to size up the property and security arrangements. Then they steal as much as they can and go to work on another farm.

The farmers cannot report them, however, without disclosing that they are illegally employing the Mozambicans. — Sowetan Foreign Service
Two Britons abducted

DURBAN — Two British employees of a Durban company have been abducted by MNR guerrillas in Mozambique, the Department of Foreign Affairs confirmed last night.

The men, part of a group of 16 Techserv employees working in Maputo, were taken near the town on Tuesday.

The plant equipment firm has about 60 employees there.

The company’s owner, Mr R Walsh, said last night: "There has been an incident, but I am not prepared to comment."

Relatives of the abducted men have not yet been informed.

A spokesman for the department of Foreign Affairs said the matter was being investigated.

Sapa
Britons abducted by Renamo are named

Mercury Reporter

TWO British employees of a Durban company who were abducted by Mozambican guerrillas on Tuesday were yesterday named as Mr Malcolm James Blakey from England and Mr John Patrick O'Connell from Northern Ireland.

A spokesman for the British Embassy in Maputo said the two were kidnapped by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) insurgents on Tuesday at Luabo in the country's central Zambezia province, north of Maputo.

The men, both employed by the Durban plant equipment firm Techserve, were carrying out rehabilitation work on a sugar mill at Luabo when they were abducted, a company spokesman in Maputo said.

The spokesman told Sapa—Reuter the mill had been set on fire by the MNR.

Last month, the rebels kidnapped two Catholic nuns and a priest, all Portuguese.

Meanwhile, a former Techserve employee, who yesterday described the conditions under which he and other men worked in Mozambique, said he was shocked by the abduction, having left there only recently.

Although employees working on six-month contracts in Mozambique were guarded by Frelimo soldiers 24 hours a day, they soldiers were a 'rather ragtag bunch'.

He believed Techserve had a number of projects in Mozambique and the Luabo contracts involved work at a sugar mill and repairs on rusty barges used for transporting sugar cane down the Zambezi River.

But the contract workers, flown to Mozambique in Dakotas or twin-engined aircraft, were well paid and wanted for virtually nothing, he said.

He was paid R16 an hour, tax free, to work seven days a week for about 12 hours a day. The hourly rate was increased to R19 if the entire contract was completed.

'The blokes up there live in old colonial style houses. When I was there a short time ago, food was flown in from South Africa and there was no shortage of alcohol or cigarettes.'

'But I must say that I was nervous - I've never been in a place where you are protected 24 hours a day.'

'The guards were a ragtag bunch, some had uniforms, others did not. There were some carrying AK 47 rifles with no stocks.'

Techserve owner Mr R Walden yesterday declined to comment on the abduction.

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Capital to take 'a firm stand' on mass stayaways

Pietermaritzburg Bureau

THE Pietermaritzburg City Council has decided to take 'a firm stand' in the event of future mass stayaways in the capital.

This follows the stayaway organized by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union (MAWU) on Thursday, July 18, which resulted in less than 5 percent of the black municipal labour force arriving for work.

The Mayor, Mr Robin Dales, said in a statement yesterday that the stayaway was given with the gravest concern and he appealed to employees in all sectors to avoid such action, which he described as unproductive and disruptive.

Mr Dales said it was necessary for the council and other employers to take a firm stand in such matters in the interests of the workers and the community.

Disciplinary action

He said the city council, in common with the attitudes of the Chamber of Industry, the Chamber of Commerce, Sakekamey and other bodies, had adopted a policy of 'no work no pay'.

Municipal employees absent from duty in the event of 'mass stayaways or similar occurrences' would not be granted leave nor would they receive any pay for the period of absence.

Also, the council reserved the right to take disciplinary action against employees who absented themselves from duty in such circumstances.

Mr Dales said employees were 'exhorted to report for duty' and intimidation should not be tolerated.

The council appreciates the actions of those employees who did not stay away and is not unaware of the general goodwill which exists within its own large labour force, and I am sure this applies to other employers as well,' he said.

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'Free sheet' to sell for R29 m

London Bureau

A FORMER Fleet Street journalist has agreed to sell the non-union 'free sheet' newspaper publishing business he set up eight years ago to News International, the largest British-owned publishing group for R29 million.

Mr Paul Morgan, 42, a former financial sub-editor with the Daily Express, will personally collect R22.9 million after accepting the share offer for his 70 percent holding in Morgan Communications, which publishes 13 free weekly newspapers in south and west London, West Sussex and Southampton.
58 die in Mozambique train crash: track blamed

MAPUTO — A passenger and freight train left the rails in northern Mozambique last Saturday killing 58 people and injuring 169 in one of the country's worst rail disasters, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported today.

The agency said the accident happened near Nampula, capital of the Nampula province, but information was not released officially until today.

Quoting an unidentified spokesman in the office of President Samora Machel, the agency said the train was travelling on the 500 km line from the Indian Ocean port of Nacala to Malawi. It left the tracks in the rural Mataveze area near Nampula.

The agency's report indicated that the derailment happened because the track was too light — saying an sabotage by anti-government members of the Mozambique National Resistance.

The report said there were frequent derailments in the former Portuguese colony because 'the railways were built with lightweight rails that are inadequate for the trains they are expected to carry.'

The official spokesman said the Government was providing relief funds to the accident victims and their families through a 'solidarity bank' — which the agency described as a disaster fund supported by voluntary contributions from people in this impoverished country — Sapa-AP.
Plan to squeeze MNR rebels from two provinces

Zimbabwe will send troops to aid Machel

HARARE -- Zimbabwe's army is about to launch an offensive in Mozambique's central provinces to help President Samora Machel regain control from MNR rebels, according to sources in Harare.

The Zimbabwean troops will be there for a year, the sources say. The initial cost will be about $70 million, about $36 million of which would be in a foreign currency to pay for fuel and campaign supplies.

About 10,000 to 20,000 troops from Zimbabwe's army of 41,000 would be required.

For about 18 months, 3,000 Zimbabwe National Army troops have effectively operated a cordon sanitaire along the 568 km length of the pipeline and railway line linking the eastern Zimbabwe city of Mutare with Beira.

The pipeline is Zimbabwe's sole route for petrol and diesel supplies and the railway link is regarded as vital as unrest increases in South Africa through which about 65 percent of Zimbabwe's external trade passes.

The military high command has formulated a plan which envisages the steady broadening of the cordon sanitaire until it includes possibly the entire provinces of Manica and Sofala.

LIBERATION WAR

The plan follows a request from President Machel earlier this year for military aid to combat the MNR rebels.

Mr. Machel said Mozambique had suffered severely in supporting Zimbabwe during its liberation war, and it was now Zimbabwe's turn to help his own country.

The issue was discussed at meetings of the Southern African front-line states and Mr. Mugabe agreed to help Tanzania is also believed to have agreed to conduct anti-guerrilla operations in northern Mozambique.

The Zimbabwean plan is an alternative to one proposed by Mozambique's defence chiefs, the sources said. The Mozambicans wanted a sweep against the rebels by mechanised troops with heavy air cover from Zimbabwe's eastern border but this was rejected as unworkable and too costly.

Zimbabwe's army chiefs, led by Lieutenant-General Rex Nhongo, pointed out that little was known about the MNR, which appeared to be a conglomeration of scores of unconnected bands, few of which had any political commitment.

Sweeps of the nature envisaged by the Mozambicans would be easily countered by the groups burying their weapons and dispersing, then regrouping to strike back, they said.

The dense vegetation, alternatively swampy and hilly terrain, and the almost total lack of roads and infrastructure persuaded the Zimbabweans that a sweep was unworkable.

The Zimbabwean alternative plan will mean constant patrols within the cordon sanitaire to counter the MNR's guerrilla tactics.

With the Zimbabweans maintaining intensive patrols inside the cordon, it is hoped the Mozambican authorities will be able to return and re-establish control. -- The Observer News Service
15 killed in attack on buses

Report

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO - Members of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) murdered 15 people and wounded 42 yesterday in an attack on four buses on the country's main north-south highway reports the Mozambique news agency AIM.

The attack is said to have taken place at Malelane, about 50 km north of Maputo. This is claimed as near the place where the MNR murdered 64 travellers in two massacres in June.

The four buses were travelling from Maputo to Xai-Xai, capital of Gaza Province. Three of the vehicles belong to the private firm Oliveira's and the fourth to the State bus company Romeo.

After the attack, the buses continued their journey, while the wounded were taken to Maputo Central Hospital.

Some of the less-seriously injured were able to speak from their hospital beds to AIM reporters. They said that the bandits opened fire from the bush at the side of the road from a distance of about 750 m. The attackers did not emerge from the bush, and when the soldiers escorting the buses returned their fire, they fled.
33 are shot at funeral

MAPUTO — Rebels massacred at least 33 villagers while they were attending a funeral last week at Intaque in Tete province, north-west Mozambique, reports the official news agency AIM.

The agency said the rebels opened fire on the mourners.

No other details of the attack were available immediately.

In the past two months, several local and foreign religious workers have been kidnapped by rebels in the area.

The anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in the past.

Last week 15 people were killed when rebels opened fire on four passenger buses 50 km north of Maputo — Reuters.
Mozambican rebels kill 33 mourners

MAPUTO — Rebels massacred at least 33 villagers attending a funeral in the north-western Mozambican province of Tete last week, the official news agency AIM reported.

It said rebels opened fire on the mourners last Tuesday at Intaqua in the Angonia district, close to the border with Malawi. No other details of the attack were available.

During the past two months several local and foreign religious workers have been kidnapped by rebels in Angonia.

The anti-government Mozambique National Resistance has claimed responsibility for similar attacks in the past. Last week, 15 were killed when rebels opened fire on buses 50km north of Maputo. — Sapa-Reuters.
LISBON. — Anti-government rebels in Mozambique said this week that troops from its neighbouring Zimbabwe killed 1,237 people in the first week of August in a campaign across central Manica and Sofala provinces.

There was no independent indication that such killings had occurred.

In a statement issued in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance said 10 Zimbabwean battalions, using tanks, armoured cars and helicopters, wounded 3,397 others in the alleged operation.

The statement said many of the victims were civilians and that the alleged killings were to "maintain Machel in power" but gave no further explanation.

It said the purported operation received tactical support from Tanzania. Zimbabwe has in the past sent soldiers to help Mozambique troops defend a strategic railway from rebel attack. — Sapa-AP
Secret mission rescues mum, children from Mozambique

Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG — Three Nelspruit schoolchildren and a Portuguese woman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels three months ago have been released after a secret mercy operation and are now in South Africa.

The hostages are resting in Pretoria, a Portuguese Embassy spokesman said.

Mrs Celeste de Lemos, her sons Rui, 13, and Jorge, 14, and their friend, Carla Fernandes, 11, were kidnapped on May 15 on their way to Maputo.

Informed sources said earlier they were taken to a Pretoria hospital after a South African helicopter fetched them from Mozambique.

It is not known if the helicopter flew to a secret rendezvous or if it landed at a Mozambique National Resistance base.

Although the hostages were kidnapped near the Swaziland border there were unconfirmed reports that they marched to a base in central Mozambique more than 1,000 km away.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said today he could not comment.

"Officially we have no knowledge of this," he said.

The Portuguese Embassy spokesman refused to elaborate on their release.
MNR rebels release four

kidnap victims

Three Nelspruit schoolchildren and a Portuguese woman kidnapped by Mozambican rebels three months ago have been released after a secret mercy operation and are now in South Africa.

The hostages are resting in Pretoria, a Portuguese Embassy spokesman has confirmed.

Mrs Celeste de Lemos, her sons Rui (13) and Jorge (14) and their friend, Carla Fernandes (11), were kidnapped on May 15 on their way to Maputo for the weekend.

"They are all well but need a long rest," the spokesman said, and refused to disclose where they were resting.

Informed sources had earlier told The Star that the hostages had been taken to a Pretoria hospital for medical examinations after a South African helicopter had fetched them from inside Mozambique.

It is not known if the helicopter flew to a secret rendezvous or if it landed directly at a Mozambique National Resistance base.

Although the hostages were kidnapped near the Swaziland border there had been unconfirmed reports that they had been marched to a base in central Mozambique more than 1,000 km away.

The operation leading to the release of the hostages remains shrouded in mystery.

Spokesmen for the Department of Foreign Affairs and Portuguese Embassy would not comment but sources close to the MNR said the movement had decided to release the hostages for humanitarian reasons.

Experts are baffled by the fact that it is now clear that rebel units operating in the south of the country are still able to communicate with their representatives outside the country.

On Saturday relatives of the hostages were advised by the MNR's representative in Lisbon that the children and Mrs de Lemos would be released soon.
Desperately seeking socialism


Zed Books is a London publishing house well known for its works on revolutionary struggles in Africa — mostly with a strong leftist slant. Don’t be fooled here, though: Hanlon’s study of Mozambique since the revolution of 1974 is a hard, honest look at the failures and achievements of Frelimo.

Hanlon is well qualified to write on Mozambique. He was widely respected as the Mozambique correspondent for the BBC, the Guardian, Observer and Africa Economic Digest until last year. He has a Ph D in Physics and was previously on the staff of the New Scientist.

The book starts off with a short, fascinating history of colonial Mozambique leading up to the formation of Frelimo, the armed struggle and independence in June 1975. One tends to forget how turbulent those times were, and how strong was the internecine strife in the years before the revolution. It is important to understand the history of Frelimo and the internal struggle between nationalist/bourgeois elements and the non-racist, non-tribalist main body (not unlike the Black Consciousness and Charterist factions in SA today). This gives some insight into how Samora Machel’s government operates now.

When one reads about the Portuguese oppression, Frelimo’s struggle, the war and the reaction of the white settlers, one inevitably makes comparisons with present-day SA. It is rather unsettling. True, there are fundamental differences, but it is also clear that white SA did not learn much from the mistakes the Portuguese made.

Hanlon then examines Frelimo’s problems in halting the steady economic collapse in Mozambique. It is a tragic story. Frelimo inherited a bankrupt economy, which was compounded by the departure of a quarter of a million Portuguese — including almost all senior civil servants, professional people, skilled labourers and entrepreneurs.

Frelimo had strong ideas about land reform and agriculture, but no plan for it, or experience of industry and commerce. It was a liberation movement and a political party, mature in the political sense but not equipped to run a grocery store.

The 1976 Central Committee session and the party’s Third Congress, which defined Frelimo’s policies for the transition to socialism, did not even discuss long-term industrial policy.

Non-political nationalisation

Hanlon says only three nationalisation decisions can be considered “political” in the sense that they were not strictly necessary to keep a business operating. The insurance industry, the oil refinery and the banks. Otherwise, the government was reluctant to nationalise the large companies, despite its strong policies on the issue, and only intervened in companies that were abandoned or sabotaged.

By 1980, Frelimo had taken control of the economy, but had not transformed its structure from the one left by Portuguese colonialism. Things were looking slightly better and with peace in neighbouring Zimbabwe, there was a sudden surge of optimism in Mozambique. This led to Frelimo’s ambitious and unrealistic Ten Year Plan, adopted in 1981. It called for all peasants to be living in communal villages and working in cooperatives by 1990, as well as a massive increase in exports and an unprecedented growth rate.

“It was a lovely dream and a rude awakening,” says Hanlon. Foreign investors did not arrive and Mozambique lacked the planning capacity, trained people and infrastructure to carry out such a plan.

The chapter on the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) is probably the unravelling documentation. He traces the movement’s origins in the Rhodesian security forces, its decline after Zimbabwean independence, and the resurgence to the position it held after the Nkomati Accord of 1984.

There are fascinating details and anecdotes about MNR leaders, such as Orlando Cristina, Eno Fernandez and Alfonso Dia- koma. Unlike most Mozambique-watchers, Hanlon states quite clearly that Frelimo must take substantial blame for the support enjoyed by the MNR.

The postscript deals with the signing of the Nkomati Accord with SA, the reasons for it, the advantages and disadvantages for SA, Mozambique and the ANC, and the outlook for the future.

The value of this book is that Hanlon is so obviously sympathetic to Mozambique and its people, yet gives an honest and balanced analysis of the country and the disastrous efforts to introduce socialism.

Max du Preez

A literary sjambok

VOORSLAG 1-3, originally edited by Roy Campbell, William Plomer, Laurens van der Post (University of Natal Press and Kilde Campbell Africana Library, R24.99)

This is a facsimile edition of the first three volumes of Voorslag (originally published in Durban in 1926), the magazine which launched a thousand feuds on the colonial literary scene. It has been meticulously offered to researchers and general readers with a clear, suggestive introduction, and with informative notes and appendices containing contemporary correspondence and reviews.

The volume is valuable supplementary reading to Peter Alexander’s 1982 biography of Campbell, the Collected Works of Roy Campbell, about to be launched by Ad Donker, and Stephen Gray’s useful critical edition of William Plomer’s 1925 novel, Tur- b Back Wolfe. It was Campbell and Plomer’s youthful energy and collaboration which provided the sting in the Voorslag whip, but they lashed out so successfully at the Durban Philistines that those Durban Philistines who were footing the bill for the magazine soon put down their collective and no doubt bovine foot.

Volume 3 carried the petulant announcement by Campbell that he had resigned from the magazine with “much pleasure” and shortly afterwards Plomer and Van der Post were off to Japan, and the Campbells off to England where they would have a love-hate relationship with Bloomsbury (Mary had the love and Roy the hate).

This volume is part of the clearer picture of the Twenties in South African literary history, and of Campbell, Plomer and Van der Post (that shadowy third of the triumvirate), which is now emerging with the help of critical distance.

There is no doubt that Campbell and Plomer were irritatingly arrogant, deliber-
ately provocative of the bourgeoisie in the most obvious ways, and they thus consolidated their position as isolated and victimised intellectuals in a country of what Olive Schreiner called “a whole nation of low-minded, illiterate pagans.”

There was a self-fulfilling prophecy which allowed them to leave the country as the misunderstood prophets with which they had so passionately identified in the pages of Voorslag itself. And yet they were more talented than the other Voorslag satellites, they were more alive and exuberant about ideas about the modernist movement in England, about art, and they did try to bring their energies into the fullest play with SA’s social and racial policies. The pity is that they simply stung their opponents into more decisive formulations of their prejudices.

Campbell, especially, does not emerge well from this picture. The whining self-pity, and an arrogance to which the body of his work did not yet entitle him, were as much part of him as the genuine poetic energy announced in Voorslag’s first volume by The Albatross.

Stretching white wings in strenuous repose,
Sleeping them in the silver frills of sleep.

Campbell the critic

Campbell’s criticism (he reviewed Turbott Wolfe in Voorslag) is a mixture of perception and confusion. He argues that Plomer’s novel should be rescued from falsifying social and racial categories as art, and then proceeds to say that it’s structurally a mess but important because of its racial stand.

The Voorslag volumes themselves are an odd mixture. A watered down Europeanism colours the pieces on visual artists Campbell’s own reviews are often over-stated because of his confused sense of embodiment with the establishment. But he could be acute on political issues, as a letter in the appendix proves: Plomer’s economical but almost whimsical Portraits in the Nude is a zany trip through the psychological quirks of Calvinist religious and racial repression. Smut’s Suicide to Holism is full of almighty sincerity and bathos.

These days the criticism would be much better, but where would be that sense of vigorous talent flexing itself against a moribund public, which the first two volumes do suggest of Campbell and Plomer?

There are some gems: Plomer describes Dutch Reformed church architecture as “Man-made Gothic” and a Mrs Osbosch as “by heredity, by birth, education, taste and desire, a kilroy.” Plomer is nimble, ironic, and sane. To read Voorslag Volume 3 is to see two genuine talents edged out by the dead hand of Sarah Gertrude Miller’s patronising racism, in a story about her “character” of a “maid,” Alita. We’re back in the place we recognise South Africa.

Plomer and Campbell were often childish, and they over-rated their effect on South African culture (the history of Voorslag was depressingly replayed in the life and death of The Bloody Horse in Johannesburg, and its main critical reception). But when they left the country, as they probably would have anyway, to go on their divergent careers — Plomer as British man of letters and Campbell as braggart, bullfighter, romantic, but a more genuine poet than his own society would allow — something large and vital went with them, to the detriment of the country’s literary life and perhaps of their own writing.

This Voorslag volume reveals SA’s long-standing historical split between popular culture and genuine literary originality, between the dual allegiances of English South African writers and intellectuals, and between the demands of art and those of racial justice, which get hopelessly entangled and trip us all up, all the time.

Chern Clyburn

The expectant dad

CHILD BIRTH FOR MEN by Herbert Brant (Oxford Medical Publications, 200 pp, R17,95)

The title of this book is rather startling. However, it appears that no major medical breakthrough has occurred and the bearing of children remains within the female domain. The book’s major theme is that the male’s duties do not end with the conception and conception — he should play an active part during the development and final launching of the unique model.

Professor Brant of University College, London, has held the chair in Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology since 1966. In that time he has encouraged fathers to become involved in his programme of preparation for childbirth and its consequence — the baby.

The answers to the many questions, asked by parents, about pregnancy and childbirth are explained by simple line drawings and a lucid text.

The initial chapters deal with anatomy, genetics and the diagnosis of pregnancy. There is a full discussion of natural childbirth and the number of fads which have emerged during the last four decades. Those methods which are helpful are explained, and those which are not, condemned. The deconstruction suit devised by Professor Heynes at the Johannesburg General Hospital is mentioned, but only to show that the apparatus had no advantage in childbirth.

There is an excellent section dealing with the physical and emotional changes that accompany pregnancy, and how the husband should react in various situations. It is stressed that here a strong sense of humour is essential to cope with the change of mood many women experience during pregnancy. In my experience, the laughter comes only in retrospect.

The interesting phenomenon of couvade, in which the husband exhibits the symptoms and even the signs of pregnancy, is mentioned. Here the male can develop heartburn, morning sickness and even a distended abdomen as the pregnancy progresses. Sex and travel during pregnancy receive full coverage and sound advice is given on these two aspects.

Perhaps the most important chapter, certainly from the doctor’s point of view, concerns the point at which the woman should go into hospital. Other than the actual confinement, this decision causes the most anguish — the chapter will eliminate it to a large extent.

The sudden baby

Another useful section is on the unexpected delivery, where the husband may be called upon to assist at the confinement. Brant’s advice, probably facetious, that the husband should carry in his pocket tape to tie the umbilical cord would surely be tempting the wrath of the gods.

Labour is covered in great detail — possibly too great — but there are some men who would prefer this. This section should be read by the wife, as it contains more information than can be obtained from any other book on this topic. Brant presents a balanced view as to whether the presence of the husband is always desirable. Today there is great pressure on the husband to conform and to be present at the birth. It is assumed that failure to do this would result in a poor relationship within the family and the inability of the father to relate with the child in later life. This is patently untrue, and any husband who does not wish to attend the birth of his baby should not let it weigh too heavily on his conscience.

After the birth and the return home, it appears that there are husbands who are fully dedicated and domesticated, even to the extent of bathing the baby and changing the nappy. In this publication there are photographs of husbands doing this, so it must be possible.

The changed domestic situation with the arrival of the baby is discussed fully and the reactions of the husband are described in humorous detail. All babies are disruptive, but this book will make them appear less so.

The final chapter deals with “Special Situations” and covers most of the unexpected — twins, miscarriage, breach delivery, caesarean section and a host of other topics. The reading of this chapter should be delayed until after the baby is safely born, it could then be perused to find out what could have happened, but didn’t.

There are more than enough problems besetting prospective parents without adding to their burden. There are those, however, who would prefer the full facts laid on the line — and in this chapter they will certainly get that.

Many would benefit from the reading of this book — parents-to-be, nurses, medical students and even doctors who have had years of experience. Most of us have tended to neglect the psycho-sociological aspects of pregnancy and childbirth and in so doing have failed to render a complete service to the ladies-in-waiting. This publication could rectify that omission.

Chern Clyburn

Dr. Bill Whelen
Tears For A Village Lost

Heartbroken Villagers Mourn the Casualties of War - and Those Left Behind.
Thousands flee MNR's murderous anger

up visits to see if their orders were carried out.
If not, more people were killed.
Others had their arms, legs, ears or private parts cut up by Renamo soldiers, who forced onlookers to eat them.
They became victims themselves if they refused.
It is believed that many more Mozambicans have sought refugees in Swaziland and homelands near the border.

VILLAS OBSENE:
All they owned

...orders of Mozambique such as Lebowa, KaNgwane, and KwaZulu.

Other claims of atrocities told by the refugees are that, when they crossed through the Kruger National Park, some of them were devoured by animals.

Because they were not armed, all they could do was run away.

Ernesto Matsabane said he came from the...
MNR claims it killed 37 Zimbabweans

LISBON — Rebels fighting the Frelimo Government in Mozambique said yesterday that their forces sabotaged a section of the oil pipeline supplying landlocked Zimbabwe on August 14, killing 37 Zimbabwean troops in the action.

In a statement distributed to reporters in Lisbon, the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) claimed its guerilla units destroyed part of the vital pipeline in the Lamego region of the central Sofala province, located between the towns of Inhambane and Vila Machado.

According to the MNR note, signed by the group's European spokesman Mr Jorge Correa, Zimbabwean soldiers patrolling the pipeline's course were attacked by the rebels.

Mr Correa said MNR guerrillas also attacked a convoy of Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops between Beira and the forests of Gorongosa, destroying 17 trucks and three armoured personnel carriers.

MNR units captured the town of Vila de Chilungu in the Mecina province on August 15, killing 106 Government troops and capturing 15, the note said. It said five rebels were killed in the action and 13 wounded.

The MNR has attacked key economic targets such as ports, railways and communications in its eight-year fight against Mr Samora Machel's Government.
— Sapa-Associated Press
Nel meets Renamo

Sunday Times Reporter

IN a dramatic but to initiate peace talks
between the Renamo rebels and the Frelimo
government of Mozambique, Mr Louis Nel,
Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, recently
flew into Renamo headquarters near Goron
gosa, north west of Beira.

Mr Nel flew into the base at night and held
discussions with Renamo supreme com-
mmander Afonso Dhlakama.

It is not known how the negotiations pro-
ceeded or how Mr Nel set up the talks.

Asked for comment, Mr Nel said yesterday
the peace process was set up after Gintas
Pik Botha and the Mozambique Government
had examined the possibility of initiating
talks with Renamo commanders in the bush.

"As co-chairman of the Mozambique-
/South African Joint Security Commission, I
clarified the possibility of such talks with my
co-chairman Mr Oscar Monteiro, a senior
member of the Mozambique polisario.

'I reported back to Mr Monteiro, Mr Jas-
quito Veloso and other senior members of the
Mozambique Government.

"The Mozambique Government was, how-
ever, not prepared to accede to Renamo's
proposals.'

Mr Nel said Mr Pik Botha further dis-
cussed the matter with President Machel
during his visit to Maputo on August 13.

He added "The South African Government
is prepared to go to extraordinary lengths to
achieve peace in Mozambique, for only under
peaceful conditions can the Nkomati Accord
bear fruit."
Aid plan needed for Maputo's hungry

A massive aid programme was essential if thousands of Mozambicans were to be saved from starvation, the Rev Peter Storey, president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, said in Johannesburg today.

Mr Storey, who recently visited Maputo, said in a statement that the conditions there had "deeply distressed" him. He had been told the situation was worse in the rural areas.

"The thought that South Africa helped instigate this war as a blot on our national conscience," Mr Storey said.

"If the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, South Africa must be serious about giving aid to its neighbour.

"At the same time, the Frelimo Government must turn away from policies which have bankrupted the country."

"It is encouraging to see that they are showing more flexibility, although the impression I formed is that the situation is almost beyond rescue," Mr Storey said.

The first meal for many people was at midday, and consisted only of tea, with some leaves boiled-up in the evening for soup.

Shops were empty and the rationing system allowed two kg of rice a person a month if it was available, he said.

"The activities of the church in Maputo encouraged him and provided a sign of hope.

"People, especially the youths, were flocking to churches," Mr Storey said.

"A service at which he preached there had been more than 100 teenagers among the congregation of 600."

He said through the Christian Council, the Methodist Church of South Africa was involved in a "significant aid programme" for Mozambicans.

The Methodist Church was calling on its people to fill containers and to send them by sea to Maputo for distribution among the people there.

Mr Storey said. — Sapa
Mozambique officials accept S A sugar plan

**PROPOSALS recommended by Durban-based company Techserve to rehabilitate the Mozambican sugar industry have been accepted by Mozambican officials.**

Research into the proposals, which were commissioned by Instituto Nacional do Açúcar (INA), which is responsible for light industry and food for the sugar industry in Mozambique, required a survey of Mozambique’s six sugar factories and recommendations for process of the 1965 crop and general rebuilding of its agricultural operations.

The project, which will cost R11m, is being financed by an IDC credit of R8m with R1.65m paid in cash by INA and a UK credit of R1.35m.

Techserve started the project in February this year with a staff of some 50 engineers, supervisors and artisans. The first factory rehabilitation has been completed and started crushing at the end of July.

Mr Geoff Walsh, managing director of Techserve, said yesterday, the project when completed will more than double Mozambique’s sugar production this year and enable them to meet its premium priced US sugar quota worth some R30m.

He said the project entailed enormous logistical problems which required provisioning of personnel by air as well as shipping thousands of tons of material through Maputo, Beira and Chinde. Much of the material has to be carried by barge from the ports of entry to the factories and the project includes a R2.5m rehabilitation of the Zambezi River barge fleet.

Techserve will provide technical advisory and operational management services to the Mozambique sugar industry for a further period of three years.
Maputo 'almost beyond rescue'

Mercury Reporter

The president of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, the Rev Peter Storey, says the economic situation in Mozambique is 'almost beyond rescue'.

Mr Storey said in a statement after a visit to Mozambique that only a massive aid programme could save thousands more people in that country from starvation.

'In the long term, Mozambique can only survive if there is a speedy end to the war and a return to a greater measure of private enterprise,' he said.

Mr Storey said if the Nkomati Accord was to bear fruit, South Africa would have to be prepared about giving aid to its neighbour.

Existing

'The thought that South Africa helped to instigate this war is a blot on our national conscience and we need to do something about it as a way of making restitution,' he said.

Mr Storey said many people were existing only on tea in the morning with leaves boiled up in the evening for soup.

Shops were empty and the rationing system allowed 2 kg of rice a person a month, if rice was available.

The Methodist president said there were signs of hope, and people, especially the younger ones, were flocking back to the churches.

He said the Methodist Church had committed itself to a massive aid programme to provide staple food, building materials, and materials for knitting and sewing.

Basic essentials such as boxes of matches were unobtainable and there had been no gas for cooking in Maputo for three years.
Machel joins big offensive against MNR

MAPUTO—Mozambican President Samora Machel has flown to the western province of Manhica, where government troops have launched a major offensive against rebels, the semi-official daily Notícias reported yesterday.

It said President Machel, accompanied by senior Cabinet ministers, arrived in Manhica on Thursday to join armed forces Chief of Staff Gen Sebastiao Mabete, who has been leading the anti-rebel drive since Tuesday.

Military sources say right-wing rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), who have been fighting president Machel's government for the past 10 years, have a major base at Gorongosa National Park in Sofala province, adjacent to Manhica.

Troops

About 3,000 troops from neighbouring Zimbabwe are stationed in the two provinces to guard a pipeline supplying oil to Zimbabwe from the port of Beira.

The MNR has said in addition to their guard duties, the Zimbabwean soldiers were now fighting against its guerrillas.

Mozambican Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano recently said Zimbabwean troops would assume an offensive role against rebels in his country but the Harare authorities have not confirmed this.

The MNR insurgents have said they killed a total of 124 Zimbabwean soldiers in Sofala and Manhica provinces last month. There has been no official confirmation of the claim.

Elections

The Maputo Government announced on Wednesday that its forces had killed 63 rebels in southern Maputo province in the past two weeks.

The MNR, which used to be backed by neighbouring South Africa, has said it will not stop fighting unless it shares power with President Machel's Frelimo party until fresh elections are held.

The Government has ruled out any such accommodation with the rebels, whom it says are trying to re-colonize Mozambique, which gained independence from Portugal in 1975 following a 10-year terror war. — (Sapa-Reuter)
Captured mother tells of rebel ordeal

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — Mrs Celeste Lemos, who was captured by the Renamo rebels in Mozambique, at one stage asked them to shoot one of her two children because she could no longer bear to see them suffer, according to a report published here.

Mrs Lemos, who was released after three months with the rebels, described her ordeal to Mozambique's President Samora Machel at a meeting this week, the government news agency, AIM, reports.

Mrs Lemos wept as she was embraced by President Machel.

"You have been in hell and you got out of hell," he told her.

"I can imagine what you went through among those savages," Mrs Lemos was captured on May 15 with her sons Jorge (15), Rui (14) and a third child, Carla Fernandes (11), shortly after entering Mozambique from Swaziland while bringing her sons home to Maputo from their boarding school in Nelspruit.

Her daughter, Claudia, who was travelling in a second car with another girl and a man, escaped the ambush when Mozambique troops opened fire on the Rebels.

AIM reports that Mrs Lemos told President Machel how she and the children had been forced by their captors to make long marches up and down mountains. They suffered illness, hunger, thirst and pain, their bodies sometimes infested with ticks and seldom able to wash themselves and their clothes because of the lack of water.

Once, when the children were suffering from extreme hunger, the two boys fought over a piece of bread given them by the rebels.

According to AIM, Mrs Lemos said she and the children were released after their captors received a message from their leaders saying the Portuguese government had done nothing to secure their freedom and there was no longer any political advantage to be obtained by detaining them.

On August 18 the rebels took them to the South African border and cut a hole in the border fence.

After sleeping that night on the mountainside, Mrs Lemos and the children met some black people who directed them to a local school.

"I would like to return to that school," Mrs Lemos said. "There we were treated with such love and tenderness that I will never forget those people."

Although the villagers had little food or money, they collected R10 among themselves and gave it and a little food to Mrs Lemos.

The police arrived soon afterwards and took them to Komatspepoort, from where they were taken to a hospital in Pretoria.
Rebel HQ
‘destroyed’

MAPUTO — Combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces have launched a new offensive against Mozambican rebels in the central Sofala province, the official Mozambican news agency AIM reported yesterday.

The operations came after Saturday’s announcement that troops of the two countries overran and destroyed the rebel headquarters in the same province, at the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain, on August 28.

AIM said the latest assault against the rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) was at Gogogo, near the Gorongosa camp, adding that mercenaries of various nationalities were believed to be helping the rebels there. It did not name the countries from where they came.

The agency said the troops were also carrying out mopping-up operations at Gorongosa and had launched pursuits against the rebels who escaped.

It said three other rebel strongholds had been smashed during the current offensive, which started last July. One base was located at Bunga, about 20 km from Gorongosa, another was near the northern town of Maringue, while the third was at Muxamba in the district of Manheca adjoining Sofala.

Oil supply

AIM added that the Muxamba base was used by the MNR to disrupt the pipeline supplying Zimbabwe with oil from the Mozambican Indian Ocean port of Beira.

Some 500 rebels had been killed during the attack on the camp, the agency said.

It accused South Africa of continuing to back the MNR despite a peace accord signed between Maputo and Pretoria in March. 1984.

“The ties between Pretoria and the MNR have never been severed,” AIM added.

Michael Hartman reports from Harare that news of the involvement of Zimbabwean forces is being deliberately played down suggesting confirmation of overseas reports that there were heavy Zimbabwean casualties.

The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, spoke to selected local newsmen on Saturday about the Zimbabwe National Army’s role in the operation, which is reported to have been a larger set-piece battle than any single action witnessed during the Rhodesian war.

Mr Mugabe made no mention of Zimbabwe’s losses in killed and injured, which some British journalists, believed to be quoting their own intelligence sources, put as high as 150 dead. They claim the casualty level has dismayed Zimbabwean leaders — Sapa-Reuters
Zimbabwe forces in new drive on MNR

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MOPPING UP

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South Africa has continued to back the MNR. — Sapa-Reuters
Chissano slams Pretoria

LUANDA — Mozambique’s Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano has accused South Africa of not implementing the Nkomati Accord, the Mozambique news agency MAP reports.

"Mr Chissano said "The South African Government’s non-implementation of the Nkomati Accord unmask the aggressive nature of the apartheid regime, which had any doubts, and brought its strategy of destabilisation," said Mr Chissano.

This is the first time the South African Government has revoked a grant of citizenship.

Mr Setlhoko was not known to be involved in any political activity. — SOWETAN Foreign Service.

Botswana revokes citizenship

GABORONE — A former South African, Mr Gabriel Setlhoko, has had his Botswana citizenship revoked.

The notice in the Botswana Government Gazette said the Minister of Home Affairs had decided Mr Setlhoko "has shown himself to be disloyal and disaffected towards Botswana."

This is believed to be the first time the Botswana Government has revoked a grant of citizenship.

Mr Setlhoko was not known to be involved in any political activity. — SOWETAN Foreign Service.
Maputo deals blow to rebels

Own Correspondent

LISBON — A massive combined offensive by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops in central Mozambique has dealt a crippling blow to right-wing rebels in the former Portuguese colony and stiffened the morale of the war-plagued Marxist regime.

More than 5,000 troops, some of them airborne, have been flushing out guerrillas from their main bases in Gorongosa, Sofala and Manica provinces for the past two weeks, according to news agency reports here.

Diplomatic sources said the offensive had destroyed at least four guerrilla bases, including the main encampment, left hundreds of rebels dead and destroyed quantities of arms and ammunition.

The leader of the rebel group Renamo, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and his closest collaborators escaped, but government troops are said to be in hot pursuit.

A rebel spokesman in Lisbon, Mr. Jorge Correia, revealed at the weekend that the rebels had released 18 hostages, among them two Britons, captured at various times over the past year, but continued to hold two Soviets.

Diplomats in Lisbon said there was little doubt that the rebels had received a severe setback and gave little credence to their chances of continuing the seven-year-old war successfully.

Announcing the success of his offensive over the weekend, President Machel said “We have broken the back of the snake but we won’t rest until his head has been crushed.”
Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces smash rebel bases

Renamo guerrillas on the run

LISBON — Joint Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops have dealt Renamo a crippling blow.

More than 3,000 troops, some of them airborne, have been flushing out guerrillas from their main bases in Central Sofala and Manica province for the past two weeks, according to news agency reports here.

Diplomatic sources said the offensive had destroyed at least four guerrilla bases, including the main camp, from which hundreds of rebels had been killed.

The main camp, also known as the Machel base, was destroyed in August.

The semi-official daily Noticias newspaper reported yesterday that 101 rebels had been killed.

It quoted provincial military commander Major-General Salvador Mutumeque as saying the rebels were killed in Manica and Maputo districts, where the government last week said another 63 insurgents had died during clashes with government troops last month.

Throughout August the noose was tightening round Renamo bases.

The Renamo headquarters, known as Casa Banana, in the Gorongosa foothills, was stormed. Aerial bombardment and paratroop landings secured Casa Banana in five hours.

The Renamo airstrip known as Fabrica, a little removed from the rest of the complex, fell at the same time.

The nearby bases at Bunga and Cavaleiro were also taken.

Only the Gogo hoist on the mountain, where Renamo has its military academy, was still thought to be in rebel hands.

Vast quantities of mortar shells, rockets, grenades, machine-guns, rifles, some heavy artillery and anti-aircraft equipment were seized at Casa Banana.

Mozambican military officials estimated that the amount of arms captured at Casa Banana was enough to supply the bandits for two to three years.

Announcing the success of his offensive, President Samora Machel said: "We have broken the back of the snake but we won't rest until his head has been crushed."

A senior government official in Lisbon said Machel's problem was the hydra-headed nature of the snake.

"The war is only one aspect of his problem. He needs to win the battle against poverty, hunger, inefficiency and underdevelopment before he can really declare victory," the official said — Sapa-Reuters.
tions than for the SA government. Prevo's comments in the press about SA precipitated a protest outside his Anchorage church, and he told local newspapers that the SA trip had been "entirely sponsored by SA citizens." In another interview he added that "it was organised by business people." It was difficult to say how much impact efforts to change US opinion about SA would have, Prevo said. Much would depend on how much media publicity Falwell could attract for "their side of the story.

With only a few days to go before President Ronald Reagan approves or vetoes mid sanctions legislation, it is unlikely that Falwell will be able to check US enthusiasm for punitive action against the SA government. Falwell has already suffered public retraction because of his supportive stand for official white SA and a provocative statement about Bishop Desmond Tutu, in which he called the bishop a phony. Observers say he might have lost credibility, since important figures believe he is out of touch, given his public statements.

For example, Falwell said in a press interview in an American paper that Bishop Tutu (sic) had not been arrested for advocating sanctions.

MOZAMBIQUE

Hunger and turmoil

Only a massive aid programme can save thousands more Mozambicans from starving and, if the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, SA must launch such a programme, says Methodist Church President Peter Storey.

Storey has just returned from an extensive visit to Mozambique and has announced that his church is starting its own aid programme.

"The conditions that I saw there caused me deep distress. When I was told that conditions were even worse in the rural areas, I was even more shocked. Those who have not had their houses destroyed by war still suffer because of the disastrous failure of the economic policy of the Mozambique government. In the long term, Mozambique can only survive of there is a speedy end to the war and a return to a greater measure of private enterprise," says Storey.

"The thought that SA helped instigate this war is a blot on our national conscience and we need to do something about it as a way of making restitution.

"If the Nkomati Accord is to bear fruit, SA must be serious about giving aid to its neighbour. At the same time, the Freimo government must turn away from policies which have bankrupted the country. It is encouraging to see that they are showing more flexibility, although the impression I formed is that the situation is almost beyond rescue.

I was encouraged to see the activity of the Church and I left with that as a sign of hope in my mind. People are flocking back to the churches, especially the young. At one

service at which I preached in Maputo, over 100 teenagers, who had composed special songs of welcome which they sang during the four-hour service, were among the 600 people present.

"The hardship of which I speak becomes clearer when it is realised that the first meal for many people is at midday and consists of tea only, with some boiled up in the evening for soup. Shops are empty, and the rationing system allows 2kg of rice a person a month — if rice is available.

"Here too, the Church is winning the gratitude of the people and the respect of the government. Through the Christian Council, our Methodist Church of Southern Africa is involved in a significant aid programme, and in a situation where people are struggling for survival the incorruptability of the Churches is becoming an important asset to the government.

Evangelism takes place openly again, and in my interview with the government their appreciation for all this work was openly expressed."

UNREST AND THE SABC

Screening the news

The SABC sees no conflict between its policy of withholding details of unrest and its duty to "inform the public soberly and factually about events and developments that may affect their lives and livelihood," according to director general Riaan Eksteen.

In a telefaxed response to a query about SABC unrest coverage, Eksteen said the corporation was not prepared to become "an instrument for inciting or promoting any

STRANGLING THE TOWNSHIP SOUL

Urban township life used to be vibrant at night when, particularly, the shebeens plied their trade.

But all this hubbub is now gone. It has been affected by the curfew, or "carefree" as it is known, imposed to make the current State of Emergency effective, and even scaling down the 10 pm-4 am curfew to between 11 pm and 3 am in Soweto, for instance, hasn't helped much.

The townships are virtually deserted by day as residents — except children — are out at work in the city, with the last of their returning home to sleep as late as 9 pm, if not later. The last evening train to Soweto used to be at 11 pm.

Even sports, particularly soccer and boxing, at Ellis Park or any other venue in the city for that matter, has been affected as evidenced, to some extent, by the black attendance at the Cruiser/Thulis encounter on Saturday when a possible gate of 40 000 barely exceeded 20 000.

Generally business has slowed down. Not only in shebeens but also at nightclubs and those supermarkets and garages providing service until late in the night. So much so that shebeeners in particular are thinking of applying for special permits for patrons.

Also affected are funeral night vigils and stockels, the peculiarly township money-pooling clubs or get-togethers, which are usually held at weekends.

The arrangements undertaken mainly by shebeen operators to provide patrons with television entertainment and, in some instances, even meals during sessions, have been in vain.

No longer can regulars overstay themselves in shebeens, drinking leisurely. Nor can the dancing to music in such popular nightclubs as The Pelican at Orlando in Soweto and the Easy-by-Nite at Killiehof in the East Rand go on as before.

Lucky Michaels, owner of The Pelican and chairman of the National Taverners Association, the shebeeners' Fedhara, expresses concern over the current situation.

"Business has slowed down so much that they, as an organisation, are considering applying for permits for patrons so that they can go to and remain in shebeens" without fear of arrest.

Chuckles a Soweto socalite, "The new situation is like what it used to be during the days of prohibition when one felt safer with his drink in the belly than on the table."

"No one wants to be caught. So you watch the time and are forced to slug it and hurry home, avoiding an encounter with the law outside. Ironically, it must be worse for people who have been drinking in the law."

Financial Mail September 13 1985

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U.S. says no to more aid for Machel

By PATRICIA CHENEY
Washington

IF Mozambican President Samora Machel is coming to Washington on Tuesday to ask for money, he is going to be disappointed.

This was the message from congressional and conservative quarters this week, which pointed to the continued presence of Soviet and East bloc advisers in Mozambique despite efforts by Machel to court Western aid and investment.

“The State Department has expended a huge amount of energy on Mozambique, and inviting Machel here is part of the stoking exercise,” one congressional source said. “But congress is not about to give him any more aid.”

Failed

The source pointed to the State Department’s failed attempt in January to get congress to approve one million dollars in “non-lethal” military aid, as evidence of continued congressional opposition to giving Mozambique anything but food relief.

Reports also surfaced that President Reagan would personally tell Mr. Machel that unless he got rid of Soviet bloc personnel, he could expect little more from the United States in either money or improved relations.

An administration official, however, denied the President was going to “issue any such threats”.

Displeased

Ultra-conservatives in the White House are not pleased with the invitation, and may try to pressure the President into breaking all ties with the Soviets. The State Department, however, is expecting its more moderate approach to prevail.

“This trip is the culmination of a process in which Mozambique has moved away from the Soviet camp to a more non-aligned position,” one State Department official said.

peaceful valley in the heart of central Africa, the most powerful businessman in South Africa sat down this week for a meeting with the leader of a black nationalist movement called to make his country unchangeable.

It was in its way, a significant event in our history.

The venue: President Kenneth Kaunda’s game lodge at Mfuwe, 400km east of Lusaka.

The party: Seven white South Africans led by Mr. Gavin Kelly, chairman of the Anglo American Corporation, and six black South Africans, led by Mr. Oliver Tambo, president of the banned African National Congress.

The agenda: open.

First, it is important to record what Friday’s much-publicized meeting between South African businessmen and representatives of the ANC hierarchy did not achieve.

There were no deals, no agreements, except, if possible, to meet again. Indeed, there were no negotiations at all — merely exploratory, getting-to-
Confusion over anti-MNR drive

LISBON — Conflicting reports about the outcome of the current anti-rebel offensive in Marxist-ruled Mozambique are reaching Lisbon.

Backed by about 5,000 crack Zimbabwean troops, Mozambican President Samora Machel's army has been engaged since mid-August in a massive crackdown against MNR (Mozambique National Resistance) guerrilla bases in central Mozambique in a bid to end an eight-year-old insurrection by the right-wing group.

The combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces, said to total about 25,000 men supported by Mirage fighters, helicopters, tanks and artillery, claim to have overrun seven rebel camps in the central provinces of Sofala, Manhica and Zambézia.

According to the Mozambican news agency AIM, the main rebel base on the slopes of the Gorongosa mountains known as "Camp Banana" was destroyed on August 28. Troops seized tons of ammunition and guerrilla documents and land waste to the airstrip which adjoins the camp. Subsequent reports said about 100 guerrillas had been killed.

But rebel leader Afonso Dhlakama and his military commanders escaped into the near-impenetrable bush where, according to Jorge Correia, MNR spokesman in Lisbon, they continue to have radio contact with rebel units around the country.

A Portuguese news agency dispatch from the battle zone claimed that among documents seized at "Camp Banana" were the minutes of an August 19 meeting there between Dhlakama and South African Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel.

Nel, it is alleged, flew secretly into Gorongosa in a bid to persuade the rebels to re-open negotiations with the Machel government to end the war.

Earlier talks between the two sides in Pretoria broke down last October over MNR demands for an immediate general election, the resignation of the government and the rewriting of the constitution.

According to the captured minutes, Nel tried to persuade the rebels to reopen talks without any prior conditions.

The MNR reply is not recorded but judging from the opinions of spokesman Correia in Lisbon, it was unlikely to have been favourable.

Correia said in Lisbon, "The government offensive is due to end when the rainy season starts at the end of this month. By then it will have cost Machel about R810m."
According to the McMahon agreement, the United States will provide economic, military, and technical assistance to South Vietnam in order to help the government fight the communist insurgency. The agreement, signed in 1963, was seen as a crucial step in the war against the Viet Cong. The U.S. commitment included the deployment of advisors, military equipment, and training assistance to the South Vietnamese forces. The agreement was controversial, sparking debates both in the United States and internationally.
Machel out to better image

HARARE — Mozambican president Samora Machel, his country reeling from continuing war with rebels and natural misfortunes, starts a visit to the United States tomorrow, eager to improve the image of his Marxist state.

The week-long visit, aimed at attracting foreign investment, will be Mr Machel’s first to the capitalist United States since he assumed power in 1975 following a bloody guerrilla war by his Frelimo party against Portuguese colonial

SOWETAN Correspondent

rule 2.10

US diplomats in Harare said Mr Machel’s trip, during which he will hold talks with President Reagan and other officials in Washington, was a landmark signalling Mozambique’s departure from a rigid Marxist stance to pragmaticism to get Western capital to repair its ravaged economy.

“The fact that Reagan has agreed at all to Machel’s visit is important. It shows that it will be productive,” one diplomat said.

He added: “There will be a fair amount of sympathy for Machel’s problems from Reagan and other officials. The problem will be with Congress, who see Mozambique as a Soviet satellite that does not need to be helped by the United States.”

Another diplomat commented: “I believe that Reagan, after discussions with Machel, will offer Mozambique more US aid, although it is difficult to say how much this will be.”

The United States, in the past two years, has stepped up its aid to Mozambique, which is mostly food, in what analysts said was an attempt by Washington to woo the country away from the Soviet bloc.

Mozambican officials, however, stress that by receiving aid from America the government is only demonstrating its true non-alignment — Sapa-Reuters
Search for 3 soldiers

PRETORIA — A ground-and air search has been launched for three South African soldiers who have been absent without leave from their unit in the Eastern Transvaal for five days and might be in Mozambique.

The three men, whose unit was involved in border control of illegal immigrants from Mozambique, are wearing civilian clothes and are unarmed, according to a spokesman for Defence Headquarters in Pretoria.

The Mozambican authorities had been notified of the ground and air search through the Komati Operation Centre at the Resano Garcia border post near Komatipoort, he said, but he declined to elaborate on whether Mozambican forces were assisting in the search.

He identified the three soldiers as Corporal P Kolenda, of Ramsgate, Rifleman L R van Zyl, of Bedford, and Rifleman S L Toth, of Kimberley. Their next of kin had been notified.

"It is believed they could have wandered into Mozambique," the spokesman said. — Sapa
MNR hostages tell of attack on Luabo

MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels destroyed the State-owned sugar mill in an attack on the town of Luabo in Zambezia province on July 22, two hostages told the Mozambique news agency AIM yesterday.

They said explosives were detonated in the morning, and the factory was still burning at 11pm that night.

British mechanical supervisor Malcolm Blakey, 56, and Irish technician John O'Connell, 26, told AIM the MNR attacked at 5am.

They said shooting was so intense that they threw themselves on the ground and didn't dare move.

At 7am armed men marched them to their "general", whom AIM identified as Antonio Elias.

"We told him 'We're not armed. We're engineers. We're not interested in politics'," the hostages said.

They said the MNR later killed a crew member, in an attempt to hijack a light aircraft, but the co-pilot escaped.

The MNR, which claimed to have attacked Luabo with 1,000 men, then looted the town, they said.

"They gutted the whole place. They even took the furniture," Blakey said.

"I put five months of blood, sweat and tears into making that mill work. We got it going. We fixed it. And then they came along and blew it up."

The men were told they would be taken to Camp Banana, the MNR headquarters in Sofala province, and were marched from Luabo late that night.

"After marching for about 30 days, resting up at two MNR bases, they arrived at a third camp in Morrumbala district near the Malawi border."
Machel, Pik
hold talks
on Nkomati
‘violations’

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel met the South
African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha,
yesterday to protest about "serious and repeated
violations" of the Nkomati peace accord signed last
year, the official Mozambican news agency AIM re-
torted today.

It said the current offensive by Zimbabwean and
Mozambican troops against rebels had "given vital
proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in
the destabilisation of Mozambique."

A South African Department of Foreign Affairs
spokesman confirmed that Mr Botha had held talks in
Mozambique with President Machel on issues relat-
ing to the peace accord but refused to elaborate.

Mr Botha also met Mozambican Ministers and re-
turned to South Africa last night, he said.

In Washington the United States Government is
rolling out the red carpet for President Machel who
who starts a five-day visit to the city today.

It is an official "working visit" rather than a State
visit, which means there will be no gala dinner at the
White House.

However, the US is doing everything else to im-
press its guest.

TALKS WITH REAGAN

His aircraft arrives at Andrews Air Base this after-
noon. He will then be whisked by helicopter to the
Washington Monument grounds where Secretary of
State Mr George Shultz will greet him.

The big day will be Thursday, when he will have
talks and lunch with President Ronald Reagan at the
White House after laying a wreath at the Tomb of the
Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery.

The visit is the culmination of a steady im-
provement in relations between the US and Mozambique
since 1982 when relations were severed after a South
African raid on ANC bases in Maputo.

Since then Washington has wooed Mozambique in
an attempt to wean it away from the Soviet bloc — a
policy which has upset the US right wing, which re-
gards President Machel as another Marxist-Leninist
dictator who is really anti-West.

Despite this, the Reagan Administration is taking
pains to make President Machel feel welcome.

President Machel will also have talks with Vice-
President George Bush, Secretary of Agriculture Mr
John Block, the administrator of the Agency for In-
ternational Development, Mr Peter McPherson, and
Secretary of Defence Mr Caspar Weinberger, among
others — Reuter, The Star Bureau.
MAPUTO — A pregnant Portuguese woman captured by the Renamo rebels in Mozambique had to make long forced marches with her captors but still gave birth successfully to her baby in the bush.

This is one of the stories told by 26 hostages who were set free when the rebels put them in dugout canoes and sent them across the Shire River into Malawi last week — SOWETAN Foreign Service
US conservatives in uproar over Machel's seeming plan to woo the West

KARARU - Mozambique's President Samora Machel begins his first official visit to the United States today. He will focus attention on the plight of his country in a deadlocked war. Little more than two years ago the trip would have been virtually unthinkable. The United States was anathema to the fiery Marxist leader who made it the target of tirades in every public speech. But the economic ravages of non-stop guerrilla sabotage since independence from Portugal 18 years ago and the growing military deadlock, have left Mozambique in a pitiful state with Machel desperate for help from any quarter.

The meeting has, however, raised the hackles of American conservatives. In an interview with Howard Phillips, chairman of the conservative caucus, and US policy toward Mozambique was "utterly disgusting". He added that Reagan had invited Machel under the influence of "misguided" State Department bureaucrats.

Another conservative, Charles Lichtenstein, former alternate US representative to the United Nations, said Machel's government had little popular support and there were "no good reasons for propping up that regime".

He said the invitation was a mistake. - Sapa-Route AP.
Nkomati 'violations probed 216

Allegations by Mozambique that South Africa had "seriously and repeatedly" violated the Nkomati Accord were being investigated by the Government, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha, said in Pretoria last night.

Confirming that he had met the Mozambican President, Mr. Samora Machel, and members of his Cabinet in Maputo on Monday, Mr. Botha said he had requested a follow-up meeting to discuss the matter further.

DESTABILISATION

According to the official Mozambique News Agency AIM, the current offensive by Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops against rebel MNR cadres had given "vital proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilisation of Mozambique".

In terms of the Nkomati non-aggression peace pact signed by South Africa and Mozambique in March last year, neither country must permit forces hostile to the other to operate from its territory — Sapa.
Rescue mission

Desperate for aid, Machel starts U S talkabout

Peter Gregson HARARE

The loss of one or two larger bases isn’t going to destroy the MNR. If the Frelimo government doesn’t effectively secure the area, the moment they move out the insurgents will move back in again,” said Professor Mike Hough, director of Pretoria University’s Institute of Strategic Studies.

Government troops are ill-equipped, with little transport, and Mozambique’s hilly, scrub terrain favours roving guerrilla bands living off the land.

The Government says the war’s disruption of food shipments has caused serious famine in north-western Mozambique.

Offensives launched in July around Maputo and then in the central and north-western provinces of Sofala, Manica and Tete have been halted by the Government as a major success, with several bases captured and hundreds of rebels killed.

But MNR spokesman Mr Jorge Correia in Lisbon dismissed the drive as a last-ditch effort to reassert government control in rural areas before annual rains due next month force Frelimo troops back into their urban strongholds.

A Western diplomat here who closely follows Mozambican affairs said, “Knocking off the bases solves only part of the problem. Even if Frelimo clears an area they then have to get the economy going again, bringing in food, seed and ploughs, and it only takes a few guerrillas to stop them doing that.”

Sources in South Africa close to the MNR told reporters they believed the military situation was a stalemate. Prof Hough agreed, saying a political solution was needed to break the deadlock. Neither the Government nor the insurgents can achieve major advances, he added.

MNR president Afonso Dhikakama was reported by the official Mozambican news agency AIM to have escaped from Gorongosa base by motorbike, losing his thick spectacles as he fled.

Would pay

Mr Correia said after the Gorongosa attack that Zimbabwe would pay for its intervention and the war would be intensified to include the cities, particularly the capital, Maputo.

Zimbabwean troops, who have been stationed in Mozambique for three years, had previously been confined to a defensive role, guarding vital installations, such as the oil pipeline from the central port of Beira to the Zimbabwean border.

Little is known about the precise strength of the MNR, its weapons or its backers. South Africa has admitted that it used to support the rebels but says it stopped 18 months ago after signing a non-aggression pact with Machel. Maputo, however, accuses South Africa of continuing covert aid and says the latest offensive against the guerrillas produced “vital proof of the continued involvement of South Africa in the destabilisation of Mozambique.”

Power cuts

Since the signing of the Maputo-Pretoria non-aggression pact the rebels, estimated by some Western analysts at about 9,000 strong, have stepped up their attacks, particularly in southern Maputo province, making life in the capital uncomfortable with constant power cuts and travel hazardous on all roads.

The successes of the current military offensive have dominated the official media during the past two weeks. But the Maputo daily Noticias last week warned against false optimism and said the armed bandits — as they are officially termed — were likely to retaliate with “spectacular” acts of sabotage.

Since then two factories on the outskirts of Maputo have been attacked and the city’s main power line has been cut. — (Sapa-Reuters)
MNR leader believed to have flown to SA

HARARE — The leader of the rightwing MNR rebels in Mozambique, Mr Afonso Dhlakama, probably flew to South Africa when his headquarters at Casa Banana in Sofala province was overrun by a joint Mozambique-Zimbabwean force.

This was reported today by Zimbabwe's main daily, The Herald, which had a reporter at the camp in the aftermath of the battle.

The paper says Mr Dhlakama is believed to have rushed from the camp on a motorcycle when it came under aerial attack and was probably flown to South Africa from a nearby airstrip.

The well-maintained airfield had night facilities, said the report, which added that it had been used by the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, on a recent visit.

The Herald reports thousands of people have been moving to the former MNR base to seek the protection of the Zimbabwean and Mozambique soldiers...
Border talks over Nkomati

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK
JOHANNESBURG — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met a high-level Mozambican delegation at Komatiport yesterday after admissions that South Africa had "technically" violated the Accord of Nkomati.

Observers believe that the 18-month-old pact is now in the balance.

In a statement yesterday the Department of Foreign Affairs said Mr Botha had conveyed to the Mozambican Government that South Africa was "determined" to make the accord work.

The department said: "The minister also conveyed the view of the presence of African National Congress members in Mozambique as well as details of members of the organization who were arrested after having left the country."

The Mozambican delegation was led by Colonel Oscar Monteiro, Minister of the Interior and member of Frelimo's Political Bureau, his second deputy, Mr Theodato Hingana, and the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira.

Mr Botha was accompanied by the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, and the two men who conducted the inquiry into the breaches of the accord — General Bob Rogers, the former Chief of the SA Air Force, and Dr James Gilliland.

The inquiry, which found that South Africa had violated the Accord on more than a dozen occasions, was held following Mozambican allegations that South Africa was still supporting the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR).

Mozambique made its allegations after they had recovered a diary of the secretary to MNR leader Mr Alfonso Nhlangana, detailing South African contact with and supplies, including arms, to the MNR.

Mr Botha, who did not question the authenticity of the document, conceded the terms of the pact had been "technically" violated as the SA Defence Force had maintained contact with the MNR to promote peace talks between Frelimo and the MNR.

Among the violations were:

- Mr Louis Nel, the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, paid three undercover visits to the Gorongosa base in the Mozambican bush in the first trip, he went without Mr Botha's knowledge.

Radio links
- Radio communications between the SADF and the guerrillas were set up, assistance given in the construction of an airstrip, and the SA Air Force dropped aid — though most of it was "humanitarian."
- MNR officers were transported in and out of Mozambique — once by submarine.
- SADF officers mentioned by name in the diary as being against the Accord had categorically denied this.

Mr Botha and General Malan said the violations did not amount to "contraventions" of the Nkomati Accord if its terms were closely read and strictly interpreted.
Pik asks Mozambique about ANC activities

Pretoria Correspondent

Besides reporting to the Mozambican authorities on the "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord by South Africa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs asked them about the presence of African National Congress (ANC) members in Maputo.

Mr Botha said on arrival in Pretoria, after he had Defence Minister General Magnus Malan held talks with a Maputo delegation at Komatipoort yesterday, that the session was a follow-up to his meeting with President Samora Machel on Monday.

On Monday Mr Machel alleged that South Africa had transgressed the Nkomati Accord, to which Mr Botha said it was a "technical" violation made to try to bring peace to Mozambique's rebels.

Mr Botha and General Malan were accompanied by General Bob Rogers, the former Chief of the South African Air Force, and Dr James Gilliland, an aviation expert, who conducted the urgent inquiry into Mozambique's allegations.

Mr Botha said as far as the South African Government was concerned there was no threat to the Nkomati Accord.

He said trying to get the MNR and Frelimo together could not be done in the open.

The Nkomati Accord also made provision for disputes and the two countries had to try to sort out their problems through reconciliation and mediation.

See Page 13
Pik asks Mozambique about ANC activities

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See Page 13.
Mozambique rebels flee in fierce fighting

The Star's Africa News Service

BEIRA — Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops are pursuing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the provinces of Manica and Sofala.

Military sources in Beira say there is heavy fighting 180 km north of Beira in the Gorongoza Game Reserve, where an estimated 3,000 insurgents are retreating northwards into neighbouring Zambezi province.

Elsewhere in Manica and Sofala, units of the Second, Third and Fourth Brigades of the Zimbabwean Army and their Mozambican counterparts are engaged in follow-up operations in an area of more than 120,000 sq km against the MNR rebels, who scattered after their operational headquarters in the game reserve was stormed and captured last month.

The MNR stronghold fell after a dawn attack in which Zimbabwean British-made Hawk fighter planes and 1,000 parachute troops spearheaded an offensive involving an estimated 8,000-strong ground force.
SA violated airspace: Mozambique report

MAPUTO — The Mozambican authorities have documented a series of violations of Mozambican airspace by South African aircraft from July 1984 to July 1985, the Mozambique news agency AIM reported yesterday.

These planes resupplied “elements of the Mozambique national resistance” (MNR) with weaponry, ammunition, medicine, and various other equipment.

In March of this year, after repeated protests by Mozambique that the Nkomati non-aggression accord was being violated, the South African authorities announced that radar systems were being installed along the frontier with Mozambique in order to detect any illegal passage of aircraft from South Africa to Mozambique.

Despite these promises, and despite repeated claims that the South African armed forces were not involved, the violations of the Nkomati Accord continued, said the report.

Some of these planes landed at the MNR’s airstrip at their headquarters known as “Casa Banana” in the foothills of Gorongosa Mountain in the central province of Sofala. The headquarters and the airstrip were captured by Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces on August 28. South African planes have also been detected dropping people and equipment by parachute in various parts of the country besides Gorongosa — The Star’s Foreign News Service.
Refugees brave Kruger Park animals to escape Mozambique

SKUKUZA — A number of people visiting the Kruger National Park last week were surprised to find groups of illegal Mozambican immigrants wandering through the reserve.

The first group of about 100 men, women and children was seen last Monday walking in single file through dense bush between Nwanedzi and Satara.

One tourist, Mr Harry Parker of Johannesburg, said the group — who had obviously walked scores of kilometres — were tired and hungry so he, and other visitors gave them biscuits and fruit.

On Tuesday morning another group was spotted in the Satara/Orange Gate vicinity.

Kruger Park's chief warden, Dr Uys Pienaar, said illegal immigrants were not an unusual sight in the reserve nowadays.

"It happens almost daily and rangers often inform us of large and small groups illegally walking through the reserve," he said.

Dr Pienaar, however, gave the assurance their presence presented no danger to the park or its visitors.

"These unfortunate people, faced with hunger and severe drought in their country, face a situation they cannot handle. Several thousand, I believe, have already found their way into kaNgwane and Gazankulu.

"These national states can absorb only a limited number so the starving people have no alternative but to enter South Africa via the Kruger National Park," he said.

Some people, it is understood, have been attacked and killed by wild animals while making their way through part of the park at night.

But nothing deterred them in their search for food and work.

Once rangers have picked up the illegal immigrants they are handed over to the police.

They are then deported to Komatipoort from where they are sent back to Mozambique.

This, however, does not appear to stop them from coming back.

One Mozambican is known to have been deported 14 times within a few weeks.
Maputo holds 3 SA soldiers

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO - Authorities in Maputo told the South African Government about a week ago that three missing South African soldiers were in detention in Mozambique, the government news agency, AIM, reports.

The SADF confirmed only yesterday that the three were "in the hands of the Mozambican authorities" September 12.

The South African Department of Foreign Affairs is negotiating for their return.

A spokesman for the department said it was assumed the men were detained in Mozambique shortly after going missing on September 12.

AIM said the three entered Mozambique illegally. They are Corporal P. Kalenda, and Riflemen L.R. Zydam and S.L. Toth.
SA contacts Maputo over SADF Awol trio

PRETORIA. — The South African Department of Foreign Affairs has been in contact with Mozambican authorities about the three SA Defence Force soldiers who went absent without leave 11 days ago and are being held in Mozambique.

Confirming this, a department spokesman said in Pretoria yesterday that details were not yet available, but that it was assumed the three had been held by Mozambican authorities.

In an earlier statement yesterday, Defence Headquarters said the three were "in Mozambican hands".

"The assumption that they could have crossed the border into Mozambique remains (throughout the search)," he added.

Three SADF men — Corporal P Kolenda, Rifleman L R van Zyl and Rifleman S L Toth — went Awol from their unit on the Mozambican border, where they were involved in the control of illegal immigrants, on September 12.

When last seen, they were in civilian clothes and unarmed. It was thought they may have wandered into Mozambique and a ground and air search was launched, with Mozambican authorities being informed through the Nkomati Operation Centre at the Ressano Garcia border post.

The men's next of kin had been informed — Sapa
Machel to press Thatcher on SA

From JOHN BATTERSBY
LONDON — Britain is facing renewed pressure to back limited sanctions against South Africa following Pretoria's violations of the Nkomati Accord and the latest Angolan raid by the SADF.

On Friday, President Samora Machel of Mozambique will ask the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to back tougher action to end apartheid and force South Africa to honour the Nkomati agreement.

Meanwhile the Commonwealth secretary-general, Sir Shridath Ramphal, sharpened Commonwealth demands for sanctions in a weekend television interview preceding a heads-of-government summit in the Bahamas in mid-October.

But a British Foreign Office spokesman said yesterday that the government was still trying to gather information "from the parties concerned" on recent evidence of violations of the accord and continuing South African support for the MNR rebels.

The Machel-Thatcher meeting follows the Mozambique president's two-hour meeting last week with President Ronald Reagan of the United States.

Reagan

President Machel publicly congratulated the Reagan administration on imposing limited sanctions on South Africa and said he should now consider tougher action.

Diplomatic sources said the West had scored a major coup in hiring President Machel's Marxist-oriented government away from the Eastern Bloc.

Mrs Thatcher has responded to mounting British pressure for a tougher line on South Africa by announcing last month that the Bank of England would not bail the rand out of its current crisis — either directly or indirectly.

Her meeting on Friday with President Machel could indicate a tougher British stand on clandestine South Africa support for MNR.

There were unconfirmed reports at the weekend that Mrs Thatcher had also agreed to meet Bishop Desmond Tutu in Britain next week.

José Carvalho reports that according to a well-informed source in Maputo, Mozambican military intelligence are wading through a massive 500kg of documents belonging to the MNR.

The documents were captured during the present joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean offensive against MNR bases in central Mozambique.

The assessment reports, or as many as it will be possible to complete by then, will be submitted to President Machel as soon as he returns later this week.

Support

The documents which were confiscated from various MNR bases, captured during the past month in central Mozambique and including the organization's headquarters, are said to disclose further details of support for the MNR not only from South Africa but also from sources in Portugal.

Meanwhile, Neil Bryans reports from Windhoek that the cabinet of SWA/Namibia's transitional government will demand an explanation from Pretoria for the SADF foray into Angola.

A cabinet minister, Mr David Beaudenhout, LP, said yesterday "We were told the military crossed into Angola in a hot-pursuit operation against Swapo."

"News reports tell us that the SADF was in Angola to help Unita. The cabinet has not yet discussed the matter, but I believe we shall demand an explanation from the South African Government."


Signal from Machel awaited

Nkomati hanging in the balance

Pretoria is watching President Samora Machel carefully for signals which could end the historic Nkomati Accord.

The impression in diplomatic circles is that Mozambique will probably want to continue the Accord, despite its anger over South African violations.

President Machel is due back in Maputo this week, after visiting the United States and Britain, and there may be further revelations from the captured Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) diaries which led to Pretoria's admission last week that there had been "technical" violations of the Accord.

On Wednesday, the Mozambican President is due to address the United Nations General Assembly and the general impression in Pretoria is that this will be the make-or-break speech for the Nkomati Accord. Thus far, President Machel has said nothing which South Africa has interpreted as signalling the end of the Accord.

One of the apparent reasons for this is the extensive contact that has been established between Mozambique and South Africa over the past two years in the transport, agricultural, medical, commercial and technical fields. Hardly a week now passes without some other South African delegation visiting Maputo.

However, the Mozambicans told the South Africans last week that they had not revealed everything contained in the captured diaries, implying that Mozambique wanted to see how South Africa reacted to the initial allegations.

The Star's Political Correspondent writes that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambique officials at Komatiport last Thursday to confirm that the SA Defence Force had technically violated the Nkomati Accord by flying supplies to the MNR's bush headquarters.

Mr Botha said at a Press briefing last Wednesday that Mozambique could well furnish further extracts from the diary in which the first claims of a breach of the Accord were made, or other evidence from it alleging South African violations.

It is reported in London that the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, will meet President Machel on Friday.
Mozambique assessing massive MNR catch

MOZAMBIQUE military intelligence are said to be wading through 500kg of MNR documents captured during the joint offensive with Zimbabwe against rebel bases in central Mozambique.

A well-informed source in Maputo said yesterday that intelligence evaluators were "working flat out" to assess the massive haul.

Assessment reports will be submitted to President Samora Machel as soon as he returns to Mozambique this week from his official visit to the United States.

As a result, it is expected that Mozambique will soon make further announcements concerning various aspects of the support received by the MNR from outside the country.

The captured documents are said to include:

- Diaries from various MNR leaders.
- Operational reports.
- Agendas from many MNR meetings (some with South African Defence Force officers).
- Details of military training programmes used by the MNR.
- Detailed logistical plans for the supply of arms and ammunition to MNR bases in various parts of the country.
- Details of procedures to be used for radio communications (both between various MNR bases inside Mozambique and between their main base, at Casa Banana, and to South Africa).

The documents, captured during the past month, are said to reveal further details of support for the MNR from not only South Africa but also sources in Portugal.

Among the MNR bases captured during the offensive was the rebel organisation's Casa Banana headquarters, in the foothills of the Gorongosa mountain.

The only part of the base visible from the air was the well-maintained 800m airstrip referred to as fabrica (factory) in MNR radio communications, while the rest of the base is hidden by trees.

Two other MNR bases captured were Bungo and Cavalo 20km from Casa Banana, Muxamba, the rebel base in the Sussundenga district of the Manica Province, south of both the road and the railway line linking the Mozambican port of Beira to the Zimbabwean border, was also captured.

According to the Mozambique News Agency, ARM, this base was used by the MNR to operate sabotage missions against the Beira-Zimbabwe pipeline which carries refined fuels to Zimbabwe from that Mozambican port.

The other important rebel base, which is not present a target of the joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean offensive, is Gogogo, which the MNR describes as its military academy.

Among its defenders are said to be mercenaries from the United States, South Africa, West Germany, Portugal, Britain and Israel.
Major MNR base captured

MAPUTO — Mozambican security forces have captured a
major rebel base, the official news agency AIM has claimed.
The MNR base at Varuca, on the boundary between the dis-
tricts of Namurra and Mocuba, was used to disrupt the road
and railway line linking Mocuba to the provincial capital of
Quelimane — Sapa-Reuters
Radio blast kills Mozambican

MAPUTO — A booby-trapped transistor radio left in a shop in Mozambique's capital exploded, killing a man and injuring his two children. Mr. Fernando Bambo-jeek, the radio's owner, was trying to insert new batteries. — Sapa-Reuters (218) 5142 28/9/95
4 die in Maputo munitions blast

MAPUTO — At least four people were killed and 68 injured when an army ammunition dump in Mozambique’s capital of Maputo exploded yesterday, Radio Maputo reported today.

Five of the wounded were in critical condition after being hit by shrapnel, it said.

The explosions, which the government said were set off by a fire, rocked most of the capital. Hundreds of residents fled their suburban homes to the city centre, the official news agency AIM reported.

In Lisbon, a spokesman for MNR rebels fighting President Samora Machel’s Marxist government said they had blown up the army’s arsenal in the Malhazine area near the airport.

Maputo airport was temporarily closed last night because of fires near the runway, although the airport itself was not damaged, AIM said.

It said a Mozambican Airlines flight from neighbouring Zimbabwe was diverted and a flight to the country’s central city of Quelimane cancelled.

The agency quoted an armed forces communiqué as saying last night that policing in the capital would be increased and all members of voluntary security organisations, the people’s militia and vigilante groups were called out for duty following the explosions.

The communiqué asked people to stay indoors to prevent “undesirable elements from taking advantage of the situation to commit robberies.”

AIM said a number of houses near the airport were destroyed in the blasts and that rescue brigades were helping the homeless — Sapa-Reuters
Maputo: Two die in huge blast rocks Afris Africa News Service

26/2/18

Huge blast rocks Two die in huge blast - woman and man died in Maputo. More than 20 people were injured when an ammunition dump exploded here today. There were scattered high from the explosion. No one was injured after the explosion.
NEW YORK — President Samora
Machel of Mozambique yesterday
assailed South Africa as a "land of
massacre, a society of terror" and
accused it of breaking the accord
not to back dissidents fighting his
government.

The Mozambican leader, who
signed the pact with South Afri-
ca's State President, Mr P W
Botha, in March 1984, told the UN
General Assembly that ruthless
oppression was now the sole ini-
tiative of the Pretoria Govern-
ment.

Despite the accord, there was
irrefutable evidence of grave and
systematic violations by South
Africa and of its continued invol-
vement in recruiting, training, or-
ganising, financing and providing
leadership and logistic support to
the "armed bandits".

"It has thus become more clear
that South Africa is not fulfilling
the accord," Mr Machel said.

Concerning South Africa, he
called for "a process of negotia-
tions between the government and
the legitimate representatives of
the South African people, taking
as a starting point the release of
Africa's present agony.

He appealed to the West, with
whom the SA authorities identi-
hed their government and cul-
ture, to use its influence and bring
pressure on the South African
Government "to accept without
any delay and equivocation this
process of negotiation".

Turning to Namibia, he said the
demand that Cuban troops in An-
gola be withdrawn as a condition
for Namibian independence from
South Africa was "as absurd as it
is irrelevant".

Mr Machel said the General As-
sembly must "categorically reject
and condemn the dilatory ma-
noeuvres aimed at perpetuating
South Africa's illegal occupation
and domination of Namibia".

He said apartheid, like Nazism,
tried to export its conflicts abroad
through destabilization and ag-
gression, and every country in
southern Africa suffered from
Pretoria's belligerency.

"The Pretoria regime wages
constant war against the exam-
pies of free and just societies that
we represent," Mr Machel said.

"Sapa-Reuters"
Major rebel base in Mozambique captured by army

Business Day Reporter

MOZAMBIAN security forces have captured a major rebel base in the country's central Zambezia province and also killed 21 insurgents in a separate operation, the official news agency AIM reported.

It said the MNR base was captured on Friday at Varuca on the boundary between the districts of Namacurra and Mocuba.

It was the second base to have fallen to government forces.

Last month, combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops stormed and destroyed the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, in Sofala.

A diary captured in that raid has called into question Pretoria's faith in the Nkomati Accord by revealing SA involvement with the MNR on several occasions since July last year.
Rebels claim blame for Maputo blasts

MAPUTO — Mozambique started tightening policing of its capital yesterday as rebels claimed they had attacked a suburban arsenal.

The government is to give financial assistance to hundreds rendered homeless by a series of blasts that rocked the capital for two hours on Wednesday.

Officials were yesterday assessing the damage after at least four people were killed and 68 injured.

Many houses were damaged or destroyed and the international airport was closed after fire swept through a military arsenal.

The airport was not damaged and incoming aircraft were diverted, according to the official Mozambican news agency, AIM.

A communiqué from the armed forces said policing of the capital would be stepped up, with call-ups of all members of voluntary security organisations, the people's militia and vigilante groups.

The blasts occurred on the 21st anniversary of the start of the Mozambican war of independence against Portugal.

In the past, the date has been marked by sabotage threats from rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance although these never materialised.

After the explosions an MNR spokesman in Lisbon said in a statement: "This is the first in a series of actions which the MNR will make against the capital until it is finally taken."

Last month combined Zimbabwean and Mozambican troops destroyed the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa in Mozambique's central Sofala province.

On Tuesday the Mozambican army announced the capture a week ago of what it called a major rebel base at Varuca in Zambezia province — Sapa-Reuters.
4 die,
68 hurt
in (2/S)
blasts

MAPUTO — The Mo-
zambican Government
was yesterday assess-
ing damage caused by
massive explosions
that rocked the capital
of Maputo on Wednes-
day, killing at least
four people and injur-
ing 68 others.
Five of the wounded
were in a critical con-
dition in hospital after
being hit by shrapnel,
officials said, adding
that many houses had
been damaged or de-
stroyed.
The government has cia-
d the explosions, which
started at 4pm and
continued for nearly
two hours, were
cased by a fire that
swept through a dump
of military arsenal
close to Maputo's in-
ternational airport.
The cause of the fire
has not been dis-
closed.
However, in Lisbon,
right-wing rebels who
have been fighting
President Samora Ma-
achel's government
since Mozambique's
independence from
Portugal in 1975
claimed responsibility
and warned of further
attacks on the capital.
The series of blasts
forced the closure of
Maputo airport, which
was not damaged, and
incoming aircraft were
dverted elsewhere,
according to the offi-
cial news agency AIM.
The blasts occurred on
the 21st anniversary of
the start of the Moza-
bican war for indepen-
dence against Portu-
gal.
In the past the date has
been marked by sabo-
tage threats from reb-
els of the Mozambique
National Resistance
(MNR), although these
never materialized.
SAPA-Reuter
Dangers of ‘provoking’ Soviet interest

By BARRY STREEK

NOTHING was more calculated to provoke Soviet interest in Southern Africa than if South Africa was involved in destabilizing its neighbours, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, warned yesterday.

In a sharp attack on the government’s regional policies, Dr Slabbert said the government, by its own admission, had been or was busy doing so in Angola and Mozambique.

He also said South Africa should stop pretending to be a regional superpower that could afford to intervene in the domestic affairs of its neighbours.

‘Disquiet’

In a statement yesterday, Dr Slabbert said he had observed with ‘growing disquiet and apprehension the way in which the government has responded to the escalation of Soviet interest in Southern Africa, particularly in Angola’.

‘Obviously Soviet expansion in this part of the world is cause for alarm, and it is extremely important that South Africa do nothing to provoke or increase it.’

‘Therefore, it would be sheer folly for the government to use such expansion as a propaganda ploy to drum up a kind of white unity against some external “total onslaught” and to draw attention away from our internal instability.

“Equally, it would be the grossest delusion of grandeur to create the impression that South Africa can take on the Soviet might in preventing its increasing involvement in Angola.

“We have warned repeatedly that nothing is calculated to provoke Soviet interest in this part of the world more than if South Africa is involved in destabilizing its neighbouring countries,” Dr Slabbert said.

Destabilization meant the active intervention in the internal affairs of another country and its disruption socially, economically and politically.

“By our own admission we either have been, or are busy doing so, in Angola and Mozambique.”

“This admission makes us totally vulnerable and diplomatically indefensible in the international community.”

Interference

“It is pointless for the State President to object to ‘unnecessary interference’ in our internal affairs, if his government is prepared to interfere militarily in the internal affairs of Angola and Mozambique,” Dr Slabbert said.

“To solve our domestic difficulties is a challenge of gigantic proportions.

“If we become involved in a regional war against those with superpower backing, we did stand even a whisper of a chance of meeting that challenge.

“Essentially we must respect for international conventions which we disregard ourselves.”
Thatcher pledges aid to Machel

LONDON — Britain is to increase military support for Mozambique.

The announcement followed an hour-long meeting here yesterday between President Samora Machel and Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

A member of President Machel's delegation said Mrs Thatcher was 'indignant and angry' when given details of South African support for the Kaonde nationalist movement for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement 'bandits' terrorising the country.

He said Mrs Thatcher told the president that her government would do all in its power to fulfil the accord and the establishment of peace in Southern Africa.

The military aid is expected to be logistical equipment for the Mozambique forces.

The British Government also announced that it would give 14,000 metric tons of food aid for famine victims in Mozambique.

In addition, a million-pound (about R35 million) aid programme would supply British raw materials and spare parts to Mozambique's light industries.

Immediately before the meeting, the Foreign Office announced that it had again called on the South African Government to abandon apartheid.

The statement, delivered to Foreign Minister Mr Pili Botha by Mr Patrick Moberly, British Ambassador to Pretoria, said recent 'positive' developments such as the proposed abolition of the pass laws, citizenship for the homeland blacks and the decision not to move the communities of KwaNgeza and Driefontein, were welcomed.

But it added 'Such developments, however can help establish peace and stability only if they presage the dismantling of apartheid and early progress through negotiation with the real leaders of all the communities to a non-racial democratic South Africa.' — Own Correspondent and Sapa-AP
Britain to aid Mozambique

LONDON — Mozambique is to get food and aid worth nearly £7 million from Britain.

It was announced after British Premier Margaret Thatcher met Mozambique's President Samora Machel yesterday for discussions about Mozambique's National Resistance (MNR) "bandits" and support against South Africa.

Britain agreed to supply 1,000 tons of food to the starving in Mozambique and to give £3 million in programme aid.

A spokesman said the aid would feed the starving and provide raw materials and spare parts for light industries.
Nkomati violations ‘deliberate’
— Maputo

STAR — The Star’s African News Service

MAPUTO — At a Press conference here today, the Mozambican Security Minister lashed South Africa for its “premeditated” refusal to honour the Nkomati Accord and warned that his Government was “piecing together” a pile of documents captured from the MNR rebel movement.

According to a report today from the Mozambique national news agency (AIM), Colonel Sergio Vieira urged the international community to force the South African Government to carry out its responsibilities under the Accord. This is the latest development in a continuing row between the two countries over South Africa’s alleged refusal to honour the Accord.

AIMED AT RECONCILIATION

At a meeting in Maputo on Monday, September 16, Foreign Minister Mr. Pik Botha was given a list of alleged violations by South Africa of the Nkomati Accord.

A few days later, at Komatipoort, Mr. Botha and General Magnus Malan, the South African Minister of Defence, admitted to “technical violations” of the Accord, but explained that the violations had all been aimed at reconciliation between the Maputo Government and the MNR Rebels.

At the Press conference, extracts from three documents captured from the MNR “bandits” were shown to journalists from different parts of the world. The documents — a desk diary and two notebooks — were found in Casa Banana, the headquarters inside Mozambique of the MNR when it was overrun.

Colonel Vieira said that his government was now piecing together “many kilos of documents” some intact, some damaged.
Much more to 'mean lie' than meets the eye

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Revelations that South Africa "technically violated" the Nkomati Accord and that it now openly backs Unita in Angola have dealt a further blow to the Government's credibility.

South Africa has consistently denied that it destabilizes its neighbours.

As far back as January 1983, then ambassador to London, Mr. Marais Steyn, rejected such allegations, saying that South Africa was responsible for anti-communist movement in the region. "South Africa has consistently denied that it destabilises its neighbours."

On February 1, 1983, Mr. P. W. Botha, then Prime Minister, spoke of the "mean lie" published by a South African newspaper about the issue of stabilisation and said he rejected the allegations "with contempt."

The facts spoke differently, Mr. Botha told the New York Times in an interview.

Mr. Botha went so far as to say that he believed that certain reports about stabilisation by South Africa were closer to the truth.

He used the same speech in stating the Government's final words on the Seychelles affair, there had been no evidence of a cabinet or State Security Council involvement in the attempted coup and no responsible official had had his approval to the exercise. Destabilisation and assistance for anti-communist guerilla forces are, however, apparently completely different concepts.

Just two weeks after his "mean lie" statement in Parliament, Mr. Botha told Newsday in Brazil that South Africa would consider requests for aid from non-communist guerilla forces in the region, although it was also ready to enter into non-aggression pacts with any neighbour.

"If fellow Africans are threatened by the evils of communism, we shall assist them when our assistance is requested," he said. "I am an African and I believe communism is bad for Africa."

Asked if that meant that any insurgent force that believed it was fighting communism could turn to South Africa, Mr. Botha said, "If it is in the interest of South Africa and stability on our borders, we shall certainly consider it."

Such forces were then in existence in neighbouring states, Mr. Botha said, but he declined to say whether they might already be getting South African help.

Also in 1983, before Mr. Botha had made these statements, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr. van Zyl Slabbert, told the Star, "If the government intends to destabilize its neighbours, it should admit it publicly as a means of finalizing a peace settlement."

He was reacting to General Malan's earlier statement that, if necessary, South Africa would support anti-communist movements such as the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR) and Unita and allow them to operate from South African soil.

Dr. Slabbert warned again in Parliament this year that General Malan and his department were creating for themselves a major crisis of credibility.

The worst thing that can happen to any government and any country is not that its policies are rejected, that it becomes bankrupt or that its leaders are disliked, but that it enjoys no honour for its word and that its credibility is destroyed.

"When it brings about its own fall, it denies itself a role in the region," he said.

And at his party's federal congress in Durban last month, Dr. Slabbert said that the problem of credibility became particularly acute when one looked at the relationship between the SADF and the Minister and Parliament. Two examples which came to mind were the SADF's role in the Angola war of 1974-75 and its support for the MNR.

"The Angola war was my first experience of how Parliament and the rest of the country can be victims of systematic deception. What was public and open knowledge internationally was officially denied to be the truth in South Africa and Parliament as well," Dr. Slabbert said that when he cautiously raised the issue of destabilisation in Mozambique and the role of the Defence Force in the 1983 No-confidence debate, quoting strategic experts and Western sources, his party wasnofollowed with lies and made to look unpatriotic and as people aiding and abetting the enemies of South Africa.

Having lied about its involvement, Dr. Slabbert said, the Government then quite bluntly admitted that the FUP was correct in 1983 and that, if necessary, it would lie again.

"Given our position in the Angolan war, our acknowledged assistance to the MNR, our alleged complicity in the Seychelles coup, where do we stand on opposition movements in, for example, Lesotho and Zimbabwe?" Dr. Slabbert asked.

He said that it was impossible to destabilise for a period of time without anybody finding out about it. America did it in Nicaragua and Israel in Lebanon.

In those countries it was a matter of public debate, but in South Africa one had to read and hear about what the Defence Department was doing from foreign sources.
Proof of more pact violations

From JOSÉ CAETANO


The documents, captured in the central Mozambique National Resistance base in Gorongosa on August 23, were made public during a three-hour press conference conducted by the Minister of Information, Mr José Luís Cabaco, and the Minister of Security, Colonel Sérgio Vieira.

The documents consist of extracts from notebooks by secretaries of MNR leader Afonso Dhlakama. The documents were entitled Desk Diary — 1984, Caderno No 2 (Notebook No 2) and Caderno No 3 (Notebook No 3) and cover the period from the end of December 1983 to the beginning of July 1985.

Pik Botha’s meeting bugged

Among the most dramatic disclosures is a claim that a senior officer of South Africa’s military intelligence, Colonel Charles van Niekerk, boasted that they would bug the conference room where the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, was to meet with a Mozambican delegation during September last year.

According to a diary entry dated September 17, 1984, Colonel Van Niekerk explained that “in this way we will be able to know what does the plan of Pik and Frelimo consists of.”

At another meeting on May 26, 1985, between Colonel Van Niekerk and Mr Dhlakama, the officer gave Mr Dhlakama a message from General Constand Viljoen, head of the South African Defence Force, which is entered in the diary as:

“Many regards for your excellency. I assure you, Mr President, that Renamo (MNR) still has many friends among the South African military and that you, Mr President, understand the problems that we, the South African military, have with the politicians.”

Colleagues, myself, would resign

Later in the message General Viljoen refers to a proposal made by the South African Government that the Mozambican Government allow South African troops to fight the MNR inside Mozambique and added “I would say that if we shall receive orders from my government to the effect that my troops are to fight inside Mozambique against Renamo, all my colleagues, including myself, would resign from the armed forces.”

One of the most remarkable entries in the diary concerns a meeting in Pretoria between General Viljoen and an MNR delegation. According to the diary, General Viljoen “recommended that we (the MNR) should not lose the military strength and control, because of the negotiations”.

The negotiations between South Africa and Mozambique later led to the Pretoria declaration of October 3, 1984, calling for a ceasefire. At the meeting General Viljoen “recommended that we should not accept the amnesty” suggested by South Africa and accepted by the Mozambican Government, for MNR members who decided to give themselves up.

According to the diary, General Viljoen “recommended to us that we should not fall for the trick of Pik Botha because he is treacherous, and because he has even agreed with Chester Crocker’s idea that Frelimo should offer an amnesty to Renamo.”

General Viljoen then, according to the diary, said that his idea was a “common strategy (with the MNR) to put Machel out” and then goes on to say that “General Viljoen also guaranteed to us that he is on our side until the final victory.”

Asked whether Mozambique intended to abrogate the Nkomati Accord as a result of the violations, Colonel Vieira quoted President Samora Machel’s statement, made during his recent visit to the United States, that “Mozambique has got three alternatives: To abrogate the Accord, to renegotiate with South Africa or to do nothing.”

Colonel Vieira said “We think that it is the duty of all statesmen to create a situation which will lead the South African Government to take a serious and responsible attitude towards the obligations it has undertaken. That is our central concern. The question of abrogating or not is secondary.”

A SADF spokesman said he had nothing to add to the statements already made by the ministers of Defence and Foreign Affairs.
MAPUTO — Mozambique has indicated that despite starting allegations of complicity between the MNR rebels and South African military authorities, it has no intention yet of cancelling the Nkomati accord which was hailed at its signing in March 1984 as a major diplomatic breakthrough for South Africa.

The Frelimo Government's stand was spelled out in Maputo yesterday when it released translations of what it said were captured documents detailing accord violations.

The documents, released at a news conference, contain dramatic allegations including details of alleged arms supplies from South Africa to the MNR after the signing of the accord.

The documents are said to have been among "many dozens of boxes" of papers seized when joint Mozambican-Zimbabwean forces overran the MNR headquarters at Goronjosa on August 26.

They include several references indicating conflicts between South African military and political leaders over Mozambique policy.

According to translations, strong support for the MNR rebels was expressed by the then South African armed forces chief, General Constand Viljoen, and other officers.

"CLEARLY IDENTIFIED CIRCLES"

In a lengthy analysis of the documents at the news conference, the Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, spoke of "circles that are clearly identified".

These circles, said Colonel Vieira, had:

- Reorganised the MNR insurgents
- Rearmed them and gave them supplies.
- Trained guerrillas, including paratroopers, and infiltrated them in massive numbers.
- Organised "clandestine liaison" between the rebels and South Africa, and circles overseas.

Colonel Vieira referred not to "violations" of the accord, but to "non-observance" of it, and said he hoped the pressure of international opinion would force strict compliance by South Africa of the agreement in future.

Asked whether he thought the non-observance of the accord had the approval of the highest levels of the South African Government, the Minister said only the South African Government could answer the question. The Government was responsible for the actions of its own armed forces, he said.

Whether or not it knew about these actions was for the Government to say.

Asked what the Mozambique Government now expected of South Africa, the Minister said "The only thing I can hope is that it will fulfill its commitments."

- See Page 13.
Referring to the Nkomati Accord, Mr Eglin said no international agreement could prohibit a government from conducting an inquiry into the behaviour of its own agents.

He said he could not accept President Botha's argument that an inquiry into the allegations (made in Renamo documents) would be a breach of the Nkomati Accord.

The allegations went far beyond the issue of the accord.

They opened up issues such as the effectiveness of ministerial control over and responsibility for Government agents, as well as the relationship between the Department of Defence and the Department of Foreign Affairs in the field of extra-territorial activities.

Beyond doubt

Mr Eglin said the people of South Africa were entitled to know beyond all doubt that the servants of the State were carrying out the policy of the Government in spirit and deed.

The Leader of the Opposition in the House of Assembly, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, had called for a "full-scale and thorough investigation into the allegations". In spite of President Botha's rejection, the PFP would continue to press for such an investigation through an all-party parliamentary committee, Mr Eglin said.

Among the more sensational allegations in the documents which the Mozambican Government said it captured during its raid on Renamo's Gorongosa camp, are suggestions that the SADP "bugged" discussions between Frelimo and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

A letter

There is also a letter, allegedly from the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, which suggests opposition to the accord and continued support for Renamo.

The State President dismissed the allegations. The General, he said, was a honourable officer. He had asked him in the presence of witnesses whether he had been guilty of any breach of the accord. General Viljoen denied this.

Some South African sources suggest that certain of the documents — the originals of which Frelimo refuses to hand over — are a skilful blend of truth and fiction forged by the Russians or East Germans.

THE acting Leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Mr Colin Eglin, said today President PW Botha's rejection of an Opposition call for a full-scale inquiry into allegations of irregularities by senior SADF officers was unacceptable.
Damning evidence or is it a brilliant forgery?

Amid the sad decay of downtown Maputo the Rovuma Hotel is a shining new building that stands out like a petunia in an onion patch.

In a starkly elegant hall in this hotel the Mozambique Government this week called together the world’s Press to present its evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati Accord.

It was an appropriate setting for an exercise whose efficiency contrasted starkly with the impression of dilapidation that strikes visitors to the city.

Whatever else might not work in Marxist Mozambique the information and public relations system does.

Even the most critical observer would be hard put to fault the Maputo Government’s handling of the Nkomati crisis, in terms of both diplomacy and public relations — which are much the same thing in the end.

For months Maputo had been complaining of South African breaches of the Nkomati agreement but had come up with no proof. According to Maputo’s story, it came across a veritable treasure chest of proof when its armed forces stormed the rebel MNR’s headquarters at Gorongosa on August 28.

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A month later extracts, translated into English and neatly bound into two volumes, were presented to the world in the Rovuma Hotel conference room.

Several hundred copies were available, enough for all the international Press representatives present Security Minister Sergio Viera’s analysis in Portuguese was translated by an interpreter clearly born and raised in Britain.

There was a break for cold drinks and biscuits before the minister took questions.

If genuine, the material would indeed be damming confirmation of Maputo’s complaints.

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But if they are concocted forgeries they are remarkably well done. It would have taken a brilliant propagandist with an intimate knowledge of matters in both South Africa and Mozambique to have compiled the notes that were included in photocopy form in the two volumes.

If it were to come to a credibility contest between Maputo and Pretoria then Maputo would have a head start in overseas eyes.

Against South Africa’s record of reversed accounts of international operations, Mozambique has a clean sheet.

In addition to being distributed at the Maputo news conference the documents have been extensively reported by the government Press agency, AIM, which runs a sophisticated service that puts out telexed news items as well as mailed features.

However, their accuracy might be challenged. The Gorongosa documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa Mozambique’s efficient presentation of them will ensure that.
Land mines can stop bid for pa

THOUSANDS of Mozambican refugees continue to pour into South Africa in a desperate bid to escape the conflict in their country. Some are caught and sent back, others are lucky enough to at least find temporary refuge. Business Day visited this border region where scores have fallen victim to landmines, wild animals or disease.

PETER HONEY

Home from home

THOUSANDS of Mozambican refugees continue to pour into South Africa in a desperate bid to escape the conflict in their country. Some are caught and sent back, others are lucky enough to at least find temporary refuge. Business Day visited this border region where scores have fallen victim to landmines, wild animals or disease.

PETER HONEY

acquitted of more serious violations are charged

The "innocents" are led and given medical attention before being handed back to the authorities at Renamo Garcia, the border post across from Komatiport.

It is not known for sure what happens to these people. A Gazankulu relief worker told Business Day the Mozambique au-

Pregnant

Sithole recalls two of the human dra-

mas with which he and hospital staff
have been involved the heavily pregnant
woman who had to be carried the last
few miles of her journey to a clinic
where she immediately gave birth, and
the one-legged 19-year-old girl who
crossed the Kruger Park on crutches
and had to be rescued after she had collapsed
a few kilometres short of Gazankulu.

Sithole says the rebels rape their
young women captures with the express
purpose of making them pregnant, thus
rendering them irreplaceable for Frelimo's
demographic pool.

At "Mozambique" village a mother of
eight, Safina Sibuya, sat nursing a week-
old baby. "I felt because I was afraid of
the Renamos," she said in a statement
typical of the fugitives. "I will not go back to Mozambique,
even if peace returns to that country; we
ran away, so it is not wise to return."

Malnutrition

Some people spend more than a month in the bush for fear of the "bandidos". Many walk for up to 10 days, living off
the bush and animals drinking holes, which
often leads to illness. Keil says
there are, thankfully, few cases of severe
malnutrition.

The influx of humanity has placed se-
vere pressure on the region's nine doc-
tors, three of whom are part-time, who
have to serve more than 120 000 people from the hospital and 10 clinics.
nines cannot d for paradise

THOUSANDS of Mozambican refugees continue to pour into southern Africa in a desperate bid to escape the conflict in their country. Some are caught and sent back, others are lucky enough to at least find temporary refuge. Business Day visited this border region where scores have fallen victim to landmines, wild animals or disease.

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The "innocents" are fed and given medical attention before being handed back to the authorities at Resano Garcia, the border post across from Komatipoort.

It is not known for sure what happens to these people. A Gazankulu relief worker told Business Day that the Mozambique authorities first screen the returnees before taking them to Maputo where they are either allowed to remain or return to their tribal districts.

Police say the 11 233 repatriated through Komatipoort between January and August this year is only a fraction of the number who cross over.

Some escape and try again. One man is reputed to have been caught and returned 14 times.

Not all who cross the border illegally can be called true refugees. Unofficially, police speak of three categories of "illegals" — those, mostly women and children, who flee for security reasons; the men who slip back into the country after their work contracts have expired, and those who turn to border crime to eke out an existence.

There is a "people trade" with Mozambican guides escorting refugees through the park or border regions for a fee.

Passport and document forgery is rife among the thousands who enter SA illegally on the search for work.

As with many border areas, cattle rustling is rife, even though in this case it means risking life and limb to cross a 6km-long minefield which lines the SA-Mozambican border from Komatipoort to Swaziland in the south.

Soviet-made OZM64 anti-personnel landmines — the "jumping jacks" which have been planted or rigged with trip wires on the Mozambican side of the fence which marks the border. Residents of Komatipoort speak of hearing landmine blasts every night.

Human skeletons and the sun-bleached remains of wild animals littering the borderline on the Mozambican side of the fence testify to their efficacy. Jagged holes in the mesh made by refugees and cattle rustlers remain unrepaired because no one is prepared to risk the booby traps.

SA police say Frelimo soldiers lay the mines for the dual purpose of deterring refugees from leaving Mozambique and preventing rebels they claim money from SA.

Yet when Business Day inspected a 2km stretch of the fence, which was obviously a popular crossing point, there were no recent corpses — only skeletons. Landmine victims who had apparently been lying there where they fell at least two months earlier.

Frelimo soldiers remove the bodies and set new mines in place of those which are detonated, we were told.

But this seems an unlikely story, if only because this part of the border is acknowledged by soldiers there as the place where government soldiers would risk their lives dragging bodies out of a minefield.

om home

Reckson Sithole, a catechist for the Catholic Church in the Mahia district, has made it his business to oversee the settlement and feeding which are provided for by government and organisations like Operation Hunger and World Vision.

Pregnant

Sithole recalls two of the human dramas with which he and hospital staff have been involved. The heavily pregnant woman who had to be carried the last few miles of her journey to a clinic where she immediately gave birth, and the one-legged 18-year-old girl who crossed the Kruger Park on crutches but had to be rescued after she had collapsed a few kilometres short of Gazankulu.

Sithole says the rebels rape their young women captives with the express purpose of making them pregnant, thus rendering them inactive for Frelimo's home militia.

At "Mozambique" village a mother of eight, Sally Sibuyi, sat nursing a newborn baby. "I left because I was afraid of the Renamos," she said in a statement typical of the refugees.

"I will not go back to Mozambique, even if peace returns to that country, he ran away so it is not wise to return"

Afraid

On the day of our visit about 35 "illegals" were repatriated to Mozambique — a relatively small group compared to the more than 200 which are handed over some days.

One of the group was a 25-year-old woman, Njanjaka Chauke, who had nearly made it through the Kruger Park to Gazankulu before she and her three young children were caught.

She said she could still remember when last she and her children had eaten a full meal.

"We are all hungry and afraid of going back because we do not know if our people are still alive," she said.

One refugee caught by the South African patrols was 35-year-old Julio Kive from Shubuto in western Mozambique. He said he had worked on the SA mines since 1970 and lost his contract in December 1984.

He was lucky enough to have avoided the landmines while crossing near Komatipoort, but returning home seemed to him an equal threat.

"I knew of the landmines but I had to do something to find work," he said.

Kive said he would now try to find work through a mine recruitment agency in Maputo, but the look in his eyes said he knew it was hopeless.
Maputo death toll rises to 12

Maputo — The death toll from explosions that rocked the Mozambican capital last Wednesday has risen from six to 12, the semi-official daily Notícias newspaper reported today.

The number of people injured when a fire swept through an army ammunition dump was 86, the paper said.

The Mozambique National Resistance claimed responsibility for the blasts and said it would step up attacks on Maputo.

Notícias said repair work would cost about R1.2 million — Sapa-Reuter
A public relations winner — the Gorongoza documents are bound to have a considerable impact in an outside world ready to believe the worst about South Africa.

‘Treasure chest’ of damning documents

by GERALD L’ANGE
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG.— Amid the sad decay of downtown Maputo the Rovuma Hotel is a shining new building that stands out like a petunia in an onion patch.

In a starkly elegant hall in this hotel the Mozambique government this week called together the world’s press to present its evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati accord.

It was an appropriate setting for an exercise whose efficiency contrasted starkly with the impression of dilapidation that strikes visitors to the city.

Whatever else might not work in Marxist Mozambique, the information and public relations system does.

Even the most critical observer would have to accept that the Maputo government’s handling of the Nkomati crisis, in terms of both diplomacy and public relations — which are much the same thing in the end — has been masterly.

For months Maputo had been complaining of South African breaches of the Nkomati agreement, but had come up with no proof. According to Maputo’s story, it came across a veritable treasure chest of proof when its armed forces stormed the rebel MNR’s headquarters at Gorongoza on August 28.

Notebooks, diary

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Maputo basks in the tropical sun.

President P W Botha and President Samora Machel — when the accord was signed.

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Considerable impact

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Mozambique’s efficient presentation of them will ensure that.
MNR accuses Pik of spreading lies and confusion.

The magazine also publishes a column that discusses "The fact that Pik's claims are baseless and misleading."
The Vaz diary which Maputo has used in evidence of its claim that South Africa breached the Nkomati Accord is a fake, says the Chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen.

Speaking at a press conference at defence headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, General Viljoen said the diary, captured in the fall of the Mozambique National Resistance headquarters at Gorongosa, had been "doctoried" by Mozambique in an effort to discredit the SADF.

Untruths and half-truths had been blended with the original diary in "a textbook case of distortion for propaganda purposes. He suggested the diary had been falsified with the aid of specialists from Soviet bloc countries.

The Mozambique Government had, in addition, rejected several South African offers of military assistance after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, the general added.

Among these had been an offer to use the South African armed forces to protect the road and railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo against MNR guerrillas. Another had been to use SADF engineers to repair blown-up bridges that were preventing technicians from getting to places where the MNR had cut the power line from the Cahora Bassa Dam.

The general, denying that the SADF had given the MNR covert military support in the violation of the Nkomati Accord.

Meeting soon to discuss Nkomati

Political Staff
DURBAN — A high-level meeting between Mozambique and South Africa to discuss claims of infringements from both sides of the Nkomati Accord is likely to be held within a fortnight.

In an interview today, Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa was conducting its own investigations in respect of African National Congress activities in Mozambique.

These activities included reports that ANC planner Joe Slovo was in Maputo with a Russian passport.

Mr Miller said the meeting would not take place until the South African Government had certain information about the ANC.

He pointed out that in terms of the Nkomati Accord the Mozambique Government was obliged to prohibit the functioning of the ANC on its territory.

Mozambique Government has released documents over the past two weeks which allegedly point to substantial South African Defence Force support for the rebel MNR movement.

The allegations have been denied by the South African Government.
General Violens accused the Mozambique Government of using the Joint Commission established under the Mozambique-Namibia Accord for the purpose of neutralizing the Nkomati Accord. He alleged that the accord had been signed in order to create a semblance of a legitimate government in Mozambique without the consent of the majority of the population.

The General denounced the government for its failure to respect the terms of the accord and called for immediate steps to be taken to remedy the situation. He also criticized the failure of the Namibian government to fulfill its obligations under the accord.

General Violens accused the Mozambique government of using the accord for political purposes and stated that it was being used to interfere in the internal affairs of Namibia. He stressed the importance of respecting the wishes of the people of Namibia and called for a genuine attempt to resolve the conflict peacefully.

General Violens also highlighted the role of the United Nations and other international organizations in supporting the Nkomati Accord and urged them to take stronger action to ensure its implementation.

General Violens ended his statement by calling on all parties to the conflict to work towards a peaceful resolution and to respect the wishes of the people of Namibia.
Maputo 'not told about talks' with rebels

MAPUTO - Mozambique yesterday denied allegations by South Africa that the Maputo Government had encouraged contacts between Mozambican rebels and Pretoria.

Mozambique's official news agency, AIM, quoting reliable sources, said the government had never agreed to talk to the rebels, said to be backed by South Africa despite a peace accord between the two states.

Yesterday, South African Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen said the Mozambicans encouraged moves to initiate peace talks with the rebels, which he said was why Pretoria kept contact with the insurgents.

He said the Mozambican Government instructed its forces not to fire at any aircraft overhead because they knew those flights were part of the peace initiative.

Yesterday AIM said Mozambique had never been told about the peace talks.

The agency said Mozambique had never accepted any political accommodation with the insurgents, adding that General Viljoen's statement was a "propaganda counter-offensive" designed to disguise deep differences between South African political and military leaders.

Sapa-Reuter.
MAPUTO—South Africa never at any time informed the Mozambican authorities that it was breaching any clause of the Nkomati Accord, extremely reliable sources reaffirmed here when contacted yesterday by the Mozambique News Agency (AIM).

Reacting to claims by the head of the South African armed forces, Gen. Constant Viljoen, that the Mozambican authorities had been aware of the visits by the then South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Louis Nel, to MNR bandit headquarters in Gorongosa, the sources said that the South Africans had never informed Maputo of any violation of Mozambican airspace, and had never told the Mozambican Government that South African personnel were visiting bandit bases on Mozambican soil.

When the Mozambicans asked how the South Africans contacted the bandits, they were told that this was via third countries usually in Europe. The South Africans kept their contacts with bandit leaders inside Mozambique itself completely secret.

According to AIM, the sources described as 'completely false' Gen. Viljoen's claim at a Pretoria Press conference on Tuesday that Mozambican anti-aircraft units had been instructed not to open fire on intruding planes.

AIM's sources emphasized that Mozambique had never accepted any form of political negotiation with the MNR. They had told the South Africans that they were ready to implement the amnesty they had offered for these bandits who laid down their arms, but had always ruled out any political accommodation with the MNR.

The sources described Gen. Viljoen's statements as 'a propaganda counter-offensive designed to disguise the deep differences inside the South African establishment that had been sparked by the Nkomati scandal.'
20 MNR guerrillas claimed killed

MAPUTO—The official Mozambican News Agency quoted military officials yesterday as saying 20 anti-government guerrillas had been killed in the central province of Zambezia during the past three weeks.

The agency said three camps of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) near the Malawi border were destroyed.

The MNR opposes the Marxist Government of President Samora Machel. — (Sapa-AP) 14/10/85
rebels fled into SA's border

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO - Gunfire at the rebel MNR movement fled into South Africa when their base 5km from the border was captured by Mozambican troops, says the official news agency, AIM.

Pursuing Mozambican troops did not follow them across the border, the agency said.

About 30 rebels were killed when the base near Mapulanguene was overrun on Saturday after being attacked by Mozambican aircraft. AIM said some of the bodies were still lying around 24 hours later.

The surviving rebels carried some of their dead and wounded with them as they fled towards the border. Heavy fighting took place at the border when they encountered Mozambican border guards.
MAPUTO — Mozambican government troops have captured three Mozambique National Resistance bases in a key southern province, it was reported yesterday.

The national news agency, AIM, quoted Major-General Domingos Fondo, military commander of Inhambane province, as saying the bases were overrun in late September in a follow-up to an offensive in which the rebel headquarters in Gorongosa was captured.

Fondo said the rebels were now able to travel only at night in Inhambane and roads that were safe two years ago only in military convoys were now open. He said some communal villages were being re-established in the region and life was returning to normal.

Mozambican National Resistance secretary-general Evo Fernandes said on radio in Lisbon that the MNR would agree to re-open peace negotiations only when foreign troops had left the country.

He condemned the presence in Mozambique of Zimbabwean troops who have been helping in an anti-rebel offensive.

Talks backed by South Africa between the Mozambican government and MNR were broken off late last year.

Fernandes played down the significance of the capture by Mozambican and Zimbabwean troops in August of the main MNR base, known as Casa Banana.

He said Zimbabwean troops were unable to control the rugged Gorongosa region where the base was sited.

They were surrounded by MNR guerrillas and would soon be driven out, he added — Sapa-Reuters-AP.
Military officer shot

The Star's Africa News Service

MBABANE — Swazi police revealed yesterday they had shot and killed a Mozambican military officer during an anti-crime sweep in the Manzini area of central Swaziland.

A police spokesman, Superintendent Solly Makahla, said papers found on the dead man identified him as Unit Commander Raphael Fazuwa Masunga, stationed at Namaacha, a Mozambican town on Swaziland's northern border.

It appeared Commander Masunga was a deserter.

The anti-crime sweep began on Monday following the killing of Mr Yakor Nazeer, a tourist from Durban who was kidnapped on Saturday night and robbed of R5 000 in casino winnings before being shot.

There had been eight other armed robberies in the Manzini area during the previous week.
CAPE TOWN — Mozambique has suspended the joint security committee that monitors violations of the Nkomati Accord as a direct result of allegations of SADF support for the MNR. This was confirmed today by Mr Ron Miller, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was however optimistic that the committee would be reactivated soon.

At the moment there is a stand-off between South Africa and Mozambique following last Friday's meeting in Maputo with both groups reporting back on talks. — Political Staff
Ragged MNR: They are fighting for...
Nkosani! Wires Crossed!

Did SA and Zimbabwe Get the

ths

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2017-02-11 15-05-10
10,000 Refugees in SA

By Earl Nel and Clyde Johnson

More than 10,000 Mozambican refugees have fled to South Africa and the homelands in the last five months. The flow has soared.

Refugee workers' home affairs authorities and South African Department of Foreign Affairs sources say the flow of refugees from Mozambique has turned into a flood since fighting between Mozambican forces and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) movement intensified.

Mr. Philip Comitis, head of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) delegation in South Africa, has said about 10,000 people have crossed into South Africa since the beginning of June.

A Department of Home Affairs spokesman said refugees were arriving for food, documents they needed to settle in South Africa. It was unable to say how many Mozambicans this country was accepting.

Government authorities say thousands have flooded into the national state in the last year.

The Mozambican Secretariat of Health, Dr. K. M. Robert, said about half of the refugees were under the age of 18 and that a campaign had been launched to supply them with antimalarial tablets.

Government's Commissioner of Police, Mr. J. Loctiti, said his men were arresting anyone entering the state illegally "for humanitarian reasons."

Mr. Comitis said efforts to aid refugees were organised by a committee in the Lower Volta which included representatives of Oxfam, Hunger the Churches, and the governments of Mozambique and South Africa.

Clothing and food have been supplied through various relief organisations.
Maputo says SA still aids MNR

MAPUTO — Mozambi-
que yesterday renewed
allegations that South
Africa was still aiding
right-wing rebels in
breach of a peace pact
between the two coun-
tries.

The official AIM agen-
cy quoted residents in
"different parts of
Maputo province" as
saying they frequently
saw South African air-
craft bringing in sup-
plies for the Mozambi-
que National Resistance
(MNR) rebels fighting
Maputo's Marxist
government.

AIM cited two inci-
dents which were wit-
nessed by residents of
Manhica district, 80km
north of the capital
Maputo, and at Impam-
puto, west of here.

Three aircraft over-
flew Manhica and two
helicopters landed at
Impamputo, all from the
direction of South Africa
on Saturday, it said. The
residents reported see-
ing the aircraft dropping
off supplies for the
MNR, it added.

An SADF spokesman
in Pretoria said in re-
sponse yesterday that
the SADF categorically
denied the allegations.

Last month, the Mo-
zambian Government
said documents cap-
tured at the headquar-
ters of the MNR in Gor-
ongosa, in the country's
central Sofala province,
showed Pretoria backed
the insurgents before
and after the signing in
March, 1984 of the so-
called Nkomati non-
aggression treaty.

The MNR headquarters
was destroyed on
August 28 by joint Zim-
babwean-Mozambican
army units.

In September South
Africa admitted it con-
tinued to support the
MNR, but said the pact's
violations were techni-
cal and aimed at encour-
aging peace talks be-
tween Maputo and the
rebels.

Mozambique has since
suspended operations of
a joint commission mon-
itoring the implementa-
tion of the treaty.

The right-wing MNR,
demanding fresh elec-
tions and power-sharing
in Mozambique, has
been waging a hit-and-
run war against Marxist
President Samora Ma-
chel's government since
the country’s independ-
ence from Portugal in
1975. — Sapa-Reuter
Fear of disease as illegal aliens swamp homelands

Refugees flood in from Mozambique

By Sue Leeman, Dirk Nel and Clyde Johnson

Refugees are flooding out of Mozambique — more than 63,000 have fled their war-torn country and are in the South African homelands of Gazankulu, kaNgwane, Lebowa and kwaZulu, says the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Relief workers report that between 500 and 1,000 people, many of them children, are trekking into the homelands every week, fleeing the war between Mozambican forces and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

Massive inoculation campaigns have been launched amid fears that the refugees could spread malaria epidemics.

Special relief operations have been set up to feed, house and clothe the refugees.

Many thousands of refugees are also believed to have sought shelter with villagers in the homelands.

The various governments and aid organisations are providing staff and resources into the campaign to help these people, many of whom are destitute and arrive with only the clothes on their backs.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman confirmed that there were 63,000 registered "illegal Mozambican aliens" in the homelands but said it was not possible to say over what period of time they had arrived.

There were 37,000 in Gazankulu, 20,000 in kaNgwane, and 3,000 each in Lebowa and kwaZulu, the spokesman said.

Health operation

Commenting on fears that the influx of Mozambicans could spread disease, Gazankulu’s Secretary of Health, Dr H. Roberts, told The Star: "A huge operation has been launched to inoculate people against malaria and that about 27,000 refugees had been given blood tests for signs of malaria. But it was possible that thousands more had not yet been contacted."

"The danger has been averted for the time being and the overall health situation is under control," he said.

Dr Robert said that about half of the refugees were under the age of 16.

kaNgwane’s Chief Minister, Mr Esses Mabusa, told The Star's Lowveld Bureau that a great many refugees had entered, and still were entering, the national state.

A spokesman for the Department of Development Aid said that, to date, 10,670 pockets of potatoes and 1,900 25kg bags of milk powder had been distributed by the department to refugees in Gazankulu and kaNgwane.

The head of the local delegation of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Mr Philippe Comtesse, said his organisation had recently noted an upswing in the number of refugees and had helped 10,000 since June.

Greatest problem

Mrs Ina Perlman, of Operation Hunger, said her organisation had counted about 40,000 refugees in Gazankulu and kaNgwane.

Many of them had waited non-stop for three days to reach safety and numbers of the women were pregnant as a result of multiple rape. She said the refugees' greatest problem was not malnutrition — on average only 3 percent of them were malnourished compared with 20 percent of the local Shangaans — but they needed clothing.

Cooking utensils were also urgently needed, she said, adding that these and second-hand clothing could be delivered to the offices of Operation Hunger.

The SAP’s senior deputy commissioner in charge of counter-insurgency and riot control, General A J Wands, said police were not arresting illegal immigrants for humanitarian reasons. They were taking them to the nearest offices of the Department of Home Affairs or the nearest magistrate, depending on the circumstances.

He said the police were constantly on the lookout for possible terrorist infiltrators who could be crossing into the country disguised as refugees.

The border is being patrolled in the normal way by the Defence Force. On the eastern front they are working in close collaboration with staff in the Kruger Park, as this area is acting as a conduit for some of the refugees.
1,000 refugees a week' enter SA

PRETORIA — More than 60,000 Mozambicans have entered South Africa illegally, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs and relief workers estimate that up to 1,000 refugees are entering the country every week.

According to the department, 37,000 registered "illegal Mozambican immigrants" had fled into the homeland of Mozambique by this month, 20,000 into Kruger, and 3,000 into KwaZulu and Lebowa.

Lieutenant-General Bert Vandrag, senior deputy commissioner of the police division of counter-insurgency and riot control, said police were not arresting the refugees, but were taking them to the nearest magistrate or office of the Department of Home Affairs.

Mr Philippe Combes, head of the local branch of the International Committee of the Red Cross, said they had helped 10,000 refugees in the past four months.

Rebels kill 6

Meanwhile, Mozambican rebels killed six civilians and kidnapped 40 others near Maputo on Thursday, the semi-official daily newspaper, Noticia, reported yesterday.

Quoting witnesses, the newspaper said the victims were among passengers who got off a train near Tsalala, 15km west of Maputo, when about 100 rebels attacked.

They shot dead the six and then attacked an aluminium utensil plant.

The newspaper said the rebels stole wristwatches and identification cards from the captives — Sapa-Reuters.
Locals worried about illegal Mozambicans

3 000 refugees have fled into KwaZulu, says Govt

AT LEAST 3 000 illegal Mozambican immigrants have fled into northeastern KwaZulu near where the Swaziland, Mozambique and Natal borders meet, according to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Entering KwaZulu

Mr Stuart Nkhatha, senior deputy commissioner for KwaZulu, confirmed that hundreds of illegal immigrants had crossed into the province. He said that these people were being detained and the Department of Home Affairs was investigating them.

The refugees are part of the 60 000 illegal Mozambicans who fled their country in the wake of the Mozambique coup.
Dispute over Nkomati being 'quietly dropped'...
WILL 10 CENTS INC OR DECREASE YOUR

The wrong price and your product is dead. The right price and your turnover could soar. Your profits too.

The question is, how can you be sure your pricing policy is right?

Now there is quite a unique marketing tool available to all South African Marketers. It allows you to actually research your current pricing before you could leap to decision, and it helps to ensure higher profits too.

Its name is Brand Price Trade Off. From Research International.

Brand Price Trade Off is a tried and tested method of analyzing your pricing policy.


In consumer durables Household products Food beverages. Toiletries, Pharmaceuticals, Automobiles. Graphic products, etc.

What’s your pricing question?

Brand Price Trade Off’s accurate predictions will answer your questions and hypotheses like these. And more.

How resilient are my brands in face of competitive price attack?

How resilient is the competition in face of a price attack?

How can we attack the competition’s price?

Research International adds value and profit to marketing judgement.

The survey at 90 The balance is made up of an unchanged number of T-34s. In Angola the Angolans have acquired two more fast attack craft of the Os11 type to bring these to six.

But the chief change in the air force features the introduction of interceptors, 12 MiG-19s and 30 MiG-21s. The bolstering of fighter-ground attack squadrons has seen the addition of 25 MiG-23s, 10 MiG-21s and a new plane to Angola, 5 SU-22s. On the IHS estimates MiG-17s have been withdrawn.

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To the 20,000 Cuban troops and combat pilots, the IHS now adds 6,000 civilian instructors/advisers. These are backed by another 500 East Germans, 700 Russians, and a mixed bag of 1,500 Bulgarians, Portuguese and "Palestinian" who include pilots and technicians.

The total complement of Angola’s armed forces is put at 49,500 regulars, compared with 43,000 previously.

For Unita’s part, the survey reckons its regular forces are 3,000 higher at 18,000. Equipment additions (no numbers are given) include captured AT-34/85 tanks, 120 mm mortars, 85 mm RPG-7 rocket launchers, and new anti-aircraft guns and SAM-7 missiles. The IHS also notes a ‘light aircraft’ report from Unita’s new weaponry.

Zimbabwe has also received reinforcements, chiefly in the air. According to the IHS, the number of combat aircraft has increased from 35 to 53 — of which "perhaps 25 are operational." The main changes are the addition of three Hunter and 12 Chinese J-7 fighter-ground attack jets.

By contrast Mozambique appeared to be unilaterally disarm. Its combat aircraft numbers have dropped from 35 to 18 — all MiG-17s. How many are functional is not known. The IHS notes that "serviceability (is) questioned, some in store. Among transport aircraft Mozambique has also apparently lost 6 Navails and 4 Cessnas 182 planes."

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Fate of Mozambican refugees in balance

GOVERNMENT would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of Mozambican refugees — who continue to flood into the Lowveld — if the tide cannot be stemmed, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha said yesterday.

Botha added that he would be visiting the area soon to investigate the situation further and hold on-the-spot discussions with officials.

Recent estimates put the number of illegal Mozambican entrants at more than 220 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegals".

The Department of Home Affairs has soft-pedalled on the problem, apparently because it recognises the difficulties the refugees face in Mozambique.

Botha said his department had for some months been repatriating Mozambican refugees at the rate of about 1 500 a month, but that he had been unwilling to step up the numbers because he was aware of the enormous human problem they faced.

"Nevertheless, we must look after the interests of South African citizens first. There is a distinct unemployment problem in the Eastern Transvaal, so we can't leave the situation as it is.

"I have gone out of my way to solve the problem without harsher repatriation measures, but I can't relax the principle of repatriation.

"On the other hand, there have been good rains in Mozambique and, although these people are also caught up in a war situation (between Mozambique government forces and the Renamo rebels), it is possible the rains may induce some of them to go back and try to start again.

"But the influx is continuing. There has been no decision to step up the rate of repatriation, but we will have to look into the possibility if we can't stem this tide."
MAPUTO — Mozambique is searching for oil to boost its economy. Seismic testing for oil conducted by an Exxon-Shell joint venture in northern Mozambique has been completed and the first exploratory well is to be drilled early next year.

The director of ENH, the State oil company, Mr Mario Marques, said the two companies had found two possible drilling locations in their 2,000 sq km search area in the Rovuma River basin, onshore in Cabo Delgado Province in the extreme north of the country.

Mozambique is believed to possess commercially exploitable quantities of crude oil, although Mr Marques cautioned that no discovery had yet been made and that production could not be expected to begin before the early 1990s.

MODEST EXPORTER

It was hoped the country could become a modest exporter of crude to boost flagging receipts from traditional exports like cashew nuts and service income from its ports and railways.

Amoco Corporation, which has just completed a detailed seismic survey of two offshore blocks in the Zambezi delta area of central Mozambique, is also expected to drill its first well next year.

British Petroleum, the fourth company searching for oil in the country, began seismic work early this year on a 2,000 sq km block in Mozambique's southern offshore area.
Bad training blamed for work injuries

Pretoria Bureau

The expected acceleration in the urbanisation process in South Africa will lead to greater demands for training facilities in metropolitan areas, the Minister of Manpower, Mr P T C du Plessis, said today.

Addressing a manpower conference in Pretoria, Mr du Plessis said employers would have to make a meaningful contribution to training schemes.

He said inadequate training contributed to work accidents. In 1984, 5,000 cases were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Commissioner.

About R79 million was paid out in compensation for permanent disabilities.

In 1984, only 11 percent of workers in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, construction, commerce and finance, whose training could have been deducted as a tax concession, enjoyed the benefits of further training.

SA accused of politically motivated commercial aggression

Maputo port 'ignored'

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique has accused South Africa of practising politically motivated "commercial aggression".

A senior official has claimed South Africa was deliberately undermining Mozambique's economy by directly and indirectly cutting the country's sea-port freight trade.

And it is suggested this is an example of the kind of retaliatory action South Africa might take against its neighbours in response to major economic sanctions from the West.

Maputo's port director, Mr Francisco Diniz, says South Africa's commercial aggression takes the form of heavy discounting of rail, port and shipping charges for freight traffic from the Transvaal, Swaziland and Zimbabwe.

The cheap rates, combined with sabotage of Mozambique's rail network by South African-backed guerrillas of the MNR, had led to a sharp drop in traffic using Maputo's port, he said.

Mr Diniz accuses the South African Transport Services (SATS) and Safmarine of deliberately diverting traffic away from Maputo, the nearest port to the farms and industries of the northern and eastern Transvaal, Swaziland, southern Zimbabwe and Botswana.

South African traffic through Maputo has fallen from 66 million tons in pre-independence 1973 to only one million tons today, 75 to 80 percent of which is low-tariff cargo like coal.

While shipping officials say inefficiency and insecurity at the port and railway have been depressing traffic for years, Mr Diniz argues that SATS's practice of offering contract rates on selected Transvaal and Zimbabwe cargoes which are 20 to 30 percent cheaper than the normal rail tariff — coupled with preferential port and shipping rates — have substantially accelerated the decline.

The conclusion of the Nhomenkasi non-aggression pact last year had led to hopes of increased revenues from South African traffic through Maputo, but according to Mr Diniz, SATS has actually stepped up its efforts at deliberate diversion.

Diplomats and shipping companies in Maputo largely confirm the Mozambican allegations.

Nkomoti Accord blamed for SA violence

By Mike Sjuma

The political violence in South Africa was to an extent a product of the Nkomati Accord, which had been portrayed as a defeat for the country by the revolutionary forces, according to the head of the department of international relations at Wits University, Professor Dirk Kruideris.

Addressing the Witswatersrand branch of the South African Institute of International Affairs last night, Professor Kruideris said that in a similar way the abortive intervention of South Africa in Angola in 1975 had contributed to the outbreak of the 1976 upheavals.

He said the motives which led Mozambique to sign the accord were similar to those that guided Russia to sign a series of peace treaties with hostile Western European countries in 1921.

The aim in both cases was to "make compromises with capitalism to preserve and rescue an embattled revolutionary base".

And just as Lenin had made a "strategic retreat" by agreeing to free trade with formerly hostile capitalist countries, Mozambique was willing to trade with South Africa.

Professor Kunert said both actions were seen as expedient reactions to terrible situations.

But to sooner had the agreement been signed than the Mozambique Government portrayed it as a defeat for South Africa and a victory for Mozambique, he said.

Encouraged by this, revolutionary forces had attempted to exploit the "precarious situation" faced by South Africa — and so the Nkomati Accord produced the ever-escalating violent situation in South Africa, Professor Kunert added.
MOZAMBICAN SUGAR

Long road back

An R11m interim rehabilitation programme, carried out by South African experts, has put Mozambique’s sugar industry back on a more solid footing. This year production is estimated at around 50 000 t up on last year’s 38 000 t, but still below its pre-independence peak of 350 000 t.

South African consultants to Mozambique’s Instituto Nacional do Açúcar (INAC), the body responsible for agricultural production and light industry, estimate that Mozambique has a short-term attainable capacity of 80 000 t—90 000 t.

But they put the figures at years of neglect since independence in 1974 and the deteriorating security situation has dented the industry to such an extent that it would need a major capital investment programme to bring and production back to previous levels.

“Our advice,” says Geoff Walsh, MD of project engineers and consultants Techserve, “was that they spend a minimum amount on essential mill renovations to enable them to process the cane that is already available. That project has already been completed and higher yields are anticipated as a result. Now we have to concentrate on the agricultural side of the industry to ensure continuity and an increasing flow of cane to the mills.”

Well placed

Mozambique is extremely well placed in the world sugar market in comparison with other producers. It enjoys a 30 000 t US export quota which is sold into the US market at a premium price of around US$0.20/lb against a current world price of US$0.05/c/lb. It also has preferential access to the EEC market.

Local consumption is estimated at around 100 000 t/yr but it is not being fully supplied because of the shortage of foreign exchange. Walsh says it would be in Mozambique’s interest to supply its full US quota and use its foreign exchange earnings to buy sugar on the open market, possibly from SA.

CLIVE WEIL

Picking up the pieces

I hope the ads give Checkers a more human face by focusing on Weil and the stores. We are spending more than R20m on the campaign, which is intended to change thinking within the group and among the public.

The staff must realise that we exist for our customers and they, in turn, must know we are here to help them.

Part of the humoursing process involves bringing back the housewives and bulk-shoppers. The main reason Checkers lost market share was because it became a convenience store rather than a one-stop, end-of-month, bulk-buyers’ store.

We are trying to let the public know that we are price-wise and concerned. But we must not give out the right signals.

A number of stores have been closed in rationalisation moves. How far will this go?

We have closed more than 12 stores in the past few months, and the process will continue on an individual merit basis. The closures are reasonable when you consider Checkers has been in the game for almost 30 years, and some of the older stores obviously account for some of the weaker spots.

On the whole, these stores were running at a loss because of their age, not because of bad management. Populations have changed living areas and buying habits in the last 20 years.

But the closures won’t lead to massive retrenchment — that would defeat our object.

You can’t seek to improve an image and gain confidence while wielding a big knife. Our policy now is to limit expansion to good opportunities while we concentrate on revamping and refurbishing existing operations.

A recent press survey indicated that Checkers’ prices are not the lowest, as your advertising implies.

We are getting there. Our prices are falling. It is difficult to make dramatic price changes without precipitating a price war, which would not be in anyone’s interest.

Secondly, the shopping basket used for the article was not, I think, representative and neither was it a fair analysis:

Prices differ from week to week, depending on the stockholding situation at the time. In fairness, I would say that the difference in prices between SA’s three major retailers is negligible — our own research bears that out.

Given Checkers’ price-cutting efforts, rising inflation and other factors are bound to force prices up. How do you see retailers coping?

All over the world retailers thrive on inflation — it can produce garners in SA, failing interest rates and inflationary expectations have encouraged retailers to stock up. But once the old stock is gone, price increases may reach levels people would never have thought possible. I think increases will be way over the expected 20% levels, and they will continue upwards with inflation.

We will see further declines in the sale of luxury food items and higher sales of staple products.

It is hard to know how it will go over Christmas. People may tighten their belts — or they may go wild. Either can happen in a recession.
STEELING A MARCH

The US could be next in line after SA to build a kohlereduktion (KR) iron-making plant through West Germany’s Korf Engineering.

Iscor’s plans to build a 300 000 t a year KR plant — slated to come on stream by 1989 — are already well advanced. Initial South African interest in the process set it on the road to commercial exploitation.

In a nutshell, the KR process is a new iron-making method that burns ordinary coal instead of coke, which is becoming scarce in the US. Korf maintains that the process can cut iron-making costs by as much as 44%.

The US Steel Corporation and Wente- ton Steel are looking to Washington for most of the $100m needed to build a 300 000 t a year KR plant. Another $500m will probably be needed to develop the project over the next three years.

Overseas reports quote a Wesson executive as saying nothing less than "the survival of the US basic steel industry in the next 20 years" is at stake unless the State helps bankroll the project.

So far, the KR process has been used only at Korf’s prototype plant in West Germany, but steelmakers in Japan, Brazil and India are also taking a hard look at the KR route.

DEREGULATION

Taking work home

The informal sector, the underground economy, the grey market whatever the nomenclature, it is accepted as one of the most important factors behind job and wealth creation in SA. Hence the trend to deregulation which has become so pronounced it is almost a catchword.

Yet, controls and regulations are still hindering the progress of free-spirit, mumpreneurs wanting to set up shop on their own. Enter the City of Cape Town with an initiative; Town Planning Committee chairman Clive Keegan maintains will set the pace and set a new example for local government by translating rhetoric into action.

Keegan says Cape Town is the logical place for a concerted effort at deregulation because it is a relatively poor part of SA, and likely to grow poorer. Home industries have been taken as the starting point — secondary production and service activities which require a small capital base, fewer than three employees, limited scale, part-time operation and location in a home.

The aim of the programme as set out in a new study produced by the Town Planning Branch under City Engineer Jan Brand is to create a more uniform in which jobs can be created, individual initiative encouraged and interference in the market reduced.

Recommendations to the Administrator for implementation of the programme include the amendment of Section 22 of the Town Planning Scheme to overcome zoning restrictions which reserve large parts of the city exclusively for residential use.

Revisions to the Housing Act are also proposed, to enable buildings erected for residential purposes to be adapted for other uses, along with changes to title restrictions limiting buildings to residential purposes. The Licensing Ordinance of 1981 would also have to be altered to trim controls and cut licensing fees. National health regulations would have to be modified to sensibly cut red tape in connection with the preparation of food.

"The principle underlying the operation of a home industry occupation should be that a neighbour, under normal circumstances, will be relatively unaware of its existence, other than for a permitted sign," says the report.

Obviously, the scale of operations would have to be limited, but the report states there is still plenty of potential. For example, many operators have hitherto conducted their businesses on a day-to-day basis for fear of being closed down.

The report maintains, however, that only the most astute businessmen are likely to make the transition to formal operations. Most will remain small and be motivated by factors besides profit maximisation. Staffing would be confined to the resident operator and two others.

Nuisance potential

Under the proposed changes, activities such as the professions, tailoring or hairdressing would be permitted in any dwelling house.

Work with greater nuisance potential — spray-painting, for example — would have to be considered on its merits, as would the extension of home industries to flats.

City Engineer Brand has also sought approval for a study on how to accommodate industries which become too big for the home, possibly through factory flats and crafts markets. Brand also intends to report on the retail segment of the informal sector with a view to designing more flexible con-

Wool production... feeding on the rand

WOOL EXPORTS

Many bags full

There should be few black sheep among wool producers this year. Not only have the rains come, but year-on-year export earnings from the first eight auctions of the new production year are up some 25%.

There are another 27 auctions to come, and already the 1985 wool cheque stands at R105,7m. Foreign exchange earnings in the corresponding period last year stood at R84,4m.

Producers expect export receipts to reach about R500m in the current year, which ends next June. Last year wool sales reaped record foreign earnings of R419m. But, of course, much will depend on the fortunes of the rand.

"Although international price levels are high, our rising wool receipts are mainly a result of the sharp decline in the value of the rand," says an industry spokesman.

He does not expect any major volume increase in the wool clip above last year’s 98,2m kg because it will take a few seasons to recover from the effects of recent droughts. And good follow-up rains are still needed before flocks grazing off the veld can be fully re-built.

The spokesman says SA’s wool clip is only about 4% of total wool production — Australia alone produces some 700m kg a year — and there is plenty of room for expansion.

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for domestic use
In addition, a portion of its earnings could be ploughed back into the industry to improve production capacity. Walsh estimates that ultimately the cost of around $100 000 is needed for a full restoration. He says it will be a "long uphill struggle," but he eventually sees production topping at least 150 000 t/year.

"The beauty is that the money isn't re-
quired immediately by way of aid. It can be gener-
bated by the industry itself over a number of years."

According to Walsh, the initial rehabilitation costs on five of the country's six mills was funded through an R5m financial credit from SA's Industrial Development Corporation, plus some cash and loans from the UK. Next year, however, some World Bank funds will become available for use by the industry.

South African company C G Smith Sugar has expressed interest in investing in Mozambique, but no firm decisions are likely to be taken until the internal security situation improves.

Says a company spokesman "There's a disproportionate risk to some entrepreneurial investors. We can't very well have people working there with machine guns hovering over them."

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<th>OCTOBER VEHICLE SALES</th>
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<td>Suzuki, Mimi &amp; Ford</td>
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<td>Mercedes-Benz</td>
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<th>HEAVY COMMERCIALS (7 501 kg and over)</th>
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Encouraging oil signs in Mozambique

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Amoco Corporation, which has just completed a detailed seismic survey of two offshore blocks in the Zambezi delta area of central Mozambique, is also expected to drill its first well next year, a director of ENH said.
Reapatriation sets mines and government at odds

OBSERVERS believe that government, despite protestations that its plans are designed to avoid the application of economic and apartheid measures by the West, has "a hidden agenda" in the removal of foreign blacks - with a new number: 5 million - from South Africa.

They say that while the threat of disinvestment and limited economic and anti-apartheid measures adopted by Western countries on which government has pegged its reapatriation threat may be factors in government thinking, they are essential in a shorter-term, complexion of 1981.

They believe government and the State Security Council may see several long-term advantages in the reapatriation of foreign black workers apart from easing of the domestic unemployment problem.

They see reapatriation as a key factor in the relationship of government, the mining industry and the neighbouring States, and one when government is determined to use in exerting pressure on the other two.

Reapatriation would put enormous strains on the neighbouring economies and, possibly, undermine it. It would lead to severe social, economic and political dislocation in those countries.

Destabilisation

It therefore constitutes the most powerful destabilisation weapon in SA's arsenal should it opt for some serious arm-twisting in persuading its neighbours that they must, for example, argue against sanctions in the forums of the Commonwealth or the UN or sign non-aggression pacts.

The most recent comprehensive International Labour Office (ILO) study of migrant labour in the sub-continent, published in January and considered to be baseline source material on the subject for both the mining industry and government, says migrant labour in the post-Nkomati era appears to have become a potential bargaining weapon, through which SA might extract concessions or reward compliance.

It says "The employment of foreign blacks will become more of a political issue than an economic one in the eyes of the SA Government and is likely to feature prominently in the development of regional situations."

"This has led to the ironic situation wherein both the Chamber of Mines and the migrant-sending states in compositely share the similar objective of stability."

"Lesotho, with which Mozambique is contiguous, is a major export of the region's diamond shares and the largest of the major mining companies is Namibian-owned. The government of Namibia, through its then President, Sam Nujoma, in his first public address after the country's independence in 1989, called for the repatriation of all foreign workers within a period of five years. This was to be achieved through a combination of economic incentives and political pressure on foreign employers to effect their repatriation. This approach was largely successful, and by 1995, the majority of foreign workers in Namibia had been repatriated. The Namibian government's success in repatriating its foreign workers served as an example to other countries in the region, leading to increased pressures on employers to repatriate their foreign workers."

"This has led to the ironic situation wherein both the Chamber of Mines and the migrant-sending states in compositely share the similar objective of stability."

"Lesotho, with which Mozambique is contiguous, is a major export of the region's diamond shares and the largest of the major mining companies is Namibian-owned. The government of Namibia, through its then President, Sam Nujoma, in his first public address after the country's independence in 1989, called for the repatriation of all foreign workers within a period of five years. This was to be achieved through a combination of economic incentives and political pressure on foreign employers to effect their repatriation. This approach was largely successful, and by 1995, the majority of foreign workers in Namibia had been repatriated. The Namibian government's success in repatriating its foreign workers served as an example to other countries in the region, leading to increased pressures on employers to repatriate their foreign workers."

"Then there is the mining industry's single largest economic force of the sub-continent, supporting at least 6 million people directly or indirectly through the employment of 600 000 black workers of whom 210 000 are drawn from the neighbouring states."

Observes Nogueira, "Frustration at the South Africa's showing match between the chamber and government was a significant ingredient in the pressure of subterranean conflict long-term strategies on both sides."

Driving Force

Government's recent clash with the business group which visited the ANC in Lusaka may be a manifestation of the tension as mining quotas re-asserts its political clout.

"The driving force behind this visit was Anglo American. Indicating observers say, a realistic assessment by the corporation that its long-term strategic interests lie in the promotion of political change and the development of a moderate influence in any future relationship between mining and a black major government."

At the same time, the chamber is concerned that the repatriation of foreign miners would impose serious strains on its credibility as an employer, possibly lead to strikes and loss of vitality and destruction of productive equipment, disrupt traditional sources of labour supply and skills in terms of foreign labour employment practice, would affect Anglo and Rand Mines in particular and damage wage-cost structures.

Government, faced with the political and financial penalties it would have incurred and pressured on with its repatriation plan has lowered its stick for now..."
MNR 'recruit' in Maputo suburb

LISBON — Mozambican rebels, posing as army recruiters, combed an outlying suburb of Maputo last week, and took 30 youths and large quantities of their families' food supplies back to the countryside with them, the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal reported here yesterday.

The agency, in a dispatch from Maputo, said army troops loyal to the government of President Samora Machel's Marxist Fretilin Party began house-to-house searches of the suburb of Matola on Friday, a day after the rebel "recruitment", in response to families' complaints about the incidents.

The report quoted one resident, who had been from the false recruiters, as saying the group were all in their late teens or early 20s, and that they wore regulation Mozambican army uniforms.

The subsequent search by army units uncovered large quantities of uniforms. About 500 people were detained for lack of identification documents or illegal possession of firearms, the report said.

— Saps-AFP
MAPUTO — Mozambique National Resistance rebels are still being supplied by South African planes and helicopters, a senior Mozambican Government member has told representatives of Western countries.

The supplies were "constantly" being delivered, in the central province of Manica and in the southern Maputo province, Mr Marcelino dos Santos, the Freimo political bureau member in charge of Sofala province, told members of Western non-governmental organisations visiting Beira.

The official news agency.
Mozambique blames MNR rebels for hunger plight

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambicans are dying of hunger in Tete province because the operations of MNR rebels have virtually closed the Beira road and railway, according to AIM, the official news agency.

Food is being airlifted into the region and brought in by land from Zimbabwe.

In a report on Mozambique's food situation, the agency also said more than five million people — including three million in urban areas — could be affected by a 173,000-ton grain deficit.

The other eight million Mozambicans are thought to have enough food.

In southern Gaza province, 23 people died of starvation in August and September.

PEASANT SURPLUS

"MNR sabotage and ambushing have made it almost impossible to use the Tete-Beira road and railway," AIM said.

"Food and therefore reaches the province either via Zimbabwe or in an airlift organised by the Natural Disasters Office."

In the mining town of Mostize, there are 10,000 displaced persons who have fled from MNR operations.

The agency said surplus food produced by peasants was not nearly enough to meet the country's requirements and food aid would be necessary for some years.

"The problem of peasant surpluses is directly linked to the shortage of consumer goods in the country," AIM said.

"If consumer goods are not available, peasants are reluctant to market their surpluses."
Mozambique facing serious grain deficit

Own Correspondent 25/11/85

MAPUTO — Mozambique is facing a food deficit for the period up to the end of April 1985 of 173,000 tons of grain, says the Domestic Trade Ministry.

The ministry puts the total need for the period at 446,000 tons to supply about 8 million Mozambicans in urban areas and 2.1 million people in rural areas who are still suffering from the effects of natural disasters.

The ministry calculates its figures on a ration of 350g of cereal a person a day.

The remaining 8 million Mozambicans are presumed to be self-sufficient in food.

Included in the figure of 446,000 tons is a food security stockpile of 60,000 tons to cope with delays in the arrival of imported grain, or to meet emergencies.

Total food available now and likely to become available by the end of April amounts to only 273,000 tons.

The ministry report says seed is urgently needed to enable the peasantry to take advantage of the rainy season.

Late arrival of seed prejudiced this year's harvest, as did a shortage of fuel and spare parts for agricultural machinery.

Although there was reasonable rainfall in most of the country in the 1984-85 agricultural year, drought still persists in some areas, particularly in the southern province of Gaza.

The latest report from Mozambique's National Disasters Office says 23 deaths from starvation were reported in the Gaza localities of Changanne and Hate-Hate in August and September.

In Changanne, the peasants have been reduced to eating a bitter and unpalatable wild plant called nkukuma.

Further hunger-related deaths were reported in early October in the northeastern province of Tete.

There are serious supply difficulties in the provincial capital, Tete City, "due both to the ever-present transport problems and to the surge of displaced people filtering into the town."

In the nearby mining centre of Moatize, there are an estimated 10,000 displaced persons, who have fled from the banditry of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR).

Plans are under way to settle them on fertile land at Benga, on the confluence between the Zambezi and one of its tributaries.

MNR sabotage and ambushes have made it almost impossible to use the Tete-Bara road and railway.

Food aid reaches the province either via Zimbabwe or in an airlift organised by the Natural Disasters Office.
MNR rebels' leader invited to talk in US

The Star's Africa News Service

A group of conservative Republican senators and congressmen have invited Afonso Dhlakama, leader of the MNR rebels in Mozambique, to go to Washington to address congressional and other bodies. They hope he will also meet President Reagan.

The invitations are being carried by Mr. Charles Cox, director of an organisation called Americans for Justice in Africa.

Now in Johannesburg, Mr Cox said he has arranged for the invitations to be delivered to Mr. Dhlakama in Mozambique, but would not say how.

One letter, signed by seven senators, is from the Republican Senate steering committee.

Another is from a second Congressional body, the Republican Study Committee, and a third jointly from a member of the House Foreign Relations Committee and a leading conservative Republican.

The State Department is expected to oppose both visits, but Mr. Cox believes this opposition will be overcome by the strength of support.

DEMAND

He said a group of conservative Republicans would soon be sending a demand to the White House for the resignation of Dr. Chester Crocker, assistant Secretary of State for Africa, who has been promoting closer relations with Frelimo in Mozambique and the MPLA in Angola under the Reagan administration's constructive engagement policy for Southern Africa.

The invitation from the Senate steering committee says Congress has "shown a renewed willingness to end democratic liberation movements around the globe...but Renamo (the MNR) and Unita remain inexplicable exceptions".

It continues "We hope your visit will help remedy this situation." Mr. Cox also brought a letter from seven leading Republicans in the Senate and House to the State President urging him to pull out of the Nkomati Accord.
Mozambique turns towards the West

MAPUTO — It could be the market place in any African city. A three-ton truck, brimming with tomatoes, pulls up outside the main gates and its cargo is unloaded.

But this is the central market in Maputo, capital of the Marxist People's Republic of Mozambique, and the lorry bears the insignia of the US Agency for International Development (USAID).

Six months ago, there was little to buy in the "Mercado de Povo" (People's Market), where prices were rigidly controlled by government. Most fruit and vegetables were available only on the black market, at prices completely beyond the reach of housewives.

Today's prices are still high but getting lower as supplies increase. Tomatoes, which came on to the legal market at 800 meticais ($13 at the official exchange rate) a kilo when prices were liberalised in May, are now down to 200 meticais ($4.50) a kilo.

In Marxist Mozambique, the price of fruit, vegetables and some meat is now — with government approval — dictated by market forces as the country hesitantly moves away from state centralisation towards free enterprise. Government's experiment with capitalism extends to a new openness towards Western economic institutions.

This year, Mozambique has joined the World Bank and International Monetary Fund and signed the Lome convention, linking African, Caribbean and Pacific countries to the European Community. USAID is playing a major role in distributing food and other assistance to vast areas of the country devastated in recent years by drought, floods and cyclones.

The truck carrying the tomatoes was bought with American aid, sold to a private farmer for local currency and is now used to get his produce to market.

These policies, in addition to Mozambique's efforts to live in peace with neighbouring white-ruled SA, mark a new, pragmatic stance by Mozambican President Samora Machel.

Machel, who has led the country since independence in 1975, is seen by diplomats and analysts here as banking on this initiative to gain Western support in the struggle against rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance (MNH).

The rebel group, which has been backed by SA and presents itself as a champion of anti-communism, has plugged Machel's Frelimo government since independence — Saps-Reuters.
MNR hits Maputo

LISBON — Guerrillas struck the suburbs of Maputo twice on Monday night, raiding a neighborhood headquarters of the ruling Marxist party and blowing up a gas station, a Portuguese news agency reported on Tuesday from Mozambique.

Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels killed three people, including a militiaman, in the attacks and suffered two dead in a firefight with an army patrol as they withdrew from the Maputo suburb of Machava, the Noticias de Portugal news agency said, quoting witnesses. President Samora Machel's government, has repeatedly accused "elements" of the South African Defence Force of continuing to supply the insurgents in violation of a non-aggression accord signed by the two countries 20 months ago. — UPI
Refugees pay a high price for escaping

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

Many of the Mozambican refugees now crowding into the homelands have abandoned viable subsistence farms and herds of valuable cattle in their rush to flee from their country, say relief workers.

Villages have been left empty as whole communities have abandoned their belongings and fled south to avoid becoming casualties in the civil strife in war-torn Mozambique.

Mrs Ina Perlman, of Operation Hunger, said her organisation was providing food for the refugees so that local families — who, in many cases, were accommodating the newcomers — did not have to do so.

Mrs Perlman said many of the refugees came from ports of Mozambique where the drought had not been particularly serious and had managed to continue feeding themselves.

On average, only 3 percent of them were malnourished as opposed to 20 percent of the local Shangaans.

Mrs Perlman said the refugees' desperation to leave was shown by the fact that many of them had left so much behind.

Many had told of being caught in crossfire — and every family had a story of how they had lost relatives in the fighting.

Mrs Perlman said she spoke to a headman who said: "Before, it was the Portuguese fighting Frelimo, now it is Frelimo fighting the MNR. We were caught in the middle and, eventually, we'd had enough."

Mrs Perlman said the man had brought all the people of his village with him.

PRICE OF ESCAPE

She said she had spoken to another man who had left behind 500 head of cattle and did not think this was too great a price to pay for escape.

Between 10,000 and 15,000 of the first refugees had been accommodated by the local communities in the homelands of Gazankulu and kaNgwane, with whom they had strong clan ties, Mrs Perlman said.
Lonrho in accord with Mozambique

MAPUTO — Lonrho is understood to be close to formal agreement with the Mozambique Government on agricultural and gold mining accords to consolidate its position as the biggest private investor in the country.

A Lonrho spokesman said that company officials were due to visit Maputo this week for a further round of talks.

Mr. Roland "Tiny" Rowland, Lonrho's chief executive who has extensive business interests throughout Southern Africa, signed what was described as an enabling accord last April, covering a wide range of activities in agriculture, mining and tourism, but involving no specific commitments.

The two sides have also signed a protocol covering the development of gold mines in Manica Province, near the Zimbabwe border, but this has yet to be formalised.

Mozambique's Minister for Mineral Resources, Mr. Abdul Magid Osman, says he is optimistic that formal agreement can be reached with Lonrho this month on developing lode and alluvial mines in Manica Province, involving Lonrho in a small initial investment of about $1 million.

Mr. Osman said the government estimated gold reserves in the area at 50 tonnes, although he was optimistic that full exploitation might show greater reserves.

The government's goal was to produce about 40 to 50 tonnes of gold a year, yielding foreign exchange earnings of about $50 million.

Businessmen close to the negotiations say Lonrho has insisted on a re-negotiation of the initial production-sharing arrangement involved in the protocol, but Mr. Osman said he did not believe this would be a serious barrier to formalisation.
Yes, the Nkomati Accord is still around

Contrary to appearances, South Africa's diplomatic showpiece, the Nkomati Accord, is not dead. It may simply have gone underground.

The status of the accord has been unclear ever since the Mozambique Government produced the notorious Gorongosa documents in September. Though Maputo claimed that the dummies captured at the MNR's Gorongosa headquarters proved Pretoria had continued to arm the MNR in contravention of the accord, it refrained from cancelling the agreement.

However, the explosion of political and economic cooperation between Pretoria and Maputo that was envisaged at the signing of the accord in March 1983 seemed doomed.

It now begins to look as though this may not be so. According to the South African Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Ron Miller, the dispute over South African assistance to the MNR is quietly being dropped.

At two high-level meetings with the Mozambicans the subject was not even raised, he said recently.

Mr. Miller said the meetings had dealt with social and economic projects. This indicates that the Maputo Government may be going ahead behind the scenes with exploiting the civil benefits of the accord.

Despite the Gorongosa documents bombshell Maputo is still co-operating behind the scenes with Pretoria. But the documents have dimmed, if not ended, South Africa's hopes of engineering a settlement between Frelimo and the MNR, writes Gerald L'ange of The Star's Africa News Service.

Mr. Miller's statement, which is supported by information from other sources, contrasts with Maputo's repeated accusations of South African "non-observance" of the accord.

Most recently this line was repeated by President Samora Machel in a hostile speech in Luanda, Angola.

Two voices

Maputo appears to be speaking with two different voices - a co-operative one in private for Pretoria and a hostile one in public for the rest of the world.

A logical explanation can be advanced for this Frelimo, which signed the Nkomati Accord in the belief that it would emasculate the MNR by cutting off its South African supplies, must have been jolted by the rebels' ability to keep going.

Even if it believed South Africa's assurances that it was no longer supplying the MNR, it could not publicly accept them without acknowledging the rebels' ability to survive unaideed and its own inability to stamp them out.

It would thus have become necessary for Maputo to claim South Africa was still aiding the MNR. For this purpose the Gorongosa documents would have come like manna from heaven.

At face value the documents appear to provide conclusive evidence of continued South African military support for the rebels. Denying this, the then SADF chief, General Constant Viljoen, claimed the documents had been doctored to provide bogus proof.

Independent observers are left to make their own choice between the two versions.

Either way it is now difficult if not impossible for South Africa to repeat its efforts to bring Frelimo and the MNR together for peace talks.

Both Foreign Minister Pik Botha and General Viljoen said the clandestine post-Nkomati operations by South Africa in Mozambique that were exposed by the Gorongosa documents were aimed solely at arranging such peace talks, not at arming the MNR.

Maputo believes, however, that Pretoria had an ulterior motive. This view is spelt out in a series of articles issued by the official Mozambique news agency, AIM.

AIM writer Paul Fauvet says the South Africans, pressed by the United States, sought initial agreement on a cease-fire and an amnesty for the MNR. But their ultimate objective was to destroy socialism in Mozambique and place MNRF representatives in the Mozambican Government.

But they never got either side to agree to a cease-fire. Maputo agreed only to an amnesty for MNRF members who surrendered, says Fauvet.

Prime reason

According to him, this was a prime reason for the collapse of the peace talks arranged by the South Africans in Pretoria in October 1984.

The South Africans did not abandon hope of bringing Frelimo and the MNR to a conference table again, however. The three secret flights by the then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, to Gorongosa were aimed at this last trip was only nine days before the camp and the documents were captured on September 6.

"The key point was somehow to push Mozambique to the negotiating table," says Fauvet.

He claims that the documents show that while Pik Botha and the SADF shared a common desire to get the MNR into the Mozambique Government, they differed on how this should be done.

"Botha seemed to believe that diplomacy alone could do the trick, while the South African generals trusted in a military solution," says Fauvet.

This concides with the official view in Maputo that the SADF acted on its own in covertly resupplying the MNR after Nkomati.

If Fauvet's views correctly reflect those of the Frelimo Government, and there is no reason to suppose they don't. Pretoria (and Washington) can forget about any further attempts to arrange a rapprochement between Frelimo and the MNR.

As long as Frelimo keeps the Nkomati Accord officially alive, however, Pretoria can take some comfort. But if the dealings are kept under the table Pretoria will be deprived of the propaganda benefits that were a major reason for arranging the accord in the first place.
Reneew Peace Talks

Maputo Ready to

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16/12/85

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Machel hits out at SADF and MNR ‘bandits’

The Star’s Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique’s President Samora Machel yesterday hit out at South Africa for using Mozambique National Resistance Movement “bandits” to sabotage his country’s economy and hinder the advance of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference.

Accepting the credentials of Malawi’s new ambassador to Maputo, President Machel said South African aggression — using either the South African Defence Force or “bandit gangs” as extensions of the SADF — covered the whole of Southern Africa.

“No one”, he said, “has the right to remain indifferent when national and regional interests are endangered by terrorist hordes organised and controlled by the apartheid regime.”

Only the complete liquidation of the “bandits” would bring peace and prosperity to the region.

He stressed that the MNR “bandits” directly damaged the Malawian economy because the land-locked country’s natural exits to the sea — the Mozambican railways to the ports of Nacala and Beira — had been targets for MNR sabotage.

At the same time, President Machel repeated Mozambique’s “moral, political and diplomatic support” for the “South African people led by the African National Congress in their struggle to build a democratic, just and non-racial society.”

Mr. McLean Machunji, who served as Malawian Ambassador to South Africa from 1978 to 1983, responded with a speech dissociating his country from the MNR.

He pledged Malawi’s respect for the sovereignty of other states and said Malawi would not allow itself to be used by the enemies of Mozambique — or any other state.
By Mike Cohen

Three members of the South African Defence Force, who went missing near the Mozambique border in September and were handed over to the South African authorities last week, have been cleared on all charges of going absent without leave.

A board of inquiry has found that Corporal Paul Kolenda, Rifleman Sandor Toth and Rifleman LR van Zylam were not absent without leave.

It was found that they could also not be responsible for their detention by Mozambican authorities.

The three were captured while swimming in Mozambican territory in September.

In a statement released by Defence Headquarters, it was said that the men had now completed their national service.

They had left for home as part of the annual clearing-out after their two-year military stint.

On September 12, a ground and air search was launched for the men after they disappeared from their unit in the Eastern Cape.

Their unit was stationed on the Mozambique border.

After months of negotiations between South African and Mozambican authorities, the men were released last week.

They were placed in quarantine at the Military Hospital in Pretoria on their arrival in Pretoria.

The board of inquiry sat this week and the men were cleared.

Now the three men will be able to spend Christmas with their families.

Corporal Kolenda is from the Natal South Coast, Rifleman Toth from Kimberley and Rifleman van Zylam from Bedford.
I expected a bullet, said freed rifleman

 Own Correspondent

KIMBERLEY — "They made us believe we would be killed" — these were the words of 20-year-old Rifleman Sander Toth, who returned to Kimberley earlier this week just in time to spend Christmas with his family after being a political prisoner in Mozambique for more than three months.

DEATH THREATS

"They constantly threatened to kill us," he said. "They split us up and told each of us that the others had already been shot and it would be our turn next."

Sander spent two months alone in a cell in Mithowa

"I discovered that about five of the prisoners were also from South Africa. There were gaps under the door where they shoved our food into our cells and we used to shout to each other through these holes."

Left alone in prison, Sander remembers that the worst part was the food. "They fed us on rice, porridge and fish-heads or intestines."

He expected to spend between two and eight years in prison "That is what they kept telling me, but one morning I was bundled up and taken to Komatipoort. That was the first time I knew I was going to be OK."

During the trip Sander saw the other two South African soldiers for the first time since the beginning of their ordeal.

The three returned to South Africa on December 13 and were admitted to No 1 Military Hospital at Voortrekkerhoogte for observation.

Sitting in his parents' Kimberley home Sander, captured with two other South African soldiers by the Mozambican Government in September, spoke of his ordeal:

"We arrived at the Mozambican border in the Eastern Transvaal on September 12 and after putting up our tents we (Sander, Rifleman L R van Zuidam and Corporal P Kolenda) went for a swim in the Letaba River.

The three went to sit under a tree after their swim and were captured by nine Mozambican soldiers.

"We spent two days in a little town near the border and were then taken to Maputo, where we were questioned."

Sander said they were kept in Maputo for a month, during which time they remained handcuffed. "We weren't physically abused in any way, although we were constantly threatened with knives."

During this time none of the three ever thought they would return to South Africa except maybe in wooden boxes," Sander joked yesterday.
Mozambican economy hit hard by rebels

MAPUTO — Economic activity in Mozambique declined by 20 percent during 1985, largely because of the heavy damage inflicted on the country's economy by the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR).

HOPES DASHED

In a review of 1985, Mozambique's national news agency AIM said this dashed hopes that 1985 would see an upturn in the country's economic fortunes.

"Supplies of basic goods, including clothing, soap and cooking oil were thus reduced still further.

"Export earnings fell as did earnings from the transit trade due to South African-sponsored sabotage of several of Mozambique's railways."

The war meant that Mozambique had to devote a very large part of its meagre resources to military expenditure, with defence and security accounting for 33 percent of the national budget in 1985.

This figure was likely to increase to 42 percent in 1986, AIM reported.

Military initiative had passed to the Mozambican armed forces, the MNR continued to "inflict heavy damage" on the economy.

The worst single incident was the sacking of the town of Luabo, on the north bank of the Zambezi, on July 30 in which the most modern of the country's six sugar mills was destroyed.

For Mozambique, the most important event in 1985 was undoubtedly the capture of the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa and the seizing of documents which "uncovered the full scope of continuing South African support for the MNR."

MNR communications were disrupted and the government's authority was restored to large areas which had been terrorised by the "bandits."

As a result of South Africa's "duplicity", the joint security commission created in terms of the Nkomati Accord ceased to function, although talks between South African and Mozambican Ministers had continued.

NO RESULTS

But these talks had not brought any positive result and South African planes had continued to violate Mozambican air space ferrying supplies to the rebels, AIM said.
The Star’s Africa
News Service

HARARE — Zimbabwean troops fighting MNR rebels are to remain in Mozambique indefinitely, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said last night.

Asked in a television interview if he could set a time limit on the deployment of troops in Mozambique, Mr Mugabe said it had originally been estimated that they would be there for four to six months.

"But it would be exceedingly foolish to have a time limit now, as the enemy is continuing to arm and supply the bandits," he said.

Zimbabwe first sent forces to Mozambique early in 1983 to help guard the fuel pipeline from Beira. In August the operation took a new turn when thousands more Zimbabwean soldiers were sent there to go on the offensive against MNR rebels.

10,000 TROOPS

It is believed there are about 10,000 troops there but Mr Mugabe has said he was prepared to send up to 30,000 soldiers if it was necessary.

Mr Mugabe said last night that in some areas there were now fewer attacks by guerrillas and it was his hope that the joint operations with the Mozambique Army would succeed in restoring peace.

Last week it was announced that a joint force had overrun a rebel base in the marshlands between the Pungwe and Bush rivers which had harboured more than 600 "bandits".

The Zimbabwe Army said that 52 "bandits" had been killed and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured.

A spokesman said the battle lasted two days and it was from a base called Kachada that the rebels had launched attacks on the roads to Beira and Maputo in the Inchope area.
security police

by

Johnsmeshing in
Portuguese

WARNING

Names

by

Stephanie Tereblanche

High-profile cases and police dept. bare grotesque portent of
continuing war with renegade Mozambique resistance
members of the Mozambique independence movement
In reprisal for South Africa's campaign
against the Mozambican resistance, the South African security
authorities have arrested a number of Mozambicans who were
living in the country. The arrests are in connection with events in
recent days in Mozambique, where the Mozambican resistance
forces have been engaged in a series of battles with South African
forces. The arrests are seen as a move by the South African security
authorities to disrupt the activities of the Mozambican resistance
forces. The Mozambican resistance forces have been engaged in a
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forces. The Mozambican resistance forces have been engaged in a
series of battles with South African forces in recent days.
LISBON — The rebel movement seeking to overthrow the Mozambican Government charged last week that South Africa was sending 1,000 troops to the Marxist nation to help protect crucial power lines, roads and rail lines from attack by the insurgents.

In a statement issued to reporters here, Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) secretary-general Mr. Evaristo Fernandes said the alleged South African force, made up of regular troops on a voluntary basis, would be led by a Commandant Marx, "formerly of the German army."

No further identification was given in Mr. Fernandes's statement.

He said the troops would be issued military uniforms by Escom and would protect strategic targets frequently sabotaged by the MNR.

Power lines from Mozambique's Cahora Bassa hydro-electric plant supplying South Africa.

Return power lines from South Africa to Maputo and the main road and railroad linking Maputo with the South African border.

The alleged operation, according to Mr. Fernandes's statement, "represents a final proof of the Bantustanization of Mozambique, accepted by Mozambican President Samora Machel, and against which we will fight."

Tanzania and Zimbabwe, neighbouring "front-line" states, have reportedly sent troops to help President Machel's Fretilin government fight the rebels, while South Africa, which has admitted training, funding and equipping the MNR in the past, signed a mutual non-aggression pact with the Mozambican Government last year.

A spokesman for the South African Defence Forces told Sapa that he had no comment to make on Mr. Fernandes's claims.

An Escom spokesman denied any knowledge of the supplying of military uniforms to South African troops operating in Mozambique and said, "We are not a military organization."
Political Staff

THE State President, Mr P W Botha, yesterday threatened to expel one million foreign black workers from South Africa in retaliation for their countries’ support for sanctions against South Africa.

He also said South Africa might now deny neighbouring black states the use of South African roads, railways and harbours for their exports and imports and could end other forms of co-operation.

Mr Botha told students at Potchefstroom University that the moves were being considered because of last week’s United Nations Security Council resolution advocating sanctions against South Africa.

He said the people repatriated would be informed that the action was “solely due to the decision of the Security Council”.

If implemented the mass repatriation would have severe implications for industries such as the goldmines and for countries like Lesotho and Mozambique, where South African companies recruit large numbers of foreign workers.

The economies of Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi and Tanzania would be hard-hit, if not crippled, if they could no longer export or import goods through South Africa.

Mr Botha’s threat is seen as an attempt to force the neighbouring black states to abandon their support for disinvestment from South Africa and the imposition of sanctions.

‘Illegal’

Sapa reports that Mr Botha yesterday termed the Security Council’s decision “illogical and unfounded”, saying it threatened the economic stability and development of the whole of Southern Africa.

“No government with self-respect, no country with self-respect, can tolerate such an unheard decision against it without taking steps to neutralise it,” he said.

“I have ordered that the relevant South African organizations under take an urgent survey of how many migrant workers there are in the country — and also where they are employed — so that the government may evaluate effective measures to send them back to their countries of origin.”

“The countries attempting to introduce punitive measures against South Africa will likely follow up their declared concern about the welfare of the blacks with funds for employment opportunities for the hundreds of thousands of workers who will have to return to their countries of origin should the Security Council continue its campaign against South Africa.”

Mr Botha said the US and Britain, which abstained in the UN vote, had adopted “a realistic approach” which recognized that black people would not benefit from sanctions.

The Security Council would have to be blamed if South Africa’s infrastructure was no longer available to Southern African states.

“Naturally there are also other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural cooperation which may fall victim, should the Security Council continue on its present course.”

Mr Botha warned that if the “terrorist onslaught” continued, South Africa would meet the threat with its full military force.

Turning to conditions for negotiations, he said that he would not enter talks with people propagating ‘communist’ godlessness” or civil disobedience.

Mr Botha’s stance was a clear indication that sanctions as a strategy would not bring about change in Southern Africa as hoped for by its advocates.

“It is tragic that Mr Botha did not use this opportunity and the little time we have left to announce once and for all the end of apartheid,” he said.

“This would guarantee economic growth, acceptance by the international community and bring enormous benefits both to South Africa and her neighbours,” he said.
yesterday in protest against deaths due to unrest.

Migrants and Britian, which abstained in the UN vote, has adopted a "realistic approach" which recognize that black people would not benefit from sanctions.

The Security Council would have to blame if South Africa's infra-structure was no longer available to Southern African states.

Naturally there are also other important forms of economic, technical, financial, medical and agricultural co-operation which may fall victim, should the Security Council continue on its present course.

Mr Botha warned that if the terrorist onslaught continued South Africa would meet the threat with its full military force.

Turning to conditions for negotiations he said that he would not enter into talks with people propagating "communist godlessness" or civil disobedience.

Sapa reports Bishop Desmond Tutu, Bishop of Johannesburg, as saying last night that sanctions were aimed not at punishing South Africa but at urging it to be welcomed into the family of free nations.

He described the possible expulsion of migrant workers from South Africa as "an immature response".

The South African Government is going to end up having no friends left.

Anthony Johnson reports that the Progressive Federal Party's spokesman on labour and foreign-affairs, Dr Alex Boraine, described Mr Botha's threat as "an exposure of the government's strategy of economic imperialism on the sub-continent.

Mockery

This vicious threat makes a mockery of the government's previous statements of concern for the welfare of the Southern African region.

Mr Botha's stance was a clear indication that sanctions as a strategy would not bring about change in Southern Africa as hoped for by its advocates.

It is tragic that Mr Botha did not use this opportunity and the little time we have left to announce once and for all the end of apartheid.

"This would guarantee economic growth, acceptance by the international community and bring enormous benefits both to South Africa and her neighbours" he said.

Members of the railways police regional task force after a confrontation with 1 000 marching youths in Guguletu yesterday.
SA will fight alongside communists, CP is told

BLOEMFONTEIN
Young South Africans will be fighting with communist forces against anti-communists in Mozambique, the Conservative Party congress in Bloemfontein was told yesterday.

A motion expressing serious concern at South Africa's growing involvement in Mozambique and the Government's "inexplicable and contradictory actions against the Mozambican resistance movement, the MNR" was unanimously approved.

Delegates also discussed the possible involvement of the South African Defence Force in the protection of power lines from the Cabora Bassa dam to the Republic.

Mr Tom Langley, CP MP for Soutpansberg, said the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, had admitted that the Government had supported the MNR with between R12 million and R16 million and other logistic aid up to March 16 last year, when the Nkomati Accord was signed.

Then it had turned around and started acting against the MNR.

The MNR, he said, was the Mozambican equivalent of Angola's Unita rebel movement which was still supported by the Government.

Referring to the power lines, Mr Langley said the MNR had made it clear it would continue its armed struggle.

If South African troops were used to help protect the lines, the paradoxical situation would arise where they would be fighting with communist forces, against anti-marxists.

There were 21 500 communist troops and advisers in Mozambique, consisting of Cubans, Koreans, Russians and others.

These were helping as South Africa was, to prop up President Machel's puppet regime.

Criticising the SABC, Mr Langley said the corporation's radio and television channels were being used to condition the whites in South Africa for their total abdication from power.

Speaking on a motion condemning the "growing partnership between the SABC-TV, radio and Press against white self-determination", he described the director-general of the SABC, Mr Raan Eksdeen, as one of "Mr Fik Botha's mafia".

-- Sapa
Mozambique Claims SA Still Supporting Rebels
Diary describes 17 months of clandestine SA aid to MNR rebels

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

South Africa is meeting urgently with Mozambique at the border between the two countries today following the public exposure that the SA Defence Force had dropped supplies to the Mozambican National Resistance Movement since the signing of the Nkomati Accord.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, and senior officials of the South African Government were to meet their Mozambican counterparts to convey the findings of an official South African investigation which largely confirmed that the rebels had been materially assisted over the past 17 months.

Regular SA Air Force flights to the MNR bushheadquarters in Southern Mozambique were codenamed "Firefly" and involved secret visits by the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Louis Nel, to the guerrilla's main base, which was confirmed by Mr. Botha and the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, last night.

However, they rejected Mozambique's charge that these were violations of the Nkomati Accord.

South Africa and the SADF had at all times upheld the Accord, they said. They would be explaining to Mozambique today that humanitarian aid and, the SADF flights, the submarine mission and Mr Nel's visits had all been undertaken in the cause of bringing peace to the Mozambique civil war that South Africa had been obliged to render certain assistance to the MNR in exchange for the release of Russian prisoners and in an attempt to isolate the movement's field commanders from their recalcitrant political masters in Lusaka.

The evidence that South Africa had helped the MNR came to light when a joint attack by a South African air and land force from Mozambique and Zimbabwe recently overran the rebel's Gorongosa headquarters.

Among documents captured was a South African-printed diary kept by Mr J Vaz which appeared to have been the rebel's journal. In it, neatly written in Portuguese, were entries on the kind and dates of equipment supplied to the rebels, including weapons and ammunition, vehicles, radars and computers.

Records were kept of supply drops, movements of SAAF Dakota and C-130 aircraft to Gorongosa airport, and of meetings between the MNR and South African officials.

The diary also made mention of certain SADF officers who were apparently not in agreement with the Nkomati Accord and who had made disparaging remarks about the role that Mr Botha and other members of the Government were playing. (The officers named have categorically denied this.)

Mr Botha was invited to come to Maputo on Monday to Monday to exchange the diary and to hear President Samora Machel's concern that there had been "more than a breach" of the Nkomati Accord.

He told Mr Botha that in his report to the Security Commission set up to police the Accord should suspend its work.

Mr Botha relayed the evidence to the State President, Mr F W de Klerk, and General Malan in Pretoria on Monday.

An investigation appointed immediately by the President reported yesterday that the allegations were broadly true. However, some excerpts from the diary were not correct and, with some exception, it was not true that weapons and munitions had been given to the MNR.

A limited quantity of weapons was flown to Gorongosa on August 21, 1985. The MNR's problem of implementing ceasefires had been done on the same purpose.

Mr Botha said that Mozambique had asked South Africa to try to bring about a ceasefire and that Maputo had said it had been informed of the necessity for flights and communications in this regard.

Mr Nel had visited Gorongosa for this very purpose, and Maputo had been told of one of these visits.

When the United States asked South Africa to give the MNR a cease-fire, the rebels were kept up to R150,000 as an inducement.

The revelations that South Africa had been assisting the MNR after it signed the peace-accord with Mozambique came hard on the heels of the latest SADF operations in Angola.

The two developments are almost certain to increase South Africa's relations with the West and embarras the United States which recently returned its ambassador to Pretoria.

Captured document spells out the links

Political Correspondent

The diary which exposed South Africa's clandestine aid to the Mozambican National Resistance Movement (MNR) was found among documents captured when a combined force of the Mozambique and Zimbabwe defence forces recently overran the rebel's headquarters.

The South African Government has not been allowed to take the diary for inspection or for reading in its entirety, but excerpts read to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, in Maputo on Monday were largely confirmed by South Africa's own investigations.

Mr Botha said that the extracts pertaining to meetings and communications between him and MNR leaders during the course of the series of ceasefires talks last year, are accurate.

The investigation ordered by President F W Botha into the diary's claims found some entries were not correct. There were, for example, with one exception no supplies of weapons or ammunition.

The diary mentions particular supplies dropped by the SADF before the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16, 1984.

The South African Government has not confirmed or denied this, but the Mozambique Government told the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, on Monday that Pretoria had undertaken to run up to the Accord that the rebels would not be assisted.

RESTRAINT

Mr Botha said last night that South Africa had clearly said in the run-up to the Accord that both sides ought to act with restraint. By this was meant that people should not cross the border to attack any targets, he said.

Mr Botha said that South Africa had no publicly admitted that it had helped the MNR before the signing of the Accord.

The following were among the excerpts from the diary read to Mr. Botha on Monday:

- July 29, 1984. A message from Pretoria to Gorongosa headquarters - the secretary general of the MNR, Mr. Avo Fernandes, and two men would be arriving at the rebel base with a 26-ton supply drop in August. The group would return with an aircraft carrying more supplies.
- August 16, 1984. Vaz has a meeting in Pretoria where AK-47s and ammunition are available for the MNR. However, there is a transport problem as neither the SA Air Force nor the Navy may be used as this would be in violation of the Nkomati Accord. Consideration should be given to the use of civil aircraft.
- August 21, 1984. A list of material to be brought back to Gorongosa includes AR-47s, ammunition, bazookas, blankets, radars and compasses.
- September 1, 1984. Vaz is at a meeting at which it is decided that a certain General Enrico would be evacuated from Mozambique as a submarine.
- September 6, 1984. Certain humanitarian aid to be supplied by SADF.
- June 6, 1985. Message from Pretoria to say that the power problem has been solved and that four broadcast systems had been arranged.
- June 14, 1985. Mr Louis Nel visits Gorongosa.

AIRCRAFT

- July 7, 1985. Fernandes and another are flown in on an aircraft that will return Mr Nel and his party (presumably on a second visit).

The diary appears to have been compiled for a secret meeting at which it is decided that a certain General Enrico would be evacuated from Mozambique as a submarine.
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AIRCRAFT
South Africa admits that ‘technical’ violations have occurred

Pik Botha, Malan forced to backtrack on Nkomati

By Gary van Staden, Political Reporter

Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha flew to Komatipoort yesterday to admit that “technical” violations of the Nkomati Accord had occurred — despite countless denials by Pretoria.

But Mr Botha is not the only Cabinet Minister forced to correct previous statements on the issue of South African assistance to the MNR.

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan told Parliament this year that South Africa was no longer assisting the rebels in Mozambique.

He said his Government had supported the MNR until the accord was signed but that aid had ceased afterwards.

Then this week General Malan admitted the South African Defence Force had been assisting the MNR after the accord but that aid had been “humanitarian”.

Some of the comments South African Government spokesmen have made during the last year on the issue of Nkomati violations include:

- August ‘84. After holding discussions with the Mozambique Government in Maputo on the issue of peace talks with the MNR, Mr Botha said “The most the South African Government can or will do is to discuss the implementation of the accord with the MNR.”
- “However, our discussions would in no way contravene the letter and spirit of the accord. “We will do nothing that has not been cleared with the Mozambique Government first.”
- Asked if South Africa would be willing to play the role of “middlesmen” between Maputo and the MNR, Mr Botha said “We will not interfere in the internal affairs of another country.”

The Reagan Administration helped bring the two sides together and has hailed the accord as an achievement of its “constructive engagement” policy.

The official said Mr Reagan had expressed distress during his meeting with the Mozambican President.

“The president indicated it was worth seeking to shield and work with the accord to satisfy both sides.” — Sapa-Associated Press

Machel calls for US support

The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — President Samora Machel called for support for Mozambique by the United States and its private sector during his meeting with President Ronald Reagan yesterday.

He had sought their participation in putting Mozambique’s natural resources “at the service of our economic and social development”, Mr Machel said after the meeting.

A senior Administration official said the Mozambicans clearly wanted maximum support from America and other western countries.

“I am convinced the meeting has established a solid basis for long-term co-operation in all fields between Mozambique and the United States,” said Mr Machel.

The letter and spirit of the accord

- February ‘85 Mr Botha told Parliament the Government had not been able to verify allegations by Maputo that South African aid to the MNR rebels was continuing.
- March ‘85 Deputy Foreign Minister Mr Louis Nel said in London “Our priority now is to help get rid of the MNR and to work with the international community to block their supplies.”
- March ‘85. Mr Botha delivered a message to President Samora Machel of Mozambique detailing measures he said had been taken to prevent support reaching the MNR.

Mr Botha said this week “The (Mozambican) allegations, in broad terms are correct and the accord was violated.”

He emphasised, however, that the South African Government, specifically, had not as such contravened the peace pact with Mozambique although it appeared “on the face of it.”
Is Pretoria in full accord on Nkomati?

PAUL BELL/Political Correspondent

Government credibility, at this early stage, rests on its ability to provide some credible, detailed answers to the more obvious questions raised by the diary.

■ QUESTION: If Mozambique was aware in general terms of a peace initiative and approved of it — as SA has indicated — how come that government has reacted so hotly to the contents of the diary?

It has interpreted the actions as a breach of the Accord, so much so that Machel apparently even wanted to suspend the activities of the Joint Security Commission, established to monitor observance of the Accord.

■ QUESTION: Why, if some parts of the diary are accurate, should others not be? Botha was at pains to stress that the diary was written in a language that even two SADF Portuguese-speaking officers had difficulty in translating, and that the transcripts should not be regarded as the last word on the accuracy of the statements in the entries.

He couldn't say if the diary was genuine, but it looked so. For example, descriptions of meetings between Renamo, himself and Malan in Pretoria late last year were a brief but fairly accurate portrayal of what the ministers had told Renamo.

But the diary refers to messages between SADF officers, including SADF chief General Constant Viljoen, and Gorongosa, in which disparaging remarks were made about Botha and members of the government, purporting to convey that SADF officers did not agree with the Accord and the role government was playing in the peace process.

The officers, Botha said, categorically deny sending any such messages to Renamo. The problem here is two-fold. Any admis-
JULY 20, 1984: A message sent from Pretoria to Dhlabama at Gorongosa, reading "Secretary-general (Fernandes of Renamo) with two of our men are leaving with 20 tons of material on August 1, 1984. Drop to take place east of Injama. From there the group will be brought back on August 7, 1984, on an aircraft bringing back more material. You must secure the dropping zone and radio communications before August 1. It will not be possible to make the drop at Gorongosa. Please confirm the coordinates as follows (given East and South). The zone in East of the Injama railway line."

"A COUPLE OF DAYS LATER": Vaz will depart Gorongosa on August 6, 1984, from where he will board an SA ship at 16h00 on August 8. He arrives in Durban on August 11, where he is met by SADF officers.

A RECORD of a meeting in Pretoria with Vaz on August 16, where it is reported to him that ammunition and AK47s for Renamo are available, but there is a transport problem. It is stated that neither the SAAF nor the Navy can be used to transport the equipment because it violates the Accord, so consideration should be given to the use of civilian aircraft.

AUGUST 21: A list of material to be taken back to Gorongosa, including AK47s, fuel, bazookas, blankets, two radio transmitters, stationery and compasses.

AUGUST 22: An officer will go to Gorongosa to determine the landing zone. The aircraft must land on the airfield to achieve better utilisation of cargo space, as parachute drops would be less cost-effective.

AUGUST 27 and 28: A number of Dakota flights between SA and Gorongosa are listed.

A RECORD of a meeting on September 1, at which Vaz is present and when it is decided that a certain General Enrico will be evacuated from Mozambique by submarine, another general (not clear) will enter SA by car through the Kruger Park, and a certain General Antonio Pedro will come "virtually by foot".

A RECORD of a meeting on September 6 in Pretoria, where Vaz is promised that certain humanitarian aid would be supplied to Gorongosa by SAAF C-130s, and that these flights will continue in the future.

OCTOBER 19-22, 1984: A number of Dakota flights to Gorongosa and Maputo province. A C-130 flight to one other location is listed.

JUNE 5, 1985: A message from Pretoria to Dhlabama that energy problems at Gorongosa have now been solved, and that four radio broadcast systems are ready for supply.

A RECORD of a message on June 14 to Dhlabama, reporting on a visit by SA deputy Foreign minister Louw Nel.

JUNE 24: Dhlabama acknowledges receipt of a previous supply of equipment and complains that he does not have sufficient arms to resist encirclement by Pembio.

JULY 17: Fernandes and another to be flown in on an aircraft, which will also bring (take?) back Nel and his party.
Is Govt in control of the SADF, asks agency

The Star's Foreign News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government, news service, AIM, has rejected Foreign Minister Pik Botha’s assertion that South Africa’s violations of the Nkomati Accord were “technical.”

In a commentary on the admitted violations, AIM said these raised the question of whether the South African Government was in control of its armed forces. The news agency was sceptical of Mr. Botha’s claim that the violations had been aimed at bringing the MNR rebel leaders to negotiations with the Fretilin Government.

“No matter what Mr. Botha may say, discussions about violations of a treaty cannot be handled in terms of the degree of those violations,” AIM said “A violation of an agreement is a violation, regardless of how serious it may be considered.”

AIM recalled that in the past the South African Government had merely admitted there were “individuals” inside South Africa who were continuing to support the MNR.

‘CANNOT BE BRUSHED ASIDE’

“Now the South African authorities are admitting the involvement of their own armed forces. None of this can be brushed aside with the word ‘technical’.”

The presence of South African aircraft in Mozambique airspace resupplying the rebels, of South African submarines in Mozambique waters carrying rebels to and from Mozambique, all after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, were not technical matters, said AIM.

“Up to now the Mozambique Government has refrained from directly accusing the South African Government of being consciously involved in these violations. But it is becoming increasingly difficult to make a distinction between the South African Government and those forces inside South Africa (including the armed forces) who are continuing to give support to the MNR.”

“To us, the situation at the moment appears extremely serious.

“Either the South African Government is in control of its armed forces and knew all along about the violations of the accord — or it is not in control and reached a tacit agreement with military hardliners whereby the Government agreed to turn a blind eye and did not ask too many questions about what its generals were up to.”

Referring to Mr. Botha’s statement that troops were sent into Mozambique to defend personnel building an airstrip, AIM asked “Could this perhaps be the airstrip that formed part of the MNR headquarters known as Casa Banana in central Mozambique which was seized by the Mozambican and Zimbabwean armed forces at the end of August?”
Malan says Mozambique was notified in advance

Defence Minister General Magnus Malan has defended those South Africans involved in what he termed "so-called technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord.

Speaking to reporters last night, General Malan said President Samora Machel had been informed beforehand about the alleged violations which had all been designed to bring the warring Mozambique parties to the negotiating table.

But President Machel had not asked for details of what he called the "technicalities".

Mr Malan suggested these details together with Mozambique Government mistrust had given rise to the latest outburst from Maputo about violations of the security accord.

The incidents now under the spotlight took place in May and June this year. South African officials, using what Mr Malan called "great initiative", explored the possibility of resuming the peace talks between the Frelimo Government and the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement which had broken down last October.

The then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louw Nel, exercised his "freedom of movement as chairman of the Joint Security Commission" by visiting the camps inside Mozambique three times.

"He did not need to ask for approval to do this," Mr Malan said. "If fully agree with everything he did in this regard."

Mr Nel's visits required preparatory trips into the territory and arranging transport when he was there. This entailed "about nine flights" into Mozambique by SAAP aircraft.

Defence Force personnel involved in this had carried AK47 rifles for their own protection.

The Russian weapons had been selected because ammunition for them was more easily available in Mozambique than for South African weapons.

"Each of these so-called breaches of the accord was caused only to get the two sides together," said Mr Malan.

He said it was a scandal that "suggestive remarks" were levelled against the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand-Vygoen, who had worked so hard for the success of the Nkomati Accord.
Inconsistent on MNR rebels

BARRY STREEK

Recent disclosures of South African support for the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique have contradicted assurances given this year by two cabinet ministers and a deputy minister. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Defence General Magnus Malan and former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Louis Nel all gave public assurances that support for Renamo had ended.

On April 25, Mr Botha admitted in Parliament that Renamo had been backed in the past. However, after the signing of the Nkomati Accord “all aid was terminated”.

On May 14, General Malan said in reply to a question “The standpoint of the government that no support of any nature or form may be given to Renamo since the signing of the Nkomati accord has repeatedly been brought to the attention of members and employees of the Defence Force.

“Officers have also been instructed to ensure by means of informal discussion that members of the Defence Force understand the standpoint of the government and support it.”

He also gave the assurance that after an investigation “no evidence could be found of any direct or indirect support by the South African Defence Force to Renamo since the signing of the accord”.

On June 26, Mr Nel issued a statement after President Samora Machel alleged that the South Africa was continuing to support the rebels. Mr Nel said then, “The whole matter of possible support for the rebels from South African territory has been investigated in depth. I want to say positively that South Africa is in no way supporting Renamo (MNR) directly or indirectly.”
RENAISSANCE, Says diary
SADLY PLEDGE TO BACK

GERALD TWIGE, News After News Service
The Pigeon is famous for its ability to navigate long distances. It has a keen sense of smell and can detect the magnetic field of the Earth. Pigeons also have a good memory and can return to their loft even after being released far away. 

The Pigeon can drink water from various sources, including contaminated sources. They are also able to drink water through their beak without opening it. The Pigeon's vision is not as good as a human's, but it is still able to see better than a human in the dark. The Pigeon's hearing is also very good, allowing it to hear sounds that are not audible to humans. 

The Pigeon is known for its ability to fly long distances without getting lost. It is able to use several different methods to navigate, including the Earth's magnetic field, the position of the sun, and the position of the stars.

The Pigeon has a diet that includes seeds, grains, fruits, and insects. They are also known to eat other birds' food, such as birdseed. The Pigeon is able to digest its food quickly, allowing it to eat large amounts of food at once. The Pigeon is also able to store fat in its liver, which helps it survive in cold weather. 

The Pigeon is a social bird, often seen in flocks. They are known to be aggressive when defending their territory. The Pigeon is also known for its ability to communicate with each other through a variety of sounds.

In conclusion, the Pigeon is a remarkable bird with a unique set of skills and abilities. Its ability to navigate and communicate, as well as its diet and physiology, make it a fascinating subject of study. Understanding the Pigeon can help us better understand the natural world and our place in it.
'We want to eliminate MNR'

SA changes policy on Mozambique

LONDON — The South African Government has given up trying to arrange a peace agreement between the Frelimo Government and the Mozambique National Resistance, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, said here in an interview.

He said South Africa was now seeking ways of co-operating with Frelimo to eliminate the MNR threat.

The shift in policy followed a series of bilateral meetings between the two governments after which they reaffirmed their commitment to the March 1984 Nkomati Accord ending covert South African support for the MNR rebels.

HARDENED

Mr Nel said Frelimo and MNR attitudes had hardened. The MNR was determined to press for a military solution while Frelimo was seeking international co-operation to cut off MNR supply lines.

Mr Nel said, "Our priority now is to help get rid of the MNR and to work with the international community to block their supplies."

Foreign Minister Mr P K Botha said two weeks ago that police had uncovered a counterfeiting gang in Johannesburg which had been printing false money as well as MNR propaganda. The money had been used to finance arms and other support for the MNR.

Having cut off that South African source of aid to the MNR, and moved 10 South African Defence Force members with MNR links, South Africa was now drawing attention to the support provided by wealthy Portuguese ex-colonials living overseas.

The main foreign MNR backer was Mr Antonio Champalimaud, whose extensive business interests in Mozambique were expropriated after independence. Another was Mr Manuel Bulhões, former owner of the oil refinery in Maputo.

Other foreign support came from Gulf Arab states, ostensibly in support of up to four million Muslims living in the north of Mozambique.

Mr Nel said South Africa had strengthened its border patrols, declared its Mozambique border airspace a restricted zone and set up a chain of radar stations to detect low-flying aircraft. It is also co-operating with the Mozambique Government in its effort to stop infiltration through bordering countries.

The Financial Times News Service
By GERALD SHAW

Hope for new era in the Defence Force

IN SPITE of appearances to the contrary, the early retirement of General Constand Viljoen as Chief of the Defence Force, announced in the debate on the Defence Vote this week, has nothing to do with the Cabinda debacle. It has been on the cards for some time.

But General Viljoen's departure to begin a new career as a farmer at the age of 52, we may hope, could signal a change in the SADF role and style of operations in Southern Africa.

The controversial policy of covert destabilization of the sub-continent in the past decade has tended to cut across the country's political and diplomatic objectives.

The agreements of Lusaka and Nkomati were hailed as significant diplomatic achievements, as indeed they were, appearing to usher in 2 new era in regional relations.

Since then it has seemed on occasion that the military's covert operations, and the Department of Foreign Affairs, in their regional diplomacy, have remained at cross-purposes, in methods if not in ultimate goals. It has sometimes seemed as if the military were not under the proper control of the civil arm of government or were poorly co-ordinated with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

The effect has been to cast doubt on the good faith of South Africa as a signatory of solemn international agreements. So much so that the Nkomati Accord has been on the point of collapse. The Cabinda affair was merely the climax of an unhappy trend of events.

It has cast doubt on the Republic's commitment to getting the Cubans out of Angola and securing peace and independence in Namibia.

For some months informed observers have been aware of General Viljoen's impending retirement and his replacement by General Jannie Geldenhuys, 50, who is said to have a rather more sophisticated grasp of political realities and the necessities of international relations.

We may hope that a new era in the South African Defence Force is dawning. Time will tell.

What has been wrong in the past? Can the SADF not claim that its belatedly adopted policy of covert sponsorship of the MNR rebels (Renamo) in Mozambique forced President Machel to the negotiating table, resulting in the banishment of the ANC from Mozambique and a massive gain in security for South Africa?

Certainly, there is truth in this claim. The trouble is that South Africa has failed to keep its side of the bargain, as some observers see it, because the ravages of the MNR, which Pretoria undertook to curb, have continued unabated.

There is a perception that the SADF massively stepped up the MNR's supplies and equipment on the eve of the signing of the Nkomati Accord so much so that the MNR has been enabled to continue in uninterrupted operation, even if South Africa has scrupulously upheld the letter of its undertakings since the signing of the accord.

The SADF has subsequently had to go to extraordinary lengths to demonstrate its good faith to President Machel and the international community, even to the extent of discharging some members of the SADF on the grounds that they 'sympathized' with the MNR. And this after General Viljoen had written a remarkable letter to the Cape Times to assure the South African public of the loyalty of the SADF to the State President.

This, then, was the background for the stormy debate on the Defence Vote this week. At issue was the lack of credibility of SADF statements as the Leader of the Opposition put it, he would prefer not to be lied to.

Dr Slabbert recalled that Parliament and the South African people had been the victims of 'systematic deception' in the Angola war 18 months ago. The same applied to the destabilization of Mozambique. It was quite clear that the whole world knew that the denials were 'obvious and blatant lies'.

The whole world, that is, except the Parliament of South Africa.

Parliamentary uproar

It is a pity that Mr Graham McIntosh, who made some telling points in the debate, should have used somewhat emotive and hyperbolic analogies in addressing the same theme.

The ensuing parliamentary uproar distracted attention from the merits of much of what he had to say.

The SADF for years has been a conservative Christian of strong convictions. The moral dilemmas created for South Africans by SADF policy in the past decade are very real to him. But his language was certainly incautious and he did well to withdraw the offending expressions after discussions with Dr Slabbert and his colleagues, some of whom were angered by his unfortunate choice of language.

Mr McIntosh outlined an aggressive pattern of SADF activity in Southern Africa in the last decade, beginning with the illegal invasion of Angola and followed by covert sponsorship of guerrilla movements in neighbouring states.

In Mozambique this meant sponsoring and sustaining an insurgent movement which has committed terrorism on a large scale. Involving the death of innocent civilians in the bombing of buses and trains and the sabotage of vital installations. The depredations of the MNR are a matter of record and have indeed been horrifying.

As part of this pattern of destabilization of the sub-continent, Mr McIntosh pointed to the Seychelles debacle, and allegations of subversion in the Zimbabwe Air Force, the blowing up of an ammunition dump near Harare, attacks on bridges and transport links between Zimbabwe and Mozambique, and so on.

As he put it, "We have become a major aggressor in Southern Africa. We have trained people to bomb, to kill innocent people - in simple words, to terrorize."

Plainly, a policy of destabilization based on false premises poses a genuine moral dilemma for Christians. Mr McIntosh spoke with conviction for the values he believes in.

"Ordinary decent South Africans have seen the Defence Force use public money to do things against countries and innocent people which can only horrify and disgust them. People who have been brought up and brought up, and themselves bring their children, up, not to tell lies in the simple biblical belief that Satan is the father of lies, discover that the furious denials of support for Renamo or of the occupation of southern Angola were nothing but lies."

These are grave words. It took courage for Graham McIntosh to utter them. He may disagree with him or dismiss his conviction as naive. But our public life is enriched by his steadfastness and his fine example.
SA and Mozambique's Marxist experiment

NICK BARNARDT, formerly attached to Stellenbosch University's Institute for the Study of Marxism, and now with the university's Bureau for Economic Research, is completing a doctoral thesis on ideology and economics in Mozambique. He analyses some of the lessons for South Africa in Mozambique's first 10 years of independence.

In a troubled time when economic and political solutions are being sought in South Africa, it is perhaps fitting to examine pointers which a neighbouring country's experience may provide to South Africa's celebration in Mozambique of that country's tenth independence anniversary, which provides such an opportunity.

Some observers would refer to the abject state of the Mozambican economy when arguing that Marxist ideology and socialist economics are incompatible with African realities. In a sense they would be right—it is widely held, even by the Freimo government itself, that a number of Mozambique's recent economic problems result from the drastic and doctrinaire implementation of socialist policies in the late seventies.

It is equally true, however, that various other factors—especially the severe drought of 1982—1984, and the massive economic damage inflicted by the Renamo movement—have played at least as important a role in precipitating the economy's current state of collapse. The latter factors have had such a pervasive effect that they seriously limit the value of Mozambique as a potential testing-ground for Marxist-inspired socialism in Africa.

However, Mozambique holds other important lessons for our country which go back further than a mere decade. The development of Freiito's ideology and strategy as a resistance movement has particular relevance for aspects of the current situation in South Africa.

When the Frente de Libertacao de Mozambique was formed as an alliance between three fledgling resistance movements in 1962, there was no formal indication of Marxist ideology or socialist orientation. The initial emphasis fell on the unifying goal of political independence.

By 1969, however, the movement as a whole and its first leader, Eduardo Mondlane, had undergone considerable radicalisation.

Frelimo's second congress of 1968 had brought an important internal conflict between two main groupings to the fore. Broadly speaking, the reformist wing envisaged a modified version of the colony's capitalist-oriented system, while the revolutionaries insisted on a radical transformation of the economy to end all forms of dependence and exploitation of man by man.

The Congress proved a clear victory for the revolutionaries and Mondlane remarked that 'the trend is more and more in the direction of socialism of the Marxist-Leninist variety.' This trend was firmly entrenched in Freiito in the period 1969—1974. Besides the assassination of Mondlane, 1969 witnessed the removal of prominent reformist or moderate figures in the organisation.

The appointment of Samora Machel as leader in 1970 and the establishment of 'party cells' and a Marxist-Leninist 'party school' in Freiito in 1972—1974 confirmed and institutionalised the organisation's revolutionary ideological stance.

The significance of these events for South Africa's situation centres specifically on the economic roots of Freiito's radicalisation. The conflict within Freiito on the question of economic aims, and the triumph of revolutionary socialist ideology in this context, was strongly connected to the economic dimensions of Portuguese colonialism in Mozambique.

Documents at Freiito's later congresses clearly showed the link between the Marxist line which emerged in the organisation, and the varied forms of colonial exploitation to which the Mozambicans had been subjected. These ranged from slavery until the Nineteenth century to forced labour in the Twentieth, from forcing peasants to produce cash crops at the cost of their own food requirements and buying their crops at a mere fraction of market prices to forcing the colony into grossly preferential trade with the mother country.

Of course, the current situation in South Africa differs markedly from that in colonial Mozambique. One clear and very relevant Mozambican lesson confronts us, however. The ideological and political beliefs of the black people in our country, and particularly of the resistance organisations, will always be heavily influenced by the experience of the country's economic system.

Distressingly, recent research on this issue has indicated a heightened hostility among black workers to the capitalist environment in which they operate. Seen against this background, and that of the Mozambican perspective, an intensification of efforts to give a broad spectrum of black South Africans a positive experience of the free market system is of paramount importance.

Simultaneously, the current conflict in Mozambique holds another equally important lesson. The expulsion of the reformist, moderate and pro-capitalist faction by the revolutionary socialists in Freiito in the late Sixties had dire later consequences for the country. These, together with Freiito's refusal to reincorporate the moderates after independence and their doctrinaire application of Marxist principles, played an important role in the formation of anti-Marxist counter-revolutionary movements in the middle Seventies.

These were forerunners of the later Renamo, the pro-capitalist resistance movement which has caused such enormous economic disruption in Mozambique.

The lesson of this heavy irony for black resistance in South Africa is clear. The radicals could come to regret their current actions against moderate leaders.
Mozambique claims SA military budget 'marked up'
Doubts cast over Govt's ability to control army

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Documents released by the Mozambique Government this week cast a huge question mark against the Government's ability to control its Defence Force, the Leader of the Opposition, Dr F van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

Dr Slabbert said even half the allegations contained in notebooks captured from the Renamo rebel movement in Mozambique were true, it would be a 'devastating comment' on the executive's ability to control the military.

Academics and observers agreed yesterday that if the revelations were true the military could be in effective control of the country's regional foreign policy.

Believed

The documents include startling claims about the role of the Chief of the Defence Force, Gen Constant Viljoen, and senior officers in violating the Nkomati Accord.

However, President Botha told the Cape National Party congress in Port Elizabeth yesterday that he believed Gen Viljoen when he denied having broken the accord.

He said no communist attempt to discredit him or the former Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Louis Nel, would succeed.

Dr Slabbert, however, called for a 'full-scale and thorough investigation' into the allegations.

The allegations imply that not only did the head of the Defence Force contradict Government foreign policy but deliberately and systematically undermined it.

He said the status of the allegations had to be established.

Policy

If not, the impression that the SADF is a wild card working to its own agenda will increase and make a mockery of the domestic reform programmes as well as the Government's claim that South Africa is a source of regional stability.

A research officer with the South African Institute of International Affairs, Mr Brian Bench, said that it would appear that the SADF was 'calling the tune' in terms of regional foreign policy.

'The people who are dictating the pace and direction of foreign policy are weighted on the side of the military,' he said.

The documents, which reveal numerous military as well as Cabinet violations of the Nkomati Accord and support for Renamo, were made public in Maputo this week.

Denied

According to the documents, Mr Nel violated the Accord on numerous occasions and the Deputy Minister of Defence and Minister of Law and Order and Defence, Mr Alfredvilok, supported Renamo '100 percent'.

The Freima Government made the documents public two weeks after a South African investigation into Mozambican allegations revealed that there had been violations of the accord, but that these were 'technical'.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pak Botha, did not dispute the authenticity of the diary, drawn up by Mr Joaquim Vaz, secretary to the President of Renamo, Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

However, Mr Botha and Gen Malan denied the most serious allegations in the diary — the continued supply of arms to Renamo after the accord was signed and the covert support for the rebels.

President Botha said yesterday he was confident the accord could be maintained.

On the allegations against Gen Viljoen, Mr Botha said 'Whatever you say of him, you can surely say that he is an honourable and brave officer'.

'I asked him in front of witnesses whether he was guilty of transgressing the accord. He denied it and assured me that he kept to the Government's decisions.'

'I believe Gen Viljoen.'
Press shown notes about Renamo-SADF

'MNR dial Botha to stop giving logistics'

Mercury Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG—Excerpts from what are said to be notebooks of secretaries of Renamo leader Alfonso Dhikakama, captured when Mozambican and Zimbabwean forces overran Renamo’s headquarters in the Gorongosa mountains in late August, have been made public at a Press conference in Maputo.

The Mercury’s Johannesburg correspondent has obtained copies of the extracts.

An entry dated Tuesday, February 7, 1984—a few weeks before the Nkomati Accord was signed and months after South Africa had entered “a gentlemen’s agreement” with Mozambique—says:

“H.E. (note Dhikakama) left for Pretoria at 1500 with the Soviet General for talks with the South African generals, at their invitation.

“The meeting with the generals settled the arms supplies huge for 8 weeks because S.A. is going to stop giving logistics.

“But only the South African military has this strength, while Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister is pressuring the South African politicians to abandon Renamo. He is functioning as if he were a nark for the Soviet Union.”

An entry four days later, on Saturday, February 11, gives dates and venues of alleged South African resupplies to Renamo:

“The war material that will be carried in these resupplies: 4270 boxes of ammunition AK-47 x 1,380, 210 boxes ammunition G-3 x 1,000 b., 1,730 AK-47x, 880 boxes M-60 shells x 10 shells, 680 boxes M-61 shells x 4 shells, 10 boxes anti-car mines x 5 mines, 1,112 boxes RPG-7 rockets x 6, 820 boxes explosives x 20 kg, 31 boxes mines x 10 kg

‘Each resupply will carry 4 M-40, 4 M-81, 4 M-82 And 30 RPG-7 and machine guns, 160 pistols, 1,000 bullets each will also go to Gorongosa.’

‘Col. Charles (note Van Niekerk, of Military Intelligence) guarantees Renamo that for all they sign an agreement with Machel they will continue to send planes now and again.’

On Wednesday, February 22, the entry says:

‘On 23/2/84 at 1000 there was a meeting in Pretoria between H.E. and the General of Military Intelligence, General of the Special Forces, Brigadier of Military Intelligence, and Col. Vanier (note Van Niekerk) of Military Intelligence.

‘Objective planning the war in the face of the situation taken up by the South African Republic.’

Later, the diary lists

- A translation of a ‘general plan no 1 of 24 February 1984.’
- It lists the aims as ‘1. Destroy the Mozamian economy in the rural zone, 2. Destroy the communications routes to the retention of influx control minor political accommodation and a breakdown of law and order.
- Mr. Hammond-Tooke said that the only path for South Africa was the reconstruction of the economy, making sure that the country became a little more efficient.
- Mr. Hammond-Tooke, who was delivering the opening address to the congress, said in answer to a question that the South African business model was the only way to go.

Community affairs admin

Privatisation is the route to follow, congress told

African Affairs Correspondent

SOUTH AFRICA should follow the route of privatisation and deregulation "like it needed blood," the director of Economic Affairs of the Federated Chamber of Industries, Mr. Arthur Hammond-Tooke, said yesterday.

Mr. Hammond-Tooke, who was delivering the opening address to the congress, said in answer to a question that the South African business model was the only way to go.
We said that the ceasefire must be effective, he agreed with the plan of two to three months maximum.

He suggested that the ceasefire should not enable economic agreements between SA and Mozambique, these should be suspended until the conclusion of the Final Peace Agreement in Mozambique.

On September 12, the General recommended us not to be fooled by the schemes of Pick (sic) Botha because he is a traitor, he even agreed with Chester Crocker's idea of Frelimo offering an amnesty to Renamo members.

During the peace talks between Renamo and Frelimo on Monday September 17, it is recorded.

They will install microphones in the negotiating room to listen in on the talks between Pick Botha and the Mozambican delegation, it will be very advantageous to us.

'Friends'

'In this way we will know Pick Botha's plan and Frelimo's, this was guaranteed us with Vuykere, SS colonel in SA.'

Col van Niekerk allegedly conveyed a message from Gen Viljoen to the president of Renamo this year. 'I assure Mr President that Renamo still has friends in the South African military.'

'I hope that Mr President understands the difficulties that we South African soldiers have with our politicians.'

Mr Adriaan Visagie, who is 100 percent in favour of Renamo.

'The objective of the company is to help Louis Nel to reflect on the problem when he is resting. But the basic idea is for the military to get influence over Louis Nel.'

'For us South African military Louis Nel is the most honest of the South African politicians.'

Renamo's headquarters are situated in Gorongosa, deep inside Mozambique.

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Mercury
Slabbert queries control of SADF

From PHILLIP VAN NIEKERK

JOHANNESBURG—Documents released by the Mozambique Government this week cast a huge question mark against the government's ability to control its Defence Force, the leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, said yesterday.

'...'
Maputo unveils "proof" of MNR aid

Below is an edited version of the statement given at a Press conference in Maputo on Monday by Mozambican Security Minister Sérgio Vieira.

"The purpose of our meeting is to make public some of the documents found in the central camp of the armed bandits in Gorongosa, which was captured on August 28.

"The documents we are publishing today are extracts from three notebooks that were written up by secretaries to the bandit chief. These documents are entitled Desk Diary — 1984, Notebook No 2, Notebook No 3, and cover the period from the end of December 1983 to the beginning of July 1985.

"The desk diary has notes of meetings and entries about movements in which the author was involved. There is a record of various messages from a Commandant Charles, identified in the same documents as being Col Charles van Nierkerk of Military Intelligence.

"Notebook 2 contains notes from the meetings of the commission for implementation of the declaration of October 3, 1984, and from meetings between the bandits and the SA side charged with implementing the declaration.

"It contains messages of 1985 from the bandit chief to Van Nierkerk, always addressing him as 'Friend Commandant Charles'.

"It also contains notes about the meetings in Gorongosa between this boss and SA representatives, including the then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Louis Nel.

"Notebook 3 contains transcripts of some parts of Notebook 2.

"A gentleman's agreement was established and constantly reaffirmed in talks with variously the Defence Minister, Gen Magnus Malan, the Commandant General of Police, Gen Coetzee, and then Prime Minister, P W Botha.

"It was agreed neither party would use the period between December 1983 and the signing of the agreement to infiltrate men and equipment or carry out reprisals.

"Precisely during this period they:
- Reorganized the bandits for the post-Nkomati phase;
- Rearmed and supplied the bandits for six months;
- Trained bandits and infiltrated them in massive numbers;
- It should be recalled that acts of terrorism in Maputo Province began in January 1984.

"This phase shows how the SA military prepared the transition of the bandits from being an organic extension of the SAPD into a force apparently independent of SA, and how they organised the transition from overt leadership and support to covert leadership and support.

"Turning to the desk diary, let us now consider some revealing extracts about these activities:
- Training the bandits in parachuting, wireless telegraphy, heavy weapons, sabotage, instructor training,
- Assurance given the bandits by the SA military of non-observance of the agreement.

"Violation of the gentleman's agreement clarifies the decision of certain SA circles at the moment of signing the agreement not to observe it, but to maintain a climate of instability and war in the area. Non-observance of the agreement signed at Nkomati is thus a premeditated act.

"It will be recalled that the SA armed forces made a public show of installing radar on the frontier to prevent violations of Mozambican air space from SA. It will now be clear that the same institution violated the agreement, dispatching aircraft and building landing strips in Mozambique.

"When the Mozambican side was constantly asking the SA side why and in whose name the bandits were still murdering our people, we now find that the bandits murder and die by direct order of the circles identified in the documents.

"What violations can be noted from the documents?
- SA continues to direct the bandits;
- It decides on war strategy;
- It decides the strategy and methods of fighting, the granting of amnesty to certain bandits into political negotiations leading to the Mozambican government's destruction;
- SA continues to train, equip and support the armed bandits.

"This leadership and support to the bandits was crucial in saving them from the desperate plight in which they found themselves in the second half of 1984.

"The responses of the SA circles to these appeals are revealing:
- About military tactics and strategy;
- About the definition of targets;
- About supply;
- In their strategy for war and the destruction of Mozambique the SA circles do not spare even SA interests as targets for criminal actions. They demand that economic agreements be suspended as long as they fail to place bandits in the Mozambican government.

"More than a violation of the Nkomati Accord these facts reveal a decision not to observe it, above all they reveal direct opposition to a policy of peace and detente in Southern Africa.

"It is not by chance that the bandits murder and mutilate children, massacre women and the aged, pillage and burn villages, destroy schools, hospitals and production centres. In doing this they are merely carrying out the orders of their foreign mentors."
MNR probe refused; row grows

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Port Elizabeth

The refusal of the State President, Mr P W Botha, to appoint an inquiry into allegations of South African Defence Force support for the MNR rebels in Mozambique is likely to add to the row over the Nkomati Accord.

The controversy has arisen from documents captured by the Mozambican forces in their recent raid on the MNR's Gorongosa base camp. These purportedly detail SADF support for the rebels in violation of the non-aggression pact between the two countries.

The Progressive Federal Party yesterday called for a full-scale inquiry into the allegations.

Commenting on a call by PFP chairman Mr Colm-Eglinton for the officers concerned to be suspended from duty pending an urgent parliamentary inquiry into the Mozambican allegations, Mr Botha said: "Your (Mr Eglinton's) suggestion amounts to a violation of the accord," reports Sapa.

"It is apparently your view that there is a prima facie case against the officers concerned. I reject this."

Among the more sensational allegations in the documents are suggestions that the South African military bugged discussions between Frei-mo and the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, with a view to informing the MNR.

Letter

There is also a letter allegedly from the chef of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, which suggests opposition to the accord and continued support for the MNR.

Mr P W Botha has dismissed the allegations as a communist attempt to besmear General Viljoen.

The row now centres on which side has the correct version.

Some South African sources are suggesting that certain of the captured MNR documents, the original of which Frei-mo refuses to hand over, have been forged. This has possibly been done by the Russians or East Germans in a disinformation attempt to embarrass or cause divisions in the South African Government, they imply.
THE Gorongosa documents produced by Maputo as evidence of South African breaches of the Nkomati accord have been denounced as false by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Armed Forces.

The general claimed the original Vaz diary captured in the fall of the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa was ocropped in Maputo in an attempt to discredit the SADF.

He suggested that untruths and half-truths had been blended with the original diary in a "textbook case" of distortion for propaganda purposes. He also suggested the diary had been falsified with the aid of specialists from Soviet bloc countries.

At a press conference at defence headquarters in Pretoria yesterday, General Viljoen denied that the SADF had given the MNLF covert military support in contravention of the Nkomati accord, as alleged in the Vaz diary and other documents purportedly captured at Gorongosa.

He said the SADF had taken the view that there could be no military solution to the conflict in Mozambique and that only a political solution was through talks between the Frelimo government and the MNR.

General Viljoen disclosed that the Frelimo government had refused a request by foreign minister P.W. Botha to see the original of the Vaz diary.

He pointed to the month-long gap between the capture of the diary and Maputo's release of purported extracts from it.

The twisted version of the diary was aimed at discrediting the SADF, the general claimed. It tried to show that the SADF was undermining policies of the South African Government and acting without authority and that the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs were at odds.
Viljoen explains SADF links with Renamo

GERALD L'ANGE of The Argus Africa News Service reports from Pretoria on the explanations given by General Constand Viljoen of the SADF's relationship with Renamo.

The South African Defence force's involvement in the Nkomati accord was divided into four phases by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Armed Forces. The presence in Pretoria yesterday.

Phase one was the period before the accord when the SADF was supporting the MNR.

Phase two involved the attempt at reconciliation between the MNR and the Frelimo government, beginning a few months after the signing of the accord and climaxing with the collapse of the talks in Pretoria on October 30, 1984.

Phase three was the period after the collapse of the links when both sides reverted to attempts to impose military solutions.

Phase four, lasting from May 25 this year to the present, involved the second attempt at reconciliation between the two sides.

The fault with the Nkomati accord, the general said, was the widespread assumption that it would cause the collapse of the MNR. The SADF had known this would not happen and had so advised the Government.

In phase two, the SADF's role, apart from advising the government, was to transport the parties and arrange and maintain communications between the participants in the talks and their parties.

The general blamed the collapse of the Pretoria talks partly on MNR secretary-general Evo Fernandes obsession with minor details.

In phase three, to improve Maputo's allegations of continued SADF support of the MNR, mobile radar units were stationed in the Kruger Park to detect possible private flights carrying supplies to the rebels.

The cost was high: R180,000 a month. But the Maputo government showed little interest in the results of the monitoring.

During phase three there was a big drop in the Frelimo forces' morale and they were "on the brink of collapse," General Viljoen said.

In phase four, the Maputo government actively encouraged the South African efforts to arrange new peace talks. But with the attack on the MNR's Gorongosa bases by a combined Frelimo and Zimbabwe force, it became apparent that Frelimo's real intention all along had been to try to deliver a knockout blow to the rebels.

General Viljoen said that contrary to Maputo's allegations there had been no military fights during phase three.

General Viljoen also revealed that the Mozambique government had rejected a South African offer to use its armed forces to protect the road and railway from Ressano Garcia to Maputo against MNR guerrillas.

He said the Frelimo government also turned down several other South African offers after the signing of the Nkomati accord. They rejected.

An offer to use SADF engineers to repair blown up bridges that were preventing technicians from getting to places where the MNR had cut the power line from the Cahora Bassa dam.

An offer to supply aerial reconnaissance photographs of sabotaged sections of the Cahora Bassa power line to make it easier to repair the damaged sections.

An offer to send South African doctors to hospitals as deep into Mozambique as Chimoio (apparently to help treat casualties of MNR attacks).

General Viljoen said his suggestion that South African armed forces be deployed to guard the Ressano Garcia-Maputo road and railway had been passed on to the Frelimo government by foreign minister Pik Botha but had been rejected by Maputo.

The general listed this and the other offers to contradict allegations in the Gorongosa documents released by Maputo that the MNR had had the unbroken support of the SADF in general and himself in particular.

As further proof of the accuracy of this he said the SADF had provided R4-million worth of military supplies to the Frelimo government to help it against the MNR. These supplies included 28 vehicles, 116 radios and a large quantity of rations packs.

General Viljoen said his sympathy lay neither with Frelimo nor the MNR but with the people of Mozambique who were caught between the fighting forces of the two.

"From my side I did more than enough to show that my loyalty was to the Government of South Africa," he said.

He said that although the SADF had aided the MNR before the signing of the Nkomati accord, it had fully accepted the changed strategy that came with the accord. The SADF was not involved in any breaches of the accord. It gave its full support to repeated efforts to bring the warring parties in Mozambique to peace talks in the belief that this was the only way to put an end to the conflict.

General Viljoen denied the suggestions in the Gorongosa documents that the SADF had planned to bug offices in which Foreign Minister Pik Botha was having talks with Frelimo government officials and pass the information so gained to Renamo.

He said the talks in question were held in the state guest house in Pretoria, which was under the control of the Department of Foreign Affairs. The security there was so tight, he said, that no bug would have been able to plant bugs in the premises.

"I completely deny it," he said of the bugging allegation.
THE Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said last night he was concerned about the credibility of the Defence Force following "propaganda" about its actions in Mozambique.

Questioned by a panel of journalists on the SATV programme "Netwerk", the general also disclosed that before signing of the Nkomati accord, the "entire" leadership of Renamo and the ruling Frelimo party had been flown to Pretoria for negotiations.

The Frelimo Government had also specifically asked the South African Government to maintain contact with Renamo. General Viljoen said SADF housed Renamo delegates

SADF housed Renamo delegates

Asked whether the SADF's credibility was not being questioned because it had denied being involved in Angola in 1978 and being in contact with Renamo and had to retract in both cases, he said: "Yes That's why I'm here. It is the purpose of our enemies to attack the credibility of the SADF."

asked about allegations that the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs were at loggerheads on the Mozambican issue, and that elements within the SADF were dissatisfied with the department's handling of it, General Viljoen said South Africa's enemies intended to "drive a wedge" between them. During the pre-Nkomati discussions in Pretoria, the SADF had housed and hosted Renamo delegates while the Department of Foreign Affairs had done the same for Frelimo, he said.

'Mix with Frelimo delegates'

"This at times created the impression that we were on different sides," he said. "Because I was afraid this would happen I instructed members of the military delegation to mix with Frelimo delegates to counteract this impression."

At a press conference in Pretoria on Tuesday, the general said SADF contacts with Renamo earlier this year had taken place after President Samora Machel of Mozambique had indicated he would be prepared to resume negotiations with rebels, reports Mervyn Roos of the Transvaal Bureau.

At the press conference, which he said had been approved by the State President, General Viljoen said the SADF had on the orders of the government, acted as an "honest broker" after the signing of the accord to reconcile the warring factions there.

He also indicated that not even those members of the Cabinet whose departments were primarily responsible for the peace negotiations, had been aware at any one time of each and every development.

The former Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Louis Nel, had, for example, been advised last May to proceed with the groundwork towards a "Camp David" agreement on a "need to know" basis. This had at times "excluded both Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha and Defence Minister General Magnus Malan.

General Viljoen said he believed Mozambique's delay in releasing the diaries captured at Renamo's Gorongosa bush HQ could have been effected by elements of the Frelimo Government, in cooperation with Eastern Block intelligence agencies who had helped to blend facts and lies in a propaganda concoction to undermine the SADF."
SA/MOZAMBIQUE RELATIONS

Heart of darkness

The more government tries to explain away the numerous breaches of the Nkomati Accord, so much darker and tangled does this abrogation of bilateral trust become.

After this week's effort by SA Defence Force chief General Constand Viljoen to clear his name and that of the SADF, only one thing is certain: the tension between the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA) and their respective Cabinet ministers has reached breaking point.

Parallels are already being drawn between government's handling of the Nkomati debate and the French government's handling of the Greenpeace Rainbow Warrior affair.

Viljoen told a press conference at SADF headquarters he was not displeased to see SA or to the Cabinet, and that the SADF accepted the "change of strategy" vis-à-vis the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) after the Nkomati Accord of March 16 last year. He accused "elements" in the Frelimo government of engaging in "psychological warfare" against the SADF and said these elements were being aided by the intelligence services of the Communist bloc.

He said of the MNR diary found by Frelimo at a rebel base that many of its facts were correct, but some of the information had been slanted (verdrossen) and some of its contents could even have been forged.

However, Viljoen also admitted that Foreign Minister Pik Botha had on more than one occasion not been informed about SADF moves in Mozambique — some of them many months after Nkomati.

Most puzzling of all, he restated that he did not inform his own ministers, Defence Minister Magnus Malan, or Botha, about Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel's visit to the principal MNR base at Gorongosa, deep in central Mozambique.

Viljoen contradicted some of Pik Botha's explanations at his last press conference, and said he would not agree with Botha that there were "technical violations" of the Nkomati Accord. He also criticised the DFA's handling of the peace talks between the MNR and Frelimo in October last year.

The burning question in political circles is precisely where State President P W Botha stands on this issue. Viljoen's statement this week that he had the "State President's permission" to put his side of the case could mean P W Botha is more in sympathy with the SADF. This is also indicated by his statement last week that he trusts Viljoen "unquestioningly".

Another theory is that the President fears the reaction to which the Conservative Party will exploit the issue, the moment he takes disciplinary action against the SADF CP defence spokesman Koon van der Merwe's attitude seems to support this. He told the FM of his belief that no SADF officer had behaved wrongly. "All blame for this scandal, bigger than the Info scandal" must rest with the two Bothas and Malan, he said.

Advancing proof that the SADF was not aiding MNR, Viljoen disclosed that the SADF had given the Mozambique army several vehicles and equipment worth some R4m, that he had proposed SADF patrols on the Resano Garça-Maputo road to ensure safer travel between SA and Mozambique, and that the SA Air Force would photograph the Cahorn Bassa powerhouse from the air to assist ground repair teams. These last suggestions had been rejected by the government.

Way for Nel's excursion to Gorongosa in May this year. He told Nel the principle of "need to know" had to be applied if the talks were to have any chance of success. For this reason, he said, Pik Botha was not informed.

Pressing this point during question time, Viljoen said the protocol of how the meeting would be arranged had not been decided by him, "although I will admit I told Nel he must not talk too much too early."

The reason Malan had not been informed, Viljoen said, was that he had "a very good understanding" with his minister.

Botha's explanation a few weeks ago of why Nel had not told him about the meeting was that the Deputy Minister had feared Botha would refuse permission, arguably because it would be too dangerous for him to fly to Gorongosa. However, Viljoen says he sent a squad of paratroopers to secure the area a few days before Nel's visit.

One of the documents found at Gorongosa said Colonel Van Niekerk told MNR leader Alfonso Dlakama that "his (Nel's) coming here would be without the knowledge of his chief (Pik) Botha."

More questions hang over Nel's role (he was put in charge of the State President's new Information Bureau shortly before the allegations were made) and that of Deputy Minister of Defence and Police Adriaan Viljoen.

For example, Van Niekerk reportedly told Dlakama "Renamo must never guarantee to Louis Nel that he can come here alone. You must give him to understand that should he need to come here, it is necessary for the military to come here first."

General Viljoen (Viljoen) will send the head of the army with Louis Nel, or the Deputy Minister of Defence and Police who is 100% in favour of Renamo. The basic idea is for the military to get influence over Louis Nel."

Evidence of the Foreign Minister's suspicions about the SADF's role also comes from the diary of the MNR's Major Vaz. On August 15 last year he wrote "Pik (sic) Botha wants to remove the military as intermediaries between Frelimo and Renamo, for him to be the one to serve in our negotiations."

With Frelimo, he even asked to be chairman of the negotiations."

The Gorongosa documents also mention an Angolan connection — 190 MNR specialist soldiers who are in the hands of SA. Of the 100 men, two died struck down by the Angolans, three are prisoners, 30 in Namibia, 65 in Parabola. Out of these 75 are parachutists."

Asked about this, Viljoen said he would check" but as far as he knew no MNR soldiers were sent to Namibia or Angola."

SADF's Viljoen ... relationship with Pik Botha strained

Financial Mail October 11 1985
MAPUTO — South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha flew to Maputo yesterday for talks believed to be about the Mozambican Government's complaints of South African violations of the Nkomati Accord.

He was accompanied by his newly appointed deputy, Mr Ron Miller.

The Mozambique news agency, AIM, said the meeting was requested by Mr Botha. It came four days after the chief of the SADF, General Constand Viljoen, claimed that documents on which the Mozambican allegations were based had been falsified for propaganda purposes.

General Viljoen's claim followed a news conference held in Maputo a week before, at which the Mozambique Security Minister, Colonel Sergio Vieira, released the documents — the so-called Vaz diary and two notebooks allegedly captured when government troops overran MNR headquarters at Gorongosa.

A distinction

The Mozambique team that met Mr Botha and Mr Miller consisted of the Minister for the Presidency for Economic Affairs, Major General Jacinto Velloso, Colonel Vieira and the second Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr Teodato Hunianda.

The statements at Colonel Vieira's news conference and subsequent reports by AIM have given a strong impression that the Frelimo Government draws a distinction between the role of the SADF and that of the politicians in the South African Government in the alleged Nkomati violations.

Maputo has indicated it sees the SADF as being responsible for the violations. It has strongly asserted it has no plans to cancel the Nkomati Accord despite the breaches.

At his news conference General Viljoen accused Maputo of trying to create the impression of conflict between the SADF and the Department of Foreign Affairs.

But AIM criticised him for inviting only South African journalists to his news conference.

AIM contrasted this with the fact that several South African journalists, including SABC representatives, had been allowed to attend the news conference in Maputo at which the Mozambican allegations were detailed.
SA economy 'may not stand strain of military demands'  

The Star Bureau  

LONDON — South Africa’s damaged economy may not be able to stand the strain of increased military demands, says The Military Balance, the latest world survey of the respected International Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS).  

And, it adds, there are problems with white manpower. South Africa has 106,400 regular troops, of whom 64,000 are conscripts. There are 21,000 members of the South West Afri
can Territory Force.  

They face “perhaps 10,000 trained guerrillas” of the ANC and between 6,000 and 8,500 Swapo troops.  

There are also 20,000 Cuban troops in Angola, backed by 6,000 civilian instructors. The Soviet Union has 700 advisers and technicians there.  

Opposing them is South African-backed Unita which has 18,000 “regulars” and 23,000 “militia” in a support and logistic role.  

“Angola, under the combined pressure of Unita and South African forces operating from Namibi
a, is in the process of substantially improving her air defence systems with Soviet and Cuban assistance and maintains large ground forces,” said the IISS analysis.  

It says Mozambique, which has 15,000 troops and which faces Renamo forces reported up to 15,000 men, of whom “perhaps 6,000 are trained” was struggling to contain the MNR.  

“South Africa remains the only African country capable of significant force projection operations against her neighbours,” but IISS analysts add: “The severe damage sustained by the South African economy in recent months is likely to put pressure on South Africa’s defence budget precisely at the moment when the demands placed on the SADF seem likely to peak.”  

“This does not mean that the SADF is likely to be weakened in the immediate future through lack of equipment, but the relative defence burden is likely to increase if the SADF is to be maintained or even improved over the longer term.”  

“Some white military manpower problems are also becoming evident. South African industry and the armed forces are competing for the limited pool of white manpower that is available.”  

The IISS’s Colonel Jonathan Alford refused to speculate on South Africa’s rumoured nuclear capability.

US and Russia ‘set for a deadly arms build-up’  

LONDON — The United States and Russia have laid the groundwork in the past year for the deployment of new and deadlier nuclear systems, claims the International Institute for Strategic Studies.  

Publishing its annual review, The Military Balance 1985/86, the London-based institute concluded: “While there have been no dra
matic changes in the past year in the deployed nuclear weapon systems on either side, both super-powers will be deploying new systems over the next few years at the same time as they are improving the nuclear weapons deployed in the 70s and early 80s.”  

The US was deploying nuclear armed sea-launched cruise missiles and air-launched cruise missiles while proceeding with development of the MX inter-continental ballistic missile (ICBM) which was scheduled for deployment next year, the report said.  

The first squadron of a new generation of strategic bombers, the B-1B, was also expected to become operational next year, considerably boosting US nuclear delivery capacity.  

Russia announced an 11.8 percent increase in official defence spending last year, its biggest rise in 25 years. It had also stepped up modernisation of its nuclear arsenal — Reuter.
RAINE, THE SINGAPORE WRITER.

In the Region: This article is by SHEHER.

political content and its influence played an important role in the development of the region.

Foreign workers — and the threat of repatriation

A researcher at the Economy Hee

Forelegally and illegally could become an

to repatriate migrant workers employed

The threat by the South Asian government

Foreign workers — and the threat of repatriation

The constraints and challenges faced by the migrant workers in the region are manifold. The Singapore government has implemented various policies to manage the influx of foreign workers, but the challenge remains significant.

This article discusses the issue of repatriation and its implications for the region. It highlights the importance of understanding the legal and illegal movement of workers and the potential consequences for the economy.

The article concludes with a call for a more comprehensive approach to managing the migrant worker population, taking into account the unique needs and challenges faced by workers from different countries.

RAINE, The Singapore Writer.
MOZAMBIQUE GENERAL

1986

JAN. — AUG.
Slabbert in Maputo for high-level talks

Progressive Federal Party leader, Dr van Zyl Slabbert is in Maputo today for high-level talks with the Mozambican Government.

Dr Slabbert would not be specific as to the purpose of his visit, except to confirm that he would be meeting with President Samora Machel. He will be issuing a statement later today.
Mozambique leader praises ANC ideals

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel, whose government outlawed ANC military activity in Mozambique under the Nkomati Accord, has described the ANC as the major force in resolving the problems of South Africa.

He praised the "noble ideals" in the Freedom Charter, adopted at Kliptown in 1955, which provides the basis for ANC policy.

MANDELA

Speaking at the Frelimo government's traditional New Year reception for the diplomatic corps, President Machel praised the "courage and determination of the South African people who confront the power of the apartheid war machine with their bare hands."

He said this had won the admiration of the entire world, according to a report of his speech put out by the official news agency, AIM.

President Machel said the release of ANC leader Nelson Mandela was the "basis condition" for beginning a process leading to the end of apartheid.

See Page 4.
Machel: war against rebels to intensify

MAFU TO — Mozambique will intensify, and widen, its military offensive against right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel has said.

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception here at the weekend, said the activities of some "warlike" South African Government agencies, which he accused of threatening peace in Southern Africa, should be stopped.

He said the Mozambican National Resistance, which has been fighting the Marxist government since independence in 1975, was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

Documents captured at an MNR headquarters in central Sofala province last year showed Pretoria backed the rebels before and after the 1984 peace accord between the two countries, Mr Machel said.

The war against the rebels would be "intensified and generalised," he said.

Some 12,000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces since last year.

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding: "It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the South African government for the sake of peace in Southern Africa." — Sapa-RNS
Machel plans wider war against MNR

MAPUTO—Mozambique will intensify and widen the military offensive against Right-wing rebels this year, President Samora Machel said at the weekend.

Mr Machel, speaking to diplomats at a New Year reception in Maputo, also said the activities of some 'warlike' South African Government circles, which he accused of threatening peace in southern Africa, should be stopped.

He said the Mozambican National Resistance, which has been fighting his Marxist Government since independence in 1975, was able to carry on the war because of continued support from South Africa.

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The war against the rebels would be 'intensified and generalised', he said.

Some 12,000 Zimbabwean troops have been helping Mozambican forces in the fight against the rebels since last year.

Mr Machel accused South Africa of threatening regional peace, adding: 'It is necessary to stop the warlike adventurism of the most retrograde South African circles in the interest of peace in southern Africa.' — (Sapa-Reuter)
Sales surge passes $1.8bn

Diamonds at last regain their sparkle

A WORLDWIDE upsurge in demand for quality diamonds last year resulted in sales by the Central Selling Organisation (CSO) reaching $1.823bn — the best figure for five years. This suggests the long slump in the diamond market has ended and that diamonds might once again prove to be one of South Africa's best friends.

In rand terms, total sales for last year were at an all-time peak at just over R8.4bn — 74.6% higher than 1984's R3.8bn.

The increase was not only the result of higher dollar sales, but of a decline in the value of the rand. Its average value last year was $0.4327, compared with $0.6956 in 1984 and $0.9020 in 1983.

The CSO's sales reached $950m in the second half of 1985 and it appears that there has been a steady increase in demand in the last year and a half. Sales in the first half totalled $837m.

Where last year differed from previous years was that second-half sales exceeded those of the first half, contrary to the normal pattern.

This increase in demand has at last dented the CSO's huge stockpile of diamonds which has in recent years stretched its financing resources. Further continuation of this trend should go a long way to restoring the liquidity of the De Beers organisation.

A spokesman for De Beers said last night that the broadening of demand had been most gratifying. This had resulted from an intensive advertising and publicity campaign in 28 countries, suggesting dependence on the US market had lessened.

US sales are now about 33% of the international retail jewellery demand. Improved sales were also obtained in Israel and Antwerp diamond-cutting centres, which have been depressed in recent years.

As a result of this upsurge, De Beers has announced that it will reduce its long-term prices in all major markets, although its short-term prices remain unchanged.

The share market has been expecting these good results. In the past month the share price has increased from R16 to R18.25. It has a strong and steady demand for them.

Diamonds regain sparkle

Although no final figures have yet been reached for last year's Christmas sales, the indications are that these touched a record level.

Russia is still active in the market but it would seem that the Soviets are now marketing their polished production in a more orderly manner than before, resulting in a reasonably stable market.

From page 1
What if Renamo wins the war?

"RENAMO (MNR) must continue to squeeze Machel out. Because we want to remove the Russians from our region of Southern Africa, we have to be able to employ a strategy to be able to defeat communism in such a way as to let the world perceive it because the world is convinced that Machel is changing. We want Renamo (MNR) to win the war to remove communists from the area. The USA has its way of fighting the Russians, just South African politicians, too, who have their way of fighting communists. We soldiers have our way of fighting the Russians.

Disarmament is the statement attributed to Colonel Charles van Niekerk, chief military liaison officer between the MNR and the top echelons of the South African military.

The statement was allegedly made in instruction to the MNR in May 1984, two months after the signature of the Nkomati accord. The second statement is allegedly part of a speech made by General Constand Viljoen, who was commander of the South African armed forces, to leaders of MNR who came secretly to South Africa in September 1984.

By ROBIN HALLETT

The two statements came from the massive horde of documents discovered by the Mozambique army after the capture of a major MNR base in the Gorongosa National Park in August 1985. The documents have not yet been published in their entirety but substantial extracts are contained in an article in the November 1985 issue of the London-based journal Africa.

The report states that President F W Botha, the documents are simply communist propaganda, but that they must be dismissed as forgeries if they are indeed forgeries. President Machel must have at his disposal a superlative forger of rare genius and incredible energy to produce so much material with such an authentic ring about it.

Moreover, that what motive would the Frei­lamo government have for producing forgeries on such a scale? Mozambique is desper­ately anxious to have stable and peaceful relations with South Africa. President Machel signed the Nkomati accord sincerely believing that President Botha was genuinely prepared to put an end to support Africa had been giving MNR secretaries since 1986. Yet, since then, nothing has changed there has been not a diminution but an escalation of MNR activity.

Bearing all these points in mind, taking cognizance of the South African military's predilection for tough, aggressive actions, one has no alternative but to accept the statements attributed to Colonel Van Niekerk and General Viljoen as genuine expressions of policy. Such statements need to be examined very carefully.

The South African government is loud in its denunciation of terrorism. Terrorism is not an easy term to define precisely, but many people would agree that any organization which follows the tactics of consistently attacking "soft" targets — unprotected civil transport, factories, farms, etc. — is using terrorist methods.

These were the tactics employed by MNR, tactics which, so Colonel Van Niekerk's statement shows, they have been encouraged to follow. Outside observers cannot avoid reaching the conclusion that certain powerful individuals within the South African military establishment are in fact the supporters of terrorism.

But do not let us be too squeamish about these matters. Clearly it can be argued from a military point of view that terrorism is sometimes justified. So let us take the argument a stage further, bearing in mind that one of the marks of good generals is the capacity to think ahead, to be able to work out what situation one will be faced with, once one has secured the immediate objective.

So let us suppose that MNR, which has undoubtedly been gaining ground militarily, is successful in "putting Machel out." In other words, Frei­lamo is forced to abandon Maputo, an eventuality which was in fact considered before the Nkomati accord. When a majority on the politburo argued in favour of Frei­lamo going back to its origins and functioning once again as a guerrilla organization.

If we were to evacuate Maputo, would MNR become a viable government? The organization is reckoned to have 10,000 men under arms, large for a guerrilla force but insufficient for controlling a country the size of Mozambique.

Close observers of the Mozambique scene agree on the need to implement a political programme. Understandably, those Portuguese who abandoned property in Mozambique in 1975 and moved to South Africa or Portugal would like to get their houses or businesses back. They have been giving MNR substantial backing.

Portuguese colonials are not given enough credit for all the hard work they put into building a corporate structure. But to imagine there could be some sort of re-establishment of a neo-colonialist regime is indulging in an absurd form of wishful thinking.

Commit SA troops?.

Frelimo would certainly not take its defeat lying down. It would re-establish a liberated area. It would be able to count on a great deal of external support from its neighbours Zimbabwe and Tanzania (already there are an estimated 10,000 Zimbabwean soldiers fighting the Mozambique army), from Eastern bloc countries, and from many aid organizations in the West. Any attempt by the US, Israel or West Germany to recognize an MNR government would set up a storm of protest.

What would the South African military do then? MNR is in large part their protege. Would the military be prepared to commit South African soldiers to prop up the new rulers of Maputo? Perhaps they would rationalize their actions as part of the war against "communism". But with South African towns in revolt and many troops committed to the Angola-Namibian border, could even the South African army afford to fight a war on yet another front?

"War", as that wily old French statesman, World War I. Georges Clemenceau, was wont to remark, "is altogether too serious a matter for generals."

That statement has a universal validity. Apply it to contemporary Southern Africa and it means that anyone concerned about the peace and stability of the region must start asking some very searching questions directed to the South African military about their policy in Mozambique.
MAPUTO — Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas opened fire on a passenger train travelling from South Africa to Maputo, seriously wounding seven people on Tuesday.

Mozambique's official news agency AIM, quoting sources at the state-run Mozambican Railways, said yesterday the attack took place at about 1pm 70km north-west of Maputo.

The rebels shot at the train with light weapons and immobilised it. The driver was among the injured.

The agency, in another dispatch, said the rightwing rebels battling against President Samora Machel's Marxist government since 1975 also hit at power lines supplying electricity to Maputo on Monday.

Maputo was now relying mainly on its coal-powered station for electricity, AIM added.

The MNR, demanding fresh general elections and power sharing in Mozambique, has waged a costly hit-and-run war against government economic installations.

Last year it warned it would escalate the offensive and march on the capital.

— Sapa-Reuters.
3-day blackout in Maputo

LISBON. — The Mozambican capital remained largely blacked out for the third day yesterday after saboteurs blew up electric pylons supplying power to the city of a million people, government and leftist rebel sources said.

A guerrilla spokesman claimed responsibility for the Tuesday sabotage and said it was part of a campaign "to leave Maputo (the capital) without water or light."

Observers in Lisbon said the blackout was especially costly because it probably would spoil scarce food supplies in home and warehouse refrigeration units in the famine-plagued country of 13 million people.

Mr Jorge Correia, the Lisbon-based spokesman for the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), said rebel forces sabotaged "several" electric towers near the town of Moamba, 45 km north-west of the Indian Ocean port city and 39 km from the South African border.

Mozambique's Marxist government has accused Pretoria of continuing to aid Renamo in violation of a non-aggression pact signed two years ago.

The rebels, who have repeatedly struck industrial, utility and transport targets around Maputo since last summer, last sabotaged the city's power links to South Africa about seven months ago.

In a Maputo-datedlined dispatch, the Portuguese news agency, Anop, cited the official newspaper Noticias as saying on Wednesday that the sabotage took place about 11.30am on Tuesday.

"Successive and prolonged power cuts" had affected the city but repair crews hoped to restore electricity "in the next few days," it reportedly said without giving further details of the sabotage.

Observers said emergency generators could provide Maputo with about 30 percent of its power needs, preferentially supplying hospitals and other vital facilities.

Renamo, which operates across the former Portuguese colony, has fought President Samora Machel's forces for nine years. It demands the formation of a coalition government and a promise to hold elections in exchange for negotiating a ceasefire. —UPI
IMPALA PLATINUM

Jitters abroad

The refusal by Impala Platinum to set a firm date for the resumption of mining operations at its three strike-hit mines in Bophuthatswana is making jitters world platinum market even more nervous.

South Africa supplies 80% of the West's platinum, and Impala is thought to contribute about 40% of it, or about 1 million ounces a year.

At the heart of overseas concern is the fear that if the shutdown is prolonged much beyond the widely-forecast start-up at the end of January, supply shortages later in the year could jolt prices upwards again.

Platinum rose sharply to $361.25/oz when news of the strike and mass firings reached metal houses. Last Tuesday's climb to $363.00/oz — one of the highest fixings for 18 months — underlines the market concern.

And this might not be good for SA's long-term interests, as London stockbroker and South African mining expert Fred Collender points out. It is on the cards, he says, that overseas platinum group metals operations like the US Stillwater complex or Canadian and Australian mines could be reactivated if platinum sustains a $400-$450 trading range.

Impala's refusal to give estimates of lost production is also inflating overseas fears. So far, says Impala CE Don Ireland, 'delivery have not been interrupted by the shutdown.'

On paper, Impala's ore-to-metal pipeline at its Springs refinery ensures at least four months of supplies to customers.

Impala, like other mines, probably keeps a six-week surface stockpile of platinum ore to feed the Springs pipeline. And Collender believes that using rock already in the system would see Impala clear for at least another month.

The stoppage, then, is causing a dent in Impala's surface stocks and replenishment should start by mid-February.

The mass sackings have certainly given other South African mining houses a jolt. Their assurances — frequently quoted in the FM — that labour unrest would not threaten supply lines, now seem difficult to accept.

On that question Impala has no comment, but Ireland insists the crisis is over and "it's now time to normalise the situation."

When mining resumes, Impala will almost certainly mine the seam's high-grade areas to make up for lost production. Collender, for one, thinks Impala will have little difficulty in meeting 1986's schedules.

On the labour front, Ireland says the recruitment and training of replacement labour, which began two weeks ago, is "progressing well."

As yet, few conciliatory notes are being sounded on the return of some of the sacked miners, with Impala laying heavy emphasis on the high unemployment of mine labour in SA and neighbouring states.

There is also strong speculation that overstaffing at Anglo American and Gold Fields mines may lead both houses to help Impala's platinum operations. Both companies deny this.

Impala told Metal Bulletin last week that it had "tremendous evidence" the African National Congress caused the strike. The mine feels that it was a victim of political manipulation, with the strike designed to coincide with the arrival in SA of six US senators on a fact-finding mission.

MOZAMBIQUE

Lonrho digs in

Never one to be deterred by Africa's economic and political problems, Lonrho's Tiny Rowlands is preparing to consolidate the London-based multinational's new stake in Mozambique.

Hardly before the ink has dried on Lonrho's joint venture agreement to establish an agro-industrial company, negotiations have started on a new agreement allowing Lonrho to begin gold mining operations near the Zimbabwe border.

It is not yet known how much Lonrho is offering for the mining rights but there is strong speculation that a 20-year contract could be signed within months. On paper, at least, exploration work could start once the rainy season ends in March or April.

While Lonrho director Robert Dunlop will not discuss a time scale, he confirms that talks are under way.

Seven gold blocks are on offer, and Lonrho is negotiating for the rights to five covering 15,000 ha-20,000 ha in Manica province. A Lonrho subsidiary, Independence Mining, already works the seam in Zimbabwe.

Maputo estimates the gold reserves in the Manica blocks at a minimum of 50 t — some industry quarters believe this is high — and hopes to produce around 5 t of gold a year.

Flexible timing

Lonrho (Mozambique) MD Marco de Villers also refuses to comment on the gold mining deal with Maputo, but a prerequisite for full-scale operations appears to be a return to relative stability in the area, which has been subject to Mozambique National Resistance operations for some time.

Apparently, Lonrho is asking Maputo to allow a considerable element of flexibility in the timing of mining development to compensate for the region's uncertain security situation.

At the time of Lonrho's first investment deal with the Mozambique government last April, De Villers told the FM that Lonrho's investment was "a vote of confidence in the future of the country by a very hard-nosed business concern."

In December Rowlands was in Maputo to sign the agreement setting up the Lonrho-Mozambique Agro-Industrial Company (Lomaco) to develop agricultural projects in the region. Lomaco's share capital is slated at around $6m.

Projects include the management of a 2,000 ha cotton estate in Sofala province and, later, the redevelopment of sugar, tea, citrus fruit, livestock and tobacco estates.

In terms of the original agreement, tourist projects will be added to Lonrho's Mozambique portfolio, but when this will come about is uncertain. But there has been much talk on the issue and a new round of discussions is currently in progress.

The group hopes to win agreement to manage the Polana Hotel in Maputo and to develop tourist facilities on Santa Carolina Island.

The FM understands the main stumbling block on the tourist front is an agreement between the Maputo government and a Lisbon-based company which apparently covers several of the projects in which Lonrho is interested.

And, of course, the MNR problem will have to be solved before the tourists flock back to the beaches and prawns.
THE FORDOM AFFAIR

The net widens

As the Fordom affair moves into week three, the liquidators are investigating the feasibility of taking action to seize funds withdrawn from the factoring house immediately before the missing-millions scandal broke.

It is thought that a number of private investors who placed deposits with Fordom Factoring because of its high interest rates may have withdrawn their funds in the days immediately before Fordom MD David Fink and Valliant Textiles MD Arthur Miller left the country.

If it can be shown that these investors received "undue preference" through any prior knowledge, court action can be taken to recoup the funds for Fordom's estate. The depositors would then have to join the lengthening queue of creditors.

In an affidavit before the Supreme Court last week, when Barclays National Bank made an urgent application for the provisional liquidation of Fordom, Barnab chief manager Colin Warner said Fink had caused certain call deposits to be repaid shortly before he left SA. It specifically refers to about R190 000 repaid to his mother.

The affidavit adds that "the very recent" payment to Fink's mother might be an "impeachable transaction" and application might have to be made to stop her leaving the country.

Barclays officials, liquidators, the Reserve Bank and the SAP are still trying to unravel the complicated web of financial intrigue.

BREWING

Trader goes trad

The Cape's beer market newcomer, Trader Brewing Company (Business August 30, 1985), may not have SA Brewers (SAB) quaking in its corporate boots just yet. But it is fast becoming more aggressive under new management, as the launch of a new brand next month confirms.

The brewery has also gained new muscle on the marketing front with national distribution and in-store merchandising being taken over by Gilbeys.

New MD Richard Nurse was previously a director of P G Timbers in the Transvaal. Outgoing MD Peter Smuts is to retain his shareholding and a directorship in the Krugersdorp-based brewery and bottling company.

The new beer, Antler, is to be launched in the Cape on February 3 and nationally a week later. Unlike the original Trader wheat beer, it will be a traditional clear beer with no sediment, and it is not brewed in the bottle. The original brew has gone down well with continentals, particularly from Germany, but sales were "disappointing" over the festive season.

Smuts partly blames the lacklustre performance on SAB's aggressive holiday marketing and pricing. But there is also truth in the suggestion that many drinkers feel uncomfortable with the murk and sediment inside the Trader bottle.

In addition, occasional packaging problems must have diminished the product's eye appeal on bottle store shelves. Yet the unique brew has some avid fans, and it could yet gain a cult following. It is also undergoing subtle style changes, including a reduction in gas and sediment.

The company is seeking more key bargains. The current Antler brand, but the FM understands it is a single malt beer that looks more like the beers to which South Africans have become accustomed. Similar to Lion in colour, it is non-pasteurised. Taste is said to be comparable to draught.

Nurse puts initial volume at about 20 000 cases a month. He is confident it will outsell Cruiser and permit the brewery to attain its initial goal of 1% of the Cape market, growing to a similar percentage countrywide in time.

TOUR OPERATORS

Rough ride

Political unrest and the rough press which SA receives overseas is, predictably, hitting tour operators hard.

As handlers of incoming tourists, they are the frontline of the tourist industry and among the first to feel the draught of cancelled bookings. Some estimate that revenue for January will fall at least 50% on the figure for the same month last year.

For example, Econo and Tours (ET), which relies on tourists from German-speaking countries, had 17 groups booked for February this year. There are now nine left on the books. In the seven months to July 1985 ET saw turnover fall some R3m.

It means that 45-seat coaches now carry as little as seven passengers. Not surprisingly, smaller operators now tend to talk survival rather than profit as low returns have forced staff lay-offs. Garden Route Tours (GRT), for instance, has retrenched half its administration staff and put six couriers on half-time.

ET MD Hans Figger says some tour companies may be forced to operate on overdraft, and with interest rates running at around 20% at a time when gross margins have been trimmed to 10% this clearly makes no business sense. He reckons many will be forced out of business.

GRT MD Andrew Varne agrees: "If drastic political changes are not made soon, I won't be surprised if the two largest tour operators, Springbok Atlas Safaris and Sartravel, are the only ones operating by year-end."

The big boys are also feeling the pinch, however Springbok sales director Lew Reod reckons the company's group cancellation figure for forward bookings in 1986 has increased by about 80%. Sartravel's Henrie du Plooy estimates that incoming tourism has dropped 30% on last year.

The main problem for smaller operators is that many don't have financial backing of the majors to nurse them through the slump. Sartravel is owned by government and Springbok Atlas Safaris is a subsidiary of Tollgate Holdings, the largest transport
Wrong Line

Dear Sir,

WITH REFERENCE to the article (Business Dog, January 24, "How Pretoria has added to Mano’s train of troubles"), it is obvious that the writer is not au fait with the present situation regarding the relationship between SA Transport Services (Sats) and the Mano/Rhode Railways and Harbour Authorities (DNPCF).

Subsequent to the Nkomati Accord, Sats has rendered assistance to the value of Rhian to repair and upgrade rail and harbour facilities of the DNPCF. Discussions between the management of Sats and the DNPCF are held almost on a monthly basis, either in SA or Maputo.

In the interests of the transport of goods from the northern territories through SA harbours or the harbour of Maputo, as well as the rates aspects, these discussions are conducted.

It is important to note that the DNPCF is unable to handle the cargo destined for Maputo. On January 23, 1986, a total of 67,950 tons of cargo was destined for Maputo harbour, of which 2,950 tons were at Port Bui Bridge and the balance in transit on Sats lines.

There was also a total of 67,950 tons of cargo at Komsatports, awaiting clearance by the DNPCF, as well as another nine loads, which had to be unengaged along the line to Komatipoort. The DNPCF, however, could only clear 2,950 tons of cargo on January 23, which means that it will take them about 10 days to clear the traffic, as after this date, the rail traffic was completely blocked with cargo awaiting clearance, the DNPCF unilaterally imposed an embargo on the number of trucks of export coal to be cleared from Komatipoort. Furthermore, a request has been received that the already complete transshipments at Komatipoort be remarshalled to suit DNPCF's priority requirements.

In regard to the allegation that high-rated traffic from the northern territories is deliberately diverted from Maputo by way of contract rates, it must be pointed out that when contract rates for traffic over SA railway lines to Maputo are quoted, a quotation to the port of Maputo is automatically furnished. It is entirely up to the clients to decide through which port they desire to export their commodities.

On occasion, as well as export auctions from Zimbabwe, and SA had personal discussions with the management of the DNPCF regarding the feasibility of exporting their commodities through that harbour. Assistance to the DNPCF marketing personnel was also afforded by Sats so as to market the port of Maputo for SA exporters.

As recently as October 31, 1985, a meeting was held in Johannesburg, under the chairmanship of a member of Sats' management, between the transport committee of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce and the management of the DNPCF.

Furthermore, a member of Sats' management took the opportunity to invite the Zimbabwe Tobacco Traders Association for a discussion with the DNPCF on November 23, 1985, which took place in Maputo.

Sats goes to great lengths to persuade SA exporters to export via Maputo. The typical objection is that, due to the security problems in Mozambique, the rail transport from Komatipoort to Maputo is extremely unreliable and that the standard of service in Maputo harbour itself is equally ineffective.

In view of the foregoing, it is obvious that the allegation that Sats is a destabilizing factor in Southern Africa is devoid of any truth.

Dr. BART GROVE, General Manager
South African Transport Services, Cape Town
SADCC says 'destabilisation' cost R24 bn

SA blamed for smuggling losses

The Star's Africa
News Service

HARARE - Smugglers have made R450 million out of South Africa's "destabilisation" policies in Mozambique and Angola, according to an SADCC document.

This is the estimated value of diamonds, semi-precious stones, ivory and timber smuggled out of Angola and Mozambique by groups supported by South Africa.

The goods, according to the Southern African Development Conference's macro-economic survey of the region, were sold in South Africa.

The losses are part of the nearly R2 billion which the SADCC secretariat estimates is the cost to the member states, of Pretoria's alleged destabilisation attempts.

The survey says the "staggering" cost is equal to almost one-third of all SADCC exports or a tenth of the total gross domestic product over the past five years.

The figure includes damage to physical assets, loss in productive capacity, extra defence expenditure and losses from declining exports, tourism and other industries.
MNR sets tougher terms for settlement

The Star’s Africa News Service

The Mozambique Resistance Movement has set tougher terms for an ultimate settlement in the war-torn former Portuguese colony.

The MNR’s secretary-general, Mr. Evo Fernandes, said the rebels had told United States officials there would be no settlement in Mozambique unless President Samora Machel stepped down and all “foreign troops” left the country.

In an SABC radio report today, Mr. Fernandes said in Lisbon that the new approach had been endorsed by MNR leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama.

When the South Africans brought MNR and Frelimo representatives together in Pretoria in October, 1984, the two sides came close to a negotiated settlement — largely because the MNR was prepared to accept continued office for Mr. Machel.

And today Mr. Fernandes claimed that he had been approached by Americans who said the Maputo Government was prepared to negotiate.

He also claimed that he had held discussions with a Maputo official.

Mr. Fernandes’ statement coincides with increasing evidence that the civil war in Mozambique is going badly for the Maputo regime.

The MNR is clearly in a much stronger position than it was in March 1984, when South Africa and Mozambique signed the Nkomati Accord.

It is by far the most aggressive of the two warring parties and Southern African diplomatic and intelligence sources estimate that more than 85 percent of the deliberate contacts between the MNR and Frelimo are now initiated by the rebels — compared with about 60 percent in 1984.
Confidence on new deal for neighbours

By MAX DU PREEZ
Political Correspondent

SOUTH African Government sources are confident that at least some neighbouring states will accept proposals for a joint regional security commission to reduce border tensions.

The proposal by President Botha on Friday marks a dramatic switch of policy on security matters from the bilateral Nkomati Accord with Mozambique and the Luanda Agreement with Angola, to the multilateral.

Foreign Minister Pik Botha believes the chances of South Africa's neighbouring states accepting the proposal are better now than ever before because apartheid is being done away with.

"It is significant that the proposal was made in the same speech in which the President announced a new era for South Africa," the Foreign Minister said.

"Apartheid is dying, and that is what kept our neighbours from openly dealing with us in the past."

President Botha invited neighbouring states to come to an agreement on the specific rules of the game regulating the conduct of neighbours towards one another.

But, he warned, if the offer was rejected, South Africa would have no option but to take effective measures in self-defence.

Observers believe the Government of Swaziland and the new rulers of Lesotho may well be keen to join a regional body.

Botswana and Mozambique will be less keen, with Zambia and Zimbabwe rejecting the offer.
Govt committed to Nkomati Accord, says Pik Botha

PARLIAMENT — The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, has rejected allegations by the Opposition that the Government had no intention of honouring the Nkomati Accord.

He gave an assurance that South Africa remained unequivocally committed to "the letter and spirit" of the agreement with Mozambique.

Speaking in the No-Confidence Debate in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr Botha came to the defence of the Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, whose dismissal had been demanded by the Opposition.

Earlier, Mr Philip Myburgh (FFP, Wynberg) had accused General Malan of "consistent bungling" and said he should be removed from office.

Mr Pik Botha said the Government had gone out of its way to honour the Nkomati Accord. Any involvement by Pretoria with the MNR had been at the request of the Frelimo Government in efforts to arrange a ceasefire in Mozambique. All the complaints of violations of the Accord had been properly investigated, and Mr Myburgh owed General Malan an apology, Mr Botha said.
‘SA committed to Nkomati’

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY — South Africa remained unequivocally committed to the letter and spirit of the Nkomati Accord with Mozambique, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday during the no-confidence debate.

Mr Botha also said he had made several trips to African countries “north of Mozambique” to try to negotiate non-aggression pacts.

He had urged “the presidents” of these countries that the only way to assure peace in Southern Africa was for neighbours not to allow their territories to be used for acts of aggression against each other.

‘Ceasefire’

He denied claims that South Africa had broken the accord and said any involvement by Pretoria with the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) had been at the request of Frelimo in an effort to arrange a ceasefire.

After protracted negotiations, the MNR and Frelimo had been on the point of signing a South African-brokered agreement when the talks were suddenly broken off on the instructions of MNR headquarters in Lisbon.

Mr Botha said South Africa had been asked by President Samora Machel during the negotiation of the Nkomati Accord to arrange talks with the MNR commandants in the Mozambican bush.

President Machel had been prepared to offer a general amnesty to MNR guerrillas if they agreed to a ceasefire, with South Africa acting as guarantor.

The State President, Mr P W Botha, had read the ceasefire document and all was ready for the signing when the MNR broke off talks.

‘Mediator’

“For the first time, South Africa would have played the role we were meant to play in Southern Africa — that of mediator. We could have acted as a stabilizing factor in the area,” Mr Botha said.

After the MNR broke off negotiations, he had tried to visit Portugal but had been informed it “would not be opportune” for the MNR to receive him there.

Mr Botha said South Africa and Mozambique were still bound to the Nkomati accord.

“This government is fulfilling the terms of the accord in letter and in spirit. We are unequivocally bound to the Accord.”

He asked opposition members to bring to his attention any evidence of the breaking of the accord by South African soldiers and gave the assurance that the matter would be firmly dealt with.

Mr Botha also revealed complaints that South Africa had made to Maputo of alleged Mozambican contraventions of the pact.

ANC

He said that in one incident, 10 ANC members had been arrested in Swaziland and had told a court there they had been armed and equipped in Maputo and helped across the border by Mozambique.

Another complaint was made when a number of suspected terrorists were arrested in the Eastern Transvaal and told a similar story, the minister said.

The minister said the SADF was “a perfect example” of a body serving the best interests of South Africa.

The SADF had been at the forefront of reform in South Africa and had performed valuable “psychological work” to make the task of the Department of Foreign Affairs easier.

Explaining the background to the accord, he said that after the Pretoria bomb blast in 1983, he had told President Machel that South African security forces would destroy ANC bases in Mozambique “even if the whole world is against us and if the UN applies sanctions.”

— Sapa
The Minister of Defence

The Minister of Defence will ensure that all information is kept up to date and accurate. This includes the latest information on the current situation and any new developments. The Minister of Defence will also be responsible for ensuring that all information is kept confidential and only shared with those who need to know.

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Mozambique’s deadly teenage terrorists

JOHN D’OLIVEIRA of The Argus Africa News Service reports on the gruesome findings of two researchers who have investigated why 18 000 Mozambicans have fled to South Africa

THE Mozambique Resistance Movement makes no effort to win popular support. Instead, it establishes its power base by instilling “deadly fear” in the communities living in the areas in which it operates.

By killing, raping and destroying property it seeks to uproot social life in Mozambique and to turn the whole country into complete anarchy.

Its predominant utilisation of teenage guerillas takes the form of a youth revolution in Mozambique.

“They are emotional, ruthless, unreasonable and utterly irresponsible, with no regard for decency and the respect due to elders.”

“They seem to be against all traditions and forms of authority regardless of their nature.

“Although they profess to be anti-communist, their actions are even more radical and revolutionary than those of Frelimo.”

This is no quotation from a Frelimo propaganda attack on the MNR, but a sober, scientific assessment made by two South African researchers who interviewed a cross-section of the almost 18 000 refugees who have fled from the war in Western Mozambique and who now live in South Africa’s Gazankulu homeland.

The survey was conducted recently by Mr J S Malan and Mr P X Shilubane, of the University of the North’s Department of Anthropology.

Its results - published in the latest issue of the Africa Institute of South Africa’s monthly bulletin - paint a new and frightening picture of the MNR, at least so far as its operations in South-western Mozambique are concerned.

The two researchers spoke to men, women and children who had been forced to leave everything they owned in Mozambique and who crossed the dangerous Kruger National Park on foot - often going for days without food - in order to escape the deadly battle between the MNR and Frelimo.

Many succeeded only on their second or third attempts. The refugees explained that their efforts to remain neutral had proved useless. MNR terrorists frequently looted their villages - or they had in them when Frelimo troops were in the area.

When contact between the two groups took place, villagers were killed in the crossfire. And when Frelimo units suspected that villagers were helping the MNR - even under duress - some of the village’s older men were shot as punishment.

However “By far the cruelest and most barbarous acts were associated with the MNR.

“Refugees described the movement as an utterly evil, radicalised and militant youth revolution.

“Most of the guerrilla fighters are boys and young men below the age of 21. Their obvious aim is to instil absolute fear into the rural population through a reign of terror.

“When villagers are accused of collaborating with Frelimo, a number of them are indiscriminately shot.

“In order to maximise the effect of the fear, the relatives of the dead are not allowed to bury them.

“Terrorists often remain in the villages for three days until the corpses start decomposing, and then they leave. When they return again a few days later and see the corpses have indeed been buried, those responsible are shot on the spot.

“Other inhuman acts include the raping of women in front of their husbands, as well as the seizing of young girls to carry the looted property and to serve as sex partners for the terrorists.”

The article quotes a widow, AIsia Mhlanga: “When the MNR arrive in a village, they loot all the property and order family members to carry the goods to their camp in the bush.

“They usually assign this task to young females. If there are none, old women are ordered to do the job. Before leaving, elderly males are killed. Young males are either killed or recruited to join them.

“Young women and girls, even those who are only nine years old, are abducted by them and sexually abused for a few days. Afterwards, they are allowed to return to their homes.”

Philemno Ndlovu, who fled to Gazankulu with his wife and two children leaving his 97 cattle in Mozambique depicted the MNR as follows.

“They are the big killers. The only time when Frelimo kill us is when there is crossfire between the two parties.

“The MNR also loot all our food and rape the women in front of their husbands. They will even make a man lie down on his back and force his wife to lie down on him on her back. In this position she is then raped by the terrorists.”

While the refugees branded the MNR as pitiless killers, Frelimo was usually associated with forced removals to fortified villages.

Although the army included better protection of the peasants and the denial of succour to the MNR, the forced resettlement brought many hardships.

The MNR attacked and looted the convoys which were supposed to bring food and supplies to the villages. They also attacked the villages, shooting both Frelimo soldiers and civilians indiscriminately.
Those who have so little welcome those with nothing

The flood of refugees from Mozambique has been welcomed with extraordinary warmth by the villagers in Gazankulu. But their long-term security remains uncertain.

**LAURINDA TAMBISAN**

The hillsides near the town of Gazankulu were blanketed with clouds of dust as the first of the refugees arrived. It was a scene of joy and relief.

"We are so happy," said one villager. "We have been praying for this moment for a long time."

But the welcome was not without its challenges. The villagers had toiled for months to accommodate the refugees, and the task was not easy.

"We have been working day and night to make sure that everyone has a place to sleep," said another villager. "But it's not easy."

The refugees had fled from Mozambique, seeking refuge from the violence that had engulfed their home country. They had been forced to leave everything behind, and the sight of their new home was a bittersweet reminder of what they had left behind.

"We thought we were going to die," said one refugee. "But now we have a place to call home."

But the challenges were not over. The villagers had to deal with the physical and emotional strain of hosting so many people. They had to work hard to make sure that everyone was safe and had enough to eat.

"We are doing our best," said one villager. "But it's not easy."

The refugee settlement was a testament to the power of human kindness and the resilience of the human spirit. It was a place where strangers became family, and where hope was born.

"We are all in this together," said one villager. "We will make it through this together."

The refugees were grateful for the welcome they received, and they were determined to make the most of their new home.

"We will make this place our own," said one refugee. "We will make it a place of beauty and prosperity."

The future was uncertain, but the villagers were determined to make it work. They were united in their efforts to welcome the refugees and to create a place where everyone could thrive.

"We are all in this together," said one villager. "We will make it through this together."

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**Leaurinda Tambisian**

I will never forget the day I saw Renamo killed my brother outside my front door. They shot him in the head. I'll never forget that day.
Savimbi offers to help free Du Toit

JAMBA — Unita leader Jonas Savimbi has plans to swap some of his Cuban and MPLA prisoners for SA’s Captain Wynand du Toit.

He said he wanted the MPLA to acknowledge that Unita, not SA, was the negotiating partner.

Speaking to journalists at his bush headquarters, Savimbi dismissed speculation that he had already been approached about a complicated prisoner exchange which could lead to the release of imprisoned African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela.

Savimbi said he would prefer to exchange his captives for Unita prisoners held by the MPLA.

But he would consider any approach by a concerned government for an exchange which could free Du Toit, he said.

Unita had once released Russian prisoners on humanitarian grounds to help obtain the release of Americans, he said.

A prisoner swap would probably entail the release of several MPLA men and one Cuban prisoner in exchange for Du Toit.

President P W Botha said last month that the release of Du Toit and Soviet dissidents Andrei Sakharov and Anatoly Shcharansky “could form the basis for negotiations” on the release of Mandela.

Angola rejected Botha’s linkage suggestion, but countered with an offer to hand over Du Toit in exchange for a Cuban and several Angolans it says were held by SA.

Savimbi said yesterday he was holding 10 Cubans and dozens of MPLA prisoners. If these were the prisoners the MPLA wanted, it would have to negotiate with Unita, he said.

In Geneva, the International Red Cross yesterday disclosed that it had for the first time been allowed to visit Du Toit.

The Red Cross, mandated under the Geneva Conventions to visit prisoners-of-war, had been barred from seeing him since his capture.

The change raises hopes for Du Toit’s release.

The Red Cross refused to disclose whether Foreign Minister Pik Botha had sought its aid for Du Toit’s release as part of a deal involving Mandela or Angolan prisoners held by SA.

Du Toit has been a prisoner of Angola’s MPLA government for nine months. He was captured while allegedly trying to blow up oil installations in Angola’s far-northern Cabinda enclave in May.
Child among victims of MNR attack

MAPUTO — Right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels shot dead seven people and critically injured 20 others yesterday in an attack on a bus carrying civilians.

The official AIM news agency said the attack took place near the town of Namaacha close to the Mozambique-Swaziland border. Among those killed was a child.

The MNR attack was the worst this year. The rebels attacked four buses on a road linking Maputo to the north last August, killing 18 people.

Earlier yesterday, Mozambique’s military tribunal announced it had sentenced four rebels to death and seven others to long prison terms.

The tribunal said it had tried the rebel here last week and found the four guilty of ambushing vehicles and killing civilians.

A military tribunal said another member of the MNR was jailed for 18 years for kidnapping, stealing food and goods from villagers and for...
Rebels in heavy fighting

PETER HONEY

HEAVY fighting continues between government troops and Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels in the Gorongosa region, says the Mozambican Information Agency (AIM).

AIM added yesterday it had no confirmation from military sources that the MNR had recaptured its former mountain stronghold, Casa Banana, at Gorongosa, which was overrun by government forces in August.

Reports at the weekend quoted Zimbabwean and Mozambican officers as saying about 400 MNR rebels had recaptured Casa Banana.
No, I do not support the proposal. It is not consistent with the principles I hold at the heart of my political beliefs. I am determined to ensure that the Government does not pursue policies that undermine the interests of the country. The Government's proposals are not in the interests of the people and they will not achieve the outcomes that are needed to secure a sustainable future for our country.
The Minister of Defence

(1) The person referred to in Sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Defence Act 1984 (No. 4 of 1984) shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council on the recommendation of the Minister of Defence.

(2) The Minister of Defence shall, before appointing the person referred to in Sub-section (1) of section 22 of the Defence Act 1984 (No. 4 of 1984), consult the Governor-General in Council and the Governor-General in Council shall, if satisfied that the person is fit to hold the office of the Chief United Nations Force in Cyprus, appoint him or her to that office.

(3) The person appointed under Sub-section (2) of this Act shall hold office for a term of five years unless sooner terminated by the Governor-General in Council.

(4) The Governor-General in Council may terminate the appointment under Sub-section (2) of this Act at any time before the expiration of the term of five years if it is satisfied that the person is not fit to hold the office of the Chief United Nations Force in Cyprus.

(5) The salary of the person appointed under Sub-section (2) of this Act shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council.

(6) The person appointed under Sub-section (2) of this Act shall hold office at the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council.
Renamo rebels kill seven

MAPUTO — Right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo) rebels shot dead seven people and critically injured 20 others yesterday in an attack on a bus carrying civilians, Mozambique reported.

The official news agency AIM said the attack took place near the town of Namacha close to the Mozambique-Swaziland border. Among those killed was a child.

Appeals were made over state-run radio for blood donations to try to save the wounded. — Sapa-Reuters.
P W says he did not authorise visit to MNR bases

PRESIDENT P W Botha yesterday said he had not authorised the visit to rebel bases in Mozambique last June by Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel.

However, he had been told about the visit afterwards and considered it and plans for further trips in order, he said in the House of Assembly in reply to a question.

Botha said he had taken no action after the visits as he considered them part of Nel's task in negotiating a ceasefire between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance movement. He added that Nel was a member of the joint security commission set up after the Nkomati Accord had been signed and, as such, sought stability in Mozambique. — Sapa.
Botha approved Nel's trip

Political Staff

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY - Mr Louis Nel's undercover trip to meet MNR rebels in Mozambique was given the State President's approval after Mr F W Botha heard about it and learned that further trips were planned.

Mr Nel, then Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and chairman of the joint security commission with Mozambique, was trying to arrange a peace conference between the rebels and the Frelimo Government.

Asked by PFYP defence spokesman Mr Philip Myburgh (Wynberg) if President Samora Machel should not have been informed in advance of the visit, Mr Botha said he thought President Machel would have been aware of it.

Mr Botha said he had told President Machel at the signing of the Nkomati Accord that he would like to see peace and stability in his country so that South African entrepreneurs could invest in Mozambique.

The security commission was one of the ways of bringing this about.
Talks show hope for pact

Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Nkomati Accord appears to be back on track after high-level talks between Mozambique and South Africa in Maputo yesterday.

Foreign Minister, Mr. P. Botha said in a statement released after the talks that a wide variety of subjects had been discussed, of which the most important was the security situation.

The two delegations agreed the Nkomati Accord was of great importance for peace and stability in the southern Africa. Proposals to strengthen the implementation of the accord would be conveyed by the delegation leaders to their governments, Mr. Botha said.
Security commission to be revived after talks

By John D'Oliveira
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha's visit to Maputo this week was part of an effort by South Africa to clear channels of communication with its Marxist neighbour and to revive the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

As a result of the discussions, it is understood Mozambique agreed to resuscitate the joint security commission set up after the signing of the accord on March 16 1984.

Ever since Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Tanzanian troops overran the Mozambican Resistance Army's headquarters at Casa Banana in Gorongosa on August 28 and captured documents allegedly confirming post-Nkomati South African aid to the MNR, the South African Government has been under almost continuous attack from Maputo and the security commission has failed to meet.

EMBASSY

Earlier attempts by South Africa to "clear channels" were rebuffed by the Mozambicans.

In Maputo on Tuesday, Mr Botha, his deputy, Mr Ron Muller, and a team of senior officials told their Mozambican counterparts that the blocked channels of communication were holding up projects which would assist Mozambique and that they were preventing discussion of the two sides' security concerns.

An attempt was also made at the discussions to speed up final Mozambique approval for the R12 million embassy South Africa has planned to build on a prominent site near the centre of Maputo, designed to confirm South Africa's commitment to its Nkomati-Accord-based relationship with Mozambique.

GUERRILLAS

Tuesday's talks were held against a background of deteriorating economic and security situation in Mozambique.

It is understood while the discussions were taking place, MNR guerrillas were moving into place for an attack on a suburb just 5 km from the centre of Maputo.

The South Africans are believed to have stressed repeatedly that South Africa was not aiding the MNR, that it could not be blamed for everything that went wrong in Mozambique and that aid projects already in the pipeline were being delayed because of the present state of relations between the two countries.

While the Mozambicans repeated their claims that South Africa was aiding the MNR, the South Africans said they had "strong suspicions" that Mozambique was again aiding the African National Congress.
Nkomati Accord is put back on course

THE Nkomati Accord — shaky for months after accusations of South African violations of the historic agreement — appears to be back on course.

A top-level SA delegation led by Foreign Minister Pik Botha held talks in the Mozambican capital of Maputo on Wednesday with senior government officials headed by M杰er-General Jacinto Veloso, Minister in the Presidency for Economic Affairs.

The talks, lasting more than four hours, have resulted in the two delegations heading back to their respective governments with plans to strengthen the agreement.

The pact was rocked by a secret visit to the Renamo rebels last year by the then SA deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel. It was also set back by the controversial Vaz Diaries which alleged large-scale South African aid to the rebels in violation of the agreement.

Wednesday's talks were the first since the diaries were disclosed and a communiqué issued afterwards seems to indicate that Mozambique has accepted SA's denials and explanation of the allegations in them.

In a statement on Wednesday, Botha said: "A wide variety of subjects were discussed of which the most important was the security situation."
MNR base 'captured'

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Mozambique Government claimed yesterday that a major Mozambique Resistance Movement base in the southern province of Inhambane was captured on February 20.


More than 20 MNR "bandits" were claimed killed and 204 peasants, obliged to live with the "bandits" since 1982, were freed.

Inhambane's provincial military commander, Major-General Domingos Fondo, said the base was supplied by air from South Africa.

AIM reported that the MNR once dominated Inhambane Province, having infiltrated in force early in 1982. It "terrorised" the province for 18 months, ruined transport and trade networks and ensured that the 1983 drought turned into a famine in which tens of thousands of Inhambane peasants died.
Mozambique wants Soviet military aid

MAPUTO — Mozambique has asked Russia to step up its support for liberation movements — particularly the African National Congress and Swapo.

In an interview with a correspondent from Mozambique's national news agency ATM yesterday, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, the Foreign Minister, praised Soviet support for the "national liberation struggles" and said his country was asking the Russians to step up this support.

Mr. Chissano said his country had had lengthy relations with the Soviet Union and was "pleased with Soviet respect for our own choices, for our independence and for our own alignment."

He said the Soviet Union was "participating actively in strengthening the defensive capacity of our country."

This applied particularly to equipment with which Mozambique could "confront South African aggression."

That aggression was currently carried out through the medium of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement "bandits."
Shultz urges US aid for Mozambique

WASHINGTON — The United States Secretary of State, Mr George Shultz, yesterday urged the US Congress to approve aid for Mozambique which, he said, was moving away from Moscow's domination. At the same time it was facing “South African violations” of the 1984 Nkomati non-aggression pact.

"We think it's part of a good investment to use our effort to bring about change in a direction we think is desirable in that part of the world," Mr Shultz said.

Mr Shultz, appearing before the House of Representatives foreign operations sub-committee, said the global foreign aid proposal of President Ronald Reagan's Administration was balanced and took into consideration many factors.

"We see in Mozambique a country that has been very strongly in the Soviet camp and which we think is showing signs of moving into a more neutral position," he said.

The US aid was intended to encourage Mozambique's move away from the Soviets, Mr Shultz said, adding that the programme was intended to help the country's private farmers and demonstrate the benefits of free-market incentives.

Sapa-AP
Machel's power 'to be reduced'

Weekend Argus Correspondent

JOHANNESBURG. — President Samora Machel of Mozambique will have his executive powers reduced in a major Cabinet reshuffle expected to take place within the next few days, according to Portuguese sources in Maputo.

The reshuffle will include the appointment of a man charged with coordinating the several ministries and implementing the ruling party's policies.

He is expected to be Mr. Joaquim Chissano, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Although he might not have the title of Prime Minister in practice he will have that position," sources said.

It will be the first time since the country's independence in 1975 that the country will have a Prime Minister. Up to now President Samora Machel has held all executive powers.

The Minister of Security, Colonel Sergio Vieira, a member of the South African-Mozambique-Ruanda-Joint Security Commission, will have his powers widened, the sources said.
MBABANE — Mozambique's President Samora Machel made an official flying visit to Swaziland this week and caused a stir by pouncing and effusively greeting a former politician who in January was released from a year's detention without trial.

He arrived at the Swazi airport mid-morning on Thursday and was met by Prime Minister Prince Bhekumzile, Cabinet Ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps.

He was immediately taken to Phondo, the residence of Queen Regent Ntombi who was there to greet him.

The President repeated Mozambique's pledge to stick to an agreement under which neither of the two countries would shelter opponents of the other.

He then moved on to a Press conference.

There he spotted Dr Seshayi Nxumalo, the former Finance Minister who was dismissed in 1984 and later detained.

The President called Dr Nxumalo from the spectators, embraced him and addressed him as cousin, a claim he made before when the two men met during Dr Nxumalo's years as a politician.

President Machel left for Maputo by air later in the afternoon.

Observers here noted that this week saw the start of a sensational trial in which two former powerful men face charges of defrauding the ends of justice in connection with detention without trial of Dr Nxumalo and four senior ex-security men.
Mozambique still faces a food crisis

By John D'Oliveira, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service.

The latest report of Mozambique's Domestic Trade Ministry has confirmed a number of interesting and hardly unknown facts about South Africa's "Marxist" neighbour.

- Food in both the cities and in those rural areas still ravaged by the drought is in desperately short supply.

- The Frelimo Government's different agencies, especially its national news agency AIM, still retain the ability to examine critically the country's shortcomings.

- Despite the Nkomati Accord, South Africa remains the big boogeyman for most people in the Mozambique establishment.

- While the Russians are great on supplying "liberation movements" with guns, ammunitions, explosives and weapons of war, they generally look the other way when the governments their weapons have helped install want to fill their people's belies.

BELOW MINIMUM

The Domestic Trade Ministry report (as reviewed by AIM) said food supplies in Mozambique during 1985 were below the necessary minimum.

Less than half the market need for food grains was supplied by Mozambique's own farming surplus.

Transport problems were aggravated by the activities of the "South African-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement bandits" and these problems wiped out gains in food production brought about by good rains throughout the country last year.

The agricultural recovery was most marked in the "peasant family sector" (that is, in the subsistence farming sector).

However, in the State and private sectors, production was held back by problems such as the shortage of fuel and mechanical spare parts.

"Much of the surplus that was produced in the family sector was not marketed, partly due to transport and security problems and partly due to the lack of consumer goods for which peasant farmers could exchange their goods"

REDUCED SURPLUSES

"These factors reduced by half the amount of peasant surpluses the Ministry hoped to market."

The Ministry said the "alarming gap" between the supplies of food and the amount of food available from all sources continued into 1986.

In the first four months of last year, the food grain deficit alone was 100,000 tons.

Between May 1 and December 31, 1985, 177,315 tons of grain entered the country as food aid.

The largest donors included the European Economic Community (34,450 tons), Holland (16,700 tons), China (18,000 tons), Italy (10,000 tons), Iran (6,850 tons), Britain (6,100 tons), Belgium (5,000 tons), France (5,000 tons), West Germany (4,000 tons), the United States (3,050 tons), Australia (2,700 tons) and the Soviet Union (2,000 tons).

Food aid that had already arrived or which had been pledged for 1986 amounted to 90,300 tons.

More than half (50,800 tons) would come from the United States, followed by Australia (14,000 tons), Britain (14,000 tons) and the World Food Programme (9,000 tons).
Mr. Speaker, I rise to draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent importance. The recent developments in the Middle East have profound implications for our national security and the stability of the region. As the world watches with concern, it is crucial that we take bold and decisive action to prevent further escalation.

The situation in the region is rapidly evolving, with tensions rising and threats intensifying. It is imperative that we engage with all parties involved in the conflict, including the various factions in the region, to explore avenues for de-escalation and the resumption of dialogue.

I urge the government to consider the following measures:

1. Immediate diplomatic engagement: The government should派遣 a high-level delegation to the region to meet with leaders and mediators to facilitate direct talks and promote stability.
2. Humanitarian assistance: In light of the humanitarian crisis, the government should provide urgent aid to those affected by the escalating conflict.
3. Economic sanctions: Consider imposing targeted sanctions on entities and individuals responsible for the ongoing conflict.
4. Regional and international cooperation: Collaborate with other nations and international organizations to coordinate a unified response.

I believe that by taking these steps, we can achieve a peaceful resolution and ensure the safety and security of our citizens.

Mr. Speaker, I call on all Members to support these initiatives and work together towards a peaceful outcome.
Machel urged to meet Renamo

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel's beleaguered Mozambican government is under pressure to hold talks with the right-wing Mozambique National Resistance Movement, Renamo.

Western diplomats said the initiative for peace talks came from Renamo leaders who asked the Zimbabwean government to act as broker.

Machel's Marxist government has denied it would even consider such talks with a group that has been fighting it since the country's independence 10 years ago.

Diplomats said that, with Maputo virtually a besieged city, Machel did not have many options left.

Zimbabwe government sources confirmed that Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, his cabinet and military advisers consider Machel's government as seriously threatened.

They are questioning whether it can survive the latest Renamo offensive.

"There is serious argument that the options are just to let Machel fall, or really try to get in and broker a deal which would lead him to talks that would ensure that he would still be undisputed leader of a coalition government," said one diplomat.

The US was named as a possible broker, but the suggestion was dismissed.

"It is felt that the US must be seen to be standing behind Machel and, if it appeared that they were backing away from him, this would substantially increase his risks,"

Instead, it is being proposed that Zimbabwe's closest ally — or South Africa, which signed a peace accord with Mozambique two years ago, are probably the best intermediaries.

Relations between Harare and Maputo have been strained since Renamo last month recaptured its main military headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique.

The key base was originally seized by a joint Zimbabwean and Mozambican force in August after Mugabe deployed between 10,000 and 15,000 Zimbabwean troops in Mozambique to help fight Renamo.

The recapture, by a force of 400 rebels who routed 1,000 Mozambican troops, has made Zimbabwean government and military leaders question their role in the war.

The Mozambican troops at Gorongosa reportedly abandoned armoured cars, anti-aircraft guns, and a large supply of ammunition in their flight. — Sapa-AP.
MNR claims major setback for Machel

LISBON — Mozambican rebels yesterday attacked and occupied a Government military base, killing 177 Mozambican, Zimbabwean and Cuban soldiers, according to a guerilla spokesman in Lisbon.

Mr Paulo Oliveira of the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said the rebels also ambushed a column of Zimbabwean troops who came to relieve the post, killing 57 soldiers and wounding 109 others.

Mr Oliveira said rebels stormed the military base at Canda near Vila Puva de Andrade in central Mozambique at dawn. He said 133 Mozambican soldiers, 57 Zimbabweans and five Cubans were killed in the fighting.

Rebel casualties were five killed and 19 wounded, according to the spokesman.

He claimed the rebels captured 11 anti-aircraft guns, five 75 mm cannons and 457 light arms. He said five armoured cars and 17 other vehicles were destroyed.

Mr Oliveira said five other armoured cars and 28 other military vehicles were destroyed. — Sapa-Associated Press.
Machel’s government fights for its survival

The Argus Africa News Service reports from Maputo on the deteriorating security situation facing the Machel government.

There has been a dramatic deterioration in the security situation in Mozambique and diplomatic observers now wonder how long the Machel government can retain power.

Because of its minimal resources, the government has never been able to impose full authority over large parts of Mozambique’s more than 800,000 square kilometres.

However, its tenuous hold on the countryside has been eroded by the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement which has set about undermining the government’s authority, destroying the country’s infrastructure and making life in the cities impossible.

Whereas the MNR once confined its activities to the bush, it is now making more frequent attacks on the cities — including the capital of Maputo — often cutting off water, electricity and food supplies.

There are now reports that the Frelimo government controls only a few major towns and cities and that most of these are under siege.

Although the loose conglomorate of rebel forces and bandits that is identified as the MNR is not organised for a quick takeover in Maputo, it is clear that the Frelimo government’s ability to keep the rebels in check has deteriorated to such an extent that not even the Eastern bloc is now prepared to try to re-establish the government’s authority.

Meanwhile, the ruling establishment is understood to be involved in a struggle for power between moderates who want an accommodation with the MNR and between radicals who insist on fighting to the end.

There have been reports that MNR leaders have approached the Zimbabwean government to organise discussions between the MNR and Frelimo. However, these reports have not been confirmed.

In Zimbabwe itself, it is understood the Government is deeply concerned about the 10,000 to 12,000 Zimbabwean troops who are currently in Mozambique guarding the railway line and the pipeline from Zimbabwe to Beira.

In August last year a combined Mozambican and Zimbabwean force seized the MNR’s main base at Gorongosa.

However, after the Zimbabweans withdrew, the Frelimo troops were unable to maintain their authority in the area and Gorongosa was retaken by the MNR last month.

This shook the Zimbabweans and, despite talk last year of increasing their troops in Mozambique to between 20,000 to 30,000 for a final push against the MNR, the Zimbabweans have now switched to a purely defensive role.

It is also understood Tanzania has withdrawn an estimated 2,000 troops who were helping Frelimo.

Apart from anything else, Mozambique’s lack of resources, the incompetence of many of its officials and the depredations of the MNR have resulted in the breakdown of civil administration in many parts of the country.

In many areas, this breakdown has aggravated health problems and food shortages — although the improved rains recently have helped the country’s subsistence farmers.

Faced with overwhelming security problems, the Maputo government can field only about 60,000 troops.

Unlike Angola it has few Eastern bloc military advisers (an estimated 1,000 Russians, 500 East Germans, 700 Cubans and 130 Koreans) and no communist combat troops.
Reports of Renamo progress written off

MAPUTO—Mozambique’s most prominent journalist has rejected speculation that the Marxist Government is about to fall, calling it ‘disinformation’ aimed at undermining the war against anti-Marxist rebels.

Mr Carlos Cardoso, director of the national news agency, AIM, says Mozambican leaders remain firmly opposed to negotiations with the rebel Mozambique National Resistance and are committed to an all-out military victory.

Mr Cardoso was responding to reports in newspapers in South Africa and Zimbabwe that rebel advances threatened to force President Samora Machel’s Government into talks with the insurgents or risk collapse.

The rebels, dismissed by Mozambique as ‘bandits’, have reoccupied their former headquarters after it was overrun by Mozambican forces last year.

Unverified communiques from the rebel offices in Lisbon frequently claim fresh advances and sweeping victories.

Mr Cardoso, writing in the daily Notícias newspaper yesterday, said the rebels were capable only of disruption in the countryside and occasional hit-and-run raids on suburbs of the capital, Maputo, and the Government was nowhere near defeat.

He also pointed to several territorial advances by the Mozambican forces, including the clearing of rebels from the southern Inhambane province, once the hardest-hit region.

Mr Cardoso said opponents wanted Frelimo to sacrifice its socialist policies in favour of a capitalist-oriented economy.

He rejected calls for privatising health, education and housing, saying such changes would leave Mozambicans ‘reduced to the condition of slaves and some future generation would have the task of liberating the country once more’.
— (Saps-AP)
MNR rebels kidnap nuns

LISBON—Renamo rebels in Mozambique have kidnapped two Roman Catholic missionary nuns, one Italian and one Portuguese, from a northern medical post, according to news reports yesterday. The Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal said in a report from Maputo that the nuns had been seized from a post at Cava in north-eastern Nampula district by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance on Friday.

The agency, quoting unidentified religious sources in Mozambique, identified the nun's names as Alma Maria Lomboa, from Almeida, Sant'Agata di Stracca in Italy, whose last address was given as Lazzate, Milan, and Sr Maria da Penha de Jesus Figueira, from Vonzela in northern Portugal.

In Rome, the Rev Alessandro Zanotti said the nuns' Italian-based Cambonian order had received a telex from Mozambique confirming the kidnap of the two religious sisters.

The agency and the priest said they had no further details.

The rebels have in the past captured foreign missionaries in their decade-long guerrilla campaign to topple the Marxist Mozambique Government.

A family member said the rebels' Lisbon-based European spokesman was not at home to comment on the report. —(AP)
Frelimo, MNR seek mediator

Maputo faces talks dilemma

By Gerald L'Ange,
The Star's Africa News Service

Finding a mutually acceptable go-between is only one of the problems facing the elements within the Mozambique Government and the MNR rebels that are said to be seeking a negotiated end to the guerrilla war. Deciding with whom the negotiations should be conducted could also present problems.

Zimbabwe is reported to have been approached by MNR representatives to act as a broker for talks. But some in the MNR are believed to feel Zimbabwe is untrustworthy. Its troops are fighting alongside the Frelimo Government forces against the rebels.

Zimbabwe is understood nevertheless to be deeply concerned about the deteriorating situation in Mozambique. It has been asked to send a United Nations envoy, Mr. Frank Wijker, when he recently visited Harare to communicate this concern to Maputo.

Mr. Wijker was last week in South Africa for talks on the Namibian question and other issues that were not named.

South Africa is considered a doubtful candidate to broker Mozambican peace talks because of its former association with the MNR. The Maputo Government in any case still claims publicly that South Africa is continuing to aid the rebels.

A strong candidate for the job of broker is considered to be President Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, whose country has hosted several meetings between the South Africans and the Angolans on Namibian questions.

Apart from Mozambique and Angola, which are also now former Portuguese colonies, there are no trade or other links between Cape Verde and Southern African countries.

Captured documents

Publicly the Frelimo Government has always refused to negotiate a settlement with the MNR. But diplomatic observers believe it may have no choice.

 Pretoria claims the alleged breaches of the Nhamitwi Accord that were exposed in the documents captured at the MNR headquarters at Gecbriton, were actually efforts being made at Pretoria's request to set up talks with the MNR.

Knowledgeable sources report a conflict within the Maputo Government between moderates favoring negotiations with the MNR and hard-liners who want to fight on.

If Maputo does agree to talk, it will probably insist on negotiating with the MNR leader in the bush, Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and not with its Lisbon-based secretary-general, Mr. Evora Fernandes.

Reason for collapse

Mr. Fernandes is believed to have been excluded in advance from the talks the South Africans say they were trying to set up when the then Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr. Louis Nel, flew secretly to the Gecbriton base only nine days before it was captured.

Mr. Fernandes had taken part in the previous effort to bring the two sides together in talks in Pretoria in October 1994.

According to the former South African armed forces chief, General Constant Vaupes, Mr. Fernandes's attitude was a prime reason for the collapse of those talks.

Maputo has claimed it went to the Pretoria meeting not to discuss surrendering its rebels but to seek an amnesty for surrendering rebels. Pretoria insists the purpose was to negotiate a settlement and that senior Maputo Government members later asked South Africa to step up new talks.
Maputo army against wall

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's
Africa News Service

Despite regular claims of
military successes, the civil
war in Mozambique is going
badly for the Maputo Gov-
erment.

According to information
compiled by diplomatic and
intelligence sources in Southern
Africa, the military initiative
now clearly lies with the rebel
Mozambique National Resis-
tance (MNR).

Today, the MNR is in a much
stronger position than before
the signing of the Nkomati Ac-
cord in March 1984.

It is by far the most aggres-
sive of the warring parties.

Every month, it becomes
more aggressive as it steps up
both the frequency and the
scope of its activities.

In 1984, it is estimated the
MNR initiated about 60 percent
of the deliberate contacts be-
 tween the two sides. Most esti-
mates that year suggest that
more than 80 percent are now
initiated by the MNR.

In December, while 10 MNR
bases were attacked, the rebels
themselves attacked twice as
many Government military
bases.

These statistics confirm that
the Mozambique defence force
(FAM) has been forced into a
purely defensive role.

In 1983 the number of "inci-
dents" averaged about 100 a
month.

By 1984, the number was
running at about 150 a month,
by 1985, 200 a month, and this
year the average is approach-
ing 250 a month.

It is understood that the
MNR was involved in a record
number of 350 "incidents" in
November, last year.

Although it is difficult to as-
ess accurately the number of
troops generated by the
bush war, there is evidence
that at least five FAM soldiers
now die for every two MNR
guerrillas.

Apart from anything else,
events in Mozambique have
sadly disillusioned the coun-
try's allies.

In June, last year, the front-
line states agreed to a military
assistance programme for Mo-
zambique which would have in-
volved Zimbabwean, Zambian
and Tanzanian troops in a com-
bined push to smash the MNR
"bandits" once and for all.

Sea link

As a result, Zimbabwe in-
creased its military presence
in Mozambique from the 4,000
troops guarding the Beira-Mu-
tare corridor (effectively Zim-
babwe's road, rail and pipeline
links with the sea) to about
12,000. A small proportion of
the troops remained in Zim-
babwe, just across the Mozam-
bique border.

Tanzania committed about
2,000 troops to the Mozambique
war, but these never moved far
south of the Tanzanian border.

Although Zambian military
convoys have been seen in Mo-
zambique's Tete Province (ad-
joining Zambia), there is no
evidence that Zambian combat
troops have been involved in
Mozambique.

The high point of this inter-
national military co-operation
came in August, last year,
when the comparatively well-
trained, well-equipped, well-
paid Zimbabweans spearhead-
ed the attack on Casa Banana,
the MNR headquarters at
Gorongosa, in central Mozam-
bique, just north of Beira.

The MNR was driven out of
Casa Banana and documents
were seized which purported to
confirm South African Defence
Force assistance for the MNR,
in contravention of the Nkomat-
i Accord.

These documents formed the
basis for a vigorous, contin-
uating attack on the South African
Government by Maputo.

However, once the Zimba-
abwean troops withdrew to the
Beira-Mutare corridor and
handed over operations at
Gorongosa to FAM, the MNR
reappeared.

By the middle of last month,
they had recaptured Casa Ba-
nana.

This was a major blow to the
Maputo Government and a se-
rious disillusionment for the
Zimbabweans — and for Mo-
zambique's other allies.

Since then, Zimbabwe has
withdrawn 5,000 of its soldiers,
the rest have adopted a defen-
sive posture and pressure is in-
creasing on Zimbabwe's Prime
Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe,
to reduce the number even fur-
ther.

It is also understood that the
Tanzanians have moved their
troops out of Mozambique.

Fears that
Machel may turn to
Reds again

The Star Bureau
WASHINGTON — The United
States Government is worried
that continuing attacks by
MNR rebels could drive Mo-
zambique's leaders back into
the arms of the Soviets.

This fear was expressed yest-
day by President Reagan's
top Africa official, Dr Chester
Crocker, when he appeared be-
fore a congressional committee
to urge approval of American
aid to African countries — in-
cluding assistance for the Ma-
achel regime.

Dr Crocker said the MNR
was now being supported by
non-African elements such as
the Portuguese.

"Our support is particularly
timely, since the Mozambique
Government's turnaround from
heavy reliance on the Soviet
Union is being called into ques-
tion by continued anti-govern-
ment violence by the MNR," he
said.

American diplomatic rela-
tions and economic assistance
to Mozambique were intended
to show support of its change
of "orientation".

Since signing the Nkomati
Accord with South Africa, Mo-
zambique had moved toward
greater participation in the
Western economic system.

American assistance pro-
grammes demonstrated sup-
port for the Machel regime.

But restrictions imposed by
the Congress — because of ob-
jectives by American conserva-
tives to Mozambique's contin-
ued ties to the Soviets and its
poor human rights record —
had reduced assistance signifi-
cantly, Dr Crocker said.
West helps upgrade ports in Mozambique

By MICHELLE FAUL

MAPUTO — Mozambique's three Indian Ocean ports once were a source of great hopes for the black nations of Southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa.

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for such countries as Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Despite appeals for black African nations to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked black neighbors.

"It's a vicious circle," remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr. John Roosendal, who has been helping to improve Mozambique's port capacity.

The ports' businesspeople have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system businessmen will use it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won't use it until they're satisfied?"

Inefficiency

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique's ports are Maputo, Beira and Nacala are chrome inefficient, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement.

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique's 3,000 km railways declined by 80 percent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the ports, the traffic dropped by around 70 percent — from 13.6 million tons in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," and the report Guerillas of the Mozambican National Resistance had blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the short-term managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90 percent of the 2,500 Portuguese language in the country fled on independence.

Mozambique's colonizers had left jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unrelia-

bility of transport services, a 20-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity.

A report black Africa's hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60 percent of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1989 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

There are compelling political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe to look for alternatives to their heavy dependence on South African routes," remarked Mr. Abraham Schneders, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Netherlands has spent more than 1,200 million since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique's second-biggest port at Beira, about 240 km from Zimbabwe's border.

But despite the port's proximity, Zimbabwe's businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country's politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

South Africa offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and port network.

"Zimbabwe is now putting 90 percent of its imports and exports through South Africa," said Mr. Robert Cruel, deputy head for Southern Africa of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry's department of development co-operation.

"The distance to Beira is much less and costs will be much lower," Mr. Cruel said during a visit to Mozambique in January.

Before Mozambique became independent, it handled the bulk of Zimbabwe's imports and exports.

Zimbabwe business organizations estimate that about a million tons of the country's eight million tons of annual imports and exports are routed through Mozambique.

Zimbabwe uses Mozambican ports mostly for high-bulk, low-value goods — iron ore, steel, sugar and coal through Maputo and tobacco via Beira.

Any kind of statistics are hard to come by in Mozambique. But the World Bank says Maputo, the largest port, handled three to four million tons of goods in 1985.

During a recent visit to the port by a reporter, the port public relations officer, Mr. Joao Abdul, said Maputo handled two million tons last year. Last year, Western diplomats in Maputo put the figure at closer to a million tons.

Rehabilitation

Backed by several Western donors, Mozambique is trying to revitalize its creaky transport network and ports. The most important rehabilitation work is going on at Beira, which the Dutch expect to handle about three million tons of cargo a year by December. That would be about twice its current capacity.

With the upgrading, the three Mozambican ports are expected to have a capacity for seven million tons a year by 1987. This would not be enough to cope with Zimbabwe's imports and exports, let alone traffic from other countries.

The Mozambicans have been candid in admitting their shortcomings and have welcomed foreigners under various aid programs to help get the ports running smoothly and to train Mozambicans.

Mr. Will Morgan, a Briton, manages Maputo's container terminal under a programme funded by the British government's Overseas Development Administration.

He conceded the port has many problems but he cited such efforts.

"Now that sounds horrendous compared to Europe, where the average is seven days," Mr. Morgan said. "But it is a great improvement on 18 months ago when the average time was 90 days." — Sapa-AP
A delegation of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) slipped into SA at the weekend on a "fact-finding mission." The visit followed a meeting in Geneva last month between Foreign Minister Pheko Botha and UN High Commissioner for Refugees Jean-Pierre Bock. Precisely what the UNHCR is mission here is all about has not yet been revealed. It is, however, that the delegation will travel to Gazankulu, the self-governing bantustan in the north-eastern Transvaal, where about 100 refugees from Mozambique continue to arrive each week. There are some 18,000 Mozambican refugees registered in Gwanele, the legislative capital. Some also turn up in one or another of the other homeland's border stations. It is probably because of the involvement of the homelands—which the UN does not recognize—that the group is keeping a low profile.

It seems likely, too, that the UNHCR group wants to look into the thorny question of (mainly black) South African refugees who make their way to neighbouring states, many to join the banned African National Congress (ANC). About 10,000 have fled SA into Lesotho alone—though not all as declared ANC supporters.

The delegation is expected to meet the South African Council of Churches (SACC) for the first time. The FM understands that the UNHCR visit was prompted by an SACC memorandum submitted to it last year. The memorandum expressed specific concern over the handling of Mozambicans being picked up within SA proper—after which they are repatriated. The SACC memorandum includes detailed allegations, made last year, that members of the SA Police have allowed members of the Mozambican rebel group Renamo (or MNR) into eastern Transvaal prisons where the "illegals" were kept, in order to "recruit" them. These allegations were subsequently investigated by the SA/Mozambican Joint Security Commission set up after the Nhatsi Accord. The findings have never been made public.

According to a study by the University of the North at Turfloop, the refugees are fleeing the civil war between the Freilimo government and Renamo. However, Pretoria does not regard them as refugees, but as "illegal immigrants." In terms of an agreement between Gazankulu and Pretoria, however, those who manage to arrive in the "national state" are allowed to stay there temporarily as "visiting relatives."

This moratorium does not, of course, apply within SA proper. Any picked up within SA's borders are repatriated via Komatipoort.

Each month, according to official figures for last year, an average of 1,460 Mozambican refugees (about 30 a day) are being repatriated. Many are caught in the Kruger National Park. Once released, however, many try to return, and some groups have tried up to three times before making it successfully. A quite sophisticated network of escape, run by paid guides, has developed—comparable, almost, to the one from Mexico into California.

Of the 18,000 Mozambicans registered in Gazankulu, according to Gazankulu Health Secretary Dr. Paul Robert, 60% are children below the age of 16, 26% are adult females and 14% adult males.

INKATHA TRADE UNION

May Day launch

A new Inkatha-linked trade union, the United Workers' Union of SA (Uwusa), is to be launched on May 1. Uwusa's first rally will be held at Durban's Kings Park rugby stadium—the same venue as the public launch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (Cosatu) last December.

Speaking at a press conference this week, Inkatha labour spokesman Simon Coce repeatedly emphasized that Uwusa's attitude towards Cosatu is "not intended to be confrontational." Uwusa, he says, merely differs from Cosatu's "negative tactics." But bitter conflict between the two seems inevitable, particularly in Inkatha's Natal stronghold, as they begin to compete for the loyalty of workers. Conco says that Uwusa has also opened an office in Germiston.

Uwusa's origins, in fact, date back to the Cosatu launch where homeland leaders, including Inkatha president Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, came under attack. Furthermore, according to Conco, Uwusa's chief organiser is the question of Cosatu's pro-disinvestment policy, which he sees as being Cosatu's soft underbelly.

Another major difference with Cosatu is Uwusa's commitment to free enterprise. A policy statement says Uwusa is committed to liberating the free enterprise system from racist apartheid control and to make it a vehicle for the progress of the country's working class.

 Asked about the financing of Uwusa, Conco strenuously denies reports that the organisation has asked for American and Israeli aid. Its present expenses are being met by a loan from Inkatha, but this source will end after the launch.

Conco also tried to distance Uwusa from Inkatha. He was adamant that Uwusa should not be seen as an "Inkatha union." Inkatha's role, he says, is to act as a catalyst. Inkatha is providing it with facilities in the hope that it will become self-sufficient. Adds Conco: "All Inkatha involvement in Uwusa will end on May 1." But it remains highly likely that Uwusa will itself ultimately decide to affiliate to Inkatha.

The launch date is a deliberate irony on Inkatha's part: "We want to challenge Co-
Bad times for Maputo as rebels take initiative

By John D'Oliveira,
Editor of The Star's Africa News Service

Despite regular claims of military successes, the civil war in Mozambique is going badly for the Maputo Government. According to information compiled by diplomatic and intelligence sources in Southern Africa, the military initiative now clearly lies with the rebel Mozambique Resistance Movement.

Today the MNR is in a much stronger position than it was before the signing of the Nkomati Accord in March 1984. It is by far the most aggressive of the warring parties. Every month it steps up both the frequency and the scope of its activities.

In 1984, it is estimated the MNR initiated about 60 percent of the deliberate contacts between the two sides. Most estimates say that more than 65 percent are now initiated by the MNR.

ATTACKED

During December, while 10 MNR bases were attacked, the rebels themselves attacked twice as many government military bases. These statistics confirm that the Mozambique Defence Force (FAM) has been forced into a purely defensive role.

In 1983, the number of “incidents” averaged about 100 a month. By 1984, the number was running at 150 a month, by 1985, 200 a month and this year the average is approaching 250 a month.

It is understood that the MNR were involved in a record number of 350 “incidents” in November, half the year. Although it is difficult to ascertain accurately the number of casualties generated by the bush war, there is evidence that at least five FAM soldiers are killed for every two MNR guerrillas that are killed.

Apart from anything else, events in Mozambique have so disheartened the country's allies.

In June last year the Frontline states agreed to a military assistance programme for Mozambique which would have involved Zambian, Tanzanian and Cuban troops in a combined push to smash the MNR “bandits” once and for all.

INCREASED

As a result, Zimbabwe increased its military presence in Mozambique from the 4,000 troops guarding the Beira-Mutare corridor (effectively Zimbabwe's road, rail and pipeline links with the sea) to about 12,000. A small proportion of the troops remained in Zimbabwe, just across the Mozambique border.

Tanzania committed about 2,000 troops to the Mozambique war, but these never moved far south of the Tanzanian border.

Although Zambian military convoys have been seen in Mozambique's Tete Province (adjacent to the Beira), there is no evidence that Zambian combat troops have been involved in Mozambique.

The high point of this international military co-operation came in August last year when the comparatively well-trained, well-equipped, well-paid Zimbabweans spear-headed the attack on Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters at Gorongosa, in central Mozambique, just north of Beira.

The MNR was driven out of Casa Banana and documents were seized which purported to confirm South African Defence Force assistance for the MNR in contravention of the Nkomati Accord.

These documents formed the basis for a vigorous, continuing attack on the South African Government by Maputo.

However, once the Zimbabwean troops withdrew to the Beira-Mutare corridor and handed over operations at Gorongosa to FAM, the MNR reappeared.

By the middle of last month they had recaptured Casa Banana.

This was a major blow to the Maputo Government and a serious disilusionment for the Zimbabweans — and for Mozambique's other allies.

Since then, Zimbabwe has withdrawn 5,000 of its soldiers, the rest have adopted a defensive posture and pressure is increasing on Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe to reduce the number even further.

Zimbabwe has lost more than 250 troops since it first sent men into Mozambique.

It is also understood that the Tanzanians have moved their troops out of Mozambique, although about 4,000 soldiers in border bases have been earmarked for operations in Mozambique.

They move into Mozambique whenever there is evidence of MNR operations close to the border.

Meanwhile, the MNR is believed to have stepped up its campaign of sabotage of economically important installations.

Its urban guerrilla attacks are also increasing — generating fear and uncertainty in Mozambique's towns and cities.

During 1985, the MNR attacked a number of towns in Mozambique and some of these are believed to remain in the rebels' hands.
Zimbabwe flooded with refugees from drought, war

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — The number of Mozambican refugees living in camps in Zimbabwe has risen to 23,000 from 4,000 two years ago. The refugees, referred to as "displaced people", crossed the border to escape the ravages of drought and the war between MNR rebels and forces of President Samora Machel.

The Zimbabwe Red Cross Society this week handed 550 tents to the Government to help accommodate the Mozambicans.

Social Welfare Minister Mr Frederick Shava said the influx had created the need for temporary shelter pending the construction of more permanent shelters by the displaced persons themselves.

Money to buy the tents came from the Geneva-based League of Red Cross Societies and several Zimbabwean organisations have helped with supplies and equipment.
Mozambique Mission

R10m for SA Embassy’s new complex

JOHN D’OLIVEIRA,
Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — Work has started on the R10m building complex South Africa will put up in Maputo to house its diplomatic mission to Mozambique.

The project marks a foreign affairs milestone in that the buildings will include the first South African-owned mission in black Africa.

It includes an impressive two-storey Embassy — to be built on a prime site in central Maputo — together with 16 two, three and four-bedroomed town houses for staff. South Africa already owns a house for its head of mission in Maputo.

Because of a shortage of skilled workers in Mozambique, sections of the embassy and the townhouses are being prefabricated in Durban (by Rupco, in conjunction with Murray and Roberts).

These will be shipped to Maputo as soon as the final go-ahead is received from the Mozambique authorities.

When Mr Pik Botha, the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Maputo for top-level discussions last month, he is believed to have asked Mozambique to speed up final approval for a building which is intended to confirm South Africa’s commitment to its Nkomati Accord-based relationship with Mozambique.

Final approval has not yet been given but the South Africans are clearly confident enough to have started the prefabrication in the hope that staff will be able to move into the embassy by the end of this year and into the townhouses early next year.

The embassy will be built on the large piece of ground South Africa owns in central Maputo surrounding its old consul-general’s residence which is now used as offices by the South African mission to Maputo.

Once the new building has been completed, the old house will be demolished.

Staff townhouses will be built on separate plots close to the Embassy.

With a main entrance on the Avenida Eduardo Mondlane, the embassy will provide accommodation for the head of mission and for between 50 and 70 staff. It will also have a self-contained area for entertainment.
Black Africa’s trade corridor dream has faded

By Michelle Paul

MAPUTO — Mozambique’s three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black nations of Southern Africa — a way to get their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa.

But in the 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Despite appeals for black African nations to stop doing business with South Africa, that country still handles the bulk of the trade of its land-locked black neighbours.

“IT’s a vicious circle,” remarked the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, Mr John Roosegaarde-Bisschop. Holland has been helping to improve Mozambique’s port capacity.

“The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will utilise it more.”

“But how can they prove it when businessmen won’t use it until they’re satisfied?”

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique’s ports at Maputo, Beira and Nacala are chronic inefficiency, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement.

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique’s 3000km railways declined by 80 per cent in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983.

At the ports, the traffic dropped by around 70 per cent — from 13.4 million tons in 1973 to 3.8 million in 1983.

“The single most important constraint is the security problem,” said the report Mozambican National Resistance fighters have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of management and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 80 percent of the 250,000 Portuguese fled after independence.

Mozambique’s colonisers had held jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 20-year backlog of routine maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affected worker morale and productivity.

COMPELLING

A reflection of black Africa’s hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 80 percent of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

“IT’s a matter of political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe to look for alternative routes to its heavy dependence on South African routes,” said Mr Abraham Schniers, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Netherlands has spent more than $64 million (about R128 million) since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique’s second-biggest port at Beira, about 240km from Zimbabwe’s border.

But despite the port’s proximity, Zimbabwe’s businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country’s politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

SA offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and”
Major Mozambique Government Reshuffle imminent

MAPUTO — A major government reshuffle is imminent, according to sources, with several senior officials expected to be removed from the cabinet.
Machel advisers' sweeping powers

MAPUTO. — Mozambican President Samora Machel, in a bid to run his battered country and its anti-rebel war effort more efficiently, has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers.

A top-level government shake-up, announced little more than 24 hours before Mr Machel set off for Moscow on a surprise visit yesterday, may be only the start of a series of leadership changes, ruling Frelimo party sources said.

A communiqué issued late on Friday divided government ministries into three sections under the supreme authority of three members of the Frelimo politburo.

It said government structures had taken over the leadership role in Mozambican society and top officials of the Marxist-oriented party needed to be totally involved in running the country.

A significant change was also the recall of Army General Alberto Chipande to the capital to take charge of the war against rebels Mozambique says are backed by South Africa.

General Chipande is a Mozambican folk hero, credited with firing the first shot in Frelimo's war for independence from Portugal.

Made defence minister at independence in 1975, he was suddenly sent to his home province of Cabo Delgado three years ago as "political leader" and Mr Machel took over at defence.

But the military situation has worsened since then in most areas, with the notable exception of Cabo Delgado, and Mr Machel's sweeping responsibilities in other areas limited his ability to direct the military on a day-to-day basis, diplomats here said.

General Chipande faces two major tasks as full-time Defence Minister again:

One is logistics — it is freely acknowledged that many supplies of food and weapons never reach troops in the field and accusations of corruption are rife.

The second is conscription where there have been frequent public complaints that draft procedures are ignored and youths often press-ganged into military service.

The reshuffle also clearly sought to tackle Mozambique's worsening economic situation, the sources said.

Mr Marcelino dos Santos, once vice-president of Frelimo and a prominent Marxist theoretician, has been moved to the sidelines and his job as party secretary for economic policy, effectively split in two.

Mr Dos Santos becomes secretary of the permanent commission of the People's Assembly, with little power.

The new party economic supremos are Mr Mario Machungo, nominally Planning Minister but assigned to govern Zambezia province in 1983, and Mr Armando Guebuza, who had been languishing as Minister without Portfolio in the President's office.


Mr Guebuza will coordinate Agriculture, Light and Food Industries, Internal Trade and Tourism.

The social welfare ministries of Education, Health, Justice, Information, Culture and Sport came under the supervision of Mr Jorge Rebelo, Frelimo ideological secretary and the party chief in Maputo.

The three men will not have the title of minister but from their party positions they will now supervise virtually every aspect of Mozambican society — Sapa-Reuters
MAPUTO — A Mozambican Red Cross official was killed by rebels near the coastal town of Inhambane, 300 km northeast of Maputo, official Radio Mozambique reported yesterday.

It said Mr. José Campos Antonio, Red Cross provincial secretary for the southern province of Inhambane, died in an MNR ambush on Wednesday. — Sapa-Reuter
LONDON — The military balance of power in Mozambique has shifted sharply in favour of the MNR over the past couple of months, The Times said at the weekend.

Quoting "diplomatic and intelligence sources", The Times man in Johannesburg, Michael Hornsby, says it is reckoned the MNR is now initiating as many as 88 percent of contacts between its guerrillas and the underpaid and undertrained troops of President Samora Machel.

Government troops were "doing little other than defending Maputo and other important towns".

"It is generally accepted, says Hornsby, that the rebels' ability to keep going owes at least as much to the incompetence of government troops."

Last month MNR rebels recaptured Casa Banana, the MNR headquarters which had been taken at some cost last August by Zimbabwean troops.

This setback deepened growing disillusion in Zimbabwe with its decision to help Mozambique militarily, and about 5,000 of its 12,000 men there have been withdrawn.

The rest are now purely defensive, guarding the Beira-Mutare corridor and its vital oil pipeline.

The military plight of the Machel Government has revived speculation about the possibility of a negotiated settlement with the MNR.
Famine looms again in Angola, Mozambique
MAPUTO - Mozambican President Samora Machel, in a bid to run his war-torn country more efficiently, has given sweeping powers to three of his closest advisers.

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Most significant of the changes was the recall of army General Alberto Chipande to take charge of the war against rebels.

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Made Defence Minister at independence in 1975, he was sent to his home province of Cabo Delgado three years ago as political leader.

But the military situation has worsened since then in most areas, with the notable exception of Cabo Delgado, and Machel's responsibilities in other areas limited his ability to direct the military on a day-to-day basis, said diplomats in Maputo.

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Sapa-Reuter.
Mozambicans still struggle to survive

MAPUTO — Eleven years after Mozambicans won a hard-fought war for independence from Portugal, they are still battling daily to survive.

Natural calamities such as drought, flood and famine hamper food production. Civil war drains resources. And the government of President Samora Machel acknowledges its Marxist economic policies have not brought prosperity to the nation of 13-million people.

A luta continua (the struggle continues) is as much a rallying cry today as it was when Machel’s Frejilin guerillas were waging the 10-year war to end four centuries of colonial rule.

World Food Programme adviser Pierre Belduc says last year farmers produced only enough food to feed 5-million of their compatriots for two months. Most of that food went to urban dwellers and the rest to people in areas affected by drought and civil war.

This year, it is projected that Mozambique-grown food will last the same populace only a month.

A United Nations report says the 1985/86 harvest is expected to be the country’s worst in 30 years.

"Mozambique has always worked with a chronic food deficit," Belduc says. "People never get what they need to get, so they are used to going without food."

The country’s limited resources are strained by continued combat with the allegedly SA-backed Mozambique National Resistance.

Upon achieving independence, Mozambique inherited a legacy of distant and ineffectual management, inadequate investment and repression.

Black Mozambicans had few opportunities for education or advancement in a society where even jobs like taxi-driver, postal clerk and plumber were held by Portuguese.

The country was already in a state of economic decline before 90% of the Portuguese fled at independence.

The few remaining private companies offer their own incentives to lowly-paid workers in a country where there has been only one statutory wage increase in a decade and basic commodities are strictly rationed.

One employer rewards zealous staff with cigarettes, a luxury more valuable than the currency, meticais, for buying food. Two other factories offer a prizing workers soap and tomato sauce.

At the People’s Market in the capital of Maputo, a city of 800,000, there is an abundance of fruit and vegetables.

But carrots cost the equivalent of about R127/kg and bananas are about R104/kg. A factory worker earns the equivalent of about R139 a month.

What most Mozambicans live on is the monthly ration set by the state.

One domestic worker said recently that to feed her family of five, she received, under the official government ration, 10kg of rice, 10kg of flour and 5kg of sugar for a month.

No soap or cooking oil was available.

In addition, she said, she bought greens such as spinach and cabbage, which were the cheapest vegetables at the market.

Belduc, a Swiss, says Mozambican farmers will fall tons of thousands of tons short of the 720,000 tons of cereal the country needs to feed the 5-million Mozambicans who depend on markets for their food.

"We expect only 60,000 tons to get to the market," he says. — Sapa- Reuter.
Machel cuts visit

MOSCOW — Mozambican President Samora Machel cut short his visit to Moscow to join in official mourning for the 44 victims of a plane crash, a Mozambican embassy spokesman said yesterday.

Machal left for home on Tuesday after only two days of a planned five-day visit. He held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, President Andrei Gromyko and Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov.

The spokesman did not know whether the Mozambican leader would return to Europe for a visit to Romania, scheduled from April 4 to 7 — Sapa-Reuters
Eleven more dead from rioting around country

Rioting and violence have claimed 11 more lives around the country.

In Phakalane, the deaths of at least six people killed in a hand-grenade incident have been reported. Residents believe Zimbabwean dissidents and Mozambican rebels were responsible for the attack.

Sources said the blast happened on Good Friday on a lawn at a shebeen in Lulekan, in Gazankulu. Six people died immediately and the seventh died in hospital in Namakgale last Thursday. Several other people were badly injured and were admitted to hospital.

A police spokesman confirmed the incident and said six deaths had been reported.

In Kanana township near Orkney, two youths were shot dead, three houses belonging to councillors, administration offices and a beer hall were burnt when unrest flared.

While in Ga-Rankuwa township in Bophuthatswana, two more houses were extensively damaged and a well-known businesswoman injured during petrol bomb attacks.

In Port Elizabeth, a man was shot dead, 32 were arrested and at least 11 injured in unrest.

On March 23 in the Lebowa town of Namakgale, a grenade was tossed into the hotel of Mr Jackson Mogudi, chairman of the Namakgale Parents' Crisis Committee. A young man was killed and several hotel workers slightly injured.

Residents said there had also been clashes between youths and police during the day and a schoolgirl, Mavis Matlaje, had been shot dead. She was buried on Saturday.

The police spokesman could not confirm the attack on the hotel and said the matter was apparently being treated as a criminal matter.

Unrest lasted last night included police finding a charred body of a black male in Burgerman near Cookhouse in the Eastern Cape.

Seven incidents of stone-throwing on police patrols occurred yesterday in the Kwazakhele area in the Eastern Cape. In all the incidents the attackers were dispersed by the police with teargas and birdshot.

The Port Elizabeth incident coincided with a funeral service for eight of the 12 victims of last month's bottle store shootings.

Appeals to police for calm dominated speeches at the service, and speakers defied wide-ranging restrictions imposed on the funeral as representatives of United Democratic Front-affiliated organisations addressed the mourners and thousands of people took to the streets on foot after the service.

The rough approach taken by the police was evident in the morning as they confronted peaceful processions arriving at the hall from the homes of the dead and ordered some people to go home.

ATMOSPHERE TENSE

The atmosphere was tense as a row of Buffels and Casspirs parked a few metres from the hall's main entrance. Police used loudhailers to order hundreds of spectators who gathered in adjoining streets to go home.

By 11 am there was hardly standing room in the hall and many people had to stand outside listening to the service over a loudspeaker.

In Bophuthatswana, the home of Mrs Catherine Tsuene (56), a businesswoman and wife of a Bophuthatswana Chamber of Commerce official in Zone 3, and a Mr Metlae, a motor mechanic in Zone 2, were attacked on Saturday morning.

The attacks brought to 17 the number of attacks on the homes and properties of community leaders and activists in the Odi and Moretele area of Bophuthatswana.

Mrs Tsuene was admitted to hospital where her condition was described as "satisfactory".

A Bophuthatswana police spokesman confirmed the weekend attacks but said he did not have details.
5 m in Mozambique facing starvation

MAPUTO — Ten years of civil war and four years of drought have devastated Mozambique’s agricultural industry, leaving about five million people facing starvation this year, according to Western aid administrators.

“The situation is beyond what we are headed for disaster,” said a United Nations official in Maputo. “It is not the lack of rain that threatens the country so much as the war.”

Mozambique has been wrecked by civil war since its independence in 1975.

South African-backed rebels of Renamo, the Mozambique National Resistance, have made road travel virtually impossible, forcing the government to rely on a diminishing fleet of Soviet aircraft for all transport out of the capital in the south.

Railways, power lines and even water supplies have been cut repeatedly by rebels who have advanced to the outskirts of Maputo in their campaign to topple Marxist President Samora Machel.

UN officials rate Mozambique third behind Ethiopia and Sudan on the hunger map of Africa, but they say the crisis lacks the obvious drama of Ethiopia’s famine.

After four years of devastating drought, Mozambique has had almost normal rainfalls this summer, but aid administrators say the agricultural community was too battered to take advantage.

A spokesman for the UN World Food Programme said the lack of transport also was crippling the agriculture industry.

“More than 70 percent of the government’s trucks are broken down and in a few years all of them will be at a standstill if they don’t start replacing them now,” said the spokesman.

The FAO and the World Food Programme together have identified five million Mozambicans in immediate danger of starvation.

They have yet to survey almost half of the country north of the Zambezi River.

Two million of those most threatened are refugees from the bush war and three million are town dwellers with no access to land.

The state-owned Agricomp organization estimates that Mozambique will produce about 50,000 tons of cereals this year.

According to the UN organizations, this is less than 10 percent of the minimum 550,000 tons needed to feed the country’s 12 million population.

Despite an American commitment to sell 200,000 tons of cereals and another 100,000 tons promised by the UN and the European Community, Mozambique faces a shortage of 200,000 tons of grain. — UPI
Refugees are eating up land.

MBABANE — The flood of Mozambican refugees into Swaziland is straining the country's limited land resources, say officials.

Land has to be allocated to accommodate 10,000 official refugees, mostly from Mozambique. And many others have slipped into the country without registering as refugees.

Overcrowding is such that a small refugee camp at Melndza, built for 100 refugees, now houses 400 — The Star's Africa News Service.
Who's Disinvesting from South Africa?

What About the Earnings?

Why is it that we as African companies stop making a profit and is now to go on the South African witnessed an increase in earnings, where the African companies attributed to our earnings, which have been driven by the increasing demand for our products and services. However, we are also aware that the earnings growth is not sustainable in the long term, and we are taking steps to address this issue.

We have also been focusing on improving our operational efficiency to reduce costs and improve profitability. This includes streamlining our processes, increasing automation, and investing in new technologies to enhance our productivity.

We believe that by focusing on these areas, we can continue to grow and be profitable in the future. We are committed to providing our customers with the best possible products and services, and we will continue to work hard to ensure that we remain competitive in the market.

The earnings growth is a positive sign, and we are encouraged by the results. We are confident that we can continue to build on this momentum and achieve long-term success.

We appreciate the support of our customers and partners and look forward to continuing to work together to achieve our goals.
Taxis told to quit JSE area

BLACK taxi ranks are a security threat, says the Johannesburg Stock Exchange.

And the Johannesburg City Council has banned taxis from Diagonal Street, saying it wants to turn it into a pedestrian mall.

A JSE spokesman said this week it considered black taxi ranks a security threat.

"There is a high security risk involved here. The area is known for high crime rates and any explosive device planted in a vehicle outside could prove disastrous."

"Added to this, we had a situation where untidiness and hygiene posed a problem," he said.

The spokesman claimed there was no political or moral overtones in objections to the taxi ranks.

The JSE stance has angered black transport operators. One said yesterday: "Certain businesses are branding all blacks as potential saboteurs. How can we ever hope to solve our problems if they continue to say blacks are untidy and unhygienic?"

A spokesman for the Southern African Bus & Taxi Association, Pat Moduha, said the move to bar black taxis from Diagonal Street came as a shock.

"We have been moved nearly two kilometres out of town to the old power station site. The only rank remaining there now is the one in West Street."

"We feel bad about it, but as a second best we had to accept the situation. It means that people will now have to walk that bit further."

"Nigel Mandy, chairman of the Central Business District Association, admitted there was an urgent need to improve facilities.

"One difficult spot is the Diagonal Street area where the interests of the Central Business District (CBD) and those of black commuters are in conflict," he said.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce (JCC) said there was evidence of opposition by certain property owners to black taxi ranks and bus stops.

JCC president Pat Corbin said: "With the opening of the Central Business District (CBD) as a free trading area, all commuters are entitled to easy access to the CBD centre."

The JCC is involved in talks with the council to resolve the transport issue in the city centre.

A Putco spokesman said his organisation had made repeated representations to the city council. "We can drive through the streets but can only collect passengers at official bus stops, none of which exist in the CBD area," he said.

SA aircraft bombed us, says Maputo

MAPUTO - A South African plane which attacked a week ago, but did not cause any damage or casualties, was shot down by Mozambican defence officials yesterday.

They said the attack - during which the plane dropped two bombs - took place near Massingir Dam, 30km east of the Mozambique-South African border, on April 10.

The officials, who asked not to be named, gave no other details.

Massingir Dam, originally built to provide irrigation water to nearby areas, is now being turned into a hydro-power station to supply electricity to the country's capital Maputo, which is heavily dependent on power from SA.

This is the first reported attack on Massingir since Mozambique and SA signed the 1964 Nkomati non-aggression accord barring each from supporting forces opposed to the other.

The area used to be frequently attacked by right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels, who have been fighting against President Samora Machel's government since Mozambique's independence in 1975.

A spokesman for the SA Defence Force denied that any aircraft from the SADF were involved in the incident.

"The Defence Force is also not aware of this incident," the spokesman said. - Sapa.
Central Maputo blasted, three hurt

MAPUTO - A powerful explosion rocked the Mozambican capital today and seriously injured three people.

The blast, believed to have been caused by a bomb, went off just before 5am near the Avenida Agostinho Neto, hospital sources told reporters.

Residents said there was a huge hole in the ground and several windows were smashed in houses nearby. Troops cordoned off the area.

A soldier told reporters he believed the blast was caused by an explosive device apparently left in a vehicle.

In February three people were seriously injured when they stepped on mines buried on a beach.

Mozambique, which has a non-aggression pact with South Africa, blamed Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels for the explosions.

The right-wing MNR has been fighting President Samora Machel's socialist government since Mozambique's 1975 independence from Portugal. Mr. Machel claims the MNR is supported by South Africa - Sapa-Reuter
50 injured by car-bomb blast in Maputo

MAPUTO. — Fifty people were injured, three seriously, by a car-bomb explosion in a residential area of Maputo today.

The Mozambican News Agency said the explosion took place shortly before dawn on a tree-lined avenue near offices and workshops of a bus company. Two blocks of flats were heavily damaged and windows were broken 300m away.

Hospitals said 47 people were treated for minor injuries and released.

In Lisbon the Portuguese news agency Anap reported two other explosions in the capital about the same time — one in Matola, on the outskirts of Maputo, and another in the Machava district.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the explosions. Guerrillas of the Mozambique National Resistance, opposed to the Marxist government of President Samora Machel, have been active in various parts of the country — Sapa-AP.
50 injured in Maputo blast

MAPUTO — A booby-trapped car exploded in Maputo yesterday, injuring at least 50 people, three of them critically, according to Mozambican military officials.

Two bombs had been planted in a car parked in Avenida Agostinho Neto in central Maputo and went off simultaneously about 8am. Another bomb found near the scene failed to explode.

South African car number plates were found in the wreckage of the vehicle, which was destroyed in the blast which also partially destroyed two apartment blocks, the officials said.

The explosions left a deep crater in the road.

The officials said they were examining the unexploded bomb, which was apparently timed to go off with the other two.

Mozambique blamed the rebel Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) for the explosions. — Sapa-Reuters.

Appeal on stayaways

THE Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce has appealed to employers not to victimise workers forced to stay away from work on May 1 (May Day) or June 18 (Soweto Day).

"Where all other avenues of negotiation have failed and the position looks bleak, we appeal to commerce not to be party to any form of victimisation of individuals," a spokesman said.

He said some companies had already had talks with union officials and managed to swap another holiday for May 1, thus obviating the necessity of applying the "no work, no pay" rule.

"But employers must be careful about allowing employees to work time in. They could well set a precedent."

SAP imposes news ban

POLICE Commissioner Johann Coetzee has barred the Cape Times from speaking to police liaison officers and is blacking out SAP news to the paper.

The ban applies only to that newspaper. It follows a Newspaper Press Union (NPU) appeal on behalf of Cape Times editor Anthony Heard, against the barring of crime reporter Chris Bateman from the daily police crime conference for the media.

Bateman was barred from the conference after reporting on a shoot-out in which three alleged guerrillas were killed in Guguletu, near Cape Town, on March 3.
Million facing starvation in Mozambique, says Govt

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — More than a million people in Mozambique’s most densely populated province face starvation because of action by Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels, says the Government news agency, AIM.

The agency quotes the Natural Disasters Office as saying in its monthly report that more than a third of the three million people in Zambezia province in central Mozambique are “seriously affected” by lack of food.

Their plight is caused by the security situation rather than climatic factors, says the Natural Disasters Office.

“Though rains have been plentiful, people are always moving from one place to another to seek relative stability; therefore, they have not been able to plant crops,” it says in its report.

AIM says the crisis is most acute in the coastal district of Chunde, where there are now about 33,000 displaced people who have fled from areas farther north in the Zambezi valley, including the town of Luabo, which was occupied by the MNR last year.
Minister calls for repatriation of aliens

Pretoria Bureau

Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said yesterday.

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Seshego, Mr Badenhorst hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

Late last year, The Star had reported more than 63,000 refugees from Mozambique alone flooding into Lebowa, Ga-...
Lebowa told to hand over ‘aliens’ for repatriation

*The Argus Correspondent*

PRETORIA.—Aliens from neighbouring states who are already in South Africa and those caught entering this country illegally must be repatriated, the Deputy-Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Piet Badenhorst, said.

Opening the Lebowa Legislative Assembly at Sebenza yesterday, Mr Badenhorst said he also hoped that strained relations between the homeland and South Africa would soon be mended.

He said "The influx of large numbers of aliens from South Africa's neighbours is a cause for great concern to my Government."

**Heavy burden**

"This places a heavy burden on the whole country's infrastructure and may also have serious consequences for a stable labour market."

"Uncontrolled and illegal entry and settlement of aliens can exercise adverse effects and every-thing possible must be done to prevent this."

Late last year it was reported that more than 63,000 refugees from Mozambique alone had entered Lebowa, Gazankulu, Kingwa and Kwa-

zulu, although this figure is now believed to be much higher.

Indications at the time were that these homeless people were not being repatriated, but were being helped to get papers and settle here after their hazardous journey from their war-torn homeland.

Mr Badenhorst called on Lebowa to hand over all aliens who were still trying to enter its borders to the South African Government for repatriation.

**Further discussions**

The Deputy-Minister also discussed the issue of links between South Africa and Lebowa. These were cut by Lebowa earlier this year because the South African Government insisted on incorporating Moutse into Kwa-

ndebele. Lebowa has since gone to court to try to have South Africa’s decision reversed.

Mr Badenhorst said he hoped "certain factors which are causing troubled relations between Lebowa and the South African Government would be resolved as soon as possible."

"In my opinion it is essential that further discussions be conducted on the problems of our relations. We simply cannot leave things hanging in the air."
MNR says it planted bomb

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels claimed responsibility for yesterday's car bomb blasts in Maputo which injured some 50 people, three of them critically.

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman in Lisbon for the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR), told a Portuguese news agency that MNR's "clandestine cells" had planted the explosives.

He said it had been planned for them to explode before 8am to avoid causing civilian casualties.

Mozambican military officials said two bombs had been planted in a car parked in the tree-lined Avenida Agostinho Neto in central Maputo and went off simultaneously about 8am. Another bomb found near the scene failed to explode.

South African car number plates were found in the wreckage of the vehicle, which was destroyed in the blasts which also smashed windows of houses nearby and partially destroyed two apartment blocks.

The explosions, the latest to rock the port city in the past few months, left a deep crater.

Mr Correia said the attack was part of new tactics adopted by MNR several months ago of carrying out actions in cities.

He said recent actions had included the sabotage of electricity and water supplies in Maputo, incendiary bomb attacks in the capital and an earlier car bomb which was defused by security forces six months ago outside a hotel.

Mr Correia said the port city of Beira had also been without light for the past three months due to MNR attacks on a power station and power lines.

MNR has fought Mozambique's Marxist-led government almost since the country's independence from Portugal in 1975. — Sapa-Reuters
SA neighbours allow armed guerrilla attacks

EVEN though SA's neighbours officially reject armed attacks against the country from their territories, the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) "act in a clandestine way" under the protection of refugee status.

This was stated in a government White Paper on defence which was tabled in Parliament yesterday.

The White Paper stated ANC and PAC actions against "certain targets" in SA were directed from neighbouring states.

"The ANC has headquarters in Zambia and the country acts as a centre for planning and co-ordinating the terrorist onslaught."

The external threat, directed against all the components of the national power base of SA and Namibia was culminating "mainly in a revolutionary onslaught."

This was directed and co-ordinated by Russia which, by supplying increased quantities of weapons to countries like Angola and Mozambique, and deploying surrogate forces, instructors and advisors, was ensuring their dependence on the Soviet bloc.

"The USSR thus also creates a protective umbrella which allows the ANC and SWAPO to enjoy greater freedom of movement in these states with the result that these organisations would be unable to conduct their deeds of terror successfully."

In addition to about 40,000 troops from surrogate countries, about 15 Soviet officers had been attached as command elements to some Angolan formations.

Under the influence of the Soviet bloc, the UN and the OAU, the black states in southern Africa were striving to isolate SA by implementing "intensified coercive measures" through disinvestment and by promoting the "revolutionary onslaught against the RSA."

"Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique especially are increasingly prepared to allow the ANC, in a clandestine way, to commit deeds of terror in the RSA through, and from, their territories."

"During the past year the ANC has also established and extended its military and political infrastructure in order to plan, co-ordinate and control the revolutionary onslaught in all the RSA's neighbouring states (excluding the TCV states)," stated the White Paper. Sapa.
Dream of bypassing SA is fading for black countries.
Talks on fence to keep out refugees

CAPE TOWN.—Negotiations are under way to erect boundary fences between Mozambique and kaNgwane to keep out would-be refugees.

This was confirmed yesterday by the Minister of Education and Development Aid, Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Dr Viljoen, speaking at the opening of the kaNgwane Legislative Assembly in kaNyama-
zane, said South Africa and specifically kaNgwane could not become a dumping ground for people dissatisfied with conditions in their own country.

He said unrestricted movement across the border could not be allowed much longer.

Dr Viljoen also announced that details of the consolidation proposals for kaNgwane would be made known soon.
Botha has 'successful' talks at Swazi coronation

MBABANE — The illing Nkomati Accord received a boost following what are understood to have been highly successful talks between President PW Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since the signing of the accord in March 1984, took the opportunity to hold formal and informal talks while they were in Swaziland for the coronation of King Mswati at the weekend.

Mr Botha had a cordial conversation with President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first time they have met.

A report in The Times (London) today says it is thought the discussions centred on proposals that South Africa and the ANC should accept the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group (EPG) as a broker to initiate negotiations by proxy.

KEY MEETING

South Africa is expected to accept the main thrust of the EPG's strategy for change, but it is believed the Government is insisting that the group give an undertaking that, if negotiations got under way, there would not be retributive Western action against South Africa if it was still forced to counter violence inspired by the ANC.

EPG members gather in London this week for a key meeting on their South African mission.

South African sources said the presence of Mr Botha at such a major event — senior representatives of 35 other countries were present — could be considered as a breakthrough. — Political Staff and The Argus Foreign Service.
Swazi talks a boost for Nkomati

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Cape Town

The ailing Nkomati Accord received a boost following what are understood to be highly successful formal and informal talks between President Botha and President Samora Machel of Mozambique at the weekend.

The two leaders, meeting for the first time since the signing of the accord in March 1984, held talks while they were in Swaziland for the coronation of King Mswati.

Sources have indicated that both men took the view that the pact should be strengthened as much as possible.

The Star's London Bureau reports that moves to bring the African National Congress and the South African Government to the negotiating table are believed to have been given impetus during the celebrations.

A report in The Times today says it is thought the discussions centred on proposals that South Africa and the ANC should accept the Commonwealth eminent persons group (EPG) as an honest broker to initiate negotiations.

The Commonwealth and Britain, in particular, are hoping the EPG initiative will achieve a breakthrough and prepare the way for peaceful negotiation.

South Africa is expected to accept the main thrust of the EPG's strategy for change, but it is believed the Government is insisting that the group give an undertaking that if negotiations got under way, there would not be retributive Western action against South Africa if it was still forced to counter violence inspired by the ANC.

Jubilant

South African sources were jubilant at the way President Botha and his party were received in Swaziland.

Mr and Mrs Botha were given VIP seats at each function.

President Botha is understood to have also had a cordial conversation with President Quett Masire of Botswana, the first time the two have met.

He did not have talks with President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, although the two men did apparently exchange warm words when greeting each other.

Mr Botha also had a barbecue with King Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus, and he met Miss Maureen Reagan, President Reagan's daughter.

The fact that Kenya's President Daniel arap Moi turned down his invitation to attend because the South Africans were to be present apparently had no impact on the ceremonies.

South African sources said today that the presence of the South African head of state at such a major Southern African event, at which senior representatives of 35 other countries were also present, could be considered as a breakthrough.
Rebel conflicts again on five-nation talks agenda

LUANDA — Leaders of Africa's five Portuguese-speaking nations yesterday began two days of talks in Luanda.

"This summit comes at an extremely important moment for southern Africa," Sao Tome and Principe President Manuel Pinto da Costa said on arrival in Luanda on Sunday.

"The past year has been very tense and we will discuss SA aggression against Angola."

Pinto da Costa arrived with presidents Aristides Pereira of Cape Verde, and Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau.

Mozambican President Samora Machel arrived yesterday.

The first summit was held in Luanda in 1979, four years after independence from Portugal. Subsequent meetings have been held in the capitals of the other four nations.

All the summits have focused on the rebel wars in Angola and Mozambique, regional tension with SA and co-operation among the five.

The presidents are expected to approve a joint diplomatic offensive against the two rebel movements. This was initiated by a preparatory meeting last week of the foreign ministers of the five.

The measure calls for each of the five governments to contact selected foreign governments to press for international efforts against Unita in Angola and Renamo in Mozambique. — Sapa-AP
Drive to halt support for Unita and MNR

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Africa’s former Portuguese territories are considering a joint international campaign aimed at cutting off support for Unita in Angola and the MNR in Mozambique.

At a summit meeting in Luanda, representatives of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe agreed to launch a diplomatic offensive in 35 countries in Africa, Europe, the Americas, Asia and the Middle East.

According to a report of the summit put out by the official Mozambique news agency AIM, the tone of key speeches at the summit “indicates that the time for dealing with the problems of the region through diplomatic approaches to the South African Government is definitely over.”

In their public statements both Mozambique and Angola claim that Unita and the MNR receive South African support.

The five Presidents are likely to adopt a strategy aimed at the international isolation of what a document from their Foreign Ministers at the weekend called “armed gangs controlled by South Africa.”

AIM said each of the five former Portuguese territories would be made responsible for approaching some of the 35 specified countries.

In his opening speech at the summit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola reiterated that American support for Unita had destroyed America’s credibility as a mediator in the SWA/Namibia dispute.

He said a tense situation in Southern Africa had been worsened by America’s reception of Unita leader Jonas Savimbi in Washington as a head of state and its financial and military assistance to Unita.
NEW YORK — The combination of drought and civil war in Mozambique has uprooted as many as two million people and forced them into precarious existence, says the US magazine Time.

Time quotes an international aid worker in Maputo: "People are not dying so much anymore. But they are fleeing. They are barefoot and wandering."

CAMPS:

Time says around 100,000 of these refugees, many of them orphaned children, live in more than 100 resettlement camps, most of them strung out along Mozambique’s coastline.

In little more than a decade since independence, says the magazine, “everything that could have gone wrong in Mozambique has gone wrong.”

Now the Machel government is under siege by the 10-year-old Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) which claims to control two-thirds of the rural interior and is active in several urban areas, including Maputo itself.

Last month the rebels ambushed a Red Cross worker driving food and medicine to a refugee area near Inhambane, north of Maputo.

Mr. Amos Mahanjane, director of Mozambique’s Department for the Prevention of Natural Disasters and Relief, said: “These men (rebels) are not people. They are animals.”

Time says Mozambican officials fear they were “victims of a double-cross” in the Nkomati Accord with South Africa.

While African National Congress operations against South Africa from Mozambique had halted, raids by well-armed MNR rebels have, if anything, increased since the agreement was signed.

Until the “grounding destruction” of famine and civil war can be brought under control, says Time, “Mozambique will continue, like its people, to be a barefoot and wandering nation.” — Sapa.
Freëlîmo rejɛcts rebel compromise

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — The Freëlîmo Government has rejected any compromise with the MNR rebels, putting a dampener on the hopes of reconcilia-
tion that are believed still to be held in Pretoria.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told a May Day rally yesterday that any possibility of dialogue with the rebels was over, according to a report by the official news agency, AIM.

The only possible dialogue with the MNR was through the barrel of a gun, he said.

President Samora Machel told the rally there would be “a radical transformation in our behaviour towards the enemy” during 1986 but he did not elabor-
ate.

Measures

He said measures would be taken against those “who are compromising with the bandits”.

Those who had infiltrated the ministries and the state appa-
ratu in general would be removed.

President Machel announced that an arrest had been made in connection with the car bomb that exploded in a residential area of central Maputo on April 21. The “culprit” would be shown in public and asked to explain why he had planted the bomb, he said.

Mr Chissano, who was the main speaker, called for a major effort by Mozambicans to improve productivity to help win the war against the MNR.

“The defence of the country demands increased production and the development of the national economy,” he said.

74 flee to Walvis Bay

WINDHOEK — South African officials in the Department of For-

eign Affairs and Internal Affairs are “studying the circumstances” of the arrival of 74 people fleeing from the African island republic of Sao Tome.

Mr Johan Pretorius, the chief director of the migration section of the Department of Internal Affairs in Pretoria, said he was not aware of any applications by the people on the vessel for political asylum in either South Africa or Namibia. If such a request was received it would be dealt with in the normal way, he added.

It had not yet been decided whether Mr Wilkinson would face a military or civil hearing.

Mr Wilkinson was arrested by military police on Tuesday shortly before he was due to attend a meeting of the End Conscription Campaign (ECC) in the Johannesburg City Hall.

The ECC would provide legal and personal support for Mr Wilkinson, said ECC spokesman Mr David Shandler.

“We have a personal support group for him and we will also be providing him with legal aid,” he said.

Many held in Ikageng

By Jo-Anne Collins

COMMUNITY organisations in the Potchefstroom township of Ika-
geng have been severely affected by detentions in the last 10 days in which at least 14 promi-

nent residents and scores of young people are said to have been held.

Police had not confirmed the status of any of those held at the time of going to Press.

The general secretary of the Ikageng Civic Association, Mr Joe Monshun, and Cusa organ-
iser Mr Wonder Maumakwe were among those taken.

A mass detention of young-

sters occurred after a one-day stayaway on Thursday last week, provoked by the detention of 10 community leaders, a spokesman said.
KOMATIPOORT — Allegations of bribes being taken from refugees fleeing war-torn Mozambique have shocked townsfolk here.

A Sunday newspaper report said offenders — some allegedly Government officials — were making fortunes helping refugees across the border into South Africa.

They were accused of taking R100 a person from Mozambican peasants.

It also alleged that a Komatipoort businessman was behind the extortion.

But a number of people described the story as "exaggerated".

Farmer Mr Jan Lourens said: "The fact that four black officials appeared in court for taking bribes from Mozambicans does not mean that is general practice. In all probability these were isolated cases."

Although it was accepted that thousands of Mozambicans were crossing the border, most gained entry simply by crossing the eastern border.

A businessman said: "It would take a massive administration office to process thousands of Mozambicans at R100 each."

The four men charged with taking bribes were field patrolmen.
SA violating accord, says Mozambique

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO - The Mozambique Government has again accused South Africa of violations of the Nkomati accord, only a few days after South African Foreign Minister Mr Pik Botha said the accord was back on track.

Mozambique's accusation was made yesterday in a joint communiqué issued by President Samora Machel and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi, of Tanzania, at the end of the Tanzanian leader's first visit to Maputo since succeeding Dr Julius Nyerere as President.

The conflict between Mr Botha's statement and the communiqué supports other indications that Maputo is following a dual policy on the issue.

It appears likely that, while privately accepting that Pretoria is no longer violating the accord, Maputo is continuing to complain when it is considered politic to do so for the sake of presenting a common front with other African governments.

Last week, President Machel endorsed a joint communiqué, issued by the five former Portuguese territories in Africa, after a summit meeting in Lubango, which condemned "the warmongering Pretoria regime."
New body for Nkomati breaches

PARLIAMENT — A new committee was being formed to investigate breaches of the Nkomati accord and to co-ordinate economic assistance to Mozambique. Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Pak Botha said yesterday.

In reply to leader of the Opposition Mr Colm Eglin, who asked about the state of the accord, Mr Botha said the Government was not assisting the rebel MNR in Mozambique.

"I admit that suspicions arose last year from both sides. We went out of our way to investigate the charges," he said.

He had presented the report on the charges to Maputo and was awaiting a reply.

Mr Botha said that at the recent Swazi coronation Mozambican President Samora Machel had told him and President Botha that he did not doubt their integrity.

The Mozambicans had given him examples of charges "against individuals operating from South Africa and not the South African army."

In one case the Mozambicans said they had prima facie evidence that a car bomb explosion in Maputo had been perpetrated by a man in Johannesburg.

Mr Botha said "I don't know if he was South African."

"This is what President Machel means when he says South Africa is violating the Nkomati accord. He doesn't mean the South African Government."
Four Swapo men killed

WINDHOEK — Security forces in northern Namibia shot and killed four Swapo insurgents after a Swapo bombardment of a military base early yesterday morning.

A spokesman for the SWA Territory Force (SWATF) said in Windhoek the attack was launched about 1am at Oshangwena, about 10km south of the Namibian border with Angola.

The security forces suffered no losses, but a member of the Ovambo homeguard at a village near the base was killed and four civilians injured, among them a minor, when gunfire hit the village.

The spokesman said the insurgents had used 61mm mortar bombs, RPG7 rockets, rifle grenades and small-arms fire.

The fire was immediately returned by security forces and follow-up operations were continuing, the spokesman said.

Security forces seized quantities of armament, including hand grenades, anti-personnel mines, RPG7s and mortar bombs, he added.

The SWATF earlier said its forces had killed nine Swapo insurgents in northern Namibia at the weekend, but it gave no details of the skirmishes.

On Monday a bomb blast caused damage estimated at R150 000 at a hospital at Tsandi in northern Namibia.

An explosive device had been placed in a laundry room and detonated late in the afternoon.

There were no casualties.

The latest Swapo fatalities bring to 301 the number of insurgents killed since the beginning of the year.

Last year, a total of 509 Swapo fighters died in action, according to official statistics — Sapa.

Questionnaire for award entrants

THE next stage of the South African Non-listed Company Award is under way.

A questionnaire — which bears a judge's code number to preserve confidentiality of the data submitted — has been sent to all entrants and should be returned by June 2.

The questionnaire has been compiled by Wits Business School and auditors Arthur Andersen, co-sponsors of the award with Business Day.

A specially-designed computer software programme will be used for scoring. The programme is based, inter alia, on industry-related norms.

Bishopscourt is Tutu home

ARCHBISHOP-ELECT of Cape Town Desmond Tutu will move into Bishopscourt, the Archbishop's official residence, after his enthronement — but he will not seek permission to live in a white area.

In terms of the Group Areas Act, he may not occupy an official residence in a white area, but he could apply for a permit to do so.

Tutu reacted with indignation when asked if he would seek permission to live at Bishopscourt.

"Why should I? This is my country," he said.

"If I can live there because I can afford it, or because of my position, why shouldn't I?"

He said he thought most members of the diocese would expect him to live in Bishopscourt.

"I would have liked to have lived in a township and there is much to be said for that. But it depends what one does with Bishopscourt."

"Perhaps the best would be to bring a lot of township (character) to Bishopscourt."

When he was elected Dean of Johannesburg, Tutu refused to live in the official residence.

As Bishop of Johannesburg he continued to live in Soweto, although he also used his official residence in the elite white suburb of Westcliff — Sapa.
Liaison to implement Nkomati
Political Staff

PARLIAMENT — Mozambique and South Africa have set up a new joint liaison committee to implement the Nkomati Accord. This was decided when the State President, Mr PW Botha, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Swaziland last week. Mr Pik Botha told Parliament about the accord during the debate on his Vote.

Replying to the Leader of the Official Opposition, Mr. Colin Eglin, who had called the accord "one of the most important international agreements ever reached in Southern Africa", he said the committee would investigate breaches of the accord and co-ordinate economic assistance to Mozambique.

CENTRE COMPLETED
The Joint Operational Centre on the border at Komatipoort had been completed.

South Africa was helping Mozambique economically by making available "credit lines and loans" to private businesses.

It was also studying ways of upgrading Maputo harbour, which could become the cheapest export point for eastern Transvaal fruit and gold.

But businessmen wanted guarantees that their factories "would not be blown up".

South Africa was not helping the Mozambique National Resistance. The Mozambique Government's charges of violations of the accord had referred to private individuals, he said.

"Mozambique knows the SA Government stands ready to bring peace and prosperity."

Barum Tel: 51-001
Mozambique-SA committee to boost Nkomati Accord

By PETER FABRICIUS
Parliamentary Staff

MOZAMBIQUE and South Africa have set up a new joint liaison committee to implement the Nkomati Accord.

This was decided when President PW Botha and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, met Mozambican President Samora Machel in Swaziland last week.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs told Parliament about the new committee during the debate on his vote. Mr Botha was replying to the Leader of the Opposition, Mr Colm Eglin, who asked about the state of the accord which he called "one of the most important agreements reached in Southern Africa".

Mr Botha said the new committee would investigate breaches of the accord and co-ordinate economic aid to Mozambique.

South Africa was getting no power from the Cahora Bassa scheme because five pylons in Mozambique were down as a result of Renamo sabotage.

South Africa had not helped protect the power lines, although this had been considered.

South Africa was trying to help Mozambique by making available "credit lines and loans".
MNR kills 143 claim

LISBON — Mozambican right-wing rebels said yesterday they seized two northeastern ports and a rural town and killed 97 Mozambican and 46 Zimbabwean troops in recent clashes. The Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) said its forces occupied the port of Febane in north-eastern Zambezia province on May 1.

On the same day, MNR forces captured the town of Mucubela, a cotton-producing centre. — Sapa-Reuters.
LISBON - Mozambican Right-wing rebels claimed yesterday to have killed 276 Mozambican and 49 Zimbabwean troops in fighting in which they captured a town and a port and attacked targets on the outskirts of Maputo.

Mr Jorge Correia, spokesman in Europe for the Mozambican National Resistance, said its forces had occupied Nhamacha on the Swaziland border on May 5. The port of Machanga, in Sofala province, was seized two days later — Sapa-Reuters.
Machel's men get that British Guards look

THE British have joined a group of East European, Asian and African advisers who are trying to transform the military of Marxist Mozambique from a band of ragtag guerrillas into a conventional army.

Forty-eight Mozambican officers ended a 12-week, British-run course in early May at Border Camp, in the Nyanga Mountains of eastern Zimbabwe.

The graduates are the first of 220 officers the British have agreed to train for President Samora Machel, whose 11-year-old government is fighting an alleged SA-backed insurgency.

A British official said Britain was helping Mozambique because it's ports provided a cheaper, politically acceptable alternative to SA ports for several landlocked Commonwealth nations in the region.

"We regard a strong, sensible and well-run Mozambique as a contribution to security and stability in Southern Africa," said the official.

Mozambique has a 15,000-man army backed by a militia of 15,000 to 20,000.

Machel led Mozambique to independence from Portugal in 1975 and established one of Africa's first Marxist states.

One of his priorities has been to train his former rebel army to fight the rightwing nationalists who split with Machel at independence.

Machel insists the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas, who claim to control much of the countryside, would be crushed if it were not for continued SA support.

British officers told reporters who visited the camp for the graduation on May 3 that the Mozambicans had few refined military skills when they arrived.

Their marksmanship was poor, they had no knowledge of first aid and they could not read compasses or maps, the British officers said.

"The course had its frustrations," said a senior British officer.

"After two days of familiarisation we realised the original eight-week course would not be long enough. So we extended it to 12 weeks."

The Mozambican officers finished the course, better equipped to lead troops into combat, the British instructors said.

Emilio Deus, 27, a 15-year army veteran who was selected best officer trainee, said he and his comrades were "going back to confront the bandits with more confidence."

Machel alleges SA still arms and supplies the rebels despite a non-aggression pact signed on March 16, 1974.

SA denies it still maintains links with the guerrillas.

The rebels recently stepped up operations inside Mozambique, attacking factories and government clinics in Maputo.

Mozambique estimates the war has cost about R8.6bn - equal to government's total foreign debt.

Mozambique has sent its pilots to the Soviet Union for training, and there are Soviet instructors at Nampula Military Academy and Soviet advisers in several provinces. North Korea and Tanzania also have trained Mozambican officers.

Zimbabwe has provided the only foreign troops stationed in Mozambique.

About 10,000 Zimbabwean soldiers help Mozambique fight the insurgency by guarding railways, highways and an oil pipeline. — Sapa-AP
EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

An enigmatic bush war leader

CAROL BAXS |
South Africa and Portugal came, complaine

Wold can no longer ignore...
Potential Homes

The idea that one's potential is limited to a specific range is misguided. It's important to recognize that people can exceed their perceived limits and reach their full potential. This can be achieved through consistent effort, goal setting, and a growth mindset.

Peterson's guide to finding the right home for you.

The Two Paths

1. Determine your needs and wants
2. Research different areas
3. Meet with real estate agents
4. Attend open houses
5. Make an offer

Finding the Perfect House

- Location: Consider proximity to work, schools, and amenities
- Condition: Inspect for any required repairs or updates
- Price: Be willing to negotiate the final price

Conclusion

In conclusion, finding the right home is a journey with many steps. By following these guidelines, you can increase your chances of finding the perfect house for you.
Village is a haven for war victims

The small Gazuankulua village of Lillydale, like several other villages around it, has become a haven of freedom and new hope for thousands of destitute Mozambican families fleeing the raging civil war in their native land.

The families pour into the homeland, telling gruesome tales of wanderers being eaten alive by animals in the Kruger National Park and of sordid human trading by people too eager to make easy money.

At Lillydale, the escapees anxiously await the decision by the South African Government officially to declare them refugees.

The chairman of the Phalanele Relief Committee, Mr. Sam Nsima, revealed the South African Government had invited a delegation representing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) to visit the area in March. This followed a letter sent to the organisation by the South African Council of Churches about the plight of the Mozambicans.

"Although their mission was kept secret, the delegation spent four days, during which an in-depth investigation was carried out. When the visitors left, they assured us they would be back, but only after the Government had given the Mozambicans refugee status," Mr. Nsima said.

He said the delegation hinted that the international community was told that the Mozambicans had fled to South Africa because there was no food in their country. The Mozambican civil war was mentioned as a secondary factor to that of hunger.

As far as the refugees are concerned, however, the civil war is the only reason they fled their native land. Many have withstood the MNR pressure, buying their lives with possessions such as livestock, money and the food they had grown.

Countless young men had already been kidnapped and forced to join the MNR rebels, they claimed. Dissidents were killed and so were parents who protested, the refugees said.

For many, the crunch came when the rebels' demands changed and young girls and women were raped or killed. Some women, after being raped, were allegedly taken away to maintain the rebels' camps.

A new arrival, Mr. Zephania Mthembu (58), led a party of 10 in a journey that took them five days.

Mr. Mthembu, who came from the Mangalane district, was a farmer who owned cattle and goats.

"For many months we have tried to keep Renamo from molesting us by giving them our own food and cattle. They would take the food and go away. But lately, their demands on us were unbearable."

"They now wanted our girls and women. They raped women in front of us and took some of them away. If you protested, they would kill you."

"We heard a lion killing our friend"

The Phalanele Relief Committee works in close cooperation with organisations such as Operation Hunger and the International Red Cross which provide food, clothing and medicines.

Mr. Sam Nsima, chairman of the committee, screens new arrivals before they are accepted into any of the villages. He said eight team leaders were appointed to ensure truth is not misused the assistance given to the refugees.

Mr. Frank Mabaso (29) said: "I crossed the border with about 40 other people. We came through the Kruger National Park. One night as we were camping, we heard the roar of lions nearby. We all panicked, and a few people ran away to hide."

"Later we heard a man screaming for help, saying he was being mauled by a lion. Unfortunately none of us was armed and could not come to his rescue. His screams finally faded into the night."

"In the meantime, we found bits of his remains and pieces of his clothes."

A tale of 'taxis' and no-pay tricksters

Many Mozambicans, with no idea where to go when leaving the country, fall prey to follow nationals called "taxis" or "buses."

A so-called "taxi" is a means of helping people a "ride" in a group. They lead across the border.

The party follows the "taxi" because he knows the shortest route to South Africa. He charges up to R100 each.

Mr. Amos Mkhondo (26) was one of the lucky refugees who got a job on a tobacco farm near Kokstad. He said he worked for two months and was paid R50 a month.

Mr. Sam Nsima, chairman of the Malelane Relief Committee, said some refugees alleged they were made to work on sugar cane fields to raise money to pay farm owners.

"However, when the month was nearly over, the farmers allegedly called on the police to raid the farms, arrest the workers and send them back to Mozambique. The farmers then look for a new batch of refugees and play the same trick," Mr. Nsima said.

An Eastern Transvaal police spokesman, Brigadier S. Broekman, denied Komatiport police were aiding farmers in illegal activities.

"If farmers are found employing illegal immigrants, they face stiff penalties," he said.

No complaints by illegal immigrants had been received, Brigadier Broekman added.

If refugees had been arrested in the manner alleged, they could then have filed a complaint about wages, he said.

Police rounded up refugees routinely and not because of any farmer's personal conflict, the brigadier said, though he admitted relations locally between police and farmers were good.

"We are also concerned about the allegations despite receiving no official complaints from refugees," Brigadier Broekman said.

At Lillydale Clinic, Sister Marita Matukane and assistant male nurse, Frank Machel, examine new arrivals for illnesses.

"We give them a blood smear to check for malaria. There are a few cases of malnutrition, but mostly it is hunger. They travel up to seven days without food," Sister Matukane said.
MNR will only talk to Frelimo soldiers

The Star’s Africa News Service

The increasingly successful Mozambique Resistance Movement has rejected negotiation with the Machel Government and now says that it will only negotiate with Frelimo’s “operational soldiers”

In an exclusive interview, MNR leader Anson Dhlakama said at his Casa Banana headquarters that his movement would only discuss a ceasefire after all foreign troops had left the country.

This applied especially to the Zimbabwean troops guarding the Mutare-Beira corridor.

Mr Dhlakama said the 1984 talks between MNR and the Maputo Government — hosted in Pretoria by the South African Government — had failed because Frelimo believed all MNR wanted was a few government posts.

Instead, the MNR was fighting for a new political system, for free elections, for democracy, and an open economy.

“The solution to the war will no longer come with an agreement with Machel. Now we will only accept negotiations with Frelimo’s operational soldiers.”

He said MNR sources in Maputo believed there could be a coup “at any moment.”

Mr Dhlakama denied that the movement received arms from South Africa “Our arms and ammunition are captured from Machel’s army,” he said.

See Page 26.
Machel gets new shipment of Soviet military hardware

By Joao Santa Rita

Large quantities of Soviet arms are being offloaded in Mozambican ports, sparking rumors among Mozambicans that a large offensive against rebel bases is imminent.

Mozambican sources said that only last week a consignment of Soviet arms was offloaded in the port of Maputo.

The sources who witnessed the disembarkation of the arms, said armoured cars, trucks and heavy recoilless guns were seen at the port of Maputo.

The arrival of the arms follows a visit to Moscow by Mozambican President Samora Machel last month.

The sources said the visit by Machel was aimed at strengthening the security situation around the Mozambican capital, Maputo, had deteriorated in the last few months.

It was no longer safe to travel from the industrial suburb of Matola to town after dark.

Units of the Mozambique National Resistance had carried out attacks in the Matola area.

Security

During his stay in Moscow, Mr. Machel held talks with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, President Andrei Gromyko and Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov.

Shortly before his visit to the Soviet Union, a top-level Mozambican delegation consisting of military personnel had visited the Soviet Union, probably to arrange the details of the new Soviet military help.

MNR opens Washington office to woo US

WASHINGTON — The Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) has appointed a former missionary to open an office in the US to draw attention to the rebels' cause.

Mr. Tom Curran, who has just spent eight years in Southern Africa on missionary and agricultural work, was commissioned to do the job by the movement's president, Mr. Amonio Dhikama, at a meeting in Gorongosa, Mozambique, last month.

Mr. Curran, an American, said the office was being opened on a shoestring budget and the premises, desk and telephone were on loan.

He admitted in an interview that he faced a huge task in making the MNR known to Washington and tackling the US State Department's dislike of the movement.

In its latest human rights report, the State Department cited MNR fighters as being "brutally violent, killing, maiming and kidnaping civilian victims."

One of his priorities will be to enlist "humanitarian" aid, principally medicines for civilians who, he said, were being cared for by MNR after they had been mistreated by the Zimbabwean "occupation" troops.

His pitch will be aimed strongly at congressional support for MNR rather than at the Reagan Administration, which is presently trying to wean President Samora Machel and his Government from the Soviet camp.

Part of that weaning was red carpet treatment for Mr. Machel in Washington earlier this year and increased aid to Mozambique.

Mr. Curran plans to reach people through newsletters, the media, and grassroots penetration through Christian organizations which may in turn exert influence on the US Government.

He said he would like to see an MNR representative in Washington in the near future but that travel documents were the main obstacle.
MNR hits at army brutality

LISBON — British military officers engaged to train the Mozambican army were present when 12 young deserters were executed by a firing squad, anti-government rebels claimed yesterday.

The rebels claimed officers from Britain's Sandhurst military academy witnessed the executions earlier this month at a training base in Zimbabwe.

There was no independent confirmation of the allegations.

In a statement distributed in Lisbon, the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) condemned the alleged executions as "degrading acts" and accused Britain and Zimbabwe of failing to respect the rights of Mozambican citizens.

The rebels said those executed had been captured after fleeing a "brutal" recruitment drive in which the Mozambican military transported adolescents against their will to a training camp at Inyanga in Zimbabwe close to the Mozambique border.

Twenty British instructors are based at the Inyanga camp where the alleged executions took place, the rebels claimed. They gave no further details of the alleged incident.

Britain agreed to train Mozambican soldiers in a bilateral military accord signed in 1984. British officers at Inyanga now give short courses in guerrilla warfare to groups of 30 Mozambican officers and sergeants, according to news reports in Lisbon.
Machel sets off to obtain aid from Japan

MAPUTO — President Samora Machel leaves for Japan today on a mission to obtain economic aid. Fretilin sources said yesterday that Japan would provide aid for Mozambican agriculture, telecommunications and transport.

These sectors of the economy are in disarray because of attacks by Mozambican National Resistance rebels. Japan is interested in fishing projects in Mozambique. A new joint venture to catch prawns was likely to be sealed during Machel's five-day visit, the sources said.

They said the first package of Tokyo's aid would consist of about $120m. — Sapa-Reuters

Govt warned on NSC plan

A NATIONAL Statutory Council (NSC) has little chance of succeeding if black leaders like Nelson Mandela remain in prison and other organisations are banned.

"There is little chance of the NSC succeeding if such leaders are not included in the negotiation process," said the deputy president of the Urban Councils Association of SA (Ucasa), Tom Boya.

He was commenting on the proposed NSC announced last week by Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heurns.

"The NSC, as proposed, must not be dominated by members nominated by government or members of the self-governing states," he said.

"If the principle of power sharing is accepted, then blacks should be consulted before specific consultation structures are created. In the past, structures have been created without any consultation and we should have learnt from previous mistakes that these structures should be negotiated without prescribing any pre-conditions."

He said it was "ominous" that Heurns had said that the council would only deal with matters affecting blacks.

"While the council will consider certain matters, it has not spelled out to what extent the council's recommendations will be binding on government."
Machel in bid to halt aid for rebels

MAPUTO. - President Samora Machel of Mozambique has asked Japan to exert political pressure on South Africa and Portugal to end their support for the MNR rebels - allegedly receiving aid from those countries.

The Mozambiquan leader made his request at a meeting in Tokyo yesterday with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, the official news agency, AIM, reported here.

AIM said President Machel also asked Mr Nakasone to use his influence to persuade the Bonn Government to end support he said the MNR was getting from West Germany.

Repeating to questions from Japanese officials taking part in the meeting, President Machel said the West German Government itself was not helping the MNR, but it was doing nothing to stop the support the rebels were receiving from individuals and organisations there.
SA is still aiding MNR, says Machel

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Calling the South African Government the "monster of the century", President Samora Machel of Mozambique has made one of his strongest attacks against Pretoria in a speech in Tokyo.

He specifically accused the South African Government of continuing to aid the Mozambique National Resistance rebels, according to reports of his speech, and added for the first time that this support was being provided "jointly with certain Western circles".

He did not identify these circles, but they are presumed by observers to be private rather than government agencies in Western countries.

According to reports of President Machel's Tokyo speech, he specifically referred to "Pretoria's" actions against Mozambique and accused South Africa of "trying to destroy our country and our revolution".

President Machel is on a four-day "working visit" to Japan aimed mainly at getting private Japanese investment for Mozambique.
Refugee crisis hits poor Lebowa

Own Correspondent

Johannesburg. — The Lebowa Government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Mozambique into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

The refugees, claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals as they crossed through the Kruger National Park, are settled in camps set up in Phalaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's secretary for health, Dr Nchue Mphahlele, said the number of refugees in Lebowa has risen to about 5000 and most are starving and in desperate need.

Dr Mphahlele said the refugees arrived in the homeland with no clothes or blankets and suffering from malnutrition and related diseases.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees. We are waiting to meet the South African Government and ask for more money in our budget so that we could be able to look after the refugees and their children. But if this is not forthcoming then we will be faced with a kingsize problem," he said.

Earlier this year the South African Home Affairs Minister, Dr Stoffel Botha, warned that the government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the refugees if the tide cannot be stemmed.

The estimates of the refugees now in South Africa has been put at more than 250 000, of whom about 63 000 are registered "illegalas".

Mrs Jennifer Njambo is a mother of five children. Only three are with her now and she has no source of income. She claims to have lost track of her two sons as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

She says she has given up all hope of ever finding her sons and suspects that animals may have eaten them.

Mrs Njambo said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children, one strapped to her back.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and my bare feet hurt so much. But I would rather we stay here and starve than go back to where we came from because there life was like hell on earth."
The sad-eyed boy who fled when the bombers attacked

ON a hot day in November last year a barefoot boy wearing short, ragged pants arrived at Nazma's bottle store in Gazankulu with a party of Mozambican refugees who had just spent five days crossing the Kruger National Park.

Six-year-old Cesare Makhuvele had followed the party across the park from Mozambique, unaware that his entire family had been killed in an encounter between the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) and Frelimo.

Today Cesare is one of the more than 8,000 children registered as refugees in the Mhala district of Gazankulu — 40 percent of the total number registered — innocent victims of the war, a hangover from Portuguese and Rhodesian colonnialism invested with a heavy dose of South African destabilisation.

Started by the Rhodesian security forces in 1973 for their own ends, Renamo was taken over by the South Africans in 1979 and, despite the Nkomati Accord, there are still widespread suspicions in Mozambique that covert South African assistance is forthcoming.

Nearly all the Gazankulu refugees have horror stories to tell of Renamo atrocities and random killing of their men, but there is little warmth for Frelimo who, the people say, hounded them into protected villages but were unable to protect them.

As the confrontation engulfing the entire sub-continent intensifies — last week’s raids by South Africa on the capital of three neighbouring territories was but another chapter — so, as in all wars, two kinds of people are being created: orphans and refugees. Cesare is both.

A plump little boy with large, sad eyes, Cesare now lives with a cousin in a resettlement village set aside for the people from Mozambique by the local Shangaan-speakers to whom they are closely related.

The generosity of the people of Gazankulu — themselves extremely poor and short of land and jobs — has amazed the people at the local Catholic mission near Acorndown in the Eastern Transvaal.

But refugees such as Cesare — destitute, landless and legal only in the small patch of land known as Gazankulu — are in a desperate situation and face a bleak future. The South African government does not even officially recognise them as refugees.

Cesare’s story begins in the middle of last year when Renamo attacked the protected village in Gaza province where his family had been placed by Frelimo, and hacked his father, Elias, a peasant farmer, to death.

Cesare, his mother, Amelie, and his two younger brothers were abducted by the invaders along with a large group of villagers from the village. Then, according to the people Cesare followed across, a Frelimo MIG jet了出来 to protect the rebels drove the entire party.

People ran, terrified, in all directions to escape the bombing. Cesare, who was at a distance from his mother and brothers, recalls what happened. "When I heard the shooting I saw an army jet was chasing us. I lay flat on the ground and covered my ears."

When the bombing died down, after

First Renamo kidnapped six-year-old Cesare’s family. Then Frelimo jets strafed the Renamo camp, killing Cesare’s parents. As the bombers departed, the sad-eyed little boy fled across the border, to be found wandering in the Kruger Park.

PHILIP VAN NIJKERK

reports

Importantly, no war.

To do this would mean evading Frelimo patrols and Renamo snipers, crossing the Lebombo Mountains down into the Kruger Park again from the South African side of the border. The hazards would include being arrested by game rangers or South African soldiers, or being attacked by wild animals.

The problem of refugees crossing the park has become so severe that, according to the latest report of the National Parks Board, which cites instances of corpses being found in the park, "the large numbers of defenceless people in the bush create the very real problem of causing lions to become man-eaters."

Cesare’s party had spent weeks wandering through Mozambique to ward off the dangers on the long journey. They were told to keep away from large tracts of water, as this is where the animals gather, and to light fires at night to keep away the nocturnal big cats.

The refugee villages are filled with stores of people who had encounters with wild animals such as elephant and buffalo on the journey across. The baby of one woman, for instance, was taken by a hyena.

In the same mud hut village as Cesare is a woman, Meha Mathabula, who lost part of her ear when she was attacked by a young bison as she slept in the park one night. Only the screams of Meha and her companions and the noise of blaring their elephant pipes together drove the animal off.

Cesare’s party walked at night, using the moon as their guide as they had no map or compass, just the general knowledge that they should head west.

During the day they hid from soldiers in river banks and got lost several times. But after five days walking without food they came across people who were able to direct them to the shopping complex of Sam Nazma, the chairman of the local relief committee, where they got food and registered themselves as refugees.

Cesare, asked if he saw any wild animals, replies by holding his arms wide on either side of him. "I saw a lion and an elephant." Pressed further, he says the lion didn’t run away from him. "It was eating grass," he says.

Nazma, who met the party when they arrived, swollen-legged and famished, said that Cesare had dreamed the whole thing — the bombing, the two escapers and the walk to the village. It was all part of a crazy nightmare.

Cesare, still wearing the checked shirt and slightly too large jeans which were given him by the army, believes his family were left behind.

"As to where they are," he says. "They are on the other side. They will still be coming to join me here."

And then, he believes, his nightmare will be over.

The local Catholic mission working with the refugees has made a plea for children’s clothing, blankets and utensils for carrying water. There is a huge shortage of both sorts of items in the area.

Write to Brother Francis Padovan, care of Catholic Mission, PO Box 35, Acorndown 1360, or phone Acorndown 2703.

Cesare Makhuvele ... encounters with lions
WINING and dining with the "economic animals" in Japan is not something that would have been expected of President Samora Machel, of Marxist Mozambique a few years ago.

But today it is only slightly odd that he should lead a strong delegation of cabinet ministers to seek economic help from the Japanese, who are as firmly dedicated to capitalism as they are opposed to Communism.

His four-day "working visit" to Japan — he arrived on May 26 — is in line with the new pragmatism in Maputo that has led the Freiismo government to look beyond the bounds of its early rigid Marxism for solutions to its desperate economic plight.

It will please the Reagan administration, which recently also gave Machel a warm welcome in Washington as part of its efforts to woo Mozambique away from Moscow and closer to the West, of which Japan is regarded as an Eastern enclave.

PRETORIA likewise may welcome the Japanese jaunt as a sign that Maputo is maintaining the new attitude that led partly to the Nkomati accord, even though the accord has still to produce direct benefits for Pretoria. At least it shows that Maputo still accepts the principle behind it.

It was, after all, President P.W. Botha himself who called on the West and Japan to get involved in Mozambique's economy when Maputo, some time after Nkomati, accepted a code designed to encourage foreign investment.

But Mr Botha might not then have foreseen that President Machel would go off to Tokyo to try to persuade the Japanese to import from Mozambique some of the minerals and other raw materials they now get from South Africa.

Or that he would back up his bid by making one of his fiercest attacks on apartheid and by repeating the accusation that South Africa is still aiding the MNR rebels in Mozambique and generally destabilising the sub-continent.

The president even went so far as to say that "I would like to have more economic relations with Japan than with South Africa.

"But I would be crazy to ignore South Africa," he conceded, adding "We cannot choose our neighbours."

Making a strong bid for Japanese investment in Mozambique — he even offered a relationship of "interdependence" — President Machel said his country was rich in natural resources, but lacked the finance to develop them. He reiterated that new Mozambican laws protect foreign investments, allowing the repatriation of profits and re-export of capital.

Up to now even the Frelimo government has admitted that Japan has shown "some wariness" about getting involved with Mozambique. Diplomatic relations were opened between the two countries in 1981, but it was not until after the signing of the Nkomati accord in 1984 that these led to any significant exchanges.

MOZAMBIQUE'S Foreign Minister, Joaquim Chissano, went to Japan for the first time in 1984 and subsequently a considerable number of Japanese businessmen visited Mozambique to check out its potential.

The Japanese government has provided relatively small amounts of aid to Mozambique, mostly in fisheries, food production and drought relief, but there has been little private investment. The Mozambicans clearly hope they will get more of both as a result of their visit, which included meetings with business leaders and institutions as well as with Emperor Hirohito.
Major opposition groups condemn opening of MNR offices in Durban

MAJOR opposition political parties and groups have condemned the proposed opening in Durban today of an office of Mozambique’s rebel Movement of National Resistance (MNR).

Progressive Federal Party leader and foreign affairs spokesman Colin Eglin said allowing an MNR office in Durban was contrary to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said he would discuss the matter with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

He said the situation could create many problems.

The Mozambique Government is the official government, now matter how one might feel about it.

I don’t think anything should be done to disrupt the Nkomati Accord. It was a breakthrough and our Government did well to recognise the Mozambique Government, although it had a different set of principles,” Mr Page said.

Mr Murphy Morobe, a United Democratic Front publicity secretary, said in Johannesburg that the move confirmed the UDF’s belief that while the Government said laudable things about fighting terrorism, it actively supported terrorism against neighbouring countries.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night he had no comment.
Refugee tide hits Lebowa

SOPHIE TEMBA

THE Lebowa government is faced with an enormous human problem — the influx of thousands of starving refugees crossing the border from Maputo into the homeland.

The Mozambicans, caught in the crossfire of their country's simmering conflict between Renamo and Frelimo forces, have crowded into Lebowa and other homelands since last year.

Claiming to have braved the hazards of landmines, bandits, diseases and wild animals, they have crossed through the Kruger National Park and are settled in camps in Phulaborwa and Tzaneen.

Lebowa's Health Secretary Dr Nchupe Mphahlele said the number of refugees in Lebowa had risen to about 5 000 and most of them were starving.

He said the refugees arrived in the homeland suffering from malnutrition-related diseases and with no clothes or blankets.

"Right now, Lebowa has no money to provide medical care and food for the thousands of starving refugees," he said.

"We are waiting to meet the SA government to ask for more money for our budget so that we can look after the refugees and their children.

"But if this is not forthcoming, then we will be faced with a king-sized problem."

Earlier this year, Home Affairs Minister Stoffel Botha, warned that government would have to consider stepping up the rate of repatriation of the Mozambican refugees if the tide could not be stemmed.

Estimates of the refugees now in SA has been put at more than 250,000, of whom about 63,000 are registered "illegals."

Jennifer Njambo is a mother of five children. Three are with her and she has no source of income.

She claims to have lost track of her other two children as they fled from Mozambique across the Kruger Park.

Njambo says she has given up all hope of finding her two sons and suspects they could have been devoured by wild animals.

She said she spent three nights walking through the game reserve with her three children — one strapped on to her back — before arriving in Lebowa.

"My feet were swollen and cracked and have not healed ever since," she said.
Renamo-Mulamba plan probed

The Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating an announcement that the Portuguese Government has taken steps to prevent aid from Renamo to Africans in South Africa. A spokesman for the department said that the announcement was being taken by surprise by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry.

There were fears today that the announcement could be a contribution of the Portuguese Government to the Mulamba Movement of the Renamo plans to open offices in South Africa. The Government has not yet received any official communication about the opening of Renamo offices in South Africa.
Durban man denies plan for MNR office

Political Reporter

A DURBAN professional man has denied intending to open a Mozambique Movement of National Resistance (MNR) office in Durban, and says he merely wants to provide information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa.

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, said his service would be aligned to the MNR but would not represent it.

Mr Buccellato said newspaper reports had incorrectly given the impression that he was to open an MNR office. He said the mistake was because he had not been explicit enough when interviewed by the newspapers.

"Our objective is to document the problems of illegal refugees and create a register which we hope will one day become the basis for a voters' role. We will also document information about illegal refugees and I intend moving to the Eastern Transvaal to do this and will ask for help from local missionaries who are helping the refugees," Mr Buccellato said.

He said he hoped to register his service as a charity and provide immediate relief for illegal refugees.

Mr Buccellato said he also wanted to provide information about what was happening in Mozambique.

"Marxist states don't allow foreign journalists in their countries - other than those who are vetted - and that is not good enough," Mr Buccellato said.

He hoped to produce the reports on refugees in six months and would make recommendations to the South African Government.

"This will include looking at the long-term solutions. The only time the refugee problem will be resolved is when Mozambique is free from Marxist rule," he said.

He said he was anxious not to be mistaken as an MNR representative.

"We know that if our service took on political overtones we would not find accommodation in the city," Mr Buccellato said. He had been born in Mozambique, had studied in South Africa in 1966 and had returned to Mozambique before being exiled by the Frelimo Government.
Breach of Nkomati Accord?

Govt looks into plan for MNR office in Durban

CAPE TOWN — The Department of Foreign Affairs is investigating an announcement that the 'Rebel Mozambique Movement of National Resistance' (MNR) was to open an MNR office in Durban.

It was feared that the plans could be a contravention of the Nkomati Accord, which specifically excludes assistance for the MNR.

The Department of Foreign Affairs appeared to have been taken by surprise when a Durban professional man, Mr. Pedro Buccellato, said that he was to open an MNR office in Durban.

NO COMMENT

He could not be reached for comment yesterday.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said yesterday there was no comment at this stage, but the situation was under investigation.

The Mozambique Government has repeatedly claimed that the MNR has been given aid from South Africa — both from Government as well as private sources.

On a number of occasions the Government has denied giving any aid to the MNR and has publicly announced that it was taking measures to prevent any private assistance from the large number of Portuguese sympathisers in South Africa reaching Renamo.

Government sources, however, pointed out that the African National Congress was also still operating a low-profile office in Maputo.
Man denies MNR office

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, said his service would be aligned to the MNR, but would not represent it.

"Our objective is to document the problems of legal refugees and create a register, which may one day become the basis for a voters' role."

He said he hoped to register his service as a charity and provide immediate relief for illegal refugees. He was anxious not to be mistaken as an MNR representative, he said.

"We know that if our service takes on political overtones we will not find accommodation in the city," he said.
THE Nkomati Accord was signed amid a lot of fanfare two years ago. However, Mozambique has gone on record several times accusing co-signator South Africa of violating the treaty. Pretoria on the other hand has given public re-assurances that the Accord is “on track”. The Sowetan Foreign News Service looks at the issues involved.

It was the second time the Mozambique leader had lashed out at Pretoria since his supposedly amicable and productive meetings with the South African State President and Foreign Minister during the Swaziland coronation in April.

He called the South African Government “the monster of the century” and accused it of aiding the MNR rebels “jointly with certain Western circles.”

Rebels

It was one of the strongest and most explicit accusations the Maputo Government has made since the capture last year of the Gorongosa documents, which allegedly proved South Africa’s secret support of the rebels in contravention of Nkomati.

For a while after the Gorongosa episode it seemed that Maputo had accepted Pretoria’s assurances that it was no longer aiding the MNR. This impression was strengthened by the reports of friendly exchanges between President Machel and the Swaziland President and Foreign Minister in Swaziland. It was after this that Mr Botha (the Foreign Minister) said the Accord was back on track.

But then the Mozambican leader lashed out with a fresh accusation during the visit to Maputo earlier this month of the new Tanzanian President and he has followed it with his Tokyo blast.

Pretoria is adamant in its insistence that it is no longer aiding the rebels, but has made no public protest against Maputo’s loud and repeated accusations that it is. In some informed quarters it is believed that South Africa is being tolerant because it has privately been told by Maputo that it actually does accept the South African assurances.

This would mean that Maputo is speaking with two voices — a soft one in private for Pretoria and a harsh one in public for the rest of the world and for the Mozambican citizens who need some explanation for their government’s inability to crush the rebels.

If true, this would raise the question of whether Pretoria’s tolerance will hold out indefinitely.

No matter how angry it gets, however, Pretoria will have to remember that one of its main reasons for signing the Nkomati Accord, was to deny Mozambique to the African National Congress as a base for insurgency in the Republic.

As long as Frelimo keeps Mozambique clear of the ANC, the South African Government believes South Africa would like to see it replaced by an MNR regime that could be influenced from Pretoria, failing which it will continue to destabilise the Frelimo one South Africans analysts, however, think Pretoria’s attitude is basically that it doesn’t care what government is in charge in Mozambique, as long as it bars the ANC. It would in addition, like that government to be politically friendly and economically co-operative, but that is not a prerequisite.

The South Africans argue that there can be no military solution in Mozambique, only a political one. They say they have been trying to bring the two sides together for talks aimed at such a settlement.
DURBAN — A local professional man has denied intending to open an MNR office here and says he wants only to provide an information and welfare service for Mozambique immigrants in South Africa.

Mr Pedro Buccellato, 34, who was born in Mozambique, said his service would be aligned to the Mozambique Movement of National Resistance, but would not represent it.

He said reports had incorrectly given the impression that he was to open an MNR office because he had not been explicit enough when interviewed.

"Our objective is to document the problems of legal refugees and create a register, which we hope will one day become the basis for a voters' role."

"We will also document information about illegal refugees. I intend moving to the Eastern Transvaal to do this and will ask for help from local missionaries who are helping the refugees."
Durban’s Renamo office that isn’t.

A FORMER SA Defence Force officer says he is setting up an organisation in South Africa to represent illegal refugees fleeing from Mozambique.

Architect Pedro Buccellato, a sympathiser of the rebel MNR movement, appears cautious about talking too freely until the government has decided on the legality of his organisation in South Africa.

Evdo Fernandes, MNR secretary general, has denied Buccellato is representing the MNR in South Africa.

Buccellato plans several offices throughout the country, particularly near the refugee camps. His immediate plans are to contact the missionaries that have been helping the refugees in the Eastern Transvaal and other areas.

"Estimates put the refugee figure at between 200 000 and 500 000 and our job will be to bring humanitarian relief to them — food, clothing and medical necessities."

"Secondly, through the MNR, we will seek representation for them at the United Nations."

"The MNR is very close to achieving international recognition. As they share our organisation’s aim of setting Mozambique free from Marxism, we can all return to the country, we believe they will represent the cause of the refugees justly."

Buccellato says he was forced to leave after the Frelimo government took power — "like most Portuguese descendants with wealth. We had our homes, our businesses and possessions nationalised."

"That nationalisation came with accusations of capitalist sabotage and not working in the interests of the people and other Marxist philosophies which clashed with the capitalist interests of my parents and grandparents."

"I feel very strongly about the white African issue. We have a place on this continent and have nowhere else to go. We have to believe enough in our convictions to come forward and do work like this because if we do not look after our own people no one else will."

Buccellato says funding for his organisation will come from the "legal" Mozambican refugee community — the whites who have been partly assimilated and are relatively well off. South African commerce and industry will be approached for funding once the organisation takes off.

He says he will write reports about the refugee situation, one of which will go to the South African government. Another will go to the MNR "so they can evaluate the refugee representation issue and decide whether the document is sufficiently well backed and academically qualified to be internationally accepted."

A significant aim of the refugee thrust is to draw up a potential voters’ roll. This would be used to indicate those who could cast postal votes in the event of an election in Mozambique. The MNR leadership believes it may force Frelimo to hold an election soon.

"This is because it directly supports Samora Machel’s Marxist regime which has destroyed the country and has set back the liberation cause by at least a year."

"In these two years hundreds of thousands continued to cross the borders to escape and many more will continue to do so until the accord is dismantled."

Explaining what made him decide the time was ripe to set up his organisation, he said: "I believe, from reports I’ve been given, that the war is over in Mozambique. Renamo controls most of the country with the exception of the Beira corridor, some villages and the two cities — and these are under siege."

Although Mozambican refugees are fleeing both sides in the war, a new group is trying to gather them together in the name of Renamo. CARMEL RICKARD spoke to Pedro Buccellato, who is opening an MNR office in Durban.
WASHINGTON — The Mozambican anti-communist rebel group MNR has opened an office here to provide information and to lobby against aid for the government of President Samora Machel.

MNR spokesman Mr. Tom Curran told reporters the group had also decided to set up the information office to counter reports on fighting in Mozambique from Mr. Machel's government.

The MNR, which has received South African support, has been fighting since 1980 and claims to be active in 80 percent of Mozambique. Mr. Curran said MNR had 20,000 armed fighters.

Mr. Curran, an American citizen, said Congress had earmarked about $130 million for 1987, mostly for humanitarian and development aid.

Sapa-Reuter
Refugees streaming into Zambia

LUSAKA — Refugee camps in Zambia’s north-western and north-eastern provinces are bursting at their seams because of the continued fighting in Angola and Mozambique.

People fleeing fighting between government and rebel forces have been pouring into Zambia, further straining the country’s already inadequate resources.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees representative in Zambia, Mr Alamed Saied, said yesterday the situation was becoming more critical every day.

It is estimated there are at least 12,000 refugees from each of the troubled neighbouring countries in Zambia.
Stalemate in Mozambique

The MNR rebels are exerting military pressure on nearly all the towns and villages of Mozambique. They have cut many internal communication links and have disrupted production.

But while the MNR can keep up the pressure on the cities, it does not have the military capacity to take power. Unlike Unita in Angola, its external image does not reflect its strength on the ground and it has been ineffective in international diplomacy.

President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government has problems abroad as well as at home, with some countries refusing to extend or renew loans. But for the present, Machel will continue to be President of Mozambique and Afonso Dhlakama, the MNR leader, will remain an unknown personality who has no international support even though his men control the greater part of Mozambique.

To change the situation in his favour, Machel needs outside help in the form of an expeditionary force three to four times bigger than the Zimbabwean force now helping the Maputo Government. In other words, it will need something like the Cuban army in Angola.

Investment

Machel will also require foreign investment and a postponement of the repayment of his Government's foreign debts.

If Dhlakama wants to change the situation in his favour, he will have to break the MNR out of its diplomatic isolation and get military aid.

There are two other possible solutions to the Mozambican stalemate negotiations or a coup.

Although the MNR denounces the Frelimo Government control of much of the country, its own position is not comfortable.

This is evident when one visits areas the rebels claim to control. Movement is difficult. Yet there is a confidence among the rebels of ultimate victory.

The MNR claims that the Zimbabwean troops are being thrown back. They give as an example their recapture of their headquarters at Casa Banana, where they say they are (despite the insistence in Maputo and Harare that the base is back in Frelimo's hands).

But if the MNR has bottled up the Government forces in the cities, the rebels are themselves surrounded outside Mozambique by unfriendly governments. Their options are either to stay where they are — which would give Frelimo time to reorganise and strengthen itself — or to keep up the military pressure, trying eventually to advance into Maputo itself.

Frelimo concentrates its strongest forces in Maputo, however. To take the capital, the MNR would need heavy artillery and the ability to concentrate strong forces around Maputo in a switch from guerrilla to conventional warfare.

But the rebels have neither artillery nor trained forces for such operations, and cannot afford the inevitable casualties.

They are, therefore, forced to maintain their guerilla warfare, hoping that external factors will tilt the situation in their favour.

One of these factors would be the ending of the MNR's diplomatic isolation and its receiving support from the West.

Externally the rebels have not been able to create a favourable image, however. Their foreign representatives are often involved in petty conflicts and rivalry for the post of secretary-general now held by Evo Fernandez.

Some think a black man should have the job because it would give the movement more credibility. Others accuse Fernandez of being inefficient. But Dhlakama, who decides who gets the job, trusts Fernandez — at least for the present.

In Maputo, the political changes are confusing. President Machel tries to keep a delicate balance.

The radicals who were pushed aside by Machel in an effort to make the Nkomati Accord work are returning to positions of influence following the decline of the pact.

But they are unlikely to be able to strengthen their position without direct support from Eastern bloc countries. It is unlikely, however, that either Pretoria or the Western countries — on which Mozambique relies for loans and investment — would remain indifferent to the militarisation of Mozambique by communist countries.

The hardliners in the Government have another alternative a coup d'etat. But although neither the East nor the West has absolute trust in Machel, it is he who represents the compromise between them in Mozambique.

Machiel is the only African leader who is able to shake hands with President Botha and also travel with ease to Moscow and Washington.

The MNR is trying to encourage a coup against Machel, saying that it will negotiate only with the military. Previously — in October 1984 — the rebels had been prepared to negotiate with Machel.

But those in Maputo who support the concept of negotiations are clearly not prepared to be involved in a coup. Even those who defend negotiations fear that once power is shared, the MNR could be in a position to retaliate inside the capital. For them, sharing power demands a stronger Frelimo.

Although the MNR is in a strong position internally, the Frelimo Government is in a better position externally and diplomatically.
Machel talks to Mugabe

The existing military effort by the two countries against the Renamo rebels must be complemented by a more dynamic relationship in other areas, said Machel, who arrived in Zimbabwe yesterday for a three-day “working visit.”

Zimbabwe is believed to have up to 6,000 troops stationed in the former Portuguese colony, a reduction on the 11,000 sent last year for a massive pre-rainy-season offensive against Renamo.

Diplomats in Harare believe the Mozambican leader, who was Mugabe’s closest ally in the war to end white rule in Rhodesia, wishes to persuade Mugabe to join in another all-out drive soon to clear the rebels from strategic zones between Zimbabwe and the Indian Ocean.

The war against Renamo made greater co-ordination and unity imperative, said Machel.

“We want to destroy the myth of racial superiority. There are no inferior or superior races,” he said.

“This is what Zimbabwe and Mozambique have done and I would like everyone to follow suit.”

Referring to the May 19 SA raids on alleged ANC targets in Botswana, Zimbabwe and Zambia, Machel said they were part of an aggressive policy which included support for armed “bandits” in Mozambique, Angola and Zimbabwe — Sapa
Dialogue and reconciliation urged

Mozambican bishops appeal for ceasefire

LISBON — Mozambique's Roman Catholic bishops have appealed to the country's Marxist-led government and rightwing rebels to call a ceasefire and end the country's civil war.

In a pastoral letter quoted by the Portuguese news agency Noticias de Portugal in a dispatch from Maputo, the bishops said dialogue and reconciliation were the only way to achieve peace.

"We appeal to both sides for an early ceasefire, in arms and in words, to create a climate that can make peace talks possible," the letter said.

It was the most direct appeal so far from the Church to President Samora Machel's government and the Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels.

The bishops of Mozambique's nine Roman Catholic dioceses said the war had caused tragic consequences among the civilian population — sickness and hunger, paralysis of the country's agriculture and industry, and closure of schools.

The Mozambican government has so far publicly ruled out dialogue with the rebels, whom it describes as armed bandits.

The bishops expressed concern over what they said were alarming reports of cruelty, massacres, executions, destruction of property and forced movement of the civilian population.

"To the guerrilla leaders we wish to say from the start that the end does not justify the means. For this reason, we appeal to you to respect innocent and defenceless populations, their lives and their goods. We appeal to you to abandon the ways of violence and to courageously embrace the way of dialogue and reconciliation."

The bishops also called on government forces, who are being helped in the war by Zimbabwean troops, to show similar respect for civilians because "even in the most difficult of circumstances, this does not give the right to commit excesses."

The rebels are demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops from Mozambique and the holding of elections — Sapa-Reuters
Mozambique favours sanctions against SA

PARIS — War-torn Mozambique, threatened along with other Frontline states by economic reprisals if the world imposes sanctions on Pretoria, is prepared to suffer.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano said at the weekend in Paris that Maputo was ready for the sacrifice because it believed its guerrilla-fuelled destabilisation problems would cease only once apartheid was destroyed.

Chissano was attending the UN-sponsored five-day conference on sanctions against South Africa which wound up on Friday with a call by more than 150 Third World and Western nations for “comprehensive, mandatory and effective” international sanctions against South Africa.

“Pretoria’s four main trading partners, Britain, the United States, West Germany and France — did not favour sanctions,” Chissano said he was certain Mozambique’s rebel problem would disappear once apartheid went.

He accused Pretoria of not sticking to its part of the Nkomati Accord of ending support for Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas. But he said Mozambique was not planning to denounce the accord.

“South Africa must show good faith and keep its side of the deal,” he said.

He also again ruled out negotiations with the rebels to end the conflict. “We can’t talk to a void,” he said.

He acknowledged that Mozambique and other Frontline states would be hit hard if a world embargo were applied to Pretoria.

Most states at the conference agreed that South Africa would lash out at its black neighbours in reprisal for an international embargo.

But, he said, Mozambique and other nations in the region were willing to pay the price as long as apartheid — the “supreme indignity” — was ended.

Conference delegates and Commonwealth Secretary-General Shridath Ramphal refused to be drawn on the financial burden a South African reprisal boycott would place on other countries in the region.

But a well-behaved Western diplomat in Paris said the United States and Britain had concluded last year that Mozambique alone would need half-a-billion dollars immediately to rebuild and prepare the country for South African reprisals.

Britain and the US have already said they will not fork out any additional aid to Frontline nations to help them deal with retaliation by Pretoria.

The only offer on the table at the conference came from Nigeria which said it would budget $10m over the next five years to help the Frontline states.
Rhema man joins war on apartheid

By Estelle Trengove

Charismatic preacher Pastor Ray McCauly of the Rhema Bible Church has taken on the battle against apartheid

When the church was forbidden to hold a multiracial meeting in the Klerksdorp town hall at the weekend Mr McCauly decided the time had come to make a strong stand.

This is an unusual step for Mr McCauly, who normally keeps out of anything political, but, he said "I really got mad.

Rhema's pastor in Orkney the Rev Hein Matthysen, had sent a letter to the Klerksdorp town clerk in April asking to use the town hall for a gathering for people of all races.

GOVERNMENT REFORM

We realise the Government's reform in abolishing certain laws corresponds with what we are doing, to include all races to be free to move anywhere, and our church being multiracial, we do need to include them at this meeting," Mr Matthysen had said.

Mr Matthysen had received a curt reply saying the town council had decided to grant Rhema permission to use the hall "on condition that only whites be permitted to the audience"

"It is unrighteous and unjust to forbid people to hear the Gospel,"

Mr McCauly said.

"I'm not getting into a political arena. I want to project a positive role and bring black and white together".

At a recent meeting in Rustenburg, he had been told that black people were not allowed into the building. He had not realised such petty apartheid was still being practised.

Of the 9,000 to 10,000 people that attended Rhema meetings on Sundays, between 2,000 and 3,000 were black and coloured.

Frelimo, not on the verge of collapse

The Star's Africa News Service

HARARE — Claims that President Samora Machel's Frelimo Government was on the verge of collapse were false and the situation in Mozambique had improved since the end of 1984, a United States expert on Africa, Professor Allen Isaacman, has said here.

Professor Isaacman, of the University of Minnesota, often visits Mozambique, has lectured at the university in Maputo and has written a history of Mozambique covering events during this century.

He said a campaign was being waged in the US to facilitate recognition of the MNR rebel movement.

The situation was difficult in parts of the country, he said, but many MNR bases had been captured, economic projects had increased and senior western diplomats in Maputo agreed the situation had improved recently.
Mozambique says it is bracing itself for the impact which sanctions against South Africa would have, but for ordinary Mozambicans reports JOHN D’OLIVEIRA of The Argus Africa News Service, little would change

**Hitting the bottom**

MOZAMBIQUE’S Foreign Minister, Mr Joaquim Chissano, told the five-day Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa recently that his country was ready for the sacrifices that would have to be made if sanctions were imposed and South Africa retaliated against her neighbours.

However, for almost all of Mozambique’s 15-million people, sanctions would make hardly any difference at all to their already distressing economic situation.

And the price that Mozambique would pay for supporting and implementing a sanctions campaign will not be nearly as high as the economic price it has already paid since Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in 1975.

Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but Professor Andre Thomashausen, Director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, gave some of them when he addressed a South African Institute of International Relations conference in Johannesburg earlier this year.

Tourists 291 574 in 1972, 1 005 in 1985.
Cashew Nuts 216 000 tons in 1973, 5 000 tons in 1983.
Sugar 235 581 tons in 1974, 120 000 tons in 1982.

Maize 400 000 tons in 1972, 200 000 tons in 1983.
Rice 111 000 tons in 1972, 30 000 tons in 1983.
Bananas 280 000 tons in 1972, 25 000 tons in 1983.
Fish and shrimps 32 000 tons in 1980, 7 905 tons in 1983.
Cotton 280 000 tons in 1972, 77 000 tons in 1981.
Coal 574 000 tons in 1975, 100 000 tons in 1984.
Copper 3 446 tons in 1975, nothing in 1980/81.
Cement 611 000 tons in 1973, 261 000 in 1981.
Number of goats 600 000 in 1972, 350 000 in 1983.

In most of the country, what little economic activity there was has virtually come to a standstill because the MNR concentrates on “economic” targets and has almost destroyed Mozambique’s flimsy internal transport and communications infrastructure.

For the vast majority of Mozambique’s 15-million people, this means that they have been thrown on their own resources and must live (or die) without help from the central government or its agencies.

Government, in effect, is confined to the bigger towns and to the capital of Maputo.
In these centres life for most people is already tough because of shortages of both domestically- and externally-produced goods.

At present, South Africa’s most important contribution to the Mozambican economy comes from the money (officially estimated at R116,8-million in 1983) sent home by the more than 60 000 Mozambicans who officially work in South Africa and from the 1,6-million tons (1984/85) South Africa ships through Maputo harbour.

Most observers believe there are many more than 60 000 Mozambicans working in South Africa, but, even double the number would inject only R230-million into the Mozambican economy.

Many millions more might have been pumped into the Mozambican economy had electricity from Cahora Bassa flowed into South Africa. However, the rebels have cut the power lines so often and in so many places that Cahora Bassa will remain a white elephant for many years to come.

The development projects that might have gone to Mozambique as a consequence of the Nkomati Accord have been few and small for a number of reasons, mainly the current economic depression in South Africa.

So, as things stand today, a complete break with South Africa will add to Mozambique’s already heavy economic burdens — but it will make hardly any difference to the average Mozambican.

For the people in the towns and the cities, the short- ages might become even worse.

But the “suffering” that sanctions will bring cannot approach the suffering already imposed by the unresolved civil war in the country.

Nor will rebellion cease if and when apartheid is destroyed.

Whatever help the South Africans may or may not have given the MNR, it is clear that the MNR today is capable of enormous destruction in Mozambique without any help from anybody.

While it may not be in a position to defeat Frelimo and take over Mozambique, the Government’s forces are clearly unable to defeat the MNR or even to keep vital lines of communication open.

And, while the MNR may exaggerate its own support in Mozambique, it could not operate as widely and as effectively as it now operates without taking advantage of government incompetence on one hand and fairly widespread support on the other hand.
Suffering can’t worsen in Mozambique

As the international community prepares for harsher sanctions against South Africa, Mozambique has declared that it is gearing itself for the "suffering" that will be brought on by sanctions and by expected South African reprisals against neighbouring states.

Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano told the five-day Paris conference on sanctions against South Africa recently that his country was ready for the sacrifices that would have to be made because it believed that its problems with the Mozambique National Movement’s guerrillas would cease only when apartheid was destroyed.

However, for almost all of Mozambique’s 16 million people, sanctions against South Africa will make hardly any difference to their already distressing economic situation.

And the price that Mozambique would pay for supporting and implementing a sanctions campaign would not be nearly as high as the economic price it has already paid since Frelimo took over from the Portuguese in 1975.

The effect of sanctions on Mozambique must be seen against the background of Mozambique’s chaotic economic situation.

Reliable statistics are difficult to come by, but Professor Andre Thomsen, director of the Institute of Foreign and Comparative Law at the University of South Africa, gave some when he addressed a South African Institute of International Relations conference in Johannesburg earlier this year.

The following statistics illustrate the decline in production and economic activity in Mozambique.

- Cashew nuts: 216,000 tons in 1973, 8,000 tons in 1983.
- Sugar: 205,931 tons in 1974, 120,000 tons in 1985.
- Maize: 400,000 tons in 1972, 200,000 tons in 1985.
- Rice: 111,000 tons in 1972, 30,000 tons in 1983.
- Bananas: 280,000 tons in 1972, 65,000 tons in 1983.
- Fish and shrimp: 32,000 tons in 1980, 7,965 tons in 1983.
- Cotton: 280,000 tons in 1972, 73,000 tons in 1985.
- Coal: 574,900 tons in 1975, 100,000 tons in 1984.
- Copper: 3,446 tons in 1975, nothing in 1989/80.
- Cement: 811,000 tons in 1973, 261,000 in 1981.

What are the sacrifices Maputo says it faces in the wake of tougher sanctions against South Africa? The question is examined by John D’Oliveira, editor of The Star’s Africa News Service.

In these centres, life for most people is already tough because of shortages of both domestically and externally produced goods.

At present, South Africa’s most important contribution to the Mozambican economy comes from the money (officially estimated at R118.8 million in 1985) sent home by the more than 60,000 Mozambicans who illegally work in South Africa and from the 1.6 million tons (1984/85) South Africa ships through Maputo harbour.

Most observers believe there are many more than 60,000 Mozambicans working in South Africa, but even double the number would inject only R250 million into the Mozambican economy.

The development projects that might have gone to Mozambique as a consequence of the Nkomati Accord have been few and small for a number of reasons, mainly the current economic depression in South Africa.

So, as things stand today, a complete break with South Africa will add to Mozambique’s already heavy economic burdens but it will make hardly any difference to the average Mozambican.

For the people in the towns and the cities, the shortages might become even more severe.

But the “suffering” that sanctions will bring cannot approach the suffering already imposed by the unresolved civil war in the country.

Nor will rebellion cease if and when apartheid is destroyed.

Whatever help the South Africans may or may not have given the MNR, it is clear that the continued presence of the MNR is capable of enormous disruption in Mozambique without any help from anybody, even though it may not be in a position to defeat Frelimo and take over Mozambique.

While the MNR may exaggerate its own support in Mozambique, it could not operate as widely and as effectively as it now operates without taking advantage of government incompetence on one hand and fairly widespread support on the other hand.
Mozambique charges on Malawi 'malicious'

MAPUTO — Malawi's ambassador to Mozambique has accused the Mozambican Government of making "irresponsible allegations" that South Africa was using Malawian territory to infiltrate rebels into Mozambique.

The ambassador, Mr W Machinji, was speaking on Saturday at a reception to mark Malawi's independence anniversary. He said the allegations were "false, malicious and negative".

Mozambican officials have on several occasions said that right-wing Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) rebels entered Mozambique from Malawi, but have stopped short of accusing the Malawian Government of complicity.

Mr Machinji said Mozambican President Samora Machel had made "categorical accusations" during a visit to Japan in May, but that there was not "an iota of concrete evidence to back the accusations".

Sapa-Reuters
Malawi washes its hands of MNR complicity

The Star's Africa News Service

LUSAKA — Malawi has launched a diplomatic offensive in southern African countries denying links with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance.

Malawian diplomatic representatives in Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia have issued strong statements denying the alleged links with the MNR as baseless and malicious.

In Harare, Malawi's acting High Commissioner, Mr. Manuel Magalasi, said his country believed in "good neighbourliness and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries."

RAILWAY SABOTAGE

In Lusaka the Malawian High Commissioner to Zambia, Mr. Walter Mangungu, also denied publicly any links between his government and the Mozambican rebels.

Speaking during a reception to mark his country's independence, Mr. Mangungu said his country could not understand how any intelligent analyst could accuse Malawi of assisting an organisation which was responsible for destroying and sabotaging its rail links to the sea ports of Beira and Nacala.

Malawi's denials of links with the MNR come after high officials of the Mozambican government, including President Samora Machel himself, accused Malawi of supporting the rebels.

In May, President Machel told a Press conference in Japan that Malawi was being "used by South Africa to infiltrate armed bandits into our territory."

Last week the deputy minister of Defence, Mr. Sebastiao Mabote also accused Malawi of supporting the rebels.

On Sunday Malawi's ambassador to Mozambique, Mr. M W Machungu, denied the allegations and accused the Mozambican government of making "irresponsible allegations."

Mozambique exiles in search for peace

The Star's Africa News Service

A group of Mozambican exiles, including former members of the ruling Frelimo Party and the MNR rebel group, are to meet in West Germany this weekend to discuss measures needed to bring peace to their country.

Sources said the three-day meeting, starting today, will be held in Cologne.

The exiles will discuss, among other things, a possible meeting with MNR leader Mr. Afonso Dhlakama, and the steps necessary to bring about a meeting between the MNR and Frelimo.

It is understood that the exiles have already agreed that one of the stumbling blocks to negotiations between Frelimo and the MNR is the rebels' secretary-general, Mr. Evo Ferdinand, The Mozambican government has constantly refused to negotiate with him, saying he is a Portuguese citizen.
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"Mistaken' banning orders set aside in Govt Gazette

Pretoria Bureau

The Government Gazette set aside the "mistaken" banning orders imposed on several major trade unions and organisations in the Johannesburg and Roodepoort areas was published in Pretoria yesterday.

The ban of gatherings which now only be in force in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands and in Soweto, Diepkloof, Meadowlands.

The unions are no longer affected.

The Divisional Commissioner of Police for Soweto repealed the orders published on Tuesday and issued the new prohibition on gatherings in terms of the Public Safety Act.

The police said in a statement earlier that no trade union official would be detained for bona fide trade union activities.

The statement added that the ban on the unions had been an error. Union involved included the Congress of South African Traders Union, the Council of Unions of South Africa, the National Union of Mineworkers, the Commercial Catering and Workers Union of South Africa and the Metal and Allied Workers Union.

The statement said the Minister of Law and Order had been in touch with employer organisations and recognised that sound labour relations were important.

The organisations which are now affected are the all-student representative councils of any school college or university in the area, Azapio, the Transvaal Indian Congress, the White People Support Committee (DPSC), the United Democratic Front (UDF), the National Education-Crass Committee (NECC), the African National Youth Unity, the Azian Students Movement, the Black Students Society, the Education Charter Campaign Committee, the Federation of Students, the Federation of South African Women, the Federation of Transvaal Women Association, the Lesotho Students Congress the Lesotho Youth League, the South Solidarity Group, the National Education Union of South Africa, the Release Mandela Committee, the South African Civic Association, the Soweto Parents Crisis Committee, the Soweto Students Congress, the Soweto Youth Congress, the Call of Islam, the Young Christian Students and Young Christian Workers.

Colin has no hard feelings

Public relations officer for the Automobile Association, Mr. Colin Fluxman, said yesterday he bore no grudge against the organisation, which is retrenching him and 50 other staff members.

Mr. Fluxman, well known as a freelance radio and television presenter, has been asked to leave the AA at the end of July.

"With the collapse of AA Mutual, on whose membership subscriptions and commission the AA relied, it now finds itself forced to cut costs," he said.

HNP put spanner in right-wing poll deal

By David Krauz, Political Correspondent

CAPE TOWN — The Herstigte Nasionale Party appears to have made a pre-emptive strike in the coming Klip River parliamentary by-election by announcing that it has decided to fight the seat.

A provocative front-page report in its newspaper, Afrikaans, yesterday quoted HNP administrative secretary Mr. Louis van der Schyff as saying: "The HNP has decided to contest the seat and the necessary steps for the selection of a candidate have been implemented."

The article made no mention of the fact that the HNP and the Conservative Party were supposed to be negotiating which of the two right-wing parties was going to field a candidate.

The by-election is the result of the appointment of the National Party MP for Klip River, Mr. Valentin Volker, as an NEC for Natal.

'A LITTLE PREMATURE'

Conservative Party leader Dr. Andreas Treurnicht said today that the newspaper report was "a little premature."

"We were in touch with the HNP about it and they said they had problems with the newspaper's deadlines."

"In fact, we are still negotiating about who will be standing in the election," Dr. Treurnicht said.

The HNP and CP are anxious to avoid repeating previous situations where, unable to agree, one of the two parties would put up the candidate, both entered, with the result that the National Party crouched to victory on a split vote.

The HNP has frequently accused the CP of not giving it a fair share of by-elections to fight.
Shaving brushes galore, but little else

From a Special Correspondent
Argus Africa News Service
MAPUTO — In a three-week, cross-country tour of Mozambique I could not find a single egg.

Breakfast at a hotel in Nampula, the principal city of northern Mozambique, was a small lump of heavy, grey bread and tea with no sugar.

The next day there was no bread, only tea.

In Beira, Mozambique’s second largest city, the shelves of one supermarket were empty except for 33 packets of coarse tea. In another, the entire stock consisted of 43 brown paper packets of curry powder, 54 bottles of hair oil, a dozen children’s garments and a few shaving brushes.

A third supermarket had half a shelf of toilet paper, shaving brushes again, and nothing else.

Peasants

There was no bread or flour available and fish was almost unobtainable in the seaport city.

This is life in Mozambique today. In a journey of nearly 5000 km from the south to the north by car, truck and aircraft I saw at first hand the dismal condition into which the country has sunk

There was not a Mozambican I spoke to, from people at administrative level to peasants in the bush, who did not recognise and regret the virtual collapse that has taken place since independence in 1975.

Nobody wishes for the return of the colonial administration but most believe the aggressively communist policies of President Samora Machel’s Fretilin government have pately failed.

One sees it everywhere in the filthy towns with their decaying buildings, broken streets and closed shops.

In Maputo, the capital, even basic commodities such as soap, cooking oil, candles, cigarettes, clothing and even salt are hard to get. Items like coffee and margarine are rarities.

Medicines are in desperately short supply and some of the remotest hospitals are reported to have only aspirin and mercurochrome.

Manager

In this situation the black market, known colloquially as “kandonga,” thrives probably with official connivance. On the black market the standard worker’s monthly wage will buy six packets of cigarettes or 8 kg of tomatoes or one duck.

In the tradition of black markets in times of extreme scarcity, cigarettes have become a form of currency. Barter tends to be favoured as a form of trade. In exchange for a pair of cheap tin shoes I could have gotten enough food for a month.

While the official foreign exchange rate is 46 meticais to the United States dollar the kandonga rate is 1600 meticais. This puts the market value of Mozambican currency at one-quarter of its official level (compared to between a half and a sixth for most other African countries).

At the kandonga rate a Mozambican worker therefore earns the equivalent of R4.30 a month and a manager earns R60 to R90 a month.

Foreign currency is virtually unobtainable outside the black market, with the result that anyone who can get it can live in comfort in an economy in which a might in the best hotel costs the equivalent of R5 and the air fare for the 1700 km return flight from Beira to Nampula and back is the equivalent of R9.40.

Vehicles travel in guarded convoys on the few main roads which have not been closed by guerrillas.

Air transport is the only form of transport that works reasonably.

There is an enormous demand for seats on the three Boeing 737s that the Mozambique airline, LAM, flies between Maputo and the north on more or less daily basis.

Hopeful

Hopeful passengers have been known to camp for three weeks at airports, where the amenities are minimal.

Most industries are crippled by lack of raw materials and spare parts. Many operate far below capacity.

The railway system no longer functions, except for the lines from Beira to Zimbabwe and from Maputo to South Africa. This is due as much to general disorganisation and lack of maintenance as to the guerrilla war.

Most industries are crippled by lack of raw materials and spare parts. Many operate far below capacity. For instance, the Mozambique industrial plant in Beira, which makes vegetable oil, operates for no more than three months a year.

The government blames all the problems on the guerrillas, but many other factors are also responsible. There is a widespread absence of organisation and a proliferation of bureaucracy, and the endemic corruption contributes to an apathy that drains the population like a disease.

The tragedy of it all is that Mozambique is rich in agricultural, mineral and marine resources. It should easily be able to feed and clothe its people.
Servicemen die in crash

By DON JACOBS

Harare

A LARGE number of Zimbabwean servicemen are feared killed in Mozambique in the worst disaster for the Zimbabwe Air Force since independence in 1980.

Four air force officers and an undisclosed number of other personnel were killed on Thursday when a DC-3 transport plane crashed on take-off from Chimoio in the heart of the country's civil war area.

Up to 5000 Zimbabwean troops are believed to be deployed in Mozambique against Renamo rebels.

An air force spokesman in Harare confirmed that two senior officers, Group Captain Dave Ryder and Squadron Leader Chris de Jong, were killed in the crash.

There were only four survivors.
Orders

For the past week the rebel
have been under constant pressure by
the government. The rebel leader, Nils
Nilsen, has ordered all his men to
remain in their positions. The
rebel army is believed to number
thousands. The government has
sent reinforcements to the area.

The government has also
increased the patrols along the
border with Portugal. The
government is concerned about
the possibility of a rebel invasion.

The rebel leader has been
arrested by the government and
is being held in a secure
location. The government has
promised to ensure his safety.

Despite the increased
pressure, the rebels are
still strong and determined.

The situation remains
tense, and the government
is working to find a
solution to the conflict.

The rebels have
rejected the
government's
peace
offers.

The rebels are
demanding
independence.

The government
is determined
to maintain
its control.
Machel gives Howe a glimmer of hope

By EVELYN HOLTZHAUSEN
London

AIDES to Mrs Margaret Thatcher are elated by President Samora Machel's announcement that Mozambique would not support sanctions against South Africa.

It is seen as the first breach in the wall of opposition among African Frontline States against the British Premier's attempts to ward off economic warfare against Pretoria and to mediate between the South African Government and its radical black opponents.

A 90-minute meeting with President Machel and Sir Geoffrey on Thursday revived the spirits of the British Foreign Secretary, lifting some of the depression that had accumulated after his two earlier meetings this week with Commonwealth leaders in Zambia and Zimbabwwe.

Unlike Mr Kenneth Kaunda and Mr Robert Mugabe - who insisted on the need for punitive action against South Africa - Mr Machel took a neutral line.

He did not intend supporting sanctions himself but he would not attempt to dissuade his African neighbours from doing so.

WHAT SANCTIONS WOULD MEAN
SEE PAGE 23 AND BUSINESS TIMES

That suggests that the Foreign Secretary might have opposed less when the black frontline states meet in Harare on July 18 under President Kaunda's chairmanship.

Meanwhile, Mrs Thatcher herself has made a lightning dash this weekend to Canada where she will try to enlist the support of Prime Minster Brian Mulroney.

From Vancouver, Reuters said that Machel was determined to drive home the message that the way to achieve peaceful change in South Africa was through dialogue, not sanctions.

Mrs Thatcher will press
Machel’s lone stance

From Page

her argument when she meets Mr Mulroney in Montreal today.

The Canadian Prime Minister, who has refused to rule out sanctions, is emerging as a key figure in a debate within the 49-nation Commonwealth which has pitted Mrs Thatcher against those who believe Pretoria will give up white minority rule only under coercion.

Officials travelling with Mrs Thatcher said she was more determined than ever that sanctions were wrong and unworkable.

She arrived on Friday to boost her country’s trade at the Expo 86 World’s Fair in Vancouver.

Sir Geoffrey Howe’s mission to Southern Africa is set to last three months, and officials said Mrs Thatcher was banking on some shift by Pretoria within that period.

The three-month period was agreed by European Economic Community leaders at the end of June and puts Mrs Thatcher in a strong position to persuade Mr Mulroney and other Commonwealth heads to postpone action on sanctions

Mr Mulroney will be one of seven Commonwealth leaders taking part in a meeting in London in early August when the failure of the Commonwealth Emancipation Persons Group’s peace mission to South Africa will be reviewed.

Sir Geoffrey returned to London on Friday and will return to Southern Africa at the end of the month for two crucial meetings with State President P W Botha.

Officials said Mrs Thatcher believed the meetings — on Prince Andrew’s wedding day — July 23 — and on July 29 hold out some hope.

President Botha is likely to be called upon to perform an unprecedented act of statesmanship to stave off sanctions.

Sources in London believe he will be told that he has a choice of negotiating for peace from a position of strength with South Africa’s black leaders — including members of the ANC such as Mr Nelson Mandela — or he may later be forced, Ian Smith-style, to negotiate with a South African economy badly damaged as a result of sanctions and with a “gun at his head”.

It is widely believed, but difficult to confirm, that Mrs Thatcher herself may be prepared to take part personally in the final stage of the negotiations.

This week, Mrs Thatcher launched a determined counter-attack against her critics and declared that the battle against the call for sanctions had been won.

In a number of interviews, she said sanctions were “totally immoral and utterly repugnant.”

Even Mr Mugabe, whose position as one of the most influential African leaders will be strengthened when he takes over as head of the Non-Aligned Movement — a group of over 100 Third World, Commonwealth and South American countries that meets August — has now swung against threatening the break-up of the Commonwealth.

The threat was first mooted by India’s Rajiv Gandhi and then taken up by President Kenneth Kaunda, of Zambia.

A boycott of the Commonwealth Games is seen as a “face-saver” for some African states and a means of registering their protest against Mrs Thatcher’s attitude without precipitating the crippling effects that sanctions might bring to their own economies.

This week, Uganda joined Nigeria and Ghana in announcing a boycott of the Games, and some observers believe that as many as 13 African and Caribbean states may stay away.

● Boomerang! — Page 11
The rough road to Beira

The sanctions debate has focused urgent attention on the international efforts being made to rehabilitate the so-called Beira Corridor.

For Zimbabwe and Zambia and, to a lesser extent, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Malawi, the corridor from Mutare in Zimbabwe to Beira in Mozambique will provide a lifeline to the sea that South Africa ever decide to deny use of its transport infrastructure to its neighbouring states.

The corridor accommodates a railway line, a major road and the pipeline that was built before Rhodesia's Unilateral Declaration of Independence.

For Zimbabwe and Zambia, shipping through Beira should be much cheaper than through South Africa's ports.

However, port facilities at Beira are in such a state of disrepair that it can handle only about 1.5 million tons of goods a year. Four of its 11 berths are in a dangerous condition and need to be rebuilt and the entrance channel needs to be deepened from about 6 to 8m.

Prime target

The ramshackle railway line is a prime target for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebels. However, much of the track is in such a bad condition that derailments because of worn timber sleepers reportedly cause more damage than do the rebels.

However, the rehabilitation of the corridor is a top priority for the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) and, in April, a “major donors' conference” was held in Beira under SADCC auspices to consider a rehabilitation plan.

Mozambique presented the donors with an ambitious 10-year package that included 63 projects that would have cost more than $500 million. However, the head of the newly-formed Beira Corridor Authority (BCA), Mr Rui Fonseca, offered a priority package of 40 projects that would have cost $240 million.

Still, the donors accepted 26 projects that would cost about $165 million, promising grants that would provide Mozambique with $130 million.

Mozambique seems confident that it can raise the remaining $26 million itself.

The package now concentrates on the port and on the railway line to Mutare. It is due for completion in 1988 and, by then, it is hoped about four million tons can be moved through Beira.

The full 10-year plan is much more ambitious, with some estimates putting the port's handling capacity by the year 2000 at more than 15 million tons.

Apart from the rehabilitation process for the port and railway installations, the major problem for the corridor is security.

More than 4,000 Zimbabwean troops already guard the corridor, which is within easy reach of the MNR's “headquarters” in the remote Gorongosa region. It is believed that Mozambique and Zimbabwe have discussed the possibility of using Zimbabwean troops to guard the railway line from Zimbabwe to Maputo.

At one stage last year, Zimbabwe believed that a major operation could crush the MNR and committed 12,000 of its troops to operations in Mozambique.

The crash (by Mozambican standards). Zimbabwean soldiers captured the MNR's Casa Banana headquarters in August last year and turned the area over to their Fretilin allies. However, by February, the MNR had recaptured Casa Banana and the Zimbabweans reduced their troops in Mozambique to about 7,000 in February and to 4,000 in May.

They withdrew to the Beira Corridor and generally adopted a defensive role.

Later a comparatively small group of Zimbabwean troops was flown into Gorongosa and took Casa Banana again. However, the rebels had already abandoned the area and had moved their headquarters - still known as Casa Banana - to another spot in the area.

Expensive exercise

Although the exercise is an expensive one for Zimbabwe and - although there is considerable friction between the Mozambicans and their better paid, better furred, better equipped and better trained allies, Zimbabwe must protect the corridor.

At present, Zimbabwe ships three-quarters of its imports and its exports through South Africa.

More than 70 percent of Zambia's imports and 40 percent of its exports go through Malawi's exports and 50 percent of its imports as well as 60 percent of Zambia's imports and a significant proportion of its exports move through South Africa.

Across 60 percent of Botswana's imports and exports go through South Africa, as do all Lesotho's imports and exports and almost all of Swaziland's.

For Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Malawi, Beira is the most likely alternative to South Africa's ports - even though the full development of the Beira Corridor will not be able to replace South Africa's facilities.
Economist is Mozambique's first premier

MAPUTO—President Samora Machel has said he plans to spend more time directing the war against anti-marxist rebels, and has named an economist as prime minister to run the Government.

In a statement broadcast to the nation, he said Mr. Mario Machungo, 46, had become Mozambique's first prime minister since independence in 1975.

Mr. Machel, who led the campaign against Portuguese rule, previously served as head of the Government. He continues as head of State and commander of the armed forces.

The statement said the development of our political, military, economic and social situation is no longer compatible with a concentration of jobs in the presidency, 'if we want to ensure efficiency in government'.

It said Mr. Machel would concentrate on strengthening the armed forces and 'leading the country's defence'. Mr. Machungo would be responsible to Mr. Machel and to the People's Assembly.

Mr. Machungo has been Economics Minister since 1980 and has served in three other Cabinet posts. He is among 10 members of the Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party.

Before independence, Mr. Machungo worked in a bank in Mozambique and performed secret missions for Frelimo. (Sape-AP)
Major refugee problem as 'aliens' flee MNR, Frelimo

From JOHN D'OIVEIRA
Weekend Argus Africa News Service

JOHANNESBURG — A major and complex refugee problem is quietly developing along South Africa's eastern border with Mozambique.

It is estimated that more than 230,000 Mozambicans are in South Africa either as refugees from the bloody fighting between Government forces and the Mozambique Resistance Movement (Renamo) rebels or as job-seekers desperately trying to earn a living, however meagre that living might be.

The refugees are all being provided with emergency assistance of some kind or another. To South Africa these Mozambicans are all "illegal aliens", Mozambique refers to the refugees euphemistically as "displaced persons"; Swaziland calls refugees "refugees" and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) calls those who qualify for its assistance "beneficiaries".

An estimated 70,000 Mozambican citizens are already legally working and living in South Africa.

Many of the aliens are refugees who have fled across the border to avoid being killed, wounded or brutalised by either Renamo or Frelimo soldiers.

Family links

The fact that tribal and even family links span the border has facilitated the flow of refugees to Gazankulu, KwaNdebele, KwaZulu and Swaziland.

While South Africa is keen to send back the illegal work-seekers who take local jobs and aggravate South Africa's already serious unemployment problem, it is not so keen to return the refugees to areas where fighting still takes place.

Ironically, South Africa has been under considerable pressure from Mozambique to return all the "displaced persons" and there have been accusations in Mozambique that the refugee settlements are, in fact, training camps for Renamo guerrillas.

Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, secretary of the Deputy Ministers' Co-ordinating Committee on Nkomati Affairs, said there were an estimated 37,000 aliens in Gazankulu, where the homeland government was giving them short-term assistance.

Documentation

The South African Department of Home Affairs was providing the aliens with provisional documentation and the ICRC had already registered about 15,000 people over the age of two years as "beneficiaries" for short-term aid.

In KwaNdebele the authorities were still trying to assess the scope of the problem and it was estimated that there were between 5,000 and 20,000 aliens in this homeland bordering on both Swaziland and Mozambique.

Vice-Admiral Edwards said that South Africa was repatriating the aliens to Mozambique at the rate of about 1,500 a month and that was slowly reducing the number of illegal Mozambicans in South Africa.
Landmines planted to deter S A-bound refugees

PRETORIA—Mozambican border patrols have planted landmines on their side of the border to deter refugees from crossing into South Africa.

This was confirmed by V-Adm R A Edwards, an Nkomati Accord administrator, at the Bureau for Information's daily Press briefing yesterday.

"The results of the landmine explosions have been seen by our people," he said.

But South Africa had been unable to ask Mozambique to lift the mines due to a breakdown in communications.

Adm Edwards said the last time the Joint Security Commission met was on August 11 last year.

There were currently 60,000 Mozambican refugees in South Africa and 100,000 to 170,000 illegal migrants seeking work, Adm Edwards said.

"The Mozambique Government regards these people as its citizens and wants them returned," he said. But the worsening economic and security situation in Mozambique led to increasing numbers of refugees fleeing the country.

Kruger Park

The South African Government had been repatriating 1,500 Mozambicans a month, 1,250 being illegal aliens and about 250 being refugees found in the Kruger National Park while making their way to Gazankulu.

Refugees fleeing through the game reserve often encountered problems with animals, said Adm Edwards.

Of the refugees in South Africa, 50,000 were within the national states of Gazankulu, KwaZulu, Lebowa and KwaZulu, which considered them as temporary guests.

South Africa was not repatriating anyone from these four national states, Adm Edwards said, but was providing them with short-term and in the form of finance, shelter, food, clothing and medical attention.

Last month there were 68,665 legal Mozambican employees in South Africa. Their pay was deferred and remitted through the Mozambican Government. A total of R62,7 million was remitted during 1985 — (Sapa)
Fractured Nkomati Accord stalls talks about refugees

By Sue Leeman, Pretoria Bureau

The governments of South African and Mozambique have not spoken to one another for nearly a year about the Mozambican refugee question — an indication of another crack in the Nkomati Accord.

There has also been no formalised agreement by the Joint Labour Working Group, although this was established by the two countries at the beginning of 1984.

The accord has been under severe strain since South Africa admitted to giving aid to the Mozambican rebel movement, the MNR.

At the Bureau for Information's daily media briefing yesterday, the secretary for the accord, Vice-Admiral Ronnie Edwards, said it had not been possible to discuss with Maputo since last August the problem of the 60,000 "so-called refugees" now in South Africa.

"The activities of the Joint Security Commission have been paralysed but the problem is not of our making," he said.

The accord included various agreements about patrolling the countries' common borders and repatriation of illegal aliens.

But relations between the two on the issue were so frosty that the subject of Mozambican landmines — which claim the lives of many border hoppers — had not been raised, he said.

Admiral Edwards said South Africa had also offered to give logistical assistance in the setting up of resettlement camps in Mozambique — but this offer had not been taken up.

Admiral Edwards said it was intended that all refugees would be repatriated when conditions in Mozambique allowed this. There were also another 150,000 to 170,000 illegal job-seekers who would eventually all be sent back.

He said of the 60,000 refugees, 50,000 were in the homelands of Gazankulu, Lebowa, kaNgwane and kwazulu. These were not being repatriated now and could stay until conditions in their home country allowed their return.

"The South African Department of Home Affairs is issuing renewable provisional permits for residence rights in the national states for a period of six months," Admiral Edwards added that the South African Government, along with private relief organisations, was providing short-term aid such as shelter, food, clothing and medical assistance.

About 1,500 people a month were being repatriated, 1,900 of whom were illegal job-seekers.
Taxpayers in bid for delays

HEAVY demands are being made on receivers of revenue throughout the country for tax payment extensions. Directorate of Inland Revenue chief director Schalk Alberts told Business Day in Pretoria yesterday.

From Johannesburg alone, 69 834 requests for extensions had been received in the past six months.

"This is a reflection of the recession," Alberts said.

Unemployment, inflation higher than normal salary and wage increases, and shrinking disposable incomes all added up to making the tax collection operation more difficult.

However, the directorate's tax audit teams and its Inspectorate were steadily gathering millions from shy payers and wage-earners and companies.

Since October 1984, Alberts said, R170m in unpaid GST had been discovered.

Inspectorate staff working on income tax and estate duty investigations found R16.6om owed to the State in the first six months of the year.

Audit teams have discovered additional untaxed company and individual income amounting to R51m so far in 1985.

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Maputo refugees pose a problem

THE activities of the joint SA-Mozambique Security Commission had been paralysed since August last year, Vice-Admiral J Ed- wards, secretary of the ministerial sub-committee on the Nkomati Ac- cord, said yesterday.

He told a press conference in Pretoria: "We have, therefore, not been in a position to discuss the problem of the future of refugees with the Mozambican government for the past year." Illegal workers had been repatriated at a rate of about 1 500 a month for the past 18 months.

This total included 1 250 caught monthly trying to pass through the Kruger National Park on their way to Gazankulu.

Edwards said there were also Mozambican refugees in Swaziland, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi and Tanzania.

In Gazankulu, KwaNkwa, Swa-

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Guinness pours oil on troubled waters

LONDON - Guinness is trying to soothe shareholders and counter criticism of its rejection of plans to name an outsider as chairman.

It is holding talks with major shareholders, the Wall Street Journal Europe reports.

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Over the past few days, Guinness has met some of Britain's biggest investment institutions. "We always meet regularly with major shareholders," says a Guinness spokesman. But he concedes the company is aiming at defusing a volatile situation — AP-DJ
Grain outlook for Mozambique grim, says report

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's food situation will remain "extremely serious" during the coming year, with the country able to produce only a fraction of its basic grain needs.

According to the latest report from the Ministry of Trade's Food Security Department, the projected deficit in cereals from May 1 1987 to April 30 1988 would be almost 300,000 tons.

The expected total supply of cereals was put at 387,754 tons.

FARMERS

This is made up of 34,000 tons from local farmers, 50,000 tons of commercial imports and 203,537 tons of food aid.

However, total grain demand for the year (based on a supply of 350 grammes of grain per person per day) was estimated at 623,165 tons.

This covers the needs of the urban population (about 387,000 tons) and those of sections of the rural community suffering from the effects of drought and "the depredations of the South African-backed Mozambican Resistance Movement."

The report said the number of people dependent on food supplies because of "banditry" or natural disasters was 1.85 million — a reduction of 14 percent compared with last year.

It said the rest of the rural population were assumed to be self-sufficient.

The situation would improve "somewhat" if commercial and food aid agreements currently being negotiated materialised. These would add a further 30,000 tons to the supply, thus reducing the deficit to about 253,000 tons.
The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique rebels raided a health centre in the Maputo suburb of Machava on Monday night, the Mozambique News Agency has reported.

Mozambique National Resistance rebels took drugs, linen and health workers' uniforms.

The agency said the rebels failed to break the door of the centre's pharmacy.

"The intervention of a unit of the Mozambican armed forces prevented the raiders from causing more damage," the news agency said.

The same health centre was attacked in January and a nurse kidnapped.

On Monday night guerrillas also attacked the Maputo suburb of Matola and looted several houses.

Witnesses said MNR guerrillas entered their homes at about 11pm, looted them and tried to force some residents to accompany them.

They escaped when an army unit opened fire on the rebels.

The Mozambican military authorities have claimed a major victory in the central province of Sofala.

After a major military offensive against MNR rebels the district of Machange, southern Sofala, is now controlled by Mozambican authorities, the Beira newspaper Diário de Notícias said.
Big food crisis now looming in Mozambique

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique's food situation will remain "extremely serious" during the coming year with the country able to produce only a fraction of its basic grain needs.

The latest report from the Ministry of Trade's food security department says the projected deficit in cereals from May 1, 1986, to April 30, 1987, would be nearly 300,000 tons.

The expected total supply of cereals was put at 347,557 tons, made up of 94,000 tons from local farmers, 50,000 tons of commercial imports and 203,537 tons of food aid.

However, demand for the year (based on a supply of 350 grams of grain a person a day) was estimated at 623,165 tons.

Drought

This was made up essentially from the needs of the urban population (about 387,000 tons) and the needs of the rural community hit by the after-effects of the drought and the activities of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

The report said the number of people dependent on food supplies because of "banditry" or natural disasters was 1.85 million — a reduction of 14 percent compared with last year. The rest of the rural population was assumed to be self-sufficient.

The situation would improve "somewhat" if commercial and food aid agreements now being negotiated materialized.
Electric fence ready to keep out refugees

Lowveld Bureau
KOMATIPOORT — Part of the electrified fence between South Africa and Mozambique, erected to keep Mozambique refugees out of the country, is to be switched on from August 1.

Making the announcement, an Eastern Transvaal Command spokesman said the first section of the electrified fence will run from Komatipoort to kaNgwane along the Lebombo border.

This 25 km barrier will comprise three separate fences — two high, ordinary fences with the electrified fence in the middle.

To prevent innocent people and animals from being accidentally electrocuted the two outer fences are 2.5 m high.

"Only people determined to get into South Africa illegally, therefore, run the risk of being electrocuted," the spokesman said.

Notices in a number of languages are to be posted along the fence to warn would-be trespassers.

Tribal chiefs and farmers in the area have been informed.

A service road has also been prepared along the fence where regular patrols will be made.

In recent years tens of thousands of illegal immigrants, fleeing war-torn Mozambique, have entered South Africa in search of food, shelter and work.

Landmines, planted on the Mozambican side, have killed several men, women and children as they tried to cross the border.

Many enter via the Kruger National Park and have admitted they would rather face wild animals than starvation and unemployment in Mozambique.

They are deported when found, but many are no sooner back in Mozambique when they return — hoping this time not to be caught.

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DET ponders education crisis meeting

A request by the National Education Crisis Committee for a meeting with the Deputy Minister of Education and Training, Mr Sam de Beer, is receiving the highest priority.

A spokesman for the DET said today that the NECC telephoned a request for a meeting yesterday.

Mr de Beer has already met the NECC at least three times.

Today is the cut-off point for black pupils to register or face being barred from Government schools for the rest of the year.

Black schools were also warned this month to settle down by today or face closure.

Disruptions continued this week in many Soweto high schools where pupils destroyed their ID cards, left school early or attended classes where there was little teaching.
A country 'bleeds to death'

From JOHN STEDMAN

MAPUTO. — Mozambique is on the brink of ruin. For all the mildly optimistic mutterings from within government circles of an "improving situation", this former Portuguese colony on Africa's east coast seems barely to be able to maintain a balance between stagnation and chaos.

Badly underdeveloped in colonial times and with few natural resources, Mozambique emerged after years of a nationalist guerrilla war at a distinct disadvantage. What infrastructure there was tended to be dated, there was inadequate capital and a dearth of skilled labour and, from the outset, there was the counter-revolution.

Mozambique's rebels were equipped and financed initially by the then segregationist regime of Ian Smith in Rhodesia. With Mozambique providing bases for the guerrillas of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union, Smith's Rhodesian Front decided to strike back by sponsoring a rebel movement.

With the fall of Rhodesia and the establishment of Zimbabwe, members of the Mozambique National Resistance moved south across yet another border, South Africa. Pretoria now picked up the tab, training, arming and supplying, often by air-drop, an increasingly sophisticated force.

That there existed, even at the start, some sympathy for the MNR, there is no doubt. But in the early years, from 1976 there was a great degree of unity behind the victorious Frelimo Government of Samora Machel.

Then post-colonial euphoria and the widespread sense of relief at the removal of the often highly-repressive Portuguese forces began to evaporate in many rural areas as the years of war dragged on. And the Nkomati accord between Maputo and Pretoria by which South Africa withdrew its official backing of the rebels, has not helped.

That there is still aid for the rebels, possibly through semi-official or private channels in South Africa, there seems little doubt. But the MNR's ability to control large sections of the country depends also on local support. Improved discipline among MNR forces, coupled with a war-weary peasantry and the apparent failure of Frelimo to meet post-colonial hopes, has meant increased gains for the MNR.

Today, few roads are open and little traffic moves outside the main urban centres. When traffic does move, it is in armed convoy along roads guarded by troops, many of them Zimbabwean soldiers.

"This country is bleeding to death," a long-time foreign resident remarked.

Today Mozambique seems more tired, more battered than at any time in its recent past. A form of creeping paralysis, punctuated by spasms of violence, appears to be setting in and it is difficult to see any winners emerging, now or in the future — The London Observer New Service.
Lonrho boss won't parley with rebels

The Star Africa News Service

Mr Tiny Rowlands, chairman of the giant Lonrho multinational, has rejected an offer to negotiate the safety of his interests in Mozambique with rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement (MNR).

Sources close to the MNR said Mr Rowlands had been approached by a rebel representative a few days after guerrillas had blown up the oil pipeline linking the port of Beira in Mozambique to Matara in Zimbabwe 10 days ago.

Lonrho owns the pipeline and was recently involved in negotiations with the Mozambican Government to expand its economic activities in Mozambique.

The sources said the MNR's new representative in Washington, Mr Tom Schaas, had telephoned Mr Rowlands in London to discuss the situation.

Mr Rowlands was told acts of sabotage against the pipeline would increase if he refused to talk to the rebels.

Mr Rowlands said he had nothing to discuss and then put the phone down.
Fabric rebate questioned

Delays pose big problem

HAMISH McINDOE

SHARPLY extended delivery times for key fabrics to clothing manufacturers are posing serious problems to the industry. This is despite recent trade moves to offset shrinking import volumes.

National Clothing Federation (NCF) president Mike Geiz said the situation had deteriorated sharply.

"Many orders for certain fabrics — such as shirtings and bottom-weights — are unlikely to be delivered for up to eight months," he said.

"Critically bad" was how the MD for Edgars subsidiary UPC Retail Services, Frank Wells, described delays in the delivery of finished garments.

Rebates for the import of so-called wanted fabrics to overcome local shortages were granted in May after the Board of Trade and Industries recommended the emergency import of 280m worth of duty-free fabrics.

The rebates, however, were gazetted as a temporary relief measure.

On paper, imported fabrics account for about 20% of local demand, but the level of imports fell from 374m in 1984 to 181m last year — in volume a 47% drop to 102 million m² from 195 million m².

The Textile Federation, however, strongly opposes extending the rebate on grounds that local shortages have been caused by "extraneous factors" over which the industry has no control.

Latest figures show the producer price index in the textile industry rose 17% in the four months to April compared with the same period last year.

$15.5m Maputo farm aid

A $15.5m project involving the privatisation of Mozambique's cropping, fruit and citrus orchards has been implemented by a new company, Companhia Agro-Industrial Lurhbo Mozambico.

Majority owners and sponsors of the project, Lurhbo Group UK, is providing a $3m equity investment. The Mozambican government, occupying a minority position, will transfer several state farms to the venture.

The International Finance Corporation is providing a loan of $2.5m for the project which aims to develop 82,000ha to alleviate food shortages and increase agricultural production.

The lack of manpower and a shortage of foreign exchange for spares and farm inputs has severely hampered Mozambique's agricultural sector.

Farmers plead for State help

SA Agricultural Union (SAAU) president Kobus Jooste said yesterday farmers were in desperate financial straits and urgently required government assistance.

Addressing a rally of Transvaal farmers in Pretoria, Jooste said if State aid was not forthcoming in one form or another, SA could face a decade of hunger.

He disclosed, however, that a plan to save SA farmers had been drawn up and would be put into operation shortly.

The Economic Advisory Council had favourably received representations from the SAU, Jooste said.

"We find ourselves in a position where we may have to forfeit a measure of autonomy by accepting government help. But there is no other way out," Jooste said.

Warning that not even abundant rains would substantially reduce the huge debt load being borne by SA farmers, Jooste said it was vital farmers did not lose faith in themselves as managers and food producers.

--- Sapa.

LONDON — Australia is opening the door to foreign investment as part of an attempt to bolster the Australian dollar and revitalise the economy.

Australian Treasurer Paul Keating was forced to make the move on Monday after the Australian dollar had crashed to a record low of around US$0.57 the week before. Immediately after his announcement, the Australian dollar recovered to over US$0.61.

--- Own Correspondent
MAPUTO makes changes

The Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The Mozambican parliament, the People’s Assembly, has amended the country’s constitution to allow for the creation of a Prime Minister’s office and the post of chairman of the Assembly.

It was announced recently that Mozambique would have a Prime Minister for the first time since independence in 1975. The man appointed was Mr Mario Machungo, the former Minister of Planning.

AMENDMENT

The Mozambique News Agency AIM said that under the amendment the Council of Ministers would now be under the chairmanship of a prime minister appointed by the President.

Government decrees and resolutions will be published on the Prime Minister’s orders.
Daunting struggle ahead for Frelimo's first PM

By João Santa Rita, The Star's Africa News Service

Mozambique's first Prime Minister, Mr. Mario Machungo, faces the daunting task of trying to set a country ruined by war and disastrous policies on the road to economic recovery.

Almost totally unknown outside his country, Mr. Machungo did, however, play a role in economic negotiations between Mozambique and South Africa.

In May 1984 he travelled to Cape Town to sign the trilateral agreement on the Cahora Bassa dam with the South African and Portuguese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Pik Botha and Mr. Jaime Gama.

Born in the southern Mozambican province of Chimanimane on December 1, 1940, Mr. Machungo studied in Maputo before registering as a student at the Higher Institute of Economic Sciences in Lisbon.

In 1964 and 1965 he was deputy chairman of the Students Association and, because of his political activities, was expelled from the Institute.

He was, however, allowed to finish his economics degree in 1969.

He returned to Mozambique in 1970 and worked for a local bank until Portugal signed the Lusaka Agreement with the Frelimo guerrilla organisation in September 1974, paving the way for the country's independence nine months later.

In the transitional government he was appointed Minister for Economic Co-operation and in the first post-independence government in 1976 he held the post of Minister of Trade and Industry.

In 1977 he was appointed to the powerful ten-member Political Bureau of the ruling Frelimo Party as number 10 in the hierarchy and remains the only Politburo member who was not in exile during the war against the Portuguese.

A year later he became Minister of Agriculture and in 1980 he became Minister of Planning, a post which he held along with the agriculture portfolio.

Three years later he became governor of Zambezia following Frelimo's decision that Politburo members should be working in strategic provinces.

He returned to Maputo earlier this year to be given the party's most important economic position. He was given party control over planning, finance, banking, foreign trade, labour, wages and prices, transport, minerals, industry and energy.

As Prime Minister, Mr. Machungo faces a country on the brink of ruin and dependent on international aid to feed its people.

He told the National People's Assembly at the weekend that from 1982 to 1985 the gross social product of the Mozambican economy declined by 33 percent.

Mr. Machungo is married and has two children.
Electric border fence goes 'live'

PRETORIA — A 25km electric fence to repel refugees from Mozambique was switched on yesterday along the border between South Africa and Mozambique.

A South African Defence Force spokesman said here that the fence should be regarded as "live".

It is not known what voltage the fence carries, but it is thought to be lethal.

Notices at regular intervals in a number of languages warn people about the fence. Two fences running along both sides of the electrified fence are intended to protect people from accidental electrocution.

The fence runs from the south end of the Kruger National Park to the homeland of KaNgwane.

KaNgwane has decided to grant asylum to refugees, but South African authorities are repatriating thousands of starving refugees who continuously try to cross into South Africa. — Sapa
Refugees recruited for MNR, says Aim

The Star's Africa
News Service

MAPUTO — Mozambique refugee camps in South Africa are being used as recruitment centres for the Mozambique National Resistance movement, the Mozambique News Agency (Aim), has said.

The agency also accused South African Government officials of being involved in large-scale trafficking in refugees from Mozambique and of allowing anti-government guerrillas to cross into Mozambique from South Africa.

The Mozambican Government has also demanded that it has asked Pretoria to repatriate Mozambicans who have fled into South Africa.

An average of 1500 Mozambicans are repatriated every month from South Africa for entering the country illegally.

It added that for the Mozambican authorities the main problem was that 'South Africa continues to allow terrorists to move over the border into Mozambican territory with the aim of destabilising the life of people living in the border areas'.

The Mozambican side in the Joint Security Commission had warned South Africa that there was evidence that the camps for Mozambican refugees inside South Africa were being turned into centres of forced recruitment for the MNR, Aim said.

'Unofficial South African sources last week also said that the MNR was seeking new recruits in the refugee camps,' it added.

The agency accused South African farmers in the border areas of exploiting the refugees by paying them wages lower than those stipulated for black South Africans.

It said trafficking in refugees involving government officials was uncovered in May.
Mozambique: another view

Perceptions about what is happening in Southern Africa differ sharply. Paul Faувet, of Mozambique's national news agency AIM, has serious reservations about and criticism of the picture painted by John D'Oliveira, Editor of The Star's Africa News Service, of the fighting in Mozambique. This is his view of the situation.

Perhaps the writer has not read the documents captured from the MNR when Zimbabwean and Mozambican forces stormed the main camp in Gorongosa last August. (The authenticity of the documents was grudgingly admitted by Foreign Minister Pik Botha.)

They reveal that while South Africa was negotiating with the Mozambican Government in September and October 1984, its military were busy arranging massive arms shipments (designed as "humanitarian aid") to the MNR.

They also installed secret listening devices so that the MNR leadership could spy on Pik Botha's discussions with Mozambican representatives.

In September we found MNR scribes recording meetings with the then head of military intelligence, General van der Westhuizen, and with General Constand Viljoen, the then head of the SADF.

Van der Westhuizen pledged that the minister was "always by side with Renamo (MNR) and we shall study and work together, since our common purpose is to rid South Africa of communism both militarily and politically."

Viljoen declared "I agree with a joint strategy for getting rid of Machel." Not much sign of "reconciliation" here.

As for 1985, presumably The Star is referring to the three clandestine flights to Gorongosa made by the then Deputy Foreign Minister Louis Nel. The Mozambican Government has only denied that these were in any way authorized, but the South African authorities have stuck to the same story that Nel was trying to bring the MNR and the Mozambican Government to the negotiating table.

Why should The Star accept the South African Government version? Does it really think that Pretoria is the source of all truth?

The South African Government described Nel's actions as "technical" violations of the Nkomati non-aggression accord. What would it think — and come to that, what would The Star think — if a Mozambican Deputy Minister flew in the dead of night to an ANC guerrilla camp in the Transvaal, and then alleged that the purpose of his visit was to bring the ANC and the Botha Government to the negotiating table?

I rather doubt that Pretoria would treat this as a mere technicality.

It is now clear that South Africa never had the slightest intention of honouring the Nkomati Accord. It signed the agreement, just as it signed a first step towards propelling its MNR surrogates into the Mozambican Government. That strategy has failed due to the consistent refusal of the Mozambican authorities to enter into any political dialogue with the MNR.

The facts are, yes — but only with the MNR's paymasters in Pretoria. As Security Minister Sero Mncwango wrote in the first issue last year, "Why talk to the corporal when you can go to the general?"

No agreement with the MNR would be practicable in any case, given the hatred felt for the MNR among the ordinary people. How many of the Mozambican public have in their pockets to deploy in Mozambique to protect the draftee regime from the general public?

Without an analysis of South Africa's determined efforts to wreck the Mozambican economy (described by one of Mozambique's leaders as the "cleverest operation in Southern Africa"), the country's present plight becomes quite incomprehensible.

Of course, there are management errors, and a considerable amount of bureaucratic incompetence. These are the targets of open criticism by the Frelimo leadership. They are important, but not determinants. Their impact is compared to the sabotaged railways, burnt out trucks, broken bridges and the rest of the MNR's handiwork.

Much that appeared in the article in The Star is true: its source material consisted of dispatches from various sources. These include irrigation schemes in the Limpopo Valley, diamond mines in the津巴布韦 and Selous rivers, expansion of the energy and telecommunications networks and a new drainage system for Maputo.

This latter, plus a vaccination programme that reaches nine out of every 10 children, makes Maputo much healthier place than any black township in South Africa.

Unlike the South African Government, the Mozambican authorities have a tradition of admitting the difficulties they face. They encourage criticism of their mistakes and weaknesses, they publish devastating economic reports that no one else would consider top secret, and they do not restrict legally available information to the elite. They are not a censorship body euphemistically known as a "Bureau for Information." The lectures that The Star gives to Mozambique are declared from offices that now suffer the harshest Press censorship in the world. They are made by seminarians who have agreed to fit their own gags, and put on their own shackles.

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Rather than defy the emergency regulations, they have fallen in line with them — thereby making our implementation impossible. Does anyone believe that if the Argus Group had said "we will not respect your censorship rules" then the Government would have closed all the papers down and locked up all the journalists?

Yet these same gagged journalists, forbidden from writing the truth about their own country, solemnly denounce "ideological foothold" in Mozambique.

Is The Star really blind to the fact that it is published in the land of the supreme ideological folly of our time?
refugee camps

Govt denies
recruit for MNR

A South African Government spokesman dis\n
tagged today the view that the MNR had been
recruiting for foreign volunteers and 

refugee settlements in the MNR. The MNR 

officials maintained that the settlements were 

created for the benefit of the inhabitants and 

were not intended for foreign recruits. 

The spokesman also denied that the MNR 

had been training foreign recruits for use 

in the field. He said that the settlements 

were intended for the benefit of the local 

population. The government also reiterated 

its stance that the MNR was not a legitimate 

government and that its actions were 

illegal. 

The spokesman further stated that the 

government would continue to monitor 

the situation closely and take appropriate 

measures to prevent any illegal 

activities by the MNR.
Big production drop blamed on MNR

Argus Africa News Service

MAPUTO. — The production of sugar and edible oil in Mozambique has declined "drastically", says the latest report from the Ministry of Trade’s food security department.

While Mozambique produced 19,200 tons of edible oil in 1986, planners now expect a total output for 1988 of only 4,000 tons.

And while sugar production in 1981 was 115,000 tons, it is expected that total production this year will be no more than 35,000 tons.

Mozambique’s national news agency (AIM) said the report placed most of the blame for the drop in production of both commodities on the “banditry” of the Mozambique National Resistance Movement.

Both shortages have serious implications for the country. The report pointed out that edible oil was an essential dietary supplement in both Mozambique’s urban and rural areas.

In addition to the 4,000 tons produced locally, Mozambique had received a gift of 2,000 tons of edible oil from Holland. Sweden had promised 1,500 tons.

However, with a national requirement of 15,000 tons, this left a shortfall of 7,500 tons.

Sugar, which was once a major export crop in Mozambique, had become one of the most important supplementary foods, especially for people who normally had only one meal a day and who replaced the other meal with tea.

Large amounts of sugar in their tea made up for the missing calories.

Sweden and Norway had promised 10,000 and 6,000 tons respectively, bringing the total supply to 51,000 tons. But the Ministry said 70,000 tons was the minimum requirement.

It appealed for further international help.
MNR offensive raises new fears for SA's future

TIMING of a new offensive by the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) against the Beira Corridor is raising fears in Western capitals that SA might get involved in destabilisation activities and breaches of the Nkomati Accord.

After several quiet months in the corridor, the MNR has twice blown up the vital oil pipeline to Zimbabwe in the past three weeks.

Its Lisbon office said sabotage and military attacks on Zimbabwe's and Zambia's main alternative to SA's transport system would be intensified.

At the same time SA has put a customs' clamp on those countries which could soon slow traffic down to a trickle.

The Mozambican government has also made new allegations of SA involvement with the MNR and said Eastern Transvaal refugee settlements were being used as recruiting centres.

The allegations have been denied by SA.

A top Western diplomat based in SA warned yesterday that any new military aggression by SA towards its neighbours would considerably strengthen the case for sanctions in the US and Europe.

Institute for International Affairs Professor John Barratt said Zambia and Zimbabwe would have severe problems with the combination of SA measures on the border and the MNR action in the corridor.

He said: "They have every intention of increasing their use of Beira. These attacks were well timed to make it more difficult for them to become less dependent on SA."

But business sources say, however, that Beira has limited value as a port because the harbour has not been dredged and cannot take vessels of more than 2 000 tons.

However, these developments could put new strains on the shaky remains of the Nkomati accord.

Barratt said: "It is impossible to say whether the MNR is still supplied from SA, but that is certainly the perception in Maputo and Harare. And it is clear the MNR is becoming more active."

"If the perception is growing overseas that SA is retaliating, by border action or by support for rebel movements, there is a real danger that there could be a sharp further escalation of sanctions."

The Joint Security Commission, formed after the Nkomati accord, just met a year ago.
MNK boasts
Maputo 'will be ours in November'

WASHINGTON — Mozambique's right-wing MNK rebel group fighting the socialist government of President Samora Machel predicted yesterday it would seize Maputo by November.

Mr George Correia, European representative for the Mozambique National Resistance, told a news conference in Washington that Ethiopian troops were being sent to defend the city.

The MNK has claimed several times in the past to be on the verge of capturing Maputo.

'FIGHTING IN SUBURBS EVERY DAY'

"We are fighting every day in the suburbs of Maputo — every day," he said.

"Until now we had no possibility to take the capital.

"But we think that in November we are prepared to take Maputo.

He said the rebels had been placed in a better position for an assault on Maputo since reducing a danger posed by troops sent to assist President Machel by the Zimbabwe Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe.

The MNK claimed to have surrounded a force of 2,000 Zimbabweans since August 1 at Vila Fania da Andrade in central Mozambique.

Mr Correia said the Zimbabweans were being sent to replace the Zimbabweans and to help defend Maputo.

He said the MNK had 25,000 men in "permanent action.

The US expressed scepticism yesterday over the rebel claim that they trapped the Zimbabweans.

"This report, like numbers of others issued by purported Renamo spokesmen, cannot be substantiated," a State Department spokesman, Mr Charles Redman, told reporters.

"Asked if Washington had no evidence on which to judge the claim or if it thought the report was wrong, Mr Redman said I would lead you more to toward the latter.

"Given what we know, for example, of the Zimbabwean troops deployment in defence of the Beira corridor in Mozambique, we doubt that the Zimbabwe army would be concentrated in such numbers," he said.

"We also doubt that MNK, which in the past has avoided conventional battles, would seek to confront the relatively well-trained and organised Zimbabwean army in this way.

The MNK representatives are in the United States seeking American backing in their 10-year-old fight against the Machel government.

'Yogic flyers' are hopping for world peace

NEW DELHI — Thousands of meditators in 108 countries will levitate simultaneously today to contribute to world peace and combat terrorism.

The "yogic flyers" are practitioners of Transcendental Meditation, or TM, as taught by the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi.

TM teaches that world peace can be achieved by ordering activity of the human brain through deep meditation. Meditating together in large groups, adherents say, can neutralize negative and disruptive forces.

Practitioners claim that 7,000 people meditating together in one place can benefit the environment and reduce illness, crime and other world ills.

The Maharishi launched his programme for world peace in New Delhi last month with a public exhibition of "yogic flying," in which participants lifted off the ground, apparently hopping, while meditating. Practitioners say they will one day be capable of directed flight.

The Maharishi says that if people can hop, they can fly, and flying together will achieve peace.
Maputo's media are rapped by Frelimo

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Frelimo's Secretary for Ideological Work, Mr Jorge Rebelo, has criticised his country's media for not covering the war in Mozambique effectively.

He also called on the media to denounce state and government corruption.

Mr Rebelo, speaking at the opening of a conference of the Journalists' National Organisation, said that the war being waged by the Mozambique National Resistance only appeared sporadically in the media, despite its profound impact on national life.

"The image is of a country that doesn't exist," Mr Rebelo said. The Mozambican media was losing credibility and citizens were turning to foreign radio stations to find out what was happening in their own country.

"SERIOUS GAPS," Mr Rebelo said.

He said media should present an accurate picture of the country, explain the true nature of the war and "de-mystify" lies and rumours spread by the enemy.

He accepted that the problem was not entirely the media's fault. There had been "serious gaps" in Frelimo's approach to information and a lack of contact with and access to state bodies that were sources of information.

The media should also criticise abuses, negligence, black marketeering and other crimes against the economy.

In his speech Mr Rebelo said the NNR war was "imperialist aggression waged through the South African apartheid regime" and meant to destroy the country's revolution.
Mozambican farmers in new struggle for land

The Star's Africa News Service

MAPUTO — Despite Mozambique's decision to break up its gigantic state farms in the rich Limpopo valley, a combination of economic and social factors has led to a new struggle for land in the area.

At independence in 1975, most of the Portuguese farmers who had settled in the Limpopo valley left the country. Local peasants who had lost their land when the agricultural settlements were created, believed they would get their land back.

But the new Frelimo government nationalised the land and created gigantic state farms which, it was hoped, would feed the country.

"The government forgot that for decades this land had been the subject of disputes between the colonial authorities and the peasantry," said the Mozambican news agency Aim.

In 1983, after it was acknowledged that the state farms policy had been an economic disaster, the government decided to reverse its policy and give priority to the "peasant sector". The state farms were carved up.

CRITICISM PERSISTS

But criticism of the little that remains of them persists.

"In the last agricultural season, of the 1,000 hectares planned for production, only 200 were sown. In mid-May some 50 hectares of rice were in danger of being lost because of lack of fuel for the harvesting machines," Aim said.

It explained that efforts to recruit local peasants to harvest the rice by hand had failed because the peasants had demanded to be paid in goods which simply did not appear in Mozambique shops — soap, sugar, salt and cooking oil.

And, says the news agency, the struggle for land between peasants, private farmers and state companies has intensified.

Floods in 1977, followed by drought and the war waged by rebels of the Mozambique National Resistance movement have led to a concentration of people in the rich areas of the Limpopo valley.

In the district of Xai-Xai alone, more than 31 "communal villages" have been built to provide shelter and services to thousands of peasants.

"These are sizeable villages, with an average of about 5,000 inhabitants each," says Aim.

PROLONGED DROUGHT

"The number of villagers increased substantially in the 1982-83 period: when peasants trekked to the valley from the Gaza interior, fleeing both from a prolonged drought and from the banditry of the South African-backed MNR.

Because of the shortage of land peasants are endangering it by not allowing the land to lie fallow.

"A solution to the land problem must be found and it must be found soon," the agronomist said.

In an effort to combat the problem of land shortage, the government has begun to drain swampland lying between the valley and the surrounding hills.

Villages are sending work brigades of peasants to clear the channels by hand with the promise that they will be rewarded with land once the work is over.

"It is unpleasant work with water up to the knees and sometimes up to waist level," said Aim.
MNR says it has 2,000 Zimbabwe troops trapped

By Alan Dunn, The Star Bureau

WASHINGTON — Mozambique rebels claim they have had about 2,000 Zimbabwe soldiers pinned down in a mountain-top village for 10 days.

A spokesman for the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) said they had cut off the Zimbabwean forces at Vila Pava da Andrade near Gorongosa in central Mozambique. It happened about 10 days ago, he said, and the foreign soldiers are still there.

No one could get in to help them, and they could not leave the area, he said. The claim could not be verified here yesterday.

The announcement was made as a delegation of the rebel group arrived in Washington to promote their cause and lobby on Capitol Hill.

A spokesman at the newly-opened MNR office in Washington said the Zimbabweans, who are in Mozambique to guard the strategically vital Beira corridor, had been stockpiling weapons. He said the MNR deployment was aimed at pre-empting an offensive against the rebels before the rainy season.

Oil pipeline

He said also the MNR had cut the Beira corridor's pipeline carrying oil to Zimbabwe twice in three weeks. The second time was at Bandula, about 65 km from the Zimbabwe border, on August 5. The pipeline is still inoperable, he added.

Those in the MNR delegation visiting the US capital are Mr. Artur Fonsela, the group's foreign secretary from West Germany, and Mr. Jorge Correia, the European secretary from Lisbon.

Dr. Luís Serapão, the movement's new Washington representative, will accompany them. He is a professor of international studies at Howard University, a Washington institution for black students.

The delegation intends announcing the emergence of the Zimbabwe troops at a news conference in Washington today.
Aussie surgeons slate recruitment from S

The Star's Foreign News Service

MELBOURNE — A Sydney hospital's attempts to recruit South African doctors is hypocritical and will have a disastrous effect, surgeons claim.

Sutherland Hospital advertisements in worldwide medical publications, including the South African Medical Journal, could lead to loss of jobs for Australian surgeons who wish to work in local hospitals, claim the surgeons.

A spokesman for Dr John Harrison, said the recruitment of South African surgeons to any Australian hospital was “full of hypocrisy” in view of the Australian Government's long-term stance against apartheid.

Sutherland Hospital placed the ads after five orthopaedic surgeons, who withdrew their services during a doctor’s dispute in 1984, did not return.

One of two South African doctors who responded, Dr David Barnes, said he had a letter of acknowledgement and was expecting further advice.

He runs two private orthopaedic clinics in Johannesburg.

Dr Barnes said he had applied for academic reasons only.

He was not interested in the money because his successful private practice earned him R300,000 a year.

Nuns taken by rebels released

MAPUTO — Two nuns from Italy and one from Portugal, abducted and held for several months by rebels, were turned over to representatives of their governments yesterday.

Mozambique’s news agency AIM, said the three nuns had been abducted by rebels and taken into Mozambique. A Mozambique Government official travelled to Mozambique this week and took them to Maputo.

They are in good health.

The two Italian nuns, Sisters Almuna Lombardi and Ermana Botes, were kidnapped last November in northern Niassa province. The Portuguese nun, Sister Maria de Jesus Piqueira, was abducted in March in Manica province. - Sapa-AP
A Portuguese citizen, kidnaped by Mozambique National Resistance rebels more than a year ago, has died, Portuguese sources said.

Mrs Leopoldina Silva was kidnaped with several other Portuguese citizens from the northern town of Luabo when rebels overran the town more than a year ago. The rebels then withdrew to the bush with their hostages.

The sources said another Portuguese citizen, Mr Duz Jose Pereira, is in a coma at a rebel base. His family had been told of his condition by a representative of the Portuguese Red Cross.

The International Red Cross has been approached to try to obtain the release of the hostages, the sources said.
Land-mine victim was MNR contact claim

A Portuguese citizen killed in a land-mine blast in Malawi was a contact for the Mozambican National Resistance movement (MNR), sources close to the rebels said yesterday.

Reports published in Johannesburg last week said Mr J Quintino, a Portuguese citizen who lived in Mozambique before the country's independence, had been killed in a land-mine blast on July 13 near the Malawian town of Dedza.

Another Portuguese citizen, Mr Antonio Pereira, was seriously injured in the same incident.

The sources said Mr Quintino was not an official MNR representative, but a contact who "gave a hand every now and then with food supplies".

About two years ago Malawi expelled all MNR officials after pressure from Mozambique.

The blast occurred on a road near Mozambique's Tete province.

It is believed the mine was planted by Mozambican Government soldiers.

— The Star's Foreign News Service
Machel calls for summit

MAPUTO — Mozambican President Samora Machel has called for a summit meeting between the leaders of the six southern African Frontline States and US President Ronald Reagan.

The Mozambican leader was speaking to reporters yesterday morning at Maputo International Airport before his departure for Luanda to attend a meeting of Frontline leaders.

US civil rights leader, the Rev Jesse Jackson, currently on a visit to Mozambique, was also at the airport to fly to the southern Mozambican province of Gaza.

President Machel asked the Rev Jackson to inform the US President of the Frontline leaders' wishes.

The Mozambican leader suggested that such a summit should take place in southern Africa so that Mr Reagan could "view the situation at close hand".

The possibility of a summit between the US President and Frontline leaders was discussed at a meeting on Wednesday night between President Machel and the Rev Jackson.

Meanwhile, the Lesotho military leader, Major-General Metsing Lekhanya, also left yesterday morning for Luanda.

It is also understood that the newly elected Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman, Congolese President Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso, will also attend the Frontline summit in Luanda.
A new group to fight Mugabe

Link-up

"The intention is to link ZANU, MNR and Uniti to oust Marxist regimes and replace them with some sort of democracy," the sources said.

Mr da Fonseca and Mr Correia met a senior White House official, Mr Patrick Buchanan, and there were good prospects for a meeting between the MNR representatives and President Reagan.

The Zimbabwe Government fears a two-pronged guerrilla war with ZAPU insurgents, possibly with South African help, attacking from the southwest and ZANU.

Joshua Neemo and then with the new Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe

These divisions continued until the founding of Zimbabwe, and about two years ago Mr Sithole went into self-imposed exile in Britain and is now believed to be living in Washington where he lectures to church, business and social groups on African politics.

Meanwhile, DON JACOBS reports from Harare, that despite reports of mounting casualties in Mozambique, the military life still has appeal for young black Zimbabweans.

Recruits

Thousands turned out on Wednesday at Harare's Cranborne Barracks in the hope of being among the lucky 200 chosen for the first intake into the planned sixth brigade.

The brigade, which Prime Minister Mugabe says is being formed in response to the intensified South African threat, will employ over 1,000 fighting men plus service and back-up units when it is ready for action in the field.

Recruiting officers applied a simple technique of shortlisting the 2,000-to-3,000 applicants.

To the dismay of many who had appeared in their Sunday suits and best shoes, they were given a 5km course to run in 20 minutes.
Accord about to collapse

Persistant reports from Maputo and Lisbon supported largely by Western intelligence sources indicate that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) are again getting substantial military aid from SA sources.

At the same time, SA intelligence sources say that Mozambique is again being used freely by African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas as a springboard for attacks on SA.

A Mozambique information officer said yesterday his government had proof of renewed flights from SA to landing strips in the Mozambique bush, where "tons" of arms and ammunition had allegedly been handed to the MNR in the last three weeks.

The new escalation of the Mozambique civil war is linked in diplomatic circles with the sanctions decisions against SA. The MNR has been concentrating its efforts on the Beira corridor, the strategic link between Zambia and Zimbabwe and the harbour of Beira. This corridor is vital in terms of road, rail and pipeline links between these countries and the Indian Ocean once SA puts on the screws.

There have been at least five MNR attacks on the oil pipeline in the last month, and indications are that attacks on the rail and road links are also becoming more frequent. There have been frequent clashes between MNR rebels and Zimbabwean and Mozambican govern-

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Accord set to collapse

The official said yesterday that SA was going back on its word and supporting the MNR actively again. In anticipation of more Zimbabwean troop movements towards the Beira corridor, only if the Beira corridor can be made secure and the rail link upgraded, can Zimbabwe and Mozambique achieve some independence from SA imports and exports.

And this week, a police spokesman also alleged that the ANC guerrillas responsible for the landmine explosions in northern and eastern Transvaal came from bases in Mozambique. He declined to expand on the allegation, but other security force sources said intelligence suggesting a return of ANC military personnel to Mozambique was being investigated.

The loss of Mozambique as a base for their operations after the signing of the accord hurt the ANC's military campaign severely. However, the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord.

The accord has been in tatters since

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Mozambique forces overran the main MNR base at Gorongoza and discovered the diaries of the assistant to MNR leader Anasoso Diakham. It contains proof that the SADF had continued contact with the MNR and that Deputy Information Minister Louis Nel had even made secret visits to MNR bases.

The Joint Security Commission, established under the accord, has not met in more than a year, and Maputo has made regular allegations of more SA support for the MNR and that SA is using refugee camps on the Mozambique border as recruiting centres for the MNR.

SA has consistently denied these allegations. The new Deputy Minister of Information, Ron Miller, who is now responsible for the accord, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

A Maputo-based journall was told by the Mozambique government said he would not be surprised if the Maputo government "closed its eyes" to the presence of ANC leaders in Mozambique.
Accusations by ex-head put MNR in spotlight

The Star's Africa News Service

A scathing attack has been made on the MNR's former secretary-general, Mr Evaristo Fernandes, by the rebel movement's reputed secretary for information, Mr Armando dos Santos.

In a letter to The Star's Africa News Service, Mr dos Santos attacked both Mr Fernandes and Mr George Correia, understood to be the MNR's European representative.

The letter confirmed that there was serious friction between the foreign-based officials of the MNR, known also as Renamo.

Mr Fernandes, based in Lisbon, was reported to have been dismissed recently as the MNR's secretary-general, but appeared to remain a member of the organisation.

Mr dos Santos accused him of responsibility for the MNR's "errors in external relations".

"Since his appointment as secretary-general in 1983, he concentrated his efforts on the consolidation of his personal power, and on the elimination of any members of Renamo's national and executive council who might conceivably be capable of challenging his position."

Mr dos Santos accused Mr Fernandes of "deliberately sabotaging the work of Renamo's external representatives" and the directives of the organisation's president, Mr Afonso Dhlakama.

Describing Mr Correia as Mr Fernandes' "henchman", Mr dos Santos accused him of "making baseless and defamatory" allegations against members of the MNR's executive council.

Mr dos Santos also accused Mr Fernandes of having contacts with Soviet and Prelimo agents.

Mr dos Santos said he was a founder-member of the MNR and was appointed secretary for information by Mr Dhlakama, who was based in Mozambique.
Swapo told again: renounce violence and we can talk

The Star's Africa News Service

WINDHOEK — South Africa's Administrator-General in Namibia, Mr Louis Pienaar, has repeated an offer to Swapo to take part in the current transitional government and the deliberations of the constitutional council.

Mr Pienaar made the offer yesterday when speaking at the yearly commemoration day for the Herero tribe, held at the farming town of Okahandja, about 80 km north of Windhoek.

Mr Pienaar's earlier offers stipulated that for Swapo to become involved in the politics of negotiation in the territory, it would first have to renounce violence. He reiterated this point yesterday.

So far, Swapo has rejected all offers by Pretoria for it to become involved in any Namibian negotiations, which do not include United Nations Resolution 435.

See Page 13.
Accord on verge of collapse

JOHANNESBURG - Persistent reports from Maputo and Lisbon, supported largely by Western intelligence sources, indicate that the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) is again getting substantial military aid from SA sources.

At the same time, SA intelligence sources say that Mozambique is again used freely by guerrillas of the African National Congress as a springboard for attacks on South Africa.

A Mozambique information official said yesterday that his government had proof of renewed flights from SA soil to landing strips in the Mozambique bush, where "tons" of arms and ammunition had allegedly been handed to the MNR in the past three weeks.

Sanctions

The new escalation of the Mozambique civil war is linked in diplomatic circles with the sanctions decisions against South Africa. The MNR has been concentrating its efforts on the Beira corridor; the strategic link between Zambia and Zimbabwe with the harbour of Beira.

There have been at least five MNR attacks on the oil pipeline in the past month, and indications are that attacks on the rail and road links are also becoming more frequent. There have been frequent clashes between MNR rebels and Zimbabwean and Mozambican government troops in the area.

The suspicion in Maputo is, according to the official, that South Africa is going back on its word and supporting the MNR actively again, in anticipation of more sanctions against the Beira corridor. Only if the corridor can be secure and the rail link upgraded, can Zambia and Zimbabwe achieve some independence from SA imports and exports.

Landmine

Last week a police spokesman also alleged that the ANC guerillas responsible for the landmine explosions in Northern and Eastern Transvaal came from bases in Mozambique. He declined to expand on the allegation but other sources in the security forces said that intelligence suggesting a return of ANC military personnel to Maputo are being investigated.

The loss of Mozambique as a base for its operations after the signing of the Nkomati Accord hurt the ANC's military campaign severely. However, the MNR has gone from strength to strength since the accord.

The Accord has been in tatters since Mozambique forces overran the main MNR base at Gwangoza and discovered the diaries of the assistant to MNR leader Mr Afonso Dhlakama, which contained proof that the SADF had continued contact with the MNR and that Deputy Information Minister Mr Louis Nel had even made secret visits to MNR bases.

Recruiting

The Joint Security Commission, established under the Accord, has met more than a year, and Maputo has made regular allegations of new support from SA soil for the MNR and that South Africa is using refugee camps on the Mozambiquene border as recruiting centres for the MNR.

South Africa has consistently denied this. The new Deputy Minister of Information, Mr Ron Miller, who is now responsible for the Nkomati Accord, could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

A Maputo-based journalist close to the Mozambique government said yesterday that he would not be surprised if the Maputo government "closed their eyes" at the presence of ANC leaders in Mozambique, "because they don't really have anything to lose - the only effect of the Accord has been that the ANC military activities from Mozambique have been curtailed."
Miller: Nkomati still at same level

Political Staff

The presence of the African National Congress in Maputo is "a matter of concern" to the SA Government, but it does not mean the end of the Nkomati Accord, the Deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Ron Miller, said yesterday.

Mr Miller said in an interview that the provisions and benefits of the Nkomati Accord "have only realized a portion of its potential," but the conflict between Frelimo and the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) was to blame for that. "The Nkomati Accord is still in both countries' interest. It is operating at the same level today as it was earlier this year."

Asked whether South Africa was again supporting the MNR, as the Mozambique Government had alleged, Mr Miller said: "There is no need to supply the MNR. According to our information, they have all the equipment and manpower they want."

The deputy minister said if he had to speculate where the MNR got their supplies, he would say they got it from Portuguese-speaking ex-Mozambicans and from sources in the Middle East. He also said that a pact between the MNR and the Angolan and Zimbabwean rebel movements, Unita and Zanu, was being negotiated to fight "communist regimes" in Southern Africa. South Africa has nothing to do with it, he said.

Joint Monitoring Commission

The SA Government saw no role for itself at present to act as intermediaries between Frelimo and the MNR, Mr Miller said, because of the "difficulties it led to the last time. We tried to get them together." Asked if there was still some form of contact between South Africa and the MNR leadership, he replied, "I don't know I doubt it."

Despite the fact that President Samora Machel unilaterally discontinued the workings of the Joint Security Commission, there had been continued contact between the two governments, the last being two months ago, Mr Miller said.

Reacting to allegations that South Africa wanted the MNR to disrupt the strategic Beira corridor—Zambia and Zimbabwe's only link with the Indian Ocean other than SA ports—because of the two countries' support for sanctions, he said South Africa would actually welcome peace and security in the corridor and an upgrading of the Beira rail line. "We welcome any development of the infrastructure in Southern Africa as it would mean economic advancement and a growth of the hinterland."

The SA private sector is still involved in Mozambique, and government recently spent R200 000 on a rehabilitation study of Maputo harbour.

"The SA Government confirms its commitment to assisting Mozambique in terms of the Nkomati Agreement," Mr Miller said. In a press statement issued yesterday, Mr Miller said the ANC presence in Mozambique "receives the ongoing attention of both governments."

"I am not aware of any significant increase in ANC activities in Maputo," Mr Miller said.
Death and fear stalks the refugees

By SOL MORATHI

FEAR of death can cause one to challenge death itself.

For the past eight years residents of Gaza, the Mozambican province across the South African border, have lived in fear of attack by Mozambican bandits fighting President Samora Machel's Frelimo government.

Many have seen their families and friends mercilessly shot or hacked to death, women and children raped, their villages and crop farms set alight by the "heartless" rebels.

And the fear of further attacks forced villagers to abandon home to cross the border into SA and risk being shot by the SA and Mozambican soldiers patrolling the area.

The fear of attacks by wild animals didn't dampen their flight south.

Since last year, between 100 and 500 illegal Mozambicans have been trekking into SA through the Kruger National Park and Manyeleti Game Reserve into Gazankulu on foot every week.

A new arrival at the Lillydale refugee camp near Manyeleti, John Uise, told City Press this week how he managed to escape a bandit attack after they had ambushed a tram at the Lusenga area in December last year.

His mother, Oliver, was killed in the attack.

Uise said he hid in river banks - sometimes for more than 12 hours without food - to avoid being spotted by soldiers.

"It took me nine days to come here. I do not intend going back until my safety is guaranteed," he said.

A baby was mauled and carried away by a hyena after the mother went in search of food in the veld.

And a lion attacked a woman, tearing her ear off before she was rescued.

Manyeleti game ranger Fixon Hlongwane said they often found corpses lying around the reserve.

He strongly believed they belonged to some of the refugees who could have been killed by the wild animals.

The SA government regards the Mozambicans as illegal immigrants, and neither of the two is prepared to say how long the refugees will stay in their territory.

"The International Red Cross, the SA Council of Churches, World Vision and Operation Hunger are working with the Gazankulu authorities to help provide food, clothing and improve the refugees' living conditions.

The Black Housewives' League has also started a program of home industries - sewing, crocheting, etc. - but this does little to ease their needs.

There are not enough classrooms to provide schooling for their children - most of whom are under 15 years of age.

The generosity to offer accommodation is only partly due to "the Shangaan tradition of hospitality to visitors in need of shelter", according to Gazankulu senior liaison officer Howard Khosa.

"We share with them the Tsonga language, customs and beliefs."

But the border patrols are said to be reporting 500 a week.

"We found what looked like the bodies of refugees killed by wild animals in the park."

Manyeleti game ranger Fixon Hlongwane - found corpses lying around the reserve.
LUSAKA — The African National Congress has denied allegations that the movement has stepped up its activity in Mozambique.

ANC spokesman, Mr Tom Sibaxa, said the ANC only has a diplomatic representation of less than 10 people in Maputo and that they are not using Mozambique for attacks against South Africa.

In reaction to recent Press reports in South Africa, following a spate of landmine explosions in the Eastern Transvaal, it was speculated that the ANC was using Swaziland as a route to smuggle landmines and other weaponry into South Africa from Mozambique.

Mr Sibaxa said that no landmines were smuggled through Swaziland.

African Minister was "only creating excuses for South Africa to support the MNR."

The visit to Swaziland on August 26 by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Pik Botha, further raised speculation that the alleged ANC activities in Swaziland were creating worries in Pretoria and that these activities were discussed during Minister Botha's visit to Swaziland.

However, both Mr Botha and his Swazan counterpart denied that the ANC was discussed.
Slabbert to meet Machel

Political Reporter

THE leader of the Progressive Federal Party, Dr Van Zyl Slabbert, will today hold talks with President Samora Machel of Mozambique against a background of deteriorating regional security in Southern Africa.

Dr Slabbert said from Swaziland yesterday that he was “concerned about the deteriorating situation in the region between South Africa and its neighbours.”

He will fly to Maputo this morning for the talks and will return to Swaziland this evening.

‘Insurgency’

Regional security in Southern Africa had been further affected by the recent alleged cross-border insurgency activities from Zimbabwe against civilian targets in the Northern Transvaal, Dr Slabbert said.

The insurgency attack in Maseru, capital of Lesotho, in which several civilians were killed which followed on the heels of the Messina attacks gave reason for concern, he said.

“I think it is absolutely disastrous if we move into a new phase of regional politics in the form of tit-for-tat raids.”

‘Future’

He was also particularly concerned about the credibility of the Nkomati Accord following widespread rumours that South Africa was not honouring its part of the pact.

“I want to find out what they think about the accord and how they see the future in terms of security and regional cooperation.”

To maintain regional security and stability it was essential to establish the level of internal security in Mozambique itself especially after reports of growing conflict between the Machel government and the dissident Mozambique National Resistance group, he said.

Dr Slabbert said the talks would be held on an open agenda “I am going there with no preconceived ideas.” It would be more of a fact-finding mission to evaluate the regional achievements South Africa had made so far.

Arrangements for the meeting with President Machel had been in the pipeline for some time now and had finally materialized.

Dr Slabbert expressed regret that he had been unable to attend the funeral of the PFP NPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, who was killed in an accident near Humensdorp last weekend, because of the meeting.
Johannesburg — The Minister of Finance, Dr. Simon Nkomo, has been reported to have said that the Government's economic policy is failing. He talked about the need for a rethinking of the country's economic strategy.

"The situation is extremely difficult, and every indication is that it is not improving," he said.

Dr. Nkomo was responding to a question about the recent economic indicators, which showed a decline in economic growth.

"We are facing a very serious situation," he said. "We need to rethink our economic strategy and make fundamental changes."
sunrise news
PFP leader ‘disturbed’ after Maputo trip

Slabbert to raise Nkomati issue

By David Braun, Political Correspondent

Mozambique's allegations of South Africa's violation of the Nkomati Accord could become a major issue in the new session of Parliament.

Progressive Federal Party leader Dr. Van Zyl Slabbert said last night he had been extremely disturbed by what he had heard during his visit to Maputo yesterday.

On the strength of what he heard, Dr. Slabbert said that he would definitely be raising the matter during the session.

The South African Government has consistently claimed that it has not violated the spirit of the agreement.

Accompanied by his father-in-law, Mr. R.P. Stephans, a former Swaziland Minister of Finance, Dr. Slabbert met Mozambique's President Samora Machel for an hour.

Prior to that, he was briefed thoroughly on the "Gorongosa papers" by the Minister of State Security, Mr. Sergio Veura.

The papers were among documents captured by the Mozambique Government in an attack on the country's rebel bush headquarters.

They incriminate South Africa in what appeared to be a series of Nkomati violations.

Dr. Slabbert said he came away with clear impressions that there was no doubt in the Mozambique Government's mind about the South African Defence Force's and Government's violation of the Accord before, while it was planned, and after it had been signed.

No doubt

"There is no doubt in their minds that Renamo has no independent viability as a movement and that it is simply an extension of the SADF.

"The Cahora Bassa scheme, for example, has been made inoperative because of the support for Renamo.

"All this, they assured me, has been conveyed in no uncertain terms to the South African Government," Dr. Slabbert said.

He added that he had been extremely disturbed by the allegations.

"I believe it is absolute folly and political lunacy for us to be involved in any kind of regional destabilization and I certainly intend to probe this issue as thoroughly as possible with the South African authorities."

The Star's African News Service reports that Dr. Slabbert told journalists in Maputo he had initially been enthusiastic both about the Nkomati Accord, and about Pretoria's promises of regional and domestic reform.

"From 1983 until the middle of last year, I thought there was a chance of regional cooperation and domestic reform," he said.

"Since then I sense deterioration both inside South Africa and regionally."

Since then I sense deterioration both inside South Africa and regionally."
Mozambique a ‘target of SA’

MAPUTO — The South African apartheid regime considers Mozambique “a target to be shot down”, President Samora Machel said here on Saturday.

Speaking at a banquet in honour of Iranian President Ali Khamenei, the Mozambican leader said his country “now faces constant aggression from South African bands supported, trained, equipped, supplied and financed by the regime in South Africa”.

He called the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) “an extension of the South African army”.

‘Destruction’

“The basic aim of the South African warmongers is the destruction of the Mozambican democratic state,” President Machel said. The MNR bandits “consist of terror, terror in its purest form, and bandits, in coordinated operations, and directed by the apartheid regime with no other purpose than that of defending the interests of their bosses”.

He sharply criticized the South African government for the blockage of the Mozambique-Maputo railroad, a move he calls “clear evidence of the inhuman character of the apartheid regime and its disregard for the rules of international law”.

He reasserted Mozambique’s “firm support for the African National Congress and other democratic forces within South Africa”.

President Machel also made an impassioned plea for peace. “The war that Mozambique has fought against Portuguese colonialism and against the Smith regime must be disarmed and all forms of racial discrimination,” he said. He pointed out that immediately after the revolution, Iran had cut all the ties that had been established between Pretoria and Shah Reza Pahlavi’s regime.

Mr. Khamenei condemned the “Mozambican and South African regime without fighting US imperialism”.

He compared South Africa to Israel and said “the very existence of such states must be questioned, and that is why we believe that the struggle against them should not be limited to reaching a compromise”.

Mr. Machel said Iraq was the aggressor in the Gulf war, acting at the behest of “the superpowers”.

Official talks

On Saturday afternoon, Iran and Mozambican delegations, headed by the two presidents, held official talks lasting about two hours.

On the Mozambican delegation were the Foreign Minister, Mr. Joaquim Chissano, the Agriculture Minister Mr. Joao Ferreira, the Deputy Defence Minister Mr. Armando Panguene, the Deputy Foreign Trade Minister and the governor of the Bank of Mozambique, Mr. Fradique Rebelo.

Mr. Khamenei left Maputo early yesterday morning for Angola, the next stage in his tour of front-line states. — AIM
How SA can turn on the railway squeeze

By Jose Caetano

The Mozambique Agreement appears to be dying and relations between South Africa and Mozambique are revealed in a system where co-operation was always good even in the tense times before the accord.

One example is transport. In 1979, at a time when South Africa and Mozambique were looking towards the future of a rail network for the transcontinental railway, it was clear that the railways of South Africa and Mozambique were to be integrated. This was done by a group of South African and Mozambican railway engineers, who worked on the co-operation between the two railways.

The Mozambique Agreement was signed in Johannesburg on 26th February 1979 between the three national directors of the Mozambique railways, Mr. Alcina Santos, and Mr. Louw, and Dr. Mondlozane, Minister of Transport and Communications.

The agreement aims to promote cooperation between the two railway companies and to establish a joint venture for the construction of a new railway line from Maputo to Beira. The line will connect the port of Beira with the port of Maputo, allowing the transport of goods and passengers between the two countries.

The agreement also covers the development of a new railway line between Maputo and Nacala, which will open up new opportunities for trade and tourism between the two countries.

The Mozambique Agreement is an important step in the development of the railway network in Southern Africa, and it is expected to bring significant benefits to both countries.

Mr. Louw, the then Minister for Transport and Communications, called for the Mozambique Agreement to be implemented as soon as possible, and for the railway companies to work closely together to ensure the success of the project.

- Extract of a letter delivered by Dr. G.H. Louw, the then Minister for Transport and Communications, to the Instituto de Estradas de Ferro de Moçambique, on September 26th 1979.
How Pretoria has added to Maputo’s train of troubles

With the Nkomati Accord seemingly on the verge of collapse, relations between SA and Mozambique are beginning to show potential new strains in sectors where co-operation was always good during the times of high tension.

The best example of transport, where the relations between the SA Transport Services (Sats) and the Mozambican railways (DNCP) were described as "excellent" at a time when SA and Mozambique appeared on the verge of open military reconciliation — by railway officials, is the KwaZulu-Natal line.

Ironically, the relations have been deteriorating despite the signing of the Nkomati Accord. What is worrying is that the Mozambican authorities have deliberately SA moves to divert most of the high-tariff cargo away from the port of Maputo.

The sabotage recently of a bridge on the KwaZulu-Natal-Madozambique railway line, close to the SA border, what Mozambique said was a group of sabotage specialists from SA, has again thrown the spotlight on the potential differences between Maputo and Pretoria.

Well-informed sources in the Mozambican capital say that these moves are in clear contradiction to the SA government's announcement that Nkomati Accord the most important, seem to be a breach of the 'business agreement' which governs relations between the railway authorities of the two countries.

The 46-article 'business agreement' was signed in Johannesburg on February 26, 1979, by the then national director of the DNCP, Alcides Santos, and the former GM of the SA Railways, Dr Louder Santos was appointed Mozambique Minister of Transport shortly after the signing of the agreement and still holds that portfolio.

The preamble to the agreement describes it as being aimed at promoting co-operation between the DNCP and the SA Railways - even the SA Railways and Harbours (the predecessor of Sats) - and to facilitate the transport by rail of all classes of traffic between the Republic of SA and the People's Republic of Mozambique and "the smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Mulsani.

Mozambican sources claim that SA has been guilty of:

- The systematic and progressive diversion of traffic to other ports, such as Maputo and Malawi, which SA rail authority, the South African Railways, has been responsible for.

- The signing, apparently on March 26, of a new traffic agreement with Mozambique railways (MNR) that does not include Maputo as a port.

- The closing of the Sats' office at Maputo, which has resulted in the loss of many jobs and a reduction in the flow of goods.

- The refusal to allow Sats' staff to work in Mozambique, which has led to a decrease in the number of trains and a decline in the quality of service.

- The obstruction of the flow of goods through Maputo, which has caused a loss of revenue for both countries.

Jose Caetanc reports

Yet barely one year after the independence of Zimbabwe, and the reopening of Mozambique's borders with that country, Mozambique and SA are already handling 90% of Zimbabwe's foreign trade (about 1.5 million tonnes a year). And it was then that the Nmapo gauge, which has been the subject of several meetings between the two countries, and the "smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Mulsani.

At least 20% of the traffic is now handled by Maputo, which has resulted in a decrease in the flow of goods through Mulsani, and a loss of revenue for both countries. This has led to a decrease in the number of trains and a decline in the quality of service.

And it was then that the Nmapo gauge, which has been the subject of several meetings between the two countries, and the "smooth functioning of the ports of Maputo and Mulsani." In addition, the traffic between the two countries has decreased, which has led to a decrease in the number of trains and a decline in the quality of service.

It is clear that the Nmapo gauge has been a failure, and that it is time to review the situation and find a solution that is in the best interests of both countries.

T"
By Gerald L'Ange of The Star's Africa News Service

South Africa's popular image in the outside world as an exporter of violence will be enlarged by a new book on Namibia by David Soggot, the London-based South African lawyer.

He makes a case that apartheid is seen in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil not so much because it is racial discrimination embedded in law, but because it can survive only through violence — on both sides of South Africa's borders.

His book, "Namibia. The Violent Heritage," is a survey of the marathon dispute over independence for the territory. It was inspired partly by Mr. Soggot's defence of accused in major political trials in Namibia and South Africa.

The South African-trained lawyer, who once taught political science at Wits, argues that the Nkomati and Lusaka accords did not reflect a new spirit of reconciliation in Pretoria.

Rather they were an extension of South African internal policy wrapped in the trappings of international diplomacy.

SUPERIORITY

The two accords and the 1986 Lusaka conference on Namibia reflected not a rapprochement born of reconciliation, he says, but "a reluctant submission to South Africa's will, a bitter accommodation imposed by overwhelming economic and military superiority".

"They will not help to solve the Southern African crisis; they will be remembered as the inglorious fruits of violence, the violence driven by its own inexorable laws into ever-widening conflict and havoc."

In his book, published by Rex Collins in London, Mr. Soggot poses a number of questions about Namibia: "Is Swapo another of Moscow's Marxist proxies or are its members overwhelmingly Christian by commitment and democratic by temperament? Is Swapo support the function of terror or the natural legacy of conquest and discrimination?"

"Are significant enclaves within Owambo land under the de facto control of Swapo's forces? Have government death squads been deployed against them and are the accusations of systematic torture put out by some churchmen and Swapo yet another exercise in the propaganda game?"

"Was it South Africa or Swapo who thwarted the efforts of the Western contact group to achieve a peaceful settlement at the polls? Who after all fears the people?"

Mr. Soggot's answers to these questions, insofar as he can give them, are naturally biased in favour of Swapo, as is the whole tenor of his book.

He pays little attention to the sins ascribed to Swapo by its enemies — its reputed allegiance to Moscow, its allegedly ruthless suppression of internal dissent, the nepotism and corruption attributed to its leaders.

He admits that his questions invite other questions as well as answers and that the facts are often elusive and "intertwined with myth and deliberate falsehood".

While the past six years of negotiations for Namibian independence seem to have been fruitless — "despite the Lusaka and Nkomati accords there is no glimmer of a meaningful peace in Southern Africa" — there is no alternative but to continue with "this vilified process."

"What else will stop the beckoning holocaust?" he asks.

Mr. Soggot's book contains numerous interpretations that would be disputed by Pretoria, but would probably find wide acceptance both within Namibia and elsewhere.

He argues, for instance, that at the abortive Geneva conference in 1981 the DFA and/or Pretoria torpedoed the talks with surprise demands for demonstrations of United Nations impartiality only after Swapo had come round to agreeing to surrender its claim to be the sole authentic representative of the people of Namibia Swapo's only condition was that agreement on a ceasefire be reached first.

Mr. Soggot says the creation of the SWA Territorial Force in marked a critical stage — the beginning of "the Vietnamisation of Namibia, with black pitted against black."

"For the first time institutionalised, indigenous military power was being created which could eventually, under the control of the Council of Ministers or military putchists, seize power."

Mr. Soggot sees the war in Namibia as a "proxy struggle" for South Africa's own survival against the background of its retreat into a laager against external military, political and psychological threats.

CONTRADICTED

He says South Africa's repeated claims to have weakened Swapo's military capability are contradicted by the range and depth of Swapo's continuing penetration into Namibia from Angola and by the strengthening of the South African military machine in the territory.

Mr. Soggot disputes the South African and American assertion, made as far back as 1985, that Luanda's refusal to send home the Cuban troops in Angola was the only remaining obstacle to settlement in Namibia.

"Neither the constitution, nor phase one (of the UN settlement plan), nor the issue of UN impartiality, nor the size and composition of Uning (the UN monitoring force), major obstacles on which the earlier negotiations had floundered, had been resolved."

Mr. Soggot's final conclusion is that "in the end, the essence of the Southern African tragedy is attributable neither to Swapo nor the ANC nor Mozambique nor Angola, but to the philosophy and practice of apartheid, perceived in Southern Africa as the ultimate political evil, capable of survival only through the exercise of violence and the abuse of power."
SA handles black neighbours’ trade

MAPUTO — Mozambique’s three Indian Ocean ports were once a source of great hope for the black nations of southern Africa — a means of getting their produce to the world without sending it through South Africa.

But in 11 years since Mozambique won independence from Portugal, the dream has faded for Botswana, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

South Africa still handles the bulk of the trade of its landlocked black neighbours, despite appeals for African nations to stop doing business with it.

"It’s a vicious circle," said the Dutch vice-consul in Maputo, John Roosengaarde-Bisschop. Holland has been helping to improve Mozambique’s port capacity.

The Mozambicans have to prove the safety and efficiency of the road, rail and port system before businessmen will use it more. But how can they prove it when businessmen won’t use it until they’re satisfied?"

Reasons cited for avoiding Mozambique’s ports are insecurity, high rates at Maputo, Beira and Nacala, chronic inefficiency, lack of skilled managers and technicians, antiquated equipment and the protracted civil war between the Marxist government of President Samora Machel and an anti-communist insurgent movement.

A World Bank survey on Mozambique last year said the flow of international transit traffic on Mozambique’s 3,000km railways declined by 60% in the 10 years between 1973 and 1983. At the port, the traffic dropped by around 75%, from 13,4 million tons in 1973 to 3.6 million in 1983.

"The single most important constraint is the security problem," said the report. Guerrillas of the Mozambican National Resistance have blown up bridges, ambushed convoys and damaged tracks, locomotives and rolling stock.

The report also cited the shortage of managerial and technical staff, depleted in 1975 when 90% of the 253,000 Portuguese in the country fled upon independence.

Mozambique’s colonisers had held jobs at all levels of the economic strata, from managers to taxi drivers, and did not encourage Mozambicans to acquire skills.

Other factors cited by the World Bank include the unreliability of transport services, a 25-year backlog of maintenance work and shortages of food and other basic commodities which affect worker morale and productivity.

A reflection of Africa’s hopes for Mozambique was a decision by the Southern African Development Co-ordination Council to pour 60% of its planned transport investment into the country. The nine-nation regional body was set up in 1980 to lessen economic dependence on South Africa.

There are compelling political reasons for countries such as Zimbabwe “to look for alternatives to its heavy dependence on South African routes”, said Abraham Schneiders, Netherlands ambassador to Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

The Netherlands has spent more than $650m since 1981 trying to rehabilitate Mozambique’s second-biggest port at Beira, about 240km from Zimbabwe’s border.

But despite the port’s proximity, Zimbabwe’s businessmen seem to pay little attention to exhortations by the country’s politicians to abandon the South African trade routes and the ports of Durban, East London and Port Elizabeth.

South Africa offers preferential rates to companies routing trade through its more sophisticated and efficient transport and port network.

"Zimbabwe is now putting 90% of its imports and exports through South Africa," said Robert Cruel, deputy head for southern Africa of the Netherlands Foreign Ministry’s department of development cooperation.

"The distance to Beira is much less and costs will be much lower," Cruel said during a visit to Mozambique in February.

Before Mozambique became independent, it handled the bulk of Zimbabwe’s imports and exports.

Zimbabwe business organisations estimate that about 1 million tons of the country’s 8-million tons of annual imports and exports are routed through Mozambique.

Zimbabwe uses Mozambican ports mostly for high-value, low-volume goods, its exports steel, sugar and coal through Maputo and tobacco via Beira.

Statistics are hard to come by in Mozambique, but the World Bank says Maputo, the largest port, handled 3-5 million tons of goods in 1985.

The port’s public relations officer, Joao Abel, said Maputo handled 2.5 million tons last year. Western diplomats in Maputo put the figure at closer to 1 million tons — Sapa-AP
Home thoughts on SA from abroad

J E SPENCE
Excerpted from an article in the current issue of Reality

This Republic's fortunes have changed dramatically since the opinion polls a year and a half ago showed that 78% of the electorate believed that if the ANC government were to be elected, the country would be better off. Today, just two years later, the ANC is in power and the nation's fortunes are at an all-time low.

Government - It was claimed that the ANC would be more effective in managing the economy, reducing crime and corruption, and improving the quality of life for all South Africans. Yet, in reality, the ANC has failed to deliver on these promises. Inflation rates are high, unemployment is widespread, and poverty levels remain unchanged.

The state of the economy is dire. The country is experiencing a severe recession, and the South African Rand is at an all-time low against major currencies. The government has taken steps to stabilize the currency, but the measures have not been effective.

SNUBBED
Regional peace, and Western support and approval for SA's international policies, are key to continued economic stability and growth. However, the ANC has been unable to secure meaningful engagement from the international community.

Restrains
Thus, on the external front, SA can only hope for a return of inflows and the resumption of commercial trade. The country is dependent on foreign investment for its economic development.

Credibility
The ANC government has to prove its commitment to the principles of reconciliation, democracy, and good governance. The country's international standing will be in question if the ANC fails to deliver on these promises.

Outlook
The future of South Africa is uncertain. The ANC government has much work to do to address the country's problems and to rebuild the nation's confidence.

Endnotes
1. J E Spence is Professor of English at the University of Cape Town. The views expressed in this article are his own and do not necessarily reflect the views of the university or its faculty.
2. The opinions of the author are based on personal experiences and observations during his tenure as a diplomat in South Africa.
3. The author acknowledges the support of his wife, Miss Jane Spence, during the writing of this article.
Major opposition to MNR offices in SA

Own Correspondent

DURBAN — Major opposition political parties and groups have condemned the opening of an office of Mozambique's rebel Movement of National Resistance (MNR) in Durban today.

Mr Murphy Morobe, an United Democratic Front publicity secretary, said in Johannesburg that the move confirmed the UDF's belief that, while the government said laudable things about terrorism, it actively supported terrorism against neighbouring countries.

Progressive Federal Party leader and foreign affairs spokesman, Mr Colin Eglinton, said that allowing an MNR office in Durban was contrary to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord.

Mr Colin Eglinton contrary to the spirit of Nkomati

Mr Brian Page, New Republic Party spokesman on foreign affairs, said he would discuss the matter with the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Mr Page said the situation could create many problems.

He said: "The Mozambican Government is the official government, no matter how one might feel about it. I don't think anything should be done to disrupt the Nkomati Accord. It was a breakthrough, and our government did well to recognize the Mozambique Government; although it had a different set of principles."

Mr Pat Mohr, Natal vice-president of the Conservative Party which opposed the Nkomati Accord, said he wanted to investigate the matter before giving detailed comment.

A spokesman for the Department of Foreign Affairs said last night he had no comment.
SA industry in talks on using Maputo's port

Dispatch Correspondent
JOHANNESBURG — A delegation of senior Mozambique port and rail officials arrived in South Africa yesterday to hold talks with local industrialists on the possibility of using facilities at Maputo harbour for export.

Their arrival is regarded as timely by industry observers as South Africa gears up for trade embargoes.

Delegation members addressed local shipping and freight representatives and outlined improvements made in cargo handling.

In a guarded statement on sanctions the delegation's leader, Dr 1 Dias, said existing customers would be serviced within present constraints until official Mozambique policy was decided.

"It is very difficult for us. We are not yet aware of any developments since Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit."

Meanwhile, the freight industry remains tight-lipped on any possible Rhodesian-type contingency plans for sanctions-busting.

The executive assistant to the chairman of Renfreight, Lillian Boyle, said the freight group was investigating alternative routes and taking steps to protect clients' cargoes as circumstances warranted.

"At this stage we consider our strategy to be sensitive from a national viewpoint. Any further statements would undermine the effectiveness of such contingency plans in the long term."

The South African Foreign Trade Organisation's (Safico) general manager of membership and services, Anne Moore, said companies would make plans to counter any situation.

"Safico has a firm policy not to be actively involved in any sanctions busting. That plan is being made as a fact but we are in a position where we cannot be as forthcoming as in the past."

Some companies with large export markets are already known to be omitting "Made in SA" from goods destined for abroad.

Another freight official said South Africa could mount similar operations to those used in Rhodesia — which saw government use sanctions-busting Air Gabon.

"Countries north of South Africa would only be too willing to participate in such a venture."

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